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HISTORY

OF

WEXFORD COUNTY, MICHIGAN

EMBRACING

A CONCISE REVIEW OF ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT, INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND
PRESENT CONDITIONS,

COMPILED BY

JOHN H. WHEELER

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

A COMPREHENSIVE COMPENDIUM OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY AND LIFE SKETCHES OF
WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY.

ILLUSTRATED

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B. F. BOWEN

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PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

IN PLACING the History of Wexford County before the citizens, the publisher can conscientiously claim that he has carried out in full every promise made in the Prospectus. He points with pride to the elegance of the binding of the volume, and to the beauty of its typography, to the superiority of the paper on which the work is printed, and the truthfulness depicted by its portraits and the high class of art in which they are finished. Every biographical sketch has been submitted for approval and correction, to the person for whom it was written, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. The publisher would here avail himself of the opportunity to thank the citizens of Wexford County for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in assisting in the gaining of necessary information.

Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

B. F. BOWEN, Publisher.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE

IN PREPARING the biography of any prominent person something of the scenes and incidents contemporaneous with the life of the individual are deemed essential to fully bring out motives and incentives that may have prompted the doings or sayings of the man or woman. It is often the case that lives of the parents and even earlier ancestors are alluded to to show the environments surrounding the birth and early life of the person and how they may have helped or hindered in the early formation of character.

The same is true in writing the history of a city or community. There are always reasons why people congregate in one place rather than another, in starting a village that may grow into a great city, and these reasons are always of interest to the reader and give him a far better conception of the subject matter that is to follow.

What is true of an individual or a city is equally true of a county. There is always an interest in contemplating the reasons which lead people to leave an old settled country, where every facility for comfort and enjoyment are within reach, and emigrate to a wilderness country, remote from civilization, and destitute of even the most necessary conveniences that minister to the comfort of the individual.

The "Forty-niners" journeyed across a continent in ten-ox wagons for gold; and within the past few years we have seen a steady stream of adventurous people migrating to the frozen north-land, drawn thither by the glitter of the same shining object. The home-seekers in a new country are lured by no such glittering bauble. While it is no doubt true that every pioneer to a new country expects to better his financial condition by the change, he knows that this betterment must come slowly, and must be accompanied with unceasing toil and untold privations.

Bearing in mind these great privations and this continuous toil which is the lot of all pioneers, I have considered it important to devote the first part of this work to a review of some of the causes which led up to the early settlement, rapid growth and wonderful development of this section of the State, including Wexford County, after which the work will be confined entirely to the county.

THE AUTHOR.

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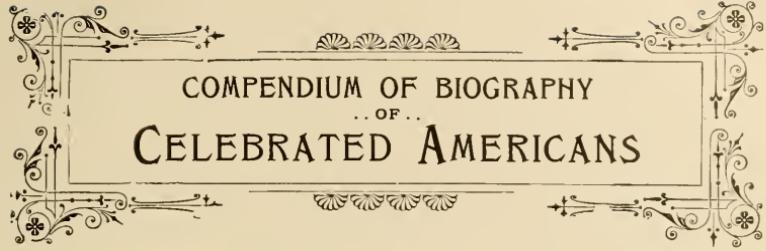
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COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY
.. OF ..
CELEBRATED AMERICANS



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1796 Mr. Adams was chosen presi-

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

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

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

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

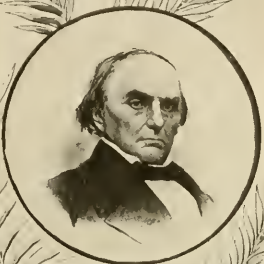
JOHN A. LOGAN, the illustrious statesman and general, was born in Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1824. In his boyhood days he received but a limited education in the schools of his native county. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico he enlisted in the First Illinois Volunteers and became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



RALPH W. EMERSON



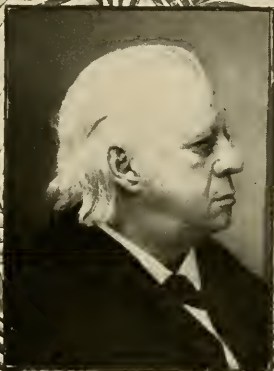
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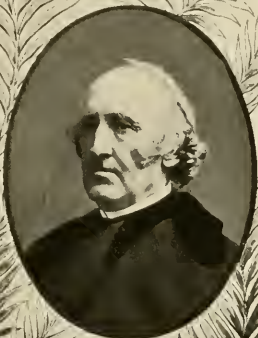
DANIEL WEBSTER



J. A. S. R. LOWELL



HENRY W. BEECHER



WENDELL PHILLIPS



HARRIET E. B. STOWE



WASHINGTON IRVING



JOHN G. WHITTIER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Washington Irving was never married.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Jefferson landed in Virginia Novem-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

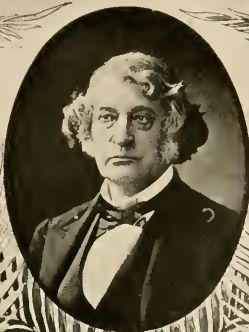
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.—The ear for rhythm and the talent for graceful expression are the gifts of nature, and they were plentifully endowed on the above named poet. The principal characteristic of his poetry is the thoughtfulness and intellectual process by which his ideas ripened in his mind, as all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

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

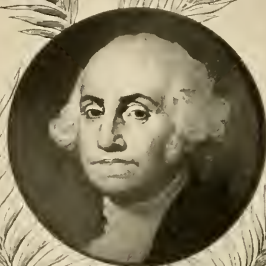
WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD, the secretary of state during one of the most critical times in the history of our country, and the right hand man of President Lincoln, ranks among the greatest statesmen America has produced. Mr. Seward was born May 16, 1801, at Florida, Orange county, New York, and with such



R. B. HAYES



CHARLES SUMNER



GEORGE WASHINGTON



GROVER CLEVELAND



WILLIAM MCKINLEY



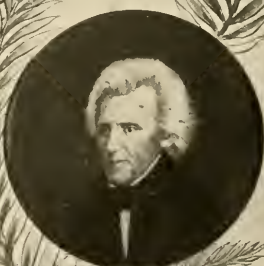
JAMES A. GARFIELD



THOMAS JEFFERSON



WILLIAM H. SEWARD



ANDREW JACKSON

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

immediate freedom. In 1830 Mr. Garrison was thrown into prison for libel, not being able to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs. In his cell he wrote a number of poems which stirred the entire north, and a merchant, Mr. Tappan, of New York, paid his fine and liberated him, after seven weeks of confinement. He at once began a lecture tour of the northern cities, denouncing slavery as a sin before God, and demanding its immediate abolition in the name of religion and humanity. He opposed the colonization scheme of President Monroe and other leaders, and declared the right of every slave to immediate freedom.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

James Fenimore Cooper was born Sep-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



SUSAN B. ANTHONY



WM. LLOYD GARRISON



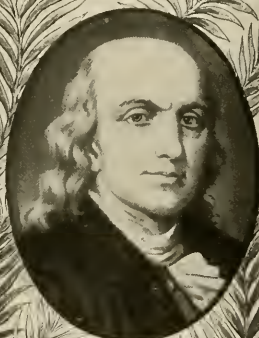
CYRUS W. FIELD



EDWIN BOOTH



HENRY WATERSON



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



FRED DOUGLASS



T. DE WITT TALMAGE



WM. J. BRYAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



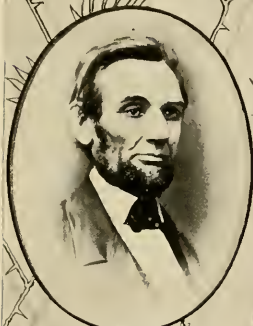
HORACE GREELEY



ALLEN G. THURMAN



CHESTER A. ARTHUR



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



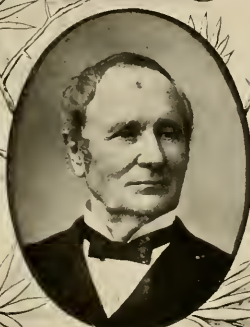
BENJ. HARRISON



HENRY CLAY



J. A. BUCHANAN



THOS. A. HENDRICKS



MARTIN VAN BUREN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



N. S. QUAY



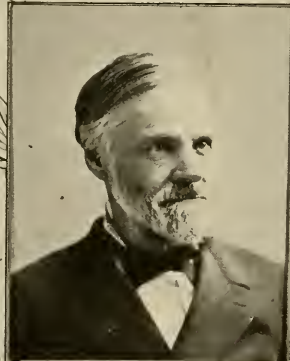
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HENRY M. TELLER



WM. M. EVARTS



JOHN SHERMAN



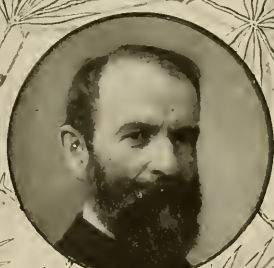
PETER COOPER



W. R. ALLISON



GEO. W. CHILDS



JAY GOULD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ten years after the close of the war, Anna

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

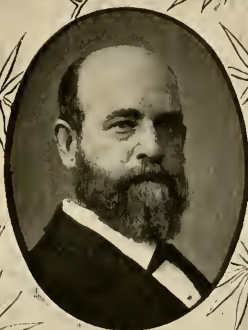
SHELBY MOORE CULLOM, a national character in political affairs and for many years United States senator from Illinois, was born November 22, 1829, at Monticello, Kentucky. He came with his parents to Illinois in 1830 and spent his early years on a farm, but having formed the purpose of devoting himself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

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

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



RUSSELL SAGE



HENRY GEORGE



P. T. BARNUM



C. M. DEPEW



MARK HANNA



MARSHALL FIELD



GEO. M. PULLMAN



ROBT. G. INGERSOLL



S. J. TILDEN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

His death occurred March 23, 1888.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

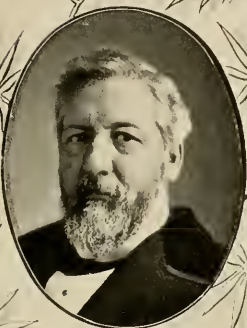
of the United States. Among other works published by him were the "Schools of Journalism," "The Scholar in Politics," "Some Newspaper Tendencies," and "Town-Hall Suggestions."

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

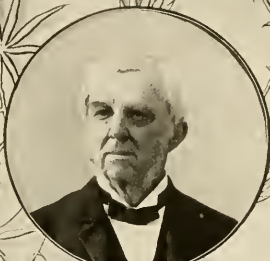
George Whitefield was born in the Bull Inn, at Gloucester, England, December 16, 1714. He acquired the rudiments of learning in St. Mary's grammar school. Later he attended Oxford University for a time, where he became intimate with the Oxford Methodists, and resolved to devote himself to the ministry. He was ordained in the Gloucester Cathedral June 20, 1736, and the following day preached his first sermon in the same church. On that day there commenced a new era in Whitefield's life. He went to London and began to preach at Bishopsgate church, his fame soon spreading over the city, and shortly he was engaged four times on a single Sunday in addressing audiences of enormous magnitude, and he preached in various parts of his native country, the people crowding in multitudes to hear him and hanging upon the rails and rafters of the churches and approaches thereto. He finally sailed for America, landing in Georgia, where he stirred the people to great enthusiasm. During the balance of



W.T. SHERMAN



JAS. G. BLAINE



OLIVER W. HOLMES



JOHN G. CARLISLE



LYMAN J. GAGE



P.D. ARMOUR



BENJ. BUTLER



CHAS. A. DANA



THOS. BREED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Quay was a member of the house of representatives of the state of Pennsylvania from 1865 to 1868. He filled the office of secretary of the commonwealth from 1872 to 1878, and the position of delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions of 1873, 1876, 1880 and 1888. He was the editor of the "Beaver Radical" and the "Philadelphia Record" for a time, and held many offices in the state conventions and on their committees. He was elected secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1869, and served three years, and in 1885 was chosen state treasurer. In 1886 his great abilities pointed him out as the

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

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

ognized as one of the ablest leaders of his party.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

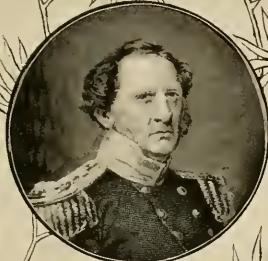
defeated in both cases, although he greatly reduced the Democratic majority. He was held in high esteem by President Grant, who offered him the portfolio of the interior but Mr. Gresham declined, but accepted the appointment of United States judge for Indiana to succeed David McDonald. Judge Gresham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

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

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

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

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



WINFIELD SCOTT



S F B MORSE



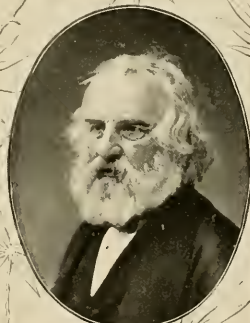
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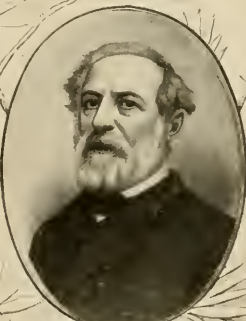
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ULYSES S. GRANT



ROBERT E. LEE



D D PORTER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lar, and in 1838 he engaged European journalists as regular correspondents. In 1841 the income derived from his paper was at least one hundred thousand dollars. During the Civil war the "Herald" had on its staff sixty-three war correspondents and the circulation was doubled. Mr. Bennett was interested with John W. Mackay in that great enterprise which is now known as the Mackay-Bennett Cable. He had collected for use in his paper over fifty thousand biographies, sketches and all manner of information regarding every well-known man, which are still kept in the archives of the "Herald" office. He died in the city of New York in 1872, and left to his son, James Gordon, Jr., one of the greatest and most profitable journals in the United States, or even in the world.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, a noted American, won distinction in the field of literature, in which he attained a world-wide reputation. He was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809. He received a collegiate education and graduated from Harvard in 1829, at the age of twenty, and took up the study of law and later studied medicine. Dr. Holmes attended several years in the hospitals of Europe and received his degree in 1836. He became professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth in 1838, and remained there until 1847, when he was called to the Massachusetts Medical School at Boston to occupy the same chair, which position he resigned in 1882. The first collected edition of his poems appeared in 1836, and his "Phi Beta Kappa Poems," "Poetry," in 1836; "Terpsichore," in 1843; "Urania," in 1846, and "Astræa," won for him many fresh laurels. His series of papers in the "Atlantic Monthly," were:

"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Professor at the Breakfast Table," "Poet at the Breakfast Table," and are a series of masterly wit, humor and pathos. Among his medical papers and addresses, are: "Currents and Counter-currents in the Medical Science," and "Borderland in Some Provinces of Medical Science." Mr. Holmes edited quite a number of works, of which we quote the following: "Else Venner," "Songs in Many Keys," "Soundings from the Atlantic," "Humorous Poems," "The Guardian Angel," "Mechanism in Thoughts and Morals," "Songs of Many Seasons," "John L. Motley"—a memoir, "The Iron Gate and Other Poems," "Ralph Waldo Emerson," "A Moral Antipathy." Dr. Holmes visited England for the second time, and while there the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. His death occurred October 7, 1894.

RUFUS CHOATE, one of the most eminent of America's great lawyers, was born October 1, 1799, at Essex, Massachusetts. He entered Dartmouth in 1815, and after taking his degree he remained as a teacher in the college for one year. He took up the study of law in Cambridge, and subsequently studied under the distinguished lawyer, Mr. Wirt, who was then United States attorney-general at Washington. Mr. Choate began the practice of law in Danvers, Massachusetts, and from there he went to Salem, and afterwards to Boston, Massachusetts. While living at Salem he was elected to congress in 1832, and later, in 1841, he was chosen United States senator to succeed Daniel Webster, Mr. Webster having been appointed secretary of state under William Henry Harrison.

After the death of Webster, Mr. Choate

was the acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts bar, and was looked upon by the younger members of the profession with an affection that almost amounted to a reverence. Mr. Choate's powers as an orator were of the rarest order, and his genius made it possible for him to enchant and interest his listeners, even while discussing the most ordinary theme. He was not merely eloquent on the subjects that were calculated to touch the feelings and stir the passions of his audience in themselves, but could at all times command their attention. He retired from active life in 1858, and was on his way to Europe, his physician having ordered a sea voyage for his health, but had only reached Halifax, Nova Scotia, when he died, July 13, 1858.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, one of the most noted and effective pulpit orators and evangelists America has produced, was born in Northfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, February 5, 1837. He received but a meager education and worked on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he became clerk in a boot and shoe store in Boston. Soon after this he joined the Congregational church and went to Chicago, where he zealously engaged in missionary work among the poor classes. He met with great success, and in less than a year he built up a Sunday-school which numbered over one thousand children. When the war broke out he became connected with what was known as the "Christian Commission," and later became city missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Chicago. A church was built there for his converts and he became its unordained pastor. In the Chicago fire of 1871 the church and Mr. Moody's house and furniture, which had been given him, were destroyed. The

church edifice was afterward replaced by a new church erected on the site of the old one. In 1873, accompanied by Ira D. Sankey, Mr. Moody went to Europe and excited great religious awakenings throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. In 1875 they returned to America and held large meetings in various cities. They afterward made another visit to Great Britain for the same purpose, meeting with great success, returning to the United States in 1884. Mr. Moody afterward continued his evangelistic work, meeting everywhere with a warm reception and success. Mr. Moody produced a number of works, some of which had a wide circulation.

JOHAN PIERPONT MORGAN, a financier of world-wide reputation, and famous as the head of one of the largest banking houses in the world, was born April 17, 1837, at Hartford, Connecticut. He received his early education in the English high school, in Boston, and later supplemented this with a course in the University of Göttingen, Germany. He returned to the United States, in 1857, and entered the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, and, in 1860, he became agent and attorney, in the United States, for George Peabody & Co., of London. He became the junior partner in the banking firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co., in 1864, and that of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in 1871. This house was among the chief negotiators of railroad bonds, and was active in the reorganization of the West Shore Railroad, and its absorption by the New York Central Railroad. It was conspicuous in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, in 1887, which a syndicate of capitalists, formed by Mr. Morgan, placed on a sound financial basis. After that time

many other lines of railroad and gigantic financial enterprises were brought under Mr. Morgan's control, and in some respects it may be said he became the foremost financier of the century.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED, one of the most eminent of American statesmen, was born October 18, 1839, at Portland, Maine, where he received his early education in the common schools of the city, and prepared himself for college. Mr. Reed graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860, and won one of the highest honors of the college, the prize for excellence in English composition. The following four years were spent by him in teaching and in the study of law. Before his admission to the bar, however, he was acting assistant paymaster in the United States navy, and served on the "tin-clad" *Sybil*, which patrolled the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers. After his discharge in 1865, he returned to Portland, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. He entered into political life, and in 1868 was elected to the legislature of Maine as a Republican, and in 1869 he was re-elected to the house, and in 1870 was made state senator, from which he passed to attorney-general of the state. He retired from this office in 1873, and until 1877 he was solicitor for the city of Portland. In 1876 he was elected to the forty-fifth congress, which assembled in 1877. Mr. Reed sprung into prominence in that body by one of the first speeches which he delivered, and his long service in congress, coupled with his ability, gave him a national reputation. His influence each year became more strongly marked, and the leadership of his party was finally conceded to him, and in the forty-ninth and fiftieth

congresses the complimentary nomination for the speakership was tendered him by the Republicans. That party having obtained the ascendancy in the fifty-first congress he was elected speaker on the first ballot, and he was again chosen speaker of the fifty-fourth and fifth-fifth congresses. As a writer, Mr. Reed contributed largely to the magazines and periodicals, and his book upon parliamentary rules is generally recognized as authority on that subject.

CLARA BARTON is a celebrated character among what might be termed as the highest grade of philanthropists America has produced. She was born on a farm at Oxford, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain Stephen Barton, and was educated at Clinton, New York. She engaged in teaching early in life, and founded a free school at Bordentown, the first in New Jersey. She opened with six pupils, but the attendance had grown to six hundred up to 1854, when she went to Washington. She was appointed clerk in the patent department, and remained there until the outbreak of the Civil war, when she resigned her position and devoted herself to the alleviation of the sufferings of the soldiers, serving, not in the hospitals, but on the battle field. She was present at a number of battles, and after the war closed she originated, and for some time carried on at her own expense, the search for missing soldiers. She then for several years devoted her time to lecturing on "Incidents of the War." About 1868 she went to Europe for her health, and settled in Switzerland, but on the outbreak of the Franco-German war she accepted the invitation of the grand duchess of Baden to aid in the establishment of her hospitals, and Miss Barton afterward followed the German army. She was deco-

rated with the golden cross by the grand duke of Baden, and with the iron cross by the emperor of Germany. She also served for many years as president of the famous Red Cross Society and attained a worldwide reputation.

CARDINAL JAMES GIBBONS, one of the most eminent Catholic clergymen in America, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1834. He was given a thorough education, graduated at St. Charles College, Maryland, in 1857, and studied theology in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1861 he became pastor of St. Bridget's church in Baltimore, and in 1868 was consecrated vicar apostolic of North Carolina. In 1872 our subject became bishop of Richmond, Virginia, and five years later was made archbishop of Baltimore. On the 30th of June, 1885, he was admitted to the full degree of cardinal and primate of the American Catholic church. He was a fluent writer, and his book, "Faith of Our Fathers," had a wide circulation.

CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW.—This name is, without doubt, one of the most widely known in the United States. Mr. Depew was born April 23, 1834, at Peekskill, New York, the home of the Depew family for two hundred years. He attended the common schools of his native place, where he prepared himself to enter college. He began his collegiate course at Yale at the age of eighteen and graduated in 1856. He early took an active interest in politics and joined the Republican party at its formation. He then took up the study of law and went into the office of the Hon. William Nelson, of Peekskill, for that purpose. and in 1858 he was admitted to the bar.

He was sent as a delegate by the new party to the Republican state convention of that year. He began the practice of his profession in 1859, but though he was a good worker, his attention was detracted by the campaign of 1860, in which he took an active part. During this campaign he gained his first laurels as a public speaker. Mr. Depew was elected assemblyman in 1862 from a Democratic district. In 1863 he secured the nomination for secretary of state, and gained that post by a majority of thirty thousand. In 1866 he left the field of politics and entered into the active practice of his law business as attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company, and in 1869 when this road was consolidated with the New York Central, and called the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, he was appointed the attorney for the new road. His rise in the railroad business was rapid, and ten years after his entrance into the Vanderbilt system as attorney for a single line, he was the general counsel for one of the largest railroad systems in the world. He was also a director in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul & Omaha, West Shore, and Nickel Plate railroad companies. In 1874 Mr. Depew was made regent of the State University, and a member of the commission appointed to superintend the erection of the capitol at Albany. In 1882, on the resignation of W. H. Vanderbilt from the presidency of the New York Central and the accession to that office by James H. Rutter, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president, and held that position until the death of Mr. Rutter in 1885. In this year Mr. Depew became the executive head of this great corporation. Mr. Depew's greatest fame grew from his ability

and eloquence as an orator and "after-dinner speaker," and it has been said by eminent critics that this country has never produced his equal in wit, fluency and eloquence.

PHILIP KEARNEY.—Among the most dashing and brilliant commanders in the United States service, few have outshone the talented officer whose name heads this sketch. He was born in New York City, June 2, 1815, and was of Irish ancestry and imbued with all the dash and bravery of the Celtic race. He graduated from Columbia College and studied law, but in 1837 accepted a commission as lieutenant in the First United States Dragoons, of which his uncle, Stephen W. Kearney, was then colonel. He was sent by the government, soon after, to Europe to examine and report upon the tactics of the French cavalry. There he attended the Polytechnic School, at Samur, and subsequently served as a volunteer in Algiers, winning the cross of the Legion of Honor. He returned to the United States in 1840, and on the staff of General Scott, in the Mexican war, served with great gallantry. He was made a captain of dragoons in 1846 and made major for services at Contreras and Cherubusco. In the final assault on the City of Mexico, at the San Antonio Gate, Kearney lost an arm. He subsequently served in California and the Pacific coast. In 1851 he resigned his commission and went to Europe, where he resumed his military studies. In the Italian war, in 1859, he served as a volunteer on the staff of General Maurier, of the French army, and took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, and for bravery was, for the second time, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. On the opening of the Civil war he hastened home, and, offering his services to the general gov-

ernment, was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of a brigade of New Jersey troops. In the campaign under McClellan he commanded a division, and at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks his services were valuable and brilliant, as well as in subsequent engagements. At Harrison's Landing he was made major-general of volunteers. In the second battle of Bull Run he was conspicuous, and at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862, while leading in advance of his troops, General Kearney was shot and killed.

RUSSELL SAGE, one of the financial giants of the present century and for more than an average generation one of the most conspicuous and celebrated of Americans, was born in a frontier hamlet in central New York in August, 1816. While Russell was still a boy an elder brother, Henry Risley Sage, established a small grocery store at Troy, New York, and here Russell found his first employment, as errand boy. He served a five-years apprenticeship, and then joined another brother, Elisha M. Sage, in a new venture in the same line, which proved profitable, at least for Russell, who soon became its sole owner. Next he formed the partnership of Sage & Bates, and greatly extended his field of operations. At twenty-five he had, by his own exertions, amassed what was, in those days, a considerable fortune, being worth about seventy-five thousand dollars. He had acquired an influence in local politics, and four years later his party, the Whigs, elected him to the aldermanic board of Troy and to the treasuryship of Rensselaer county. In 1848 he was a prominent member of the New York delegation to the Whig convention at Philadelphia, casting his first votes for Henry Clay, but joining the "stampede" which

nominated Zachary Taylor. In 1850 the Whigs of Troy nominated him for congress, but he was not elected—a failure which he retrieved two years later, and in 1854 he was re-elected by a sweeping majority. At Washington he ranked high in influence and ability. Fame as a speaker and as a political leader was within his grasp, when he gave up public life, declined a renomination to congress, and went back to Troy to devote himself to his private business. Six years later, in 1863, he removed to New York and plunged into the arena of Wall street. A man of boundless energy and tireless pertinacity, with wonderful judgment of men and things, he soon took his place as a king in finance, and, it is said, during the latter part of his life he controlled more ready money than any other single individual on this continent.

ROGER QUARLES MILLS, a noted United States senator and famous as the father of the "Mills tariff bill," was born in Todd county, Kentucky, March 30, 1832. He received a liberal education in the common schools, and removed to Palestine, Texas, in 1849. He took up the study of law, and supported himself by serving as an assistant in the post-office, and in the offices of the court clerks. In 1850 he was elected engrossing clerk of the Texas house of representatives, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar, while still a minor, by special act of the legislature. He then settled at Corsicana, Texas, and began the active practice of his profession. He was elected to the state legislature in 1859, and in 1872 he was elected to congress from the state at large, as a Democrat. After his first election he was continuously returned to congress until he resigned to accept the position of United States senator, to which he

was elected March 23, 1892, to succeed Hon. Horace Chilton. He took his seat in the senate March 30, 1892; was afterward re-elected and ranked among the most useful and prominent members of that body. In 1876 he opposed the creation of the electoral commission, and in 1887 canvassed the state of Texas against the adoption of a prohibition amendment to its constitution, which was defeated. He introduced into the house of representatives the bill that was known as the "Mills Bill," reducing duties on imports, and extending the free list. The bill passed the house on July 21, 1888, and made the name of "Mills" famous throughout the entire country.

HAZEN S. PINGREE, the celebrated Michigan political leader, was born in Maine in 1842. Up to fourteen years of age he worked hard on the stony ground of his father's small farm. Attending school in the winter, he gained a fair education, and when not laboring on the farm, he found employment in the cotton mills in the vicinity. He resolved to find more steady work, and accordingly went to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he entered a shoe factory, but on the outbreak of the war he enlisted at once and was enrolled in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, which was his initial fight, and served creditably his early term of service, at the expiration of which he re-enlisted. He fought in the battles of Fredricksburg, Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. In 1864 he was captured by Mosby, and spent five months at Andersonville, Georgia, as a prisoner, but escaped at the end of that time. He re-entered the service and participated in the battles of Fort Fisher, Boyden, and Sailor's Creek. He

was honorably mustered out of service, and in 1866 went to Detroit, Michigan, where he made use of his former experience in a shoe factory, and found work. Later he formed a partnership with another workman and started a small factory, which has since become a large establishment. Mr. Pingree made his entrance into politics in 1889, in which year he was elected by a surprisingly large majority as a Republican to the mayoralty of Detroit, in which office he was the incumbent during four consecutive terms. In November, 1896, he was elected governor of the state of Michigan. While mayor of Detroit, Mr. Pingree originated and put into execution the idea of allowing the poor people of the city the use of vacant city lands and lots for the purpose of raising potatoes. The idea was enthusiastically adopted by thousands of poor families, attracted wide attention, and gave its author a national reputation as "Potato-patch Pingree."

THOMAS ANDREW HENDRICKS, an eminent American statesman and a Democratic politician of national fame, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1822 he removed, with his father, to Shelby county, Indiana. He graduated from the South Hanover College in 1841, and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1851 he was chosen a member of the state constitutional convention, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that body. He was elected to congress in 1851, and after serving two terms was appointed commissioner of the United States general land-office. In 1863 he was elected to the United States senate, where his distinguished services commanded the respect of all parties. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1872, serving four years, and in

1876 was nominated by the Democrats as candidate for the vice-presidency with Tilden. The returns in a number of states were contested, and resulted in the appointment of the famous electoral commission, which decided in favor of the Republican candidates. In 1884 Mr. Hendricks was again nominated as candidate for the vice-presidency, by the Democratic party, on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, was elected, and served about six months. He died at Indianapolis, November 25, 1885. He was regarded as one of the brainiest men in the party, and his integrity was never questioned, even by his political opponents.

GARRETT A. HOBART, one of the many able men who have held the high office of vice-president of the United States, was born June 3, 1844, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and in 1860 entered the sophomore class at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1863 at the age of nineteen. He then taught school until he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, New Jersey, with whom he studied law, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He immediately began the active practice of his profession in the office of the above named gentleman. He became interested in political life, and espoused the cause of the Republican party, and in 1865 held his first office, serving as clerk for the grand jury. He was also city counsel of Paterson in 1871, and in May, 1872, was elected counsel for the board of chosen freeholders. He entered the state legislature in 1873, and was re-elected to the assembly in 1874. Mr. Hobart was made speaker of the assembly in 1876, and in 1879 was elected to the state senate. After serving three years in the same, he was elected president of that body in 1881,

and the following year was re-elected to that office. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1876 and 1880, and was elected a member of the national committee in 1884, which position he occupied continuously until 1896. He was then nominated for vice-president by the Republican national convention, and was elected to that office in the fall of 1896 on the ticket with William McKinley.

WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART, noted as a political leader and senator, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, August 9, 1827, and removed with his parents while still a small child to Mesopotamia township, Trumbull county, Ohio. He attended the Lyons Union school and Farmington Academy, where he obtained his education. Later he taught mathematics in the former school, while yet a pupil, and with the little money thus earned and the assistance of James C. Smith, one of the judges of the supreme court of New York, he entered Yale College. He remained there until the winter of 1849-50, when, attracted by the gold discoveries in California he wended his way thither. He arrived at San Francisco in May, 1850, and later engaged in mining with pick and shovel in Nevada county. In this way he accumulated some money, and in the spring of 1852 he took up the study of law under John R. McConnell. The following December he was appointed district attorney, to which office he was chosen at the general election of the next year. In 1854 he was appointed attorney-general of California, and in 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, where he largely engaged in early mining litigation. Mr. Stewart was also interested in the development of the "Comstock lode," and in 1861 was chosen a

member of the territorial council. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1863, and was elected United States senator in 1864, and re-elected in 1869. At the expiration of his term in 1875, he resumed the practice of law in Nevada, California, and the Pacific coast generally. He was thus engaged when he was elected again to the United States senate as a Republican in 1887 to succeed the late James G. Fair, a Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1887. On the expiration of his term he was again re-elected and became one of the leaders of his party in congress. His ability as an orator, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions, gained him a national reputation.

GEORGE GRAHAM VEST, for many years a prominent member of the United States senate, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1848. He graduated from Center College in 1868, and from the law department of the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1853. In the same year he removed to Missouri and began the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was an elector on the Democratic ticket, and was a member of the lower house of the Missouri legislature in 1860-61. He was elected to the Confederate congress, serving two years in the lower house and one in the senate. He then resumed the practice of law, and in 1879 was elected to the senate of the United States to succeed James Shields. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891 and 1897. His many years of service in the National congress, coupled with his ability as a speaker and the active part he took in the discussion of public questions, gave him a wide reputation.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, a noted American statesman, whose name is indissolubly connected with the history of this country, was born in Paris, Maine, August 27, 1809. He learned the printer's trade and followed that calling for several years. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1833. He was elected to the legislature of the state of Maine, where he was several times chosen speaker of the lower house. He was elected to congress by the Democrats in 1843, and re-elected in 1845. In 1848 he was chosen to the United States senate and served in that body until 1861. He was elected governor of Maine in 1857 on the Republican ticket, but resigned when re-elected to the United States senate the same year. He was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Lincoln in 1860, and inaugurated in March, 1861. In 1865 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston. Beginning with 1869 he served two six-year terms in the United States senate, and was then appointed by President Garfield as minister to Spain in 1881. His death occurred July 4, 1891.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, famous as Confederate war governor of Tennessee, and distinguished by his twenty years of service in the senate of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, and educated at the Academy of Winchester. He then took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Paris, Tennessee, in 1841. He was elected to the state legislature in 1847, was a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1848, and the next year was elected to congress from his district, and re-elected in 1851. In 1853 he was renominated by the Democrats of his

district, but declined, and removed to Memphis, where he took up the practice of law. He was a presidential elector-at-large from Tennessee in 1856, and was elected governor of the state the next year, and again in 1859, and in 1861. He was driven from Nashville by the advance of the Union armies, and for the last three years of the war acted as aid upon the staff of the commanding general of the Confederate army of Tennessee. After the war he went to Liverpool, England, where he became a merchant, but returned to Memphis in 1867, and resumed the practice of law. In 1877 he was elected to the United States senate, to which position he was successively re-elected until his death in 1897.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR., for nearly a quarter of a century one of the leaders in congress and framer of the famous "Dingley tariff bill," was born in Durham, Maine, in 1832. His father as well as all his ancestors, were farmers, merchants and mechanics and of English descent. Young Dingley was given the advantages first of the common schools and in vacations helped his father in the store and on the farm. When twelve years of age he attended high school and at seventeen was teaching in a country school district and preparing himself for college. The following year he entered Waterville Academy and in 1851 entered Colby University. After a year and a half in this institution he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1855 with high rank as a scholar, debater and writer. He next studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. But instead of practicing his profession he purchased the "Lewistown (Me.) Journal," which became famous throughout the New England States as a leader in the advocacy of Repub-

lican principles. About the same time Mr. Dingley began his political career, although ever after continuing at the head of the newspaper. He was soon elected to the state legislature and afterward to the lower house of congress, where he became a prominent national character. He also served two terms as governor of Maine.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON, a distinguished American statesman, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His early education was by private teaching and a course at the Wayne County Seminary. At the age of twenty years he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and at the end of two years quit the college, began the study of law in the office of John Newman, of Centerville, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1847.

Mr. Morton was elected judge on the Democratic ticket, in 1852, but on the passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" he severed his connection with that party, and soon became a prominent leader of the Republicans. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1861, and as war governor became well known throughout the country. He received a paralytic stroke in 1865, which partially deprived him of the use of his limbs. He was chosen to the United States senate from Indiana, in 1867, and wielded great influence in that body until the time of his death, November 1, 1877.

JOHN B. GORDON, a brilliant Confederate officer and noted senator of the United States, was born in Upson county, Georgia, February 6, 1832. He graduated from the State University, studied law, and took up the practice of his profession. At the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate service as captain of infantry, and rapidly

rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, commanding one wing of the Confederate army at the close of the war. In 1868 he was Democratic candidate for governor of Georgia, and it is said was elected by a large majority, but his opponent was given the office. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions in 1868 and 1872, and a presidential elector both years. In 1873 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1886 he was elected governor of Georgia, and re-elected in 1888. He was again elected to the United States senate in 1890, serving until 1897, when he was succeeded by A. S. Clay. He was regarded as a leader of the southern Democracy, and noted for his fiery eloquence.

STEPHEN JOHNSON FIELD, an illustrious associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816, being one of the noted sons of Rev. D. D. Field. He graduated from Williams College in 1837, took up the study of law with his brother, David Dudley Field, becoming his partner upon admission to the bar. He went to California in 1849, and at once began to take an active interest in the political affairs of that state. He was elected alcalde of Marysville, in 1850, and in the autumn of the same year was elected to the state legislature. In 1857 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state, and two years afterwards became its chief justice. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. During his incumbency, in 1873, he was appointed by the governor of California one of a commission to examine the codes of the state and for the preparation of amendments to the same for submission to the legislature.

In 1877 he was one of the famous electoral commission of fifteen members, and voted as one of the seven favoring the election of Tilden to the presidency. In 1880 a large portion of the Democratic party favored his nomination as candidate for the presidency. He retired in the fall of 1897, having served a greater number of years on the supreme bench than any of his associates or predecessors, Chief Justice Marshall coming next in length of service.

JOHN T. MORGAN, whose services in the United States senate brought him into national prominence, was born in Athens, Tennessee, June 20, 1824. At the age of nine years he emigrated to Alabama, where he made his permanent home, and where he received an academic education. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He took a leading part in local politics, was a presidential elector in 1860, casting his ballot for Breckenridge and Lane, and in 1861 was a delegate to the state convention which passed the ordinance of secession. In May, of the same year, he joined the Confederate army as a private in Company I, Cahawba Rifles, and was soon after made major and then lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel, and soon after made brigadier-general and assigned to the command of a brigade in Virginia. He resigned to join his old regiment whose colonel had been killed. He was soon afterward again made brigadier-general and given command of the brigade that included his regiment.

After the war he returned to the practice of law, and continued it up to the time of his election to the United States senate, in 1877. He was a presidential elector in 1876 and cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

He was re-elected to the senate in 1883, and again in 1889, and 1895. His speeches and the measures he introduced, marked as they were by an intense Americanism, brought him into national prominence.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, the twenty-fifth president of the United States, was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 29, 1844. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and received his early education in a Methodist academy in the small village of Poland, Ohio. At the outbreak of the war Mr. McKinley was teaching school, earning twenty-five dollars per month. As soon as Fort Sumter was fired upon he enlisted in a company that was formed in Poland, which was inspected and mustered in by General John C. Fremont, who at first objected to Mr. McKinley, as being too young, but upon examination he was finally accepted. Mr. McKinley was seventeen when the war broke out but did not look his age. He served in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry throughout the war, was promoted from sergeant to captain, for good conduct on the field, and at the close of the war, for meritorious services, he was brevetted major. After leaving the army Major McKinley took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, and in 1869 he took his initiation into politics, being elected prosecuting attorney of his county as a Republican, although the district was usually Democratic. In 1876 he was elected to congress, and in a call upon the President-elect, Mr. Hayes, to whom he went for advice upon the way he should shape his career, he was told that to achieve fame and success he must take one special line and stick to it. Mr. McKinley chose tariff legislation and he became an authority in regard to import duties. He was a member of congress for

many years, became chairman of the ways and means committee, and later he advocated the famous tariff bill that bore his name, which was passed in 1890. In the next election the Republican party was overwhelmingly defeated through the country, and the Democrats secured more than a two thirds majority in the lower house, and also had control of the senate, Mr. McKinley being defeated in his own district by a small majority. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1891 by a plurality of twenty-one thousand, five hundred and eleven, and two years later he was re-elected by the still greater plurality of eighty thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five. He was a delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis Republican convention in 1892, and was instructed to support the nomination of Mr. Harrison. He was chairman of the convention, and was the only man from Ohio to vote for Mr. Harrison upon the roll call. In November, 1892, a number of prominent politicians gathered in New York to discuss the political situation, and decided that the result of the election had put an end to McKinley and McKinleyism. But in less than four years from that date Mr. McKinley was nominated for the presidency against the combined opposition of half a dozen rival candidates. Much of the credit for his success was due to Mark A. Hanna, of Cleveland, afterward chairman of the Republican national committee. At the election which occurred in November, 1896, Mr. McKinley was elected president of the United States by an enormous majority, on a gold standard and protective tariff platform. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1897, and called a special session of congress, to which was submitted a bill for tariff reform, which was passed in the latter part of July of that year.

CININNATUS HEINE MILLER, known in the literary world as Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841. When only about thirteen years of age he ran away from home and went to the mining regions in California and along the Pacific coast. Some time afterward he was taken prisoner by the Modoc Indians and lived with them for five years. He learned their language and gained great influence with them, fighting in their wars, and in all modes of living became as one of them. In 1858 he left the Indians and went to San Francisco, where he studied law, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar in Oregon. In 1866 he was elected a county judge in Oregon and served four years. Early in the seventies he began devoting a good deal of time to literary pursuits, and about 1874 he settled in Washington, D. C. He wrote many poems and dramas that attracted considerable attention and won him an extended reputation. Among his productions may be mentioned "Pacific Poems," "Songs of the Sierras," "Songs of the Sun Lands," "Ships in the Desert," "Adrianne, a Dream of Italy," "Danites," "Unwritten History," "First Families of the Sierras" (a novel), "One Fair Woman" (a novel), "Songs of Italy," "Shadows of Shasta," "The Gold-Seekers of the Sierras," and a number of others.

GEORGE FREDERICK ROOT, a noted music publisher and composer, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on August 30, 1820. While working on his father's farm he found time to learn, unaided, several musical instruments, and in his eighteenth year he went to Boston, where he soon found employment as a teacher of music. From 1839

until 1844 he gave instructions in music in the public schools of that city, and was also director of music in two churches. Mr. Root then went to New York and taught music in the various educational institutions of the city. He went to Paris in 1850 and spent one year there in study, and on his return he published his first song, "Hazel Dell." It appeared as the work of "Wurzel," which was the German equivalent of his name. He was the originator of the normal musical institutions, and when the first one was started in New York he was one of the faculty. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1860, and established the firm of Root & Cady, and engaged in the publication of music. He received, in 1872, the degree of "Doctor of Music" from the University of Chicago. After the war the firm became George F. Root & Co., of Cincinnati and Chicago. Mr. Root did much to elevate the standard of music in this country by his compositions and work as a teacher. Besides his numerous songs he wrote a great deal of sacred music and published many collections of vocal and instrumental music. For many years he was the most popular song writer in America, and was one of the greatest song writers of the war. He is also well-known as an author, and his work in that line comprises: "Methods for the Piano and Organ," "Handbook on Harmony Teaching," and innumerable articles for the musical press. Among his many and most popular songs of the war time are: "Rosalie, the Prairie-flower," "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Just Before the Battle," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "The Old Folks are Gone," "A Hundred Years Ago," "Old Potomac Shore," and "There's Music in the Air." Mr. Root's cantatas include "The Flower Queen" and "The Haymakers." He died in 1896.

HISTORY OF WEXFORD COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

CHAPTER I.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan is a part of that almost unknown quantity designated at the beginning of the last century as the Northwest Territory. In 1805 a part of this great territory was set off and given the name of "Michigan Territory." The lines describing this territory were not the same as those now defining the boundaries of the state of Michigan, for it is said that owing to some dispute as to the southern boundary line, congress, to appease the desire of the Michigan representatives for more land, "threw in" the portion of the state now known as the Upper Peninsula, which has proven to be the depository of untold mineral wealth, placing Michigan well in the front rank of mineral producing states of the Union.

Owing to the fact that in those days all inland transportation and travel was by wagon and stage coach, settlements remote from the lake shore were for many years very few and were usually found along such rivers as were navigable, and these grew

very slowly. The lack of transportation facilities was not the only retarding element in the settlement of the state. The ague had full sway throughout nearly the whole southern part of the state, and it soon became known everywhere that to go to Michigan meant to be shaken with the ague for a year or more, with accompanying doctor and drug bills, and there is little doubt that the fear of the ague diverted many of those who were constantly joining in the "westward march of empire" from the fertile lands of Michigan to more distant homes in the still newer "West."* In this age of rapid transit and rapid development, when villages and even cities spring up almost in a day, it looks strange that it should have taken over thirty years for the territory of Michigan to have arrived at the age of

* "West" was the designation given by eastern people to all the country lying west of the state of New York. The author well remembers that when his grandfather moved from Cattaraugus county, New York, to Oakland county, Michigan, they called it "going way out west."

statehood; but when we go back to that period and in our mind's eye see conditions as they then existed we almost wonder that enough people could have been induced to find homes within the bounds of the state to entitle it to admission into the Union.

In June, 1836, congress passed an enabling act to admit Michigan to the Union, but there were certain conditions contained in the act which had to be complied with on the part of the state. In due course of time these stipulations were carried out and on January 26, 1837, a supplemental act was passed by congress by which Michigan was declared to be "one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever."

At that time there was not a mile of railroad in Michigan except what was known as the Erie & Kalamazoo, which had been built from the town of Port Lawrence (which name was later changed to Toledo) to Adrian, a distance of twenty-three miles. This was what was known in those days as a "strap" railroad, the rails being made of wood and covered with a wide bar or strap of wrought iron. The cars on this line had been drawn by horses up to within six days of the time Michigan became a state, but on January 29, 1837, the owners of this line put on a steam locomotive, which was the first locomotive ever used in the state.

Previous to this time there had been much talk about railroads, and as early as 1830 a company was organized to build what was to be called the Detroit & St. Joseph Railroad. The name was changed later to the Michigan Central. After the company had expended about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars

and within two months after the state had started in to do business for itself, an act was passed by the legislature authorizing the purchase of this road by the state and providing for its early completion. The work was taken hold of on the part of the state, money being raised on state bonds to pay for the work, and within a year from its birth the state had completed its railroad from Detroit to Dearborn, a distance of ten miles. At this rate it would have taken twenty years and more to have completed the road, but the state kept on issuing its bonds and trying to build its railroad until finally it was forced to call a halt, as the continual process of issuing bonds had so injured the credit of the state that an issue of fifty thousand dollars of bonds were sold in New York in 1845 for eighteen cents on the dollar. This condition of things created a strong desire on the part of the state to sell its "elephant," and negotiations were forthwith authorized with that end in view. After many months of delay the sale was at last made, and on September 23, 1846, the road passed into the hands of the Michigan Central Railroad Company. So anxious had been the state to get the road off its hands that the company drove a remarkably good bargain, one which has caused the state a good deal of annoyance since.

During this time the state had had a somewhat similar experience with the Michigan Southern Railroad, now known as the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. The state had paid out nearly a million dollars in the construction of this road, and upon its sale to the Southern Michigan Railroad Company, in December, 1846, it could only realize five hundred thousand dollars from its investment.

While these ventures in railroad building were not a source of profit to the state in a financial way, they attracted public attention to Michigan, and the people along their lines, no doubt, came into the enjoyment of railroad privileges much earlier than they would have done had railroad building been confined to private enterprise.

With the building of railroads came new settlers in increased numbers, until at the time of the adoption of the present constitution in 1850, the census reports show a population of three hundred and ninety-five thousand and seventy-one, as compared with about one hundred and eighteen thousand when the state was admitted. This growth, however, had been confined almost entirely to that portion of the state lying south of the center line of the Lower Peninsula. In many of the northern counties not even township lines had been surveyed when the territory became a state in 1837. It is not strange, therefore, that the whole of this northern end of the Lower Peninsula should have been looked upon by those living in the southern counties as a valueless wilderness. At that time there were the remnants of several tribes of Indians living in what now constitutes the counties of Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet, Kalkaska, Grand Traverse and Leelanau, and as early as May, 1839, two evangelical missionaries located at what is now known as Old Mission, in Grand Traverse county, with the purpose in view of teaching and Christianizing the Indians. They were well received and their work bore good fruit. Three years later the result of the work of the missionaries was shown by a desire on the part of the Indians to raise something more than corn

for food, consequently a barrel of wheat was brought by them from Green Bay, Wisconsin, and sown under instructions of the missionaries. This was probably the first wheat sown in northern Michigan, certainly the first of which we can find any authentic record.

Little by little civilization kept encroaching upon savagery and more white people were getting a knowledge of the natural advantages offered by this hitherto unknown part of the state, and in the year 1847 a hardy homeseeker by the name of Boardman took up his residence where Traverse City now stands. He built the first house that was put up on the present site of Traverse City, and from him the river, emptying into the bay at that point, and the lake a short distance up the river, received their name. He also built a small saw-mill, operated by water power on a creek which enters Boardman river about a mile from its mouth. When this mill was erected there was not another saw-mill within a hundred miles in any direction.

In 1851 the firm of Hannah, Lay & Company located at what is now known as Traverse City and started upon a business career which proved wonderfully successful. Mr. Hannah had previously visited that locality and ascertained by personal examination the great quantity of pine timber along the Boardman river, and, having had considerable experience in the lumber business, saw at once that there was a grand opening for a lucrative business. The firm bought a large quantity of pine land that cost them only one dollar and a quarter per acre. They started in in a moderate way, for in those days markets were limited, prices were low, and transportation facilities were confined

exclusively to sailing vessels on the lakes and it took from six to nine days to land a small cargo of lumber in Chicago from Traverse Bay. Their first saw-mill was the one heretofore mentioned as having been built by Mr. Boardman and which they purchased of him. This was what was known as a "muley mill," having but one upright saw, which under the most favorable circumstances would not cut more than two and a half or three thousand feet of lumber in twelve hours. This proved to be altogether too slow a process even for those slow times and accordingly, in the spring of 1852, they commenced the construction of the first steam saw-mill ever built in northern Michigan. Having already cleared out the Boardman river far enough to reach the first or nearest of their pine lands, they were in position to do what was then considered a "big lumber business."

The advent of Hannah, Lay & Company was the "dawning of the morning" in the settlement and development of the whole Grand Traverse region. They furnished work for all applicants. They supplied the wants of all newcomers, and by their liberal and honorable dealings did much to encourage those seeking homes. But the home seekers were not numerous for the first few years. The vast unbroken forest that stretched back from the little opening made at Traverse City to a seemingly unlimited distance was not very inviting to those who had lived in an old settled country. So the 'fifties passed by and the total population in Grand Traverse county (Indians excepted) was twelve hundred and eighty-six. This included the people who were connected with the mill, the boarding house, the lumber camps and those who had been bold

enough to strike out into the forests to make homes for themselves.

Then came the great, cruel war, and for four weary, woeful years hundreds of thousands of "the flower of manhood" had to face far more dangers and difficulties than a Michigan wilderness offered, and the thoughts of seeking new homes in the "west" gave way to thoughts of how to economize and care for the little ones at home while the husbands and fathers were fighting the battles for the Union on southern fields, languishing in pestilential prison pens, or sleeping the last long sleep in unknown graves in the blood-stained "sunny South." But in spite of all this strife and carnage in one section of our country there was still a steady increase in the population around Traverse Bay, the census of 1864 showing two thousand and twenty-six, or an increase of only seven hundred and forty in four years. In the spring of 1865 the war ended and thousands upon thousands of the boys in blue returned to their former homes. The spirit of adventure aroused by army service would not permit many of the returning soldiers to settle down to the humdrum routine to which they had been accustomed before enlisting, and the westward stream of adventurous homeseekers grew into a mighty river and such a growth and development as the new states and territories of the west witnessed in the next ten years has never had a parallel in the history of the world. One important factor in this great stride of advancement was the building of the trans-continental railroad. This, in addition to the passage of the homestead law, giving every head of a family one hundred and sixty acres of land, by the payment of a nominal sum and living on the land for five years, soon peo-

pled a vast area of country which otherwise would have continued to remain in its primeval state for an indefinite length of time.

This great western movement of population came at a time when northern Michigan was ripe to receive it, and the tide surged back from the shores of the great lakes, and particularly from Traverse Bay, until the

bounds of one county were too limited to receive and contain it, and it soon began to lap over into adjacent counties as if determined that the time had come when the giant forests which for centuries had held full sway throughout this whole section of the state should yield its scepter to man, the lord of creation, and henceforth administer to his desires and demands.

CHAPTER II.

KAUTAWAUBET OR WEXFORD COUNTY.

During the years 1836 and 1837 the United States surveyors had reached the territory now known as Wexford county, in their preliminary or township line survey, but it was not until the year 1840 that a name was given to that part of the state known as townships 21, 22, 23 and 24 north of ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12 west. The first name to this territory was Kautawaubet, supposed to have been an Indian name, but it was afterwards discovered that the name had no particular significance and in 1843 the name was changed to Wexford. There must have been some one around from the "Emerald Isle" when this change of name was suggested, as it is only in Ireland that we find the name Wexford applied to a locality previous to its having been used to designate a part of the wilderness of northern Michigan.

It was some twelve or fifteen years after the township lines had been established before the government found time to divide the townships up into sections. This work would doubtless have been done sooner had there been any demand for the land, but no one then would have taken land in Wexford county as a gift, while on the prairies, in states farther west, it was difficult to make surveys fast enough to meet the demands of the constantly flowing stream of people from the east. Soon after the section lines had been run an effort was made to secure the building of a state road through from Muskegon or Newaygo counties (the settlements in these counties being then the most northerly on the south side of the "Big Woods") to the new settlement opening up around the shores of the Grand Traverse

bay. This effort was crowned with success when the legislature of 1857 passed an act authorizing the construction of a state road to be called the Muskegon, Grand Traverse and Northport State Road. This name was afterwards changed and when the road was finally built it was known as the Newaygo and Northport State Road. Not much was done toward the construction of this road until 1860.

In this connection the author feels confident that his readers will be interested in a letter from the pen of the Hon. Perry Hannah, written in response to a request for some reminiscences of his early experience in northern Michigan that might interest the readers of a history of Wexford county. We do this the more readily because in the early years of the county's existence all the business of the new settlers was done in "Traverse City," and largely with the firm of Hannah, Lay & Company, managed by Mr. Hannah, and all the early settlers were well acquainted with him. The letter is here given complete:

TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN, Jan. 22, 1903.

J. H. WHEELER, ESQ.:

I have your request to write some early facts of my experience in the Grand Traverse country that you might incorporate in your history of Wexford county. This would be more of a tax on my time than I could well devote to it, besides it would take a book too large for your history to put only a part of it in. I should be willing to give you an item or two of my experience that has some connection with the affairs of your county.

In the winter of 1853 and 1854 I made my first trip to the "outside" world on snow shoes. Soon after the first of January, 1854, I left Traverse City, when there was not a single house outside the limits of the city, for Grand Rapids. The snow was plump three feet deep, light as feathers, and not a single step could be taken without the Indian snow shoes. I furnished myself with two Indian packers for carrying supplies. It took six days to make the trip from here to Grand Rapids. The first settlement we reached was Big Rapids, some five or six miles this side of the forks of the Muskegon river.

The wolves got on our track before the first night's camping. They were not troublesome to us in the least until we had made our camp fires in the evening, then a tremendous howl was set up and continued during the whole night. We were not in the least troubled as to their contact with us, but they broke up our sleep. As soon as we left our camp in the morning they followed us and picked up any scraps that might be left. They continued with us till we were out of the woods.

There was not a single sign of a trail of any kind to travel by, which compelled us to constantly use our compass, as very little sunshine can be seen at that season of the year beneath the thick timber that then shrouded the whole country. This was the most tedious journey I ever experienced in the early days of Grand Traverse.

In the winter of 1856-7 I was a member of the state legislature. When the legislature adjourned, early in the spring, some of the members came and shook hands with me and said, "I suppose you have to go to your home all the way by stage." This was very amusing to me, coming from state legislators, when I knew that my trip had to be made "afoot and alone" through the long woods.

In 1857 I was appointed one of the commissioners to assist in the work of laying out a state road to be called the Muskegon, Grand Traverse and Northport State Road. Before we started the survey on the line, I concluded it would be a good move to have the route looked out, so I engaged a hardy old pioneer and hunter to go from Traverse City south and look over the line through Wexford county. After being absent for some ten days he returned, and in answer to my questions regarding the feasibility of the line his reply was, "First rate; it could not be better. I tell you, Mr. Hannah, if we get a settler through to Grand Traverse on that line we will be sure of him. By golly! them hills, they be awful big, and they all slope this way, and the settler that gets here will never go back over those hills." While the hills over the state road are pretty "tall," the old hunter got a pretty poor impression on his first trip from the state-road point of view. Today we consider that Wexford county is not all hills, but is, much of it, the best land we have in the state.

Next is a little incident in building our bridge over the Manistee river. George W. Bryant, who lived in our village, had located the land where the bridge was to cross the river. I had let the contract to Godfrey Greilick, a sturdy old German, to build the bridge. Mr. Bryant notified Mr. Greilick that in building the bridge over the Manistee river he must not cut a single tree on his land. The old German, meeting him on the street of our village one day, told Mr. Bryant, in very emphatic language, "If you come where we do make dot bridge,

and I see one tree grow on top your heat, py golly! I cut him off." It is needless to say that Mr. Bryant's land furnished all the timber for that bridge.

What a wonderful change in the last fifty years in Grand Traverse and Wexford counties. Traverse City today has a population of twelve thousand, and the Newaygo and Northport state road is lined with many beautiful farms.

Yours respectfully,

PERRY HANNAH.

This letter will give something of an idea of the condition of Wexford county less than half a century ago, for it should be remembered that the bridge here spoken of was built in 1864, only thirty-nine years ago.

The making of this state road progressed very slowly and its final completion was not until a goodly number of people had settled in Wexford county. Its commencement, however, was doubtless the direct cause of the migration of the first settler to the county. This person was B. W. Hall, whose home for several years prior to 1863 had been in Newaygo county, who having heard something about the Grand Traverse country, and knowing of the project of building a state road through to it, made up his mind to take a trip north and see for himself if the country was as desirable as it was recommended to be. It was in September, 1862, that he started on this trip, having supplied himself with provisions enough to last five or six days, for traveling through the forests in those days, even in the summer time, was no easy task. The ground throughout nearly all the forest was covered with a mat of what the early settlers called "shin tangle," a growth of vine, or ground hemlock, which grew from three to six feet in length, but by reason of the weight of the snows of many winters it took nearly a horizontal position except at the ends, which turned nearly to the perpendicu-

lar, somewhat after the manner of heavy clover when it lodges from excessive growth. Indeed, it was often called "Michigan clover," for in the late autumn and early winter stock would almost entirely subsist upon it, so much so that the milk and butter would taste so bitter as to be very unpalatable.

When Mr. Hall reached the plateau about half a mile north of the Manistee river and one and a half miles north of the present village of Sherman he found a piece of land that just suited him. He continued on his journey to Traverse City, where the United States land office was then located, and entered the northwest quarter of section 30 in town 24, north of range 11 west, under the pre-emption law, which held the land for an individual for six months, at the end of which time he must pay the government price of one dollar and a quarter per acre or lose his claim. The homestead law had not then been enacted, and all had to pay "Uncle Sam" the same price for his land. After cutting down the trees on a small piece of his land as a notice to all that the land was taken, he retraced his steps over the "trail" and began to make the necessary preparations for an early removal to his new possessions in the spring.

As soon as the snow had melted away in the spring of 1863, which in those days was not until well into May, with such of his worldly possessions as he could convey in a one horse-wagon, Mr. Hall, with his wife, a cow, some pigs and some chickens, started over what is now called the old State road. Fallen tree trunks, tangled underbrush and bridgeless streams he had to encounter and overcome, but no obstacles were sufficient to baffle his determination to make for himself a home in Wexford coun-

ty. For three full weeks he battled with constantly recurring difficulties, at the end of which time he reached the Manistee river. Not a soul had they seen since starting on their trip, for there was not a dwelling between Big Prairie on the south till the Monroe settlement in Grand Traverse county was reached. Arriving at the river, the next thing was how to cross it. Some two miles up the river from the line of the state road was what was known as the "pony jam," where the Indians were in the habit of crossing with their ponies on their hunting or migratory trips. About eighty rods down the river was another jam which afforded easy crossing on foot but was not very safe for four-footed animals. These "jams" were made of the trunks of trees which had been torn from the banks by the ever-changing channel of the river and carried down stream until arrested by some projecting point of land. Thus for ages and ages had these accumulations increased until in some cases, like that of the "pony jam," they had entirely covered the river. To see the Manistee river today one would almost think this statement was a fairy tale, but it is nevertheless true, as a number of people yet living in Wexford county can testify from actual and personal knowledge. While Mr. Hall was inspecting the jam below the state road with a view of making such additions to the nearly perfect natural bridge as would enable him to move his belongings to the north bank of the river, he was agreeably surprised to find that another adventurous person like himself was camped on the north side of the river, bent on getting his movables to the south bank of the river. Both having the one desire of crossing the river in view, the task was much more easily accomplished than either had supposed, and it

was not long before the crossing was completed and each went on his way rejoicing. This second settler was Dr. John Perry, who was the first settler in the county on the south side of the Manistee river.

The homestead law was an important factor in the settlement of Wexford as well as all the other counties in northern Michigan, and before the close of navigation in 1864 nearly every available piece of government land along the line of the state road for seven miles from the north line of the county had been taken. This did not mean that the new settlers were very numerous, as each homesteader was entitled to a piece of land half a mile square, so it took only four families to locate a whole section of land, and as every alternate section had been set apart for the purpose of aiding in the building of a railroad, the settlers were necessarily widely separated. Notwithstanding this fact everybody was everybody's neighbor, for, as Will Carleton very aptly puts it in his "First Settler's Story," "Neighbors meant counties in those days." People would go three or four miles to a social gathering, or to assist a "neighbor" in raising a log house, or join in a "logging bee" to enable him to get a small patch of land ready to raise a little something for himself and family to eat. Thus during the summer of 1864 log cabins and small clearings made their appearance in quite a number of places in Wexford county where previously, for unnumbered centuries, the primeval forest had reigned supreme, undisturbed by naught save the wild denizens who found homes beneath its sheltering branches and in its tangled jungles, and the almost equally wild Indians who roamed at will through its majestic solitudes or fought each other to the death in its shadows.

CHAPTER III.

ARRIVAL OF NEW SETTLERS CONTINUES.

As soon as the snow was gone and navigation opened in the spring of 1864, the tide of emigration to the Grand Traverse region set in with renewed vigor, and Wexford county got its full share of the newcomers. These later arrivals were forced to take lands farther back from the state road, and consequently had to make roads for themselves from the state road back to their respective homesteads. There was no highway commissioner to lay out roads, and no way to raise funds by tax to open them, therefore the roads or "blazed trails" were not made on section lines, neither did they follow any particular point of the compass. They usually took the shortest route to the settler's home except where hills or swamps intervened, in which case they would pass around the obstruction. It was no easy matter to follow these trails by those unaccustomed to "woods lore," and especially was it difficult in the twilight or after dark, which often occurred with those who were forced to work out a part of the time to earn something to support their families, or in returning from house raisings or logging bees.

An amusing incident was related to the writer by a Mr. Durbin, who lived only half

a mile from the state road, which fully illustrates these difficulties. He had been away from home at work and, supper being a little late, it was quite dark by the time he reached the point where he had to leave the state road. About half way to his house a tree had blown down, the top falling directly in the path. When he reached this tree-top he thought he could pick his way around it and tell when he struck the path again, as every one familiar with such matters knows that there is no sound of breaking twigs or crushing leaves in a wellbeaten path. He confidently started around the tree top, but did not find the path. He kept on going, however, and soon found himself back to the state road. He soon found where his path turned into the woods again and started for home. When he reached the fallen tree-top he resolved to take extra caution this time and find the path on the other side. He moved very carefully and listened intently for the lack of snapping and crunching which would indicate the finding of the path, but, not finding it, kept on going, hoping he might see the light in his home, when, to his great surprise, he finally reached the state road again. He was thoroughly baffled and not

a little frightened at this turn of events, but finally decided to try it once more. This time when he reached the fallen tree-top he crawled through it, over the limbs and under the brush, never losing touch of the beaten path and of course got home all right that time.

When the summer of 1864 closed there were some twenty families in the county. These were nearly all on the line of the state road or within two miles of it. In the spring of 1865 the settlement received numerous additions, some coming by boat and some overland. During the summer of 1865 an arrangement was made by which Jacob York, one of the newcomers who had a horse and wagon, made weekly trips to Traverse City to take out and bring in the mail for the settlement, and also to do such errands and bring in such light articles of merchandise or freight as he could in his light wagon. By common consent the house of William Masters, on the state road, was chosen as the place for leaving and receiving letters and parcels, and his house soon came to be called the "Postoffice." Later in the year Mr. Masters was appointed postmaster and a mail sack was furnished in which to carry the mail, but the settlers had to pay Mr. York for his services for a year before the postoffice department would consent to establish a mail route to the new settlement.

The first school house built in Wexford county was made of logs and was situated near the county line between Wexford and Grand Traverse counties. It was put up by volunteer work on the part of those interested in having a school, and the first teacher, Zylphia Harper, was paid under the old system of rate bill, for as yet there was not even a township or school district organization

in the county. This school house was, a few years later, the scene of the first law suit ever held in Wexford county. It was a case of assault and battery between Jay J. Copley and Myron Baldwin and grew out of the holding of the second caucus in Wexford county. The case was presided over by I. U. Davis, one of the justices of the peace elected at the first township election held in the county. The writer had charge of the jury after the final pleas were made on each side, and there being but one room to the school house, and no other building within half a mile, he had to turn the spectators, lawyers and even the "court" out into the street so that the jury could deliberate in seclusion.

Among the arrivals in the fall of 1865 was J. H. Wheeler, from western New York, who had heard of the wonders of Wexford county through a brother of B. W. Hall, the first settler in the county. Being somewhat familiar with the saw-mill business, he came with the intent of building a saw-mill with which to supply the needs of the new settlers in the way of lumber. It should be remarked here that nearly every house in the settlement had thus far been built practically without a foot of lumber, for lumber was very high priced and, besides, it would cost thirty to forty dollars per one thousand feet to hire it hauled from Traverse City, the nearest place where a board could be found. After the settler had got the "body" of his house up, he would hew out some poles for rafters, split out some "ribs" and nail them to the rafters, from six inches to one foot apart (according to whether he intended to use "shakes" or shingles), and nail the shingles or "shakes" to these "ribs." By setting up other hewed

poles in the gable ends of the house from the top log to the rafters and nailing "ribs" and "shakes" to them, the same as for the roof, he soon had his house enclosed. The floor was usually made of thin slabs of elm or bass-wood split out and hewed straight on the edges and then fitted to the sleepers on the lower sides, after which they could be lined and hewed to make them as even as possible on the upper surface. Sometimes roofs were made of bark and occasionally an entire "shanty" was built of that material. Mr. Hall lived a year in a bark "shanty" when he first settled in the county. We can yet see, occasionally, a log house that was built thirty or thirty-five years ago as a home for some homesteader when he first became a resident of the county.

The whole settlement were anxious to have a saw-mill built and readily subscribed a liberal amount of work toward its erection. Plans were perfected during the winter and work commenced the following spring, but owing to unforeseen obstacles encountered in building the dam the work was delayed until the summer of 1867, when the mill was started, much to the gratification of the community, as well as the owner. This was the first saw-mill built in Wexford county. It was an old fashioned "muley" mill, something like the one heretofore described as the first mill in northern Michigan, but it performed an important part in the early development of the county. It was built on what for many years was known as the Wheeler creek, which empties into the Manistee river about a mile north of the present village of Sherman. A mill still occupies the same site, though two structures on the same site have been destroyed by fire. Mr. Wheeler also built a frame house

in the summer of 1867, which was the first frame house built in the county.

I had almost forgotten to describe the manner of wintering the stock in those early days. Hay there was none for the first two years on the homestead, and straw was very scarce, so some other food must be substituted. After it was too late in the spring to plant ordinary crops the settler would clear off a patch for turnips or rutabagas, even sometimes sowing the seed among the logs after the brush had been burned away, not having time to entirely clear the land. This crop could be put out as late as the 20th of July with good results and needed no care from seed time until late in the fall, when they were pulled and put into pits for the winter use. When the snow got so deep that the cattle could no longer subsist on the "Michigan clover," heretofore referred to, the settler would start in on his winter's job of felling trees upon which to browse his stock. The cattle soon began to relish and even thrive upon the fine twigs of the maples, and this, with a liberal feeding of the turnips or rutabagas, brought them through the winter apparently in as good condition as if they had been wintered upon the best quality of hay. At the same time necessity on the part of the settler to provide for his stock was really a virtue in another direction, for the more timber he was obliged to cut in the winter the more acres he could clear off in the summer.

Judge Chubb, one of the first settlers in the township of Cleon, once forming a part of Wexford county, and who still resides at Copemish in that township, often relates his experience in getting through his stock the first winter after his arrival. Among

the other animals he brought with him were some pigs, never dreaming of the difficulty of getting them through the winter, thirty miles from the nearest point where feed could be had, and with roads—such as they were—made impassible by four feet of snow. When he had fed out the last of what he had provided for them, and with no possible way of getting more food, he was in despair and was sure they would die. If they had been in condition to make pork, he says, he would have killed them and got some benefit from them in that way, but to put off the evil day as long as possible in the hope that the snow might settle so that he could get out to Traverse City for supplies, the rations to the pigs had been curtailed almost to the starvation point so that there was not much left of the pigs, as he puts it, but their "squeal." As a last resort, and entirely as an experiment, having never heard of the like before, he drove his pigs to the woods one morning with the rest of the stock and, to his utter amazement, they took right hold of the "browse," and from that day on to spring they followed the cattle every morning to the woods and he actually kept them the remainder of that winter on "browse."

In 1867 Oren Fletcher settled in Wexford county and being a miller by trade, and seeing the absolute necessity of a grist-mill, he interested the people in the matter, and through the encouragements received and donations offered, at once commenced the construction of the first grist-mill in the county. The work was pushed vigorously and before winter set in the settlers had the satisfaction of knowing that they could get their gristing done without having to go twenty-five or thirty miles to Traverse City

for it, as had hitherto been the case. This mill was built on the creek ever since known as Fletcher creek and for some ten years was the only grist-mill in the county.

It was also during the summer of 1867 that the work of putting the state road in passable shape for travel was completed. While a goodly number of settlers had already arrived in the county over "the trail," it was, as the word indicates, only a "trail" in many places and far from being in a suitable condition for travel. However, steps had been taken for an overland mail route and the first thing to be done was to put the state road in shape for travel. This being done, the mail route was established, and direct intercourse with the "outside" during the whole year was henceforth to be a reality. Hitherto the only means by which a person could leave the Grand Traverse region during the winter was on foot with the aid of snow shoes. Those were long winters indeed to many, who were strangers among strangers, and especially to those who were inclined to be at all "homesick," for with the slow way of getting mail to and from Traverse City, and the fact that all mail had to be carried on foot or on horse back over an Indian trail from Traverse City to Manistee or Muskegon, it took from three to four weeks for a letter to go and an answer to return from any outside point.

Everybody in the Grand Traverse region had been up to this time dependent upon Traverse City for provisions, and as Hannah, Lay & Company were the principal firm at that place it was necessary for them to anticipate the needs of the entire region from November, when navigation closed, until May, when the first boat could be expected. The influx of settlers some-

times exceeded calculation, and consequently provisions at the company's store would run pretty low before navigation opened. The winter of 1866-7 witnessed such a heavy drain upon their stock of supplies that it became necessary for them to adopt the plan of selling only fifty pounds of flour and ten or fifteen pounds of pork to one person, in order to piece the supply out and make it last until the first boat should arrive.

As soon as the state road was sufficiently improved to permit of it a mail route was established, at first with only weekly trips, but very soon the service was increased to six times a week. It required two and a half days to make the trip from Traverse City to Cedar Springs, the then northern terminus of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. At this period George W. Bryant, of Traverse City, erected quite a large two-story building just south of the old state road bridge over the Manistee river, intending it for a sort of hotel and grocery store combined. The work was done by Lewis J. Clark, who for some time acted as salesman for Mr. Bryant and also as assistant postmaster for the second postoffice established in the county. The name given to this postoffice was Sherman, we suppose in honor of General Sherman, as it was quite the custom in those days to name towns, cities, villages and postoffices after some noted general of the late war. This name, Sherman, attached itself to the huddle of houses that were put up when the county was organized and the county seat established, and is still retained by the prosperous village near the Manistee river in the northwestern part of the county. Mr. Bryant's object in building nearly a mile north

of the present location of the village of Sherman developed a little later when the legislature passed an act organizing the county of Wexford. The postmaster at this second postoffice was Dr. John Perry, heretofore spoken of as the first settler on the south side of Manistee river. New settlers in search of homestead locations had kept going farther and farther east of the state road until some of them were ten or twelve miles distant from the new postoffice and it was a decided relief to them to be able to post a letter, buy a pound of soda, tea or tobacco or twenty-five pounds of flour without having to go four miles farther north to the little grocery kept by Mr. Masters, the first postmaster in the county.

Mr. Clark used to tell an amusing story of a settler living eight miles east of the postoffice coming in one day for some groceries. Among other things he wanted a hundred pounds of flour, and when asked by Mr. Clark how he was going to get the things home, replied, "On my back." Upon being told by Mr. Clark that his supply of flour was quite low, and that it would be several days before he received a new supply, and that consequently he could only spare him twenty-five pounds, in order that he might have some left to supply the wants of other needy customers, the man replied, "Huh! that would not make biscuit for breakfast for my family." It may seem strange to state that a man would think of carrying a hundred pounds of flour besides other small groceries a distance of eight miles on his back, but backing, or "packing," as it was then called, was a common way for the settler to get his provisions home. There is a man living in the county today who on

more than one occasion carried a hundred pounds of flour and several packages of small groceries from Traverse City to his home in what is now Wexford township, a distance of twenty-eight miles and would do it between sunrise and sunset. This man's name is R. W. Updike, a man whose reputation for truth and veracity was never questioned by those who knew him.

Thus will be seen some of the difficulties surrounding the new settlers. Most of them were from the common walks of life, and not one in ten of them was able to provide himself with a team as one of the necessary things to take with him into a new wilderness country. Consequently "packing" was a very common thing, and clearing land by hard labor about as common. The first crop was always sown without plowing the land, and frequently the second crop would be put in the same way, it being im-

possible to get team work to do more than harrow in the seed. Corn was frequently and potatoes nearly always planted just as the fire left the land, without the aid of either plow or harrow. This compulsory manner of farming did not bring the results that a better system would have done, but it was the best many could do and sufficed to keep the wolf from the door until such time as team work would be more plentiful. For three or four years there was but one horse team in the county and but three or four ox teams, and in drawing supplies from Traverse City, hauling together the logs for the houses of the new settlers, attending logging bees to enable some new comer to get in a few potatoes or a small patch of winter wheat, they had all they could possibly do without drawing the plow.

CHAPTER IV.

FIRST ELECTIONS.

Wexford county, up to the year 1866, was attached to the township of Brown, of Manistee county, for assessment and judicial purposes. At the annual meeting of the board of supervisors of Manistee county in 1866 the whole county of Wexford was organized into a new township, to be known by the name of Wexford. It was ordered

that the first election should be held on the first Monday of April in 1867, when a full set of township officers should be elected. Previous to this time none of the numerous voters in the county had cast a ballot since he had resided in the county. One could have voted if he wanted to do so bad enough to

tramp through the woods a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles to the polling place in the township of Brown in Manistee county, but no one had availed himself of that privilege.

Just a day or two before town meeting day, a couple of families got together one evening and made up a ticket for the coming election. The head of one family was put on for supervisor and one of the justices of the peace and his son for township clerk, while the head of the other family was not forgotten, being allotted one of the highway commissionerships, there being three for each township in those days. There was quite a little gathering at the polling place—being the first school house heretofore referred to—and, being shown the tickets, which had been written out for the occasion, they began to inquire where and when the caucus was held that selected these candidates. The nominee for supervisor, Hiram Copley, made the remark that if they did not like the ticket they could go around back of the school house and hold another caucus and put up another ticket. This was said in a manner that indicated that he was sure of his election, no matter what was done, as he was at the head of the Republican ticket and nearly all of the voters were Republicans. However, a majority of those present took him at his word. They got together on the sunny side of the school house, for it was a raw April day with lots of snow on the ground, and made up a ticket and then went in and elected it. We are unable to give the exact number of votes polled at that election, but from the best recollection of the writer, who was there and stayed until the votes were counted, there were not to exceed thirty votes cast.

As soon as possible after this election the highway commissioners commenced the work of laying out such roads as were necessary, and the school inspectors, acting in conjunction with those in the adjoining township of Grand Traverse county, organized a fractional school district, comprising territory on either side of the county line between the two counties. The site of the school house was in Wexford county, thus making this the first duly organized school district in the county. At the first election, Lewis C. Dunham was elected supervisor and George A. Smalley township clerk.

At the next township meeting there was also a "bolt" from the nominees of the Republican caucus. The "old" settlers had planned to nominate Gibbs Dodge, a bright young man who lived on section 29 in Wexford township, as it now exists, for supervisor, while the "new" settlers who had recently settled in the township now known as Colfax wished to nominate E. C. Dayhuff, one of their neighbors, to that office. This feeling in favor of Mr. Dayhuff was unknown to the friends of Mr. Dodge, consequently no effort was made to get the voters out to the caucus. But when caucus day arrived it proved that Mr. Dayhuff's friends outnumbered those of Mr. Dodge and the nomination went to Mr. Dayhuff. This so exasperated the "old" settlers that they went to work and put up a Union ticket in opposition to what they called the Dayhuff ticket. Between the time of holding the caucus and the first Monday in April there was a very heavy fall of snow and when election day dawned it was found that the roads leading to the eastern settlements were impassible and no one from that direction got to the polls. The result was that Mr. Dayhuff

was defeated and Mr. Dunham was re-elected supervisor. So sure was Mr. Dayhuff that he would be elected that he had written his friends "outside" to direct their letters to him as supervisor, and letters actually came to the postoffice directed to "E. C. Dayhuff, Supervisor of Wexford Township."

In the Manistee county convention in 1868, called for the selection of delegates to the state convention, which chose delegates to the presidential convention, Gibbs Dodge was chosen to represent Wexford, which thus contributed its mite to that overwhelming tide of popular sentiment which resulted in placing the hero of Appomattox in the presidential chair.

During this political campaign it became apparent to the settlers in the new county that the time had come when we were entitled to a county organization. Accordingly at the next session of the legislature, which convened in January, an act for the organization of the county was passed. The terms of this act disclose the handiwork of Mr. Bryant, and show why he had put up his store building and made a little clearing on the bank of the Manistee river near the state road bridge. After providing for time and manner of organization, the act provided for the location of a county seat. It stipulated that the county seat should be located on section 36, in town 24, north of range 12 west, "At or near the Manistee bridge," and appointing H. I. Devoe, I. N. Davis and E. C. Dayhuff as commissioners to decide the particular spot where it should be. After looking the situation over carefully and learning something of Mr. Bryant's parsimony, and fearing that a village

would not thrive where he owned all the available building sites, they determined to exercise all the discretion given them by the act and accordingly located the county seat within four hundred feet of the southeast corner of section 36, nearly three-fourths of a mile from Mr. Bryant's intended site on the bank of the Manistee river.

The act of organization divided the county into four townships, and attached Missaukee county to Wexford county for judicial purposes. The names and dimensions of the townships were as follows: Wexford, comprising the same territory as now, viz: six miles square; Springville, comprised of six surveyed townships, viz: towns 21, 22 and 23 north of ranges 11 and 12 west; Hanover, of seven surveyed townships, viz: Township 24 north of ranges 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 west, and Colfax, of townships 21, 22 and 23 north of ranges 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 west, or eighteen surveyed townships.

The Republicans and Democrats each nominated candidates for the different offices and the Republicans carried the day on their entire ticket with the exception of judge of probate. This candidate's name was Solomon C. Worth and in one town the tickets were written S. C. Worth and by throwing this town out, or in other words, counting it as if for a different person, gave the Democratic candidate, I. N. Carpenter, more votes than for either Solomon C. Worth or S. C. Worth. The new officers were as follows: Sheriff, Harrison H. Skinner; treasurer, John H. Wheeler; county clerk and register of deeds, Leroy P. Champenois; judge of probate, Isaac N. Carpenter; superintendent of schools, C. L. North-

rup; surveyor, R. S. McClain. The highest number of votes cast for any candidate was one hundred and twenty-nine.

At this election, which was held on the day designated by law for holding the annual township meetings, a full set of township officers for each of the new townships were elected, the supervisors of the several towns being as follows: Colfax, R. S. McClain; Hanover, L. C. Northrup; Springville, William Thomas; Wexford, H. I. Devoe. The first meeting of the board of supervisors of Wexford county was a special meeting held on the first day of May, 1869, at the home of Sylvester Clark, at which meeting H. I. Devoe was elected chairman of the board. The board at this meeting appointed Lewis Cornell, William Thomas and Erasmus Abbott as superintendents of poor and took action looking to a settlement with Manistee county. It also fixed the salaries of the new county officers, giving the sheriff and treasurer each four hundred dollars per year, the clerk three hundred dollars and the judge of probate two hundred dollars.*

There being no newspaper printed in the county, the Traverse Bay Eagle was selected to do the county printing. The board also authorized its chairman to select a suitable place for holding the circuit court for the county. As there was no lawyer in the county, a petition for the appointment of O. H. Mills, of Traverse City, as prosecuting attorney was forwarded to Hon. J. G. Ramsdell, judge of the circuit to which Wexford county belonged, and Mr. Mills was

accordingly made the first prosecuting attorney of Wexford county.

At the annual meeting of the board of supervisors, in October, 1869, the county treasurer's report showed the total receipts to have been six hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty-nine cents and the expenditures four hundred and forty dollars and nineteen cents, leaving a balance in the treasury of one hundred and seventy-four dollars and ten cents. At this first annual meeting of the board, the valuation of the several townships was as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	REAL EST.	PERSONAL.	TOTAL.
Colfax.....	\$538,839.72	\$ 8,071.67	\$566,911.39
Hanover.....	216,751.00	10,528.68	227,279.68
Springville.....	97,468.29	8,225.00	105,693.29
Wexford.....	22,304.60	19,090.00	41,394.60
Total	\$895,363.61	\$45,915.35	\$941,278.96

It must not be forgotten that this total covers the valuation of the entire county of Missaukee as well as Wexford county, and it should also be remembered that the tax law at that time exempted homesteads from taxation, but provided that the improvements on homesteads should be assessed as personal property. This accounts for the comparatively large proportion of personal property on the tax rolls.

At a special meeting of the board of supervisors held in January, 1870, the matter of building a court house was decided upon, and a building committee appointed whose duty it was to advertise for sealed bids for the erection of a court house in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by William Holdsworth, Sr., of Traverse City, the cost not to exceed five thousand dollars, exclusive of the foundation, which was under a separate contract. J. H. Wheeler was the successful bidder for the court house

* At a subsequent meeting the resolution fixing these salaries as above stated was rescinded and the salaries fixed at one hundred dollars for the sheriff, seventy-five dollars for the treasurer, one hundred and fifty dollars for the clerk and one hundred dollars for the judge of probate.

job and the preparatory work was entered upon at once. One great reason why the work of building a court house was begun so soon after the county was organized was the fact that the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad was pushing its road northward which it was feared that when it went through Wexford county there would be some point on its line where a town would spring up and would be desirous of having the county seat, and it was thought that the building of a court house would tend to prevent the removal of the county seat. To further strengthen this feature of the situation, when the deed was drawn to the county for the site of the court house it was made for so long as the property was used for county seat purposes. Surely this, it was thought, would hold the county seat, for when the voters understood that by a removal of the county seat the county would lose five or six thousand dollars which it had put into a court house and jail, it would cause them to vote against removal. How little such reasoning amounted to will be seen later when the fight over the county seat really got warmed up.

As there were no rooms that could be rented for county offices, the officers held their respective offices at their residences. The first session of the circuit court was held in the little log hotel kept by Sylvester Clark. The only thing for the "court" to do was to give suggestions to the new sheriff and other officers regarding the duties they might be called upon to perform, and to instruct the county clerk as to what books it would be necessary to have for court work.

When the location of the county seat had been definitely settled Mr. Henry Clark,

who had been very active in securing the site for the county buildings, contributing four hundred dollars in cash for that purpose, besides donating about three acres of land, induced E. G. Maqueston, of Big Rapids, to come to Sherman and build a store building and engage in a general mercantile business. Mr. Maqueston had never done anything in that line, but his brother, I. H. Maqueston, of New York, was somewhat familiar with the mercantile business and it was not long before the two brothers had decided to embark in business in the new county of Wexford. They commenced at once the construction of a large store building, twenty-two by sixty feet in size and two stories high. This was completed about the first of September, 1869, and was quite an imposing structure, being the second frame building put up in what is now known as the village of Sherman. The building still stands and during all these years has been used as a general store. The second story of this building was left for a hall which could be used for court room, dancing hall or church services, and, as a matter of fact, it was used at different times for all these purposes. It was in this hall that the first preaching services were held in Sherman, and, so far as any record can be found, in the county, except one or two funeral services which had been previously held. This first preaching service was on the last Sunday in December, 1869, conducted by Rev. A. K. Herrington, who had settled on a homestead in Wexford township.

In the fall of 1869 T. A. Ferguson, a recent graduate from the law department of the university at Ann Arbor, having seen a notice of the organization of the new county of Wexford, made a visit to the county seat

with a view of getting the position of prosecuting attorney for the county. He found the prospect so favorable that he decided to remain and at once began building a house in the village and before winter set in he with his young wife commenced their first housekeeping at the new county seat. The county now having a resident lawyer, there was no trouble in having the circuit judge appoint him as prosecuting attorney and he thus became the county's first resident prosecuting attorney. Later in the fall came H. B. Sturtevant, a brother-in-law of Mr. Ferguson, and commenced that business career which made him one of the most influential residents in the county until his very recent removal to Owasso. He was not only active and influential in business, but was a natural politician and for thirty-five years has had an active interest in the political affairs of the county.

Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Sturtevant, coming fresh from the constant political strife which ever holds sway in old settled communities, began at once to lay plans for their own political advancement, and when the time approached for a convention to nominate candidates for the second county election, they had done their work so quietly and so well that they secured control of the Republican county convention. As there were only five townships to send delegates, the work was not so very difficult. In one township the caucus was called to order an hour before the time named in the notice, delegates elected, and caucus adjourned before the proper time had arrived for calling it and before the majority of the voters reached the voting place. In another town enough Democrats attended and voted

to out-vote the Republicans who were opposed to a change in the county officers.

Contesting delegates were elected in the towns which were so grossly manipulated, but the managers of the scheme knew something of the science of politics, while the "other fellows" were as green as pumpkins in that line. It was therefore an easy matter to get the right chairman, and an easy thing to have the chairman appoint the right committee on credentials, and the contesting delegates were disposed of in short order, and the convention did the work laid out for it by nominating an entire new set of officers, except surveyor and judge of probate. I. N. Carpenter, a Democrat, being renominated, the reason therefor having been generally believed to have been in recognition of the help given by the Democrats in the caucuses. The officers as nominated by that convention were as follows: Sheriff, Joseph Sturr; clerk and register, H. B. Sturtevant; treasurer, William Masters; prosecuting attorney and circuit court commissioner, T. A. Ferguson; judge of probate, I. N. Carpenter; surveyor, R. S. McClain. The new treasurer was not selected because of his fitness, but because it would be necessary to have a deputy to do the work, and Mr. Ferguson wanted to be deputy. After election this was done, and Mr. Ferguson in addition to his duties as prosecuting attorney, transacted the entire business of the treasurer's office during the term for which Mr. Masters was elected. The total vote at this second county election was one hundred and ninety-one.

At the annual meeting of the board of supervisors, in October, 1870, surveyed township 22, north of range 10, west, was

organized under the name of Thorp, in honor of Col. T. J. Thorp, one of its early settlers. This name was afterwards changed to Selma, which it has retained ever since. This was the first town organized by the board of supervisors and the fifth in the county. Another new township was organized a few months later consisting of town 21, north of ranges 11 and 12 west, and given the name of Henderson, also after one of its earliest settlers.

During the summer of 1870 the frame of the court house was put up and enclosed, and L. P. Champenois, H. B. Sturtevant, J. H. Wheeler and two or three others erected houses in the new village, and L. J. Clarke, whose little store building stood on the corner now occupied by E. Gilbert's large two-story store, moved his building to the lot now occupied by the Sherman bank and built a large addition thereto.

In January, 1870, the first effort looking to the organization of a church society was made. Presiding Elder Boynton, of the Methodist Episcopal church, visited Sherman, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Cayton, a Methodist minister living in Grand Traverse county, and perfected arrangements for preaching services every alternate Sunday, which were to be conducted by Mr. Cayton. At first these meetings were held at the home of L. P. Champenois, and later at the Maqueston hall until the school house was built in the fall of 1871, when that was used for church purposes. Soon after Mr. Cayton entered upon his work the first sacramental service in Wexford county was held

at the home of H. B. Sturtevant, the only communicants being Mr. Sturtevant, his wife Rhoda and T. A. Ferguson. At the Methodist Episcopal conference held in the fall of 1870, Rev. A. L. Thurston, who had located a homestead in Thorp (now Selma) township, was designated as "supply" for the church work at Sherman and held regular meetings there, unless prevented by the inclemency of the weather. His home was about sixteen miles from Sherman and it was no easy task to cover the distance upon such roads or trails as existed at that time, especially in the winter months.

It almost seems like a stretch of the imagination to recall those early religious gatherings. There was not a church bell or even school house bell to call the people together, not a piano, organ or any kind of instrument to assist in the singing, and not even a choir to take charge of it. Sometimes some one with a "tuning fork" might be present to "pitch" the tunes in the proper key, but more generally the tunes would be started by some one bold enough to take the initiatory, often so high that the soprano voices could hardly reach the high strains, and sometimes necessitating an absolute breaking down and starting over again. And yet, through the distance, it seems as if there was far more reverence, more conscientious worship in those primitive gatherings than in the present up-to-date churches with their upholstered chairs, their pipe-organs, their paid choirs and their chiming church bells.

CHAPTER V.

FIRST RAILROAD.

In the closing days of 1870 the "iron horse" made its first appearance in Wexford county, the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad having completed its line as far as Little Clam lake, some six miles northward from the southern boundary of the county. The original survey contemplated having the line pass between Big Clam lake and Little Clam lake,* but through the efforts of George A. Mitchell, who had purchased quite a large tract of pine timber on the east shore of the little lake, and whose sagacious eye foresaw the advantages of having mills at the eastern end of a body of water where the prevailing westerly winds would very materially assist in floating timber to them, the railroad company was induced to swing eastward from its original survey and pass around the east end of the lake. The advantages that have resulted from this change of course can hardly be realized by one not familiar with lumbering operations, but it is not too much to say that there would have been no city of Cadillac in Wexford county if the rail-

road had passed, as first intended, between the lakes.

With the advent of railroads came a complete change in the base of business for the whole county. As soon as regular trains could be run the mail route was changed and the daily stage coaches, which had been running over the old state road, first to Cedar Springs, then to Morley, and then to Big Rapids, from Traverse City, were started on the new route to Clam Lake, as it was then called. Merchants began to have their goods shipped to the new railroad terminal, and business with Traverse City from that day almost entirely ceased.

During the winter of 1871 fire destroyed the saw-mill of J. H. Wheeler, causing much inconvenience and delay in getting out the material with which to complete the court house. The work of rebuilding was begun at once and when spring opened it was again in running order. Another serious difficulty encountered in the building of the court house, as well as all matters of public nature, was the slow process of getting returns from taxes levied. Far the larger share of the real estate in the county was owned by non-residents,

*These lakes have just been re-christened, and the smaller one will hereafter be known as Lake Cadillac, and the larger one as Lake Mitchell.

who had been in the habit of paying their taxes at the auditor general's office in Lansing and who for several years after the organization of the county followed the same practice. In those days there was only a yearly settlement with the state, instead of quarterly as at present, and so the taxes assessed in any given year were returned to the county treasurer in March of the next year, if not paid, and in the October following the county treasurer would have to make a trip to the capital to settle with the auditor-general and bring back the money that belonged to the county and the townships. As a result of this process all public improvements were paid for with orders drawn on the proper township or county funds and the jobber would sell them at the stores for whatever price he could get. So low had the county's credit got before the court house was completed that the contractor sold a one thousand dollar county order for eight hundred dollars and had to take half of that amount in "store pay." Township and highway orders were often sold at still greater discounts.

During the summer of 1871 the continued expansion of the lumbering interests of Manistee had pushed their way up the Manistee river until they had invaded Wexford county. Before logs could be floated to Manistee it became necessary to cut off the great number of sweepers (fallen trees projecting into the river) and clear away the many jams of flood wood reaching entirely across the river. This required a large force of men, with axes and saws, and long lines of rope, with heavy two, three and four-shieve tackle blocks, and even

with all the necessary appliances the work at times progressed very slowly.

The county of Missaukee, which had up to this time been a part of Wexford county since its organization in 1869, was organized into a separate county by the legislature of 1871, and held its first election on the first Monday in April of that year. This greatly reduced the aggregate value of taxable property in the county, as shown by the equalization as fixed by the board of supervisors at their annual session in that year, the total valuation of the county for that year having been fixed at \$498,861.86, including \$35,826.00 of personal property.

In the fall of 1871 Mr. Ferguson started to remove his home, which occupied the present site of the Sherman House, preparatory to erecting a commodious hotel. It was during the very dry time in the fall of that year, which witnessed such vast, destructive forest fires in Michigan and Wisconsin, as well as the great Chicago fire. After the first day's efforts in the work of moving the task was but half accomplished, and the house was left in the street when night came on. About midnight a cry of "Fire" awoke the villagers and this house was found to be in flames. Forest fires were raging not more than one hundred rods away, but whether sparks from these fires or the hand of an incendiary caused the destruction of this house was never known. Many believed it was the latter, as Mr. Ferguson, in his capacity of prosecuting attorney, had in several cases been instrumental in causing just punishment to be meted out to violators of the prohibitory liquor law which was then upon the statute books of Michigan, and it was thought that

the building was set on fire as an act of revenge, but if so, the guilty party was never known.

In November, 1871, Mr. Ferguson commenced the work of building a hotel, the little log hotel—the only hotel then at the county seat—not being sufficient to accommodate the growing needs of the public. The work was pushed along as rapidly as possible, but in those days every foot of flooring, ceiling, siding or finishing lumber had to be dressed by hand, there being no planing-mill nearer than Traverse City, and it would cost as much to draw the lumber there and back as it would to hire the work done by hand. The hotel was finished some time in January, 1872, and E. Gilbert, now a prosperous merchant at Sherman, was installed as its first landlord. A large school house was also put up in the county seat town during the fall of 1871 and was ready for use in December of that year. Previous to this there had been no public school in the new village, although a private school had been taught a part of the time, Mrs. Gilbert and H. B. Sturtevant having at different times been in charge as teacher.

At the annual meeting of the board of supervisors in 1871 a resolution was passed authorizing the superintendents of poor to purchase a poor farm on section 16, in what is now Antioch township. This was done and the following summer a large two-story building was erected in which to care for such unfortunates as might become a county charge.

In the early days of 1872 there came to the county seat town two young and energetic men from Howell, Livingston county, to see what encouragement they could get toward the establish-

ment of a newspaper. Everybody was anxious to have a newspaper started and it did not take long to secure pledges enough to warrant the venture, and on the first day of May, 1872, the first issue of the Wexford County Pioneer was printed. The publishers were Charles E. Cooper, late editor of the Manton Tribune, and A. W. Tucker. This was the first newspaper venture in the county.

During the year 1872 three new townships were organized by the board of supervisors, viz: Clam Lake, Cedar Creek and Antioch. Quite a village had sprung up where now stands the city of Cadillac, and it was not long until it became apparent that an effort would be made to secure the removal of the county seat from Sherman to the new village of Clam Lake. The inauguration, development and success of this effort will be treated in a separate chapter in order to give the details in a more connected manner than occasional reference thereto with contemporaneous history. The court house was completed in 1872 and also a county jail, thus giving the county ample room for its officers and courts, its prisoners and its paupers.

In the spring of 1872 Rev. Jonas Denton, a Congregational minister, located at the county seat and through his efforts a Congregational church society was organized with the following membership, viz: H. I. Devoe and wife, C. L. Northrup and wife, A. Anderson and wife and Gifford Northrup. Services were held in the village school house once in two weeks, alternating with the Methodist Episcopal services.

The new county had its first genuine experience with politics in 1872. In

that year was held the first presidential election since the organization of the county. That election witnessed probably the greatest number of presidential candidates in the history of the country. There were seven in all, as follows: Gen. U. S. Grant, renominated by the Republican party; Horace Greeley, nominated by the Liberal Republicans and endorsed by one wing of the Democratic party; Charles O'Connor, nominated by the "straight-out" Democrats; James R. Black, by the Prohibitionists; W. S. Groesbeck, by the Revenue Reformers; David Davis, by the Labor Reform party, and Charles Francis Adams, by the Anti-Secret Society party.

During this memorable campaign the first political club ever known in Wexford county was organized at the county seat. As a matter deemed worthy of historical preservation, the names of the members of Wexford county's first political club are here given as follows: W. J. Austin, L. P. Champenois, E. Gilbert, J. H. Alberts, E. S. Carpenter, S. Gasser, Harvey Burt, E. J. Copley, N. L. Hanna, J. P. Barney, Jonas Denton, Isaac Johnson, Moses Cole, Martin Daniels, T. H. Lyman, Charles E. Cooper, Charles Fancher, C. McClintock, William Cole, A. Finch, William McClintock, H. J. Carpenter, T. A. Ferguson, William Mears, Arthur Morrell, Nathan E. Soles, B. Woods, C. L. Northrup, H. B. Sturtevant, J. S. Walling, J. L. Newberry, Stephen Snyder, S. C. Worth, J. B. Paul, A. E. Smith, George W. Wheeler, James Seaton, A. W. Tucker, J. S. York, J. H. Wheeler, forty. It was called the Grant and Wilson Club and of its forty members at least one-half are still living, and although a few have drifted into other po-

litical organizations, nearly all of the surviving members are still true to the party whose principles they subscribed to over thirty years ago.

We had few speeches, no torch-light processions, no barbecues, no bonfires; indeed, there was no occasion for such things, for Wexford county politics in those days was somewhat like the handle to a jug—wonderfully one-sided. The total vote for presidential electors was three hundred and fifty-one, of which two hundred and seventy-seven were in favor of U. S. Grant and seventy-four for Horace Greeley. Neither of the other five candidates received a vote in Wexford county. At the November election in 1872 the following county officers were elected, all Republicans: Sheriff, E. D. Abbott; clerk, and register, H. B. Sturtevant; treasurer, Ezra Harger; prosecuting attorney and circuit court commissioner, S. S. Fallass; judge of probate, William Mears; surveyor, A. K. Herrington.

In this election Hon. T. A. Ferguson was elected representative in the state legislature for the district to which Wexford county was attached. The bill introduced by him, and which his efforts secured the passage of, which most largely interested his constituents and gained for him their united praise was the act taxing railroad lands. The railroad company claimed that their lands should not be taxed until five years after the issuing of the patents therefor, and even after the passage of this bill introduced by Mr. Ferguson they refused to pay the first tax levied against their lands, claiming the law to be unconstitutional. They took the case to the supreme court, got beaten and thereafter their

lands helped to pay the burden borne by the public for the support of government.

During the summer of 1872 the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad was pushed on through the county and as a result another new village came into existence. It was at first called Cedar Creek, after the township in which it was located, but later the name was changed to Manton. This shortened the distance from the county seat to the railroad by nearly one-half and enabled the making of a round trip in a day instead of taking two days, as before. The mail route was soon changed and all railroad business was thereafter transferred to the new station.

A second newspaper was started in the county in 1872, its first issue appearing June 1st. It was given the name of the Clam Lake News, and was published by C. L. Frazier for a few months, but in November of that year its management was assumed by S. S. Fallass, the new prosecuting attorney-elect.

The year 1872 witnessed the inauguration of the stupendous lumbering operations, which has at last swept away nearly the last vestige of the large tracts of pine timber which the county then possessed. In addition to the heavy operations along the Manistee river, the new village of Clam Lake was a genuine lumbering town. As early as June, 1872, there had been two saw-mills, each with a capacity of twenty-five thousand feet per day, put in operation, and a few months later two others were started, with a capacity of forty and sixty thousand feet per day, respectively. These four mills manufactured about four million feet of lumber per month, or nearly fifty million per year.

If one stops a moment to contemplate

the work of these mills, and those built soon afterward at Haring, Long Lake, Bond's Mills, McCoy's Siding and on the shores of Clam lake, and their constant operation for ten, fifteen and twenty years each, he can get some idea of the vast wealth in the pine forests in Wexford county at that early day.

During the legislative session of 1873 an act was passed detaching the township of Cleon from Manistee county and attaching it to Wexford county. The act was thought to be unconstitutional, as it changed the boundaries of legislative and judicial districts in effect, though not specifically providing for such changes, consequently it had to be re-enacted at the next session of the legislature. This town remained a part of Wexford county until the year 1881, when, by act of the legislature, it was set back into Manistee county. While it remained in Wexford county, Alonzo Chubb, one of its most prominent citizens, was elected judge of probate for Wexford county and served a four-year term.

Two new townships were organized by the legislature of 1873, viz: Haring and Greenwood, the former consisting of township 22 north of range 9 west, and the latter of town 24 north of ranges 9 and 10 west, making thirteen townships in the county. The first agricultural society in the county was organized in October, 1873, with Alonzo Chubb as president; A. M. Lamb, of Clam Lake, T. A. Ferguson, of Hanover, and Warren Seaman, of Cedar Creek, vice-presidents; George Manton, of Colfax, as secretary, and C. J. Mankletow, of Selma, as treasurer.

Rev. R. Rideoff succeeded Mr. Denton as pastor of the Congregational church at Sherman in April, 1873, and through his

efforts the society built a church building during the summer, which was dedicated October 11 of that year. This was the first church building erected at the county seat and the second in the county, the Methodist Episcopal society of Clam Lake having gotten their church edifice in condition for occupancy in July of that year.

As a result of the taxation of the railroad company's lands, the aggregate valuation of the county, as equalized by the board of supervisors in October, 1873, was \$1,423,416.63, greatly reducing the rate of taxation and thereby relieving a part of the burden which had hitherto been borne by the people of the county.

CHAPTER VI.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—STATE CENSUS—COUNTY ELECTIONS— BEAR TRAPPING.

To show that Wexford county was still quite a wilderness in 1874, two local trappers, by the name of Walter and Jesse Mesick, caught twenty-four bears in the spring of that year, besides the capture of several others by other residents of the county. Deer were also very numerous and many a settler saved a considerable portion of his meat bill by eating venison; in fact, many of them were without the necessary means to purchase meat, and wild meat was all they had. Many a saddle of venison was left at the door of needy settlers by the Mesick brothers, with no thought of reward.

It must be borne in mind that the early settlers in this county, as in all new counties, were of limited means, and by the time they had paid for moving their families and household goods thirty to fifty miles to their

homesteads and had gotten up a little house to shelter them, their money in many instances was about exhausted. One of today's prosperous men in Wexford county had to work out by day's work to earn the money to pay the freight on his goods after their arrival at Traverse City. It was no uncommon occurrence that people would sometimes live for days and weeks upon potatoes and salt. Even leeks were resorted to as an article of diet by some, and there are merchants and ex-postmasters still living in the county who can well remember the odor brought into their places of business by those who resorted to this production of nature to eke out their scanty supply of food. It may be said that these men might have gone out and worked for others and earned enough to have lived more comfortably, but let any such imagine a man

with a family going twenty-five miles from the nearest trading point, through a dense forest, and starting in to make a home. No team, no cow, nothing but his hands with which to fell and clear away the monarchs of the forest and erect a log house to live in. His neighbors were few and, for the most part, in like circumstances as himself. When such conditions are realized, one can see that the result must have been privation. Of course these pioneers had to work out some of the time, but they had the courage and fortitude to suffer privation for a time, that they might the sooner be in a position to raise the necessities of life upon their own land.

The census of 1874 showed a population of thirty-one hundred and twenty-five, as compared with six hundred and seventy in 1870, a gain of over four hundred and fifty per cent. This is the most rapid growth in the history of the county and was the direct result of the building of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad and the advent of newspapers in the county. Many a settler was induced to come to the county from reading about it in the papers published in the county.

The legislature of 1873 passed a resolution submitting to the people a constitutional amendment granting to women the right of suffrage, the vote on its adoption to be taken at the general election in November, 1874. There was an animated discussion of the question in the county during the summer, but of course the amendment was defeated. The public mind was not ripe for such a movement at that early date. It might not be amiss to reproduce a prediction made by "Zelma," a correspondent of the Wexford County Pioneer dur-

ing that canvass: "But with all the opposition men can offer, this measure will become a law all over the United States. 'Tis just as certain to be as the sun is to rise. It will probably be years before it becomes general, but, like the eels, they'll like it when they get used to it." This prophecy of nearly thirty years ago has, in part, been fulfilled already, and who shall say the time will not come when it will be true entirely?

The township of Liberty was organized by the board of supervisors in October, 1874, making fourteen organized townships in the county. The county campaign of 1874 was really the first hotly contested one had in the county. Both parties put up strong tickets, and a vigorous fight was made by each. The opposing tickets were as follows: Sheriff, J. Shackleton, Republican, J. E. Culver, Democrat; treasurer, E. Harger, Rep., I. H. Maqueston, Dem.; clerk and register, H. B. Sturtevant, Rep.; clerk, E. Shay, Dem.; register, I. N. Carpenter, Dem.; prosecuting attorney and circuit court commissioner, D. A. Rice, Rep., E. F. Sawyer, Dem.; surveyor, C. J. Mankleton, Rep., S. H. Beardsley, Dem.; superintendent of schools, A. K. Harrington, Rep., William L. Tilden, Dem.; coroners, H. N. Green and George Roth, Reps., H. B. Wilcox and William E. Dean, Dems.

The Republicans elected their entire ticket except the surveyor, though some of the majorities were quite small. Sheriff Shackleton had 226 majority; H. B. Sturtevant had 113 majority for clerk and 80 for register; E. Harger had 227 majority for treasurer; S. H. Beardsley (Dem.), 39 majority for surveyor; D. A. Rice had 483 majority for prosecuting attorney, and circuit court commissioner, Mr. Sawyer having

withdrawn from the contest; A. K. Harrington had 223 majority for superintendent of schools; and H. N. Green and George Roth had 214 and 8, respectively, for coroners.

Hon. T. A. Ferguson was renominated for representative in the state legislature, his opponent being a Mr. Holbrook, of Clam Lake. Owing to the fact that Mr. Ferguson in his first term had secured the passage of the bill annexing Cleon to Wexford county, and the further fact that it was thought to be necessary to do the work over again to make it entirely legal, and also to the fact that the people of Clam Lake did not want the town to remain in Wexford county, as it tended to prevent the removal of the county seat to that village, the *Clam Lake News*, a Republican journal, espoused the candidacy of Mr. Holbrook, the nominee of the Democratic party, and did all in its power to secure his election. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Ferguson was elected by nearly five hundred majority in the district.

The first agricultural fair in Wexford county was held in October, 1874. A very good display was made in the various departments, but, owing to the newness of the county, the only fruit shown was a plate of grapes grown by H. J. Carpenter. C. L. Northrup, one of the early settlers in the county, having taken up the study of the law in the office of T. A. Ferguson, was admitted to the bar in the summer of 1874 and commenced practicing with Mr. Ferguson, the name of the new firm being Ferguson & Northrup.

As previously stated, the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company took the case of the taxation of their lands to the supreme court, and in March, 1875, a decision

was reached upholding the law and requiring the company to pay taxes that had been assessed against its lands. As a result of this decision, there was paid into the treasury of Wexford county in the spring of 1875 the sum of \$33,207.08, which should have been paid during the two preceding years. A large portion of the money—in fact, nearly all of it—went back to the townships, consequently the latter were enabled to make great improvements in roads and school houses and to pay up indebtedness caused by the refusal of the railroad company to pay their taxes when they were due.

At the spring election in 1875 Harrison H. Wheeler was elected judge of the circuit to which Wexford county belonged, over S. W. Fowler, of Manistee, his Democratic opponent. Judge Wheeler had previously served the circuit some time, having been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge White. So well was Judge Wheeler liked that he received almost the solid vote of Wexford county and in several townships in the county there was not a vote cast for his opponent.

In those days there was no limit to the number of special meetings the board of supervisors could have during a year, and such meetings were sometimes very frequent. To such an extent were these special meetings indulged in that it came to be remarked, when the notice of a special meeting was seen, "It must be that the supervisors are getting out of pork again." Two of these special sessions of the board were held during the summer of 1875, at both of which a petition for the organization of a township, to be called the township of Summit, was presented. Action on these petitions was frustrated at both of these meet-

ings, principally because of the bearing the organization of this town would have on the county seat question, but at the annual session of the board the matter was again brought up under a new petition, asking that the same territory be organized into a township to be called Boon. This effort was successful and another township was added to the roll of townships in the county.

The Colorado potato beetle, a few specimens of which had been noticed in 1874, became quite numerous in 1875. Many ways of destroying them were suggested and tried, but nothing except the poison method succeeded. Much was said at the time against the use of paris green, it being claimed that the plant would absorb the poison and convey it to the tubers and thus injure those who ate them, but experience has proved the fallacy of such reasoning. Much was written about the new pest, and the general belief was that it would not remain long, but pass away like the locusts. Subsequent experience, however, has shown this little beetle to have the greatest staying qualities of anything known to the nineteenth century. It seems a little strange that this destructive beetle should have remained in its native haunts and let potatoes grow for two or three hundred years unmolested, and then suddenly swoop down upon the whole land in numbers sufficient to destroy the entire crop, if let alone. Perhaps the rapaciousness of its appetite can be partially accounted for by these long years of waiting for its favorite dish of potatoes.

The most destructive June frost ever experienced in the county occurred on June 12, 1875. Winter wheat and rye had

headed out and were thus ruined by the frost. A few settlers tried the experiment of mowing down the growth already made, and those who did so were rewarded with a second growth, which yielded ten or twelve bushels to the acre, but the fields that were left uncut proved almost an utter failure. The frost was so severe that it killed the new growth on the beech tree branches and the leaves as well. It did no injury to fruit, for the very good reason that there had been no fruit trees planted long enough to bud or blossom. The usual early snow falls did not occur in the fall of 1875 and the year closed with the mildest weather for the season ever before known since the first settlement of the county. Games of base ball were played the first day of the year 1876 in Sherman, and it was not until near the close of January that sufficient snow fell to make good sleighing.

An effort was made early in 1876 to organize a company to be known as The Manistee River Navigation Company, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, the object being to put a boat on the river to run between Manistee and Sherman, but the project was abandoned as sufficient subscription for stock could not be secured.

The first mowing machine brought into Wexford county was purchased by Jerome Bartley in the summer of 1876. Previous to this time all hay and grain raised in the county had been cut with the scythe and the cradle. At the election of November, 1876, the county cast nine hundred and thirty-eight votes for president, six hundred and eighteen for Hayes and Wheeler, three hundred and eighteen for Tilden and Hendricks, one for Peter Cooper (Green-

back) and one for the Prohibition candidate. The new county officers were all Republican, though one of them, Monzo Chubb, judge of probate, was elected on an "independent" ticket, defeating the Republican nominee for that office, Rev. A. L. Thurston.

As a general, rather than a local, historic fact, it might be well to mention the first effort toward the resumption of specie payment by the government. Congress had provided for the coinage of twenty-six millions of silver bullion into minor coins with which to redeem the fractional paper currency that had served the people for "change" since 1863. It was a novel thing to many of the younger people to see "hard" money instead of "soft" money in circulation, as no one under eighteen years of age could remember to have seen the like before. It was not long until the great volume of "shin plasters" had entirely disappeared and their place filled by the minor silver coins.

This was a wonderful help in paving the way for a complete resumption of specie payment, which was brought about only a few years later. The legislature of 1877 passed a law granting a city charter to the village of Clam Lake, though under a new name, Cadillac. It is quite doubtful if this little town would have thought of being made a city, much less to change its name, had it not been for its desire to become the county seat. A bill of this kind would have met with strenuous objections from other sections of the county had not its origin and pathway through the legislature been shielded by a new and mysterious name. So completely did this name hide the object of the bill that no one except those on the "inside" were aware of the object sought

until it had passed both houses and been signed by the governor.

This act provided for dividing the city into three wards and giving to each ward a supervisor, who, of course, was a member of the board of supervisors, thus giving to the township of Clam Lake a representation of four on the board, one from the town and three from the city, that was within the limits of the town, except a little strip that was taken from the township of Haring. There were only about six or seven hundred people in the new city, the school census for the previous year showing but three hundred and fifty children of school age in the entire township of Clam Lake, including the village. The number of school children in the other townships of the county at that time was as follows: Antioch, 90; Cedar Creek, 119; Cherry Grove, 25; Cleon, 23; Colfax, 92; Greenwood, 8; Hanover, 58; Haring, 10; Henderson, 4; Liberty, 13; Selma, 51; Springville, 20; Wexford, 100; total for the county, 958. Another new township by the name of Sherman, was organized in 1877, consisting of section 1 in town 23, north of range 12 west, section 6 in town 23, north of range 11 west, section 31 in town 24, north of range 11 west, and section 36 in town 24, north of range 12 west.

During the latter part of the year 1877 a company was organized with the object in view of building a narrow gauge railroad from Sherman to Cadillac. A preliminary survey was made of the proposed road and the route pronounced feasible, but the promoters were not able to interest capitalists with sufficient means to warrant the building of the road and nothing further was ever done in the matter.

CHAPTER VII.

THE COUNTY SEAT—EFFORTS TO SECURE ITS REMOVAL FROM SHERMAN—SCHEMES TO PREVENT REMOVAL—FINAL RESULT.

The first effort made for the removal of the county seat from Sherman was at the annual meeting of the board of supervisors in 1872. Mr. Hollister, supervisor from Clam Lake township, introduced the resolution, and the place designated for the proposed location was the village of Clam Lake. This resolution was defeated by a vote of four yeas to five nays. Not daunted by this defeat, Mr. Hollister renewed his efforts at the January meeting of the board in 1873, but the result was more disastrous than before, there being but three votes for the resolution to six against. During the legislative session of 1873 the township of Cleon, as before stated, was attached to Wexford county, which was a purely county-seat move. The legislature had some scruples against taking this town away from Manistee county and placing it in Wexford county, and it was necessary to secure a petition signed by residents of Manistee county, outside of the township of Cleon, as well as those in that township, who favored the proposition. Accordingly a messenger was sent to Manistee village with a properly drawn petition and a

long list of names was secured. To show how easily one can get names signed to almost any kind of a petition, this messenger reported that he would go into a saloon, call up all hands for a drink, pull out his petition, and nine out of ten would sign it without reading it or hearing it read. To look at the petition when it came back one would think that every last resident of Manistee wanted Cleon to go, and would almost be willing to pay something if she would go.

With petitions by the yard from Wexford county, the names upon which were too often fictitious, and such a formidable petition from Manistee county, it was not very hard to convince the legislature that Wexford county ought to have Cleon. One of the strong arguments used was the description of an almost impenetrable swamp adjoining Cleon on the west and south which made it almost impossible to get to Manistee, twenty-five miles away, while the distance to Sherman, the county seat of Wexford county, was only six to eight miles, with comparatively good roads. The arguments and petitions did their work and Cleon came into Wexford county and re-

mained with us until 1881. With five supervisors that could be depended upon to vote against removal, the question was not again brought before the board of supervisors until June, 1876, although it frequently cropped out in the newspapers and once again in the legislature, in 1875, when the Cleon bill had to be re-enacted, owing to the fact that the first bill was thought to be unconstitutional.

On the 14th of June, 1876, two resolutions for removal were introduced at a special meeting of the board of supervisors, one by Warren Seaman, of Cedar Creek township, for removal to Manton village, which had by this time become an aspirant for county-seat honors, and the other by William Kelley, of Clam Lake township, to remove to the village of Clam Lake. On each of these resolutions the votes stood, yeas, eight, and nays, eight.

At a special meeting of the board held January 11, 1877, a resolution was introduced by R. D. Cuddeback, supervisor of Haring township, to remove the county seat to section 5, in town 23, north of range 9 west, the vote on which resolution was six yeas and nine nays.

When it became known, some time in March, 1877, that the village of Clam Lake had been transformed into a city under the name of Cadillac, and that after the first Monday in April she would have three members on the board of supervisors, steps were at once taken to checkmate this new scheme for the removal of the county seat. Plans were devised for the organization of four new townships in the northern part of the county, in order to hold the balance of power on the board of supervisors. One of these new townships was to consist of that

part of Cedar Creek township lying on the west side of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and was to be called Westside. Another was to consist of the north half of the township of Colfax and to be called Wheatland. The third was to consist of town 22, north of range 12 west, together with the southern tier of sections from town 23, north of range 12 west, which were put in, in order to have voters enough to hold the offices, and was to be christened Dover, and the fourth was the township of Sherman, heretofore described. In order to get these towns organized and officers elected in time to prevent any mischief which might be done by the addition of the three new supervisors from the city of Cadillac, a special meeting of the board was called for March 30th. For fear that dilatory tactics would be resorted to in this work, a rule was adopted as soon as the board was called to order, which provided that no member should speak more than once on any subject without the consent of the board and should not have more than fifteen minutes time without such consent.

Under this "gag rule" the resolutions organizing these towns were passed. The board took a recess until seven o'clock in the evening, and the supervisors from the northeast part of the county requested a conference at the house of H. B. Sturtevant with the supervisors from the northwest part of the county before the board should re-assemble. The object of this conference was kept an entire secret until all were present, when the subject of a vote to remove the county seat to Manton was broached. The writer was a member of that conference, and when this proposition was made the Sherman supervisors, as those

from the northwest part of the county were designated, protested and argued that the question of removal had not been considered in the preliminary work of making these four towns, only so far as it would offset the advantage that Cadillac had gained by the city charter. The supervisors from Manton were obstinate and when the Sherman supervisors would not yield, they declared that they would have the resolutions organizing the new towns reconsidered if they could not secure the passage of a resolution to remove the county seat to Manton. This open threat was too much for the Sherman supervisors and they "bolted" the conference.

When the evening session of the board convened the Manton members, true to their threat, moved to reconsider one after another of these organization resolutions and lay them upon the table, the Cadillac supervisors being only too glad to assist in this work. A halt was called when the Sherman resolution was reached and then it began to dawn upon the members from Manton that they were playing with dangerous weapons, and an effort was made to take these resolutions from the table, but a motion was immediately made to adjourn, and, in explaining his vote on this motion, S. S. Fallass, of Clam Lake, took the floor and made a lengthy speech, reading copious extracts from the statutes of the state and the constitution to consume time. He was called to order time and again, but the chairman ruled that he was not out of order, and when an appeal was taken and a majority voted against the ruling of the chair, the chairman boldly asserted that it took a two-thirds vote to overrule the de-

cision of the chair, and thus Mr. Fallass was allowed to continue his random, time-consuming speech, and openly declared he would talk the session into Sunday before he would yield the floor for any motion except to adjourn. He even went so far as to send over to the hotel about ten o'clock for a lunch and ate his lunch during the intervals in his speech, until finally the board, becoming convinced that they were powerless to do business under the decision of the chair, adjourned, leaving the one township of Sherman saved out of the wreck. This was practically the turning point in the county-seat struggle, for had the resolutions organizing these other towns remained as originally passed, Sherman would have held the key to the county-seat situation and would doubtless still have retained the county seat. The supervisor from the new township of Sherman was, for a long time, denied a seat upon the board of supervisors, through another arbitrary act of the clerk in refusing to call his name, it being claimed that the organization of the town was illegal. The matter was taken to the courts, where the organization was sustained, after which the supervisor was accorded his rights upon the board.

At this March meeting of the board of supervisors another resolution for the removal of the county seat was offered, this time to section 32, in Colfax township. This point was very nearly the geographical center of the county and on the shore of Dayluff lake, quite a pretty sheet of water at that time, but which, through the clearing up of the surrounding lands, is gradually drying up. This resolution was tabled,

pending the passage of the resolutions to organize the new townships and, like those resolutions, laid on the table and died.

The broaching of this subject of moving the county seat to the center of the county was to form a combination to secure all the votes possible in favor of removal to some place. The insincerity of the talk of the supervisors about the county seat going to the center of the county, where it would be as far from a railroad as it was from Sherman to the railroad, was so transparent that it deceived no one, although it might have had some little influence occasionally with the supervisor of that town, Colfax. However we find that on the 16th day of April, 1877, a resolution was offered by S. S. Fallass, supervisor of the second ward of Cadillac, to remove the county seat to this same point on the Dayhuff lake. This resolution was killed on a tie vote, nine to nine, as was a similar resolution offered by R. S. McClain on May 31, 1877. On this last-named date Mr. Fallass offered a resolution of removal to Cadillac, which received ten yeas to eight nays, but not having the requisite two-thirds of the board, as provided for in the statutes. On neither of these questions was the supervisor from Sherman allowed to vote, although present at every meeting of the board. June 1, 1877, Mr. Fallass again offered a resolution of removal to the center of the county, which, like all its predecessors, failed to pass, the vote being nine to nine. June 12, 1877, W. P. Smith, supervisor of Cedar Creek township, offered a resolution to remove the county seat to the village of Manton, but it was killed on a tie vote, nine to nine. The same day William Kelley, of Cadillac, introduced a resolution to re-

move the county seat to Cadillac, but there is no record of a vote being taken on this resolution.

The matter was then allowed to rest until the January meeting in 1878. There were three resolutions for removal offered at this meeting, one by S. S. Fallass, to remove the county seat to Cadillac, one by Supervisor Dayhuff, to remove to the center of the county, and one by H. C. McFarlan, supervisor of Cedar Creek, to remove to Manton. Mr. Dayhuff's resolution was lost, the vote standing ten yeas and nine nays. The next vote was upon the resolution to remove to Manton and this received the necessary two-thirds of the votes, the result being thirteen yeas to six nays. This resolution having been adopted, of course the one introduced by Mr. Fallass was not voted upon. The resolution to remove the county seat to Manton provided that the popular vote should be on the first Monday in April, 1879, and the Manton people were quite elated at the prospect of that town being the seat of justice for the county, for they confidently believed that the proposition would be ratified by the people, but when the vote upon the question was canvassed there proved to be only two hundred and ninety for removal and nine hundred and seventy-one against, so the county seat still remained at Sherman.

The sixteenth resolution for removal was offered March 5, 1880, by S. S. Fallass, the place designated in the resolution being at the center of the county, but his resolution was defeated by a vote of seven yeas to ten nays. By this time the Cadillac side of the fight, under the leadership of Col. T. J. Thorp, who was then county clerk and register of deeds, came to the conclu-

sion that it would be better to get the county seat away from Sherman, even if it went to Manton, and trust to the future to get it to Cadillac. They were aware of the fact that there was a tacit understanding between the Manton and Sherman interests whereby Sherman would have to favor Manton whenever a resolution favoring the latter place came before the board, as it was feared that otherwise Manton would join hands with Cadillac to spite Sherman.

Banking on these conditions, they said to Manton, "You introduce another resolution to remove the county seat to Manton, and test the good faith of the Sherman people, and you will find that we will be as loyal to you as Sherman will." Accordingly, on the 13th of October, 1881, Supervisor McFarlan, of Cedar Creek, introduced the seventeenth resolution for the removal of the county seat, and designated the village of Manton as the proposed new location. When the roll was called upon the question of adopting the resolution it was found that sixteen supervisors had voted in the affirmative and only two in the negative.

Many thought that while the supervisors from the city of Cadillac and surrounding towns had voted that the county seat should go to Manton, their constituents would not do likewise when called upon to ratify or reject the proposition, but this time, as before stated, the people of Cadillac had determined to get the prize on the wing and try and prevent it from getting much of a foothold until it was landed in Cadillac. Sherman, too, must needs give a good vote in favor of Manton, else Manton, failing to get it, would accuse Sherman of bad faith, and these two localities would then be at odds. Therefore it is not surprising

that a heavy vote in favor of Manton was polled. Had the people of Sherman known just what the plans of the Cadillac people were, the vote would have been somewhat different, but the result showed that if every vote in the northwest part of the county had been cast against removal, it would still have carried by a large majority, as Manton and Cadillac gave practically a solid vote in favor of the proposition. The total vote on this question was twelve hundred and fifty-five, of which eleven hundred and nine were in favor of removal and one hundred and forty-six against. Thus, after a struggle of nearly nine years, Sherman at last had to part with the county seat.

The agitation was not to stop here, however, and even before the county property had been conveyed to its new home, Mr. Fallass, a supervisor from Cadillac, on the 27th day of April, 1881, introduced the eighteenth resolution on this subject, which was referred to the committee on towns and counties and never reported out. During the summer of 1881 the people of Cadillac, profiting by the scheme resorted to by the northern part of the county,—splitting up townships for the purpose of increasing the membership of the board of supervisors,—formulated a plan to organize six new townships. To carry out this plan, a special meeting of the board was called in August, at which the petitions for organizing these six townships were presented and granted by the board. It should be here stated that Henry F. May, of Cadillac, was elected as representative to the state legislature in 1880 and during the session of that body, in the winter of 1881, succeeded in getting a bill passed setting Cleon back into Manistee county, and another disorganizing the

township of Sherman. Before these bills took effect and while a majority of the board of supervisors were opposed to the county seat going to Cadillac, the township of Concord was organized, consisting of the east half of the former township of Sherman and section 5, in Antioch, and section 32, in Hanover. This organization was declared by the courts to be illegal, and thus the number of supervisors opposed to another removal of the county seat was diminished by two, giving the Cadillac interests a majority of the board, but not the requisite two-thirds to secure the long-wished-for prize. The object in organizing these six new townships was to secure this two-thirds vote. Of these six townships, five of them were made by splitting up the township of Haring, which was then the scene of active lumbering operations, having a saw-mill at Haring station, another at McCoy's siding, another at Bond's Mills and still another at Long Lake. These five townships were named Copley, Kysor, Garfield, Lindon and Long Lake. The sixth new town was made from the north half of Cherry Grove and was called Nelson. The vote on the organization of these townships is recorded as ten yeas and one nay, there being nothing to show whether the rest of the board of supervisors were present or not.

The first election for these new townships was fixed for the first Monday in February, 1882, and a set of township officers was at that time duly elected for each of them. Another special meeting of the board of supervisors was called for February 14th, at which all of these new townships were represented on the board. The right of these representatives from the new

townships to seats on the board was questioned and the matter was referred to a special committee for investigation. Pending the report of this committee, Supervisor J. R. Bishop, of the second ward of Cadillac, offered the nineteenth and final resolution, to date, for the removal of the county seat from Manton to Cadillac. Without the six new townships, the Cadillac contingent must gain one vote from the opposition in order to have this resolution adopted, while with the new towns they had votes to spare. What inducements were held out to gain this one vote from the enemy was not, and perhaps never will be, known, but the vote on the resolution was taken before the report of the committee above referred to was made, and it disclosed a startling fact to the people of Manton. The supervisor from Liberty, a township adjoining that in which Manton village was located, had voted for the resolution, giving it exactly the two-thirds required for its passage—twelve yeas and six nays. The object sought in the organization of the six new townships having been accomplished without their actual participation therein, the committee reported that they found the organization of the new townships "fatally defective, and that the said townships have no legal existence, and that to avoid all complications that might otherwise arise, we recommend that the supervisors from the said townships be declared not entitled to seats on this board." This report was adopted and thus the mushroom townships of a few months' growth died a natural death, without a pang or a struggle. They had wrought the desired work, however, by showing what could be done, and thus influencing one man to vote

against his constituents, against the interests of his section of the county, and probably against his own conscience.

The question of removal, having thus been placed before the people again to be voted upon, at the ensuing April election, was carried by a vote of thirteen hundred and sixty-three for removal to six hundred and thirty-six against, and at daybreak the morning after the vote was taken the people of Manton were aroused by the toot of a special train which had come up from Cadillac for the county property. They rallied out sufficient force to baffle for the time being the efforts to take the county's property on board the cars, and the train went back to Cadillac with only part of its object carried out. A call was made for volunteers to go back to Manton for the rest of the public property, which was responded to by about one hundred and fifty mill men and campmen, many of them taking along a bottle or two of "fire water," and by the time they reached Manton they were ready for any undertaking. Under such circumstances it is quite needless to say that before noon all the county property was safely housed in Cadillac.

The reason for this unseemly haste in taking the county property to Cadillac was to prevent the delay and expense of injunction proceedings, which had been threatened in case the popular vote was in favor of Cadillac. Such proceedings would have been dragged out at as great a length as possible to enable Manton to hold on to the prize that much longer, even if she had to let it slip in the end. This brought the county seat warfare to a final end. At times it had been very bitter, and its inner history would reveal a vast deal more of corruption

than it is worth while here to portray. One or two incidents will suffice to show to what lengths such things will sometimes run. There were several times in the history of this struggle when the change of one vote would mean the passage of a resolution for removal. On one of these occasions one supervisor had been approached and offered ten dollars to vote for a resolution to remove the county seat to Clam Lake. He told the party he would do it, and received the money, but when his name was called to vote upon the resolution he revealed the whole transaction, told who had given him the money, and then voted against the resolution. There was much confusion among the friends of removal at this turn in affairs and considerable talk of arrests for attempted bribery, but nothing was done in the matter.

At another time three hundred dollars was paid to a supervisor living near Sherman and an agreement made to buy his farm at a good price and give him a house and lot in Clam Lake, in consideration for which he was to vote for a resolution to remove the county seat to that village. He was to be furnished protection from violence from the people of Sherman, whom he would thus have betrayed and whose wrath he expected the act would have merited, and would undoubtedly have voted for the resolution when the board met had he not, in an unguarded moment, made a confidant of a fellow workman, who laid the matter before H. B. Sturtevant, who was then clerk and register, largely through whose efforts the scheme miscarried. When the board convened there were a score or more of people at Sherman from Clam Lake, besides the supervisor, and arrangements had been

made by the Sherman people with William McClintock, who was running a lumber camp four miles east of Sherman, to be on hand with a large number of his men to see that no one was molested after the vote was taken. Odds of two to one were offered by the Clam Lake sympathizers that the resolution would pass, so confident were they that the arrangement would be carried out. Even George A. Mitchell, the one who had platted and fostered the village of Clam Lake, was present to witness, as he supposed, the end of his efforts to secure the county seat. The excitement was intense until the announcement of the vote deciding the resolution lost, when a great shout went up from the people of Sherman over the defeat of their enemies and a corresponding look of dismay was displayed by the friends of the resolution. The Sherman people

were so sure that they would come out ahead that they had prepared to celebrate their victory by the firing of anvils, and had already commenced this work when Mr. Mitchell came along on horseback, having started on his return home, and begged the boys to desist until he could get by with his horse. This request was cheerfully complied with and after he had ridden past he was given a parting salute.

For many years following the removal of the county seat from Manton to Cadillac there remained a bitter feeling on the part of those who had "loved and lost," and even yet there occasionally crops out a tinge of this bitterness, but nearly all parts of the county have come to realize that the present location is the proper one and the most convenient for the majority of those whose business calls them to the county seat.

CHAPTER VIII.

NEW JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—GREENBACK PARTY.

Taking up the thread of our history where we left off to narrate the events connected with the county-seat struggle, we commence with the year 1878. As yet there had been very little agitation of the Greenback question in Wexford county, but the county had arrived at that stage where there were a good many more aspirants for office than there were offices to fill, and it fre-

quently occurred that there were defeated candidates in the ranks of both the old parties who, holding spoils above principle, were ready to do almost anything that they thought would land themselves in a good office.

In the meantime the question of the resumption of specie payment by the government was being agitated and as a condition

precedent to such action the volume of greenbacks was gradually reduced. This in a measure caused a contraction of the circulating medium, and this was taken up by those who were anxious to have a new party organized, that they might have a chance to once more get a taste of the "loaves and fishes," and accordingly the new party started out with an active and schooled leadership. Many speakers were employed throughout the state, and in Wexford county a thorough canvass was made. The new party wanted an "organ" in the county, and as both the county papers were Republican they tried to get control of one of them—the Pioneer—and make it a Greenback paper.

H. F. Campbell, who had been working on the paper for about a year, had secured an option to purchase it at a stated price by paying one hundred dollars down and the balance in one year. As the time approached for making this payment Mr. Campbell saw he was going to be unable to meet it, and a consultation was had among the Republican candidates on the county ticket and other Republicans at the county seat, the result being that J. H. Wheeler furnished the one hundred dollars to make the payment agreed upon, and became a half owner of the paper. The former owner was so anxious to get the paper back that he refused to take the money offered him, and a legal tender had to be made, and he was obliged in the end to take it.

The campaign was waged with the utmost vigor, the Democrats and Greenbackers having "fused" on the county ticket, and through their untiring efforts they succeeded in electing one of their candidates, the treasurer, by a small majority. The

candidates and the votes each polled were as follows: Sheriff, William Kelley, Rep., 407; William Marin, Dem., 355. Clerk and register, C. J. Manlelow, Rep., 559; A. J. Teed, Dem., 518. Treasurer, R. D. Cuddeback, Rep., 399; E. Shay, Dem., 499. Prosecuting attorney, D. A. Rice, Rep., 537; E. F. Sawyer, Dem., 521. Circuit court commissioner, D. E. McIntyre, Rep., 544; E. F. Sawyer, Dem., 523.

It will thus be seen that the largest majority any candidate on the Republican ticket received was fifty-two for Sheriff Kelley. Mr. Kelley died before the time arrived for him to assume the duties of his office, January 1, 1879, and a special election was held on the first Monday of April to fill the vacancy, at which election Charles C. Dunham was elected, receiving five hundred and seventy-nine votes to four hundred and four cast for E. Harger and two hundred and thirty-two for Frank Weaver.

On the 5th of August, 1878, George A. Mitchell, the founder of the village of Clam Lake (now city of Cadillac), met with a fatal accident on the streets of that village. The village was yet in its infancy and the main streets were incumbered with the stumps from which the pine trees had been cut. Mr. Mitchell had a shingle mill at that time on Pine street, and while returning to his home from the mill he was thrown from his buggy, his head striking against a stump by the roadside, rendering him unconscious, from which state he never fully recovered. He died August 8, and his death was a severe blow to the community. He was a very public-spirited man, having donated sites for the different churches in the village and giving liberally of his means toward the erection of church buildings.

When the war of the Rebellion commenced he was given the appointment of paymaster. He proved such a competent and energetic official that when the war closed he had risen to the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel. During his services in this position he received and paid out millions of dollars for the government, and it was said of him that his accounts always balanced to a cent. It had been one of his greater desires to see the county seat located in Clam Lake and he had reserved block "F" of the original plat for such purpose, but his death came nearly four years before its arrival.

About this time E. Shay, mentioned heretofore as having been elected county treasurer in the fall of 1878, invented a logging engine which practically revolutionized logging operations. Hitherto all logging had been done with teams and sleighs in the winter and with "big wheels" with occasional "tram," or "pole," roads in the summer. With this new invention it was possible to haul long trains of log cars over considerable grades and at much less expense than with teams, and to extend lumbering operations to a much greater distance from the mills, or water courses, with profit, than could possibly be done by handling the logs with teams. With the aid of this new means of conveying forest products to the mills, the mill owners of Cadillac began to enlarge their holdings of timber by purchasing tracts in adjoining counties, and thus the lumbering business, which it was thought could not last more than eight or ten years, has continued until the present time, with timber enough still in sight to keep the mills of Cadillac busy for the next fifteen or twenty years. It was not long after the inauguration of the narrow-gauge

railroad logging that it was found practicable to move logs on the standard railroads, and this business has now grown to such gigantic proportions that the railroads find it almost impossible to furnish cars enough to supply the demand and logs are often carried a hundred miles to be manufactured.

The extension of one of these logging railroads, running northeasterly from Cadillac, gave Lake City, in Missaukee county, her first railroad connection with the outside world. This was known as the Cadillac & Northeastern Railroad, and for several years it ran regular passenger trains to Lake City. The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad finally extended its Long Lake branch to Lake City, and the Cadillac & Northeastern discontinued its passenger trains, but was still used for logging purposes until the summer of 1901, when, having exhausted the supply of timber through which it ran, it was abandoned and its rails and rolling stock were used in building and equipping a similar road which is now penetrating the forests in a northwesterly direction from the city of Cadillac, supplying the mills and chemical plant of Cummer, Diggins & Company with the necessary material to keep them in constant operation.

The Greenback heresy had somewhat lost its hold upon the people in 1880 and as a result the Republican county ticket nominated that year was elected by old-time majorities, except the treasurer, for which office the vote was quite evenly divided, and also on prosecuting attorney, for which office there were three candidates, D. A. Rice running as an independent candidate. The candidates and the vote for each is herewith given:

Judge of probate, H. N. Green, Rep.,

926; I. N. Carpenter, Dem., 707. Sheriff, C. C. Dunham, Rep., 1190; W. H. Cushing, Dem., 404. County clerk, T. J. Thorp, Rep., 852; J. Crowley, Dem., 495; C. J. Mankleton, Ind., 301. Register of deeds, T. J. Thorp, Rep., 774; J. Crowley, Dem., 502; C. J. Mankleton, Ind., 300. Treasurer, John Mansfield, Rep., 878; H. C. McFarlan, Dem., 755. Prosecuting attorney, S. J. Wall, Rep., 738; J. B. Rosevelt, Dem., 292; D. A. Rice, Ind., 600.

The legislature which convened in January, 1881, passed an act creating the twenty-eighth judicial circuit, composed of Benzie, Kalkaska, Missaukee, Roscommon and Wexford counties. The first judge of the new circuit was John M. Rice, who was appointed soon after the act creating the circuit took effect, but resigned in April, 1882. His successor was Silas S. Fallass, then living in Cadillac, who served out the balance of the term for which Judge Rice was appointed and the next full term of six years. Wexford county has been honored by furnishing a judge for the twenty-eighth judicial circuit ever since its first organization until the present time. The several incumbents have been John M. Rice, Silas S. Fallass, Fred H. Aldrich and Clyde C. Chittenden, who is now serving his third year on the bench.

Great improvements had been made in the county for the first ten years of its existence as a county, as shown by the census of 1880, which showed a population of sixty-eight hundred and fifteen, compared with thirty-one hundred and ninety-four at the state census of 1874 and seven hundred and eighty in 1870. Many pieces of land were purchased by new settlers from the railroad company, and from the state, which

had reserved several thousand acres of the farming lands in the county, under an act authorizing the reservation of a large quantity of land for the support of an agricultural college. This last class of lands could be purchased then for three dollars per acre, and only one-quarter of this was required at the time of purchase, the balance to run as long as the purchaser chose to let it run, by paying interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. The railroad lands were for a long time sold on one-quarter payment at time of purchase and balance in four or five annual payments. The price of the railroad lands varied according to location, but none were sold for less than six dollars per acre.

Many people have thought that the land-grant system was a great injury to the county, but in the light of experience this claim will hardly stand close scrutiny. Had all the land in the county been subject to homestead entry the timber would largely have disappeared, as farming would have been the chief industry, and the vast forests of hardwood would have been swept away to enable the homesteaders to raise the necessities of life. In looking over the county at the present time one may see hundreds of farms upon which once stood a splendid growth of hardwood, nearly all of which disappeared long before it had any commercial value. By occasionally raising the price of their lands the state and the railroad company had to keep most of their lands until the time was ripe for the utilization of the hardwoods and hemlock with which they were principally covered, and this paved the way for the present most prosperous times the county has ever seen, when hemlock and hardwood lumbering dis-

tributes more money throughout the county and furnishes a better market for the products of the farm than did the pine lumbering in its palmy days.

"The poor ye have always with you," and consequently all counties have to take care of such indigent persons as live within their borders. The county had erected a commodious poor house, as heretofore noted, but the location did not suit those who were bent on moving the county seat to Cadillac. It happened that the superintendents of the poor were obliged to take care of a family by the name of Root, in consequence of the husband and father having been sentenced to the state prison for quite a long term of years. The family consisted of the mother and six or seven children, ranging from one to fourteen or fifteen years of age. The superintendents decided that the county should be reimbursed for the cost it might be put to in caring for the family, so they took a mortgage on the farm, subject to a mortgage that had already been given. The result was that the county had to foreclose its mortgage and take care of the first mortgage, and thus it was that the county came into possession of the present poor farm. As early as 1880 an effort was made to have the old county farm sold and make a poor farm out of the "Root farm," but without success. At the annual meeting of the board of supervisors in 1881 a resolution was adopted making the chairman of the board a committee of one to receive proposals for the sale of the poor farm. A sale was effected as the outgrowth of this action, the price agreed upon being nineteen hundred and twenty-five dollars, less than the buildings had cost, to say nothing of the hundreds of dollars that had been

expended in clearing and fencing the land. Of this amount one thousand dollars was paid in cash and a mortgage given for the balance. The county was obliged to foreclose the mortgage and several years later sold the farm again for eighteen hundred dollars.

At the same session of the board which took action to sell the old poor farm provision was made for putting the buildings on the Root farm in condition to care for such paupers as might have to be permanently supported by the county, and the next year a large and well-equipped building was erected and furnished for this purpose. Hitherto all expenses for the support of the poor had been borne by the county at large, but at the annual meeting of the board of supervisors a resolution was passed reviving the distinction between town and county poor. Under this arrangement each town had to support its own poor, and only transient poor were cared for by the county. The towns could send their paupers to the county house and have them cared for there by the week, or could hire them supported elsewhere if they preferred. As it took a year to gain a residence in the county to make the expense of an indigent person chargeable to any town or city, and as the support of such had to be borne by the county at large in the meantime, and the towns had to bear their share of this expense, as well as the expense of caring for their own poor, the arrangement was not very satisfactory and only remained in force a couple of years before the distinction was abolished, since which all poor expenses have been borne by the county.

The valuation of the county as fixed by the board of supervisors at its annual meet-

ing in 1882 was \$3,676.739.25. This was a fine showing for the county in view of the fact that thousands of acres of pine land had been denuded of its forests, and the lumber had been shipped out of the county during the preceding ten years, and augured well for the future greatness of the county as an agricultural community.

At this meeting of the board a resolution was also passed to submit to a vote of the people at the April election of 1883 the question of bonding the county for five thousand dollars for the purpose of building a county jail at Cadillac. The proposition was carried by a vote of eight hundred and eighty-eight to six hundred and sixty-nine, but a question arising as to the legality of the passage of the resolution of the board, the matter was again placed before the people at the spring election in 1884 and was again carried by a vote of eleven hundred and nine to nine hundred and five, but the bonds were never issued.

When the county seat was removed to Cadillac the second story of the building then owned by Fred S. Kieldsen was rented for county offices and court room. This building stood on the site now occupied by the city hall. The county continued to occupy the second floor until 1887, when it rented the second floor of the Laber & Cornwell building, which it occupied for several years. When the Masonic fraternity decided to erect a temple in Cadillac a committee was appointed to confer with the board of supervisors with a view to having the second story of their proposed building fitted especially for the use of the county, provided the county would contract to rent

it for a period of ten years at a rental to be agreed upon between the contracting parties. This arrangement was carried out, and in March, 1890, the county moved into its new quarters, where it has remained until the present time. The new quarters consisted of a large court room, a commodious supervisor's room, a suite of three rooms for the clerk and register of deeds, two rooms for the prosecuting attorney and one each for the judge of probate, sheriff, treasurer and superintendent of the poor. One or two attempts have been made to have the board of supervisors pass a resolution submitting to the people the question of bonding the county for the purpose of building a court house, but without success.

At the election in 1882 the Republican party was again successful on its entire ticket except prosecuting attorney, the candidates of the two parties and the vote given for each being as follows: Sheriff, David C. Cook, Rep., 726; Horton Crandall, Dem., 288; F. Weaver, Ind., 427. County clerk, T. J. Thorp, Rep., 881; James Crowley, Dem., 566. Register of deeds, T. J. Thorp, Rep., 887; James Crowley, Dem., 568. Treasurer, John Mansfield, Rep., 1079; C. T. Chapin, Dem., 352. Prosecuting attorney, E. F. Sawyer, Rep., 562; J. B. Rosevelt, Dem., 32; D. E. McIntyre, Ind., 689.

The salary of the prosecuting attorney was raised to twelve hundred dollars at the October session of the board of supervisors, which induced Mr. McIntyre to enter the race for that office as an independent candidate, and so strenuous did he wage his campaign that he won by more than a hundred plurality.

CHAPTER IX.

NEW RAILROAD—NEW VILLAGES—NEW IMPETUS TO FARMING AND LUMBERING.

The one great hindrance to the rapid development of the county was the lack of facilities for reaching a market. The whole western half of the county had to drive either to Cadillac or Manton, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, to reach a market for a load of potatoes or any other farm product. To some the distance was over twenty miles, necessitating a two-days trip. The roads were rough and the hills sandy, and thirty or thirty-five bushels of potatoes was all a team could draw. By the time the farmer had paid for his expenses at the hotel over night he would not have much left out of his load of potatoes unless they brought more than twenty-five or thirty cents per bushel. Under these circumstances it is not strange that there was a lack of "push" on the part of the farmers. About the only farm product that there was any money in was hay. The close proximity of the lumbering camps afforded a ready sale for all the hay the farmers could spare, at a good price, sometimes running as high as twenty dollars per ton. The fact that hay always found a ready sale caused many farmers to keep their land seeded to grass

so much that it greatly impoverished the soil and thus retarded future farming, as a light soil once run down is very hard to again put into condition to raise good crops.

During the winter of 1883-4 the surveyors of the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad visited northern Michigan, taking observations as to the most desirable route for the extension of their road. They visited Sherman and looked up the approaches to the Manistee river from the north and south, and expressed themselves as well satisfied with the feasibility of crossing at that point and following the valley of the Wheeler creek northward, running a little east of Wexford Corners and then dropping over into the Boardman river valley, thus making an easy grade into Traverse City. The people in the western part of the county were greatly elated over the prospects of having a railroad near their farms, but railroads have queer ways and their building is accompanied often with vexations delays, and so it happened that when the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad was built several years later it took an entirely new route and did not touch Wexford

county; in fact, it was run so far west as to be of very little practical benefit to the farmers of the county.

In the meantime the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railroad Company had been organized and had started in to build a road to some point on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. The projectors of this undertaking were the Ashleys, of Toledo—father and two sons, Harry and James, or “Jim,” as he was familiarly called. Neither of these parties had much money of their own, but they had enterprise and push, especially “Jim,” who could overcome more difficulties and surmount more obstacles than half a dozen ordinary business men, and it was largely through these qualities that the road was completed, though its building covered a period of several years, and more than once it was said, “The Ashleys have got to the end of their rope and the road will never go any farther;” but still the next year would witness another extension, and so, little by little, the work progressed. In the summer of 1886, through the promise of thirty-five thousand dollars on the part of the city of Cadillac, the work of extending the road from Mt. Pleasant, its then terminus, to Cadillac was undertaken. A large force of men were put to work at various points along the line and before September the laying of rails was commenced. This work progressed from both ends of this section, the rails being brought to Cadillac over the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad to use in laying the northern end of the section. Winter set in before the last rail was laid, and some of the grading and several miles of track laying was done when the snow covered the

ground to a depth of several inches. But notwithstanding the cold and the snow the first train over the new extension reached Cadillac within the time agreed upon, January 1, 1887, and its arrival marked a new era in the county's history.

To fittingly celebrate this event the railroad company gave a free excursion to Alma and a free dinner at the celebrated Wright Hotel at that place, inviting many of the prominent men of the city and the county at large, and the city arranged for a grand banquet at the Hotel McKinnon when the party, including railroad officials and the railroad commissioner of the state, should return in the evening.

The night preceding the day fixed for the excursion a heavy snow storm set in, accompanied with a gale of wind, and when morning dawned the streets and sidewalks in Cadillac were piled so full of snow that it was impossible for ladies to get to the train, and a number of the gentlemen who otherwise would have taken the trip staid at home on account of the drifts. As the road ran nearly all the way to Farwell through the woods, there was not much difficulty experienced in making the run to Alma, but the storm continued all day and it was not without some misgivings that the return journey was begun. A delay of over two hours in starting was caused by a wreck on a branch of the D. L. & N. Railroad, which crossed the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan Railroad just north of the station at Alma, by which a freight car was thrown upon the track just where the two roads intersected each other, and it had to be removed before the excursion train could start. Some of the excursionists were

wise enough to return to the village, a half mile distant, and purchase a lunch, fearing they would be late at the banquet in Cadillac.

At last, just as it had begun to grow dark, the train pulled out. By the time it had reached Clare, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, those who had not provided themselves with a lunch at Alma made a rush for the lunch room kept at that station, and soon had purchased everything eatable in sight. Here a telegram was sent to those in charge of the banquet at Cadillac that the train would arrive there about nine o'clock. Soon after leaving Farwell the train ran into a snow bank and came to a dead stop. Half a hundred men jumped out in the snow, tore boards from the fence beside the track, and by dint of stamping and pushing away the snow from the engine, the train was soon started again. All went well while on a down grade to the crossing of the Muskegon river, though progress was slow owing to the fact that eight or ten inches of snow had fallen during the day and there having as yet been no freight trains over the new road the engine had to push its way through this fresh snow all the way. After crossing the Muskegon river there was a long up-grade to make, and while using all the steam possible to push through the snow and make the grade, the train suddenly came to a stop. Investigation disclosed the fact that the rails had spread and the engine was off the track. All the balance of the night the trainmen worked to get the engine on the rails again. The tall form of "Jim" Ashley could be seen directing the work and assisting the men in their efforts to fix the track and right the engine. The accident was caused by the carelessness or negligence

of the track layers, who had failed to properly spike the rails to the ties, and in the extra pressure caused by the resistance of the snow the engine had found a weak spot and left the rails. The train was going at such a slow rate that there was hardly a jar felt by those on board, and at first they would hardly believe it could be so. When it was realized that a long time would be required to get under way again, all hope of getting a taste of the banquet at the Hotel McKinnon was banished and those who were fortunate enough to have provided themselves with crackers and cheese proceeded to satisfy their appetites for the time being, hoping that Cadillac would be reached in time for breakfast. As before stated, it was long after daylight when everything had been gotten ready for a start, but by this time the engine's supply of water and coal was nearly exhausted and a trip must be made to Cadillac for a supply before it could haul the train in. It should be stated that as yet there was no telegraph line erected along the road, and as the accident occurred about half way between Farwell and Cadillac, in a dense forest devoid of roads or settlers, it was therefore impossible to communicate with any one. If it had been thought that it would take all night to get started, a messenger could have been dispatched to Cadillac and another engine and better appliances could have been sent to the rescue; but of course it was expected that it would not take more than an hour or two to get under way again, but hour after hour went by without witnessing success on the part of the workers.

The engine found great difficulty in reaching Cadillac, and by the time it had received its supply of coal and water, re-

turned to the train and hauled it to the city, it was considerably after noon, and those of us who lived in the northern part of the county had just time to eat a hasty meal before taking the train on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad for home. The managers of the banquet at Cadillac, after waiting until after ten o'clock p. m. without hearing from the train, proceeded with the programme so far as they could without the expected guests, but it is said to have been a very dull affair, caused in part by the absence of the railroad officials and partly by the thought which filled all minds that a dreadful accident had happened to the train. All in all it was an eventful trip, but notwithstanding the night spent in the woods everybody was in good spirits on the train except the trainmen and road officials, who were so vexed at the mishap that none of them would "crack a smile."

During the summer of 1887 the road was completed as far as Harietta and graded some distance west of that place, and the following year it passed on through Wexford county, reaching Frankfort in the fall of 1899. The Ashleys bought a piece of land and platted the village of Harietta in 1888, the name being a combination made from Harry Ashley and the name of his intended wife, Henrietta Burt. The village of Boon was platted about the same time, and the next year witnessed the platting of the village of Mesick. A year or two after this the village of Yuma was platted, making four villages as the direct result of the building of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan Railroad, as it was called, but now known as the Ann Arbor Railroad. This road, penetrating as it did one of the best farming sections of the county, gave a

new impetus to the farming industry, and since its coming a marked and steady growth of that industry has been noticeable. Not only did it open up a more direct and less expensive market for the shipment of farm products but it stimulated the lumbering business to such an extent that the demand for the products of the farm for the mills and camps greatly increased the home market and correspondingly the prices received for such products. The lumbering operations growing out of the building of this road being largely confined to the hardwood of the county, resulted in causing the clearing of thousands of acres of land and transforming them into productive farms, as every acre of hardwood land, when once cleared, makes good farming land.

In taking up the political history we find that quite a change occurred in political supremacy in the county in 1884. The reverses to the Republican party in that election were not entirely political but were more the result of personal and sectional matters than of party feelings. The Wexford County Pioneer, owned by J. H. Wheeler, had always been very strenuous in its efforts to prevent the removal of the county seat from Sherman, but when it was taken to Manton by a combination between Manton and Cadillac, it declined to further fight against what it deemed to be the inevitable sequence—its final removal to Cadillac. For this reason its editor stood in great disfavor among the people who wished to have the county seat always remain in Manton. The editor's position, that the removal to Manton was only a stepping stone on the way to Cadillac, was amply proven by subsequent events as narrated in the county-seat chapter elsewhere herein,

but nevertheless it cost him several hundred votes in the fall election of 1884, causing his defeat for the office of county treasurer.

Personal reasons also entered into the defeat of Col. T. J. Thorp for clerk and register. It was largely through his leadership that the county seat went to Manton, and it was under his generalship that the records and property of the county were removed from Manton the morning after the vote on the question of removal to Cadillac had been taken, thus preventing injunction proceedings. This was enough to cause party allegiance to give way to personal prejudice, and it thus transpired that the Republicans only elected one candidate on their entire county ticket by an actual majority, though some others were elected by pluralities. The following is a list of candidates, with the vote given for each: Judge of probate, H. M. Dunham, Rep., 835; W. P. Smith, Dem., 740; J. Crowley, Ind., 682. Sheriff, C. C. Dunham, Rep., 1,034; E. J. Bowen, Dem., 716; E. George, Ind., 487. County clerk, T. J. Thorp, Rep., 1,075; G. A. Cummer, Dem., 1,160. Register of deeds, T. J. Thorp, Rep., 1,048; G. A. Cummer, Dem., 1,160. Treasurer, J. H. Wheeler, Rep., 778; James Haynes, Dem., 1,470. Prosecuting attorney, D. A. Rice, Rep., 810; J. B. Rosevelt, Dem., 678; D. McIntyre, Ind., 726. Circuit court commissioner, C. C. Chittenden, Rep., 1,576; J. R. Bishop, Dem., 639.

During the two years which succeeded this election sectional feeling had become somewhat allayed, and in consequence the Republican ticket, with one exception, was elected at the November election of 1886. This exception was for the office of clerk and register, the incumbent, George A.

Cummer, defeating the Republican nominee, S. J. Wall, by one hundred and forty-nine votes. The election was confined entirely to the two parties, Republican and Democratic, though the Democrats had placed a Republican on their ticket for prosecuting attorney. The candidates of each party and vote received by each were as follows: Sheriff, C. C. Dunham, Rep., 1,318; W. Geibert, Dem., 578. County clerk, S. J. Wall, Rep., 888; George A. Cummer, Dem., 1,029. Register of deeds, S. J. Wall, Rep., 884; George A. Cummer, Dem., 1,010. Treasurer, E. Harger, Rep., 1,045; E. J. Haynes, Dem., 874. Prosecuting attorney, C. C. Chittenden, Rep., 1,051; D. A. Rice, Dem., 904. Circuit court commissioner, C. S. Marr, Rep., 1,049; J. R. Bishop, Dem., 839.

A much larger vote was polled in 1888, it being a presidential election, and great efforts were put forth by both parties to win, if possible. The Republicans went outside of the city for the first time in six years for a candidate for sheriff, nominating W. L. Sturtevant, of Sherman, and the Democrats, to checkmate this move to solidify the rural vote for a rural candidate, nominated B. Woods, also of Sherman, and a boon companion of the Republican nominee, as their candidate for that office. The vote was large, as the canvass had been waged with great spirit on both sides, but the Republicans came out victors on their entire ticket, as follows: Judge of probate, H. M. Dunham, Rep., 1,460; H. B. Sturtevant, Dem., 1,035. Sheriff, W. L. Sturtevant, Rep., 1,392; B. Woods, Dem., 1,140. Clerk and register, S. J. Wall, Rep., 1,283; George A. Cummer, Dem., 1,266. Treasurer, E. Harger, Rep., 1,501; C. E. Haynes, Dem.,

1,038. Prosecuting attorney, C. C. Chittenden, Rep., 1,588; D. A. Rice, Dem., 598. Circuit court commissioner, E. E. Haskins, Rep., 1,526; J. R. Bishop, Dem., 1,085.

After the county seat was removed to Cadillac efforts were soon made to have the county buy a lot and build a jail, and twice had the matter been brought before the electors in the form of a proposition to bond the county for that purpose, but the bitterness resulting from the two removals of the county seat was for a time so great that the matter was finally compromised by the county agreeing to rent a jail and sheriff's residence if one was erected according to plans and specifications to be furnished by the county. That was done and the matter remained in statu quo until the annual meeting of the board of supervisors in 1887, when a resolution was adopted by the board providing for the purchase of the jail property and providing for submitting to the electors of the county at the annual township meeting in April, 1888, the question of raising by tax the forty-two hundred and fifty dollars agreed upon as the purchase price. The vote on this proposition was ten hundred and fifty-one in favor of it and eight hundred and forty-six against. So the question was carried and the county soon after became the owner of a jail and sheriff's residence.

The coming of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan Railroad gave such an impetus to the settlement of the county that the census of 1890 disclosed the fact that the population of the county had more than doubled since 1880, the total being sixteen thousand, eight hundred and forty-five as compared with sixty-eight hundred and fifteen in 1880, the increase thus being a little

more than ten thousand in ten years, or an average of over a thousand a year. Few new counties in the state could show such a wonderful growth at a corresponding period of its history. The growth was also of a permanent character, as the transient lumbering operations along the Manistee river had moved on up the river until they had passed the limits of the county.

The Republican party, having made a clear sweep with its county ticket in 1888, has carried the elections for every county office since that year except the office of treasurer in 1890, when J. W. Ransom, Democrat, defeated Rinaldo Fuller, Republican, by a plurality of forty-nine votes. The candidates of the parties that year and votes cast for each were as follows: Sheriff, W. L. Sturtevant, Rep., 1,020; F. D. Seeley, Dem., 817. Clerk and register, S. J. Wall, Rep., 1,005; L. M. Patterson, Dem., 842. Treasurer, R. Fuller, Rep., 905; J. W. Ransom, Dem., 944. Prosecuting attorney, C. C. Chittenden, Rep., 1,777; no Democratic candidate. Circuit court commissioner, R. F. Tinkham, Rep., 1,810; no Democratic candidate.

The following tables will show who were nominated by the leading parties, Republican and Democratic, and the vote given for the several candidates of each party covering the period from 1892 to 1902 inclusive:

1892—Judge of probate, John Mansfield, Rep., 1,365; C. E. Cooper, Dem., 1,199. Sheriff—C. C. Dunham, Rep., 1,377; J. P. Kundsén, Dem., 1,192. County clerk, S. J. Wall, Rep., 1,400; Lewis R. Bishop, Dem., 1,165. Register of deeds, S. J. Wall, Rep., 1,400; Lewis R. Bishop, Dem., 1,165. Treasurer, E. Harger, Rep., 1,342; J. W. Ransom, Dem., 1,207. Prosecuting

attorney, D. A. Rice, Rep., 1,413; no Democratic candidate. Circuit court commissioner, Fred S. Lamb, Rep., 1,408; no Democratic candidate.

1894—Sheriff, C. C. Dunham, Rep., 1,443; Barton Colvin, Dem., 744. County clerk, S. J. Wall, Rep., 1,411; Charles H. Bostick, Dem., 801. Register of deeds, S. J. Wall, Rep., 1,442; J. B. Yarnell, Dem., 767. Treasurer, E. W. Wheeler, Rep., 1,423; William E. Dean, Dem., 442; William Hoag, Ind., 338. Prosecuting attorney, D. A. Rice, Rep., 1,489; I. C. Wheeler, Dem., 516. Circuit court commissioner, Fred S. Lamb, Rep., 1,510; H. B. Sturtevant, Dem., 470.

1896—Judge of probate, John Mansfield, Rep., 2,019; E. F. Sawyer, Dem., 1,401. Sheriff, George A. Troy, Rep., 1,774; James Mather, Dem., 1,648. County clerk, Henry Hansen, Rep., 2,036; George S. Stanley, Dem., 1,383. Register of deeds, P. W. Hinman, Rep., 1,995; C. D. Phelps, Dem., 1,436. Treasurer, E. W. Wheeler, Rep., 2,074; William E. Dean, Dem., 1,350. Prosecuting attorney, Fred S. Lamb, Rep., 2,032; I. C. Wheeler, Dem., 1,394. Circuit court commissioner, Elwood Peck, Rep., 2,044; H. B. Sturtevant, Dem., 1,374.

1898—Sheriff, George A. Troy, Rep., 1,326; James Mather, Dem., 924. County clerk, Henry Hansen, Rep., 1,376; George S. Stanley, Dem., 869. Register of deeds, P. W. Hinman, Rep., 1,496; C. H. Bostick, Dem., 727. Treasurer, J. H. Wheeler, Rep., 1,401; James Whaley, Dem., 842. Prosecuting attorney, Fred S. Lamb, Rep., 1,481; J. R. Bishop, Dem., 748; Circuit court commissioner, Elwood Peck, Rep., 1,195; I. C. Wheeler, Dem., 726.

1900—Judge of probate, Fred S. Lamb,

Rep., 2,183; James R. Bishop, Dem., 1,226. Sheriff, Silas W. Huckleberry, Dem., 2,232; Herbert Keillogg, Dem., 1,132. County clerk, David F. Garver, Rep., 2,162; W. S. Randall, Dem., 1,186. Register of deeds, Henry Hansen, Rep., 2,204; William H. Gray, Dem., 1,139. Treasurer, J. H. Wheeler, Rep., 2,069; J. A. Gustafson, Dem., 1,277. Prosecuting attorney, Fred C. Wetmore, Rep., 2,515; no Democratic candidate. Circuit court commissioner, D. A. Rice, Rep., 2,504; no Democratic candidate.

1902—Sheriff, S. W. Huckleberry, Rep., 1,379; M. J. Compton, Dem., 470. County clerk, D. F. Garver, Rep., 1,315; B. C. Dean, Dem., 537. Register of deeds, Henry Hansen, Rep., 1,346; G. A. Frederick, Dem., 504. Treasurer, C. C. Daugherty, Rep., 1,226; J. A. Gustafson, Dem., 433. Prosecuting attorney, F. C. Wetmore, Rep., 1,397; no Democratic candidate. Circuit court commissioner, J. R. Bishop, Rep., 1,374; no Democratic candidate.

By an amendment to act No. 147, of session laws of 1891, made at the legislative session of 1893, the office of county commissioner of schools was made elective, the first election to take place on the first Monday of April, 1893, and every two years thereafter, and term of office to begin July first following the election and continue for two years. At the first election under this law George E. Herrick, of Cadillac, was elected by a vote of 1,108 to 787 for J. E. Wood, at that time principal of the Sherman schools.

In 1895 H. C. Foxworthy was elected to this office over L. A. Tibbitts, the vote being 1,076 for Mr. Foxworthy to 446 for Mr. Tibbitts. Mr. Foxworthy was re-elected in, 1897, his opponent being Charles

D. Phelps and the vote being 1,418 for Foxworthy and 808 for Mr. Phelps. He was also a candidate for a third term in 1899, but was defeated in the convention by C. C. Slemmons, of Sherman, who received the nomination and was elected by a majority of 528 over Genette E. Chick, his Democratic opponent. Mr. Slemmons was renominated in 1901 and elected by a vote of 1,664 to 372 for his opponent, Miss Renie Torry, of Cadillac.

At the Republican county convention in 1903 William A. Faunce received the nomination for this office and at the Democratic county convention Miss Renie Torry, who had a few days previously been nominated by the Prohibition county convention, was endorsed for this office and a strong effort made throughout the county to secure her election. The result was 1,204 votes for Mr. Faunce and 1,123 for Miss Torry, giving the former a majority of 81.

CHAPTER X.

CITY AND VILLAGE ORGANIZATIONS.

SHERMAN.

Sherman, being the oldest village in the county, naturally comes first in historical order. In 1869 Sanford Gasser had that portion of the south half of the southeast quarter of section 36, in town 24, north of range 12 west, lying east of the Manistec river, platted and gave it the name of the village of Sherman. The place at that time contained but one house and one business place, a grocery kept by Lewis J. Clark. The village being at the corner of four townships, though situated in only one of them, there was one other house near the corner of the village, owned and occupied

by Dr. John Perry, as he was familiarly called, though it was a mystery how he came to be called doctor, unless it was because he owned a set of "turn-keys" (the usual instrument for pulling teeth in those days) and occasionally pulled a tooth for an afflicted pioneer. At all events he was the first "doctor" in the county and also the first postmaster at Sherman. He also built the second saw-mill in the county on the stream now known as Cole's creek, one mile east of the village. This he operated for about a year, after which he sold it to H. B. Sturtevant.

When Sherman was made the county seat by the act organizing the county, quite

a building boom was inaugurated. L. P. Champenour, the first county clerk, J. H. Wheeler, the first county treasurer, and T. A. Ferguson, the first resident prosecuting attorney, each erected houses in the summer of 1869. Maqueston Brothers also had a large store building erected, as elsewhere noted. There were several other buildings erected during that summer, and there began to be quite a village in fact as well as in name.

A change of postmasters took place in 1860, L. J. Clark succeeding Mr. Perry, since which time the following persons have had the office in the order named: E. W. Stewart, J. S. Walling, C. E. Cooper, H. B. Sturtevant, H. F. Campbell, J. H. Wheeler, I. N. Carpenter, E. W. Wheeler, Mabel Ramsey, L. P. Champenois and the present incumbent, R. D. Frederick, proprietor of the Sherman Pioneer. The office is now the third in point of business in the county, Cadillac and Manton being the first and second in the order named.

It soon developed that locations on lands adjoining the village plat were more desirable for residence purposes than those platted, and the larger portion of the village has been built upon unplatted lands. In 1882 a tract of land in the northeast corner of section 1 in Springville township was platted as Crippin's addition to Sherman and nearly all of these lots are now occupied. The village was situated on the Newaygo and Northport State Road and near the Manistee river, the distance to the river being less than half a mile in a western direction and a little more than three-fourths of a mile to the north. When the work of clearing the river for running logs had been completed and lumbering operations were extended up

the river to the extensive pine forests a little east of the village, Sherman was on the direct line between Manistee and the lumber camps, and this fact, coupled with the fact that it was almost impossible to haul supplies all the way from Manistee, gave the merchants of Sherman a very large and lucrative trade. Occasionally some jobber would run behind and leave the storekeepers with bad debts on their hands, but these failures were very few and not of a serious nature.

Sherman had the honor of having the first newspaper published in the county, the Wexford County Pioneer, owned and edited by C. E. Cooper and A. W. Tucker. After running the paper together a few years Mr. Tucker sold out his interest to Mr. Cooper, who continued in control until 1877, when he sold it to C. S. Marr, who conducted it for a little more than a year. It then went into the hands of H. F. Campbell and J. H. Wheeler, where it remained until January, 1880, when Mr. Campbell sold his interest to Mr. Wheeler, who thus became the sole owner. Mr. Wheeler published the paper for twelve years, at the end of which time he sold it to R. D. Frederick, who still retains it. In politics it has always been Republican, though efforts were made at one time to make it a Greenback paper, and at another to purchase it and make it Democratic.

The first business venture where Sherman now stands was made by Lewis J. Clark, who built a small frame building and put in a small stock of goods suitable for a new country trade. This building was erected in the summer of 1868, and was the first frame structure of any kind built on the south side of the Manistee river in the coun-

ty. The first hotel was started by Sylvester Clerk in a log building that was originally put up by the man who homesteaded the land on which the village was platted. When this land was first located as a homestead there was not even a highway south of the river. The state road had been chopped out, but not cleared for travel and the roads made by the few settlers on the south side of the river wound around through the woods wherever they could be made passible. It was not until after the organization of the county that the work of stumping and grading the state road was completed. It is not much wonder, therefore, that the first man to settle on this piece of land should have got homesick and abandoned it. Soon after the hotel was started a frame addition was put up and for at least two years it was the only hotel in the village. The original log part of this relic of pioneer days still stands, though long since enclosed with lumber to give it the appearance of a frame building. The first term of the circuit court for the county was held in this same building, as was also the first meeting of the board of supervisors.

The first lawyer to locate in Sherman, aside from T. A. Ferguson, who was appointed prosecuting attorney soon after the county was organized, was E. W. Stewart, who located in the village in 1870. The first resident preacher was Jonas Denton, who arrived in 1871. The first practicing physician was H. D. Griswold, who located in the village in 1872. Mr. Denton organized the First Congregational church in 1872 and his work was taken up by Rev. R. Redeoff in 1873, through whose efforts a church edifice was erected in 1874 and dedicated October 11, of that year. Mr.

Redeoff was pastor of the church until 1877, when he removed to Rockford, Michigan, remaining there several years. Returning to Sherman in 1880, he resumed his pastoral work and continued to serve the church for seventeen years, making twenty-one years' service in all. During his absence the pulpit was filled by Rev. William P. Esler the first year and by Rev. J. W. Young the next two years. Mr. Young was ordained at Sherman July 2, 1878. The present pastor is Rev. A. Bentall, whose work commenced in October, 1899. Mr. Bentall was also ordained in the Sherman church in May, 1902.

The Methodist Episcopal church society was organized in 1870 and preaching services were held once in two weeks by Rev. Thomas Cayton. At the conference held that year Rev. A. L. Thurston was assigned this work, often traveling sixteen miles through rain and snow, heat and cold, from his homestead in Selma township, to fill his appointments. The next year Rev. John Hall was designated as "supply" for the Sherman charge, and in 1872 the society secured its first resident minister, Rev. W. R. Stinchcomb. Preaching services were held each alternate Sunday in conjunction with the Congregational society, first in the school house until the Congregational church was built, then in the church part of the time and a part of the time in the court house until the year 1881, when they built a house of worship. This was enlarged and somewhat remodeled in 1897, giving it a much greater seating capacity and greatly improving its appearance.

When the village of Sherman was platted there was no road to the west leading to the Fletcher grist-mill, as such a road

would require the bridging of the Manistee river, consequently those living on the south side of the river were obliged to come to Sherman and follow the state road nearly two miles north and then go west and south to the mill, making the trip nearly four miles longer than it would be if they could go directly west from Sherman. In 1872 the board of supervisors made an appropriation to aid the construction of a bridge over the river west of the village and the new route to the grist-mill was opened up, much to the gratification of the settlers living south and east of Sherman.

The constant increase of settlers in the county and the ever-increasing area of cultivated lands soon taxed the capacity of the little grist-mill on the Fletcher creek beyond its limit, and large quantities of grain had to be sent to Traverse City for milling. Several efforts were made by the people of Sherman to induce some one to put up a good gristing mill near that village, and finally a couple of gentlemen of Clam Lake, named Shackleton and Bennett, were induced to undertake the work. A suitable building was to be erected by the citizens of Sherman and donated to these gentlemen on condition that they would put in the necessary machinery and operate it. The mill was built in the fall of 1876, J. H. Wheeler having the contract for the building and the dam being put in by W. E. Dean and Daniel Baldwin. The machinery was furnished and placed in position by Butterworth & Lowe, of Grand Rapids. The mill was forty by fifty feet in size and three stories high, with a capacity of two hundred and fifty or three hundred bushels of grain per day. Under charge of Mr. Bennett, who was a practical miller, having learned his trade in Scotland,

the mill proved of inestimable value to the farmers, not only a large share of those in Wexford county, but a goodly number of those living in the southern tier of townships of Grand Traverse county and in the northeastern part of Manistee county.

Early in 1878 the mill burned down, which so discouraged the proprietors that they sold the property to I. H. Maqueston, who was just then closing out his mercantile business in the village preparatory to removing to the city of New York. This purchase changed his whole business career, as he commenced at once to build the mill, putting up a better and more commodious structure than the one burned down and equipping it with the most improved appliances for a custom and merchant mill. He re-stocked his large store and was active and liberal in everything that tended to the development of the village and the farming interests surrounding it. One of the monuments to his memory and generosity swings in the belfry of the Congregational church in Sherman, being a fine bell, costing two hundred and fifty dollars, donated by him to the church. An untimely death overtook him in March, 1886. It was on Sunday and an alarm of fire had called out the villagers, the fire being in a house near the center of the village. Mr. Maqueston energetically joined in the efforts to subdue the flames, which attempt in a short time proved successful. He then went to his hotel for dinner, after which he went to his store, as was his custom Sunday afternoons, for a nap. An hour or so later some one wishing to see him went to the store door and called to him, but without response. At length the door was forced open and he was found lying on one of the counters dead. The sad news

spread through the village like wildfire and a throng of people hastened to the store to see for themselves if the report was true. The shock was great to the community, and the loss equally so. The remains were sent to New York for burial, and as a mark of respect and keen sorrow, nearly the whole village followed the hearse to Manton, sixteen miles distant, where his lifeless form was taken on its last journey eastward.

In 1887 an act was passed by the legislature granting a charter to the village, and the first village election was held on the 5th day of May, 1887. One of the principal objects in securing the charter was to enable the village to issue bonds for the purpose of securing the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan Railroad, which was then being pushed from Harrietta on to Frankfort. The bonds were issued and delivered to the railroad company, but owing to a decision of the supreme court of the state just prior to that time it found difficulties in negotiating them, and they were finally returned to the village authorities. The result was that the proposed "spur" was never built, although it has appeared on the county atlas for the past twelve years. The failure to get this railroad connection was another severe blow to Sherman, as it made possible the building up of another trading point, the village of Mesick, thus dividing the business which should have all gone to one town to have made it grow and prosper.

By a recent action of the village it has again voted to issue its bonds for five thousand dollars with which to grade a street through the village. This has been done in the interests of the Manistee & Northwestern Railroad, which now proposes to build a line running within the corporate

limits of the village. If this plan succeeds Sherman will continue to be the largest village in the northwestern part of the county, but will never be what it would have been had it secured connection with the Ann Arbor Railroad when that road first passed through the county.

After the county seat left Sherman the court house was purchased by the school district and by a few changes was converted into a very convenient school building. The school attendance had increased to such an extent that it became necessary as early as 1887 to employ three teachers, and in 1896 it was formally made a graded school. The village now has a population of about five hundred, has three large general stores, three hotels, two hardware stores, two drug stores, two blacksmith shops, two churches, one large flouring-mill, two grocery stores, besides a bank, a millinery store, saw and planing mill, saloon and other necessary adjuncts to a modern village. It is situated on the table land, some eighty or a hundred feet above the Manistee river, and is surrounded by one of the very best agricultural districts in the country.

In 1897 the Ann Arbor Railroad built a spur (or rather the people of Sherman built it and presented it to the railroad company) which came within a mile of Sherman to the west, where a little burg has sprung up sometimes called West Sherman, and sometimes Claggetville, from Claggett, the name of the man in whose interests the spur was built, and who erected a large stave and heading mill, with dry kiln and storing sheds, the entire plant and yards covering several acres of ground. This plant has always been operated from Sherman, the proprietors and many of the laborers living in

that village. The place has grown to be a great shipping point for potatoes, wheat, lumber and logs, and all freight for Sherman in car lots is unloaded at this point. The officials of the railroad are now contemplating the erection of a station on this spur, so that all freight and railroad business for Sherman may be done there instead of going to Mesick, nearly three miles distant.

The first secret society organized in Sherman was Powhattan Tribe No. 12, Improved Order of Red Men. This was a benevolent and social organization, afterwards taking up the life insurance idea so prevalent now with nearly all secret orders. This tribe was instituted through the efforts of C. S. Marr, a young attorney who had then just entered upon the practice of law and had located in Sherman in the spring of 1876. The organization was perfected in May of that year and flourished for a number of years, some of its members being prominently identified with the great council of the state and the United States. One of its members, J. H. Wheeler, served one term as great sachem of the great council of the state and was representative of the state in the great council of the United States at three of its annual sessions, one at Philadelphia, one at Atlantic City and one at Springfield, Illinois.

This order took its name and much of its ritualistic work from the aborigines of the country, its officers being sachem, prophet, sagamore, chief of records, keeper of wampum, etc., its candidates for admission, pale faces, and its members, warriors. Its ceremonial work was unique and impressive, and was pronounced by those competent to judge as superior to that of many of the older orders. It is a little strange that a

branch of such an order should not have succeeded in Sherman when the order at large has been constantly growing and counts its membership in the United States by the tens of thousands, but the average American is always looking for something new and novel and with the coming of the Grange, the Odd Fellows, the Masons and other secret orders the old love was cast off for the new in many instances, and this, with the death and removal of some of the prominent workers in the tribe, caused its ranks to grow so thin that at last it resolved to surrender its charter, which it did in 1888.

The Patrons of Husbandry was the next order to establish a branch in Sherman, which was done in February, 1877. This branch was known as Sherman Grange No. 632, and also had a large membership and regular attendance for a number of years, but at last, like its predecessor, the Red Men, it "folded its tents" and disappeared.

Next came the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, under the title of Sherman Lodge No. 336, which was instituted in March, 1880. This lodge is still in a flourishing condition, and now has its auxiliary Rebekahs. The lodge owns its own hall and has a good membership.

T. A. Ferguson Post No. 226, Grand Army of the Republic, was the next to perfect an organization in Sherman, the date being March 4, 1884. The name has since been changed to "Abram Finch Post," in honor of an old soldier who located a homestead on section 12, in Springville township, and who died about the time the county was organized. As none but ex-soldiers of the war of the Rebellion can belong to this order its ranks are yearly growing thinner and

it too will ere long be but a memory. It has been the inspiration of many observations of the beautiful Memorial day exercises of the order and for this alone its passing will sadden the hearts of the many who have witnessed these heart-felt tributes to fallen comrades in arms.

The work of instituting a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was undertaken in 1884 and a dispensation secured as the preliminary step to organization, which in due course of time was effected. It has had a steady and continuous growth, notwithstanding the fact that the charter membership was that much tabooed number thirteen, and now has one hundred members in good standing. It owns the entire second story of the E. Gilbert store building, which is divided into lodge rooms, ante rooms, kitchen and dining room, all tastily fitted and well furnished. An auxiliary Eastern Star was organized several years ago and now has a membership of eighty-one.

As the years passed organizations multiplied and there is now Maqueston Tent No. 654, Knights of the Maccabees; Our Choice Hive, Ladies of the Maccabees; Sherman Lodge No. 212, Knights of Pythias; Sherman Camp No. 5514, Modern Woodmen of America. For a number of years the Good Templars kept up an organization, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have for many years had an organization in the village and also a county organization.

An old saying that "blessed be nothing" can well be quoted by Sherman just now, as it has no lawyer. While the county seat remained there it always had one, generally two and sometimes three lawyers, and they all lived, therefore the people had to sup-

port them. Since the county seat was removed, the village has been without a lawyer most of the time, and there was very little litigation, for it took money and time to go to Cadillac to see a lawyer, and the time nearly always had such a cooling effect on the angry, would-be litigant, that his better manhood asserted itself, and thus many a law-suit was avoided and much useless expense prevented.

Of doctors there have nearly always been two for the past twenty years, and sometimes three or four; at the present time there are two: Dr. E. A. McManus and Dr. D. L. Rose. In other professional callings may be found S. Gasser, real estate dealer; R. D. Frederick, insurance agent; J. H. Glover, photographer, and A. S. Moreland & Son, bankers.

VILLAGE OF CLAM LAKE.

The second village to be started in the county was the village of Clam Lake. As previously stated, it was situated at the eastern end of Little Clam lake, from which it derived its name. The name of this lake has but recently been changed to Lake Cadillac by act of the legislature. The village of Clam Lake was platted in July, 1872, since which time there have been many additions and subdivisions platted until now the city of Cadillac, a name adopted when the village became a city, covers nearly ten times as much territory as did the original plat. In fact if the lands attached to the city in 1895 to enable it to build and control a road way or boulevard around the lake were taken into consideration, the area of the present city would be more than twenty-five times as great as was the original plat.

In 1879 an addition was platted, called sub-division of outlots 5 and 6. Cobb and Mitchell platted their first addition in August, 1880, and their second and third additions in September, 1881. May and Mitchell's addition was platted in November, 1881, and in May Cummer and Haynes platted an addition. The next month three other plats were recorded, viz: A plat of the northwest quarter of section 3, township 21 north, range 9 west; a plat of the southwest quarter of section 3, township 21 north, range 9 west, and a plat of the northeast quarter of section 33, township 22 north, range 9 west.

J. Cummer & Sons platted their first addition in October, 1882, and in November, 1883, an addition was platted by Cummer and Gerish. Cobb and Mitchell platted a fourth addition in April, 1884, and a year from that time a plat of the subdivision of block F in the original plat was recorded. This block F had been left entire when the village was first platted and it was to be donated to the county, provided the county seat was removed to Cadillac. This was the same block so often mentioned in resolutions presented to the board of supervisors, as will be seen by consulting the proceedings of that body.

In 1886 another plat, subdividing block 105 of the Cummer and Haynes addition, was filed. In July, 1888, C. K. Russell filed the plat of the subdivision of outlot 14, and a couple of months later J. Cummer & Sons filed a plat of their second addition. In 1891 Johnson's addition was platted and in 1892 the plat of the southeast quarter of section 33, township 22 north, range 9 west, was filed. In June, 1893, the Improvement addition was platted and in August of the

same year S. W. Kramer's addition was recorded. In November, 1893, another plat was recorded called Crawford's subdivision of block 7 of May and Mitchell's addition.

January 30, 1894, J. Cummer & Sons platted their third addition. In March, 1899, Pollard's subdivision of parts of blocks E and F of Cobb and Mitchell's second addition was platted and in the same month there was a plat filed called "Assessment Plat Number One," covering a large number of lots that had been sold by metes and bounds, not being in any of the numerous plats theretofore made. The plat of Diggins' first addition was filed in April, 1902, and in December of that year Chittenden and Wheeler platted an addition containing about one hundred and twenty lots, making twenty-six additions and subdivisions since the original plat was made, besides the addition secured through the legislature extending the city limits around the lake.

The first effort to clear away any portion of the forests which covered the ground where the city of Cadillac now stands was for the building of camps used in the construction of the extension of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. Col. J. C. Hudnutt was the railroad company's civil engineer at that time and when he was ordered to swing around the eastern end of Little Clam lake, instead of passing between the two lakes, as was first intended, he concluded that it meant the building of a town at that point. With this idea in view, he decided to buy any or all land bordering on the eastern shore of the lake and for this purpose he started for the government land office, then located at Traverse City, in the fall of 1871, to ascertain what there was

in that locality that could be purchased. The only road to Traverse City then was the State road, running through Sherman, and as the stage was the only conveyance it took two days to make the trip from the northern end of the railroad, which was then just this side of Big Rapids, to the land office.

The Colonel stopped over night in Sherman and in conversation with some of the business men of that village casually remarked that he was on his way to the United States land office "to buy a city." I. H. Maqueston, one of Sherman's first merchants, boarded at the hotel and, overhearing this remark of the Colonel's, adroitly drew out the facts that the "city" was yet in embryo, but that it was to be built on the eastern shore of the Little Clam lake, so while the Colonel was enjoying a much needed night's rest, Mr. Maqueston started for Traverse City, where he arrived in the middle of the night. How he found the residence of the register of the land office or how much he gave him to leave his warm bed and go to the land office at that unseemly hour of the night will probably always remain a mystery, as both have been dead for many years, but certain it is that when Col. Hindnutt reached the land office the next day he discovered the fact that government lots 1, 3 and 5 of section 4, in Clam Lake township, or rather what is now Clam Lake township, had been sold to L. J. Clark and I. H. Maqueston, of Sherman. This was the land upon which the original village of Clam Lake was platted. The village has now become the city of Cadillac, so that Mr. Hindnutt's facetious remark about buying a city, proved the truth of the old adage that "many a truth is spoken in jest." Messrs. Clark and Maqueston

sold their "city" purchase to George A. Mitchell, who soon after platted it into the village of Clam Lake.

Even before the arrival of the first regular train, which was on February 20, 1872, and months before the village was platted, there began to be evidences of a village. Rude log houses and hotels were constructed, the first hotel being the Clam Lake House, situated near where the Ann Arbor depot now stands. Another large log hotel, known as the Mason House, was commenced late in the fall of 1871 and was nightly filled with travelers before the cracks between the logs had been sufficiently "chinked" and "mossed" to keep out the snow. Beds and even cots for the nightly crowds were out of the question, and it was sometimes hard to secure room to lie on the floor and sleep.

It is said that with the crowds came the saloon and that the first establishment of the kind consisted of a barrel of whisky and the top of a pine stump sawed off square on which to set the glasses and bottles, but when it is remembered that there was then a prohibitory liquor law upon our statute books, it is quite doubtful that the law was so openly defied as this would indicate.

The writer drove over from Sherman to make the first arrests in the new burg for violation of the liquor law. This was early in 1872, when the Mason House was yet unfinished, and he had to sleep on its bare floor. In the morning he looked up the two places complained of, one of which stood on the ground now included in the city park and the other near the present site of the Michigan Iron Works. He found no evidences of liquor selling, yet the parties were convicted of the offense, the proof showing that the work of selling had been

slyly instead of openly done, which leads him to believe that the "pine stump and barrel of whisky" story is considerably overdrawn.

The first saw-mill was built by a Mr. Yale in the fall of 1871, the site being nearly the same as that now occupied by what is designated as Cobbs and Mitchell's little mill.

A postoffice was established in January, 1872, with John S. McClain as postmaster. His successors have been as follows, in the order named: H. F. May, Byron Ballou, J. A. Whitmore, J. Nixon, James Crowley, Byron Ballou, L. J. Law and S. J. Wall, who is now serving his second term. The office passed into the presidential class in 1878 and became a second-class office in 1881. Free delivery service was inaugurated in 1901. The present force in the employ of the government in the office is Postmaster Wall, Assistant A. V. Harner, who fills the position of money order and registry clerk, Mailing Clerk Judd Miller, a delivery and stamp clerk, an assorting and separating clerk and three carriers, besides one substitute carrier whose work depends upon the sickness or disability of the regular carriers. The salaries paid are as follows: Postmaster, \$2,400, assistant postmaster, \$1,000, mailing clerk, \$900, delivery and separating clerks, \$700 each, carriers, \$850 each, making a total of \$8,250, besides the extra compensation to the substitute carrier. The total receipts of the office for the quarter ending March 31, 1903, was \$3,890.56. Under directions from the post-office department, all mails received and dispatched for seventy days ending May 12, 1903, were weighed, the total weight for that time being 67,947 pounds, which did

not include the mail deposited for local delivery or that sent out on the daily and tri-weekly star routes which run out from the city in three different directions.

In giving the history of the early days of Clam Lake (now Cadillac) no more reliable source of information can be found than the files of the local newspaper, therefore we shall quote liberally from the first issue of the Clam Lake News, the first newspaper to be published in the village. The paper was founded in 1872 by C. L. Frazier. Later S. S. Fallass became interested financially in the paper and was an editorial contributor. It was afterwards sold to J. A. & O. Whitmore. In 1878 it was under the management of Rice & Chapin and in 1881 Mr. Terwilliger took Mr. Rice's place as one of the managers and in the latter part of that year it was entirely under the management of Mr. Chapin. In 1882 J. W. Giddings succeeded to the management of the paper. Mr. Giddings having been elected to the state senate, the ownership of the News went into the hands of the News Publishing Company. C. T. Chapin, after severing his connection with the News, formed a partnership with Mr. Sill and started the Saturday Express, the first number appearing in December, 1886. In the following May this paper consolidated with the News and the paper was thenceforth known as the News and Express. The new paper remained in the hands of the News Publishing Company until December 1, 1897, when the present publisher, Hon. Perry F. Powers, became the owner. It was started as a six-column folio, later enlarged to a six-column quarto and is now a seven-column quarto and has a daily edition in its second volume. It has always

been a strong advocate of Republican principles and a supporter of Republican candidates, except on one occasion when it supported the nominee of the Demo-Greenback party for member of the house of representatives in the state legislature, but as this was solely on account of county-seat matters, the candidate being a resident of the village of Clam Lake, it had some excuse for the position it took in that campaign.

It may be well in this connection to briefly note the other newspaper ventures that have been started in the village and city since the starting of the News in 1872. The first to make its appearance was the Daily Enterprise, launched in the summer of 1880. It had not much excuse for an existence at that time except the one object of creating sentiment favorable to the removal of the county seat to Cadillac, but it soon found that a newspaper of one idea was a difficult thing to interest the people with and consequently it was not very long lived.

The next paper to make its appearance was the Cadillac Weekly Times, which made its first bow to the people of Wexford county in June, 1882, under the management of A. Rindge. At first it was a seven-column folio, but in a few months was enlarged to a seven-column quarto. The paper was soon afterwards merged into the Michigan State Democrat, a paper that had been started in Detroit by M. T. Woodruff, who transferred it to Cadillac. In December, 1891, it was purchased by its present owner, George S. Stanley. As its name indicates, it has always been Democratic in politics and has labored zealously for its party. Its owner has been nominated for various county and city offices and was once elected mayor of the city. He is thoroughly alive to the

interests of his home city and is an earnest and active worker in everything that tends to its growth and prosperity.

The Wexford County Citizen made its appearance in August, 1884. It was edited and published by H. M. Enos and printed in the job office of C. T. Chapin. It only lived about nine months and was not much missed when it was discontinued.

The Arbitaren made its advent in March, 1890. It was a weekly paper published exclusively for Scandinavian readers by C. E. Thornmark and printed in the State Democrat office. After about four years of existence in Cadillac it was removed to Grand Rapids, but still supplied its Cadillac readers for some time after its removal.

The Cadillac Globe was launched in the newspaper field in September, 1898, by J. M. Terwilliger. Two years later Mr. Terwilliger took in a partner, R. W. Crawford, and the paper is still managed by them. In the spring of 1901 they started a daily edition, which they continued to publish for about a year, finally selling their interests in the daily to the publishers of the Daily News. The Globe has never taken a very active part in politics, being rather neutral in that line, though leaning to the Democratic side of the fence. It has a good circulation and a good advertising patronage and is no small factor in the upbuilding and onward progress of the city.

We will go back now to the first issue of the Clam Lake News, which was on the first day of June, 1872. The village was very new then, which may have had something to do with the naming of the paper the News, for there was not a superabundance of matter out of which to put up a good

newspaper; nevertheless its first issue was a notable one, being the initiatory step in a career that has brought success to its publisher and a worthy record for itself. In that first issue its editor gave an extended review and summary of the village, which we quote at length:

"But little more than seven months since, the place where the village of Clam Lake now stands was but a dense forest and the voice of a human being was seldom heard. The site being on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, upon the banks of one of the most beautiful lakes in Michigan and a proper distance from large places on either side, the spot was selected as a desirable place for a town. George A. Mitchell, the original prime mover and proprietor of the village plat, commenced operating here sometime in October last. Since that time he has been an earnest and faithful worker in the interests of the place. The liberal spirit which he has manifested in all his dealings has won for him many warm friends. The village plat covers about eighty acres of ground. It borders on the west and commands a beautiful view of Little Clam lake. The railroad divides the town into two nearly equal parts and the depot is situated in the most central portion.

"The village now contains about one hundred and twenty-five families and a population of upwards of six hundred actual settlers. The lakes called the Little and Big Clam cover an area of about eight square miles; the distance intervening between the two is about sixty rods. The channel between the lakes is from two to five feet deep and from one to two rods wide. The work of clearing it of logs and old rubbish is now progressing and when opened it will

be navigable for steamers of considerable size and will be very convenient for floating logs that may eventually come from the Big Lake and through this channel to the mills. These lakes abound largely with excellent varieties of fish and the country around with wild game, affording a grand field for hunting and fishing. The land bordering on these lakes and for several miles around is covered with a heavy growth of pine that will be tributary to them and here worked into lumber.

"The capacity of the mills now in operation and the two large ones soon to start will be about four million feet per month. At this rate it is estimated that it will take fifteen years to consume the pine. Taking this into consideration, the pleasant locality for a town, and the excellent farming lands in the vicinity that will be tributary to the place and support it when the pine is gone, you may judge for yourself what the future of Clam Lake will be. We make mention of the following more important places of business:

"SAW MILLS—The mills that are now in successful operation are those of J. R. Hale and Slinger & Company; the first named, the Pioneer mill, has been running some five or six months. It is now being finished up in good shape, some new and much-needed machinery has been added and is now capable of cutting about twenty-five thousand feet per day. The latter, Slinger & Company's new and improved portable mill, is doing a good business, with a capacity of about twenty-five thousand feet per day. The above named mills are both under the management of Mr. Lydle, who has been doing everything in his power to supply the great demand for lumber.

"The new mills of Shockleton & Green and Harris Brothers are expected to be ready to start by the middle of this month and when completed will be a credit to the town and to the builders. The first named is thirty by ninety-six feet, two stories high, and a boiler house fourteen by thirty-six feet. There are two boilers, eighteen feet long and forty-four inches in diameter. The cylinder is fourteen inches in diameter and twenty-four inch stroke. It will contain one large circular with top saw and gang edger. It is expected to be capable of cutting forty thousand feet per day. Messrs. Shockleton & Green are energetic business men and every part of their mill is built in a substantial and business-like manner.

"Harris Bros.' mill, which is also expected to be ready for operation by the middle of this month, will, when completed, compare in every respect with any mill in northern Michigan. The main building is thirty-six by one hundred and fifteen feet, two stories high, and attached to this is a boiler house twenty-eight by fifty feet, which is to contain three large boilers twenty feet long and four feet in diameter. The cylinder is twenty inches in diameter and forty-eight inch stroke. The capacity of the engine will be one hundred and fifty horse power to sixty pounds of steam. This mill will have one large circular, a gang of forty saws and one edger with three saws. It will contain all the latest and most improved labor-saving machinery and neither time nor money will be spared to make it a first-class mill. Capt. Silas Pelton, of Grand Rapids, has had full charge of the mill from the beginning and his work proves him to be a man of much mechanical skill and ingenuity.

"MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS —

Among the most important of which we would make special note is that of Messrs. Holbrook & May, who keep a well-selected stock of everything in the line of dry goods, groceries and provisions. They are energetic business men and are having a lively trade, which they well deserve. The next of importance is the general hardware store of W. H. Hicks & Company. They keep a first-class stock and propose to sell at Grand Rapids prices. Mr. Hicks is a young man of energy and ability and is deserving of patronage. Messrs. Cornwell & Labor have a large store in Messrs. Mosser & White's building, well stocked with flour, feed, groceries and provisions. They are having a good trade. L. Ballou, on Mason street, also dealer in flour, feed and groceries and provisions, is doing a lively business. He is a young man of good business tact and is bound to succeed. Mr. Bunyen, on Lake street, keeps a good line of groceries and provisions. He was among the first settlers in the place and is deserving of patronage. Messrs. Sanders & Morrow are large dealers in dry goods and groceries. Messrs. Russell & White have opened a meat market on Lake street and their stock is new and fresh from Grand Rapids every day. Dr. Leeson has his drug store in successful operation. Mr. Studley has opened a first-class restaurant on Mason street. Messrs. Reed & Ferris have a large blacksmith shop and are doing a prosperous business. D. F. Duval has a boot and shoe shop on Mason street.

"We have at present four hotels, all of which are doing a prosperous business. The Mason House, so well known to the public, is being thoroughly overhauled. The rooms are all being newly ceiled, papered and fin-

ished in the most comfortable manner. The walls, which are now known to be made of logs, are to be sided on the outside so that it will appear to be a log building no more. Mr. Mason is a pleasant and obliging landlord and is ready to do anything for the comfort and entertainment of all who are so fortunate as to stop with him. He has placed on the lake for the entertainment of his guests a fine pleasure boat that is truly delightful to ride in. The tables are spread with the very best the market affords and everything presents a tidy and tasty appearance. The American Hotel, on Mitchell street, nearly opposite the depot on the east, quite recently opened, presents a fine appearance and is acknowledged by every one as having first-class accommodations. The building is thirty by sixty feet and two stories high. Messrs. Teller & Parks, proprietors of the Clam Lake House, are still occupying their old quarters on Lake street. Their new building on Mitchell street is now enclosed and will soon be ready for occupancy. When finished it will be the largest and decidedly the handsomest building in town.

"Messrs. Sanders & Walker have purchased the new building of Bremyer Brothers and are putting in a stock of groceries and provisions. Abbott & Turner have opened their new store on Mason street, having a good line of groceries and confectioneries. Larcom & Motts have their new building on Lake street inclosed and when it is finished it is to be occupied by them for a fruit and vegetable store. Lamb & Cole have erected a new building on Mitchell street. They intend putting in groceries and provisions. Dr. Dillenback has the frame up for his new drug store on Mitch-

ell street. Mr. Bunyea, on Mitchell street, is enclosing his large building to be used for groceries. Mr. Born has recently purchased the building occupied by Mr. Tracy for a dwelling and is fitting it up for a dry goods, boot and shoe store. Mr. Kirkbride is putting on the finishing touch to his new furniture rooms on Harris street, in which you may expect to see a full line of furniture. C. B. Earl is making ready to lay the foundation of a large store on Mason street immediately east of the railroad, in which he proposes to keep for sale sash, doors, blinds, glass, paints, oils, etc. Mr. Vaughn has purchased of R. P. Thurber the large store and boarding house block which is to be painted outside and the rooms now occupied for a boarding house are to have a general overhauling and to be fitted up in the most improved manner. The number of new buildings that are being erected each week would have to be reckoned by the dozen.

"A lot has been selected and given by Mr. Mitchell for the erection of a school building. It covers one whole block, lying on an elevation commanding a most beautiful view of the town. The contract has been let for the building of a temporary house to be used for a season, when a building is to be erected that will be an ornament to the village. The Presbyterian and Methodist societies have selected lots, which have been given by Mr. Mitchell for church purposes. A movement is already on foot to build suitable edifices for public worship."

This is indeed a pretty good showing for a village less than a year old. No wonder that the editor goes into raptures over the beauty and grandeur of the scene. No one who has not gazed upon a beautiful, mirror-like lake, surrounded by an unbroken

forest of tall pines and picturesque cedars and hemlocks, can form anything like a correct idea of the picture afforded the early settlers in the village of Clam Lake. It seems almost sacrilege that such beauty of scenery should have had to yield before the insatiable maw of the woodman's ax and the saw-mill's glittering teeth, but the marts of commerce have no sentiment or romance, and nature's loveliness must be yielded up to the demands of business, and the glory of her forests and the grandeur of its solitudes must be laid waste that man may reap fortunes out of what it has taken her centuries to produce. If the denuded lands had been turned into waving wheat fields there would have seemed to be some recompense for the ruthless slaughter of the forests, but to see the vast areas of lands covered with nothing but stumps and a stubby growth of bushes, makes one wish that the task of cutting away the great forests of pine had been much less rapidly done, so that the present and future generations could have had a glimpse of their royal beauty and sublimity. But how useless it is to moralize.

In looking over the foregoing extract from the News we find that a few, a very few, of the names therein mentioned are still familiarly known in Cadillac—the city to which the village of Clam Lake has grown. Dr. Leeson is still doing business in the city, and, though not the owner of a drug store, is engaged in the manufacture of "Tiger Oil," a medicine of well recognized merits which has found a way into nearly every state in the Union. The Doctor can boast of being a charter member of two organizations which will doubtless remain as long as the city continues to exist. One is the Methodist Episcopal church and

the other the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is hale and hearty and may be seen almost any summer day going to or returning from his farm, situated two miles out of the city. Mr. Cornwell, mentioned in the items quoted relative to Cornwell & Labar, is still in the same business as then, the firm name now being J. Cornwell & Sons. Mr. Labar severed his connection with the firm some eight or ten years ago, moved to the southern part of the state and has since gone to his long rest. Mr. Harris, of the firm of Harris Brothers, long years ago retired from the mill business and now lives in a modest home on the street bearing his name. His bowed form and whitened locks are frequently seen on the streets, and though not engaged in business, he will recount the struggles and triumphs of an early business life in the village of Clam Lake with a great deal of zest to any one who wishes to question him about the early days in the history of the village. Mr. Born is still an active business man of the city, his chief occupation being that of moving buildings from place to place or raising them and putting under new foundations. Of the many others named in this article, some are dead, many entirely forgotten, some doing business in other states and other sections of this state, and one—Dr. Dillenbeck—is an inmate of the Northern Michigan Insane Asylum, where he has been for some twelve or fifteen years.

At the conclusion of its first volume the News published a review of the year. In this review mention is made of the burning of the first brick made in the village and also of the erection of the Haynes planing mill. This was built by the father of the present owners. It has been greatly enlarged

and capacity increased until it is now one of the best equipped mills of the kind north of Grand Rapids. One item mentions the fact that "on the extreme south of the village is the mill owned by J. W. Cobbs, a fine mill for its size, and doing a very handsome business. Its capacity is about thirty-five thousand feet per day."

Some years later Mr. Cobbs associated himself with Mr. Mitchell, the firm being known as Cobbs & Mitchell. Their mill property was enlarged and later a second mill was erected, the two having been in constant operation from that time until the present, with timber enough in sight to last twelve or fifteen years. Their timber now comes mostly from Charlevoix county, where they have large tracts of the finest hardwood and hemlock lands in the state, with a sprinkling of pine intermixed. Their output is now nearly all hemlock and hardwood, the latter being sold in the finished product of maple flooring, to manufacture which they have here one of the largest maple-flooring plants in the world.

The Methodists and Presbyterians each erected church buildings in 1873, an item in the News of June 7, 1873, reading as follows: "A little less than four weeks ago the first work was done on the Methodist Episcopal church, yet last Sunday's services were held there and will continue to be in the future." In September a new bell was put in the tower of the church. It weighed five hundred pounds and cost one hundred and twenty-five dollars. In 1888 the society commenced the erection of its present brick edifice, and in December, 1889, the dedicatory services were held. The new structure cost about eight thousand dollars. The society now has a membership of about

three hundred, has a large Sunday school, an Epworth League, a Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society and is in excellent condition financially. Its present pastor, Rev. E. A. Armstrong, is serving his fourth year. Touching the earlier history of this society, it is related that the first service held in the village of Clam Lake was in the evening of December 10, 1871, and the society was organized in 1872 by Rev. A. L. Thurston, the total membership at that time being seven; one of the charter members, Dr. J. Leeson, still has his name on the church books and is an active worker for the cause he has so long labored for.

The First Presbyterian church was organized in 1872 through the efforts of Rev. John Redpath. This society also built a church in 1873. A recent fire damaged the building to such an extent that services therein have been discontinued and at a recent meeting of the society it was decided to build a new house of worship this year at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars. The growth of the society recently had shown that a larger church building was needed and this work will now be hastened in consequence of the fire. The present pastor, Rev. A. W. Johnstone, Ph. D., is now serving his tenth year in the pulpit, which is ample evidence of the esteem in which he is held by his parishioners. The church has the usual auxiliary societies and a well attended Sunday school.

It was not until the year 1882 that the Congregationalists made an effort to organize a society in the village. The work was accomplished through Rev. C. H. Beals, and in January, 1883, a society consisting of thirty members was organized. The first board of trustees was composed of Jacob

Cummer, N. L. Gerish, J. G. Mosser, E. F. Sawyer and F. H. Messmore. In the summer of that year a church edifice was erected and dedicated December 14, 1883. A parsonage was also built that year, the combined cost of the buildings being eight thousand five hundred dollars. An annex was built in 1884 for kindergarten purposes and since that time, through the liberality of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cummer, a free kindergarten has been maintained. The church now has a membership of one hundred and sixty-nine, has a large Sunday school, a Junior Endeavor society, a Ladies Aid and Home and Foreign Missionary society. The present pastor, Rev. F. M. Hollister, succeeded Rev. N. S. Bradley, who had served the society from the summer of 1895 until his resignation in 1901 to accept a call from Saginaw.

The Free Methodists organized a society in the summer of 1875, through the work of Rev. L. D. Russell, and a church building was erected the same year largely through his efforts. There are now about fifty members and they have a well-attended Sunday school.

A Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1874 and a church building started in 1876, but was not dedicated until 1882. It has a very large membership, one of the largest Sunday schools in the city, a Ladies society, the Willing Workers, composed of girls under fifteen years of age, the Sorosis society, the Men's Aid society and the Little Boys' society. Besides these they have a semi-monthly gathering of all the young people of the church, at which religious and literary programs of interest are rendered. The present pastor, Rev. Carl A. Tolin, has served the congregation since

the summer of 1899, succeeding the Rev. N. Gibson, who had labored seven years for the society.

A Baptist society was organized in 1876, but several years passed before a church building was erected. In 1883 the Swedish members of the society, about one-half of the total membership, withdrew for the purpose of organizing a Swedish Baptist church. This somewhat crippled the parent church for a time, but it soon recovered the lost ground and is now in a thriving condition.

The Swedish Baptist church was organized on the 23d of June, 1883, with a membership of twenty-nine. In 1888 a church was built under the pastorate of Rev. Erickson. The membership now numbers nearly one hundred and fifty, with a largely attended Sunday school.

The St. Ann's Catholic church was organized in 1881 and through the efforts of the first resident priest, Rev. Milligan, the church building, which for some time had been in process of construction, was completed in 1883. The present priest, Rev. L. M. Prud'homme, last year interested his parishioners in the matter of building a new brick church and the work was at once begun, and with systematic effort will be accomplished the present summer, when they will have one of the finest houses of worship in the city.

The Swedish Mission church is an institution of the fatherland, having been started in Sweden some twenty-five years ago. In almost every Swedish community of any considerable size in this country may be found a Swedish Evangelical Mission church. A church was organized in this city in 1880 and in 1882 a church build-

ing was erected. The church has a membership of about one hundred and fifty, a Sunday school with over one hundred members and is in a flourishing condition. The doors of the church are open nearly every evening in the year, where any one, be he resident or transient, may find welcome and friends.

In August, 1884, a German Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel church was organized. The society as yet has no church building, but services are regularly held at the parsonage. The present pastor, Paul C. Noffze, has ministered to the church since 1899.

The Seventh Day Adventists had a few members here for years, and during the summer of 1899 an extra effort was made to increase their membership. So well did they succeed that in the fall of that year they decided to purchase a building for church purposes and they now own the building formerly known as the Salvation Army barracks.

There are those who have religious beliefs differing from any of these denominations here mentioned, living in the city, but none of sufficient numbers to be able to form societies. Perhaps the most numerous in this respect are those who believe in the Christian Science idea. Services are regularly held by these adherents on the second floor of the State Bank building. The Latter Day Saints also have regular weekly services.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first school in the village of Clam Lake was in the spring of 1872 in a building owned by Mosser & White. A frac-

tional district had been organized from parts of Clam Lake and Haring townships, and in June of that same year a small building had been erected on the square donated by Mr. Mitchell for school purposes. The school census taken in September of that year gave the number of children of school age—between five and twenty years—at one hundred and five. The fall and winter terms following were taught by C. L. Frazier, with Miss Nettie Brink as assistant. An addition to the school building was built in 1873 and the spring term opened with George Addison as principal and Miss Born as assistant. Rev. W. L. Tilden, the Methodist Episcopal pastor, taught the winter term of 1873-4. In 1874 the school was under the management of W. A. Fallass, who came from Lowell, Michigan.

With the constant increase of population the need of more school room became an absolute necessity and in the summer of 1876 a new building was erected. This building was twenty-eight by sixty-two feet in size and two stories high, each floor being divided into two rooms. The cost of the building above the foundation was three thousand six hundred dollars, exclusive of the seats and desks, which were of the "Triumph" patent, being the first introduction of the patent seats and desks in the county. The first term in the new building was under the professorship of H. S. Groesbeck, who had for his assistants Miss Hattie Caswell and Miss Carrie Sipley. Mr. Groesbeck continued in charge for two years, his successor being Prof. F. C. Pifer, who remained but one year, being succeeded by Prof. H. M. Enos.

In the meantime it had been found necessary to make additions to the school build-

ing, the original rooms now becoming so overcrowded that it was impossible to seat the increasing number of scholars seeking admission. The erection of a larger school building was seen to be an absolute necessity in the near future and the matter was abruptly forced upon the school board by the destruction of the school building by fire in the winter of 1880. During the summer of 1881 a new and much larger building was erected, which was thought to have sufficient capacity to meet the growing needs of the city for many years to come, but in a few years it was found necessary to provide ward buildings, which have been added from time to time until each ward has a school house of its own. Fire again destroyed the central school building in 1890, when the present commodious brick structure was erected, which is as fine a school building as can be found anywhere north of Grand Rapids.

Professor Enos was succeeded by A. A. Hall in 1885 and a year later Prof. A. S. Hall was engaged and continued in charge of the school for three years. In the fall of 1889 Prof. E. P. Church was engaged and his services were so satisfactory that he was kept for four years. Prof. George R. Catton succeeded Mr. Church and held the position for three years. Prof. J. H. Kaye succeeded Mr. Catton in 1896 and has continued in charge of the schools until the present time.

The whole number of children of school age in the city is nineteen hundred and thirty-one and the number attending school for a period of three months during the last school year was eighteen hundred and sixty. The number of teachers employed the present year is thirty-four, not counting a music

teacher or Professor Kaye. There was spread upon the tax rolls of the city last year for school purposes the sum of \$19,693.00 and the sum of \$5,269.50 was received from the state primary school fund. The first and fourth ward school buildings will soon be replaced with new and larger ones, as the buildings are now overcrowded.

At the commencement exercises in 1903 the graduates numbered twenty-nine, which, with one exception, was the largest class ever graduated, the exception being the class of 1902, which numbered thirty. The names of the graduates are as follows: Georgia E. Jackson, Olivia May Johnson, Kate Hellen Ballou, Bessie L. Troutman, Clyde A. Saunders, Frank Morris Hecox, Susan A. Florer, Winnie Alice Kaiser, Chas. V. Cromwell, Edna Sayles Law, Amaryllys M. Cotey, Corinne W. Foster, Essie May Bland, Grace Ellen Spencer, Helen Amanda Kelley, Douglas Campbell, Arthur V. Gibson, Audrey F. Dillenbeck, Gene Lulu Romig, Henry P. Grund, Bessie Hodges, Elida K. McGillis, M. Veronica Murray, Rosalie L. Kelleher, Maud M. Carpenter, Genia Belle Torrey, Archibald Thomson, Oscar Abel Peterson and William F. Campbell.

The first one in the list graduated from the classical and also from the Latin courses; the next six from the Latin; the next six from the scientific; the next four from the English preparatory and the last twelve from the English.

The first doctor and druggist in the village was Dr. John Leeson. He made a trip to the new town in November, 1871, but the outlook was so discouraging that he passed but one night in the place, sleeping on the floor at that, in the kitchen of the Clam Lake House. He returned in March,

1872, bought a lot and put up a building, in which he started the first drug store. Before he had his building ready for occupancy he occupied a room in which J. S. McClain kept a small stock of groceries and also the postoffice. This building stood on Mason street.

From the best information we can secure it appears that Holbrook & May started the first store on the site of the new village. This was in March, 1871, and was in a little log building near the shore of the lake. They afterwards put up a two-story store building on the corner of Mason and Mitchell streets, in which they did a thriving business for a number of years.

In the first issue of the Clam Lake News we see no mention of lawyers, but during the year two law firms were established, Fallass & Sawyer and Rice & Rice. It appears that the first attorney was S. S. Fallass, who came in the fall of 1872. The next one was D. A. Rice, who came for the purpose of securing the nomination for prosecuting attorney, but found that the convention had been held a few days before his arrival and Mr. Fallass had secured the nomination.

The members of the bar now living in the city are: J. R. Bishop, E. E. Haskins, Fred S. Lamb, D. E. McIntyre, C. F. Burton, E. F. Sawyer, George S. Stanley, S. J. Wall, Fred Wetmore and Circuit Judge C. C. Chittenden. From the city members of the bar four attorneys have been raised to the circuit court bench of the twenty-eighth judicial circuit, viz: Hon. S. S. Fallass, Hon. J. M. Rice, Hon. F. H. Aldrich and the present judge, Hon. C. C. Chittenden. For more than twenty years in succession the circuit judge of the district to

which Wexford county belongs has been a resident of Cadillac.

It would be impossible to give in detail the vast lumbering operations that have built up and still largely sustain the thriving city by the lakes. For nearly thirty-two years, summer and winter, and many times day and night, has the work gone on. Some idea may be formed of the vast proportions of this business from a present description of the mills and factories. For years the Cummer interests ran two mills, cutting from two hundred thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber per day. Two years ago one of these mills ceased doing business, for the reason that the pine timber had become exhausted. The other mill runs on hardwood and hemlock, cutting about sixty thousand feet of the former or one hundred and thirty thousand feet of the latter per day. To this firm belongs the distinction of having first replaced their circular saws with band saws. This at first was looked upon as a foolish experiment, it being the universal opinion of mill men that the band saw could not stand the rapid "feed" necessary to turn out such a large quantity of lumber per day, but the trial proved a success, and revolutionized the mill business throughout the country. Not only could lumber be manufactured as rapidly and as evenly with the band saw as with the circular or gang saws, but the saving of timber in consequence of the difference in the thickness of the saws is nearly enough to pay the expense of manufacturing the lumber, and it was not long before all the larger mills in the country were using band saws. This firm manufacture a large portion of

their beech and maple lumber into flooring, having a large planing-mill in connection with their plant. They also have five pairs of retorts for making charcoal out of the refuse from cutting their hardwood lumber and also from the wood they cut out of such timber as is not suitable for lumber. They have a chemical plant in connection with the charcoal business, which turns out wood alcohol, acetate of lime and coal tar. The output of these per day is as follows: Six hundred gallons of wood alcohol and ten thousand pounds of acetate of lime. The coal tar is used for fuel, consequently no account is kept of that. They make about three thousand bushels of charcoal per day.

Cobbs & Mitchell have two saw-mills with a capacity of one hundred eight thousand feet of hardwood or one hundred eighty thousand feet of hemlock per day. Both mills were run entirely on pine until that timber was all cut out and now only hardwood and hemlock, with occasionally a little pine mixed in, is cut. After the pine in this county had all been cut, they purchased one hundred and fifty million feet in Grand Traverse county and later sixty million feet in Kalkaska county, which was brought here for manufacture. Since turning their attention to hardwood they have added a maple-flooring mill and dry kilns to their establishment in this city, where they make from fifty thousand to sixty thousand feet of beech and maple flooring per day.

The firm of Murphy & Diggins have a saw-mill with a capacity of about thirty-five thousand feet of lumber per day, nearly all of which is hemlock and maple. Wilcox Brothers have a saw-mill capable of cutting some twenty-five thousand feet per day. They also manufacture a patent basket and

use quite a large quantity of timber each year for that purpose. Last year the firm of Williams Brothers built a large last-block factory, with a saw-mill attachment. The last-block business consumes about two hundred thousand feet of maple timber per year, while their saw-mill will cut forty thousand feet of lumber per day. They do not expect to do continuous business with the lumber mill, but use it to cut such timber as will not make last-blocks. Mitchell Brothers have a handle factory which requires about two million feet of beech and maple timber per annum. They only operate a part of the year, but when running turn out about forty thousand handles per day. The Oviat Veneer Works require two million feet of timber per annum to supply their plant. They use beech, birch, maple, basswood, ash, oak, cherry and elm timber. The Cadillac Tie & Shingle Company have a plant with saw-mill attachment, capable of turning out twenty thousand feet of lumber and forty thousand shingles per day.

A little computation will show what a large amount of timber it requires each day to keep the mills and factories of Cadillac in operation, and the army of men given employment in the mills and camps by the lumber interests centered in this city.

Haynes Brothers have a large custom planing mill and in connection keep all kinds of lumber, mouldings, door and window frames, also shingles, lath, doors and windows. The Cummer Manufacturing Company do a large business in making ladders, potato crates and numerous small articles for household and office use.

The Michigan Iron works is an institution that the city may well be proud of. It does everything in the shape of iron and

steel working, from the building of a locomotive down. It has a foundry where castings weighing several tons can be made. William Haynes has a boiler shop in the same block as the iron works and turns out boilers and smoke stacks for all kinds and sizes of plants, as well as locomotive boilers.

Another manufacturing business of which the city may well be proud is the City Flouring Mills. The property is owned by J. Cornwell & Sons, successors to Labor & Cornwell. The business is the outgrowth of the small beginning made in 1872, mention of which, under the name of Cornwell & Labor, is heretofore given in the extract from the first copy of the Clam Lake News. It has grown to such proportions that the firm keep a man on the road constantly, selling its products at wholesale to the dealers along the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad and Ann Arbor Railroad. They buy wheat along the whole northern lines of these railroads, have an elevator of their own at Shep-ard for wheat, and besides these sources of supply they receive many car loads of wheat and all of their corn from Chicago and other western points. This firm also does a wholesale and retail grocery business, having two stores in the city.

The first system of water works was inaugurated by H. N. Green in 1878. The mains laid at that time were of wood bound with iron, the largest having only six inch bore for water. In 1893 a franchise was granted to W. W. Cummer to furnish a water supply for thirty years. The old wooden mains were replaced with iron pipes, the principal ones having a water capacity of twelve inches diameter. A stand pipe was built upon one of the highest elevations

in the city and this is kept filled with water at all times, to guard against any mishap to the pumps or engines. There are now over ten miles of water mains in the city and the average daily consumption of water is about a million and a quarter gallons.

About the time that Mr. Cummer secured the water franchise he started in the electric lighting business, using the same building that contained the pumping outfit for his dynamos. This branch of the business grew rapidly and it was not long before every business place and many of the residences had been supplied with electric lights. A little later street lights were put in place which gave the newly fledged city quite a dignified appearance.

A year ago a gas company was organized and gas mains were laid in the principal streets and a large number of people have substituted gas for electricity, while some use both. Gas is furnished for heating as well as lighting purposes, and the hardware stores now have a good trade in gas stoves and ranges.

Cadillac, like all other cities, is blessed with an abundance of secret societies. The two which have the longest existence are Clam Lake Lodge No. 231, Free and Accepted Masons, and Viola Lodge No. 259, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which were both organized in the spring of 1875. The list that follows is a long one, but we will give the names so that the reader can see what a town can do in the matter of secret orders when it sets itself about it. There is Cadillac Chapter No. 103, Royal Arch Masons; Cadillac Chapter No. 177, Order of the Eastern Star; Cadillac Encampment No. 93, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Twin Lake Lodge No. 198,

Rebekahs; Cadillac Lodge No. 181, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Cadillac Branch No. 131, Catholic Knights and Ladies of America; The Ancient Catholic Foresters Association; Court Lodge No. 300, Independent Order of Foresters; Companion Court Dewey No. 181, Independent Order of Foresters; Ruby Council, F. A. A.; Washington Post No. 444, Grand Army of the Republic; Cadillac Council, Royal and Select Masters; Twin Lake Camp No. 1596, Modern Woodmen of America; Cadillac Lodge No. 46, Knights of Pythias; Eureka Division No. 67, Loyal Guards; Cadillac Tent No. 232, Knights of the Modern Maccabees; Cadillac Hive No. 698, Ladies of the Modern Maccabees; Estella D. Hive No. 368, Ladies of the Modern Maccabees; Cadillac Lodge No. 172, O. M. P.; Cadillac Royal Circle; Gotha Lodge No. 5, Swedish United Sons of America; Wexford Lodge No. 674, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and possibly others whose names we have been unable to learn, besides unions of carpenters, clerks, barbers, cigar-makers, masons, etc.

Two years after the village of Clam Lake was platted the question of having the village incorporated was submitted to the electors living in the territory to be included in the village, on the 15th of April, 1874, and was carried almost unanimously, there being but one negative vote to seventy-two in favor of the proposition. This action was taken under the provision of the general village incorporation law, and in accordance with that law the circuit judge, upon being notified of the result of the election, made an order declaring the village of Clam Lake duly incorporated. The first village election

was held on the 11th day of May, 1874. The first village president was J. Shackleton and the first clerk, David A. Rice. The first board of trustees were L. O. Harris, F. W. Hector, Daniel McCoy, George Holbrook, A. N. McCarthy and J. W. Cobbs.

It was only a couple of months after this election that the supreme court declared the general village incorporation law to be unconstitutional, and the new village officers were thrown out of a job. The following winter, however, an act was passed by the legislature reincorporating the village. The same president as before was elected, and some of the same trustees, but E. F. Sawyer was elected clerk.

In the winter of 1877 efforts were made to get a city charter under the name of "City of Cadillac" and an act was introduced in the state legislature for that purpose. So skillfully was this work done that Wexford county had a city within its boundaries before half a dozen of the citizens, outside of those living in the village of Clam Lake, knew it. The first city election was held on the first Monday of April, 1877, at which the following officers were elected: Mayor, George A. Mitchell; marshal, Horton Crandell; clerk, Lorenzo Ballou; treasurer, D. F. Comstock; collector, Horton Crandell; street commissioner, Charles Cole; school inspectors, Levi O. Harris, three years, Jacob Cummer, two years, Charles M. Ayer, one year; justices of the peace, H. N. Green, four years, E. F. Sawyer, three years, J. B. Roosevelt, two years, Robert Christensen, one year; alderman at large, M. J. Bond, two years, D. W. Peck, one year.

The following is a list of those who have held the office of mayor since Mr. Mitchell's

second term in 1878, viz: Jacob Cummer, one year; D. McCoy, four years; B. Ballou, one year; E. L. Metheany, two years; F. H. Huntley, one year; James Haynes, one year; J. H. Hixon, one year; James McAdam, one year; W. W. Cummer, one year; L. J. Law, one year; Fred A. Diggins, six years; S. J. Wall, two years; George S. Stanly, one year, and C. C. Donham, who is now serving his second year.

The city has a neat little park, covering about a block, located between the Ann Arbor and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad tracks, which commands a fine view of the lake. Last year a tract of land near the western end of Lake Cadillac was purchased for park purposes. This will, when properly fixed up, be a fine place for picnics and pleasure drives, and from it a good view of the entire city will be afforded.

A driving park association was organized last year and immediately secured forty acres of land adjoining the city plat, and had quite a large proportion of it stumped before winter set in. This spring the work was renewed and the stumping is nearly all done and the grading well under way. A contract has been let for the erection of a grand stand and other buildings, and it is expected that the grounds and track will be in readiness for speed contests before the summer is over.

As early as 1876 a bank was started by D. F. Comstock and since that time the city has had very good bank facilities, with the exception of a brief period following the failure of Rice & Mesmore, which occurred in 1883. In December, 1883, a new bank

was started, known as the D. A. Blodgett & Company Bank, with D. F. Diggins as manager. Mr. Diggins retired in 1892, and Henry Knowlton was selected as his successor. In 1895 Mr. Blodgett decided to withdraw from business in Cadillac, and it was then that the Cadillac State Bank was organized. The officers were F. J. Cobbs, president; S. W. Kramer, vice-president, and Henry Knowlton, cashier. The same officers have been re-elected from year to year until the present time. In 1901 the stockholders decided to erect a new bank building, more in keeping with the times and affording better facilities for the transaction of its constantly increasing business. The work of putting up the new brick building was begun early in the summer and in December it was ready for occupancy. The outside walls are faced with yellow brick, giving the building a very attractive appearance. The inside finishings and furnishings are of elegant design and modern in every particular, and the stockholders are justly proud of their new banking house. Mr. Knowlton has several times had the pleasure of showing its meritorious appointments to parties from other towns who were contemplating building, and in every case the visitors were much pleased with the convenient arrangements for business adopted in its construction. The new building occupies the same site as the old, on the corner of South Mitchell and West Cass streets. Some idea of the extent of its business may be had from its last financial statement, issued February 6, 1903, which was as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts, - - -	\$ 483,759.12
Bonds, Mortgages and Securities, - - -	106,328.31
Premium paid on Bonds, - - -	775.00
Overdrafts, - - - -	406.70
Banking House, - - - -	21,239.31
Furniture and Fixtures, - - - -	1,770.46
U. S. Bonds, - - - -	\$ 20,000.00
Due from Banks, - - -	104,171.86
U. S. and Nat. Bank Currency, - - -	11,244.00
Gold Coin, - - - -	14,100.00
Silver Coin, - - - -	4,255.35
Nicks and Cents - - -	859.24
	\$ 154,630.45
Checks and Cash Items, - - - -	3,916.07
TOTAL, - - - -	\$ 772,825.42
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in, - - - -	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus Fund, - - - -	25,000.00
Undivided Profits, - - - -	24,507.03
Commercial Deposits, - - -	\$ 211,960.78
Certificates of Deposit, - - -	325,480.14
Savings Deposits, - - -	135,877.47
	\$ 673,318.39
TOTAL, - - - -	\$ 772,825.42

In July, 1902, the People's Savings Bank was organized, with Charles E. Russell, president; C. H. Drury, vice-president, and George Chapman, cashier. The capital stock was fifty thousand dollars, all paid in. Its statement issued May 15, 1903, shows deposits of \$123,192.70; loans, \$137,384.18, and total resources, \$177,381.18. This shows a wonderful growth of business for the ten months the bank has been running.

The population of the city in now about seven thousand, having been 4,461 in 1890 and 5,997 in 1900. The last three years have witnessed a more rapid growth than any like period in the history of the town.

At the last city election it was voted to bond the city for thirty-five thousand dollars for public improvements, it being well

understood that this money was to be used in securing more factories.

A Board of Trade was organized early in the spring of 1903, the main object of which was to have charge of the matter of properly expending the money raised for public improvements. Heretofore this work had been looked after by the Commercial Club, but at a largely attended meeting of the business men of the city it was thought best to organize a Board of Trade, and the preliminary steps were then taken to accomplish this object. The work has since been completed and the organization duly incorporated under the state law.

With the impetus which will be given to the growth of the city by the expenditure of the money raised on the bonds voted, the city will more than likely reach the ten thousand mark at the next United States census. Residences by the score were built during the year 1902 and a large number will be erected during the present year.

VILLAGE OF MANTON.

We find it stated from what seems to be reliable authority that the village of Manton was started in 1872, but the first plat to be recorded was the Railroad Plat of 1874. Previous to this there seems to have been another plat, which was called Cedar Creek, but it was not recorded until after the Railroad Plat had been recorded. In September, 1881, Seaman & Maqueston platted an addition and in October, 1883, another addition was platted, known as the Dodds addition. Two more additions were platted in 1884, one by Mr. Wiles and one by Mr. Huff. 1885 witnessed the plating of two more additions, one by H. B. Sturte-

vant and one by Frank Weaver. Billings' addition was added in 1886, Sturtevant & Harger's addition in 1897 and the Manton Development Association plat was made in 1902. It will thus be seen that the village has had a very uniform and substantial growth since its first organization. It is surrounded by a splendid farming country, which affords a sure and steady business for its merchants. Besides the farming industry it has always had a healthy and remunerative manufacturing business.

Ezra Harger and George Manton were the first persons to see the advantage of having a village at this point, having reached that point on a prospecting trip in the summer of 1872. Mr. Harger purchased twenty acres of land and put up the first building in the place, which he filled with merchandise in the fall. William Meares also became interested in the place during the same fall and both he and Mr. Manton put up store buildings before the winter set in. Mr. Manton was a shoemaker by trade, and his stock of goods was mostly in that line, and he also had a shop in the rear end of the store for making and repairing footwear. The next year a saw-mill was erected and a hotel.

The first religious service held in the new village was held in the railroad depot by the station agent, H. Brandenburg, in the winter of 1872-3. Mr. Brandenburg was a Methodist, and during the summer of 1873 organized a class of eighteen members. He was appointed local preacher in August of that year.

The first school building in the village was erected in 1873. A term of school had previously been taught in a private dwelling house by Mrs. O. J. Golden.

The village made a rapid growth for the next two or three years, one very important reason being that as soon as regular trains had commenced running over the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad and a passable road could be made through to Sherman, the mail route was changed, and instead of running from Cadillac to Sherman and on to Traverse City, the route was from Manton to Traverse City, via Sherman, until the railroad reached Traverse City, and then it was simply from Sherman to Manton. Not only was this daily mail route a great help to Manton, but that village was the only shipping point for the whole country for six miles on either side of a line directly west of Manton clear through the county and for eight or ten miles into Manistee county. These conditions helped the merchants and the hotels of Manton to a wonderful degree and continued until the building of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan Railroad through the county in 1889. And thus it happened that we see the village spoken of in 1877 as having three good hotels and five general stores. A second saw-mill had been built previous to that time, also a planing mill. So rapidly had the village grown that the legislature of 1877 passed an act incorporating the village, but it was not until February 11, 1878, that the first village election was held.

The same year Manton Lodge No. 347, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized with twelve charter members. A Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized the same year. In May, 1881, Rising Star Lodge No. 90, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was organized, but after a few years of activity went to pieces. O

P. Morton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was mustered in April 26, 1882, and has had a good membership ever since that time, though for the past few years its ranks have been perceptibly thinned by death. An Odd Fellows lodge was organized as early as March, 1882, but with only six charter members. The village now has a tent of Knights of the Modern Maccabees, a hive of Ladies of the Modern Maccabees, a lodge of Modern Woodmen of America and a Knights of Pythias lodge.

A pretty good idea may be had of the village from the number of teachers employed in its public schools and the number of pupils in attendance. There are eight teachers employed and the pupils number two hundred and ninety. The village has a fine school building and its schools rank second in the county in size and number of teachers employed. The present officers of the village are Charles H. Bostick, president; Arthur Bulkley, clerk; George M. Brooks, treasurer; N. A. Reynolds, assessor; Andrew J. Bennett, street commissioner, and Richard Newland, marshal. In 1895 the village inaugurated a water-works system, and in 1901 it instituted an electric light plant. Both of these, we believe, are owned and operated by the village.

In the line of manufacturing industries we find the stave and heading factory of Andrew McAfee, employing from thirty to forty men; the last-block factory of the Williams Brothers Company, turning out four thousand five hundred to five thousand last blocks per day and employing about forty men. M. Northrup has a saw and planing-mill and lumber yard. He employs from ten to thirty men, and turns out about twenty-five thousand feet of lumber per day

while running his mill, which is only a part of the year, on account of the difficulty in getting logs in the summer time. The Manton flour-mill, owned by Phelps & Baker, has a capacity of ninety barrels of flour and twenty tons of feed per day. They employ five to seven men. The Manton Produce Company have a grain elevator and produce warehouse and also a mill for grinding feed. They have storage room for ten thousand bushels of grain and produce, and employ from five to ten men. The Rotary Seed Planter Manufacturing Company is of recent origin, and is composed of Orson D. Park and H. G. Hutzler. They are the patentees and are just commencing to manufacture the machines for the market. They are very sanguine that they have an article that will find a ready sale when once put on the market, and its merits thoroughly tested.

The Manton Tribune was established in October, 1879, but for some time the press work was done in Cadillac. The first editor and publisher was Marshal McLure, but in a short time it passed into the hands of A. J. Teed, of Cadillac. Mr. Teed kept it but a short time, selling out to C. E. Cooper, formerly owner of the Wexford County Pioneer, and a practical newspaper man, who soon made the paper worthy of a liberal support, which the people of Manton have ever since given it. In September, 1883, it was purchased by H. F. Campbell. Mr. Campbell was postmaster at that time and upon the expiration of his term of office sold the paper back to Mr. Cooper, who was also Mr. Campbell's successor as postmaster. Mr. Cooper continued in control of the paper until August, 1893, when he sold it to H. G. Hutzler, its present owner. It was started as a five-column folio, but has

been enlarged two or three times, being now a six-column quarto. It has always been Republican in politics except the last few years it was in Mr. Cooper's hands, when it was Demo-Greenback. Its present owner is deputy state oil inspector for the district to which Wexford county belongs.

Early in 1873 a postoffice was established at Manton with O. P. Carver as the first postmaster. His successors have been H. M. Billings, H. Brandenburg, M. P. Gilbert, H. F. Campbell, C. E. Cooper, Frank Weaver, C. E. Cooper and V. F. Huntley, the present incumbent, who is now serving his second term. The office passed into the presidential class in February, 1899. The salary of the postmaster is fourteen hundred dollars per year, with six hundred and twenty-six dollars for his assistant and three hundred dollars for one clerk.

There is a rural delivery route starting from the office and covering twenty-three miles in its rounds. The carrier is H. C. Forworthy. This is the only rural delivery route in the county.

There has been considerable agitation over the subject of building a beet-sugar factory at Manton, but nothing definite has yet been done. Several experiments in the matter of raising sugar beets have been tried with very satisfactory results, and a beet-sugar factory for the village is more than a probability.

HARRIETTA VILLAGE.

The village of Harrietta was platted in April, 1880, by the Ashleys, who were building the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad. Gaston and Campbell platted an addition in April, 1890, and a year later the Ogden ad-

dition was platted. The first "boom" the town had was upon the arrival of Gaston and Campbell, who built a saw-mill and manufacturing establishment for the purpose of making novelties from the hardwood with which the village was surrounded. They bought expensive machinery and quite large tracts of land and started out with every prospect of success but the hard times overtook them and failure followed. Had they waited four years longer their enterprise would doubtless have proved a success and the village of Harrietta would no doubt have been double its present size.

Harrietta, like all villages of any pretensions, had to have a newspaper, and one was started in 1891. Its life was of but short duration, however, and in less than two years the village was without an "organ." Another attempt in this line was made in 1893, but, like the first effort, this also proved a failure. Sometime in 1894, Sam O. Cooley started a newspaper in the village, but he soon left the place for a more sympathetic community. Soon after this John C. Stone started the Harrietta News, which he continued to publish until 1897, when he suddenly disappeared and of course the paper was discontinued.

For something like a year the Harrietta Messenger has now been running under the management of Tom R. Campbell. There is every indication that this last newspaper effort will be more successful than its predecessors, and that the citizens of Harrietta and the surrounding towns will have a home paper that they can feel a pride in. The local newspaper is something that a thriving village can ill afford to be without, and, though the calling is not a very lucrative one in small villages, there are always those

ready and willing to undertake the task of running a country paper, and, when properly managed, nothing does more for the prosperity of a village than the village newspaper.

Soon after the coming of the railroad a set of charcoal kilns were built and a chemical plant for the manufacture of wood alcohol erected, and for several years these were kept in active operation, day and night. These were finally removed to Yuma, six miles further north, and this, too, was a severe blow to the village. A shingle mill was built and kept in operation for several years until the timber for that product had become exhausted, when it moved away.

With all of these discouragements, the village has still held its own and now it is promised a brighter future.

There is a fine trout stream, the Slagle creek, running through the edge of the village, and two years ago the state fish commissioners decided that it was just the place for a fish hatchery. The necessary land was accordingly purchased and last year the work of clearing out the stream, building the necessary dams and chutes, and erecting buildings was begun. The work is now well under way, the state having expended some five thousand dollars last year, with a probable expenditure of three or four thousand dollars the present year. It is proposed to make this one of the best fish hatcheries in the state, which will call for a yearly outlay of several thousand dollars, all of which tends to brighten the future prospects of the village.

Soon after the starting of the village the Springdale postoffice, which for years had been kept at a private house about a mile north of the site of the village, to accommodate the farming community in that vicin-

ity, was moved to the new village and its name changed to that of the village, Harrietta.

The village was incorporated in 1891, under the name of Gaston. This so vexed the railroad officials that they threatened to take up the station unless the name was changed back to Harrietta. Accordingly in 1893 an act was passed by the legislature changing the name to Harrietta. At the first election after the passage of the act incorporating the village, the following officers were elected, viz: President, John A. Barry; clerk, Thomas H. Jackson; treasurer, J. Stewart Hood; assessor, Joseph Z. Stanley. The present village officers are Will C. Barry, president; Charles S. Ogden, clerk; H. J. VanAuken, treasurer; John A. Barry, assessor.

Among the industries of the village are the following: The Harrietta Stove Company, established in 1891 by Ben F. Craig as manager, who has since become sole owner of the plant. He pays out a large sum each year for stock and in wages, thus contributing in no small degree to the prosperity of the village.

The Fellers Brothers have a saw-mill and also a stove-mill. They are now putting a planer and matcher in the mill, something the village has long felt the need of. This concern commenced operations in 1897 and have run almost constantly since that time. Their pay-roll each month contributes a large amount to the business volume of the village.

The Harrietta Brick Company was organized in 1893 by Frank D. Gaston and S. P. Millard. Mr. Gaston soon after retired and Robert Wilson, of Cadillac, became a member of the company. After a few years

Mr. Millard sold out to William Heath, so that the firm now is Wilson & Heath.

The village has a lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 186, a Rebekah Lodge, No. 253, a tent of the Knights of the Modern Maccabees, and a hive of the Ladies of the Modern Maccabees. The population of the village is nearly six hundred.

The village of Boon was platted in April, 1880, and in August, 1893, a plat of Bennett's addition was filed. The village was never incorporated. It has two saw-mills and a bowl factory, and the usual places of business found in all small villages.

In February, 1890, the village of Mesick was platted. This village now has one saw-mill and a handle factory. For several years the Williams Brothers operated a branch of their last-block business at this point, but last year the equipment of their plant in Mesick was moved to their new scene of operations in Cadillac. The village now has a weekly newspaper, the Sun, which is in the fourth year of its existence. One or two former efforts in the newspaper business had failed, but the Sun seems to be still shining as invigoratingly as ever. This place, since its birth, has been the railroad station at which has been done all the railroad business for the village of Sherman, situated two and a half miles northeasterly from the station, except bulk freight, which has been loaded and unloaded at the Cloggett spur, a mile and a half north of the station. A little over a year ago the inhabitants of the village petitioned the board of supervisors to be incorporated, and the board granted the petition. The first village election was held on the 5th day of March, 1902, at which the following officers were elected, viz: President, R. M. Harry; clerk, F. E.

Rice; treasurer, W. W. Galloway; assessor, B. C. Halstead. The same officers were re-elected at last spring's election, except that J. M. Donnelly was elected treasurer in place of W. W. Galloway.

The village has a nice, large school building, in which two teachers are employed for nine months of the year. The Seventh-Day Advent society have a good church building in which regular services are held. There is also a tent of the Knights of the Modern Maccabees, a hive of the Ladies of the Modern Maccabees and a camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, all in a flourishing condition.

In June, 1893, the village of Yuma was platted. This village is about half way between Harrietta and Mesick. The village was the outgrowth of the removal of the Jenney coal kilns and chemical plant from Harrietta to this point. The proprietors of these plants had made a purchase of a large tract of land, heavily timbered with hardwood near the railroad at this point, and decided that it would be cheaper to move the plant to the timber than the timber to the plant. For a few years succeeding the starting of the village a saw-mill was in operation, but that ceased to do business some seven or eight years ago, since which time the plants above mentioned have constituted the only manufacturing business in the place. The lumber camps in the vicinity and the farming interests have afforded a fairly good trade to the stores of the place, and, being surrounded by a good farming country, it will always be a market and shipping point for farm products, even after the charcoal and chemical business, which brought it into existence, ceases to exist.

The village of Wexford never had a vil-

lage plat. From time to time building lots were sold by metes and bounds, and in this way it has slowly but surely grown in business importance until it has become an indispensable trading point for the surrounding community. It has never had any manufacturing industry except a small saw-mill located about half a mile south of the center of the village. A part of the village is in Grand Traverse county, the main street east and west through the village being the county line. In 1878 the Methodist Episcopal society built a church building in which regular services have been held most of the time since.

I. Foust was the first merchant in the place, having commenced the grocery business, in a small way, back in the 'seventies. He kept adding to his stock little by little until finally he carried quite a full stock of general merchandise with his groceries. He held the postoffice for about twelve years. He was quite a musician and organized a

martial band and for many years "Foust's Band" could be seen at all the gatherings where outdoor music was needed. He died about fifteen years ago and his son "Collie" succeeded to the business. The place has several secret societies, as follows: Fortney Tent No. 565, Knights of the Modern Maccabees; Murree Hive No. 263, Ladies of the Modern Maccabees; Wexford Camp No. 8647, Modern Woodmen of America, and A. P. Earl Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

There is a small cluster of buildings seven miles south of Cadillac and it was given the name of Hobart many years ago, and is still called the village of Hobart. For a good many years there was a custom grist-mill in the village, but last year it ceased to do business and was moved out of the county. There is at present no manufacturing industry there and the only places of business are the postoffice and a country store.

CHAPTER XI.

OUR HONORED DEAD PIONEERS.

B. W. Hall, as heretofore noted, was the first settler in Wexford county. He was born in Steuben county, New York. His father removed to Cattaraugus county, New York, in 1856, where he died soon after locating in his new home, leaving a widow, two sons and a daughter, the children all under eighteen years of age. Benjamin, the

subject of this sketch, was of a roving disposition and soon left home to seek his fortune in the west. He settled first in southern Michigan, where he lived until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, and after the passage of the pre-emption law he came to the wilds of Wexford county, arriving in the fall of 1863. It was

then out of the question to get lumber with which to build a house, and it was equally difficult to build a log house, as there were not enough men within twelve miles of his homestead to roll the logs into a house, so he built a shanty with elm bark, where he and his wife lived for nearly two years. His wife then ran away with a Mr. Anise, and Mr. Hall rented his farm and went east to visit relatives, where he remained for nearly two years. Soon after his return he married again, but this union was not pleasant and after a few years a separation was secured through divorce proceedings. A few years later a third matrimonial venture was made, which proved more lasting than either of the others, the death of Mr. Hall in 1894 alone causing the separation. Mr. Hall, like many a lad of that period had meager opportunities for gaining an education, yet in his later years he was honored with nearly all the offices in the gift of his townsmen at different times. He was industrious and frugal, and left his family a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, eighty of which were under cultivation.

Dr. John Perry was another early pioneer in Wexford county, arriving almost simultaneously with Mr. Hall. He, like Mr. Hall, was a native of New York state, and migrated to southern Michigan when the tide of emigration set in to the new states and territories of the west, a term given all the country west of the great lakes. He lived a year or two in Grand Traverse county before coming to Wexford county. He located a homestead in Antioch township, on section 6, a part of which is now included in the village of Sherman. He died in 1875 at the age of eighty-two years.

Robert Myhill was a son-in-law of Dr.

Perry, and came to the county soon after the arrival of Mr. Hall and Mr. Perry. He settled on section 24 in Wexford township, where he remained until his accidental death in the spring of 1868. He had donated a site for a school house in the northeast corner of his farm and the neighbors had set a day for cutting away the timber, preparatory to erecting a school-house. At this "bee" Mr. Myhill was struck by the limb of a falling tree, crushing his skull, causing death, though he lived for over twelve hours after the injury.

William Masters was another early settler in the county, arriving in the autumn of 1863. He came from Steuben county, New York, and settled on section 12, in what is now Wexford township. He was noted for his hospitality, and many an early settler found food and shelter beneath his roof, "without money and without price." His home was headquarters for mail to and from Traverse City, and when the postoffice department was prevailed upon to establish the first postoffice in the county he was appointed the first postmaster. He served one term as county treasurer, and filled various township offices in his township. Largely with his own hands he felled and cleared the heavy timber from over a hundred acres of his homestead. For a number of years he kept a small grocery, which was of the greatest value to those of the settlers who were without teams, as most of them were, thus enabling them to get the necessities of life near enough so that they could pack them to their homes. He died in 1887, at the ripe age of eighty-three years, and was sincerely mourned by all the early settlers in the northwest part of the county.

William E. Dean was one of the early

pioneers in the county, coming from Chautauqua county, New York. He located a homestead on section 2, in the present township of Springville, in 1865. He was the second supervisor from that township, which then consisted of six surveyed townships, Antioch, Boon, Henderson, Slagle and South Branch having been organized out of the territory originally comprising the township of Springville. Mr. Dean served as supervisor many years in succession, and undoubtedly held that office more terms than any other person has held a similar office in the county. He was prominent in the order of Patrons of Husbandry, when that order was in its palmy days in the country. He was twice nominated for the office of county treasurer by the Democratic party, but was both times defeated. His death occurred at his home on the old homestead in June, 1903.

Harmony J. Carpenter came to the county in 1865, and settled on section 6, in what is now Antioch township. He also came from Chautauqua county, New York, where he had lived for many years. He was in feeble health and well on in years when he came to the county, so that clearing away the forests to make a farm was slow work for him, but by perseverance he at length succeeded in making a good sized clearing on his homestead. He was one of the early members of the Congregational church at Sherman, and served the church many years as deacon and trustee. He died in 1889 and his wife, who married several years after his death, died in 1898.

Andrew Anderson came to Wexford county from Canada in 1886, settling on section 10, in what is now Hanover township. He was the first shoemaker to arrive

in the county, and the work he did in that line helped him greatly in clearing up his farm. After the village of Sherman got well started he removed to that place and worked at his trade, keeping a few goods in his line on sale, his wife at the same time running a little millinery store. Later he purchased an interest in a saw-mill at Sherman, which however burned down in a short time after his purchase. He then purchased an interest in what was known as the Wheeler mill in Hanover township, which he held for a few years. He also bought forty acres of railroad land adjoining the mill property for a home, the burning of the saw-mill having caused him to lose his old home, obliging him to start anew. Mr. Anderson was of Scotch descent and when the First Congregational church of Sherman was organized he and his wife were charter members. He represented his township on the board of supervisors several years and held various other township offices at different times. He died in 1895, his widow surviving him only about a year and a half.

S. C. Worth came to the county in 1866, taking up a homestead on section 20, in the present township of Hanover. He was a candidate for judge of probate at the first election for county officers in the county, but from the fact that some of the ballots were written (there was no printing press in the county in those days) with the full name and some with the initials only, he was defeated. He was afterwards appointed to the office of superintendent of the poor, serving several years. He also served a number of years as supervisor and several terms as town treasurer and justice of the peace. He was among the early California gold seekers, and made the trip overland before the trans-

continental railroads were thought of. Some seven or eight years ago he moved to Emmet county, this state, where he died in 1901.

Charles Dalchow was a native of Berlin, Prussia, where he was born in 1825. He emigrated to America in 1857 in consequence of one of those political upheavals that were of such frequent occurrence, half a century ago, in some of those petty countries that now constitute the German empire. He first settled in St. Joseph county, this state, coming to this county in 1871. He was a farmer by occupation, though frequently elected to different offices. His death occurred in 1896 at the age of seventy-one years.

H. D. Griswold was the first practicing physician in the county. He was born in Jackson county, Michigan, in 1840. He commenced the practice of medicine in his native county soon after graduating from the State University at Ann Arbor in 1865. For several years he was connected with the newspaper business, having been a reporter for several different papers, and in widely separated fields, working in Detroit, St. Louis and Chicago. He came to Wexford county in 1872, and for many years was the only physician in the northwestern part of the county. He was an uncompromising Democrat and was always one of the councilors of his party, and for many years chairman of the party's county committee. His death occurred in 1899.

Ezra Harger was born in Portage county, Ohio, in 1838. When the President made the call for seventy-five thousand three-months men to put down the rebellion, in April, 1861, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Ohio Infantry. Some three months after

the expiration of his three months service he enlisted in the Fifteenth United States Infantry. He was discharged in 1864, and soon after re-enlisted for three years and served until February, 1867. He came to Wexford county in 1872, locating a homestead and also platting a piece of land which is now a part of the village of Manton. In 1874 he was elected county treasurer and held that office for four terms during his life. He was chairman of the Soldiers' Relief Commission several years; served as supervisor, clerk and treasurer of his township at different times and was chairman of the Republican county committee several years. He was a member of the Free & Accepted Masons and at his death, which occurred in 1899, was buried under the auspices of that order.

Isaac N. Carpenter, Wexford county's first judge of probate, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, in 1838. He came to Wexford county in the fall of 1865, locating a homestead on section 26, in what is now Wexford township. Besides his service as probate judge, he was several years supervisor of his township, and also held the office of justice of the peace many years, and township clerk several times. He was appointed postmaster at Sherman during President Cleveland's first administration, serving four years, after which he removed with his family to the new state of Washington, where he died several years ago, the exact date of his death not being obtainable.

I. H. Maqueston, the county's first general merchant, was born in Rockland county, New York, in 1847. He came to the county in the spring of 1869, soon after the county was organized, remaining a citizen

of the county until the time of his death, except one year which he spent in New York city. He was a successful merchant, a lover of fishing and hunting, and fully alive to everything that tended to benefit his home village. He rebuilt the Sherman grist-mill after its destruction by fire, and for several years did a successful milling business. His death occurred in March, 1886, from heart failure, he being in the prime of life and apparently in the best of health up to an hour or two before his death. He was somewhat of a land dealer, at one time owning a part of the site of the present city of Cadillac, and owned several hundred acres of land in the county at the time of his death.

Sylvester Clark came to Wexford county in the spring of 1869, locating at Sherman and starting the first hotel in the county seat town. It was kept in a log house which was originally erected for a dwelling house, but which Mr. Clark remodeled into a hotel. Soon after starting this business a separation occurred between him and his wife, which was followed by divorce. A few years later he married the widow of Abram Finch, an old soldier who came to the county in 1866, and only lived two or three years after his arrival. She still lives in Sherman and often at the reunions of the old settlers tells of being treed by a bear, when she and her first husband were living on their homestead, and how her little dog kept nipping at the bear's hind feet, thus detracting his attention and enabling her to get far enough up the tree to be out of reach. After his second marriage Mr. Clark took up farming and continued in this occupation until the infirmity of age obliged him to give it up. He then moved

into Sherman village, and lived there until the winter of 1901, when he went to the Pacific coast, thinking it would improve his physical condition. In this he was disappointed, as he lived but a few weeks after reaching his journey's end.

Lewis J. Clark, though not a relative of Sylvester Clark, was one of the early pioneers of the county. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade and came to the county in the employ of George W. Bryant, of Traverse City, who owned a piece of land at the point where the Newaygo and Northport state road crossed the Manistee river. Mr. Bryant had a small clearing made near the bank of the river, and erected a good sized building intended for a hotel, and it was used for a short time for that purpose. Mr. Clark did the work of building the house and rented it for a while, putting in a stock of groceries. In 1868 he severed his connection with Mr. Bryant and put up the first frame building in the village of Sherman, moving his stock of groceries into it as soon as it was ready to occupy. He afterwards went into the drug business, putting up another building for that purpose and moving the old one and using it as an addition to the drug store. Mr. Clark was a very obliging gentleman, and was liked by every one. As an evidence of this fact, he was unanimously recommended for postmaster, though a strong Democrat, and was appointed by a Republican administration. He died in December, 1877, and was buried under the auspices of the Independent Order of Red Men, of which he was a member, and was sincerely mourned by the entire community.

Frederick S. Kieldsen, for many years a prominent merchant in Cadillac, was born in Denmark in 1849, arriving in Cadillac

in 1872. He was a shrewd business man, and after enlarging his mercantile stock to his satisfaction purchased a large farm, built a good farm house and large barns and at one time had a dairy of forty-five cows, mostly Holsteins. He was a lover of horses and kept some fine specimens on his farm. He suffered some severe reverses during the panic following the second election of Grover Cleveland, and subsequently retired from business. He died quite suddenly in 1891, leaving a widow and two children.

John G. Mosser was born in Canada in 1840. He early learned the carpenter trade and at the time of the building of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad secured the position of foreman of the bridge building part of the construction, and stayed with the company until the road reached Petosky. He then settled in Cadillac and engaged in house building, and later went into the brickmaking business, at length going into the regular contract building occupation and keeping a stock of builder's material. He superintended the construction of nearly all the larger buildings in the city, including churches, school houses, stores, the Masonic Temple and many private residences. He secured a good many contracts for work in other counties and had a constantly increasing business. He disappeared suddenly from the city in 1893, and it was a long time before any of his friends knew of his whereabouts, and it was at first supposed he had committed suicide, but at length his wife received a communication from Alberta, Canada, in 1896, conveying the information that he had died there and had told his companions where his wife and family lived. Mr. Mosser represented his ward for many years on the board of su-

pervisors, and was several times honored by being elected as chairman of the board.

James Haynes started the first planing-mill in the county, coming to the village of Clam Lake (now city of Cadillac) in 1872. He was born in New York in 1825, moving to Michigan with his father's family in 1836. His mill was destroyed by fire in 1877, and as showing the energy with which Mr. Haynes conducted business, it is related that in just fifty-nine days after the fire another mill had been erected, the machinery purchased and placed in position and the mill ready for business. Some time before his death Mr. Haynes associated his three sons with him in the business, the firm being known as James Haynes & Sons. One of the sons retired before the death of the father, the other two remaining and succeeding to the business, which they still continue. Mr. Haynes held several important village and city offices and served a part of one term as county treasurer, death overtaking him during his incumbency of the office in 1889.

Austin W. Mitchell came to Wexford county in 1879 and his first business venture was the purchase of a tract of pine land about four miles north of the city. This timber was manufactured by Bond & Kysor and quite a little village sprung up where their mill was located, the place being known on the railroad maps as Bond's Mill, but not a vestige of the place is left except the railroad siding. Mr. Mitchell was a member of the firm of Mitchell Brothers, who still do a heavy lumbering business in Missaukee county and have a large handle factory in Cadillac. An incompatible domestic condition evidently preyed upon his mind to such an extent that his friends persuaded

him to take a trip across the ocean to see if it would not bring a change for the better. Accordingly he set sail from San Francisco in the spring of 1902 in company with his physician, Dr. C. E. Miller, of Cadillac. When five days out Mr. Mitchell very suddenly and unexpectedly leaped over the side of the ship and almost immediately sank to the bottom. It was a great blow to his friends in this city and county, of whom he had a large circle.

David A. Rice was one of the first attorneys to locate in the village of Clam Lake. Mr. Rice first studied medicine with a view of becoming a physician, but changed his mind and took a law course at the university at Ann Arbor. He was admitted to the bar in Oceana county in 1870. At the commencement of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteers. He was taken prisoner at the time of the surrender of Harper's Ferry, was paroled and several months later exchanged, when he again joined his regiment, serving until the close of the war. He served the county as prosecuting attorney eight years in all, held different offices under the village and city organization, and also filled the office of supervisor of his ward one or two terms. He died at Ypsilanti, this state, in the fall of 1901.

Byron Ballou was one of the very first to settle in the village of Clam Lake; in fact, he came several months before the village was platted. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1827. He came with his father to Ypsilanti, Michigan, in 1830, the journey being made with an ox team, as there was no public conveyance to be had in those days in that section of the state. It is related that food became so scarce the

first year that they had to resort to pounding corn on a stump preparatory to cooking it for the family. At the death of his father he went to live with an aunt in Kalamazoo in 1839, where he learned the trade of carpenter. His first business venture in this county was in the hardware line with John M. Cloud, the firm being known as Cloud & Ballou. Mr. Ballou was a radical Republican and often took the stump in the interests of his party. Though not a gifted speaker, he could tell the plain truths in such a matter-of-fact way that they carried conviction. He was for several years chairman of the Republican county committee, twice held the office of postmaster in Cadillac and Clam Lake village, and was once elected mayor of the city. After severing his connection with Mr. Cloud, he conducted a flour and feed store in the city for several years until he was forced to abandon work by reason of the infirmity of age. His death occurred in the winter of 1902.

Samuel F. Long was another early settler in the village of Clam Lake, coming in the spring of 1873. He was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1820. When twenty-two years of age he moved to Ohio, and one year later to Michigan. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted in the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, first serving with the Army of the Potomac and later was in the scouting service in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. He was discharged in July, 1865. For the first five years after coming to Clam Lake he was in the employ of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company. The next year he had charge of the H. N. Green water works, after which he had charge of M. H. Bond's grocery business for about two years. He held the office of justice of

the peace for eight years, at the same time doing something of a real estate and collection business. He died in 1896, leaving a widow and five children.

Holden N. Green was also an early pioneer in the village of Clam Lake; in fact, he arrived on the shore of Little Clam lake, now Lake Cadillac, nearly a year before the village was platted. He first engaged in the lumber business in 1871, and continued his operations in that line until 1878. It was during this latter year that he undertook the work of supplying the city with water. His engine house and pumps were built at the foot of West Harris street, nearly or quite on the site now occupied by the steam laundry. He operated this plant about fourteen years, during which time the building was once destroyed by fire. Judge Green acquired his title by a four-years term as probate judge of Wexford county. He was born in Rushville, New York, in 1827, and when quite young he, with the rest of his father's family, moved west, which meant in those days anywhere west of the western line of New York state. He was at one time engaged as mail carrier to and from Chicago, when that city was a mere hamlet. He married in Chicago and a short time afterward went to Manistee, and was there when that county was organized, and became its first prosecuting attorney. During his last five years' residence in Cadillac his health so failed him that he was obliged to give up all work and remain indoors most of the time. Mr. Green served two or three terms as a member of the board of supervisors of Wexford county, taking part in the memorable county-seat struggle that was waged for nearly a dozen years. During the latter part

of 1893 he removed to Ypsilanti, where he remained until the summons of death reached him, in December, 1895.

Henry F. May was one of the early business adventurers in the village of Clam Lake (now city of Cadillac), being a member of the firm of Hollbrook & May, who engaged in the mercantile business in the new village in 1871. Mr. May was born in Plymouth, Michigan, in 1842, receiving a common school education at that place. After coming to Clam Lake he was frequently elected to different offices, serving as village treasurer, village trustee, county superintendent of the poor and member of the Cadillac city board of education. In 1878 he was elected to represent the Wexford-Grand Traverse district in the lower house of the Michigan legislature. A few years after he removed to Grand Rapids, where he lived until 1899, when death put an end to a long and useful career.

Jonathan W. Cobbs came to Clam Lake village in 1872 from Butlerville, Indiana, where he had been engaged in the manufacture of hardwood lumber for a number of years. His first business venture in the new village was the purchase of what was then known as the Hall saw-mill, the first one built at Clam Lake. At first he ran the mill in cutting timber for George A. Mitchell, but in 1877 he formed a partnership with William W. Mitchell, the firm name from that time being Cobbs & Mitchell. The firm prospered to a wonderful degree, and finally, in 1899, the firm was incorporated under the laws of the state. The firm purchased large tracts of pine land soon after its organization, and to give an idea of the extent of their lumbering operations while engaged in cutting pine, we quote from what has here-

tofore been compiled relative to shipment of lumber in the 'eighties: "In 1880, 14,053 - 000 feet; 1881, 21,612,000 feet; 1882, 20,966,000 feet; 1883, 26,924,000 feet; 1884, to June 1, 11,111,000 feet. Lumber in yards, 17,000,000 feet." Mr. Cobbs died September 28, 1898, at the age of sixty-nine years, his son, Frank J. Cobbs, president of the Cadillac State Bank, succeeding his father in the firm. A more detailed account of their present lumbering operations will be found in another part of this work.

A. M. Lamb, a former resident of Cadillac, was one of the very early pioneers in Wexford county, having taken up a homestead in 1865. At the death of his first wife, which occurred in the early 'seventies, he came to what was then the village of Clam Lake and went into business. About the same time he was appointed one of the county superintendents of the poor, which office he held for several years. He finally sold out his business in Cadillac and removed to Grand Rapids, where he did a commission business for a number of years. He then came back to Cadillac, and was engaged in the fruit commission business for some time, finally returning to Grand Rapids, where he died in 1902.

Georgiana I. Wheeler came to Wexford county with her husband, J. H. Wheeler, in the fall of 1865, their westward journey being their wedding trip, as they started from western New York immediately following their marriage ceremony. They came by boat from Buffalo to Traverse City, leaving the lake boat at Northport and making the trip up the Traverse Bay in the little "Sunny Side," the first boat owned and operated by Traverse City interests on the bay, and it took a week to make the trip at

that time. They arrived in Wexford county the last day of October. They began house-keeping with one chair, a rocker, and one bed, using Mr. Wheeler's tool chest for a table until he could make one of pine boards. He also soon made a set of splint-bottom chairs and another rocker, and they were soon cosily established in their new home. Mrs. Wheeler was a school teacher and a music teacher, and in later years took an active part in temperance work and contributed occasionally to the columns of the Wexford County Pioneer after that paper was established, and when her husband became the owner of the paper she did a large amount of the work on its local columns, besides editing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union department. Her untimely death, in 1882, was a shock to the whole community and her funeral was attended by the largest gathering ever, to that time, seen in Sherman on such occasions. The following is taken from the columns of the Pioneer having the account of her death: "Not many refined and talented young ladies of the present day, who delight in social intercourse and pleasant surroundings, would think that they could go away back into an almost unbroken wilderness, one hundred and twenty-five miles from the nearest railroad, with six months of the year practically closed to all outside communication, except the slow, tedious overland mail, which only enabled a person to get an answer to a letter after four or five weeks of anxious waiting, their little log house, twelve by sixteen feet in size, constituting kitchen, pantry, bed-room, sitting-room and parlor, the only partitions being imaginary lines on the punchon floor; their nearest neighbor half or three-fourths of a

mile distant, and the only road thereto being a line of blazed trees through the dense forest. Yet true love conquers all difficulties and laughs at all privations, and when man's strong arm is nerved by a noble woman's love, the densest forest will melt away; houses, mills and work shops will grow up, and the grandeur of happy homes and noble aspirations will so fill the heart that their memory can never be effaced. Such the love, such the privations, such the fruition and such the memory."

We give place to the following little gem, written a year after Mrs. Wheeler's death:

I've been out to the old homestead to-day, Georgia,
but 'twas with sad and lonely heart
That I viewed the scenes of bygone years—their
memory seemed to dart
Like a gleaming blade through the misty shade of the
half forgotten past,
And carry me back on its glimmering track to the
pleasures that could not last.

I saw once again the little log house with its bark-
covered roof as of yore;
Its one tiny window, its one narrow door, its old
fashioned, rude punchon floor;
The tall trees all 'round thickly studding the ground,
so the sunlight could scarcely creep in,
And you, my fond wife, the joy of my life, making
sunshine and gladness within.

How the warmth of that glorious sunlight 'round the
heart's deep emotions did twine!
Its brightness made my life so happy! Its reflex
brought pleasure to thine!
And life's silv'ry stream, like a beautiful dream,
stretched forth to our wondering gaze
'Neath the magical flame that silently came through
the glint of its soul-stirring rays.

Oh, those happy old pioneer days, Georgia! What
pen can their grandeur recall?
What artist can paint half their beauties? What
poetic rapture enthrall
The senses, and make such echoes awake, in the heart,
'though 'tis saddened and lone,
Like the memory of days we see through the haze, of
the years that are faded and gone.

Ah, yes, they have gone to decay, Georgia! Their
phantoms are all that remain:

The heart, then so light and so buoyant, now beats to
a mournful refrain:

For the beauties of youth, with its freshness, its truth,
its hope, its ambition, its trust,

Have perished and died, and lie side by side with the
forms that now moulder to dust.

Yet, I would not forget those glad days, Georgia,
their mem'ry's too sacred and dear—

Though they bring to the heart keenest anguish, and
moisten the eye with a tear—

I cherish them still. The heart will e'er thrill, as the
vision recurs to its gaze,

Of the joys that were ours in those happy hours—
those blissful old pioneer days.

Rinaldo Fuller came to the county in 1880, settling in the village of Manton, where he soon went into the drug business. He was born in Canada in 1841, lived several years in Ontonogan, Michigan, and two years in Ingham county. He then went west to Kansas, where he remained two and a half years. He served three or four terms as president of the village of Manton, two terms as township treasurer, besides various other local offices. He was the Republican candidate for county treasurer in 1890, but was defeated by James Ransom in the Democratic landslide of that year. Soon after he sold out his business at Manton and removed to Traverse City. He went into the drug business again at Interlocken, Grand Traverse county, where he died a few years ago.

James M. Brown was born in Chatauqua county, New York, in 1825. His parents removed to Pennsylvania in 1835 and to Ottawa county, Michigan, in 1844. He kept a hotel at Byron, Kent county, Michigan, five years and was engaged in mercantile business for several years before he came to this county in 1873. He kept a little hotel at Manton the first year after his

arrival, and then purchased a farm one mile west of that village, and for several years led the dual life of landlord and farmer. He was county superintendent of the poor six years, and filled the office of justice of the peace and other township offices for several years. His death occurred in 1899 at his home in Cedar Creek.

F. A. Jamison was one of Manton's successful merchants, having located in that village in 1877. At first he engaged in the grocery business only, but later added dry goods and boots and shoes. He was born in Ottawa county, Michigan, in 1842, and died at his home in Manton in 1891.

Hon. Thomas A. Ferguson was born in Iosco, Livingston county, Michigan, September 2, 1839. He enlisted in the spring of 1864, serving in the Army of the Cumberland. Was promoted to first lieutenant, and mustered out at the close of the war in 1865. Soon after his return from the army he entered the law department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1869. He came to Wexford county in the summer of that year, being the first lawyer to settle in the new county just organized. He was appointed prosecuting attorney of the county and held the office until December, 1872. He was elected a member of the house of representatives, Michigan legislature, in 1872, and re-elected in 1874. He removed from Sherman to Manton in 1877, and went into the lumbering business under the firm name of Brandenburg, Backus & Company. The firm failed in a short time after he became interested in it, and investigation showed that it was on the verge of collapse when he was induced to go into it. He then commenced to deal in pine lands, and was quite suc-

cessful. Mr. Ferguson was left a widower in 1874, his wife dying December 19th of that year, leaving an infant daughter, now the wife of V. C. Wall, proprietor of the Wexford County Grist Mill at Sherman. He never remarried. Mr. Ferguson was an active and shrewd politician, taking part in all political campaigns. He was chairman of the Republican county committee at the time of his death, which occurred in 1883.

Leroy P. Champenois was born April 19, 1840, near Adrian, Michigan. His father was one of the early settlers in that part of the state, and during the 'fifties, when the agitation of the slavery question was at its height and the Dred Scott decision and the fugitive slave law had so aroused the anti-slavery people of the northern states, he kept a station on what was called the "underground railroad." Many well-informed people of today will not comprehend what was meant by the "underground railroad." It was simply this: When a slave managed to escape from his master and reach the northern bank of the Ohio river he knew, in nine cases out of ten, just where he could find a friend who would shield him from the search of his master and would convey him or pilot him to some other friend farther toward Canada, where he could not be reached by his enraged and baffled master. Sometimes these fugitives were carried in wagons underneath loads of hay or straw; sometimes in boxes or barrels, and sometimes they were piloted, during the darkness of the night, through forests and fields, avoiding the public highways in the fear of coming in contact with the slave hunter or his equally dangerous ally, the northern "doughfaces," for be it known that the fugi-

tive slave law made every sheriff and constable in the whole country a slave hunter and every northern jail a slave pen. These stopping places for the poor escaped slave were called "stations," and this stealthy manner of transportation was called the "underground railroad." Leroy early imbibed this intense anti-slavery feeling of his father, and when the cry of war sounded through the country, at the firing upon Fort Sumter, he was one of the first to respond to Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand three-months men. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, and at the expiration of his first term re-enlisted for three years. When the matter of organization of negro regiments was undertaken he secured a commission as lieutenant and was trans-

ferred to one of those regiments. He was severely wounded in one of the engagements near Holly Springs, losing all of his right hand except the thumb and index finger, and upon his recovery was assigned to a position on the staff of General Smith, where he served until the close of the war. He came to Wexford county in 1866, and settled in what is now Wexford township. At the organization of the county, in 1869, he was elected the first county clerk and register of deeds, which office he held for two years. He held various township offices, served two terms as county school examiner, and four years as postmaster at Sherman. He died at his home in Sherman in 1902, leaving a widow who survived him but a few months.

CHAPTER XII.

OLD PIONEERS WHO HAVE REMOVED FROM OUR MIDST.

Thomas J. Thorpe came to Wexford county in the fall of 1871, and took up a homestead in the township of Selma. It was then necessary to come by way of Traverse City, and it took two full days to go from that place to Mr. Thorpe's homestead. Mr. Thorpe was born in Allegany county, New York, in 1837. From a sketch of Mr. Thorpe's early life we quote the following: "At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Eighty-fifth New York Regi-

ment; served with distinction during the Peninsular campaign; was wounded twice during the seven-days fight when General McClellan changed his base of operations from the Pamunky to the James river, once at Fair Oaks and again at Malvern Hill; in 1862 he was made lieutenant colonel of the One Hundred and Thirtieth New York Infantry. After the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, his regiment was mounted and afterwards known as the famous First

New York Dragoons, and took an active part in all the great cavalry battles until the close of the war. In June, 1864, he was wounded and taken prisoner at Travillion, Virginia. On the Fourth of July of that year, while a prisoner in the stockade at Macon, Georgia, Colonel Thorpe made a Fourth of July speech, which was interpreted as incendiary, and for which he was taken out of the stockade to be hung, but the Confederate authorities became convinced from the demonstration made by the two thousand prisoners in the stockade that the safety of the city of Macon, as well as the lives of their guard, would be better conserved by returning him to the stockade, which was done at the close of that day. In December, 1864, he was made a full colonel of his regiment for meritorious conduct on the field. July 17th of the same year he was honorably discharged from the service of the United States, after a service of four years and seventeen days, during which time he participated in forty-six engagements."

After a stay of over a year in the county, Colonel Thorpe went back east, and for five years he had charge of a large public school in the city of Buffalo, New York. He then went into the school book business for the A. S. Barnes Publishing Company, of New York, covering several middle and western states, and making two trips to the Pacific coast. He returned to his Wexford county farm in 1879, and in 1880 was elected clerk and register on the Republican county ticket. He was re-elected in 1882, and was re-nominated in 1884, but defeated by George A. Cummer. He took an active part in the struggle which resulted in the removal of the county seat from Sherman to Cadillac

via Manton. He was a talented speaker and could hold an audience, no matter what the subject under discussion might be. In political campaigns his services were in great demand, both in his home county and in surrounding counties. After his defeat for a third term as clerk and register he removed to Chicago, where he remained several years and at last went into the educational work, which was his delight.

Silas S. Falloss was the first attorney to settle in the village of Clam Lake, arriving in the summer of 1872. He was elected prosecuting attorney the same fall. He served one term as circuit judge and was a member of the board of supervisors for several years. In 1884 he removed to Chicago and resumed the practice of law in that city, making that his home until the present time.

John Mansfield was born in Connecticut in 1842. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in the First New York Cavalry and served to the end of the war. He came to Wexford county in 1872 and took up a homestead on section 12, in what is now Boon township, at the same time purchasing another quarter section adjoining the homestead, later buying another eighty-acre piece, making four hundred acres in all. Being a practical farmer and a hard worker, he soon had sufficient land cleared to begin to realize a profit from the crops he raised. Being of Irish descent, he had great faith in potatoes, and devoted a large part of his land to the cultivation of that crop, raising from five hundred to four thousand bushels a year. Another crop he found very profitable was hay. Being in close proximity to the lumber camps in the vicinity of Cadillac on the east and the Manistee river on the west, he could start out on a winter's

morning with a load of hay or potatoes, dispose of it at camp and reach home by nightfall. He served his township several years as supervisor, and in 1880 was elected county treasurer, serving two terms. In 1894 he was elected judge of probate, filling the office for eight years. At the expiration of this service he sold his farm and removed to Newaygo county, where he still resides.

Capt. C. K. Russell came to Cadillac in 1879, purchasing the American House, which he managed for over fifteen years. He was a native of New York, where he was born in 1826. He started out to be a sailor, and so well did he apply himself to the work that he became master of a vessel at the age of twenty-one, after which he was always familiarly known as "Captain Russell." He enlarged and improved the hotel property, making it one of the best public houses in the city, or, in fact, north of Grand Rapids. Becoming at length somewhat tired of the hotel business, and having saved a nice sum of money in the meantime, he removed to Grand Rapids in 1891, where he still resides. He makes occasional visits to Cadillac, having still some landed interests in this city to look after.

Daniel McCoy, formerly a Wexford county lumberman, and now state treasurer of Michigan, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1845, and lived in that city until 1867, when he came to Michigan, locating in Macomb county, where he lived until 1872, when he went into the lumbering business on the Manistee river. In 1873 he transferred the scene of his operations to the village of Clam Lake, purchasing quite an extensive tract of pine land and erecting a large saw-mill about one mile north of the village. He remained a resident of

Clam Lake, now Cadillac, until 1883, when he removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan. He filled the offices of president of the village and mayor of the city. He was chairman of the Wexford county Republican committee for several years, and only once was he known to waver in his support of that party. That was when Hon. Jay A. Hubbell, of Houghton, was in the field for the office of United States senator from Michigan. Mr. McCoy was an ardent Hubbell man and tried hard to secure the nomination of a candidate for representative in the legislature who would support Mr. Hubbell for senator. In the strife which occurred in the representative convention, which lasted two days and in which nearly two hundred ballots were taken, the counties of Kalkaska, Lake and Missaukee, which with Wexford county constituted the representative district, pooled their issues and drew lots as to which of the three candidates from those counties should receive the nomination. The lot fell to A. A. Abbott, of Kalkaska, and he was accordingly nominated. Mr. Abbott was an anti-Hubbell man, and Mr. McCoy undertook the task of bringing about his defeat. He prevailed upon a friend by the name of Bonnell, of Missaukee county, with Democratic leanings, to announce himself an independent candidate for representative. This was done and Mr. Bonnell was endorsed by the Democratic representative convention. This did not alarm the Republicans of the district, as it was normally Republican by over a thousand majority, but when the vote was canvassed it appeared that the lumber camps around the Clam lakes and in Missaukee county had cast an almost solid vote for the independent candidate and he was elected

by a small majority, and Mr. Bonnell was one of the very small minority who caused a deadlock in the legislature, preventing the re-election of T. W. Ferry to the United States senate and causing the election of a compromise candidate. After removing to Grand Rapids Mr. McCoy organized the Edison Light Company, and in 1892 he organized the State Bank of Michigan, being elected president of both corporations, which positions he has continued to hold until the present time. He was elected state treasurer in 1900 by a plurality of 99,706, and a clear majority of 83,386. He was re-elected in 1902 by a plurality of 74,335 and a clear majority of 58,266, on a vote that was 146,944 less than the vote of 1900.

H. C. McFarlan was one of the successful merchants in Manton, locating in that village in 1874. He carried a full line of general merchandise and did a very lucrative business. He was born in Wayne county, Michigan, in 1848, and in 1862, at the age of fourteen years, he enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry, but was soon afterward discharged. He then went into the Sixth Michigan Infantry, and served until the end of the war. After his army service he led the life of a sailor for six years on the lakes. An estrangement between him and his wife led to a final separation some time in the early 'nineties, and he sold out his business at Manton and for a year or two his Wexford county friends lost sight of him. He finally went into business again in Williamsburg, Grand Traverse county, where he still resides.

H. F. Campbell was born in Quincy, Michigan, in 1852, his parents removing to Grand Ledge, Eaton county, Michigan, in 1861, where he lived until he came to Wex-

ford county in 1876. He had worked on the Grand Ledge Independent at the printer's trade, having acquired a good degree of proficiency in that line before coming to Wexford county. His first work in the county was on the Cadillac News. After a short time in Cadillac he went to Sherman and worked in the Pioneer office for some time, finally purchasing a half interest in that paper, with J. H. Wheeler as the other half owner, the company being known as Campbell & Wheeler. Mr. Campbell lost his first wife by death some time before coming to this county, and in 1880 he married Miss Lizzie Cummings, of Conneaut, Ohio. Soon after this second marriage he sold out his interest in the Pioneer and removed to Manton. He held the Sherman postoffice for two years, resigning his position upon his change of residence. In 1883 he received the appointment of postmaster at Manton, which office he held for four years. Soon after his appointment as postmaster he purchased the Manton Tribune, which he sold when he left the postoffice, and soon afterward moved back to Sherman. In 1892 he was elected to the legislature from the Wexford district, serving two terms in that body. He was engaged in the drug business at the time of his election and finally quit that and for several years he has been on the road selling drugs and perfumes. He is now living in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

B. Woods was born in Albany, New York, in 1847, his father moving to Lockport, New York, in 1850, where they lived until 1865. Mr. Woods then left home and went to Oil City, Pennsylvania, which was then the center of the oil operations of that state, and, in fact, of the whole world. Here

he worked about six months and then went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he entered the employ of Cook & Skinner, stage coach proprietors. In 1870 he came to Wexford county, driving the first stage coach over the new mail route established on the Newaygo and Northport state road from Cedar Springs to Traverse City. He soon quit the stage and went into the hotel business at Sherman, in which he remained until 1874. He then, in company with E. Gilbert, secured the mail route between Sherman and Manton, and also between Sherman and Traverse City. He finally purchased Mr. Gilbert's interest in the business and followed it until the routes were discontinued. He engaged in the drug business, in company with Dr. F. E. Corbin, in 1881, continuing in this until he removed to Helena, Montana, in 1886, in which state he still lives.

William Derr was born in Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1846. He came to Grand Traverse region in 1866, stopping first in Grand Traverse county, where he worked several years in the lumber camps in the winter and on farms in the summer. He came to Sherman, Wexford county, in 1872, and took up the occupation of stage driver, the mail route then being from Clam Lake to Traverse City via Sherman. He was engaged in this work for six years, a part of the time as proprietor of the line and part of the time as driver only. In 1878 he went into I. H. Maqueston's grist-mill as assistant, under Mr. Bennett. After a couple of years' service he became so proficient that he was given full charge of the mill, which he managed to the entire satisfaction of his employer and the public at large. After some seven or eight years' work in

the mill he bought a farm in Wexford township and turned his attention again to farming. Owing to the protracted illness of his wife he decided to move west, thinking the change might improve her health. He chose what was then the territory of Washington as his future home. The change did not bring the benefit hoped for to his wife, who died a few months after reaching their new home. Mr. Derr will long be remembered by the residents of the county in those days, both for his sturdy and genial characteristics and his Jehu-like driving on the mail routes. He still lives in Washington.

Moses Cole was one of the early pioneers in Wexford county, settling on a homestead in what is now Wexford township in 1867. He was born in Niagara county, New York, in 1836, and came to Michigan in 1857, living for several years near Detroit, and for three years having charge of a toll-gate on the Detroit and Erie plank road at Conner's Creek. He traded his homestead for village property in Sherman, and purchased a half interest in the saw-mill which was situated one and a fourth miles east of Sherman village on a stream known as Cole's creek. He replaced the muley saw with a circular, and at one time had a shingle mill in connection with the saw-mill. He sold out his interest in the mill in the early 'nineties and removed to Grayling, Michigan, where he still lives.

Frank D. Hopkins, a former merchant at Sherman, was born in Livingston county, Michigan, in 1856. He was a messenger boy in the Michigan state senate during the sessions of 1874-5 and 1877-8. He came to Sherman, Wexford county, in 1876, and for several years was employed in driving team

and driving the stage from Sherman to Manton, after which he entered the employ of H. B. Sturtevant as clerk in the latter's store. In 1881 he went to Grand Rapids to take a commercial course, and in 1883 purchased a half interest in Mr. Sturtevant's store, later becoming sole owner. After a few months he sold out and went on the road as traveling salesman for a Detroit firm. He soon after purchased a drug store at Alba, Michigan, where he remained in business until fire destroyed his stock in 1893, after which he returned to Sherman, Wexford county, and entered the store of E. Gilbert & Company as salesman. He removed to southern Michigan after a short stay at Sherman, and is now a resident of St. Louis, Missouri.

L. A. Avery came to Grand Traverse county in 1863 from Steuben county, New York, where he was born in 1835. He first settled near Monroe Center on a homestead claim, clearing up a farm and working at his trade, that of a blacksmith, until 1874, when he moved to Sherman, Wexford county, built a blacksmith shop, and for nearly twenty years carried on this business, to which he added the wagon repairing business. He moved to southern Michigan some nine or ten years ago, and now lives a few miles north of Petoskey on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, where he still works at his trade.

D. V. Emmons was born in Oakland county, Michigan, in 1841. He enlisted in the Third Michigan Infantry in June, 1861, serving three years in the Army of the Potomac. He was in the first real battle of the Civil war at Bull Run, and in many of the battles fought by the eastern army. He came to Wexford county in 1878, and en-

gaged in the drug business in Sherman. He continued in this occupation until 1886, when he bought an eighty-acre farm on section 5 in Antioch and engaged in the occupation of farming. After three or four years at this business he moved to Allegan county, Michigan, and later went to Galesburg, Michigan, and purchased a flouring-mill. He was still operating this mill at last tidings from him.

H. H. Skinner, the first sheriff of Wexford county, took up a homestead on section 4 in Wexford township in 1865. He had served several years in the army prior to locating in Wexford county, and in consequence of the infirmities brought on by army exposure his health became so poor that he had to abandon his farm, and finally, some eight years ago, he was obliged to accept the state's proffer of aid to the ex-soldiers and entered the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

E. D. Abbott, formerly sheriff of Wexford county, was born in Sodus, Wayne county, New York, in 1841. On the 26th of February, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, First New York Dragoons, afterwards known as Company C, Nineteenth New York Cavalry. He served until June 27, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge. Not content to settle down to the old life in the east, he determined to take Horace Greeley's advice to "Go west, young man, go west," and in November, 1867, he reached Wexford county, taking up a homestead five miles west of the village of Manton, although it was five years before that village was thought of. Upon the resignation of Joseph Sturr, who was elected sheriff of Wexford county in 1870 and moved to southern Michigan soon after entering

upon the duties of the office, Mr. Abbott was appointed to fill out the balance of the term. At the following election in 1872 Mr. Abbott was elected to the office he had acceptably filled, and held the office during the years 1873 and 1874. He then went into the drug store of M. S. Emmons at Sherman, and has made that business his principal occupation since. He now owns a drug store at Alba, Michigan, having resided at that place for the past eight or ten years.

Henry Clark came to Wexford county in 1868, his occupation at that time being land looker and timber estimator, and he came in the interest of those who were desirous of getting the choicest selections of pine lands, of which there were many thousands of acres in the county at that time. It was largely through his efforts, together with those of his uncle, Sylvester Clark, that the county seat was located where the village of Sherman now stands, instead of a mile farther north at the Manistee river. It was also largely through his influence that the Maqueston Brothers, Isaac H. and E. G., who were the first merchants to locate in the county, were induced to come into what was then an almost unbroken wilderness. After a few years' residence, during which he married Alice Fox, he went with his bride to live in Big Rapids, and after a short stay there they removed to Grand Rapids. About the year 1880 he moved to Duluth, where he lived until the death of his wife, which occurred in 1885. After this sad event he left Duluth and resumed his old occupation of timber estimator, finally taking up a homestead near Two Harbors, Minnesota, where he has since resided. He has never remarried, his son Neil being his only companion in their

little cabin on the homestead until a year ago, when the latter married Dora, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Gasser, of Sherman, Wexford county, and took her to the backwoods home in Minnesota.

Monzo Chubb was born in Monroe county, New York, in 1823. His people moved to Michigan soon after the state was admitted to the Union. Mr. Chubb enlisted soon after the beginning of the war of the Rebellion in the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Volunteers, serving two years, at the end of which time he was mustered out on account of wounds and sickness, having attained the rank of lieutenant. In 1867, he came to northern Michigan, settling in what is now the township of Cleon, Manistee county. He often tells of how he wintered some pigs he brought with him when he moved into the woods. The snow got so deep that it was impossible to get to Traverse City, the only place where feed could be procured, and as a last resort he drove them to the woods with the rest of his stock to see if they would "browse." To his utter surprise they took right hold of the tender maple twigs and lived on a "browse" diet the balance of the winter. Mr. Chubb also says that there are not many people who can truthfully boast of holding office in two counties, living in two representative and two senatorial districts, and yet never changing his residence from the town he first settled in. Of course this state of affairs came about by reason of the township of Cleon having been attached to this county for a number of years, during which time Mr. Chubb served a term of four years as judge of probate of Wexford county. He is still hale and hearty at the age of eighty and has a real estate office in the village of Copenish, in Manistee county.



JOHN H. WHEELER

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOHN H. WHEELER.

John H. Wheeler was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, April 19, 1840. He was brought up on a farm until about eighteen years of age, when he went to work at the carpenter's trade, soon mastering it so that he could take charge of any ordinary work in that line. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers, known as "The Ellsworth Avengers." He was mustered out in October, 1864, at the expiration of his term of enlistment. He took part in some of the hardest fought battles of the Civil war, among which were Gaine's Mills, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, Mine Run, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, besides numerous engagements of lesser note. He was on detached duty during the winter of 1862-3, superintending the construction of barracks for a convalescent camp about three miles southwest from Alexandria, Virginia.

October 17, 1865, Mr. Wheeler was married to Georgiana I. Fox, whom he had met while home on an invalid furlough in the summer of 1863. He started on his wedding day for Wexford county, where he arrived

October 31, severe storms on the lakes delaying the boat several days during the trip. He took up a homestead on section 30, in what is now Hanover township, and at once commenced work on the construction of a saw-mill. This mill was the first frame structure erected in the county, and as soon as it was started and the necessary lumber could be cut out Mr. Wheeler put up the first frame house that was built in the county.

Mr. Wheeler was the first treasurer of the county and held the office for two years at that time, and was again elected county treasurer in 1898 and re-elected in 1900. After running the saw-mill a few years, he resumed his occupation of builder, and secured the contract for building the court house at Sherman and other large buildings, such as stores, hotel, school-houses and many private dwellings. He was supervisor of Sherman, Concord and Antioch townships for ten years, during two of which he was chairman of the board of supervisors of the county. In the summer of 1878 he purchased a one-half interest in the Wexford County Pioneer, and two years later became the sole owner of that paper, which he retained until January 7, 1891. He was

appointed postmaster of the Sherman post-office in January, 1880, and held the office nearly five years. He received the appointment of census enumerator in 1880 and took the census of five towns in the northwest corner of the county, including the township of Cleon, now in Manistee county, but then a part of Wexford county. He has filled the office of county superintendent of poor, secretary of the Republican county committee, and served two years as great sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men of Michigan.

Mrs. Wheeler died October 8, 1882, leaving two daughters (two sons having died in their infancy), one of whom still lives in the county and the other at Lansing, Michigan. Two years later Mr. Wheeler married Ella, daughter of ex-Sheriff W. W. Bartlett, of Grand Traverse county. For the past four years Mr. Wheeler has been engaged in buying and selling timbered lands, in company with Judge Chittenden, of Cadillac. They also are proprietors of a large addition to the city.

GEORGE A. MITCHELL.

The name of this public-spirited and influential citizen will always be inseparably associated with the history of Cadillac, as he was the founder of the city and for many years so closely identified with its growth and material development as to be called the real father of the place. In October, 1871, the village of Clam Lake was platted under his direction and the lots put upon the market and subsequently when the name was changed to the one it now bears he took a leading part in the transaction and contrib-

uted more perhaps than any other man of his day to the wonderful prosperity which then began to manifest and which has since characterized the city's growth.

The family of which George A. Mitchell was an honorable representative is traceable to an early period in the history of the colonies and the name was quite prominent in various parts of New England long before the American struggle for independence. His paternal grandfather, a Revolutionary hero and an officer in the colonial army, was a man of prominence and great influence and so dreaded was he by the British that emissaries were sent to effect his arrest with orders to take him "dead or alive." Charles Mitchell, the subject's father, was a farmer by occupation and is remembered as a man of sterling character and great industry, but by no means successful in the accumulation of worldly wealth. He married Lydia Brown, who was a lineal descendant of Robert Barclay, one of the old colonial governors of New Jersey and a man whose name is intimately associated with the early history of that commonwealth. To Charles and Lydia Mitchell were born twelve children, several of whom became prominent in various vocations, one of the number, Hon. William Mitchell, having represented an Indiana district in the congress of the United States in the early 'sixties and acquired a national reputation as a statesman. George A., the youngest member of the family, was born January 8, 1824, in Root, Montgomery county, New York, and grew to maturity on his father's farm, remaining at home until 1843, when he went to Spraker's Basin, and began clerking in a store. Seven years later he accepted a similar position in a mercantile establishment at Canajoharie, and af-

ter spending some time in that town engaged in the tanning business at Black Lake, New York, with a partner by the name of Strong. Subsequently, in 1861, he disposed of his interest in this enterprise and removed to northern Indiana, settling at Kendallville, whither his older brother, William, had preceded him, the latter having been the real founder of that now flourishing western city.

At the breaking out of the great Rebellion Mr. Mitchell was appointed, in August, 1861, to the responsible position of paymaster in the army, with headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri. In that exacting office his superior business ability found full scope for its exercise and so thorough and methodical were his duties performed, so accurate were his accounts kept and so noticeable his power of organization that he was soon promoted to the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel. In this connection the writer quotes from a recently published biographical sketch of Mr. Mitchell relative to his record while serving as paymaster: "During the remainder of the Civil war he had entire charge of the pay department at Little Rock, Arkansas, and a part of the time also at Memphis, Tennessee, with additional duties at Vicksburg. Frequently he had charge of from five to twenty subordinate paymasters, and millions of dollars were entrusted to him for disbursement. His accounts were promptly and accurately rendered to the government and settled satisfactorily. After the close of the war his connection with the army continued until June, 1867, when he was mustered out."

Returning to civil life, Mr. Mitchell was identified for some time with railroad construction, having assisted to build the Grand

Rapids & Indiana line, now one of the leading roads of the northwest. In 1871 he purchased the present site of Cadillac in Wexford county, Michigan, and the same year laid out the town of Clam Lake. With great faith in the future growth of the place, he at once threw his energies into its development and later, 1876, moved his family here with the intention of making the town his permanent home. After locating here he engaged quite extensively in lumbering, erecting and operating on a large scale three saw-mills, and in due time he became one of the most successful lumbermen in the state. In addition to his private enterprises Mr. Mitchell, as already stated, became the leading factor in the material growth of Clam Lake, and did more towards its improvement and to insure its future prosperity than any other man of his time. "So commendable was his public spirit that he was justly entitled to a permanent place in the regard of the people and in the annals of the town." Either directly or indirectly, he was connected with every enterprise conducive to the growth of Cadillac, among his contributions in a material way being a number of private and public buildings, the former including the splendid modern dwelling now owned by W. W. Cummer, which is one of the finest specimens of architecture in the northern part of the state.

In early life Mr. Mitchell was a member of the Dutch Reformed church, but after coming to Michigan he united with the Presbyterian congregation at Cadillac and became one of its most zealous workers and liberal supporters. His mind was so broad and catholic that he recognized good in all churches and religious organizations and his generous contributions were by no means

confined to the society with which he worshipped. Among his benefactions were the sites for three church edifices of as many different denominations and the ground upon which the public school was erected, also some thirty acres donated for cemetery purposes. Politically Mr. Mitchell was an ardent Republican and he zealously upheld the principles of his party and contributed greatly to its success both in local and state affairs and upon national issues. He was the first mayor of Cadillac and made a splendid record as an executive, and he also served for a number of terms on the board of education, in which capacity he was untiring in his efforts to make the school system of the town among the best in the state. He studied deeply the leading questions of the day, was profoundly versed in politics and statecraft and always kept in touch with current events and with the trend of modern thought. By reason of valuable services rendered his party, he was given a place on the Republican state committee and was serving in that capacity at the time of his death.

In 1847 Mr. Mitchell married Miss Marietta L. Wilkins, who was born in Greene county, New York, in the year 1827. She was five years old when his parents removed to Schoharie county, New York, and later she changed her abode to the town of Sprakers, where her marriage was solemnized. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell became the parents of four children, namely: Sophie, wife of D. E. McIntyre; Alvin W., of Cadillac; Andrew Lee, who resides in Wausau, Wisconsin; and Will C., whose home is in Cadillac.

Personally Mr. Mitchell was a gentleman of pleasing presence, modest and unassuming in manner, affectionate in disposition, enterprising in his business affairs,

energetic and progressive in all of his undertakings and public spirited in all the term implies. He was a noted example of the successful self-made man and almost an ideal type of intelligent American citizenship. He departed this life at his home in Cadillac on the 8th day of August, 1878, and his death was not only a serious blow to the enterprises he had supported, but was also deeply felt by every citizen of the community which he founded and for the advancement and prosperity of which he did so much. Referring again to the authority from which liberal quotations have already been made, we read the following: "At the time of his demise the press of Cadillac as well as the newspapers of other cities paid to the memory of Mr. Mitchell many deserved tributes. On the day of his funeral the business houses were closed and his remains were borne to their last resting place followed by a large concourse of sorrowing people. Resolutions of respect were adopted by the business men of the town, who alluded to him fittingly, as not only the founder of the city but the one who gave life to its enterprises and industries and assisted in its rapid growth and development: whose labors had ever been unselfishly directed to the public good, the advancement of material prosperity and the moral and social elevation of the people, whose kind heart has invariably responded to the appeals of the needy and afflicted and whose generous hand was ever open to aid every charitable mission and every movement for the welfare of the city which stands today a monument to his zeal and vigilant protection."

One of the local papers in reviewing his life and summing up his character, did so in the following appropriate sentences: "As a

business man Mr. Mitchell was cautious, yet enterprising; forming his plans with great wisdom and carrying them out with energy and persistence. The prosperity of our town and our remarkable exemption from business failure are doubtless due largely to his prudent management of his own affairs and to his strong influence over other business men. He was a good judge of human nature, not easily imposed upon, yet so generous was he that he would often employ and help those whom he could not always entirely trust."

In closing this brief review suffice it to say that Mr. Mitchell was one of the notable men of his day and generation. In every walk of life he was easily the peer of any of his fellows in all that constituted true, noble manhood, and during his residence in Cadillac his name was synonymous with all that was moral, upright and inspiring. He adorned every station he filled and for years to come his name and fame will be cherished by a grateful people, whose hearts and affections constitute his most enduring monument.

FRANK J. COBBS.

The subject of this review is one of the able and representative young business men of the city of Cadillac, where he has passed the greater portion of his life, and here he has to do with affairs of broad scope and importance, being the representative of his father's estate in the well known lumbering concern of Cobbs & Mitchell (incorporated), one of the most important in this section of the state, while he is also president of the Cadillac State Bank, a popular and substantial financial institution of the county. On

other pages of this publication appears a memoir of his father, the late Jonathan W. Cobbs, who was one of the pioneers of Cadillac, where he took up his residence at a time when the town still bore the name of Clam Lake, and as ready index reference can be made to said sketch it is not necessary to repeat the family history at this point.

Frank J. Cobbs was born in Jackson county, Indiana, on the 5th of November, 1872, and came as a child to Cadillac, where he secured his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools, later entering the preparatory department of Notre Dame University, at South Bend, Indiana, where he continued his studies for a time and then became a cadet in the Orchard Lake Military Academy, near Pontiac, Michigan, and still later attended Olivet College, graduating there with the class of 1894. He then returned to the paternal home and for the ensuing year was employed as bookkeeper in the office of the firm of Cobbs & Mitchell, of which his father was the senior member. In November, 1895, he undertook to effect the organization of the Cadillac State Bank, and through his well-directed efforts this object was successfully accomplished, and upon the final organization and election of the executive corps he was made president of the institution, an incumbency which he has ever since retained, while under his management the bank has gained high prestige and popularity in the community and retains a representative support, transacting a general banking business and affording the best of facilities, while the policy brought to bear is progressive and yet duly conservative.

Shortly after assuming his executive duties as the head of this bank Mr. Cobbs found that there was placed upon his shoulders a

still further burden of responsibility, which he assumed with characteristic determination and self-reliance. His father's health became quite seriously impaired at this time and it became necessary for the subject to represent his interests in the firm of Cobbs & Mitchell. His father died in September, 1898, and a short time afterward a reorganization of the firm of Cobbs & Mitchell was effected and the same was incorporated under the original title as a stock company, and the subject has since been actively identified with the management of its affairs, holding the office of vice-president and secretary. He is a young man of broad views and marked public spirit and is ever ready to do all in his power to further the prosperity and progress of his home city and county, while his personality is such that he has esteem and respect of all who know him. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party.

In the city of Charlotte, Eaton county, Michigan, on the 14th of April, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cobbs to Miss Maude Louise Belcher, a daughter of the late Frank S. Belcher, who was president of the First National Bank, of that city.

WILLIAM W. MITCHELL.

To the development of the great lumbering industry made possible by the magnificent timber preserves, the entire northern section of the lower peninsula of Michigan owes its original prestige and its consecutive advancement, and in the carrying forward of this industry has been enlisted the co-operation of many able and progressive

business men, while a large percentage of the number owe their pronounced success to the advantages thus afforded. Mr. Mitchell came into the pineries of Wexford county when a young man, and here he has been actively identified with the lumbering industry for a period of thirty years, within which he has had the enterprise and prescience to so utilize opportunity as to gain a place among the prominent lumbermen of the state, while he has contributed his quota to the substantial upbuilding and material prosperity of the attractive city of Cadillac, to whose interests he has ever been signally loyal, being one of the representative citizens and business men of the county.

William W. Mitchell is a scion of one of the old and honored families of the Wolverine state, having been born in the city of Hillsdale, Michigan, on the 3d of June, 1851, and being the third in order of birth of six children of Charles T. and Harriet (Wing) Mitchell, the former of whom was born in New York, and the latter in Wayne county, Michigan. The paternal grandfather of the subject likewise bore the name of Charles T. Mitchell, and he passed his entire life in the old Empire state, where he died at an advanced age. Charles T., Jr., was reared and educated in New York state, whence as a young man he came to Michigan and became identified, as a contractor, with the construction of the Michigan Southern Railroad, one of the first built in the west. Later he became a buyer and shipper of wheat and also established himself in the hardware business in Hillsdale, where for a quarter of a century he was president of the Second National Bank, being one of the honored and influential



William W. Welch



citizens of Hillsdale county and city, where he died; his widow is still living at an advanced age. Mr. Mitchell was for a number of years an active factor in the Republican party, and his was the distinction of having been a member of the electoral college which gave Abraham Lincoln the presidency for a second term.

William W. Mitchell received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of his native town, and this was supplemented by two years of study in Hillsdale College. In 1873 he came to the primitive village of Clam Lake, the predecessor of the present city of Cadillac, the village being at the time a mere hamlet in the midst of the pine forest, while his uncle, George A. Mitchell, was at the time the principal lumber manufacturer in this locality. William W. forthwith identified himself in a practical way with the industry through which he was eventually to attain so distinctive success. His first employment here was as tallyman for his uncle, and during the summer of 1874 he held the position of foreman in a small lumber yard in Clam Lake, while in the autumn of that year he initiated his independent operations by associating himself with others in a contract to supply logs for a mill on Clam Lake, thus implying the work of getting out the timber and attending to the various details of bringing it to the mill. He was thus engaged for two years, after which he became foreman for his uncle, having charge of both the logs and the finished products of the mill. In 1877 he entered into partnership with the late Jonathan W. Cobbs, under the firm name of Cobbs & Mitchell, and they effected the purchase of two hundred and seventy-six acres of pine land, while in

October of the following year he also bought a half interest in a saw-mill owned by his partner. Afterward they purchased a mill at Round Lake and had sufficient material to operate it for a period of seven years. In 1892 they built and equipped a fine modern mill at Cadillac, the same having a capacity of eighty thousand feet daily. This mill is still in active operation. In these intervening years the well-directed efforts of the firm brought it into prominence as one of the leading concerns of the sort in this section of the state, and through his connection with the same Mr. Mitchell laid the foundation for his present prosperity and independence. Mr. Cobbs' death occurred in the autumn of 1898, and shortly afterward Mr. Mitchell brought about a reorganization of the business under the same title, the enterprise being simultaneously incorporated under the laws of the state. He was made president of the company and has ever since continued in this office, while the business is still carried actively forward in the manufacturing of lumber, the plant of the company being of the highest standard. Mr. Mitchell was also associated with his brother, the late Austin W., under the firm name of Mitchell Brothers, and they conducted extensive operations in the manufacturing of lumber, having owned large tracts of pine land in various sections of northern Michigan. Mr. Mitchell is a careful and discriminating business man, having a capacity for affairs of wide scope and importance, while his success stands in evidence of consecutive application and properly directed energy. He has ever remained loyal to Cadillac, of whose development he has been a witness, while his influence has ever been lent in sup-

port of all worthy projects and undertakings for the general good, and he is known as a thoroughly public-spirited citizen. He was one of those prominently concerned in the building of the beautiful seven-mile drive around Clam lake, the same having been constructed through the enterprise of the citizens of Cadillac, and adding materially to the attractiveness of the city. In politics Mr. Mitchell exercises his franchise in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party. His residence is one of the many beautiful homes of Cadillac, being of modern architectural design and equipment and standing in evidence of his appreciation of the attractions of the city in which he has so long resided.

On the 7th of October, 1876, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Ella Yost, who was born in Waterloo, New York, being a daughter of George Yost, who removed to Hillsdale, Michigan, when Mrs. Mitchell was a child, and in the latter place she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have two children, Charles T. and Marie Elizabeth.

FRED A. DIGGINS.

Fred A. Diggins was born in July, 1862, near Harvard, McHenry county, Illinois, and there spent the years of his childhood and early life, the meanwhile receiving his educational training in the public schools and becoming acquainted with the more practical phases of life under the wholesome discipline of the farm. Mr. Diggins remained in his native state until 1879, at which time he severed home ties and started out to make his own way in the world, going first to

Osceola county, Michigan, and locating for a limited time at the town of Hersey. Leaving that place he entered, in 1880, the Grand Rapids Business College, where he pursued his studies two years, after which he accepted the position of bookkeeper with his brother, Delos F. Diggins, with whom he remained until the latter part of 1886. In the fall of that year he came to Cadillac and entered the employ of the private banking firm of Delos A. Blodgett & Company, continuing with the said firm during the ensuing two years, at the expiration of which time he resigned his position for the purpose of engaging in the lumber business, becoming a member of the firm of F. A. Diggins & Company, which was organized at Sunny Side in 1888. The company did a thriving business for several years, but wound up its affairs in 1897, at which time the subject became associated with Joseph Murphy, under the style of Murphy & Diggins.

As joint manager of the large and far-reaching enterprise with which he is identified, Mr. Diggins displays fine executive ability and, being familiar with every detail of the great lumber industry, he prosecutes his business with the most encouraging financial results. For a number of years Mr. Diggins has been an ardent Republican, having long been interested in district, state and national issues, and he has represented the people of Cadillac as a delegate to many different nominating conventions. In 1892 he was chosen a delegate to the national Republican convention at Minneapolis, which nominated Benjamin Harrison for the presidency and in the spring of the same year was honored by being elected mayor of Cadillac, entering the office before attaining the age of thirty. As the city's chief executive Mr.

Diggins proved satisfactory to the people irrespective of party and so ably and impartially did he discharge his official duties that he was re-elected his own successor the following year. At the expiration of his second term he retired from the office with the good will of the people, but after the lapse of two years he was again put forward, defeating his opponent and entering the office with a greatly increased majority. By successive re-elections he was retained as mayor during the ensuing four years, filling the position six years in all, his record during that time fully justifying the people in the wisdom of their choice. He retired from the mayoralty in 1900, since which date he has devoted his attention exclusively to his large and growing business. Mr. Diggins is one of the most pleasant and congenial of men, the very embodiment of good fellowship, and is in every respect a representative business man and reputable citizen.

Mr. Diggins' domestic life dates from 1890, in which year he was united in marriage with Miss Carrie E. Cummer, whose father, Jacob Cummer, is one of the leading citizens of Cadillac. Mr. and Mrs. Diggins have a pleasant home, and are very fortunate in their social relations, moving in the best society circles of the city. They have been influential in promoting charitable enterprises and being active in good works for the benefit of their kind, their lives have indeed been a blessing to the country.

HON. CLYDE C. CHITTENDEN.

Occupying a prominent position among the leading members of the Cadillac bar, with an honorable record as a jurist, a creditable career as a politician and much more than

local repute as an official and business man, the subject of this sketch is entitled to specific mention as one of the notable men of the city and county. Judge Chittenden has long been an influential factor in the history of Cadillac and his activity in behalf of every enterprise making for the public good, his distinguished services in high official station, as well as his continued success, have won him a name which the people in this part of the state have not been slow to honor.

The history of the Chittenden family, of which the Judge is a worthy representative, is traceable to his grandparents, Hiram and Emaline (Payne) Chittenden, who were born in New York, settling in the county of Cattaraugus. Of their family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, William, the subject's father, was the oldest. He was born September 5, 1835, in Cattaraugus county, New York, grew to maturity on a farm and when a young man decided to devote his life to agriculture, which pursuit he followed in his native state until the year 1888. Meantime, on the 18th of November, 1857, he married Miss Mary J. Wheeler, of Yorkshire, New York, who bore him two sons and one daughter, namely: Hiram M., formerly a lieutenant in the United States army; Clyde C., of this review, and Ida L., all living. In the month of June, 1862, Mr. Chittenden enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York Infantry, with which he served until discharged on account of physical disability, having earned an honorable record as a soldier. Disposing of his interests in New York in 1888, he moved his family to Michigan, settling in Wexford county, where he has since resided, being now practically retired from active life.

Clyde C. Chittenden was born in Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 19th day of August, 1860, and spent his early life under the active and wholesome discipline of the farm. After attending for some years the public schools, he entered an academy not far from his home, where he pursued the higher branches of learning until completing the prescribed course in 1881, when he became a student of Hamilton College, near the city of Utica. Eight months of diligent application in that institution terminated his scholastic training, after which he began the study of law at Little Valley, in the office of Nash & Lincoln, well-known attorneys of that place, continuing under their direction until his removal to Michigan in the fall of 1883.

On coming to this state Mr. Chittenden decided to locate at Cadillac and here he applied himself closely to his legal studies until March of the following year, when he was admitted to the bar. Opening an office and announcing himself a candidate for a share of public patronage, he soon succeeded in building up a lucrative business and it was not long until he forged to the front as one of the rising members of the Wexford county bar. During the spring and summer of 1884, he applied himself closely to the general practice, with encouraging success, but the following fall, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, he entered the race for circuit court commissioner, to which office he was elected by a very decided majority.

This may be termed the beginning of Mr. Chittenden's public career, as he has been prominently before the people from that year to the present time, fully justifying their confidence in his ability and integrity and proving true to every trust reposed in him.

After serving one term as court commissioner, he was elected, in 1886, prosecuting attorney and so able and faithfully did he discharge the duties of this exacting office that he was twice re-elected, serving six years in all, during which period he continually added to his reputation as a sound lawyer and shrewd, resourceful practitioner.

Mr. Chittenden is an influential politician and ever since locating at Cadillac has been a wise counsellor and judicious leader of the Republican party. He has served as delegate to local and state conventions and as member of the county central committee, a position he has held ever since coming to the state, his efforts contributing greatly to the success of the ticket in a number of elections. In the fall of 1894 he was elected senator from the twenty-seventh district and as a legislator in the state councils proved equal to the responsibilities intrusted to him. During his incumbency he was active and efficient in the discharge of his every duty, served on a number of important committees, took a leading part in the general deliberations and earned the reputation of a wise and judicious law-maker, meeting the high expectations of his friends throughout the district by the interest he manifested in behalf of his constituents and the state.

Mr. Chittenden, in the year 1900, was elected judge of the twenty-eighth judicial circuit, in which honorable position he has already acquired a high reputation for soundness in the knowledge of the law and for careful application of its principles in the investigation and determination of cases submitted for his consideration and disposal. Fortified by his convictions of right, his rulings are fair and impartial, his decisions clear, terse, and embodying a careful review



J. Cummer

printed on the pages of history presents to the youth of the rising generation an example worthy of study and emulation. Such a life has been that of the eminent business man and distinguished citizen to a brief review of whose long and varied career this article is devoted.

Jacob Cummer, for many years one of the leading business men of Michigan, is known from one extremity of the state to the other, and his name is also familiar in business circles throughout the entire country, as his operations have by no means been circumscribed by the bounds of the commonwealth in which he has conducted his extensive interests and in which his signal financial successes have been achieved. Mr. Cummer is a native of Canada, in which country his family settled in an early day and with the local history of certain parts of which the name has long been identified. His father, John Henry Cummer, was a farmer and lumberman, who at one time operated several saw-mills, in addition to which he also did a flourishing business in the manufacture of flour. He spent all his life in Canada and died in the city of Toronto in the seventy-fifth year of his age. The maiden name of Mrs. John H. Cummer was Sarah Lockman Smith; she bore her husband ten children and departed this life shortly after his death at Waterdown, being between sixty and seventy years of age at the time of her demise.

Of the large family of children that once gathered around the hearthstone of John H. and Sarah (Smith) Cummer, Jacob, the subject of this review, is the oldest. He was born November 1, 1823, in the city of Toronto, but spent his youthful years on his father's farm where he early learned those lessons

of industry and thrift which had such a decided influence in forming his character and shaping his future course of action. At the age of eighteen he entered his father's business and after two years of hard work and steady application there, went to Lockport, New York, where he received additional instruction in flour making, in due time becoming a very efficient miller. After remaining one year in that city he returned to Canada and took charge of the home mill, which he operated for his father one year, and at the expiration of that time entered into an agreement to run the business for a share of the proceeds. Leasing the mill, he continued its operation about two years, when he purchased the structure and as sole proprietor did a reasonably successful business until selling out at a fair profit several years later.

After disposing of the mill, the subject, in partnership with his brother, Lockman Cummer, engaged in the manufacture of flour at Waterdown, where they took charge of two grist-mills, in connection with which they also operated the same number of saw-mills and a foundry and a machine shop. When Mr. Cummer went to Waterdown he invested all of his earnings, amounting to twenty-seven thousand dollars, in the above enterprises and for a time things went favorably; the business continued to grow in volume and importance until fortune seemed assured, but the great financial panic of 1857 coming on, during which time it was impossible to make collections, the business was so seriously crippled that at the expiration of about seventeen months payments were suspended and the doors closed. This failure swallowed up the entire capital of the firm and entailed a loss from which

the brothers were a long time recovering. Shortly after suspending business Mr. Cummer engaged to conduct a mill for another party at Delaware, Ontario, having been recommended for the position by certain parties who were cognizant of his superior abilities as a miller. After operating the mill about a year for a share of the earnings he gave up the place and came to Michigan, locating in 1860 in Newaygo county, where he purchased what was known as the Brooks property, consisting of a lumber and flouring-mill, to which he subsequently added a plant for the manufacture of staves. Mr. Cummer embarked in the three-fold enterprise with every prospect of success, but the Civil war breaking out soon afterwards and the consequent flooding of the country with a depreciated and largely irredeemable, or "wild cat," currency, brought on a season of depression which continued with little or no abatement for three and a half years, to the great detriment of all business enterprises, many of which suffered severe losses, while others failed, never again to resume operations. During this period Mr. Cummer tried hard to keep his business on a paying basis, but owing to stringency of money matters he finally succumbed to the inevitable and was obliged to suspend and relinquish the property on which he had already made several large payments. With nothing better in view, he soon afterwards rented one of the mills and for a period of two years operated it with fair success, giving it up at the end of that time and then rented for a term of years Rice Bros.' mill in the town of Croton, Michigan. During the three years in which he operated the latter Mr. Cummer met with encouraging success, and it was while at Croton that he began in-

vesting his surplus capital in pine lands, a venture which ultimately proved the making of his fortune. In company with the late Nelson Higbee and Robert J. Mitchell, both shrewd, far-seeing business men, he purchased large tracts in various parts of the country, all of which afterward proved very profitable, and in due time he retired from milling to devote his entire attention to the lumber industry. With an eye to the future, he bought, shortly after leaving Croton, a large amount of fine timber land, which he subsequently sold at profit of one hundred thousand dollars, the meanwhile continuing his investments until, as stated in the preceding paragraph, he became widely known as one of the leading lumber dealers in the state.

Removing from Croton, Mr. Cummer took up his residence at Cedar Springs, Kent county, Michigan, where he remained between one and two years, devoting his attention to buying and selling lumber and assisting his brother, Franklin D. Cummer, who some time before had become involved in various business difficulties. From Cedar Springs he removed to Morley, Michigan, where he formed a partnership in the lumber business with his son, Wellington W., erecting a saw-mill which they operated with a large financial profit until 1876, when the subject changed his abode to Cadillac. Here, in partnership with his son, he continued to deal extensively in timber lands, purchasing large tracts in the counties of Wexford and Missaukee, which, like his previous investments, returned him liberal profits and added greatly to the already independent fortune at that time in his possession. Becoming somewhat advanced in years and not caring to assume any additional responsibilities, Mr. Cummer, as soon as he could reasonably

do so, gradually turned his extensive business interests over to other hands and sought the quiet shades of retirement in Cadillac, where he has since lived in the enjoyment of the fruits of his many years of strenuous toil. He still retains, however, an interest in the business which he formerly conducted with such marked success and in addition thereto keeps in touch with the trend of affairs in the city, manifesting a lively regard for everything pertaining to the good of the community and contributing to the promotion of the welfare of his fellow men.

Mr. Cummer's ability to rise superior to obstacles that would have discouraged the majority of men and to win success from conditions which would have meant defeat to many, shows him the possessor of a resourceful mind, a soundness of judgment, a clearness of perception and rare forethought such as few men are endowed with. His career presents much that is commendable, not the least being his ability to rally from severe financial reverses, to perceive in the midst of discouraging circumstances a way to take advantage of them, and to create opportunities where they did not hitherto exist. In the midst of the thronging cares and demands of a busy life he has never been unmindful of his obligations to the community as a citizen, being always gracious in his associations with his fellow men and enjoying a popularity which is the natural result of his characteristics. He is a man of strong intellectuality and keen discernment, and, calculating well the future outcome of business transactions, is seldom mistaken in the ultimate results of any of his undertakings. As already stated, he has devoted considerable of his time and talent to the improve-

ment of his town and county and his generosity, unswerving integrity, public spirit and pronounced ability have gained him a distinctive position as one of the truest and best citizens of Cadillac.

The married life of Mr. Cummer dates from 1845, on November 6 of which year he was united in the bonds of wedlock with Miss Mary A. Snider, who was born April 7, 1825, in the dominion of Canada. Her parents, Jacob and Rachel (McCreedy) Snider, were natives of New Brunswick, but spent much of their lives in Canada, and died near the city of Toronto. Their family consisted of nine children, Mrs. Cummer being the fifth in order of birth. To Mr. and Mrs. Cummer have been born six children, whose names are as follows: Wellington W., a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume; Emily Eliza died in infancy; Emma Bell also died young; Harvey F. departed this life in his sixth year; Elmer C. died when twenty-seven years old, and Carrie E., who married Fred A. Diggins, a prominent business man of Cadillac. Mr. Cummer and wife have been zealous members of the Congregational church for many years and since coming to Cadillac have been active in all lines of religious and benevolent work and to their efforts and liberal financial support the church in this city is largely indebted for its material prosperity and spiritual growth. Since becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States Mr. Cummer has acted with the Republican party and while not a partisan, much less an aspirant for official honors, he has been active in party councils and an influential worker for the cause he espouses. In political matters as well as in business affairs and in his relations with the world generally he is a

vigorous as well as an independent thinker and has the courage of his convictions upon all subjects he investigates. He is also cosmopolitan in his ideas, a man of the people, and cares little for conventionalism or for the sanctity attaching to person or place by reason of artificial distinction, accident of birth or time-honored tradition. In brief, he is a representative type of the strong, virile American manhood, that by reason of inherent merit, sound sense and correct conduct commands and retains the respect of the people, and he stands today, as he has stood in the past, a forceful and influential factor in business affairs and an honored citizen in the walk of life.

WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS.

In a history of the prominent and influential citizens of Wexford county, William L. Saunders, of Cadillac, is deserving of specific notice as his well-spent life, his fine business acquirements, his loyalty to every trust reposed in him and his ability to manage large and important industrial enterprises, as well as the honorable and straightforward course he has ever pursued, have gained him a high place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. Mr. Saunders is a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and the second in a family of six children, whose parents were William and Mary (Ashton) Saunders. He was born in the city of Carlisle on the 5th day of September, 1858, and when quite young was taken to Bloomburg, where he spent his early years, as soon as old enough assisting his father in a planing-mill and at intervals attending the public

schools of the town. By reason of circumstances over which he had no control his education was somewhat limited, but he made the most of his opportunities and in time became well informed in the common branches of learning. Like the majority of successful men, however, his training was mostly of a practical nature, obtained in the rugged school of experience, such discipline being of far greater value than much of the knowledge imparted by colleges and universities. Mr. Saunders' father was a lumber dealer, and he was careful to instruct his sons in the fundamental principles of business, the subject coming in for his full share of this severe practical training. In 1877 the family moved to Cadillac, Michigan, where the elder Saunders established a planing-mill, William L. afterwards becoming a partner in the enterprise, which for two years went by the firm name of Saunders & Son. At the expiration of that time the subject withdrew and entered the employ of Cummer & Cummer, as foreman of that firm's large business, subsequently being promoted to the superintendency, in which capacity he served about ten years, becoming during that time familiar with every detail of the lumber industry besides developing great skill and efficiency as a sound, practical business man. The firm was originally known as Cummer & Diggins, and it was with the latter partnership that Mr. Saunders became identified in the year 1900 by purchasing an interest in the business. As at present constituted the firm is known as Cummer, Diggins & Company, Mr. Saunders being the practical superintendent of the enterprise, a position which his natural abilities and previous training peculiarly fit him to fill.

Whatever success Mr. Saunders has

achieved, and it is by no means inconsiderable, is due entirely to his own industry, intelligence and well-directed efforts. In his young manhood he started out to make his own way in the world, with little aid from outside sources, and he has steadily worked onward and upward to the responsible position he now holds with one of the largest business firms in northern Michigan. Possessing untiring energy, quick perception and sound judgment, he is well qualified for leadership in important undertakings. He forms his plans readily, is determined in their execution, and his close application to the interests of his firm and excellent business management have brought him the high degree of prosperity which today is his. It is true that he became interested in an enterprise already established, but in managing, practically controlling and in no small measure enlarging the same, he has displayed executive abilities of a high order and demonstrated the fact that success in such an undertaking is not the result of genius or fortuitous circumstances, but the outcome of sound sense, mature judgment and the right kind of experience.

The domestic chapter of the life of Mr. Saunders bears date of 1879, on November 9th of which year he entered the marriage relation with Miss Mary Graham, a native of Ontario and a daughter of the late Archibald Graham, for many years a prominent and influential business man of Big Rapids, this state. To this union three children have been born, Clyde A. and Marion, living, Blanche, the second in order of birth, dying at the early age of five years. Mr. Saunders has served several times in the common council of Cadillac and as a member of that body labored zealously for the city's ad-

vancement, standing for all needed public improvements and bringing about much legislation for the good of the municipality. He has been closely identified with every movement for the general welfare of the community since becoming a resident of the same and no worthy enterprise for the advancement of the city's interests, materially or otherwise, has been inaugurated and carried forward without his hearty co-operation and support. Public spirited in all the term implies, he devotes much of his time and attention to matters outside the province of his business affairs and is ever ready to lend a helping hand when projects for the common weal are under consideration of being pushed to practical conclusion.

Politically Mr. Saunders supports the Republican party, but he is not a politician nor has he any aspiration in the way of office holding, preferring the active life he is now leading as a private citizen to any honors or emoluments within the power of his fellow citizens to bestow. Fraternally he is a Mason of high degree, belonging to the lodge, chapter and council at Cadillac, in all of which he is an active member and influential factor, ever striving to exemplify in his daily life the beautiful teachings and sublime precepts of this ancient and honorable order. Mr. Saunders is a well-rounded, symmetrically developed man of recognized ability and unimpeachable integrity, and he may be taken as a splendid example of broad-minded, progressive American citizenship. His influence has always been on the right side of every moral question, and under all circumstances he has been true to his convictions of right, both theoretically and practically. Genial in manner, kindly in disposition and cheerful in temperament, he has the

warm regard of all with whom he mingles, and his life demonstrates the possibilities that are open to every young man with energy and ambition to rise above mere self so as to be of use to society and to the world.

JOHN M. TERWILLIGER.

Newspapers are powerful agents in the development of every community, and upon their early establishment the rapid growth of an incipient municipality to a large extent depends, while at all stages of advancement they figure as the pulse indication of local thought and action. The thriving city of Cadillac is favored in having so ably edited and conducted a newspaper as is the Cadillac Globe, of which Messrs. John M. Terwilliger and Ralph W. Crawford are editors and publishers. Of this paper, Mr. Terwilliger was the founder, and he has been continuously identified with the same to the present time, being known as one of the alert and progressive young business men of the city, while he holds the unequivocal confidence and regard of the community.

John M. Terwilliger is a native of the state of Michigan, having been born in Clayton, Lenawee county, on the 21st of February, 1870, and being a son of Albert E. and Polly (Forbes) Terwilliger, the former of whom was born in Rochester county, New York, and the latter in Lenawee county, Michigan. Albert E. Terwilliger was attending school at the breaking out of the Civil war, and then enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth New York Infantry, being later transferred to the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery. He served val-

iantly during the conflict and at its close went to Clayton, Michigan, where he resided until 1875, when he located at Sylvania, Lucas county, Ohio. In 1880 he returned to Michigan and in 1883 he came to Wexford county and located in Antioch township, where he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he here continued until the death of his loved and devoted wife, on the 10th of June, 1889, at which time she was fifty-one years of age. In the autumn of that year he returned to Lenawee county, where he has since resided. Of this union were born two children, John M., the immediate subject of this review, and Fred E., who is a farmer in Lenawee county. When the subject was five years of age his parents removed to Sylvania, Lucas county, Ohio, where he prosecuted his studies in the public schools until he had attained the age of ten years, when the family returned to Lenawee county, locating on a farm near Clayton, where they resided until their removal to Wexford county, John M. having in the meanwhile continued his studies in the public schools. At the age of sixteen years he began teaching in the district schools of Wexford county, successfully continuing his pedagogic efforts for a period of four years, after which he completed a business course in the Ferris Institute, at Big Rapids. Mr. Terwilliger's identification with the "art preservative of all arts" dates its inception back to the spring of 1892, when he came to Cadillac and accepted the position of solicitor and reporter on the Michigan State Democrat, retaining this incumbency until December of the following year, when he purchased the Fife Lake Monitor, which he continued to publish until July, 1898, when he disposed of the plant and business, having

in the meanwhile also founded and conducted the Boardman River Current, which was published in connection with his other paper. On the 1st of September, 1898, he founded the Cadillac Globe, and in July of the following year Ralph W. Crawford, an able young newspaper man, became associated with him in the enterprise, purchasing a half interest, and since that time the business has been conducted under the firm name of Terwilliger & Crawford. The Globe is published on Thursday of each week, is a seven-column quarto, and is not only a worthy exponent of local interests but is a credit to the town and also to its publishers, the letter-press being excellent and the makeup always tasteful and effective, while its character and its circulation are such as to secure to it a representative advertising support, the business men of the city appreciating its value in this line. The plant of the firm is well equipped, and the facilities of the job department are maintained at the highest standard, so that attractive work is issued, and that with expedition and proper care to details. The political policy of the Globe is independent. Mr. Terwilliger is personally a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and takes an active interest in its cause. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in Cadillac Lodge No. 46, while in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he affiliates with Arbutus Lodge No. 359, at Fife Lake.

On the 6th of December, 1895, Mr. Terwilliger was united in marriage to Miss Dollie Dutton, of Cadillac, who was born in the city of Rochester, New York, being a daughter of Charles W. and Jennie Dutton, concerning whom specific mention is made on other pages of this volume.

In this connection it may be consistently noted that while residing in Antioch township, this county, Albert E. Terwilliger, the father of the subject, was active and influential in local affairs of a public nature, having held various township offices and having been prominently concerned in the organization of several school districts, while he held the confidence and good will of all who knew him, his removal from the community being much regretted. He is a Republican in his political proclivities, and is a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was also his wife, who was a woman of gentle and gracious character.

DONALD E. MCINTYRE.

In point of continuous residence the subject of this sketch is one of the oldest members of the Cadillac bar and that he has achieved marked success in his profession is attested by the fact of his having been identified with many of the most important cases in the circuit since his removal to Wexford county, over thirty years ago.

As the name indicates, the McIntyre family is of Scotch origin, the subject's grandfather, Donald McIntyre, Sr., having been born and reared in Scotland, in various parts of which country the name is still familiar. Many years ago this ancestor came to the United States and settled in New York, where he married and raised a family, among his children being a son by the name of Donald, who became one of the leading lawyers and jurists of Fulton county. Donald McIntyre, Jr., practiced law for a number of years in the city of Johnstown, also

served as judge of his county, and achieved honorable distinction in his profession both as a jurist and practitioner. Some time in the early 'thirties he came to Michigan as representative of the Metropolitan Bank of New York for the purpose of investigating the currency of this state, and later located in Washtenaw county, where he engaged in the banking business. He organized the Mechanics Bank at Ann Arbor and became one of its largest stockholders and for over fifty years conducted the institution, during which time he acquired worthy prestige as an able financier, not only locally but in business circles throughout the state. He was a careful and judicious business man of progressive ideas, exerted potent influence in the general growth and development of Washtenaw county, and after the organization of the Republican party was elected upon that ticket to the general assembly, in which body he distinguished himself as a capable and popular legislator. In early life he was an old-line Whig, but when that historic party had accomplished its mission and ceased to exist he took an active and earnest part in the organization of its successor and ever afterwards remained a staunch and uncompromising Republican, becoming a party leader in the county of Washtenaw. For two terms he was a member of the board of regents of the Michigan University, and for a number of years served as treasurer of the board, in both of which capacities he was instrumental in promoting the usefulness of the university and giving it the commanding prestige it today enjoys among the leading educational institutions of the United States. Donald McIntyre, Jr., was one of the notable men of his day and generation in the county of Washtenaw, and as

already stated, his labor and influence were not circumscribed within local bounds, but bore in no small degree upon the history of the state at large. He lived a long and useful life, did his work faithfully and well and died at Ann Arbor in 1892, at the ripe old age of eighty-six years.

The maiden name of Mrs. Donald McIntyre was Jane Eaker. She was a native of New York and died in the prime of life, leaving four children, namely: Anna, Mattie A., Jennie M. and Donald E.

Donald E. McIntyre, to a brief epitome of whose life and achievements the residue of this article is devoted, was born in Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the 14th day of June, 1852. His early life was spent in Ann Arbor, where he attended the public schools until completing the prescribed course, after which he entered the State University with the object in view of preparing himself for the legal profession. In due time he was graduated from the literary department of that institution, the thorough mental discipline thus received serving as a substantial basis for the severe professional training to which he was afterwards subjected while fitting himself for his life work as a lawyer.

Mr. McIntyre prosecuted his legal studies under especially favorable auspices, among his preceptors being Judge H. J. Beaks, who was long recognized as the leading member of the Michigan bar and whose name and fame achieved almost national repute. In the university he also enjoyed the instruction of some of the ablest legal minds of the day and after his graduation, in 1871, he was well fortified to grapple with the difficulties which mark the beginning of nearly every young lawyer's career.

Receiving his degree, Mr. McIntyre opened an office in Big Rapids, where he practiced one year with varied success, and at the expiration of that time selected what he supposed to be and what has since proved to be a more favorable field in the village of Clam Lake, at that time a small and to all appearances unimportant lumber town, but to the ambitious attorney an embryo city of certain growth and great possibilities. In fact the place in the early 'seventies could hardly be dignified by the term village, being merely a lumber camp with a few indifferent buildings on the principal street, but already, predictions were rife as to its future development and it was not long until the prophecies began to be fulfilled. With the growth and continual prosperity of the town came business of a legal character, in consequence of which the lawyer's services were much sought after and Mr. McIntyre in due time had no lack of well-paying clients. From that time to the present his professional career presents a series of successes, as he has kept in close touch with legal matters in this part of the state, his name appearing in connection with many of the most important cases at the Cadillac bar since this town became the seat of justice for the county of Wexford. By close application to business and commendable studiousness he gradually surmounted the obstacles in the path of professional men in new countries and won for himself an honorable reputation as a safe, reliable counsellor and successful practitioner, his principal object being to excel in his chosen calling and prove worthy of the confidence his clients reposed in his ability and judgment. His position as one of the ablest and best known lawyers of the Cadillac bar has been honorably earned, in addition to

which his reputation has extended to other parts of the state, he being frequently retained as counsel in important litigations in the courts of neighboring cities and counties. Mr. McIntyre has manifested a lively interest in the material prosperity of Cadillac, all enterprises with this object in view meeting with his hearty approval, active co-operation and, if necessary, his financial encouragement. Since 1871 his career has been so closely interwoven with the development of the town that the history of the one is pretty much the history of both and he stands today, as he has stood in the past, one of the strong, resourceful men in a community which has steadily forged to the front as an important commercial and industrial center, and which through such agencies as his has also become noted for the high standard of its social and moral life.

Politically Mr. McIntyre wields an influence for the Republican party, but he can hardly be called a politician in the sense the term is usually understood, having no aspirations for office and no desire whatever for public distinction. Like all intelligent citizens, however, he is well informed relative to the leading questions of the day and is by no means averse to expressing his opinions, consequently the people experience no difficulty in ascertaining his attitude towards measures and issues upon which men and parties differ. At the present time he attends strictly to his duties as a lawyer and in addition thereto does a large and lucrative insurance business, representing a number of the largest companies in the United States. In all public and private charities his name and individual efforts have been ever prominent, possessing as he does large sympathies and an abounding faith in humanity which

leads him to do many good deeds for his fellow men. In all the attributes of honorable manhood—honesty, uprightness of character and unimpeachable integrity—he stands a commendable example of intelligent American citizenship and as such his influence makes for the general welfare of the community in which the greater part of his life work has been spent.

The domestic life of Mr. McIntyre dates from 1885, in which year he was united in the bond of wedlock with Miss Sophia Mitchell, of New York, the accomplished daughter of the late George A. Mitchell, who for a number of years was one of the leading business men and representative citizens of Wexford county.

THE CADILLAC STATE BANK.

Scarcely any form of industrial enterprise is more generally or more unostentatiously useful in a community than a bank or banking institution. It is at once a conservator and a promoter—a storage battery and a motive power—the depository and safe-guard of the bread-winner, the homemaker, the business man and the manufacturer—the vital breath of trade, the inspiration of commerce, the strong sinew of productive enterprise. The history of the strong and conservative banking institution whose title appears at the head of these paragraphs dates from the 1st day of December, 1883, on which date D. A. Blodgett, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and D. F. Diggins, of Cadillac, formed a private banking house under the name of D. A. Blodgett & Company, Mr. Diggins assuming the active management of the concern. Both partners were

men of wide influence and unquestioned financial standing and the banking house of D. A. Blodgett & Company soon commanded a large and profitable business. The business was conducted under the control of the gentlemen named until in June, 1892, when Mr. Diggins withdrew from the active management of the business to enter the lumber firm of Blodgett, Cummer & Diggins, and upon his retirement Henry Knowlton was selected for the position of cashier. On the 1st day of November, 1895, the private organization was succeeded by the Cadillac State Bank, which was organized under the laws of the state of Michigan, with a paid-in capital of fifty thousand dollars. Upon organization the following officers were chosen and have continued since to serve in their respective capacities: President, F. J. Cobbs; vice-president, S. W. Kramer; cashier, Henry Knowlton. The bank has conducted a regular banking and savings business, having by their efforts to accommodate their patrons in the several commercial departments acquired a splendid reputation as a reliable and trustworthy financial agent. The following comparative statement of the condition of the bank shows a very satisfactory and substantial growth, the figures given being from the regular statements issued by the bank and taken at about equidistant periods since the bank's organization: Surplus, December 13, 1895, none; September 20, 1898, \$12,500.00; September 30, 1901, \$25,000.00; September 15, 1902, \$25,000.00. Undivided profits, December 13, 1895, \$1,026.47; September 20, 1898, \$2,252.03; September 30, 1901, \$16,283.36; September 15, 1902, \$24,371.16. Deposits, December 13, 1895, \$228,842.05; September 20, 1898, \$103,347.32; September 30, 1901,

\$439,858.85; September 15, 1902, \$658,440.89. The personnel of the present board of directors is as follows: F. J. Cobbs, S. W. Kramer, W. W. Mitchell, D. F. Diggins, Fred L. Reed and Joseph Murphy. It would be difficult to pick out in the city of Cadillac another body of men equal in number better qualified to direct the affairs of a financial institution than the gentlemen just mentioned. All are successful and prominent business men, careful and conservative in their methods and their names would add strength to any commercial institution with which they might become connected. The banking company owns the building in which the bank is situated, it having been erected in 1901. It is a handsome and commodious structure, complete in all of its appointments and reflects credit upon the bank itself. The interior is finished with mosaic floors and mahogany woodwork throughout, the office fixtures also being of selected mahogany. The bank is equipped with a heavy steel burglar-proof vault and two well-arranged fire-proof vaults, in which to store the securities, money, books and supplies and such papers as may be confided to their trust.

The unqualified success of the Cadillac State Bank has been in the main largely due to the careful and judicious management of its officers. Each of them is thoroughly versed in his business and each of their financial careers has been such as to gain the confidence of business men throughout the community.

WELLINGTON W. CUMMER.

Wellington W. Cummer, one of the men whose activities have had to do with the advancement of Cadillac as a municipality

and who has contributed generously to those things which were for the betterment of his home place, was born on a farm near Toronto, Canada, on the 21st day of October, 1846,—fifty-seven years ago,—his parents being Jacob and Mary Ann Cummer. His early boyhood days until 1860, when the family removed from the farm to Newaygo village in Newaygo county, Michigan, were passed in the district schools near his father's home and in Newaygo he continued his studies in the village high school. This course was followed by further instruction in a grammar school in Waterdown, near Hamilton, Ontario, supplemented by a commercial course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Toronto, his graduation therefrom taking place in 1864, at the age of eighteen years. Jacob Cummer was a flouring miller, as well as a farmer, in Canada, and he continued in milling for several years after coming to Michigan, in conjunction with timbering and lumbering. In these activities he was assisted by his son, Wellington W. Cummer, whose business career began in Newaygo, the latter's aggressive qualities as a conservative man of commerce combining successfully with his father's years of experience. Saw and stave mills were operated by Jacob, assisted by Wellington W. Cummer, in Newaygo until 1863, when they removed to Croton. In this village they operated a flouring-mill and were dealers in camp supplies for five years. Cedar Springs, in Kent county, followed Croton, and for two years the father and the son engaged in the buying and selling of lumber. It was in Morley, in Mecosta county, where the Cummers began their careers as lumbermen. Wellington W. Cummer and his uncle, J. Walter Cummer, built a mill

in Morley and manufactured lumber for Jacob Cummer & Son, a co-partnership composed of Jacob and Wellington W. Cummer, the latter firm owning the land, the stumpage and the lumber. These timbering and lumbering operations were, of course, in those days, exclusively in pine.

Cadillac became the home of the Cummers—Jacob and Wellington W.—in 1876, and it was in this city that they entered upon that career which has carried the name of Cummer, synonymous with honesty and integrity, into nearly every civilized country in the world. In 1876 Wellington W. Cummer manufactured pine lumber for Jacob Cummer & Son. This partnership and agreement ended in 1892, when the firm's timber holdings were exhausted and Jacob Cummer retired from active participation in timbering and lumbering. During several of these years, too, Wellington W. Cummer was a member of the firm of Blodgett, Cummer & Diggins, Cummer & Diggins manufacturing pine for Blodgett, Cummer & Diggins. Mr. Cummer also organized the Cummer Lumber Company in 1882, the members thereof being Wellington W. Cummer and Harvey J. Hollister, and James M. Barnett, of Grand Rapids, with office headquarters in Cadillac, and this firm, too, engaged in the manufacture of pine until 1893, when the corporation was dissolved. Cummer & Diggins (Wellington W. Cummer and Delos F. Diggins) were succeeded by Cummer, Diggins & Company, the new partner being William L. Saunders, and this firm is now operating in Cadillac in pine and hardwood, and is also manufacturing chemicals in one of the most complete chemical plants in the United States. Wellington W. Cummer organized, in 1892, the year when he began his

larger operations in timber and lumber outside of his home city, The Cummer Company and succeeded Lakies & Collins in Norfolk, Virginia, in the manufacture of short leaf pine. Wellington W. and Jacob Cummer, Edward C. Fosburgh, who was for several years identified with the Cummer interests in Cadillac, James M. Barnett, Harvey J. Hollister and Mac George Bundy were the incorporators of The Cummer Company in Norfolk. This incorporation remained in existence for nine years—until 1902—and became one of the largest operators in short leaf pine in the southern country. It was succeeded in 1902 by the Fosburgh Lumber Company, of which Mr. Fosburgh is the president and the general manager. In 1896, seven years ago, Mr. Cummer, who in the meantime had become financially interested in Florida timber, built two band (single cutting) saw-mills in the city of Jacksonville, the metropolis of the Flower state, and entered upon the manufacture of lumber under the firm name of the Cummer Lumber Company, the partners now being Jacob Cummer, Wellington W. Cummer, Arthur G. Cummer and Waldo E. Cummer. Fire destroyed the Jacksonville plant in 1897, a saw-mill, a planing-mill, four large dry kilns, lumber sheds, tramways, and six million feet of timber, ready for the market, being wiped out of existence by the flames. It is estimated that the value of the property destroyed was one hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars, and on this property the insurance was one hundred and ten thousand dollars, a net loss of fifty-two thousand dollars. Rebuilding operations immediately followed the fire in 1897, E. P. Allis, of Milwaukee, who is now a member of the Allis-Chalmers Company, supplying all the

machinery. Two (double-cutting) band mills are included in the rebuilt plant in Jacksonville, which now has a productive capacity of forty-two per cent. in excess of the plant destroyed by the fire, and it is probably one of the largest lumbering plants in the country south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Mr. Cummer's activities in the south have not been confined to the mammoth Jacksonville plant, but have permeated other lines of industrial affairs. He built the Jacksonville & Southwestern Railway—out of Jacksonville—in 1899 for the carrying of logs and timber for the Cummer Lumber Company. This railway is eighty-eight miles in length. It was at first operated solely for the Cummer Lumber Company, but its value to the section of Florida through which its trains passed necessitated an equipment for a passenger business, and it is now operated for both freight and passengers. C. W. Chase and associates, of Gainesville, Florida, became the owner of the Jacksonville & Southwestern Railway in 1903, only a few weeks ago.

Mr. Cummer is a member of The Cummer Company, organized in 1903 in Jacksonville, Florida, the charter of the Norfolk Company being dissolved, and W. W. Cummer & Sons, organized in 1903, in Jacksonville, Florida. Jacob Cummer and W. W. Cummer and the latter's two sons, Arthur G. and Waldo E. Cummer, are the members of The Cummer Company, and W. W. Cummer and his two sons are the partners in W. W. Cummer & Sons. Both of these firms are heavily interested in southern timbers. The Cummer Company owning two hundred and twenty-five million feet of cypress and one

hundred million feet of pine, and W. W. Cummer & Sons owning one hundred and seventy-five million feet of cypress and several large tracts of pine, all in Florida. Mr. Cummer has, at various times, been financially interested, too, in co-partnership with other capitalists in southern timbers in states other than Florida, but his operations are now almost entirely confined to the country tributary to the Jacksonville plant.

Mr. Cummer's interests in Cadillac include his membership in the firm of Cummer, Diggins & Company, operating in hardwood and in chemicals, and his ownership of the Cummer Electric Light Company and the Cadillac Water Company plants, these two latter representing an investment approximating two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Cummer built the electric light plant in 1888 and succeeded H. N. Green in 1881 in the ownership of the water plant. Both of these plants are under the superintendency and management of George D. Westover, and both are modern and complete in equipment. Cummer, Diggins & Company own and operate a saw-mill, a planing-mill and a chemical plant, and are large producers of hardwood lumber and flooring and chemicals.

Mr. Cummer was married, on the 11th day of October, 1872, to Miss Ada M. Gerrish, the daughter of Nathaniel and Caroline Gerrish. Mr. and Mrs. Cummer are the parents of one daughter, Mabel C. Cummer, and two sons, Arthur G. and Waldo E. Cummer. Both of the sons are interested with their father in his various business enterprises, and both are capable, successful and progressive young business men.

Although Mr. Cummer's life from boyhood has been a busy one and his operations have been large and have permeated

nearly all sections of his adopted country, he has been liberal and generous in his contributions of time and money to public affairs and charitable and benevolent purposes, never forgetting that the highest type of citizenship is that which is mindful of home, friend, neighbor and country. Mr. Cummer's public service as an official includes a term as mayor of Cadillac, several years as an alderman, eight years as a school inspector, as a presidential elector in 1888 from the ninth congressional district, his vote being cast for Benjamin Harrison, and six years—from 1895 to 1901—as a member of the board of trustees for the Northern Michigan Asylum for the Insane, the latter appointment coming from Governor John T. Rich. In these positions Mr. Cummer served acceptably, honorably and satisfactorily, his business experiences and his interest in public affairs making him a valuable servant of the people. In political sympathies Mr. Cummer is a Republican, and the political party to which he owes allegiance has found him a loyal, earnest and persistent worker in the ranks, helpful in counsel and generous and willing in effort. Jacksonville became the legal residence of Mr. Cummer and his family in 1902, the plants in that city, the Jacksonville & Southwestern Railway and Mr. Cummer's timber interests not only requiring, but demanding, his personal attention and direction. In Jacksonville, Mr. Cummer identified himself with public affairs and interested himself in benevolences and charities and all those things which contribute to the weal and welfare of a community. Mr. Cummer is the vice-president of the Jacksonville Board of Trade, an organization of three hundred leading business men, the strongest organization of its kind in all

the south, and the organization is now erecting a building for itself which is to cost fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Cummer was also selected, in 1903, for a membership on the board of trustees of the Jacksonville schools, a position of importance and influence in that its work prepares the boys and girls of today—the men and women of tomorrow—for citizenship in the greatest republic under the shining sun. He is also a trustee of the Carnegie Library Association now erecting a fifty-thousand dollar building.

This, in brief, is the story of the life of a successful Cadillac business man, who, through all the changing years of turmoil and strife, the years of struggle in small things and the years of triumph in large things, has carried the family name in honor, has retained his self-respect, has forgotten not the duties devolving upon him as a citizen, as a husband and as a father. Such a life as this is an inspiration to the young men upon whose shoulders will fall the burdens of tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Cummer have always interested themselves in worthy benevolences, and in Cadillac have established and maintained an institution which will preserve the names in kindly remembrance long after the imposing monument and the costly mausoleum have crumbled into dust and passed from the minds of men. Appreciating the importance of education and the further fact that its advantages are necessarily sometimes withheld from many children, Mrs. Cummer, several years ago, decided to establish a kindergarten in her home city. Mrs. Cummer was assisted by Mr. Cummer in her plans for the children of Cadillac, and in 1895 the school was opened, with a corps of expert teachers in charge. Mr. and Mrs.

Cummer afterwards built an addition to the First Congregational church for the kindergarten, and supplied it with a complete equipment for the training—manual and mental—of the little boys and girls and their preparation for the higher studies in the public schools. Three teachers and one voluntary assistant are now employed in this kindergarten, and on the membership roll are the names of nearly one and a half hundred of children. Instruction in this school is without money and without price and its usefulness in the city is recognized and appreciated by all classes and within its walls the children of the poor and the rich sit side by side, forgetting the inequalities of social conditions, and receive the training which is to assist them in after years in the inevitable struggle for place and power in the American republic. It is a worthy benefaction, is the free kindergarten established and maintained by Mr. and Mrs. Cummer, and as a monument to their helpful lives will be more enduring than a shaft of marble or pyramid of stone.

Some idea of Mr. Cummer's present operations may be gained through the statement that three hundred and seventy-five men are on the Cummer, Diggins & Company payroll in Cadillac and that four hundred and twenty-five men are on the Cummer Lumber Company's payroll in Jacksonville, Florida. In his relations with his employees Mr. Cummer is kindly, courteous, and interested in their welfare. Their personal plans and ambitions have always appealed to him and he has always been willingly helpful to them in whatever they have entered upon as a means of advancing themselves or in preparing themselves for better things in life.

HENRY KNOWLTON.

To present in detail the leading facts of the life of one of Cadillac's enterprising men of affairs and throw light upon some of his more prominent characteristics, is the task in hand in submitting a brief biography of the well-known gentleman whose name appears above. Though still in the prime of life, Henry Knowlton has won an honorable place in the business world, besides impressing his strong personality upon the community where for a number of years he has been a forceful factor in financial circles. Mr. Knowlton is a worthy representative of one of the oldest and most highly respected pioneer families of Ottawa county, his father, William Knowlton, having settled in that part of the state when it was a wilderness, in due time clearing and developing a fine farm and becoming one of the leading agriculturists and representatives of what is now the township of Chester. On the old homestead in Chester township the subject of this review first saw the light of day, his birth dating from September 17, 1861. Reared in close touch with nature in the country, he early became familiar with the varied duties of farm life, and grew up with a proper appreciation of the dignity of honest toil, knowing little by practical experience of the meaning of idleness. In the public schools of Ottawa and Kent counties he obtained a fair educational training, and on attaining his majority he came to Cadillac, entering, in October, 1882, the employ of H. D. Wallin, Jr., as clerk in the office of the Michigan Iron Works. In his clerical capacity Mr. Knowlton soon developed fine abilities and became one of the useful and trusted men connected with the above enterprise, contin-

ning with the company until 1887, in February of which year he resigned his position for the purpose of accepting a more lucrative post, with the private banking firm of D. A. Blodgett Company. Mr. Knowlton entered the latter concern in a minor capacity, but, by reason of efficiency and conscientious fidelity to duty, gradually rose to more responsible stations, each succeeding year adding to his reputation as an accomplished accountant and able financier. Since 1887 he has been constantly before the public in positions requiring the highest order of business talent, holding at this time the office of cashier in the Cadillac State Bank, in which capacity he has gained worthy prestige in financial circles, being a man of mature judgment, unimpeachable integrity, a hard worker, careful in his methods and conservative as well as eminently successful in all his dealings.

As may be readily inferred from the above, Mr. Knowlton occupies no second place in the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen, having won the responsible position he now commands by loyalty to every trust reposed in him as well as by the ability and energy displayed in his peculiar field of endeavor. He is a man of wise foresight, whose enterprising spirit no difficulties can discourage, and, with a tenacity of purpose as rare as it is admirable, he seems to possess the faculty of moulding circumstances to suit his purposes, rather than being affected by them. His sagacity in matters coming within his sphere is most pronounced, being rarely mistaken in his judgment of men and things, and he foresees with remarkable clearness future possibilities relative to his business interests and determines with a high

degree of accuracy their probable bearing. He has made a close and careful study of financial questions, is familiar with every detail of banking and much of the success of the popular institution with which he is officially connected is due to his able and judicious business methods. In all his transactions he has ever manifested a disposition to do as he would be done by and by reason of his continued success, unblemished character and just and liberal life he has nobly earned the universal esteem in which he is held by his fellow men. It is not as a business man only that Mr. Knowlton has come prominently to the notice of the people, as he has long been a potential factor in the domain of politics. Since attaining his majority he has been an uncompromising supporter of the Republican party and as such his influence has had great weight in local affairs, having for five years represented the third ward in the common council of Cadillac, besides serving one year as mayor of the city. As a member of the council he was instrumental in introducing and bringing about much important municipal legislation, and it was during his incumbency as chief executive that the present beautiful city hall was planned and erected, in addition to which many other improvements were provided, including the system of free mail delivery.

While serving in public capacities Mr. Knowlton was untiring in his efforts to promote the city's material welfare and was active in all matters of municipal reform, looking carefully after the people's interests, using his influence to discourage lavish or injudicious expenditures and by every means at his command guarding the public funds

and conserving all available resources. To him as much as to any one individual is Cadillac indebted for the prosperity which has marked the last decade of its history, as he has labored earnestly to beautify the city and make it a desirable place of residence, besides advertising its advantages to the world as a favorable locality for the investment of capital.

Mr. Knowlton believes in progress and improvement in all the terms imply, when properly conducted, and he has long been an ardent advocate of all measures looking to the commercial and industrial advancement of both city and county, much of the credit for the present excellent highway system being directly attributable to his efforts and influence. Believing the employment of labor to be among the most judicious and effective means by which a community may become progressive and prosperous, he has been untiring in his efforts to locate industries and other enterprises at Cadillac, using his best endeavors to attract capital and induce investments, with the result that every enterprising citizen has well-grounded confidence in the future prosperity of this section of the state. He was a leading spirit in the Commercial Club of Cadillac, which, in February, 1903, was succeeded by the Cadillac Board of Trade, holding the office of secretary at the present time, and in addition to his interest in city affairs, he is equally active in advancing the agricultural and general prosperity of Wexford county, throughout which his name has become widely and favorably known.

Without invidious distinction, it can be truthfully said that Mr. Knowlton is pre-eminently one of Cadillac's most enterpris-

ing and successful men. In every walk of life his chief aim has been to do his duty and his friends feel proud of him as a broad-minded, intelligent citizen and useful member of society. While giving personal attention to his private interests and discharging conscientiously all the duties of citizenship, he finds time to devote to the higher claims growing out of man's relations as a social being, hence he is ever ready to assist the poor and unfortunate, not a little of his means being dispensed through the channels of charity and benevolence.

On the 20th of January, 1886, Mr. Knowlton was united in marriage with Miss Allie Bishop, of Ottawa county, a union blessed with one child, a daughter by the name of Josephine. The happy home circle was sadly broken, however, by the death of Mrs. Knowlton, which occurred on the 28th of May, 1903.

From the foregoing brief outline of a busy career, it is not difficult to arrive at a just estimate of Mr. Knowlton's character or to fix his proper standing in the community. Beginning the struggle of life in moderate circumstances, he has not only removed from his pathway the obstacles calculated to impede his progress and gained an honorable position in the business world, but has also lived to become a power for good in the community where he dwells. Interested in all that tends to benefit his fellows, materially, educationally and morally, his influence has always been exerted in the right direction and from what he has accomplished along the lines to which his talents have been devoted it is easy to see that the world has been blessed and made better by his presence.

ELISHA M. BOYNTON.

A very large per cent. of those who have attained prominence in this country were born and reared upon the farm. From the woods, the fields and meadows they entered upon careers of usefulness which in very many instances culminated in placing some of them in the most exalted positions in the nation. Life in the woods, in the clearing and in the fields brings the youth in much closer touch with nature than does any other calling and, when imbued with ambition to rise above his surroundings, the lessons of industry he has learned, the knowledge of nature he acquired and the self-confidence which farm life gives are splendid aids in gratifying his ambition. But a very large majority of the youths who are born and reared upon the farm choose to remain there, and although they may be charged with lack of ambition, and accused of "hiding their light under a bushel," who shall say that their lives have not been as happy, as worthy or as useful to the world as their more ambitious neighbors who have climbed well up the ladder of fame and whose names have emblazoned the pages of history. The subject of this article, Elisha M. Boynton, of Greenwood township, is one of those who preferred to continue his life on the farm rather than engage in other pursuits, even though more profit might be realized thereby. He was born near Plattsburg, New York, October 29, 1843. His parents were Elijah and Polly (Hazen) Boynton, he a native of New York and she of Vermont. They settled near Plattsburg, New York, on a farm, where they continued to reside until their death. He died in 1846, at the age of sixty-seven years, while she died

a number of years later, being seventy years old at the time of her death. They were the parents of four children, one son and three daughters. The son is Elisha M., the subject of this review, who was the third child of the family. Until reaching the age of thirteen he resided on the old home farm near Plattsburg, and then moved to Clinton county, New York, where he remained until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion.

In October, 1861, Mr. Boynton enlisted in the United States service as a private soldier, a member of Company M, Ninth New York Cavalry. He served with his regiment eighteen months, taking part in many important engagements, when he was discharged and returned to Clinton county. After devoting a few months to rest and recreation, he again enlisted, this time in Company H, Second New York Veteran Cavalry, and served with that regiment until long after the close of the Civil war. November 8, 1865, he was mustered out of the service and again returned to Clinton county, where he took up his old vocation, that of a farmer, and continued to prosper.

In the spring of 1879, having been impressed with the possibilities of a life in central Michigan, he moved to Montcalm county and readily secured employment in the woods, logging and lumbering. He followed this vocation in Montcalm county until the autumn of 1884, when he came to Wexford county and settled on a tract of forty acres of wild land, a part of section 35, Greenwood township. It is the same piece of land on which he now resides, but a vast change has taken place in the appearance which it presented then. About thirty of its acres have been thoroughly cleared of wood and stumps and for many

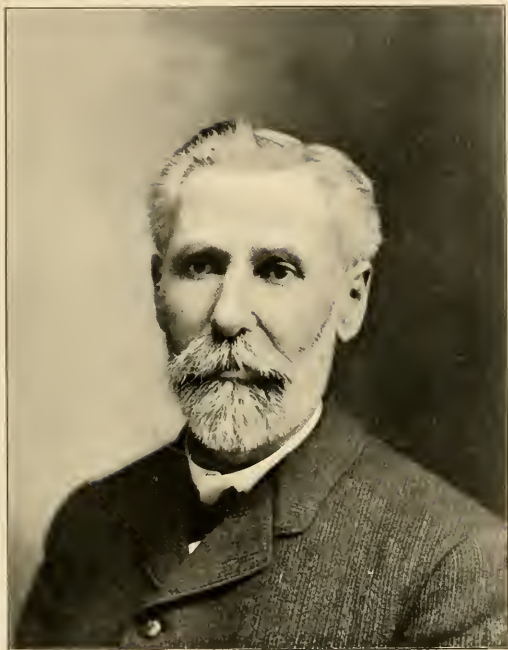
years the farm has been splendidly cultivated. The land is fertile and productive and each year the subject has been gratified by garnering in satisfactory crops. His farm buildings are all that could be desired, large, substantial and conveniently arranged. It is a most comfortable home and the returns from the little farm, in stock and crops, furnish them each year a snug income.

December 9, 1867. Elisha M. Boynton was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Dundas, a native of New York, born in Clinton county, May 4, 1845. She is the daughter of James and Jane (Doran) Dundas, residents of Clinton county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Boynton are the parents of ten children, four of whom died early in life. Those living are, Eugenie, John, Herbert, Mabel, Harvey and Ada. The children are all intelligent, possessed of a fair education and have been schooled in habits of industry which cannot fail to make them capable and useful. During his residence of nineteen years in Greenwood township Mr. Boynton has been actively interested in all public affairs, particularly those relating to that section of the county wherein he resides. He served as highway commissioner a number of times and was school inspector several years. At the present time he occupies the position of justice of the peace and township treasurer. While his life has been an exceedingly active one, largely devoted to patient toil, it has been by no means devoid of happiness. Many a man whose possessions are many fold greater than his has known but a very small part of the contentment and pleasure that has come to Elisha M. Boynton during the various stages of his career. He is a good man, who has lived a worthy life, and goodness, equal with virtue, is its own reward.

EUGENE F. SAWYER.

The law is generally conceded to be the most exacting of the learned professions and to achieve distinction therein requires not only natural abilities of a high order, but long years of patient study and painstaking research, supplemented by a knowledge of human nature such as the ordinary mind does not possess. Whatever else may be said of this calling, it has always been the great arbiter of human rights and it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more active and influential in public affairs as directors of thought and moulders of opinion than any other class of men. This is but the natural result of causes that are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one for the practice of law also fit him in many respects for duties which lie outside the strict path of the profession and which touch and affect the general interests of society and the state. Hence the majority of lawyers are broad-minded, many-sided men, capable of grasping questions, appreciating situations and controlling conditions upon which the well being of the body politic very largely depends.

Holding marked prestige among the leading lawyers of Wexford county is Eugene F. Sawyer, at this time the oldest practicing attorney in the city of Cadillac and one of the most successful members of a bar long noted for the high order of its legal talent. Mr. Sawyer was born May 8, 1848, in the city of Grand Rapids, being the son of James and Susan C. (Nardin) Sawyer, the father a native of England, the mother a descendant of an old Huguenot family whose ancestors in this country came from France. James Sawyer came to the United



EUGENE F. SAWYER.

States as early as 1834, settling at Grand Rapids when that flourishing city was but a mere backwoods hamlet, the Nardins moving to the same place about four years later. The subject's parents were married in Grand Rapids, and there reared their family and spent the remainder of their days, both dying a number of years ago.

Eugene F. Sawyer spent the years of his childhood and youth in his native town and received his education in the public schools, graduating in 1868 from the high school of Grand Rapids, with a creditable record as a student. During the early years of his manhood he followed farming and of winter seasons taught school, in this way earning sufficient money to defray the expenses of a course in the Michigan University, which he entered in the fall of 1870, for the purpose of preparing himself for the legal profession. Three years later he was graduated from the law department of that institution and immediately thereafter came to Cadillac, where he opened an office and soon took high rank among the leading members of the Wexford county bar. For two years he was associated with S. S. Fallas, but at the expiration of that time effected a copartnership with James R. Bishop, which, under the style of Sawyer & Bishop, has continued to the present time, and which is universally conceded to be one of the strongest and most successful legal firms in the northern part of the state. As a lawyer Mr. Sawyer has always been a safe counsellor and judicious practitioner, being well grounded in the fundamental principles of jurisprudence, with the ability and tact to apply the same in the most obtruse and technical cases. From the beginning of his professional career he has

exhibited fine legal talent, his chief aim being to acquire a critical knowledge of the law, which, coupled with the ability to present and successfully maintain any cause undertaken, has won him a large and lucrative practice in the courts of Wexford and neighboring counties. He is a close, logical and judicious pleader, prepares his papers with great skill and caution so that when his cases come to trial he is amply able to meet the issues with little fear as to results at the hands of either court or jury. His treatment of his cases is always full, comprehensive and accurate, his analysis of the facts clear and exhaustive, and he sees with easy effort the relation and dependence of the facts and so groups them as to enable him to throw their combined force upon the points they tend to elucidate and prove. In the trial of a cause he is always master of himself, deferential to the court, kind and courteous towards opposing counsel, examining witnesses very thoroughly, but treating them with the respect that seldom fails to gain their confidence and good will. As a speaker he is direct, logical and forcible, presenting his facts clearly and concisely and impressing them with strong and eloquent appeals which seldom fail to impress juries with the justness of his cause. The firm of which Mr. Sawyer is senior member has been identified with nearly all important litigation at the Cadillac bar for many years past, and in every case of any prominence the subject is retained either for the prosecution or defence, his well-known abilities causing his services to be in great demand. Aside from his profession, Mr. Sawyer has been an influential factor in the material growth and prosperity of Cadillac, taking an active interest in all

public improvements and spending no little of his time and money to make this city the center of trade and culture for northern Michigan. For a number of years he has been secretary of the Cadillac Improvement Board, the objects of which are to locate industries, inaugurate improvements and in many other ways promote the industrial, commercial and financial advancement of the city and advertise its advantages to the world as a favorite place for the investment of capital and as a beautiful and healthful locality in which to reside. Mr. Sawyer was one of the chief promoters of the western division of the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad and for several years served as its local attorney, the success of the line in this part of the state being largely due to the interest he manifested in its behalf. As an ardent friend of popular education he has done much to promote the efficiency of the public schools of Cadillac, serving for a number of years on the board of trustees, in which capacity he was untiring in his efforts to improve the system, by weeding out incompetent teachers and securing those of a higher order of intellectual and professional training. In the language of another, "It is claimed that while serving as trustee, he was, and still is, better acquainted with the public schools of Cadillac than any other person in the city not engaged in teaching," the justness of which compliment everybody at all familiar with the circumstances cheerfully concedes.

While prosecuting his legal studies in the University of Michigan Mr. Sawyer became acquainted with an estimable lady of varied culture by the name of Miss Kate Sipley, whom he afterwards married and with whom his life has since been spent in the

most felicitous home relations. Mrs. Sawyer is the daughter of John F. Sipley, of Ann Arbor, and she has borne her husband two children, Christobell and Olive, both bright, intelligent and popular with the social circles in which they move.

Politically Mr. Sawyer may be classed as an independent, holding to no particular party but supporting men and measures which in his judgment make for the best interest of the public in both local and state affairs. It has been his boast that he has not voted a straight ticket of any kind since he could remember, which course has doubtless prevented his elevation to high official stations, which he is so well and worthily qualified to hold.

All who know Mr. Sawyer recognize his sterling worth as a lawyer and citizen and appreciate his many efforts and self sacrifices for public good. He is constitutionally honest and true, with a high conception of the dignity of manhood and the genuine pride of character that make it impossible for him to do anything little, sordid or in any way disreputable. He possesses in an eminent degree the moral courage which more than any other human attribute constitutes the man, the steadfast, reliable friend, the true Christian and the patriotic citizen. He is a man of deep and profound religious convictions, belonging, with his family, to the First Congregational church of Cadillac, for the material support of which he contributes liberally of his means. He makes religion a part of his every-day concerns, demonstrating by a life singularly free from faults the pure, simple faith which he has long professed. In every relation, Mr. Sawyer is easily the peer of any of his fellows in all that constitutes strong,

vigorous manhood and during his long period of residence in Cadillac his name has been synonymous with all that is moral and upright in citizenship. He has honored every station to which he has been called and in years to come his name and fame will be cherished by a people who look upon him as a lawyer of distinguished ability, a citizen without pretense, a public benefactor whom the attractions of office could not entice, and as a man who, seeing and understanding his duty, strove by all means within his power, to do the same as he would answer to his conscience and his God.

GEORGE A. LAKE.

George A. Lake is now a well-known, prosperous and enterprising merchant of Sherman, where he is engaged in the hardware and grocery business. His success in all his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern economy, industry and unswerving integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical American in every sense of the word and he well deserves mention in this history. What he is today he has made himself, for he began in the world with nothing but his own energy and willing hands to aid him. By constant exertion, associated with good judgment, he has raised himself to a creditable position in trade circles, having the friendship of many and the respect of all who know him.

Mr. Lake was born on a farm in Penn

township, Cass county, Michigan, September 18, 1857, a son of George and Sarah (Cate) Lake. The father was a farmer by occupation and was killed by a stroke of lightning on his farm, in April, 1866. His widow still survives him. They were the parents of five sons and a daughter, George A. being the second in order of birth. He was only about eight years of age at the time of his father's death and from that time he has made his own way in the world and he also assisted in the support of his mother and the younger children of the family. He remained a resident of his native county until fourteen years of age, when he removed to Manistee county, Michigan, settling on a farm six and a half miles west of Wexford Corners, in Cleon township, where he made his home for several years, although during that time he was employed at farm labor by others and also worked in the lumber woods. When he was about twenty years of age he began business on his own account, but fate still held in store for him many hardships and difficulties, but he has met these with a resolute spirit and strong determination and has at length come off conqueror in the strife. His first venture on his own behalf was in lumbering at Walton Junction, where he remained for a brief period. He purchased logs and had them sawed into lumber, but had the misfortune to lose three carloads. This was a severe blow to the young man just starting out for himself. For three summers he was employed in the operation of a threshing machine in Wexford township and during the winter months he worked in the lumber woods. He was also employed by different farmers in Wexford township and operated rented land for a season. About that time

he secured the agency for the sale of windmills and horse rakes and was thus engaged for a time, traveling on foot through the northwestern part of Wexford county, but becoming ill almost two years passed before he was again able to work. Upon his recovery he walked to Sherman, where he arrived without money and was forced to pawn his overcoat to pay for a week's board, but by doing various chores he was able to redeem the garment at the end of that time. Mr. Lake obtained employment with a man who was buying cattle through the county and after several weeks spent in that way he worked at whatever he could find to do that would yield him an honest living, saving from his earnings sixty dollars, which he added to seventy-five dollars which he had made on the sale of three yoke of cattle, thus becoming the possessor of a capital of one hundred and thirty-five dollars. Subsequently he sold agricultural implements for four or five years and at one time he employed six men to assist him in putting up the implements and constructing the windmills. This was a period of prosperity, well merited by Mr. Lake, who had made such a determined and strong fight to gain a start. His attention was directed to the implement business through the summer seasons and in the winter months he engaged in lumbering, taking off the timber from small tracts of land which he had been able to purchase. For several years he thus followed lumbering, realizing a fair profit from his labors. Purchasing a livery stable, he conducted it for seven or eight years, at first having but six horses, but gradually he increased the number until he kept from thirty-five to fifty head in order to meet the demands of his patronage. Before selling his

livery stable he became interested in merchandising in Sherman, entering into partnership with H. B. Sturtevant under the firm name of G. A. Lake & Company, dealers in shelf and heavy hardware and groceries. They carry a large line of goods, carefully selected in order to meet the wishes of a varied class of patrons, and are now enjoying a large trade which returns to them a gratifying income.

Surely this era of prosperity is deserved by Mr. Lake, for he has had his share of hardships and difficulties. His educational privileges were extremely limited, he having the privilege of attending school for only four months after he was eight years of age, yet he acquired much knowledge of law, and now does quite an extensive law business. During the first winter he spent in Cleon township he did shoe repairing. He had never learned the shoemaker's trade, but he possessed much natural mechanical ingenuity and as there was no shoemaker in the district he did much work. The obstacles he has encountered have seemed to serve as an impetus to renewed effort and now he is in possession of a comfortable competence as the reward of his perseverance and untiring industry.

Mr. Lake was married in Manton, Michigan, to Emma Cornell, a daughter of Austin and Julia (Davison) Cornell. Her father is now deceased. Mrs. Lake was born in Stenben county, New York, but was reared in Wexford county and in January, 1886, gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Lake. They have two living children, Raymond and Urban, and they lost a son and daughter in early childhood. The family have a pleasant home in Sherman, celebrated for its gracious hospitality. In addition Mr.

Lake owns other village property and several hundred acres of land, and holds large interests in several large marble and clay beds, and is making arrangements for operating the same in the near future. His possessions are the visible evidence of his life of tireless energy and perseverance, his sound judgment and industry, and his life record should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others, showing what can be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do and when honorable purpose guides unflinching effort.

Mr. Lake is one of the most public spirited citizens of the community, as is attested by the fact that every enterprise looking to the advancement of the interests of the village has received his hearty support. He conceived the idea that a spur line of railroad, running up the river from the Ann Arbor line to a point one and one-half miles west of the village, would be a decided inducement for factories to locate here. The river is very crooked at this point and by straightening it the old channel could be used for the storage of logs. He succeeded in his efforts to have the improvement made and results have proven the wisdom of his judgment, among the new enterprises being one of the largest stave and heading factories in the state. Industrial progress at this point was so rapid that more railroad facilities soon became necessary and he again set about to meet the demand. He succeeded in interesting the Manistee & Northwestern Railroad Company and induced them to extend their line to this locality. The survey for this line is now completed and grading has been done to within about four miles. When completed, which will be during the present summer (1903), the road will be

about fifty-five miles long and will prove in many ways a blessing to the section of country through which it runs. Mr. Lake now has capitalists interested and hopes to be able to construct a dam across the Manistee river at this point (Sherman), which will furnish an inexhaustible power for factories, electric light and electric railway. If his success in this proves to be as fruitful as other enterprises to which his energies have been directed, it will be a great boon to the village as well as to a large area of country surrounding it. He has never blundered into victory, but won his battles in his head before he won them in the field.

WILLIAM ROSE.

There could be written no more comprehensive history of a county or of a state and its people than that which deals with the life-work of those who by their own endeavor and indomitable energy have placed themselves where they well deserve the title of both "prominent" and "progressive." In this sketch will be found the record of a citizen of Wexford county whose career has been honorable alike to himself and his kindred and a credit to the community in which he labored and prospered. Born in a foreign land, reared in Canada to manhood, the most useful and productive part of his entire life has been spent in the state of Michigan, the last twenty-three years of it being passed as a resident of Wexford county.

William Rose, the subject of this review, is the person referred to in the foregoing paragraph. He is a native of Scotland, born

in Aberdeenshire, October 1, 1846. The first eight years of his life were spent in his native land. In 1854 the family emigrated to America, settling in Wellington county, Ontario, Canada, where they resided until 1865, when they came to Michigan and took up their residence on the Grand river, in Ottawa county, about fourteen miles west of Grand Rapids. The parents of William Rose were James and Jane (Davnie) Rose, both natives of Scotland. Both are now dead, each being about seventy-three years of age at the time of their demise, although the mother survived the father some ten years. They were residents of Allendale, Ottawa county, at the time of their death. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom the subject of this review was the third child.

The subject's education was mainly received in Scotland. On locating in Ottawa county he readily secured employment in the woods and on the rivers, "driving" logs from the camps up in the northern woods down the currents of the streams to the mills where they were to be converted into lumber. There are few callings more hazardous, more laborious or trying upon the constitution than that which the subject followed for years. Had he not been a man of remarkable physical health and strength he would have succumbed to the hardships he was obliged to endure. In July, 1880, he decided to take up farming and devote himself to that vocation. Accordingly he moved to Wexford county, purchased eighty acres of land in section 4, on the Manistee river, in Greenwood township, and proceeded to prepare it for a home. He built a pleasant home, cleared the greater part of his land and resided thereon until the spring of 1890, when he moved to Manton. Agricultural

pursuits still occupy the greater part of his time. He is the owner of sixty-two acres of fine land, all of which lies within the corporate limits of Manton. More than two-thirds of it is clear and under cultivation. It is constantly increasing in value and as the town spreads out there is little doubt that eventually the tract will be laid out into lots, each of which will certainly command a good price. On the most beautiful and slightly part of this tract the subject has erected a handsome and substantial residence, which is richly and tastefully furnished, and this constitutes the family home—one of the most pleasant homes to be found in all Wexford county.

William Rose was twice married. His first wife was Miss Susan Sheridan, a native of Ireland, born in 1848. The marriage was solemnized August 6, 1870, at Allendale, Ottawa county, Michigan. The bride was a daughter of Thomas and Susan Sheridan, both natives of Ireland. Immediately after marriage the young couple took up their residence on the farm on Grand river, fourteen miles from Grand Rapids, where they continued to reside until 1880, when they moved to Greenwood township, Wexford county. Eight children were born to this union, three of whom died in infancy. Those living are: Philip S., Daisie S., Colin W., Katie W. and Grover D. After remaining a widower for more than a year, on April 2, 1896, William Rose was again united in marriage, his bride on this occasion being Mrs. Chloe J. Winer, a daughter of Elon and Elizabeth Kingsley and widow of Benjamin J. Winer, who died in Little Rock, Arkansas. Mrs. Rose is a native of New York, born in Monroe county, July 2, 1851.

The people of Greenwood township have

shown their confidence in Mr. Rose's abilities and the regard in which they hold him as a man by electing him, at different times, to every office there is in the township except that of constable. He has held the important position of county drainage commissioner for a number of years and at the present time is serving as a member of the board of education at Manton. He has always been deeply interested in the public affairs of not only his township but of the county and has contributed much towards its growth and development. Until the campaign of 1900 he always voted the Democratic ticket. Since then, however, he has cast his political lot with the Republican party, believing that the best interests of the country will be subserved by permitting political power to remain in the hands of that party. In April, 1902, he was chosen secretary of the Patrons Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the counties of Wexford, Missaukee and Osceola. He is also secretary of the Wexford County Pomona Grange at Manton. There are few men who enjoy the confidence, respect and esteem of their fellow citizens more implicitly than does William Rose. His life has been one of strict probity and integrity. He has established a reputation in the county of Wexford for honesty and truth that is more to be prized than the richest fortune of which he could be possessed.

LEWIS J. TRIPP.

The complexity of business life is continually increasing and those who are found capable of controlling successfully important

business interests are well worthy of being termed "captains of industry." Such a man is Lewis J. Tripp, who stands at the head of one of the leading industrial interests of Wexford county, being the proprietor of the Mesick Turning Works, of Mesick, in which he employs forty workmen in the manufacture of broom handles.

Mr. Tripp is a native son of Michigan, his birth having occurred in Kalamazoo county, on the 26th day of March, 1867. His parents are Allen C. and Sarah A. (Kilgore) Tripp, the former a native of Onondaga county, New York, and the latter of Kalamazoo county, Michigan. They are still residing in the latter county and their two sons, Joseph S. and Lewis J., are also living, so that the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death.

Reared under the parental roof, Lewis J. Tripp pursued his education in the schools of Kalamazoo and in Parsons Business College, of which he is a graduate. On putting aside his text-books he entered upon his business career, being at that time seventeen years of age. He began bee culture in Pavilion township, Kalamazoo county, having then but one swarm, but within seven years he had increased his apiary to one hundred and forty colonies and his annual sales of honey brought to him a good financial return. At the end of that time he sold his apiary for nine hundred dollars and with the proceeds of the business he went to Jackson, Michigan, where he purchased an interest in the bee hive and box factory of W. D. Soper, the firm name of W. D. Soper & Company being adopted. Mr. Tripp was connected with that business until a year and a half had passed, when he sold his interest and came to Wexford county, arriving here in the

spring of 1892. Here he began the manufacture of coiled elm barrel hoops and soon afterward added another department to his business—the manufacture of broom handles. Subsequently he discontinued the manufacture of barrel hoops and now gives his entire attention to making broom handles, his industry being conducted under the name of the Mesick Turning Works. This has grown to large proportions, necessitating the employment of forty men in the factory and he annually turns out six million broom handles, his product finding a ready sale on the market. He has equipped his factory with the latest improved machinery needed in his line and now has a large and profitable business which adds not a little to the commercial activity of the town.

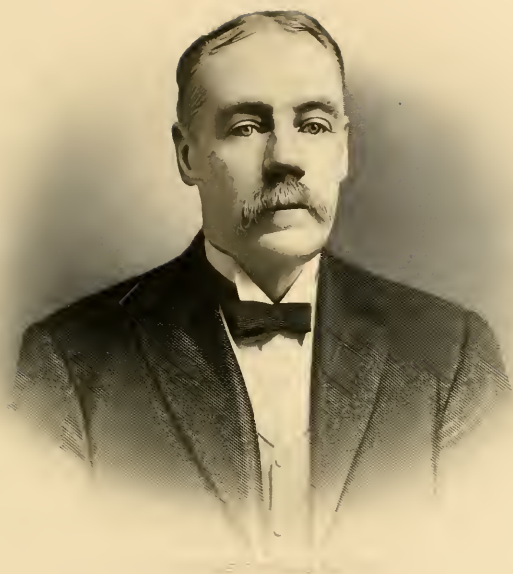
In Jackson, Michigan, on the 16th of September, 1891, Mr. Tripp was united in marriage to Miss Esther Gee, who was born in Monroe county, this state, July 14, 1868, a daughter of Luman and Maggie A. Gee. Two children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Tripp: Oliver A. and Leo C. Mr. Tripp is one of the leading Republicans of Springville township, believing firmly in the principles of his party and doing everything in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. Fraternally he is prominent, being a valued member of Sherman Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Sherman Camp No. 2240, Modern Woodmen of America, and Cadillac Lodge No. 680, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. A man of great natural ability, his success in business from the beginning of his residence in Wexford county has been uniform and rapid. As has been truly remarked, after all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities, he must nevertheless

essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character, and this is what Mr. Tripp has done. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and has gained a most satisfactory reward, and his business methods, being in strict conformity to the highest commercial ethics, have gained him uniform confidence and regard.



CARROLL E. MILLER, M. D.

Among the leading physicians and surgeons of northwestern Michigan the subject of this sketch has long held a deservedly conspicuous place and his distinguished career since locating in Cadillac entitles him to honorable mention as one of the representative professional men of Wexford county. The Miller family is an old one and its history is traceable to the early Puritan settlement of New England, the Doctor's ancestors having been among the first white men to seek freedom of worship on the shores of Massachusetts in 1620. On the maternal side the subject's lineage descends in an unbroken line from the celebrated Maryland family of Carrolls, of which Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was perhaps its most distinguished representative, and there is well established proof that that eminent statesman and patriot was the Doctor's direct antecedent. Dr. Miller's grandfather was a seafaring man who commanded a ship which plied the waters of many oceans and spent the greater part of his life on the waves. Among his children were two sons, Charles Carroll and Judson J., both of whom became



Carroll E. Miller

eminent Baptist divines, the latter having labored in the cities of Worcester and Boston, Massachusetts, for upwards of thirty years, during which time he rose to stations of prominence in the church and earned much more than local repute as a scholarly and eloquent preacher of the Word. Charles Carroll Miller was born in Maine and received a liberal education and after his ordination as a minister served as a pastor of different churches in the various parts of New England, his chief field of labor, however, being confined to the state of Massachusetts. About the year 1853 he came to Michigan and for some time thereafter ministered to a congregation in Grand Rapids, subsequently holding pastorates in Stanton, this state, and Augusta, Wisconsin. He is still actively engaged in the work of his holy office.

Politically Rev. Miller has long been an influential factor in the Republican party and has frequently appeared on the hustings in the campaigns of more than ordinary import, his well-known forensic ability causing his services to be much sought after by party leaders throughout the state. For many years he was in close touch with the most prominent Republicans of Michigan, among whom was Hon. Zachariah Chandler, a man of national repute, between whom and himself feelings of the warmest personal friendship existed as long as the former lived.

The maiden name of Mrs. Charles Carroll Miller was Miriam C. Dyer, who bore him four sons and two daughters, the subject of this review being the oldest of the family; the others are Frank, a lawyer practicing his profession in Montcalm county, this state, and has just been elected

mayor of Stanton for the fourth time; Judson, a resident of Cadillac; Rev. Ashley, a Baptist minister located in Idaho; Fanny, wife of Frank Ashley, of Big Rapids, and Jessie, who is living with her parents.

Dr. Carroll E. Miller was born February 1, 1851, in Portland, Maine, and was a small child when his parents exchanged their residence in New England for a home in Grand Rapids, Michigan. After attending the common and high schools of that city he entered the State Agricultural College at Lansing, where he prosecuted his studies until completing the prescribed course, graduating in 1872 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Leaving college, he devoted some time to teaching and subsequently was elected superintendent of the public schools of Neillsville, Wisconsin, which position he held for a period of three years, the meanwhile establishing a creditable record as an efficient educator and capable manager. While a mere youth the Doctor manifested a decided preference for the medical profession and the laudable ambition to make it his life work was ever uppermost in his mind. With this object in view he prosecuted his educational work and as soon as he had accumulated sufficient means he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago. He paid his way through that institution by working in the Times office from two to six o'clock every morning, earned an honorable record as a close and critical student, and was graduated in 1879 with one of the highest grades in his class. He was elected president of the class, being well qualified for the course by reason of a well stored mind and a fitness for the duties of the position. The same year in which he finished his course Dr. Miller opened an office in

Cadillac and here he has since remained, conducting a steadily increasing practice, as successful financially as it has been professionally, and establishing a reputation which, as stated in a preceding paragraph, has won him distinctive prestige, not only among lending physicians of his city and county but also among the most distinguished medical men in the northwestern part of the state. In addition to his large general practice he served for some time as United States examining surgeon for the pension department, also held the post of assistant surgeon for the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and in these responsible positions added very materially to his standing in every branch of his profession. Dr. Miller is one of the oldest physicians in Wexford county and to say that he is also one of the most successful is abundantly demonstrated by the uniform advancement which has characterized his career from the beginning to the present time. He has never ceased to be a student and availing himself of every opportunity to increase his knowledge and familiarize himself with the art of reducing the same to practice, he has kept fully abreast the times in all things relating to medical science and stands today the peer of any of his professional brethren in a field where talent and skill are recognized at their true value. The Doctor is essentially a self-made man, as he began life with no financial help and with nothing in the way of social prestige or the power of influential friends to stimulate him in his chosen sphere of endeavor.

As we have already learned he was obliged to rely entirely upon his own resources for his professional training and to this perhaps as much as to any other circumstance is he indebted for the sturdy self reliance and

determination to conquer obstacles, which are among his most pronounced characteristics. He mounted rapidly the ladder of success, managed with consummate skill that which he early set about to accomplish, and from the modest beginning alluded to he has advanced step by step until reaching the present proud position he occupies as one of the eminent medical men of his day. He is a member of the State Medical Society, in the deliberations of which he has been much more than a passing spectator, and at one time he was honored by being elected a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress, which convened in 1888 in Washington, D. C. Clear perception, correct judgment, comprehensive thought and stainless honor have marked the Doctor's career outside his profession and as a citizen, deeply interested in everything calculated in any way to promote the interests of the community, he is easily the peer of any of his fellow men in the city of his residence.

In the year 1875, at Augusta, Wisconsin, was solemnized the ceremony by which Dr. Miller and Miss Alice Turner, a native of Auburn, New York, were united in the bonds of wedlock. Mrs. Miller is the daughter of Rev. George Turner, a leading minister of the Advent church, living in the city of Chicago, and she has borne her husband five children, whose names are DeVere, Jessie, Carroll, Ray. Of the three living children and Miriam. DeVere is a graduate of Rush Medical College and is the junior member of the firm of Doctors Miller & Miller; Jessie is a graduate of Oberlin College and married H. L. Edgerton, of Sharon, Pa., where she now lives; Carroll is a graduate of the Cadillac high school

and is now a student of naval engineering. Dr. Miller possesses in a marked degree those traits and abilities which mark men masters of their own destinies. Great industry and consecutive effort account largely for the success which has attended him and the honors already won bespeak for him a long and prosperous future in which to benefit and bless the world by ministering to and healing the ills of suffering humanity. While attending closely to his professional duties, the Doctor finds time for the consideration of public matters and ever since locating in Cadillac he has been an active participant in the affairs of the city. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and as such has rendered his party yeoman service, having been active in its councils, besides serving at different times as a delegate to local, district and state conventions. He is an ardent friend of education and as a member of the school board of Cadillac labored zealously for the schools of the city, doing much to bring them up to their present high standard of efficiency. He is identified with several social and fraternal organizations, among which are the Delta Tau Delta, the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Pythias, holding the title of past chancellor in the last named society. He is also a Mason of high standing, having taken a number of degrees in that ancient and honorable order, including, among others, that of Sir Knight.

EDWARD G. MOFFIT.

Of the many influential families of Wexford county few have resided there longer, made a deeper or more lasting impression

upon the history of the county or wielded more influence for good than has the Moffit family, of Cedar Creek township. It is now nearly a generation since Edward G. Moffit, the subject of this review, accompanied by the accomplished lady who had then only recently become his wife, came to the county of Wexford to make it his home. It was the same year in which the county was organized (1873) and from that time until the present they have been respected residents of the county.

Edward G. Moffit is a native of the state of Michigan, having been born in Kent county, January 3, 1849. His parents were Eber and Nancy (Lindsay) Moffit, the former being a native of Ohio and the latter of Connecticut. They came to Kent county, Michigan, in the early days of the settlement of the state and continued to be a part of its population until their death. He was, at the time of his death, about sixty years old and she survived him a number of years, expiring when in the seventy-second year of her age. Eleven children, nine sons and two daughters, were born to them, the subject being the fifth child of the family.

On his father's farm in Kent county, Edward G. Moffit was reared and there he remained until he had attained the age of twenty-two years. He received a fair common school education, such as the times and the conditions then prevailing afforded. Feb. 5, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Almada Brown, a lady of good education and fine mental endowments. She is a native of Ottawa county, Michigan, born July 20, 1852, her parents being James M. and Diantha L. (Ball) Brown, who were natives, the father of New York and the mother of Michigan. The father had emi-

grated to Michigan in an early day, locating in Ottawa county. They later moved to Kent county, where they continued to reside until 1873, when they moved to Wexford county and settled in Manton. There Mr. Brown departed this life, since when his widow has made her home on the farm he left. He was, at the time of his demise, sixty-nine years of age. They were the parents of two children, the oldest of whom is Mrs. Moffit, who was reared in the county of her birth to the age of fourteen years, when the family moved to Byron township, Kent county, where she grew to womanhood and where she was united in marriage to the subject of this review. Four children were born to this union, one of whom, Freddie, died in infancy. The other children are: Frank J., Claude A. and George S. Frank J. wedded Lena G. Boyer, and they have two children, Blanche and Beatrice; Claude, who owns a forty-acre farm, married Maggie Gibson, and George S. is at home and attending school.

On the removal of the family to Wexford county, in 1873, they located in Manton, where the subject secured employment in a saw-mill, as filer and sawyer. For twenty years he followed this business at Manton and other places and then moved to Kalkaska, where he remained nine years, then returned to Wexford county and settled in Cedar Creek township, on the farm which he now owns, occupies and operates. It comprises one hundred and twenty acres, one hundred of which is cleared and under cultivation. It is a fine piece of land, very productive and splendidly improved. He is a thorough farmer, one who keeps fully abreast of the times in all that relates to his business. He takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his

township and county, and, in his own modest way, has done much to advance the interest of each. Both Mr. and Mrs. Moffit are thinkers of the advanced school, particularly on matters relating to religion, and are firm believers in the teachings of Christian Science. They became interested in this religion in 1893 and no doctors have been in this home for thirteen years. They derive great pleasure in the perusal of the writings of Mrs. Mary Eddy Baker and they have effected many remarkable cures. Mr. and Mrs. Moffit are respectively first and second readers in the Christian Science church at Manton. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years. The high esteem in which he is held bears testimony to the moral character and substantial worth of the man and his life has been so filled with good deeds that he finds little to regret in the years that are gone.

WILLIS D. GUERNSEY.

Willis D. Guernsey, who carries on general farming on section 16, Cedar Creek township, is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred upon a farm in Lewis county, New York, on the 11th day of July, 1854. His parents were Alonzo and Loriania (Hamlin) Guernsey, and unto them were born nine children, seven sons and two daughters. Willis D. Guernsey was the fifth in order of birth and was but two years of age when his parents left New York, emigrating westward to Michigan. They settled in Van Buren county upon a farm and there the subject remained with his parents until 1865, when the father died. In 1868 he went with his mother to Mason county, Michigan, where he continued to live for about twelve

years and on the expiration of that period he came to Wexford county, arriving here in the spring of 1880.

In the meantime Mr. Guernsey had been married in Mount Pleasant, Michigan, on the 19th day of December, 1879, the lady of his choice being Miss Elizabeth Osborne, who was born in Lewis county, New York, on the 16th day of June, 1857, a daughter of John and Julia (Parmeter) Osborne, in whose family were ten children, four sons and six daughters, Mrs. Guernsey being the third of the family. She spent her early childhood days in the state of her nativity and was a maiden of eleven summers when her parents came to Michigan, settling in Mason county, where she grew to womanhood. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Guernsey has been blessed with three children, two sons and a daughter: Herman W., of Kidder county, North Dakota; Charles F., who owns a forty-acre farm in Cedar Creek township, and Charlotte M., who wedded Clarence E. Tiffany, of Cedar Creek township.

When Mr. Guernsey arrived in Wexford county he turned his attention to farming and was also employed in a saw-mill until the fall of 1882, at which time he took up his abode upon the farm which is yet his home. He has resided here through all the intervening years, and this has been a period of marked activity and energy in his life. He has erected good buildings upon his place and has cultivated fifty acres of his eighty-acre tract, so that the fields are very arable and return to him excellent harvests. He possesses good business ability, sound judgment and strong purpose, and upon this sure foundation he has builded his success, being the architect of his own fortunes. In public affairs he is also deeply interested and has co-operated in

many measures for the general good. He has served as constable of his township for many years, and for several years has been a member of the board of review of Cedar Creek township. His political support is given to the Republican party and he keeps well informed on the issues of the day, thus being able to support his position by intelligent argument. Fraternally he is connected with Maqueston Tent No. 220, Knights of the Maccabees, and he and his wife are affiliated with Rosehill Grange. During almost his entire life Mr. Guernsey has resided in Michigan and possesses the enterprise so characteristic of this section of the country. Brooking no obstacles that could be overcome by determination and honorable effort, he has steadily progressed on his path toward the goal of his success.

JOSEPH STEWART.

Joseph Stewart, who resides in Clam township, Wexford county, is one of the citizens of Michigan who have crossed the border from the Dominion. He was born in the county of Ontario, Canada, on the 15th of April, 1851, and is a son of John Stewart, who died in that country when more than eighty years of age. His mother bore the maiden name of Ann Thornell, and, surviving her husband for a time, passed away in Canada at the very advanced age of eighty-five years. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Joseph Stewart is the fifth in order of birth.

In the county of his nativity Joseph Stewart was reared and the public schools afforded him his educational privileges.

His training in business was received upon his father's farm, where he early became conversant with the practical methods of producing good crops and caring for stock. He has been connected with no other occupation during his entire life. Entering upon his business career in Canada, he there engaged in farming until his removal to Wexford county, Michigan, which occurred in the spring of 1888. On his arrival here he took up his abode upon his present farm in Clam Lake township, and now he has a valuable property, which is indicative of his careful supervision and enterprising spirit. He has erected a very pleasant brick farm residence and good barns and all the other necessary outbuildings, and he owns eighty acres of land, most of which is cultivated. The passerby can see at a glance that the owner is a man of practical ideas and that neatness and thrift are characteristics of his work.

Ere leaving Canada Mr. Stewart was united in marriage, in Ontario county, to Miss Esther Newson, who was born in that county, a daughter of William Newson, of Ontario, who is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have become the parents of four children, of whom the eldest, Anna, is now the wife of Thomas Nichols. William wedded Miss Mabel Nixon. Eliza is the wife of Victor Gurnet, and Ethel is still under the paternal roof. Mr. Stewart and his family are widely and favorably known in the county, having gained many warm friends, who hold them in high regard.

Mr. Stewart is a member of the board of reviews in Clam Lake township, and is also serving as supervisor of the Hobart school. Realizing the value of education as a preparation for life's practical duties, the schools

have ever found in him a warm friend, and he has put forth every effort in his power to secure good teachers and raise the standard of education here. He and his wife are earnest, consistent Christians, holding membership with the Baptist church, and their lives and influence have been potent factors in its growth and progress. Mr. Stewart is deeply interested in the material, social, intellectual and moral advancement of his community. He has so lived as to command the respect and good will of all with whom he has come in contact, and he is now classed among the leading representatives of agricultural interests here. In his business career he has placed his dependence, not upon speculation or fortunate combination of circumstances, but upon perseverance, labor and sound judgment, and upon these he has builded his prosperity.

GEORGE W. BLUE.

The subject of biography yields to no other in point of interest and profit. It tells of the success and defeats of men, the difficulties they have encountered, and gives an insight into the methods and plans which they have pursued. The obvious lessons therein taught will prove of great benefit if followed, and the example of the self-made man should certainly encourage others into whose cradle smiling fortune has cast no glittering crown to press forward to nobler aims and higher ideals. Such a man is George W. Blue, subject of this review, and in a biographical compendium of Wexford county's progressive and representative citizens his name is deserving of conspicuous mention. Mr. Blue is one

of Michigan's native sons, born in Lapeer county, September 21, 1846. His parents, John and Mary (Braymer) Blue, were early settlers of Lapeer county and figured prominently in the growth and development of that part of Michigan. The father was a native of New Jersey, the mother of Livingston county, New York. She died in Iowa, Iowa, at the age of forty-four years, while he lived in Lapeer county, Michigan, until he reached the age of sixty-three years, when he too passed to his eternal rest. They were the parents of a large family of children, of whom the subject of this review was the oldest.

The early life of George W. Blue was spent upon his father's farm in Lapeer county. There he grew to manhood, attending school during the winter months and devoting the remainder of the time to farm work. When he arrived at the age of twenty-one years he moved to Iowa, Iowa county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming on his own behalf and where the next six years of his life were spent. Then he tried Kansas for a year, but was by no means fascinated with prevalent conditions in that wind-swept region. About this time, 1873, his attention was called to the merits of Wexford county, Michigan, as a place of abode and the more he investigated the better pleased was he with the locality. In March, 1874, he secured a part of section 32, Liberty township, the identical farm upon which he still resides, and proceeded to fit it up as a home and farm. The tract of land consists of one hundred and sixty acres, one hundred of which are cleared and splendidly improved.

October 1, 1867, in Lapeer county, Michigan, George W. Blue was united in marriage to Miss Rachael A. Harger, a native of

Pennsylvania, born March 31, 1848. She is the daughter of John and Ellen Maria (Carpenter) Harger, and a sister of the late Ezra Harger, one of the best known and most highly respected men, during his life time, in that section of the state. To Mr. and Mrs. George W. Blue four children have been born, viz.: Maynard, Grace, Blanche and Gaylard. Grace is the wife of George Monger and Blanche is the wife of Thomas Stewart. Grace Blue, now Mrs. George Monger, was the first white child born in Liberty township, Wexford county.

From the time of his first location in Wexford county, now nearly thirty years ago, Mr. Blue has identified himself with the interests of the county. In politics he is a pronounced Democrat, and has always acted with that party, but that has not prevented him from being elected to the position of supervisor of the township nor barred him from re-election a number of times thereafter. He is an enterprising, public spirited man, whose abilities the voters of his locality appreciate. One of the very first settlers in in the township, he assisted in its organization. The new municipality then had no roads—indeed it had little of anything other than woods and broad, fertile acres. In all public improvements to be made Mr. Blue was one among the leaders and when he was invested with the authority of an official, as supervisor, he used all means in his power to improve conditions in the locality. He is a member of Manton Tent No. 20, Knights of the Maccabees, and of the New Era Association, of Grand Rapids. He is genial, companionable and kind. On almost all subjects he is well informed and in legal affairs and complicated business transactions his neighbors frequently avail

themselves of his knowledge. He served two terms, eight years, as justice of the peace and made one of the most just and capable judicial officials the township has ever known. Domestic in his tastes and aspirations, his home has always been a most happy one.

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PERRY F. POWERS.

Not only in the field of newspaper enterprises has Hon. Perry F. Powers attained high prestige, but also he has gained precedence in connection with the political affairs of the state of Michigan, being at the present time incumbent of the office of auditor general of the commonwealth. Effective service in the cause of the Republican party, no less than recognized eligibility, led to his being chosen to this important preferment. Perry F. Powers is a native of that state of which Senator Chauncey M. Depew spoke in the following pertinent metaphor. "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some are born in Ohio." He was born in the town of Jackson, Jackson county, Ohio, on the 5th of September, 1858, being a son of Pierce and Sarah C. Powers. Pierce Powers, who was also more familiarly known as Perry, was identified with the iron-manufacturing industry in southern Ohio up to the time of the Civil war, when he entered the service of the Union. He received injuries which were of such severity as to result in his death, and upon the subject of this review, who was the eldest of four children—three sons and one daughter—naturally devolved much of the responsibility in the maintenance of the family,

his mother surviving until October, 1902, when she passed away at the age of seventy-three years. The subject was thrown largely upon his own resources from his youth, but managed to complete a partial course in the high school. It may be said, however, that Mr. Powers has gained his education through personal application and through active and intimate association with men and affairs, while in this connection we may consonantly revert to the statement made by an able writer to the effect that the discipline of a newspaper office is equivalent to a liberal education. He was inducted into the mysteries of the "art preservative of all arts" in a printing office in his native town, and in 1879 he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he secured a position as compositor in a newspaper office. In 1883 he located in Cambridge, Illinois, where he became associated with George C. Smithe in the publication of a weekly paper, the Chronicle. In 1885 he came to Ypsilanti, Michigan, and there continued in partnership with Mr. Smithe in the publication of the Ypsilantian, which they made one of the representative papers of the state. In 1887 Mr. Powers came to Cadillac, to become editor and publisher of the News and Express, representing a consolidation of the Cadillac News, which had its inception in 1872, and the Express, which was established in 1885. Concerning his newspaper career in Cadillac we can not do better than to quote from an article which appeared in the trade paper issued by the Chicago Newspaper Union, apropos of his efforts and standing: "Among the makers of Michigan newspapers none is better or more favorably known than Perry F. Powers, of Cadillac,



PERRY F. POWERS.

and his paper, the News and Express, is a model weekly, printed with modern equipment and issued from a model home of its own. The paper was born of a consolidation. The Cadillac News was established in 1872, while yet the greater part of the present site of the city (then known as Clam Lake) was covered with pine trees, and the Express was established in 1885. The two were consolidated in 1887, about the time Mr. Powers acquired ownership of the business. Since then his chief ambition has always been to make the News and Express the best edited country paper in Michigan. He never permits any hurry or rush to prevent the preparation each week of from two to three columns of original editorial, and the political editorials of the News and Express are, perhaps, more widely copied and quoted than those of any other local paper in the state. Neither is time nor effort spared in making the report of local affairs complete, and the accounts of home happenings are always prepared in the most readable and entertaining manner. Powers is untiring and is constantly striving in every way to advance the interests of his town, to add to home pride, helpfulness and contentment and to make his own people, as well as the world outside, think that Cadillac is the best city in the universe. This line of action, long continued, has made the News and Express a profitable property and an influential newspaper. Young Powers was compelled to begin work at a very early age, to assist in the support of a widowed mother with a family of three other children. His life has been one of hard study and hard work. During his residence in Michigan he has been twice nominated and elected a mem-

ber of the Michigan state board of education, was president of the board four years, having been first elected a member of the board in 1888 and re-elected in 1894. For several years he has been a member of the Cadillac city school board, and is very prominent in both local and state educational circles. He has served one term as president of the State Press Association, two terms as president of the Michigan Republican Press Association, and two terms as president of the State League of Republican Clubs. He does considerable campaign work on the stump, under the auspices of the Republican state central committee, and makes many addresses each year on educational and kindred topics."

It may be consistently said that the Republican party has in Michigan no more loyal and staunch a supporter than Mr. Powers, and both through his able editorials and his efforts as a public speaker he has done much to advance the party cause. He is a man of broad and exact information, a careful student of the questions and issues of the hour and ever amply fortified in his convictions, being a distinct individual and one who has so ordered his course at all times as to retain the respect and confidence of all who know him and have cognizance of his sterling qualities. The party to which his allegiance has been thus unequivocally given placed him in nomination for the office of auditor general of the state in 1900, and he was elected by a gratifying majority, while his administration has been one reflecting credit upon himself and the commonwealth. While the duties of his office demand his residence in the capital city of the state, Lansing, he still retains the general supervision of his newspaper, dictating its

policy and remaining inflexibly loyal to his home city of Cadillac. The News and Express is staunchly Republican in politics and has the largest circulation of all papers in Wexford county. The office is modern and model in its equipment, the letter press being of the highest standard, while the job department has the best of facilities. Were all local offices and papers as ably conducted, so called "country journalism" would be a title of distinction.

On the 29th of January, 1889, Mr. Powers was united in marriage to Miss Jessie R. Warren, who was born in Monroe county, being a daughter of Cyrus A. and Celestia D. Warren, and of this union have been born two sons, Warren and Perry F., Jr.

GEORGE H. OTIS.

So long as the history of America is read, an interesting chapter will always be that regarding the California gold fever, which broke out in 1847, reached its crisis in 1849, but did not materially abate until the excitement wrought up by the Civil war almost completely overshadowed it. While California enriched the world with the gold she gave up during that period, the output being about thirteen million dollars a year, the state may be considered to have had the best of the bargain, for the world enriched her in population, material development and general improvements. At the time of the first discovery the population of San Francisco was less than two hundred inhabitants. In about ten years it had swelled to more than forty thousand people. Nearly every land on the face of the globe contributed to the

state's growth in population. People went by every known route. Caravans tempted Indian malice and cupidity by traveling across the continent with ox teams; other fortune hunters sailed to Panama, crossed the isthmus, and reached their destination by way of the Pacific, while still others sailed around Cape Horn, making the trip entirely by water. The subject of this review, George H. Otis, was only twelve years old when the excitement was at its height. He was a lad of more strength and manly vigor than most youths of his years and he yearned to be among the throng crowding westward to the new El Dorado. He had to curb his impatience, however, for a few years. By practicing the most rigid economy, by the time he was eighteen years old, in 1855, he had accumulated sufficient funds to enable him to gratify the dream of his youthful years. Making the trip by the Panama route, he arrived safely at his destination, but, like thousands of others, he found that the yellow metal was neither so plentiful or as easily gotten as his brilliant imagination had pictured it.

George H. Otis was born in Leoni, Jackson county, Michigan, March 27, 1837. His parents were Joseph H. and Lanra (McNall) Otis, natives of New York, and both now deceased. The early years of the subject were spent in his native county, where he was reared and educated. At the age of eighteen years he determined to try his fortune in the gold fields of California. Having tried his luck at mining and finding it not nearly so remunerative as he imagined it would be, he turned his attention to the more prosaic calling of a dairyman and picked up more gold in this way than he did delving in the mines. A good cow is a far

better wealth producer than a poor gold mine. Year after year he followed this calling until after the breaking out of the Civil war, in April, 1862, when he enlisted as a private soldier in the First Regiment, Washington Territory Volunteer Infantry. The field of operations of this regiment was mostly on the frontier. Their chief foe was the implacable red man, who knew neither North nor South, nor the cause which either represented, but embraced the opportunity given him by the absence of the regular army in the south to glut his hate against every species of pale face. George H. Otis spent three years in military service, and at the close of the war, 1865, he received an honorable discharge.

The years of life on the Pacific coast as miner, dairyman and soldier made some very material alterations in the views, opinions and notions of life entertained by Mr. Otis. He was no longer the romantic youth, but the hardened toiler, the seasoned veteran, the practical man, when he returned, in 1865, to his native county of Jackson, Michigan. After a little rest and recuperation after his years of toil, soldiering and his long journey from the west, he procured employment in the state penitentiary at Lansing, as overseer or keeper. He held this position for six years, and until he voluntarily resigned it, desiring to engage in a calling more agreeable than that of farming.

In Leoni, Jackson county, Michigan, on the 3d day of February, 1869, George H. Otis was united in marriage to Miss Adaline Tilyou, a native of Michigan, born July 17, 1842, in Leoni, Jackson county. Her parents were Carlyle and Harriett (Train) Tilyou, natives of New York, and both now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Otis one child

has been born, a daughter, Hattie E., who is at home, and is being educated in the common schools.

In October, 1871, the family moved to Wexford county, and settled on eighty acres of land, a part of section 22, Selma township. They erected a home, cleared and improved the land, and there they have resided up to the present time. Forty acres of the original eighty are well improved and under cultivation. There is a fine bearing orchard upon the place and the land is very productive of any crop suitable for this climate.

Politically a staunch Republican, there are few if any of the local offices in Selma township that have not been filled by Mr. Otis. He has been the assessor of school district No. 6, since it was organized twenty-three years ago. He has seen a great deal of the world and has profited greatly, both in knowledge and material wealth, by all that has been brought under his observation during the course of his long and useful life. He is a member of the Union Veterans' Union.

JONATHAN W. COBBS.

Few men in Wexford county were as widely and favorably known as was the late Jonathan W. Cobbs, of Cadillac. He was one of the strong and influential citizens whose lives have become an essential part of the history of this section of the state and for years his name was synonymous with all that constituted honorable and upright manhood. Tireless energy, keen perception and honesty of purpose, combined with everyday common sense, were among his chief characteristics, and while advancing indi-

vidual success he also largely promoted the material welfare of his community.

Jonathan W. Cobbs was a native son of the old Buckeye state, having been born at Westville, Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 25th of February, 1828. He was a son of Joseph and Tacy (Walton) Cobbs, the former of whom was a cabinetmaker by trade. They were both highly respected in the community in which they lived, and were the parents of nine children, of whom the subject was the third in the order of birth. Jonathan W. Cobbs passed the early years of his life in his native county and when old enough was employed as an assistant to his father, becoming an adept in wood working. Subsequently he learned the trade of wagon-making, at which he was engaged until he left his native state, going to Butlerville, Jennings county, Indiana, where he engaged in the lumber business. He there erected a saw-mill and was soon doing a good business, shipping the products of his mill to Cincinnati, Ohio. Feeling that in Michigan lay wider opportunities for a man of energy and ambition, he, about 1873, went to Grand Rapids, where he remained about seventeen months, and in April, 1874, he came to Cadillac (then called Clam Lake). He was thoroughly familiar with the lumbering business in all its details, having owned three saw-mills in Jennings and Jackson counties, Indiana, and upon coming to Michigan he felt that in that line of industry lay the best chances for his future success, the accuracy of his judgment being proven by his subsequent career. He was one of the first men to engage in the lumber business at Cadillac and remained actively identified with it until within about four years of his death, when he gave his interests over into

the charge of his son, F. J., this move being necessitated on account of the precarious condition of his health. He had always been a strong and vigorous man and had devoted his entire energy to the business in which he engaged, the result being a success commensurate with the untiring efforts put forth by him. His interests were large and in them he took the keenest interest, no detail being too trivial to escape his attention, this fact probably being the true secret of his success. For many years he was considered one of the leading lumbering men in this part of the state, and bore a conspicuous part in commercial circles in his city.

On the 29th of March, 1855, at Butlerville, Jennings county, Indiana, Mr. Cobbs was united in marriage with Miss Nancy J. Preble. She was a native of Olean, Ripley county, Indiana, born March 21, 1833, and was a daughter of Barnard and Elizabeth (Maddox) Preble. Her father was a carpenter by occupation and he and his wife both died in Jennings county, to which locality they had removed after the birth of Mrs. Cobbs. They were the parents of ten children, of whom Mrs. Cobbs was the third in order of birth. To the marriage of the subject and his wife were born three children, as follows: Tacy M. is the wife of Isaac Murphy; Emma is the wife of Richard W. Massey; Isabelle is the wife of H. W. McMaster and an adopted son, Frank J., who is now in control of the lumbering business. Few men who have resided in Wexford county have exerted as wide an influence in material matters and in things affecting the general welfare of the community as did Jonathan W. Cobbs, his support being always given to those movements which tended to improve the condition of those about

him or to make life's burdens lighter for those less fortunately situated than himself. He won many friends and always retained them. His courteous manners, genial disposition and genuine worth earned for him the sincere respect even of those who were not intimate with him and his death was sincerely mourned by all.

LEWIS T. WILSON.

The surest, most unerring way of judging a man is by the estimate placed upon him by the people of the locality in which he has lived for years. One or two or even a dozen transactions with an individual may disclose a very little of his real nature. Even the most obtuse, however, of those with whom he has associated for a series of years have no difficulty in forming a proper estimate of his nature. They see him and view him from many different situations, at his work, in the family circle, at public meetings, in the church, in his moments of mirth and enjoyment, in his days of sorrow and in his periods of excitement or anger, with the result that they are able to know the man even better than he knows himself. This being conceded and Lewis T. Wilson, the subject of this review, being judged in the light above indicated, he is disclosed to be a most worthy and capable man. His neighbors and associates know what he is and the estimate they place upon him is indeed a high one.

Lewis T. Wilson, who resides on his own farm, which is a part of section 31, Liberty township, and who is the subject of this review, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, January 6, 1854. His par-

ents were James and Caroline (Thomas) Wilson, he a native of Ireland and she of New York. After the birth of the subject, the family moved to Onondaga county, New York, where they resided a number of years and in the spring of 1877 the family moved to Wexford county, Michigan, and settled on a farm in Liberty township, where they have since continued to reside. They were the parents of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, the subject of this review being the third child of the family. When a lad of only fourteen years Lewis T. Wilson bravely faced the world with the firm purpose of providing for himself thereafter. He sought and secured employment in various localities in New York, and although young in years, he was steady, industrious and prudent with his money. He often visited beneath the parental roof and continued to look upon his parents' residence as his home. When the family arranged to move to Michigan he was earnestly solicited by his parents, brothers and sisters not to remain behind. He acceded to their wishes and made one of the party that came from New York that year to swell the population of Wexford county and win from fate a better fortune than they had yet known. In Michigan, as in New York, he devoted himself to farming.

In Eaton county, Michigan, October 5, 1881, Lewis T. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Flora Hall, a native of New York, born in Orleans county, October 5, 1860. She is a daughter of William and Clarissa Hall, who moved to Michigan and settled in Eaton county in 1863. The father died at the age of fifty-six years, while the mother still survives. They were the parents of eight children, Mrs. Wilson being the el-

dest child of the family. Immediately after marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wilson established themselves on a farm, a part of section 31, Liberty township, which they have made their home continually since that time. The farm consists of forty-six acres, nearly all clear and well improved. They are the parents of ten children, two of whom died in early life. Those living are: Herbert L., Ethel F., Clara M., Ariel E., Ceibert D., Lulu M., Mildred E. and Wallace H. The children are all possessed of much mental ability and in their studies at school have shown an aptitude for knowledge far above that of the average pupil.

Lewis T. Wilson has always shown a keen interest in public affairs. The improvement and development of the township in which he resides absorbs much of his attention and every public enterprise receives his most hearty encouragement. He has been honored by the people of his township with the office of treasurer and he served a number of terms as school director. His character is above reproach and no man stands higher in the community than he does.

JOHN T. PARKER.

Successful farming is an art not acquired alone from the reading of books, although agricultural literature will always prove to be a most valuable auxiliary in the hands of the reflecting and experimenting tiller of the soil. The great book of nature is, however, the alpha and omega of the wise farmer's true literature, and the lessons therein studied impart the knowledge which leads to triumphant mastery of this oldest of all industries. John T. Parker, the subject of this review, is one who had the good

fortune of early studying and practicing the art of agriculture in such a manner as to secure substantial and permanent results and the story of his modest career is well worthy of perusal.

John T. Parker, a resident of section 6, Selma township, is a native of the state of Michigan, born in Sanilac county, September 6, 1858. His parents were Thomas and Rosana (Surbrook) Parker, who were the parents of seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fifth. The mother died in 1867, when the subject was only nine years of age, while the father resides in Sanilac county, and is a farmer, being in politics a Republican.

In his native county of Sanilac John T. Parker was reared and educated in the common schools until he reached the age of seventeen years. By that time he had become very conversant with farm labor and was considered a good agriculturist himself. In those days the terms of school each year were short and the seasons of labor on the farm long, so that while he gained a fair knowledge of books, he acquired much more of plowing, harrowing, sowing, planting, reaping and harvesting. He was a prudent, provident youth and, combining these very desirable qualities with industry, he early gave promise of the success which he has since attained.

In the autumn of 1876, when barely eighteen years old, with a comfortable little sum of money in his pocket, he came to Wexford county and secured employment for the fall and winter, while looking for a desirable investment. In the early spring he found a good forty-acre tract of land that was for sale and bought it, it being located in section 18, Selma township. After

making some improvements, he sold it at a nice margin of profit, and immediately purchased a tract of land in section 6, same township, erected a modest home, made some other improvements, and lived there two years, when he disposed of it also.

About this time Mr. Parker became impressed with the notion that while the real-estate business was profitable, it necessitated too many removals. He therefore decided to get out of it, by buying a place that suited him and holding it at such a figure that no one would care to buy. Accordingly he purchased forty acres in Boon township and later another forty-acre tract across the line in section 6, Selma township, where he established his home and where he has since resided. This eighty-acre farm he has splendidly improved, seventy acres have been cleared and are in a most desirable state of cultivation. Good buildings have been erected and the place has been supplied with every appurtenance necessary for good farming.

July 29, 1878, in Selma township, John T. Parker was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte L. Frank, a native of New York, born in Erie county, July 28, 1862. Her parents were Levi and Marietta (Michael) Frank, both natives of the Empire state, and both are deceased. To John T. and Charlotte L. Parker five children have been born. One son, Owen F., died when about two years old, and the living children are Thomas H., Lulu J., Erma E. and Reba M.

The life of John T. Parker has been too busy a one to give him either time or inclination to dabble in politics. He has given to politics, therefore, all that good citizenship required of him and no more. He served Selma township as highway commissioner a

number of years, and, being deeply interested in the cause of education, he consented to serve as school moderator and performed the duties of the office very acceptably several terms. The only fraternal order to which he belongs is the Odd Fellows, belonging to Harrietta Lodge No. 186. He is a thorough farmer and most capable business man, and because of his many fine personal qualifications has won the regard and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances.

ROBERT M. WADDELL.

Robert M. Waddell was born in North Manchester, Indiana, on the 25th day of September, 1874, twenty-nine years ago. His father is Charles Waddell, a practicing physician in North Judson, Indiana, and a veteran of the Civil war. His mother, who died in 1879, was a member of the Ohio Hosmer family. During the time the subject of this sketch was acquiring his education he became interested in newspaper making, and for fifteen years has been connected in various capacities with a half dozen newspapers in Indiana and in Michigan. Mr. Waddell came to Cadillac in the fall of 1898 to accept a position in the editorial and business departments of the Cadillac News and Express and the Cadillac Daily News, Perry F. Powers' two newspapers, and has since remained with Mr. Powers. Mr. Waddell was married in 1895, in La Grange, Indiana, to Miss Bradford, a daughter of Captain and Mrs. Samuel P. Bradford. Captain Bradford served nearly five years as a soldier in the Civil war, was a lawyer, and for eight years was clerk of the La Grange cir-

cuit court. He died in 1890. Mrs. Waddell was educated in the La Grange schools and in St. Mary's of the Notre Dame University, near South Bend, Indiana, and in the Westminster Academy in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Waddell are the parents of one living daughter, Ruth, who was born on the 3d of June, 1902.

AUSTIN W. MITCHELL.

The well known family of which the subject of this review was an honored representative, has been identified with the history of Michigan in different capacities since the early settlement of the state, the name appearing in connection with the material growth and development of various localities in which the Mitchells figured prominently as pioneers. The descendants of the original settlers have been active in carrying forward the work so auspiciously begun by the latter and for a number of years no name has been more prominent in business and industrial circles, or more actively identified with the material prosperity of the different parts of the commonwealth in which, for several generations, it has been so well and familiarly known. Conspicuous among the representatives of this old and highly esteemed family was the late Austin W. Mitchell, of Cadillac, a man of strong mentality, sound judgment, ripe business experience and deep human sympathies, whose untimely death, about one year ago, under peculiar and distressing circumstances, while on his way to Japan, caused a cloud of sadness to settle over Cadillac and bring sorrow to every

home in the city. Mr. Mitchell was born in Hillsdale, Michigan, July 5, 1852, the son of Charles T. and Harriet S. (Wing) Mitchell, the latter a daughter of Hon. Austin E. Wing, a pioneer settler of the city of Monroe, and one of the state's first representatives in the lower house of the national congress.

Blessed with the best of home training and favored with exceptional advantages for intellectual improvement, young Mitchell, after completing the usual grade-school course, was graduated from the high school of his native city and in 1870 entered the University of Michigan where he prosecuted his duties for a period of two years. Leaving the latter institution after finishing the sophomore year, he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for the third district by Harvey B. Rowson, in which capacity he served until 1875, when he resigned his position and for several years thereafter devoted his attention to the lumber business in Hillsdale.

In 1879 Mr. Mitchell bought a section of pine land in Cedar Creek township, Wexford county, and in March of the following year began the manufacture of lumber at Bond's mill, continuing the business for four years, the meantime, 1882, becoming senior member of the firm of Mitchell Brothers, which, under his capable direction and able management, attained a growth and importance second to no similar enterprise in the northwestern part of the state. The initial movement of the firm was the purchase of fifty million feet of timber at Jennings, Missaukee county, and the erection of a mill in that town, and in addition to this and subsequent operations in the general lumber business the subject became



Yours Truly
Austin W. Mitchell

interested in the Cadillac Handle Factory, besides buying with his brother an extensive tract of valuable timber in New Mexico. Mr. Mitchell's business experience, which extended over a period of twenty years, was eminently successful, as is attested by the fact that during that time he not only earned for the large enterprise of which he was the head a wide reputation in commercial and industrial circles, but accumulated a private fortune second in magnitude to few if any in this section of the state. For a number of years he devoted his attention exclusively to pine lumber, but in 1893 the firm began the manufacturing of maple flooring, which soon grew in magnitude and importance, necessitating a gradual enlargement of the milling facilities until in due season their plant covered an area of three acres of ground, being eight hundred feet long, two hundred feet wide and as well an equipped mill for the manufacture of polished flooring as there is in the United States. In connection with these various lumber interests the firm also constructed many miles of logging railroad for the purpose of supplying their mill with logs, the supervision of the business and the management of its different departments falling almost entirely upon the shoulders of the senior member of the company.

Mr. Mitchell ever manifested a pardonable pride in the growth and material development of Cadillac and as long as he lived in the city was an influential factor in all of its affairs. He served five or six years as alderman and in that capacity was instrumental in the interests of the municipality in many ways, standing at all times for progress and improvement and proving a careful, painstaking and capable public

servant, his official service throughout being highly creditable to himself and to the people to whom he so faithfully and efficiently served. At the expiration of his last term in the city council he was made a member of the board of education, which position he held by successive re-elections for a number of years, his labors as chairman of the committee on teachers being influential in bringing the school system up to the standard for which it has ever since been noted.

Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage with Miss Bertha Spaulding of Greenville, Michigan, the union being blessed with two offspring, Marian and DeWitt C., who with their mother are still living in San Diego, California. By reason of failing health, the result of long-continued hard work and over exertions, Mr. Mitchell in 1900 retired temporarily from the management of the Mitchell Brothers lumber operations and sought the rest and recreation of which he had so long stood in such imperative need. After spending several months in his boyhood home in Hillsdale, he joined his family in San Diego, California, but the climate of the Pacific coast not producing the desired results, it was decided three or four months later that he should take an ocean voyage. Dr. Carroll E. Miller, his family physician, accompanied him from San Francisco and on the 9th of August, 1902, they took passage at the latter city for Honolulu, the beginning of a contemplated tour of the world.

All of Mr. Mitchell's active life was closely devoted to his business in its various capacities and during a long period of active endeavor he attained enviable distinction in the world of affairs, while his whole-

heartedness and eminent social qualities made him a friend to all with whom he had business or other relations. In his life he was the very embodiment of enterprise and enthusiastic optimism and in addition to pushing all his own undertakings to successful completion he gave a willing and hearty support to every movement having for its object the material or social advancement of the community. Personally he was of attractive appearance and pleasing address, a fine specimen of symmetrically developed American manhood, and he moved among his fellows as one born to leadership and who always made his presence felt in whatever capacity his abilities were exercised. He loved to mingle with his fellow men, regardless of calling, and was ever the faithful friend and genial companion of all classes and conditions of people. His was a proud, liberal mind, optimistic in all the term implies, but exclusive in the sense that nothing savoring in the slightest degree of insincerity, hypocrisy or cant could for a moment find lodgment therein. He was truly a manly man, best liked by those who knew him most intimately, and, like a ray of sunshine, he often illuminated and made bright the pathway of those into whose lives fortune cast no glittering favors.

We close this brief review of Mr. Mitchell by quoting from the News and Express the following appropriate reference to his life and character, published upon the receipt in Cadillac of the sad news of his death:

"In Cadillac there is sincere sorrow because of the tragic ending of the life of Mr. Mitchell. During his twenty years of active participation in the affairs of the city, both as a business man and public official,

his ideals were high, his purposes honest and his plans were for the benefit of his fellow men. He labored zealously not only for himself and his family, but also for his employes, his neighbors and his friends. He gave of his wealth to the poor and the needy and was a willing helper in all public affairs. He listened not only to the recital of ambitious plans of those in high places, but to the cry of the lowly, of the widow and the orphan and of those to whom sorrow, affliction and poverty had come he gave heed. Unostentations in his charities, unassuming in his relations with men, Austin W. Mitchell made for himself an enduring place in the affairs of the people and in nearly every home in Cadillac the saddening message from Honolulu carried with it a feeling of personal loss. Through the coming changing years, the memory of the man who sleeps beneath the turbulent waters of the Pacific will be revered by his neighbors and associates and his most enduring monument will be his good deeds."

JOSHUA M. WARDELL, M. D.

The popular physician and surgeon whose life story is briefly outlined in this review has attained an enviable position in the medical world, gaining the distinguished reputation which comes as the legitimate reward of rigid mental discipline through professional training and skill and persistent, painstaking endeavor. Progressive in the broadest sense of the term and keeping in close touch with all matters relating to his chosen calling, his understanding, advanced methods and efficient practice have

brought him not only eminent professional success, but liberal financial remuneration as well. During a residence of over thirty years in the city of Cadillac he has witnessed the remarkable growth and development of Wexford county along all lines of industrial, commercial and professional activity and to the extent of his ability he has contributed to bring about the results that are now obtained. His character has ever been above reproach, his conduct in every relation of life has been that of the faithful healer, the upright man, the honorable citizen and to-day there are few as well known and none stand higher than he in the confidence and esteem of the people. In point of residence and continuous service, he is the oldest physician in Cadillac, as well as one of the most successful.

Dr. Wardell is a native of Ontario, Canada, and was born on a farm near St. Thomas, Elgin county, July 26, 1855. When seven years of age his parents, Edward and Melissa (McDween) Wardell, moved to the above village and there the future physician received his literary education, completing the high school course in 1867, immediately after which he made choice of medicine as his life work, and began his preliminary study of the same under the direction of his uncle, Dr. J. M. Penwarden, while clerking in the latter's drug store in St. Thomas. Dr. Penwarden was a physician of considerable note, who practiced for some years in partnership with Dr. John Fulton, at that time professor of surgery in Trinity College, Toronto, and dean of the faculty. While attending to his duties in the store young Wardell devoted all his leisure time to study and under the efficient instruction of his uncle he made rapid and substantial progress,

his advantages being far superior to those of the majority of students at the beginning of their career. After two years behind the counter his entire time was given to his medical reading, and at the end of one year of painstaking research he entered the medical department of Michigan University, where he remained until the fall of 1870, returning to Canada at the end of the session and again taking up his work with his former preceptor. He continued his studies at home and in Toronto until the fall of 1872, when he returned to Ann Arbor, and on the 26th day of the ensuing March was graduated at the early age of eighteen, being one of the youngest persons to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Michigan.

On the 7th of September following his graduation Dr. Wardell opened an office in Cadillac and at once engaged actively in the practice of his profession, encountering at the outset many of the obstacles and embarrassments which usually beset the pathway of young physicians ambitious for professional honors. In due time, however, his abilities were recognized and he soon succeeded in building up a lucrative practice which, taking a wide range and covering every branch of the profession, has steadily grown in magnitude to the present day. In 1876 he was appointed division surgeon of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, which position he still holds, and he also served four years as a member of the board of pension examiners at Reed City, Michigan, performing capable and satisfactory service in both capacities.

As a physician and surgeon Dr. Wardell has few equals and no superior in the Grand Traverse region. He is thoroughly in-

formed in all branches of his profession, makes diagnosis readily, has had a long, varied and remarkably successful experience and the extensive practice he now commands affords the best evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by the public. In his professional duties and in social life he sustains an admirable character and in his business affairs have demonstrated shrewdness and capability, having by close attention to his chosen calling accumulated a sufficiency of this world's goods to place him in independent circumstances. In the language of another, "The Doctor is a broad-gauged, liberal-minded man, conversant with life in all its bearings and thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the present progressive age." "Since boyhood he has had to depend entirely upon his own exertions, but, with a determination to succeed, he worked earnestly and constantly and now, while yet in the prime of life, he can rest free from care and anxiety with the consciousness that his present prosperity is due to industry and ability."

Dr. Wardell is a close and diligent student, a critical reader of the world's best literature and his acquaintance with the same is general and profound. For a number of years he has made a special study of Shakespeare, and his deep research into the writings of that immortal genius has made him one of the best Shakespearian scholars in this country. He has examined critically every thing relating to the subject, is familiar with the ideas of Shakespearian scholars the world over and his own observations, opinions and conclusions have elicited the attention and praise of some of the best writers and critics of the day.

Fraternally the Doctor is a thirty-second-

degree Mason and his political views are in accord with the Republican party, of which he has for years been an earnest and enthusiastic supporter. His domestic life dates from 1890, on July 21st of which year he was happily married to Miss Arista M. Montgomery, a native of Oberlin, Ohio, and a lady of refined tastes and liberal culture, who has borne him two children, a son by the name of Montgomery Meaure, and a daughter, Margaret. The Doctor is peculiarly blessed in his domestic relations and in his beautiful home, one of the finest residences in the city of Cadillac, finds in the bosom of his family or in the company of the wise and great of all ages through the medium of his well-stocked library the social relaxation and mental stimulus which only men of his tastes and inclinations fully appreciate. His life has been lived to useful ends and his high ideals, professional and otherwise, have made him in no small degree a leader of thought in the community. He maintains a lively interest in Cadillac, has taken an active part in promoting its material development, and, having faith in the city's future, is doing all within his power to make that future come up to his high expectations.

DONALD DAVIDSON.

The man who has lived to the age of fifty-eight years, who has spent a part of the years of his maturity in two hemispheres and whose life from boyhood has been characterized by hard work, has surely had sufficient experience to gratify the desire of the most ambitious seekers of adventure in the line of industry. Donald Davidson, the subject

of this biography, who resides in Colfax township, was born, reared and received his education in Scotland. When old enough and possessed of the requisite strength he was put into the coal and iron mines of his native land, and for ten years followed that most exacting and tiresome calling, mining. Ambitions far beyond his fellow workmen, he determined that if the blessings of health and strength remained to him all the years of his life would not be spent beneath the surface of the earth at the paltry wages accorded to miners in Great Britain and elsewhere. When he had been in the mines ten years and saved some money, he went to farming, and after pursuing that avocation a few years came to America to better his condition and that of his family.

Donald Davidson was born in Perth, Scotland, in 1843. His opportunities for receiving an education were indeed limited, for he was placed to work in the mines quite early in life. From that time to the present hard work has been his portion, but he bore his part with all the stoicism of a philosopher and abided his time until an opportunity offered to better his condition. When about seventeen years of age Mr. Davidson was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Hepburne, in Scotland, the native place of both, and there they continued to reside for a number of years thereafter, he having quit the mines and devoted himself to farming. Two children were born to them, David and Christena, and their coming inspired the father with renewed ambition. He knew what his life had been, replete with hard work and many privations, and he determined that his children should never experience such vicissitudes as had fallen to his lot. Accordingly, having accumulated suffi-

cient means for the purpose, he procured transportation and the family set out for America in March, 1873. After arriving in this country, they took up their abode in Virginia, but remained there only a few months, when they came to Michigan, located in Cadillac, then Clam Lake, where they lived for two years, he being employed by Green & Sheckston, lumber mills. From there they moved to Manton, where he was employed, and after two years of industry and the practice of most commendable economy, he was enabled to purchase the land he now owns. There he then settled, but remained only one season, when he was induced by Charles Ford to move to Haring township and cultivate a well-improved farm which was owned there by him. The subject remained on the Ford farm six years, and so successfully managed that piece of land that he was tendered the position of superintendent and manager of the county poor farm, which he accepted, but remained in charge only about fourteen months. He then returned to his own farm and has devoted himself to its cultivation from that time to the present. He is the owner of forty acres of land, of which he has thirty-five acres under cultivation, and very productive. Both his children are comfortably settled in life. David, who is a farmer and resident of Colfax township, married Miss Lucinda McLean, and they have three children, Mildred, Vera and Verna, while Christina is the wife of Perry Leach, and resides in Wexford county, he being engaged in lumbering, and they have one child, Zena. Mr. Davidson is, like most of his countrymen, a person of the utmost candor and sincere frankness, a man who would encounter much for his friends and whose

memory is never so defective as to forget favors extended to him. Wexford county was greatly benefited by his coming and that of his excellent family. Mrs. Davidson is a devout member of the Free Methodist church in Colfax township, and is a teacher in the Sabbath school.

WILLIAM W. LOVELESS.

The life of a sailor on the Great Lakes is a laborious and hazardous one, and yet one that is not entirely devoid of fascination. Men who have sailed for a number of years find it exceedingly difficult to content themselves on land and although their opportunities for advancement upon the water are as nothing to what they might encounter on shore, their love for the fathomless lake or ocean often compels them to sacrifice every other consideration for its sake. The subject of this review, William W. Loveless, followed the life of a sailor a number of years in his early manhood, and like others, after having given it up, he often yearned for the old life upon the stormy wave. However, he seems now to have thoroughly weaned himself from the enticing calling.

William W. Loveless, a resident of section 19, Haring township, was born in Essex county, Canada, of Canadian parents, April 22, 1837. He was reared and grew to manhood in his native county, receiving a fair education in the common branches at the public schools. While yet a young man he became a sailor, on a ship engaged in the grain trade plying between Buffalo and Chicago, and for seven years devoted himself exclusively to that calling. In 1803 he

took a position on a ship laden with copper ore and bound for Liverpool. The passage of the Atlantic was made by this staunch little craft in forty-eight days, the vessel being propelled entirely by sail.

In Ogle county, Illinois, August 10, 1859, William W. Loveless was married to Rachael A. Winner, a native of Pennsylvania, born September 14, 1837. To this union ten children were born, viz.: Walter S., Wallace E., Williard W., Wilton W., Wesley W., Sarah E., William W. W., Violet, Daisy, and Evangeline, who died aged three years and seven months. Sarah E. died at the age of thirteen years. Violet is the wife of Ernest Schram and Daisy died in her twenty-fourth year. August 7, 1881, when forty-one years of age, Mrs. Loveless died at the family home in Haring township, whence they had removed three years previously.

In the spring of 1878, desiring to better the fortunes of the family, William W. Loveless came to Wexford county and settled on a tract of land, part of section 19, Haring township. Here he erected a modest but comfortable residence, and after installing his family therein proceeded to hew a farm out of the dense woods. How well he has succeeded is clearly demonstrated by the tidy, well-kept little farm of forty-eight acres which year after year he has been cultivating at a comfortable profit.

In Wexford county, on the 23d day of January, 1884, William W. Loveless again entered into a matrimonial alliance, his bride on this occasion being Mrs. Margaret Gibson, widow of the late William Gibson. She is a native of Canada, born in Victoria county, Ontario, in October, 1837. Her maiden name was Margaret Shearer and she is a

daughter of Robert and Janet Shearer, natives of Scotland. One child has been adopted by the subject and his wife, an intelligent, winsome little girl named May.

In politics William W. Loveless is a Democrat and has always interested himself in the success of that party. He has served his township in various local offices. He has been a school director a number of years, township treasurer two years, justice of the peace four years, and township clerk one term. In all matters relating to the welfare of the township he has taken an active interest. He and wife are members of the Baptist church and always active in every species of religious work. He is a member of Cadillac Tent, No. 332, Knights of the Macabees, of the Loyal Orange lodge at his home in Canada and of the Patrons of Husbandry of Wexford county. He began life with little, and whatever he has accomplished is attributable entirely to his own exertions.

ANDREW HOLMBERG.

The substantial development and continued progress of the states in the northern part of the Mississippi valley owe not a little of their growth to the efforts of the sons of Sweden who have sought homes here. To this class Andrew Holmberg is a representative. He now lives on section 28, Clam Lake township, where he is engaged in general farming. He was born in Sweden on the 19th of April, 1848, and there spent the first twenty-four years of his life. In his youth he acquired a fair education and when quite young he learned the value of industry and perseverance as active factors in a business

career. These have ever been salient features in his work and have formed the foundation upon which he has builded his prosperity. In the spring of 1872, attracted by the opportunities of the new world, he made arrangements for leaving his native country, and, bidding goodbye to his friends there, he sailed for the new world, landing first at Quebec, Canada. He did not tarry in the Dominion, however, but came at once to Michigan and has since been a resident of Wexford county. Here he was first employed through one summer in the grading of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and subsequently he was employed as a section hand. For many years he was foreman of a gang of men, working on the railroad, and continued his labors in that way until July, 1898, when he settled upon the farm which is now his home and which he had previously purchased. He has erected a nice residence here and in the rear stand a good barn and fair outbuildings, which in turn are surrounded by fields of waving grain. He owns altogether eighty acres of land, of which fifty acres is improved. Previous to the purchase of his present property he was the owner of two other farms in Clam Lake township, but these he has sold.

On the 26th of May, 1873, in Big Rapids, Michigan, occurred the marriage of Mr. Holmberg and Miss Carrie Anderson, a most estimable lady, who has indeed been a faithful companion and helpmate to him on life's journey. She was born in Sweden, July 28, 1844, and in 1873 came to America. She has many excellent traits of character, including a kindly disposition and cordial manner, which have made her a favorite with many friends. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Holmberg has been blessed with five

children, namely: Emily, who is the wife of Anton Iverson; Albert E., a salesman at Lake City, married Ida Whaley; Ellen A. is at home; Anna C. is the wife of Emil Hector; and Andrew M., who completes the family. The parents are active and devoted members of the Swedish Lutheran church, and their Christian faith is exemplified in their upright lives. Honored and respected by all, there are no people in the community who occupy a more enviable position in the regard of their friends, not only because of the success which they have won, but also because of the straightforward business principles they have ever followed and the upright lives they have led. In the complex citizenship of America there is no element of more value than that furnished by Sweden, and Mr. Hohnberg has ever sustained the reputation which his fellow countrymen bear for loyalty, fidelity and integrity.

REV. L. M. PRUD'HOMME.

The fame of this efficient and popular ecclesiastic, professionally and personally, is widely extended, until today, in his thirty-fifth year, there are few priests in the diocese to which he belongs as well and favorably known. His labors in the city of Cadillac have greatly endeared him to his parishioners, and to the people, irrespective of church or creed, he stands not only a tower of mental and moral strength but a loving father and gentle spiritual guide, with the best interests of humanity ever at heart. Father Prud'homme is a native of Canada, born June 22, 1860, in the city of Montreal. After completing the prescribed course of the

parochial schools he entered, in 1883, Assumption College, near Montreal, where he pursued his studies for a period of six years, taking high rank as a student and making an extraordinary brilliant record in the classics. In 1889 Laval University conferred its highest honors upon him and he at once entered upon a course of philosophy which required two years to complete. With a mind thoroughly disciplined, he began, in September, 1891, his ecclesiastical training in the Grand Seminary of Montreal and three years later, on the 22d day of December, 1894, was ordained a priest for the diocese of Grand Rapids by the Most Rev. E. C. Fabre, D. D.

Father Prud'homme's first active labors in the ministry were with St. Francis' Church, Traverse City, to which he was sent as assistant pastor by the Rt. Rev. H. J. Richter, D. D., bishop of Grand Rapids, immediately after his ordination. His work with that congregation proving satisfactory, he was soon promoted to a more responsible position, the pastorate of St. Ann's parish, Cadillac, to which he was transferred in August of the year 1895. Since taking charge of St. Ann's, the congregation has prospered greatly temporally and spiritually and, as already stated, the beloved pastor has found a permanent place in the hearts of his people, the order of reciprocal willingness and obligation being the unwritten law of the parish.

Father Prud'homme is an able preacher, a finished and erudite scholar and is held in high esteem by the bishop and clergy of his own diocese and throughout the state. In the city of Cadillac he is favorably regarded by Catholics and non-Catholics alike, for his many noble qualities of head and heart, be-



REV. L. M. PRUD'HOMME.



ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

ing one of the most generous and manly of men, his untiring labors in the cause of Christianity endearing him to his own congregation and arousing in others an admiration seldom enjoyed by the Catholic clergy outside of the pale of the church. Broad minded, charitable and devout, he well deserves the esteem in which he is held, as his life is a series of self sacrifices to the end that the kingdom of God may be exalted among men and souls won thereto. Although a young man, Father Prud'homme has already accomplished great good in the noble work to which his time and talent are being devoted and it is easy to predict for him a long and promising future in the Master's cause which he so ably and worthily upholds.

Father Prud'homme enjoys the rare privilege of having built within eight years three churches, namely, at Lake City, at a cost of three thousand dollars, at Frankfort, at a cost of eight thousand dollars and at Cadillac, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. A fourth one will be built this summer at Jennings. All these buildings are free from debt and are a credit and an ornament to their respective cities. The reverend pastor of St. Ann's has many good words for all his worthy assistants and for the citizens of Cadillac, irrespective of creed and nationality.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

Previous to the year 1880 the spiritual wants of the Catholics of Cadillac were attended by priests coming either from Traverse City or Big Rapids. In the course of 1880 the church which existed until 1903

was built under the management of Rev. Father Ziegler. After that date mass was said occasionally in Cadillac until 1882, when Rev. P. M. Uytdevilligen took charge of St. Ann's parish. The interior of the church was then finished and services were held quite regularly. In 1886 Father Uytdevilligen was replaced by Rev. Louis Barous, who worked faithfully until 1894, attending Reed City, Evart, Luther, Lake City and a few other places. During his pastorate here the pastoral residence was purchased and many other improvements were made. Father Barous celebrated the golden jubilee of his sacerdotal ordination in June, 1894, and shortly afterwards resigned his charge on account of old age. He was succeeded in July of the same year by Rev. A. Zugelder, who began the work with zeal and success. The church property was greatly beautified under his care.

In August, 1895, Father Zugelder was transferred to Provemont, and the present pastor, Rev. L. M. Prud'homme, assumed the charge of this parish. Since November, 1897, Father Prud'homme has had an assistant. The first assistant was Rev. G. Guthausen, who was succeeded in July, 1898, by Rev. A. Eickelmann. In August, 1899, Father Eickelmann was promoted to the pastorate of Byron Center, Michigan, and Rev. B. H. Kettmann came here in his place. On January 1, 1903, Rev. Father Kettmann was promoted to the pastorate of Remus, Michigan, and his successor was Rev. James A. Golden. The missions attended from Cadillac are Lake City, Jennings and McBain, Missaukee county, Marion, Osceola county, Frankfort, Benzie county, Pife Lake, Grand Traverse county, and Femple, Clare county. St. Ann's parish

has grown from a membership of forty families, which it had in 1880, until now it has at least one hundred and fifty families in the city of Cadillac alone, besides several families living on farms in the vicinity.

The beautiful and substantial new church edifice of brick and stone will be dedicated in the early part of September, this year (1903). The building, when finished and properly furnished and decorated, will cost about fifteen thousand dollars and will seat over five hundred people. St. Ann's parish has kept pace with the growth of the prosperous and thriving city of Cadillac and its church accommodations are now unsurpassed in Wexford county.

FREDERICK W. HECTOR.

Frederick W. Hector, who is supervisor of Clam Lake township and one of the leading, progressive and prosperous farmers of Wexford county, is a native of Sweden, born on the 12th of June, 1847. The first fifteen years of his life were passed in that country, and during the last fifteen years of that time he was engaged in gardening. On leaving that country he went to Denmark, where he followed gardening on his own account for three years or until 1865, when attracted by the possibilities of the new world in a business way he resolved to try his fortune in America and sailed for New York, taking passage on a westward-bound vessel that weighed anchor in the harbor of Copenhagen in May, 1865, and reached its destination in June. On reaching this country he made his way to Manistee and entered the employ of the late John Canfield, for whom he worked

at scaling logs for seven years. At the end of that time he came to Wexford county, settling at what was then called Clam Lake, but is now the city of Cadillac. This was in June, 1872, and for about three years after his arrival he was employed at different occupations, but chiefly at scaling logs and at tallying.

About 1875 Mr. Hector invested the money which he had earned in forty acres of land, forming the nucleus of his present landed possessions. This tract is on section 8, Clam Lake township, and upon it he has since resided. Since he made the purchase he has given his time and attention almost wholly to general farming and dairying, and as his financial resources have increased he has added to his land until he now has a valuable and extensive farm of two hundred and eighty acres, of which one hundred and twenty acres is cultivated, the green fields giving promise of rich harvests in the autumn. He has erected a fine set of farm buildings, including a modern residence, a large barn and sheds for the shelter of his stock and farm implements. None of the equipments of the model farm of the twentieth century are there lacking.

On the 7th of April, 1870, in Manistee, Michigan, Mr. Hector was married to Miss Otillie Corcart, a native of Germany, born on the 23d of December, 1848. They now have five living children, as follows: Emil; Otto; Theresa, the wife of Edward J. Smith, of Cherry Grove township; Albert and Delphina. They have also lost four children, who died in early youth.

Mr. Hector's official connection with Wexford county has been of a character to make him a valued citizen of his community. He has held the office of justice of the peace

and his decisions were strictly fair and impartial. He was also township treasurer and township supervisor, and in matters of public moment he is deeply interested, acting for the good of the community along many lines of progress and substantial upbuilding here. When the village of Clam Lake, now Cadillac, the county seat, was incorporated, he was elected one of its trustees. He has witnessed almost the entire growth and development of the county and has taken an active part in reclaiming its wild lands for the uses of agriculture. He has seen great advance along other business lines and feels a justifiable pride in what has been accomplished in the county. That his own labors have been well directed and guided by sound business judgment is proven by his success, for he is now one of the wealthy farmers of the county, with an attractive home, a valuable farm and other interests. Progress might well be termed the keynote of his character, in both public and business life. He has allowed no obstacle to deter him from a course which he has marked out, and he has employed only honorable means to gain the ends which have been his goal. Fraternally he is a member of Cadillac Tent, No. 232, Knights of the Maccabees, the Order of Mutual Protection and The New Era.

WILLFORD D. FALES.

A lifetime spent in the pursuit of one calling will usually result in substantial success. Such is found to be the case in the life of Willford D. Fales, one of the substantial citizens of section 6, Cedar Creek township. He was born in the town of Pembroke, seven

miles from Niagara Falls, New York, January 29, 1848. His parents were Dexter and Sarah (Wood) Fales, natives of New York, good, industrious people who always merited and received the good opinion of every community in which they lived. The subject of this article was the second of a family of three children and when he was but an infant his parents moved to Pennsylvania where they remained until the subject was four years of age. He was then taken to New York and for the next three years lived in Steuben county, and at the age of nine years came to Kent county, Michigan, where he grew to manhood, his time being occupied in the ordinary labor of the farm. From Kent county he went to Muskegon, where he resided for two years, being engaged in the same pursuit, spending, however, his winters in the woods lumbering. His mother died in 1852 and his father in 1874.

In the spring of 1869 Mr. Fales came to Wexford county and located upon eighty acres of land in section 6, Cedar Creek township, which he still owns and upon which he resides. This little farm he has since splendidly improved, erected upon it good, substantial buildings, set out an orchard of four and one-half acres, embracing fruit trees of all kinds suitable for this climate, the greater part, however, being many fine varieties of apple trees. Sixty acres are now clear and in a splendid state of cultivation, and no more desirable little farm home is to be found in the county of Wexford.

On the 5th day of April, 1871, Willford D. Fales was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Blackall, a native of Kent county. The ceremony took place in the city of Grand Rapids, and the contracting parties imme-

diately thereafter took up their abode on the subject's farm in Cedar Creek township. One child was born to this union, Marion B., but the faithful wife and mother did not long survive, as she died in 1872 after a brief illness, leaving her beloved babe to the care of its sorrowing father. In Ottawa county, Michigan, on the 3d day of August, 1873, Willford D. Fales was again married, his bride on this occasion being Miss Julia E. Gillat, a native of Ottawa county, where she was reared and educated. They took up their residence soon after the ceremony on the subject's Cedar Grove township farm, and there they still reside. To this union four children were born, viz.: Herman C.; Lottie M., wife of William Moffitt; Ira D. and Grace E.

In all local affairs, particularly contemplated improvements, Willford D. Fales takes a deep interest and he has always done his full share toward advancing the welfare of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Fales are members of the Freewill Baptist church, devout worshippers and active and zealous in the cause of religion. He is a public-spirited enterprising citizen who always conscientiously performs the duties required of him, both public and private, and his character in the community where he has lived so long is above reproach. He is a Prohibitionist and takes high ground on the subject of temperance.

EDWARD COX.

The true source of man's dominion on earth is said to be derived from the pursuit of agriculture. The calling is certainly the most independent one in which man can

engage. Others may receive better remuneration for their services and pile up bigger fortunes than does the agriculturist, but his calling is the one whose success is absolutely indispensable to the world's prosperity. The subject of this review, Edward Cox, of section 36, Greenwood township, is a successful farmer, and one who has devoted nearly all the years of his life to the calling. He has been contented with his lot and the returns from his labor, without feeling envious of those in other lines of labor whose compensation seems to be so great that it is sometimes deemed wholly disproportionate to the service rendered.

Edward Cox, the subject of this review, was born on a farm in Summit county, Ohio, July 15, 1845. His parents were Richard and Philena (Tibbet) Cox, both worthy and highly respected people in the region where they lived. Both are now dead, having passed away many years ago. They were the parents of six children, of whom the subject of this review was the third. When he was nine years of age, in 1854, the family moved to Indiana, where they continued to reside until a short time previous to the war of the Rebellion, when they moved to Ottawa county, Michigan.

In July, 1862, Edward Cox enlisted in Company F, Fourteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was during the greater part of the time of its service under the command of General William T. Sherman, served all through the Atlanta campaign and took part in most of the battles fought in that hostile section. He was still in the service at the time of the surrender of General Robert E. Lee at Appomattox and was not mustered out of the service until after the close of the war.

On his return from the scene of hostilities Mr. Cox again took up his residence in Ottawa county, Michigan, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. October 3, 1865, he was united in marriage to Alena Ellis, a native of Ohio, born in Summit county, July 9, 1830. She was the daughter of Jesse and Sally (McMullen) Ellis, and of a family of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, she was the youngest child. Both parents have been dead many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Cox six children have been born, viz.: Milton married Nellie Spears and resides in Levering, Michigan; Merton married Cora Woods, and resides in Greenwood township; Viola is the wife of Thomas Maxurd, of Cadillac; Riley married Ruth Christian, and lives in Greenwood township; Charles married Lillie Gross, and lives in Cadillac; Paulina is the wife of Robert Garrow, of Cadillac.

In the autumn of 1872 the family moved from Ottawa to Wexford county, and settled on a quarter section of land in section 36, Greenwood township, entering it as a homestead. There they still reside, each year adding to the prosperity which has come to them through industry, and they are steadily accumulating a competency which will be more than sufficient to supply them with abundance for their old age. Seventy-five acres of the original homestead has been cleared and constitutes a fine, fertile farm, sufficiently productive to give them a very satisfactory income. Mr. Cox has been honored by the voters of Greenwood township, at different times, with the offices of supervisor, treasurer and clerk. Indeed, there are few offices in the township which he has not filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. The only fraternal society

to which he belongs is the Oliver P. Morton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Manton. He is a worthy citizen whose services to the public in the township of his residence are highly appreciated. He is a regularly commissioned correspondent in the agricultural department of the state of Michigan.

HEMAN B. STURTEVANT.

From an early epoch in the development of Wexford county until a recent date Heman B. Sturtevant was numbered among its residents and the part which he played in its development, progress and improvement well entitles him to representation among those who have formed its history. He is now living in Owosso. A native of New England, he possesses many of the sterling traits which have ever been characteristic of the people who come from that section of the country. He was born in the township of Weybridge, Addison county, Vermont, on the 30th of May, 1840. His father, Milo Sturtevant, was also a native of Addison county, but his mother, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Taft, was born in Pittsford, Vermont. The father devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits as a life work and thus provided for his family. Both he and his wife died in Weybridge, her demise occurring when she was about forty-two years of age, while the father died at the age of fifty-one years. They were the parents of six children, five sons and a daughter.

Of this family Heman B. Sturtevant was the second. He attended the common schools in his youth and was reared in Weybridge, Vermont, upon his father's farm, re-

siding at that place until the fall of 1859, when he arrived in Michigan, taking up his abode in Livingston county. He attended the normal school at Ypsilanti, this state, and subsequently engaged in teaching school through the winter months for about two years or until after the inauguration of the Civil war. He had watched with interest the progress of events in the south, had noted the threatening attitude of certain states below the Mason and Dixon line and he resolved that if an attempt was made to overthrow the Union he would strike a blow in its defense. Accordingly in 1861 he offered his services to the government, becoming a member of Company E, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until April, 1862, when he was honorably discharged, on account of physical disability. In the meantime, however, he had participated in two very important battles of the war—those of South Mountain and Antietam.

After leaving the army Mr. Sturtevant made a short visit to his old home in the Green Mountain state and then again located in Livingston county, Michigan, where he continued his education, realizing its importance as a preparation for the practical and responsible duties of life. He entered the preparatory school at Ann Arbor with the intention of pursuing a college course, but he was obliged to relinquish that plan on account of ill health. Being advised to engage in outdoor life he then turned his attention to farming in Livingston county, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for two years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Shiawassee, where he also carried on farming for two years. At the end of that time he took up his abode in Owosso

and represented its business interests as an enterprising merchant. He remained there until November, 1869, when, disposing of his store, he came to Wexford county, establishing his home in Sherman and at the next regular election of the county officers he was chosen by popular ballot for the positions of county clerk and register of deeds. He acted in that dual capacity for six years, retiring from the position, as he had entered it, with the confidence and good will of all. He then resumed merchandising and also engaged in real estate business in Sherman, being an active representative of commercial life here until the fall of 1901, when he returned to Owosso. He is, however, still largely interested in lands in this county and in the manufacture of lumber and his investments not only return to him a good income, but contribute to the general prosperity of this section of the state. Upon his removal he not only discontinued his mercantile affairs here, but also resigned from the office of justice of the peace, which he had filled continuously from the spring of 1870 until the fall of 1901. "His even-handed justice" was a characteristic of his official service and "won golden opinions from all sorts of people." For eight years prior to 1901 he served as supervisor of Hanover township and in the discharge of his official duties he was always loyal and reliable. He took a very active part in politics, never failing in his support of what he believed to be right. He was also active and prominent in church work in this county, holding membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, while for more than twenty years he was superintendent of its Sunday school in Sherman and was a most active and helpful laborer in the cause of Christianity here.

Mr. Sturtevant was married in Unadilla, Livingston county, Michigan, November 26, 1863, to Miss Rhoda A. Dunn, who was born in that place on the 4th of August, 1842. There her girlhood days were passed in the home of her parents, Hillier and Lois (Dunn) Dunn, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Connecticut. Removing to the west, they became residents of Unadilla, Michigan, where both resided until called to the home beyond, the father passing away at the age of fifty-five years, while the mother's death occurred when she was fifty-six years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Sturtevant have adopted a daughter, Ase-nath, who is now the wife of Vincent C. Wall, of Sherman, Michigan. Mr. Sturtevant still retains his membership in Sherman Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and he is now an active member of the Order of the Eastern Star, with which his wife is also identified. Such in brief is the life history of one whose efforts have ever been discerningly directed along well defined lines of labor, whether for the benefit of himself, his country or his county. He has been as loyal to his town, state and nation in times of peace as he was when he followed the starry banner upon the battlefield of the south and his has ever been a creditable and honorable record, winning for himself the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been associated.

HENRY C. AUER.

Henry C. Auer, a prosperous and popular merchant of Cadillac, is a native of New York, born in Moscow, September 15, 1860. His parents were John H. and —————

Auer, natives of Germany. The family, in 1864, moved to Almont, Leeper county, Michigan, but remained there only about four years, when they moved to Reed City, Osceola county, then known as Todd's Slashings, and settled on a farm three miles from that place. There were seven children in the Auer family, of whom the subject was the sixth. The father is now living a retired life in Reed City. The mother died when the subject was three and one-half years old.

The early life of Henry C. Auer was spent beneath the parental roof until he was seventeen years old. He had attended the public schools and was studious and ambitious, so that when he laid aside his books to face the world and battle for a fortune, his mind was well stored with useful knowledge. Having secured a position as clerk in a general merchandise store at Nirvina, Lake county, Michigan, he immediately entered upon his duties and gave satisfaction both to the patrons of the establishment and his employers. Thirsting for more knowledge, he returned to Reed City, procured a place as clerk in a hotel and was given an opportunity to attend school during school hours. When school closed he was offered a place in the Brotherton Hotel at Flint, Michigan, as clerk, remained there until the management changed, when he again returned to Reed City. Then for two and a half years he was employed in the mercantile establishment of D. M. McClelland. In August, 1882, he came to Cadillac and entered the employ of W. R. Dennis & Company, dealers in clothing and gents' furnishings goods, remaining in their service for nearly six years.

In Cadillac, Wexford county, December 25, 1885, Henry C. Auer was united in

married to Miss Capitola Havens, a native of Almont, Michigan, born in August, 1850. Her parents are natives of New York state. Her father is dead, while her mother yet lives. One child, Harold Clement, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Auer. He is a manly, intelligent youth, now in his seventh year.

His experience in the clothing and gents' furnishing line was such as to make Henry C. Auer thoroughly conversant with every detail of the business. Accordingly, in 1888, he entered into partnership with P. Medalie in that line of business, the firm name being H. C. Auer & Company. The new firm prospered from the beginning and for five years the partnership continued, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Henry C. Auer purchasing the interest of his partner. Since that time he has been conducting the business alone and with most flattering success. He has a large trade, quite an extensive scope of country to draw from and with his well-known fair, honorable business principles, the number of his patrons is steadily increasing. He is too busy a man to interest himself greatly in politics, hence he has neither aspired to nor held a political position of any kind. He is interested in true Christianity, sincere religion and good morals and is a member of the First Congregational church at Cadillac. He belongs to three fraternal societies and makes it convenient to give each some attention. He belongs to Cadillac Lodge No. 46, Knights of Pythias, to Cadillac Tent, K. O. T. M. and to the camp, Modern Woodmen of America. By zeal, economy, close application to business and indomitable perseverance, from a most humble beginning he has placed himself among the leading and most successful merchants of northern Michigan.

ISAAC NICHOLS.

In Clam Lake township, upon a good farm, Isaac Nichols makes his home and devotes his energies to general agricultural pursuits. He was born in Ontario county, Canada, on the 22d of March, 1847, and is a son of John and Sophia (DeBoyse) Nichols. His parents are both now deceased, his father having passed away in Canada when but thirty years of age. The mother long survived him, however, and spent her last days in the home of her son, Isaac, in Clam Lake township, where she died in her eighty-second year.

In the Dominion Isaac Nichols was reared upon a farm. He attended the public schools and when not engaged in the effort to master the branches taught in such institutions he devoted his labors to the work of the farm and thus gained practical experience in the occupation which he has chosen as his life work. He remained in Canada until about twenty-six years of age and then determined to seek a home in the United States. Many are the sons of the Dominion who have crossed the border in order to enjoy the better business opportunities, with livelier competition, that are to be found in this country. It was in the month of September, 1873, that Mr. Nichols arrived in Wexford county with his family and he settled upon the farm where he now lives and it has been his home continuously for thirty years. He here owns one hundred and twenty acres of land and with unfaltering energy he has continued the work of cultivation and improvement here until he now has over one hundred acres under the plow. He has also erected a modern brick residence and made other valuable im-



ISAAC NICHOLS GROUP.

provements, including the planting of an orchard of four acres, which yields its fruits in season. His fields return to him good harvests and in all of his farm work he is progressive, using the latest improved machinery in the cultivation of the soil and keeping good grades of stock to assist in carrying on the farm work.

Mr. Nichols was married in Canada to Miss Josephine Watt, a native of Lambton county, Ontario, born July 16, 1848. Unto them have been born four children, who are yet living, namely: John W., Thompson W., Melissa S., who is the wife of Robert Graham, and Louisa, who is the wife of Frank Flynn. They have also buried one son, Isaac, who died in Clam Lake township, when twenty years of age, his loss being deeply mourned not only by his family, but also by many friends. John W. wedded Miss Bertha M. Hammond and resides in Clam Lake township; they have one little daughter, Patience L. Thompson W. wedded Miss Anna Stewart and they have two children, Leone J. and Stewart W., a resident of Clam Lake township. John is fitting himself for the profession of dentist and is now a student in the dental department of the Detroit College of Medicine, a member of the class of 1904.

Matters of public interest pertaining to the welfare and progress of his section of the state received the attention and oftentimes the active support of Mr. Nichols, who is a wide-awake and progressive citizen. He has served as highway commissioner of Clam Lake township, but has never been an active politician in the sense of office seeking, preferring to give his time and energies to his business affairs. He votes with the Republican party and is connected with the

Patrons of Husbandry. He has a nice home and good farm and all that he possesses has come to him through his own efforts. He may well be called a self-made man and deserves all the credit which the term implies. His business methods have been such as will bear close investigation and his worth both as a man and citizen are widely acknowledged by all with whom he has come in contact. His hope of finding good business advantages in the United States has been more than realized and by improving the opportunities with which he was surrounded he has gained a creditable position among the prosperous agriculturists of his adopted county.

SAMUEL J. CASSETY.

The next best thing to being a native of the state of Michigan is to have lived in the commonwealth the greater part of one's life. Michigan is a great commonwealth, a rich and productive state, and of all of her eighty-five counties there are not many superior to Wexford county as a place of abode. Samuel J. Cassety, a resident of Colfax township and the subject of this biography, has been a resident of Michigan for more than half a century, and of Wexford county during all of the years of its existence as a county and for two years prior thereto. Only a child of seven years when his parents brought him to the state, from that time to the present he has made it his home.

Samuel J. Cassety was born in the state of Ohio, Seneca county, Reed township, September 2, 1845. His parents were Franklin and Charity (Gilbert) Cassety, the father a native of the state of New

York, and the mother of Ohio, who made that commonwealth their home until 1852, when they moved to Muskegon county, Michigan, settling on a farm in Casnovia township, where they continued to reside until their death, which occurred many years ago. They were the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters, the subject being the second child of the family. The other surviving members of his parents' family are Eliza, the wife of Dexter Fields, a gardener at Salem, Oregon; Hannah, wife of William Folston, a ranchman of Oregon, and Alice, the wife of Amos Cobleigh, a farmer also of Oregon.

On the farm of his father in Casnovia township, Muskegon county, Samuel J. Cassety was reared and grew to manhood. The educational facilities of the state during his youth were not all that could be desired, nevertheless he managed to secure a good education in all of the common school branches, which has been supplemented by extensive reading on many subjects. There are few men in Wexford county possessed of more general information than is the subject. Farming has been the occupation of his life and he began his lessons in agriculture at a very early age. That they were thoroughly learned is amply attested by the success he has attained. He remained a member of the parental household until he attained the age of twenty-three years, most of the time being occupied in the labors of the farm.

April 25, 1868, Samuel J. Cassety was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Field, a native of Ohio, born in Summit county, February 19, 1846. Her parents are Austin and Sarah A. (Compton) Field, the for-

mer being a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Ohio. She died in Ottawa county, Michigan, at the age of forty-six years, being the mother of eight children, of whom Mrs. Cassety was the seventh, the other survivors of the family being Cordelia, the widow of Luther P. Doane, now resides in Conklin, Michigan; Aurelia is the wife of Theron Emmons, of Conklin; Dexter lives in Salem, Oregon, and Lester, who married Lucy Doane and resides in Kalkaska, Michigan. After the death of his wife Mr. Field moved to Oregon, where he died at the age of seventy-three years. To Mr. and Mrs. Cassety three children have been born, one of whom died in infancy. The others are Arthur S. and Hugh. Arthur S., who is a merchant at Elton, Michigan, married Anna A. Gregg and they have one son, Delos C., and Hugh, who is a farmer in Colfax township, married Mamie Hunt, who was formerly a teacher. Mrs. Cassety was prior to her marriage a successful teacher, four years in Ottawa county and one year in Wexford county.

The first three years after his marriage the subject resided upon and cultivated the old homestead. In 1871 he came with his family to Wexford county and took up a homestead of eighty acres in what is now Colfax township. On this land the family have continued to reside up to the present time. This modest little farm he cleared, improved and cultivated, adding to it piece by piece as he was able and the opportunity offered until at one time he owned two hundred and forty acres, one hundred and seventy-six of which was under cultivation. Later he presented one hundred and twenty acres to his sons, so that his present place comprises only one hundred and twenty acres, which he finds quite sufficient to oc-

cupy his time and attention. The buildings upon the place, residence, barns, stables, etc., are all that could be desired and their neat and well-kept appearance contributes to the general air of comfort and thrift which characterizes this model rural home. Even the most casual glance at the farm and appurtenances will convince a visitor that the owner and occupant of the place is no common husbandman.

In politics Mr. Cassety is a Republican, and although he has frequently labored zealously in the interests of his party, he has never aspired to public position. His fellow citizens have, however, honored him by electing him to a number of local offices, such as school inspector, school director and overseer of highways, and he is at present serving as one of the county superintendents of the poor. His standing in the community has always been of the very best and he might have been elected to places of trust and profit in the county had he cared to be a candidate, but his ambition to manage well his own private affairs precluded the possibility of giving any time for holding public positions. Although never having belonged to any religious order, society or church, he is imbued with much veneration for Christianity and there are few, even among church members, who contribute more liberally to the spread of the gospel than he does. Mr. and Mrs. Cassety are among the oldest and best known residents of Wexford county and all who are favored with their acquaintance speak in the highest terms of their many sterling qualities of head and heart. They have lived long and well, have done their duty without fear or favor and the future awaits them with abundant rewards.

EDWARD C. BREHM.

Edward C. Brehm is a representative of agricultural interests in Wexford county, and his farm of eighty acres is situated on section 34, Clam Lake township. A native of Germany, he was born February 7, 1867, and spent the first sixteen years of his life in the fatherland, where, in accordance with its laws, he attended the public schools between the ages of six and fourteen years. He came with his parents to the United States in 1883 and on landing on the eastern coast of the new world they made preparations to continue their journey across the country, Michigan being their destination. A settlement was made in Sherman township, Osceola county, the father securing a farm, upon which the family lived for some time.

Edward C. Brehm remained at home up to the time of his marriage, which important event in his life history occurred on the 13th of April, 1891, the lady of his choice being Miss Ida Discher, a daughter of William Discher, of Sherman township, Osceola county. She was born in Ohio, May 19, 1868, and in her girlhood days was brought by her parents to the Wolverine state, where she has since lived. At the time of their marriage the young couple began their domestic life upon the farm where they are now living on section 34, Clam Lake township, Wexford county, Mr. Brehm purchasing eighty acres of land, which he still owns. With the exception of fifteen acres he has placed the entire tract under cultivation and the appearance of the farm is pleasing, because of its well-tilled fields, its good buildings, and its many evidences of the practical care of a thrifty and progressive owner.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Brehm has been blessed with six children, who are yet living; Emma, Ella, Walter, Paul, Arthur and Gustaf. They also lost one son, William, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Brehm have long resided in this section of the state and the circle of their friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintance. They are worthy representatives of the agricultural interests. Mr. Brehm owes his success to his own efforts. He has brooked no obstacles that could be overcome by determined purpose and honorable labor and thus he has steadily worked his way upward until he is classed among the substantial farmers, and his well improved property is the visible evidence of his life of diligence, perseverance and capable management.

GEORGE C. TEED.

George C. Teed, who carries on agricultural pursuits on section 15, Antioch township, is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred upon a farm in Livingston county on the 11th of June, 1852. He is the fifth in a family of eight children, who reached mature years. His father, George P. Teed, was a farmer and carpenter, following these pursuits in order to provide for his wife and children. He wedded Miss Mary Richardson and they removed from Livingston county, New York, to Michigan, in the winter of 1855, making the journey across the country with horses and oxen. They settled upon a farm in Ionia county, and it was there that their son George was reared. He remained a resident of that portion of the state until he was thirty years of age and

from that time when he put aside his school books he devoted his energies in undivided manner to agricultural pursuits. His father died in 1867, when about fifty-four years of age, and after that much of the farm work devolved upon Mr. Teed, of this review. On leaving Ionia county he took up his abode in Kalamazoo county, remaining a resident of Climax township for about five years, or until the fall of 1888. In November of that year he came to Wexford county and has since been a resident of Antioch township, covering a period of fifteen years. Here he owns one hundred and twenty acres of land and of this ninety-five acres has been broken, placed under the plow and transformed into rich and productive fields. Mr. Teed has erected good buildings, including a comfortable residence and substantial barns,—in fact, his is one of the fine farms of the county and his home is surrounded by well tilled fields, returning to him golden harvests. He is also interested in the breeding of fine blooded stock and thus adds not a little to his income. He uses the latest improved machinery in operating his land and all modern equipments and accessories common to a farm of the twentieth century are found upon his place.

Mr. Teed was married in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, on the 14th of May, 1887, to Miss Mary Smith, a native of that county and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Foster Smith, who were natives of Vermont. Removing to the west, they spent their remaining days in Kalamazoo county. Mr. and Mrs. Teed are the parents of four children: Louis M., Stanley W., Lois G. and Willis.

In his political views Mr. Teed is independent, but keeps well informed on the issues of the day and in his ballot gives his

support to the man whom he thinks best qualified for office. He has taken an active part in township affairs and has been called to serve in positions of public trust, having acted at different times as supervisor of Antioch township, as township treasurer and as school inspector. He is a staunch advocate of the cause of temperance and both he and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take a helpful interest in church and Sunday school work. Their lives are in consistent harmony with their professions and they do all in their power to advocate the cause of Christianity and to extend its influence in this community. Mr. Teed is also identified with Antioch Grange No. 919, Patrons of Husbandry. Those who know him entertain for him the highest regard because he has lived worthily, his life being actuated by upright principles that have been exemplified in honorable conduct.

GEORGE S. STANLEY.

George S. Stanley, editor and proprietor of the Michigan State Democrat, was born in Chester, England, on the 30th of June, 1858. His parents, being devout members of the Established church, were desirous that he should enter the ministry. Accordingly his education began at a very early age with that object in view. After receiving his preliminary instruction from private tutors, he was entered when twelve years old at the King's school and from that institution passed to the Chester Preparatory College, which he attended one year. While thus prosecuting his studies he concluded to

give up the idea of taking holy orders and devote his life to journalism, a calling for which he had long manifested a decided preference. Mr. Stanley's first experience in his chosen field of endeavor was in the office of the Chester Chronicle, one of the oldest and most influential weeklies in England, where he soon gained a practical knowledge of the profession which he has since followed with such encouraging success. In 1872 he accompanied his family to Canada and during the ensuing ten years was employed upon a number of the leading newspapers of that country, the meanwhile continually enlarging his experience and developing decided abilities as a clear, elegant and forcible writer. At the expiration of the above period he came to Michigan and for some time thereafter worked on different Democratic papers, but the following year he went into business upon his own responsibility, by establishing in Lapeer county the Columbiaville New Era. Later, 1890, he established the Michigan Odd Fellow, a bi-monthly devoted to the interests of Odd Fellowship in this state, which grew rapidly in popular favor and reached a wide and remunerative patronage. After running the two papers jointly for about one year, he disposed of them and purchased of M. T. Woodruff the Michigan State Democrat at Cadillac, which he still owns and personally conducts and which under his able management has become one of the leading party organs of the state.

Mr. Stanley is a Democrat of the most orthodox stamp and since his advent into the field of Michigan journalism he has rendered valiant service for his party in its many hard-fought and seemingly hopeless contests. Wielding a trenchant pen, he has ably and

fearlessly discussed the leading questions and issues upon which people and parties are divided, proving a formidable but courteous antagonist, and making his paper a power in state and national politics, as well as in local affairs. He served four years as chairman of the Democratic county committee and in that capacity effected a more complete organization than had hitherto existed, besides doing valuable service in the ranks as a personal worker. He has represented Wexford county in nearly all state and district conventions of his party since coming to Cadillac. The Michigan State Democrat is an ably edited and popular paper, with a large and constantly increasing circulation and a liberal advertising patronage. Mechanically it is a model of typographic art and through the medium of its columns much interesting matter aside from politics finds publicity. The office is fully equipped with the latest modern machinery and appliances used in the "art preservative," and all in all the paper compares favorably with the best local sheets in the state, while for clearness, force, elegance and general literary merit its editorials are not surpassed by those of the leading metropolitan journals.

In addition to his merits as a writer, Mr. Stanley is also an orator of recognized ability, his services as such being in great demand on the hustings as well as on the popular platform. A sound, logical reasoner and a ready debator, he enters heart and soul into every political canvass, and in the two-fold capacity of writer and speaker, has perhaps done more to strengthen and solidify his party and promote its success than any other man in the northern part of the state. Personally he is a most

genial, affable and companionable gentleman and his popularity is by no means confined to his political associates, as he is held in high esteem by all classes and conditions of people wherever known. He has a beautiful and attractive home in Cadillac, being a married man with an interesting family of five children, four sons and one daughter.

THOMAS W. CROSBY.

In the respect that is accorded to men who have fought their way to success, possibly through unfavorable environment, we find an unconscious recognition of the intrinsic worth of a character which not only can endure so rough a test, but gain new strength through the discipline. The subject of this review, Thomas W. Crosby, was not favored by inherited wealth or the assistance of influential friends, but in spite of this, by perseverance, industry and a wise economy, he has attained a comfortable station in life. He is a native of Ohio, born in Lucas county, October 26, 1836. His parents were Van Rensselaer and Lucinda (Blackman) Crosby, the former, who had been a soldier in the war of 1812, dying about 1879, while his wife died about 1880. The subject's grandfather, Elarcom Crosby, fought in the war of the Revolution and saw General Washington many times.

Thomas W. Crosby, the subject of this review, was reared in his native county of Lucas and there he spent the first twenty-six years of his life. Mind and body were both well cared for. He was well schooled in all of the common branches of education and his life of industry on the farm was pro-

ductive of desirable physical development. December 22, 1862, he enlisted in the United States service, in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and saw service also in the Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, his commands being assigned to the Army of the Potomac. At the close of the war, the latter part of April, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of the service, Mr. Crosby receiving an honorable discharge at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, July 17, 1865. Returning from the field, he again took up his residence in Lucas county, Ohio, and devoted himself to farming until 1871, when he moved to Big Rapids, Michigan, where he remained until February, 1872, when he located in Wexford county and devoted himself to his calling of a millwright, a business he had become skilled in before entering the United States service. In 1877, he purchased eighty acres of land in section 35, Haring township, where he established a home and where he has since resided, devoting himself entirely to farming. His place is well improved and he has erected thereon good, substantial buildings.

On the 22d day of May, 1865, in Lucas county, Ohio, Thomas W. Crosby was united in marriage to Miss Jane D. Heath, a native of Ohio, born in Holmes county, May 22, 1845, the daughter of Nehemiah Heath, also a native of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Crosby four children were born, viz: Charles, Jennie, Minnie and Milo. Jennie died when nineteen years of age; Minnie is the wife of Merton Morford, a resident of Cadillac and in the employ of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and they have one child, Kenneth.

Thomas W. Crosby has been actively in-

terested in all movements designed for the public good and the development of the township and county in which he resides. He served for a length of time as president of the Wexford County Agricultural Society, has been supervisor of Haring township, and has also been township treasurer. He is an unswerving Republican and has been such since the organization of that party. He is a most genial, companionable man, always disposed to look upon the bright side of life. He is possessed of a rich vein of humor and there are few situations that do not furnish him an opportunity of extracting therefrom a little merriment for his own and his friends' benefit. The real calamity of his life came October 12, 1897, when his faithful and devoted wife, the mother of his children departed this life. He has been true to her memory in death as he was true and devoted to her in life.

Mr. Crosby makes the principle of charity his religion and is ever ready to dispense to those who are in need or distress. He has not an exalted idea of the religion which is practiced by many of the so-called members of churches and says that many ministers have missed their calling and a monetary consideration is the only goal they are striving to reach.

The following obituary notices will undoubtedly prove of interest to the reader:

At midnight last Friday, October 12, 1897, Mrs. Jane D. Crosby, wife of T. W. Crosby, passed into rest, at the age of fifty-two years and five months. She had been confined to her bed since last March from the illness which terminated her life, and for a period of about twenty-seven years her delicate health had caused anxiety to her relatives and friends. Her physical endurance finally succumbed to bronchial consumption, coupled with Bright's disease. Her patience and cheerfulness in the midst of suffering was a marvel to her many friends.

With her husband and three small children, Mrs. Crosby came to this locality in 1872 and the beautiful farm home, just east of the present city limits, wrought from what was then a wilderness, attests her thoughtful consideration and the splendid management of her household. She had very many friends with the people of this city, among whom she was regarded as one of the patient pioneers, and at whose suburban home they always found enjoyable entertainment. A few years ago her eldest daughter, Jennie Crosby, who was greatly beloved, was taken away by death. The funeral of Mrs. Crosby was held from the family home at two o'clock last Sunday afternoon and was attended by a large gathering of people from the city and surrounding country. The ceremonies were conducted by Rev. N. S. Bradley, of the Congregational church.

Miss Jennie Crosby, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Crosby, died at the home of her parents, one mile east of this city, on last Thursday evening, March 8, 1888. She was born May 9, 1860, at White House, Lucas county, Ohio, and removed to this vicinity in 1872. During her life time in this community Miss Jennie had become greatly endeared to all with whom she associated, and in her own home was beloved with all the devotion that could be bestowed upon a dutiful daughter and an affectionate sister.

To her invalid mother she had become especially endeared as she every day strove to lessen the cares and duties that necessarily devolve upon the mistress of a family household and to carry them herself, even in the tender years of her girlhood. She was ever cheerful, happy and hopeful, and was always too active and solicitous for the happiness of others to be mindful of her own comfort or to have room in her heart for a selfish thought. Her death is a sad affliction to her bereaved parents, sister and two brothers.

During her fatal illness, a disease of the heart, with which she was attacked on the 14th of December last, Jennie was patient and cheerful, though undergoing the most intense suffering, and her thoughts and talks have been high and noble in the extreme. Her remains were laid at rest in our hill-side cemetery on last Sabbath afternoon. The funeral at the family residence was attended by a large number of her young acquaintances from the city who deeply mourn her loss.

HENRY B. HUFF.

The conditions which prevailed throughout the state of Michigan fifty or more years ago were by no means what they are today. The face of the entire country has undergone wonderful changes since then. The state, having been admitted in 1837, was only about thirteen years old and the population was small, with settlements widely scattered. The states of the Union in 1850 numbered thirty and Michigan was the twentieth in population, but most of the people resided in the southern and eastern counties. Kent county, where Henry B. Huff, the subject of this review, was born, was then practically an unbroken wilderness. His parents had settled there some years previous and were among the early pioneers of the locality. There they endured all of the hardships of the early settler and there their children were born and reared and learned their first industrial lessons.

Henry B. Huff, now a resident of Cedar Creek township, was born on his father's farm in Kent county, Michigan, April 28, 1850. His parents were James S. and Phoebe (Blackall) Huff, the father being a native of the state of New Jersey and the mother of New York. They had come to Michigan, where homes were cheap and where the expense of existence was less burdensome than in their native commonwealths. It is doubtful if they realized the trials, inconveniences and privations that always are to be encountered in every new country, but having once crossed the Rubicon return was not to be thought of. They were the parents of eight children, six sons and two daughters, and these they reared and in-

structed to lives of usefulness. About 1870 the family moved to Cedar Creek township and there the latter years of the lives of the sturdy old couple were passed. Both were in the seventy-third year of their age at the time of their death. Of their eight children, Henry B. Huff was the second. His youth was spent in the woods, the clearing and in the fields when the forest had been transformed into tracts of land which permitted of cultivation. He was about five years in Wexford county before the removal of the family from Kent county, and with that exception the first twenty years of his life were spent at the place of his birth. In September, 1870, he located on a tract of eighty acres of land in section 6, Cedar Creek township, and there he has remained ever since, clearing the land, improving the farm and cultivating the soil. Farming has been the business of his life and although he has not accumulated a great amount of money he has made a comfortable living and laid by something for his declining years. He is the owner of eighty acres, on part of which he originally settled, and fifty-five acres of it are cleared and the place well improved.

May 15, 1872, Henry B. Huff was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Smith, a native of Ohio, who, when a little girl, accompanied her parents to Michigan when they decided to settle in the wilderness. They located in Kent county and there the little girl was reared to womanhood. She and Henry B. Huff had known each other many years and when he established a home in Cedar Creek township made it comfortable and had lived there some two years, he sought out the girl of his boyhood's love and hastened to make her his wife. Since then they have lived modestly, but comfortably, upon their little

farm and there are thousands of rich and opulent people throughout the land who have lived less happily, less usefully and less worthily than they have. Both are active members of the Freewill Baptist church, of which he is deacon and a trustee.

WILLIAM P. WESTBROOK.

Most men past the meridian of life who have devoted all their years to agricultural pursuits and have been successful therein, have too much timidity to venture into a different calling, one new and wholly untried. When such a venture is made, in a majority of cases it proves disastrous. While men possessed of the requisite versatility to make a success under such circumstances are not numerous, there are instances of the kind where success has been remarkable. The subject of this review, William P. Westbrook, has displayed most creditable versatility in this respect. Farming has been the labor of his life, but in the spring of 1902 he decided to embark in the mercantile business at Manton. Associating with him his kinsman by marriage, O. E. Burns, he embarked in the retail mercantile trade and from the very first the enterprise has been a gratifying success. Location and conditions were right, two very important features, and judicious management did the rest.

William P. Westbrook, who resides on a part of section 13, Greenwood township, was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, March 14, 1859. His father was Ethan A. Westbrook, a native of New York, and his mother, Mary (Lockwood) Westbrook, a native of Michigan. He died in Newaygo county,

Michigan, the latter part of April, 1902, while she is still living at the family home in Newaygo county. The subject of this review is the only child born to his parents. When he was about six years old his parents moved to Newaygo county, Michigan, and settled in Dayton township. There he attended the public schools, received a good common school education and grew to manhood. His father's farm and the labors thereon supplied him with all the advantages of an industrial school. Hard work developed his muscles and his strength and, having profited by the time he spent in the school room, it quickened the intellect, so that by the time he attained his majority he was physically and intellectually a well developed man.

July 4, 1883, in Newaygo county, Michigan, William P. Westbrook was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Burns, a native of Clinton county, Michigan, born January 2, 1859. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Burns, residents of Newaygo county. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Westbrook, two of whom died when about two years old. The other children are Frank, Ethel, Winnie, Leslie and Wilber.

In June, 1885, about two years after marriage, Mr. Westbrook moved his family to Wexford county and located on the farm where he now lives and where he has since resided. He is a thorough farmer, having devoted nearly all the years of his life to the business. He owns one hundred and twenty-four acres of good, fertile land, one hundred acres of which is clear and well improved. He is a prudent, careful business man and guards his interests more zealously than the average farmer. His talent for business caused his neighbors to elect him to the po-

sition of supervisor of Greenwood township and held him in the position a number of years. He also served as justice of the peace of the township. He is a Republican in politics and does not confine his political activity to local affairs, the affairs of the county and state receiving a good deal of attention from him, particularly during campaigns. He never aspired to or held any public office outside of the township of his residence. In the spring of 1902 his business tact and keen observation of conditions pointed out to him an opening for a prosperous mercantile business in the little town of Manton. Associating with O. E. Burns, they purchased a good stock of merchandise and opened it up in one of the business rooms of the little town. Within a short time patrons became numerous and at the present writing the proprietors of the establishment are enjoying a most flourishing trade. There need be little doubt that the business will grow and flourish. There is a wide scope of rich agricultural country to draw from and the business tact already demonstrated in the management of the new enterprise is the surest guarantee of success.

JAMES HANTHORN.

Wexford county, Michigan, has been organized only about thirty years. At the time of its organization the population was not large, but there were a number of families within the borders of what is now the county who had lived there many years and who are still living on the farms where they located a generation or more ago. Prominent among these, James Hanthorn

and his worthy wife deserve special mention. They were married only about three months when, in June, 1871, they came to this county and located on the farm still owned and occupied by them, which they received from the government as a homestead. It is here the most enjoyable part of their lives have been spent, here their children were born and reared and here doubtless the remaining years of their career will be passed.

James Hanthorn is a native of Ireland, born in the county of Armaugh, December 24, 1841, but spent only the first nine years of his life in his native land. In 1850 the family moved to Canada, located in Northumberland county, Ontario, and there our subject grew to manhood. His years of labor while doing so being devoted to farming, his opportunities for acquiring an education were by no means all that could be desired. Yet his learning is not deficient. In starting out into the world to do for himself, after he had attained his majority, he had reasons for believing that there were better opportunities for a young man in the United States than in Canada. Accordingly he came to Michigan and stopped at Grand Rapids a number of months, where he was employed at the lime kiln. From there he went to Big Rapids and on the 8th day of March, 1871, was united in marriage to Miss Ella M. Cochran, a native of New York, born September 5, 1851. Three months later they came to Wexford county and located upon their present farm. It comprised but eighty acres then, but now includes one hundred acres, twenty acres having been added to it by purchase. The place is supplied with good, substantial buildings and it is otherwise well improved and quite

productive. To Mr. and Mrs. Hanthorn have been born seven children, two of whom died in early life and Ella May passed away May 27, 1903. The others are John, Ada V., George A. and William T.—Ada being the wife of Arthur Langdon. At present the parents of this interesting family are enjoying that quiet, peaceful life which is the invariable reward of prudence, industry and good management. To say that they are worthy citizens, deserving of the high esteem in which they are held, is only to express a fact of which the general public in the vicinity of their home is cognizant. Mr. Hanthorn's aim has ever been to do that which is right, and rarely indeed has he failed in the attainment of his worthy aim. It is to such as he that our country is indebted for the stability of its institutions and for the large measure of prosperity which it enjoys.

ALVAH PECK.

Among the sturdy sons of the Empire state to secure congenial homes in Wexford county, Michigan, and achieve success in various avenues of endeavor is the representative citizen of Hanover township whose name appears at the head of this article. Alvah Peck is a native of Niagara county, New York, where his birth occurred on the 5th day of May, 1834, being the son of Alvah and Lovica (Ketch) Peck, both born, reared and married in Vermont, and both now sleeping the sleep that knows no waking, near the old family home where their son first saw the light of day. By reason of the death of his parents, which occurred when he was quite young, the subject was

reared by friends who took him to Steuben county and it was there he spent his childhood and youth on a farm and received his educational training in the public schools. Early thrown upon his own resources, he learned to rely upon himself and to make the most of his opportunities, and he grew to full stature of manhood with a proper appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of life. On the 27th of May, 1855, in Ontario county, New York, he was united in marriage with Miss Julia Cronk, daughter of John and Margaret (Wilson) Cronk, and from that time until 1882 lived principally in the county of Steuben, devoting his attention chiefly to agricultural pursuits, which he prosecuted with fair success and profit. Mrs. Peck was born at Naples, Ontario county, March 30, 1838, grew to maturity and received her education in that town and it was there that her parents died and were buried.

In the spring of 1882 Mr. Peck disposed of his interests in his native state and moved to Wexford county, Michigan, selecting for his location a tract of land in section 6, Hanover township, which he has since developed and improved, converting it into one of the best and most valuable farms in that part of the county. Of the one hundred acres constituting his place seventy-four are in a high state of cultivation, and on this he raises abundantly all crops grown in the latitude, devoting especial attention to horticulture, which he has found not only a pleasant and agreeable pursuit, but a far more reliable source of income than any other branch of husbandry. In the material development of his township and the advancement of its local interests Mr. Peck has manifested a commendable spirit, in recognition

of which fact he has been honored at different times with official positions, proving under all circumstances a capable, painstaking and popular public servant. Keeping in close touch with the trend of modern progress, and having faith in the future growth and prosperity of his adopted county, he has labored earnestly to promote the general welfare of the community, lending his aid to all worthy enterprises for its material improvement and using his best endeavors to bring about better social conditions and disseminate a stronger and more steadfast moral sentiment. His position in the esteem and friendship of those with whom he mingles has long been assured; he does honor to the community which is proud to recognize his citizenship and, being essentially a man of the people, with their interests at heart, his influence has always been on the right side of every question or issue affecting the public welfare. Politically Mr. Peck is a Republican and as such has been a factor of considerable weight in local affairs, laboring zealously for his party and contributing not a little to its success since becoming a resident of this county. Religiously he belongs, with his wife, to the Disciple church in Wexford township, both being zealous members and active workers, also liberal supporters in spreading the gospel both at home and abroad. Personally Mr. Peck is a most affable gentleman, possessing a pleasing presence and genial manners, which, with other amiable qualities and characteristics, have won him the respect of neighbors and friends and a worthy prestige in the community which all recognize and appreciate. To the subject and wife have been born four children, namely: Eugene; Belle, now Mrs. William Mohler; Elwood, late prominent

attorney of Cadillac, whose sketch and portrait appear elsewhere, and Nellie, who married Roy Simmons, of Woodland, Michigan.

Of the home life and social relations of Mr. and Mrs. Peck it is unnecessary to speak except in a general way, as both are widely and favorably known, all having the pleasure of their acquaintance bearing cheerful testimony to their high standing and sterling worth. A courteous gentleman of the old school, the subject possesses the happy faculty of winning friends and binding them to him with bonds which time or circumstances rarely sever, the same qualities being characteristic of his amiable and loving companion, whose gentle disposition, kindly words and helpful influence, like benedictions, have lightened the burdens and brightened the pathway of many of earth's tired, careworn sons and daughters and whose whole life has been a simple, though grand, poem of rugged, toilsome duty faithfully and uncomplainingly done. Those who have met Mr. and Mrs. Peck within the inner circle of their domestic fireside, where they can be seen at their best, are most profuse in their praise, and it is the prayer of all such as well as the universal wish of others that their lives may be spared many years in which to be a continued blessing to the world as they have been in time gone by.

JOHN A. HASKIN.

Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails of success. It carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The

greatest results in life are often attained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense and perseverance. The every-day life, with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunities for acquiring experience of the best kind and its most beaten paths provide a true worker with abundant scope for effort and self improvement. The gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article has throughout his entire lifetime pursued a straightforward and consistent course and the success he has achieved has been due solely to his own earnest efforts and the wise judgment and discrimination which he has exercised in the affairs of life.

John A. Haskin, the subject of this review, and a resident of Selma township, was born in Lower Canada, June 17, 1845. His parents were Ithimar and Sarah (Coyle) Haskin, the former of whom died in January, 1898, and the latter died in January, 1872. The father was a United Brethren minister when he died, his field of work having been in Ohio and Canada. He was a soldier in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry and afterwards joined the Second Ohio Artillery. He was a Republican in politics.

The first twelve years of the life of John A. Haskin were spent in his native place in Canada. In 1857 the family moved to Ohio and located on a farm in Ashtabula county, where the subject continued to reside during the next five years. August 17, 1863, he enlisted in Company M, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, in which he served, seeing considerable service and some hot fighting, until the close of the war. The regiment was mustered out in August, 1865. On leaving the service he returned to Ashtabula county, where he sojourned for a short time, when

he moved to Kalamazoo county, Michigan, where for the next seven years he was employed as a farm laborer.

In November, 1868, in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, John A. Haskin was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Layton, a native of New York, born in Genesee county, in December, 1844, and whose parents are dead.

Mrs. Haskin was reared in New York till she was twelve years old and then in Kalamazoo county. She was a teacher in Kalamazoo county and taught the first school in Selma township. From Kalamazoo county, in 1869, the family moved to Allegan county, where the subject purchased a farm, nine miles from South Haven, in the township of Casco. There they remained for three years, when an opportunity offered for selling the farm at a nice figure and it was accordingly disposed of. From Allegan the family moved to Wexford county, in April, 1871, and entered on a homestead of eighty acres, part of section 8, Selma township, the same on which the family still resides. Forty-five acres of this place is now cleared and in cultivation, with all necessary improvements, including good, substantial buildings. Here the family has lived in comfort and contentment for nearly thirty-two years, their income yearly increasing and each year seeing an increase in their material wealth.

The voters of Selma township have shown their appreciation of the abilities and integrity of John A. Haskin by electing him to various township offices. He has served them a number of years as treasurer and clerk and for nineteen he was justice of the peace, having been recently re-elected again for four years. He is a charter mem-

ber of Cadillac Lodge No. 331, Free and Accepted Masons, and also of Pleasant Lake Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. In him the truth of the saying that "merit wins," is well exemplified. His success is attributable to the many good qualities he has brought to bear upon his life work and he can now enjoy the reward which steady and persistent application invariably brings to those who exercise those desirable traits of character.

Mr. and Mrs. Haskin have had no children born to them, but in the goodness of their hearts have adopted and are carefully rearing two, a boy and a girl, namely: Edwin, who is attending the common schools, and Ina, who is a successful and popular teacher.

ANDREW B. DENIKE.

While there may be some dispute as to who was the first settler of Wexford county, there is no question whatever as to who was the first white man to establish a home and maintain it from that time to the present in Boon township. He is not a native of the state, nor of the United States, but no native-born citizen can claim superiority over him for pure, loyal, patriotic feelings toward the land of his adoption. His name is Andrew B. Denike, whose home is in section 36, Boon township.

Andrew B. Denike is a native of Ontario, Canada, born in Hastings county, April 16, 1846. His parents were Anthony and Elizabeth Denike, natives of Canada, but both are now dead, he dying in Canada, at the age of forty-five years, while she died also in Canada when she was forty-one years

of age. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom Andrew B. was the eighth in order of birth.

The subject of this review was reared in his native county and there grew to manhood. He secured a fair common school education, but most of the years of his minority were devoted to hard labor on the farm. In 1869, when twenty-three years of age, he came to Wexford county, Michigan, and decided to make it his permanent home. He looked over the land during the autumn, winter and spring, finally taking up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, a part of section 36, Boon township. The records in the land office show that he was the first settler in that township and his was the first modest home erected within its borders. It was a log structure, chinked and plastered, and although by no means handsome, it was quite comfortable, even during the severest weather. One other structure, in the way of a habitation for white people, ante-dates the first home of Mr. Denike in Boon township, but that was not erected by a settler nor for the purposes of settlement. It was a building erected on the Traverse City state road for a way station and was known as the Summit place. Half of the land for which the subject received a patent from the government he has since sold. He retains eighty acres of the original one hundred and sixty acres, to which he has added by purchase two forty-acre tracts, making his farm one hundred and sixty acres. Seventy-two of those are cleared, improved and well cultivated. All necessary buildings, large, comfortable and substantial, have been erected upon the place, making it one of the most desirable farms in the township.

In Henderson township, Wexford coun-

ty, on the 17th day of May, 1875, Andrew B. Denike was united in marriage to Miss Emma L. Henderson, a native of Indiana, born in Huntington county, December 18, 1856. Her parents were Thomas S. and Sophia (Harris) Henderson, of Henderson township. They were among the first white settlers and early pioneers of Wexford county. The mother is living in Mason county, Michigan, aged about sixty-seven years. The father died a number of years ago in Henderson township, almost eighty years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Andrew B. Denike thirteen children were born, eight of whom are still living, viz: Dollie E., Charles H., Flossie M., Sophia Ernest, Clyde, Albert Allen, Thomas S. and Orlando H. Four of the other five children all died in early childhood. Charles and Flossie are twins and Flossie is now the wife of Noyes Bainbridge; Dollie, the oldest daughter, is the wife of Orange Sprague; one daughter, Sylvia, attained the age of thirteen years, when she met with an accident while at play in the school-she was attending, whereby she received a fall that resulted in her death.

What could be more natural than that the first and original settler of Boon township should be deeply interested in its welfare and that he should be untiring in his efforts to push forward its growth and development. He often inconvenienced himself for the public good, but never more so than when he consented to discharge the duties of various local offices. He has served as justice of the peace, overseer of highways and in a number of other capacities. While acknowledging allegiance to no particular sect or religious denomination, he is, nevertheless, a Christian and a moral man,

Church and Sunday school work absorbs much of his attention. He is a most worthy man, possessing the full confidence and esteem of all of his neighbors.

The following newspaper notice regarding Mrs. Denike's father, Thomas Henderson, as also his obituary notice, will no doubt prove of interest in this connection:

Uncle Tommy Henderson, of Henderson township, Wexford county, made the Enterprise office his first visit last Saturday, and we were well entertained during his stay. Uncle Tommy is quite a character in his way. He was born in Ohio seventy-two years ago, of hardy Scotch parents. His father fought in the war of 1812 and his grandfather in the Revolutionary war. He and his four brothers were in their younger days strong, muscular six-footers and it took a good man to handle any of them. Uncle Tommy says he has seen the day he could out-run, out-walk, out-fight, out-dance, out-wrestle or out-work any man in the state and can yet outdo any man of his age. He is now six feet in stature and as active of a man of forty. He has lived where he now lives for twenty years and is well known all over this part of the state. He knows a little law, a good deal of medicine and has lots of shrewd native sense. He claims to be able to cure headache, rheumatism, toothache and cancer by the simple laying on of his hands. He has been caught under a half dozen falling trees, but never had a bone broken. He says he has drank forty barrels of whisky and has 'as steady nerves as any man in the county, which is true. He is noted for his generous nature, never refusing a man a meal or lodging whether he has money or not. He has no use for a Republican or an Indian, classing them about on a par. But he says the Enterprise is a mighty good paper, which shows that Uncle Tommy's head is level, if it is not gray.

Uncle Tommy Henderson, one of the early settlers and for whom his township was named, died of heart failure March 1, 1896, at his home, five miles south of Harrietta. He was about seventy-nine years of age. He was very peculiar in many ways, but was a good neighbor and generous to a fault. Many a weary traveler has found refreshment and shelter at his humble home, which became a landmark, never to be forgotten. He leaves a wife and a large family of children, all of whom,

with one exception, are married and away from the old home, and all of whom have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

JOHN A. GUSTAFSON.

The little country of Sweden has long been noted for the industry, thrift and sagacity of her many sons who have invaded the borders of American soil, so in epitomizing the review of the subject of this text, the following is offered in a brief and plain manner, shorn of any ostentation or laudatory remarks. Mr. Gustafson was born in the little province of Sodermanland, in the adjacent territory of the beautiful capital city of Stockholm, September 5, 1856, and his boyhood was spent until the age of sixteen in his native land. His education while not of a collegiate nature, was of a practical line, which has served him in the later years of his busy life. It was in the month of September, 1872, when he decided to cast his lot in America, and his objective point of location was the little village of Clam Lake, now the city of Cadillac, Wexford county, Michigan. While yet a young man Mr. Gustafson was amongst the early founders and settlers of Cadillac. One year after his arrival in Wexford county he entered the employ of Cloud & Ballou as an apprentice to the tinner's trade.

In 1879 he severed his connection with the above establishment and went to Big Rapids where he was employed for two years, then in 1881 he returned to Cadillac and was at once employed by John M. Cloud, with whom he remained till he embarked in business for himself. Eight years later, in 1889, he formed a partnership with Andrew



JOHN GUSTAFSON.

Olsen, and engaged in the grocery business under the style of Olsen & Gustafson. The firm thus continued business until January 1, 1891, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Gustafson, the following March, became associated with John Johnson in the hardware business. The latter business continued until 1901, Messrs. Gustafson & Johnson purchasing good business property in an excellent location in Cadillac. In 1901 the partnership was dissolved, and since that date Mr. Gustafson has been conducting a heating and plumbing establishment and is now conducting a general hardware store.

Mr. Gustafson's tastes runs mostly to mechanics and in this line of business he has been remarkably successful and his standing and business reputation is such as is recognized by the better class of the commercial world. Mr. Gustafson, while deeply engrossed in his work, has also found time to give his support to those measures and enterprises which tend to elevate and advance the usefulness of the municipal government of the city of Cadillac. In the spring of 1895 he modestly accepted the office of alderman, to which he was chosen by the elective vote of the citizens on the Democratic ticket. He, like many other of his countrymen, has taken a positive and emphatic stand on the excellence of the city schools and has served on the board of education. He is of the opinion that the universal education of the masses is the keynote of stability of the great republic.

Mr. Gustafson is a believer in true Christianity, and for years has been an earnest advocate of the teachings of the Swedish Lutheran church, and the Sunday school, which is

the great aid to the church, has found in him a worthy devotee.

On the 23d day of September, 1881, the subject wedded Miss Amanda F. Monson, and three children have graced their marriage, viz: Mabel O., Carl A. S. and Harold J. G. By his industry and his integrity of character, Mr. Gustafson has gained the esteem and confidence of the citizens of Cadillac and it is a pleasure to print the above resume, brief as it may be, of this worthy Swedish-American citizen.

NELSON MCBRIAN.

Luxury and longevity on this earth rarely fall to the lot of the same individual. Hard work, rough fare and exposure to the elements are more frequently followed by a good old age than are downy couches, soft rugs and dainty food. The average hod carrier has more years to his score when he comes to face the grim destroyer than has the average banker. All of the years of Nelson McBrian, of Cedar Creek township, more than half a century, have been years of almost incessant toil. Yet he is physically and mentally well preserved. The hard work and exposure and the rough fare incident to the lumber camps, where he worked for many years, have left none of their traces upon a constitution that seems equal to the ravages of another half century.

Nelson McBrian was born in Northumberland county, Ontario, Canada, August 17, 1850. His parents were Robert and Mary (Collins) McBrian, whose entire lives were spent in Canada, both having died there a

number of years ago. He was reared upon his father's farm in his native county until he arrived at the age of nineteen years, having had plenty of hard work to do and little opportunity of securing an education. In 1869, blessed with good health and an abundance of physical strength, he came to Michigan and secured employment on the river, logging. This he followed during the summer and in the winter went into the woods and worked in the lumber camps. For twelve years he followed this business and, although the work was hard and the exposure great, so far from suffering physically by what he endured, he gained strength and a sturdy physique as a result of his labors. Unlike many of those employed with him, he was prudent with his earnings and as soon as he had means enough to enable him to purchase a tract of land he gladly retired from the calling. In 1881 he bought a tract of forty acres of land, a part of section 8, Cedar Creek township, and located thereon a year later. From that time until the present he has been a resident of the township. Farming has been exclusively his occupation since he ceased lumbering and he has made it satisfactorily remunerative. He is now the owner of an eighty-acre farm, seventy of which is improved and under cultivation.

August 2, 1885, Nelson McBrian was united in marriage to Miss Linnie Priest, a native of Orange, Ionia county, Michigan, born August 22, 1867. Her parents were Eliphalet and Cornelia (Dunsmore) Priest, natives of New York, who were among the early pioneers of the state of Michigan. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Priest, Mrs. McBrian was the third. The subject and his wife are the parents of two

children, Nellie M. and Ralph. The family attend divine service at the Free Methodist church and Mr. and Mrs. McBrian are members of that religious denomination. The only public position which the subject has ever filled was that of school director, in which capacity he served a number of years. With limited opportunities, the life of Nelson McBrian has been a far more successful, exemplary and worthy one than that of many a man born to riches and influence.

SAMUEL CARNAHAN.

On section 4, Antioch township, lives Samuel Carnahan, whose attention is given to agricultural pursuits in the operation of his valuable farm of eighty acres, of which seventy-two acres is under a very high state of cultivation. He was born upon a farm in LaGrange county, Indiana, March 19, 1844. His father, Samuel Carnahan, was also a farmer by occupation, carrying on that pursuit until his death, which occurred in LaGrange county in the fifty-fifth year of his age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Ann Mashon, also died in LaGrange county, her death occurring in her sixty-fifth year. They were the parents of nine children, of whom Samuel was the fourth in order of birth.

Upon the old homestead in the county of his nativity Samuel Carnahan was reared and when not engaged with the duties of the school-room his attention was largely given to farm work, with which he became familiar in its various departments. He continued to live in LaGrange county until he was thirty-eight years of age, or until the fall of

1882, and at that time he came to Wexford county, where he has since made his home. In December following his arrival he purchased eighty acres of land on section 4, Antioch township, and the following March he settled upon this tract of land with his family. With characteristic energy he began its cultivation and improvement and has continued his work here with the result that he now has seventy-two acres of land under cultivation. The fields have been divided by well-kept fences and the early tints of spring give promise of golden harvests in the autumn, while the sale of his crops return to him a good harvest.

On the 12th of January, 1871, Mr. Carnahan was united in marriage, in LaGrange county, Indiana, to Miss Sarah Rathbun, who was born in Elkhart county, Indiana, May 1, 1852, a daughter of Costain and Andalusia (Gould) Rathbun. Her father died in LaGrange in the fifty-third year of his age, and the mother afterward came to Michigan, spending her last days in Mesick, where she died in her seventy-fourth year. She was the mother of five children, of whom Mrs. Carnahan is the second. The home of the subject and his wife has been blessed with five children: Lester C.; Charles H.; Clara E., the wife of Samuel Jones; Rachel A., the wife of Edward Patterson; and Samuel Albert.

Mr. Carnahan has served as treasurer of Antioch township and has held different school positions. He was elected one of the county superintendents of the poor in the fall of 1890 and in these various offices he has ever been found reliable and trustworthy, discharging his duties in a prompt and capable manner. His political support is given to the Republican party and he is a member

of the Grange. He is also a liberal contributor to church work and co-operates in many measures for the general good. During his residence in Wexford county he has so lived as to command the good will and confidence of all with whom he has come in contact and he has gained many friends. His life has been one of untiring industry and his farm has been cleared entirely through his own efforts.

Mr. Carnahan is erecting a residence, eighteen by twenty-six feet in size, on his farm, and will thus have one of the most comfortable and conveniently arranged homes in the township.

ISAAC STARKWEATHER.

Statistics show that the man who toils lives longer than the man of leisure. It is not the life of ease and comfort that is productive of longevity. The toiler is spared to his toil, while the money changer is separated by death from his millions. Toil should have some reward more than the bare pittance it gets in the way of wages and there seems to be little doubt that nature has provided it with longevity by way of additional compensation. The years of the life of Isaac Starkweather, the subject of this review, have been years of active labor. Throughout the greater part of them he has been blessed with the requisite health and strength to encounter and accomplish every task required of him. There is a homely old saying, that has far more truth than eloquence in it, viz: "God fits the back for the burden." Those doomed to a life of toil are generally endowed by nature with the phys-

real strength to sustain them in its accomplishment. Nature is wise and generally just, if not always generous.

Isaac Starkweather, who resides on a part of section 6, Selma township, is a native of Canada. He was born in Kent county, Ontario, January 11, 1846. His parents were Asa and Betsey (Ruble) Starkweather, the father a native of New York and the mother of Canada, both now deceased.

The first twenty-two years of the life of the subject were spent in his native county. His education was not neglected, though it was by no means as complete as he could desire. It included a fair knowledge of all of the common school branches and this he has since supplemented with a wide range of reading which has made him a well informed man. Naturally possessed of a taste for mechanics and an aptness and skill in the use of tools, he took very kindly to carpentering and was not obliged to serve at the business very long before becoming quite skillful. In 1868 he came to Montcalm county, Michigan, secured employment in the woods and worked at logging and lumbering for about a year, when he went to Defiance county, Ohio, and followed his calling of a carpenter for a number of years. In the spring of 1883 he came to Wexford county, Michigan, purchased forty acres of land in section 6, Selma township, where he erected a residence and proceeded to establish a home. This has been his place of abode from that time to the present, although for five years he was employed as a carpenter and builder in the city of Cadillac.

On the 18th day of November, 1874, in Defiance county, Ohio, Isaac Starkweather was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Duffey, a native of Paulding county, Ohio, born

October 27, 1853, the daughter of Mathew and Almira (McGee) Duffey. Her father was a native of Ireland and her mother of New York, both being now deceased. Mrs. Starkweather was reared and educated in her native county. To Mr. and Mrs. Starkweather three children were born, viz.: Almira, Asa and Hattie, the latter being now a successful teacher of Wexford county. The former became the wife of James Harris, but was called to her eternal rest when she had reached the age of twenty-one years.

In all public affairs of the township of his residence Mr. Starkweather has been quite prominent. Next to his individual welfare he prizes the welfare of Selma township. Indeed, the one is so closely identified with the other that the neglect of the one must necessarily reflect injuriously upon the other. He has served the people of his township as supervisor, treasurer and member of the school board. He is a member of Lodge No. 186, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Harrietta, and of the Selma township Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. In his own humble, honest, direct way, he has well performed all of the duties of life and has received the commendation and esteem of all who know him, as well as the sanction and approval of his own conscience.

ARIEL W. TWEEDIE.

Ariel W. Tweedie, proprietor of the Cadillac Greenhouse and one of the city's well-known and popular residents, was born in Three Rivers, St. Joseph county, Michigan, October 14, 1855. His father, Thomas Tweedie, was a native of Ireland and a

tailor by trade and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Jane Wellman, was born and reared in the state of New York. When about twelve years of age Thomas Tweedie came to the United States, and he grew to maturity in New York and there learned his trade and married. Later he moved to Michigan and settled at Three Rivers, thence went to Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo county, where he followed his chosen vocation until 1882, when he took up his residence in Cadillac and here spent the remainder of his life, dying on the first day of January, 1884, his wife surviving him until February 23, 1899. Thomas and Sarah Jane Tweedie reared a family of seven children, the subject of this review being the fifth of the number.

Ariel W. was about two years old when his parents moved to Schoolcraft, and he spent his childhood and youth in that town, receiving his education in the public schools, and when a youth in his teens he entered a newspaper office to learn the printer's trade. He soon became an efficient workman and at the age of eighteen left home and found employment at his trade, working for a number of years thereafter for different newspapers, rising to the position of foreman in nearly all the offices in which he was engaged. Among the several places where Mr. Tweedie held the position of foreman was Mount Pleasant, this state, where he served for some time in the office of the Northwestern Michigan Tribune. Severing his connection with that paper in December, 1890, he came to Cadillac and took charge of the office of the Michigan State Democrat, for M. T. Woodruff, in whose employ he continued about two years, when the paper was sold to George S. Stanley.

After serving several years in the same capacity with the latter gentleman, he resigned with the object in view of starting a greenhouse in Cadillac, seeing here a favorable opening for such an enterprise. Years before he had acquired a taste for horticulture and floriculture, under his father, who, in addition to his trade, devoted a great deal of attention to the raising of fruits and flowers. The knowledge of plants thus derived was turned to practical use, while serving as foreman on the Democrat office, as he devoted his leisure hours to floriculture and in due time found a ready sale at liberal prices for the products of his garden. In this connection it may be proper to state that the idea of engaging in this fascinating pursuit as a business appears to have originated in the mind of Mrs. Tweedie, who for some time had been raising flowers and supplying the popular demand. She began in a small way, but was soon obliged to give the matter more serious attention as the demand for flowers continued to increase until she was no longer able to gratify it wholly.

Convinced that a properly conducted greenhouse would soon be liberally patronized, Mr. Tweedie at this juncture resigned his position and, with the able assistance of his wife, at once embarked in the business, beginning on a modest scale but gradually extending the scope of their operations until the matter passed beyond the experimental stage and became an assured financial success. By diligent attention and constant study of the tastes of his customers Mr. Tweedie succeeded far beyond his expectations. He gradually built up a flourishing business, which has continued to grow in volume with each succeeding year, the meanwhile enlarging the capacity of his establish-

ment and introducing new features until he now has a large and well conducted greenhouse.

A man of refined tastes, he has done much through the medium of his business to promote an interest in floriculture, which all concede to be one of the most fascinating and, when properly conducted, one of the most remunerative pursuits in which a person of moderate capital can engage. Having studied very carefully every phase of plant life, he is familiar with every detail of floriculture and possesses sound judgment in matters of business, and it is an easy prophecy to predict for his already flourishing enterprise a long lease of continued prosperity.

Mr. Tweedie was married at Vicksburg, Michigan, October 30, 1878, to Miss Minnie S. Boynton, whose birth occurred in the city of Niles, this state, September 28, 1856. Mrs. Tweedie is the oldest of two children whose parents were Rev. Jeremy and Martha (Stilson) Boynton, the latter for many years a well-known Methodist divine, who preached in various parts of Michigan and who died some years ago at the town of Stanton. Six children have resulted from the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Tweedie, to-wit: Bertha K., wife of Clarence C. Beach; Helena E., Mattie J., Ariel T., and two that died in infancy. Mrs. Tweedie has been her husband's able assistant in all of his endeavors and, as already indicated, much of the success of his present business enterprise is due to the interest she manifested during its inception and to her active co-operation since. She is an estimable lady, esteemed by a large circle of friends in Cadillac and other places where she has lived, and makes her presence felt for good among those with

whom she mingles. Mr. Tweedie is also an active church worker. He possesses decided musical talent and is interested in that art, his nature being peculiarly susceptible to all kinds of refining influences. An honorable, straightforward business man, an excellent neighbor, a law-abiding, public-spirited citizen, his labors in Cadillac have been fruitful of beneficial results and he occupies no little place in the confidence and esteem of the public.

D. W. CURTIS, V. S.

The profession of which the subject of this review is a worthy representative has of recent years come prominently to the front and in its ranks today are found many learned and distinguished men whose ability and skill are being unselfishly devoted to man's most serviceable and faithful friend, the horse. Dr. D. W. Curtis, a leading veterinary surgeon of Wexford county, and the only professionally educated man of his calling in this part of the state, is a native of Canada, born January 24, 1863, in western Ontario, near the town of Stratford. He was reared and educated in the land of his nativity and there followed various pursuits until 1890 when he entered the Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto, perhaps the most famous institution of the kind on the continent, and graduated from the same two years later. The same year in which he received his degree witnessed the Doctor's arrival at Cadillac, Michigan, where he at once engaged in the practice of his profession, and it was not long until his ability and skill were duly recognized by the people of the

city and county, with the result that his reputation was soon permanently established. After practicing here until the fall of 1893 he returned to Canada and took a post-graduate course in the same institution from which he had formerly graduated, thus by a thorough course of training under the direction of the best professional talent in America fitting himself for a calling in which he has already achieved marked success and in which he is destined to fill out a still greater career of usefulness. Leaving college the second time, the Doctor located at Big Rapids, Michigan, where he practiced the ensuing fifteen months and at the end of that time returned to Cadillac, where he has since remained, the meanwhile building up a large and lucrative business which has been as successful financially as professionally. In connection with his professional business he operated a large horseshoeing establishment in which none but the most skillful workmen were employed, and his reputation in this line brought him a patronage much more liberal than that of any other establishment of the kind in this city. However, this branch of business has been discontinued on account of his not having time to attend to it personally. Dr. Curtis has devoted much time and thought to the calling in which he is engaged and the rare skill he displays in the treatment of the various diseases peculiar to the horse, and the success with which the same has been crowned has given him a place in the front ranks of the profession. A close and critical student, he spares no pains to keep in touch with the latest discoveries and advancements in veterinary surgery and, possessing the ability to reduce his knowledge to practice, demonstrates his fitness to meet every requirement made upon him in

the line of his professional work. He is one of the substantial, public-spirited men of his adopted city, has done much to promote its general prosperity, materially and otherwise, and always stands ready to lend his influence and support to all worthy enterprises. Dr. Curtis was married December 29, 1896, to Miss Marguerite Code, the union being blessed with one child, Velma Irene, who was born July 21, 1898.

WALTER L. STURTEVANT.

Walter L. Sturtevant, who formerly served as sheriff of Wexford county, and is living on section 36, Wexford township, claims the Green Mountain state as the place of his nativity, for he first opened his eyes to the light of day in Weybridge, Addison county, Vermont, on the 10th of January, 1855, his parents being Milo and Elizabeth (Taft) Sturtevant, of whose family of six children he was the youngest. Both of the parents died in Weybridge. The subject of this review spent the first ten years of his life upon his father's farm in that place and then went to Saginaw, Michigan, with his brother Ethan A. Sturtevant, and was reared to manhood in that locality with the exception of a year and a half spent in Weybridge, to which place he returned. He pursued his education in the public schools of Saginaw and between the ages of fifteen and twenty years he followed the trade of brick-making. On reaching the age of twenty years he again went to his native place in Vermont, where he remained for a year and a half and then again he came to Michigan and once more settled in Saginaw. During

the following winter he worked in the woods and next went to Midland, where he resided but a short time. Settling then in Owosso, he resided but a short period there and in July, 1878, he arrived in Wexford county, taking up his abode in Sherman, where he entered the employ of his brother, H. B. Sturtevant, with whom he was connected in a business way for ten years. The subject was then elected sheriff of Wexford county in the fall of 1890 and filled the position so acceptably that he was re-elected for a second term.

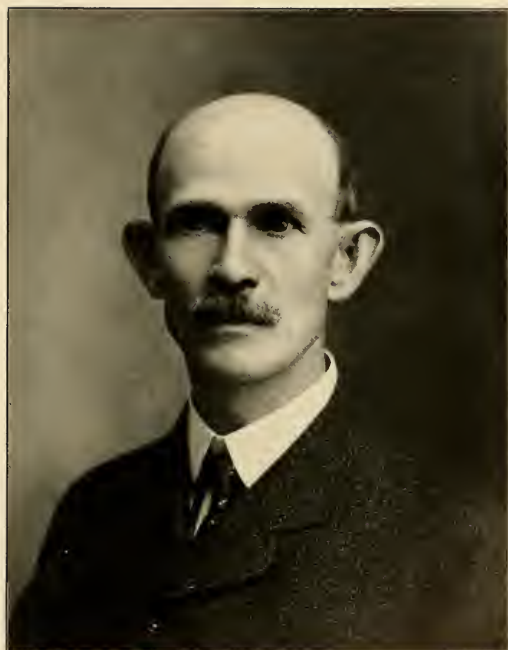
On his retirement from office Mr. Sturtevant returned to Sherman, where he continued to reside for about a year, at the end of which time he settled in Wexford township and since the fall of 1897 he has lived upon the farm which is now his home. He has here eighty-five acres of land, which is rich and cultivable, the entire amount being improved. He has followed farming continually since his retirement from the office of sheriff and his labors have been attended with a high degree of success. His buildings are substantial, commodious and modern in construction, his fields well tilled and he uses the latest improved machinery in carrying on the farm work. He also has good grades of stock upon his place and fruit trees give a good yield in season.

On the 9th of October, 1881, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Sturtevant and Miss Margaret Crites, who was born in Canada, on the 6th of April, 1859. She is a daughter of G. A. and Jane (McKee) Crites and by her marriage she has become the mother of one child, Grace E., who is now the life and light of the household. Mr. Sturtevant has been a member of the board of review of Wexford township and has

served as deputy sheriff for a number of years. Fraternally he is connected with Sherman Lodge No. 372, Free and Accepted Masons, and has also taken the Royal Arch degree in Cadillac Chapter No. 302, Royal Arch Masons. In matters pertaining to public progress he is deeply interested and has given active co-operation to many movements for the general good, his assistance being of a practical and beneficial nature. In his business affairs he has prospered and today a valuable farm gives evidence of his life of industry. In his dealings with his fellow men he is always fair and just and his integrity stands as an unquestioned fact in his career. He represents a high type of the American citizen and Wexford county is fortunate in that he has allied his interests with hers.

HENRY BALLOU.

The gentleman of whom the biographer writes in this connection enjoys worthy prestige as one of the honored citizens of Cadillac and for a number of years he has been actively identified with the varied interests of the city, occupying at the present time an important position with one of its largest business establishments. His well directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of large and responsible trusts, together with his sound judgment and sterling integrity, have brought him confidence and prosperity, and his life fitly demonstrates what may be accomplished by a man of energy and ambition who places upon honorable endeavor its true value. In every relation of life he commands the respect and confidence of his fellow men, and



HENRY BALLOU.

without a brief record of his life this biographical compendium of Wexford county would not be fully complete.

Henry Ballou was born in Otsego, Allegan county, Michigan, June 7, 1854, the son of Byron and Hannah (Eldred) Ballou. The father was for many years a business man of Otsego, but in 1876 left that place and moved his family to Cadillac where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until failing health obliged him to turn his interests over to other hands and retire from active life. Coming to this place in a comparatively early day, he became quite an influential factor in the business affairs and material growth of the town and as long as he lived his interest in its welfare and faith in its future advancement never wavered. He served two years as postmaster and was one of the leading Republicans of the county, having also been noted as a politician of considerable prominence for a number of years before taking up his residence in this part of the state.

While a citizen of Otsego he was especially active in political affairs and during the late Civil war was untiring in his efforts to uphold the cause of the Union and induce young men to take up arms in defence of the nation's honor. Byron Ballou departed this life in Cadillac and left to his descendants the memory of a good name, which they prize among their most valued possessions; his widow still survives, as do also four of his five children, of whom the subject of this review is the third in order of birth.

Henry Ballou grew up under the sturdy, invigorating discipline and environments of the home in Otsego, and received a common school education in the schools of that city, subsequently completing a business course in a commercial college at Grand Rapids. In

1872 he came to Cadillac as clerk for his brother, Lorenzo Ballou, who here established a store which for several years was conducted as a branch of the main establishment in Otsego. After remaining with the above business concern until 1877, he severed his connection with the same and entered the employ of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, where he remained for two years, when he entered the company of Cobbs & Mitchell, for which firm he served as bookkeeper, until his promotion to the superintendency a few years later, a place he has since held. As general superintendent of the large and far-reaching business of Messrs. Cobbs & Mitchell, he has demonstrated executive abilities of a high order, and his career in this important and responsible station has been crowned with usefulness and sustained by the continued and unqualified approval of his employers. Mr. Ballou is a thorough-going, enterprising business man, happily endowed by nature with those qualities essential to successful leadership in large undertakings and in every relation to which called his integrity, absolute reliability and sterling worth have won the confidence not only of those in whose welfare he has been directly interested, but also of the general public as well. He has gained a reputation as a man well equipped with solid business attainments, but above this he has ordered his life on a high plane, having a deep sense of his stewardship, a just appreciation of the responsibilities that canopy every life and true regard for the esteem in which he is held by his fellow men.

Mr. Ballou was married in Cadillac, January 11, 1881, to Miss Sarah A. Cornwell, of Cadillac, the union being blessed with children as follows: Maude Z., Kate H.,

Dora, Henry and Elton, the last named dying at the age of nine months. Mr. Ballou has been honored by his fellow men of Cadillac by being elected to different positions of trust, in all of which he discharged his duties faithfully and well, thus justifying the confidence reposed in his integrity and ability. He served as city clerk two terms, represented his ward in the common council and for several years labored zealously for the educational interests of the town as a member of the school board. He has long been active and prominent in the social and club life of Cadillac, is equally interested in religious and benevolent enterprises and all worthy means for the moral improvement of the community are sure to enlist his influence and material support. His name adorns the records of Cadillac Lodge No. 46, Knights of Pythias, and the lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen, and as a communicant of the Presbyterian church his life presents a commendable example of applied Christianity, being one of the leading members of the congregation worshipping in Cadillac, in which organization his wife is also a faithful and zealous worker. His political preference is for the Republican party, but he is by no means a partisan in the sense the term is generally understood and he would much rather be known as a business man and private citizen than to assume any official responsibilities or accept any public distinctions his fellow citizens might bestow upon him. Mr. Ballou is a man of strong convictions and positive character, but withal genial and companionable, and by reason of his intelligence, integrity and business success holds a warm and abiding place in the hearts of those with whom he associates. Being in the prime of vigorous

physical and mental manhood, his star of usefulness is still in the ascendancy, the ardor of youth characterizing his actions as in years ago when he first began grappling with the practical problems of life. He has done well his part, seeking ever to improve his environment, and by the faithful performance of the duties coming within his sphere he has added greatly to the welfare of the community which is honored by his citizenship.



WILLIAM H. SHAVER.

William H. Shaver is a representative of the commercial interests of Sherman, where he is now conducting a well appointed furniture store. A native of the Empire state, his birth occurred upon a farm in the township of Wayland, Steuben county, New York, on the 10th of April, 1852. His father, Stephen Shaver, was a blacksmith and wagonmaker and also engaged in farming to some extent. After arriving at years of maturity he wedded Miss Julianah Shutes and they spent their entire married life in New York, both passing away in Livingston county, both being between sixty and seventy years of age at the time of death. They were the parents of eleven children.

William H. Shaver, whose name introduces this review and who was their second child, lived with his parents in Steuben county until he was about fifteen years of age. During that time he had acquired a fair English education in the public schools. He then accompanied his father and mother on their removal to Livingston county, New York, where he continued to make his home with them until 1876. He assisted his father

in wagonmaking while remaining under the parental roof, but when twenty-four years of age he decided to start out in life for himself and spent about two years in Ontario county, New York, during which time he was employed at farm labor during the summer seasons, while in the winter months he taught school. The west, with its opportunities and business possibilities, however, attracted him and leaving the Empire state he proceeded towards the setting sun until he reached Kansas. He spent about three months in that state with the intention of locating there, but not liking the country as well as he had anticipated, he returned to his old home in New York. Not long afterward he started for Michigan, settling in Grand Traverse county, in August, 1879. He lived there for a year and during the first winter of his residence in this state was engaged in teaching school. In the spring of 1880 he came to Hanover township, Wexford county, and settled upon a farm which he continued to cultivate and improve for about two years and in addition he also engaged in school teaching. On leaving the farm he took up his abode in the village of Sherman, where he taught school for about four terms, or a year and a half. He next entered the employ of H. B. Sturtevant as a salesman and that he proved most loyal to the trust reposed in him and was most capable in the discharge of his duties is indicated by the fact that for fourteen years he was continued in that employ. With the capital which he had thus acquired through his industry and economy Mr. Shaver began business on his own account by establishing a furniture and undertaking store and this he has since conducted with gratifying success, his trade continually increasing. He now carries a large and well

selected line of goods, ranging from the cheaper to the higher grades in order to meet the varied demands of his customers.

On the 23rd of August, 1899, Mr. Shaver was united in marriage to Miss Lilla Falby, a native of Canada. They have a pleasant home in Sherman, in addition to which he owns forty acres of highly improved land in Grand Traverse county. He is now active and influential in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a member, and contributes liberally to its support, doing all in his power to promote its influence. He is likewise a member of Sherman Lodge No. 372, Free and Accepted Masons, and has held almost all of the offices in the lodge. His fraternal relations likewise connect him with Maqueston Tent No. 654, Knights of the Maccabees, and with Sherman Lodge, Knights of Pythias. In manner Mr. Shaver is genial and affable, qualities which have won him many friends, and he also retains the high regard of those with whom he is brought in contact by reason of his honorable business methods and his fidelity to principle.

JOHN DUNBAR.

Clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort in the affairs of life will inevitably result in the attaining of a due measure of success, but in following out the career of one who has attained success by his own efforts there comes into view the intrinsic individuality which made such accomplishment possible, and thus there is granted an objective incentive and inspiration, while at the same time there is enkindled a feeling of re-

spect and admiration. The qualities which have made Mr. Dunbar one of the prominent and successful men of Clam Lake township, Wexford county, have also brought him the esteem of his fellow citizens, for his career has been one of well-directed energy, strong determination and honorable methods. There is also paid to him that respect which should always be accorded the brave sons of the North who left homes and the peaceful pursuits of civil life to give their services, and their lives if need be, to preserve the integrity of the American Union. He proved his love and loyalty to the government on the long and tiresome marches in all kinds of situations, exposed to summer's withering heat and winter's freezing cold, on the lonely picket line a target for the deadly missiles of the unseen foe, on the tented field and amid the smoke and flame of battle, where the rattle of the musketry mingled with the terrible concussion of the bursting shell and the deep diapason of the canon's roar made up the sublime but awful chorus of death.

John Dunbar was born in Albany county, New York, on the 6th of September, 1842, and is the son of Robert and Mary (Lake) Dunbar. His father was a native also of Albany county, New York, while his mother was born in Schoharie county, the same state. Their deaths occurred in Hancock county, Ohio, to which locality they removed when the subject was about eleven years of age. In that county he grew to manhood and was given the benefit of a fair common school education. In the spring of 1865, feeling that his country needed his services, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and for eight months faithfully served his government at the front. Upon

the cessation of hostilities he returned to Hancock county, Ohio, which remained his home until, in 1882, he came to Wexford county, Michigan, where he has since remained. Upon coming here he settled on the farm which he now occupies, which is located in section 25, Clam Lake township, and consists of one hundred and twenty acres, sixty-five acres of which are improved. Like the progressive man that he is, Mr. Dunbar has spared neither pains nor expense in making of this farm one of the best in the township, and one in which he takes a justifiable pride. He has pursued his chosen calling with ardor, has been fortunate in his undertakings and has gradually risen step by step over many discouraging obstacles until he now occupies a place in the front rank of the township's most enterprising men of affairs. As an agriculturist he is methodical and far-sighted, and the satisfactory results he has attained prove him possessed of sound judgment, keen discernment and a faculty of taking advantage of every circumstance calculated to advance his interests in a business way. His place contains many valuable improvements and he believes money well invested that adds to the beauty of his home or in any manner enhances its comfort or attractiveness.

In October, 1880, in Detroit, Michigan, John Dunbar was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Rowe, who was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1855, the daughter of Eli and Sarah (Loudenslager) Rowe. To this union have been born seven children, of whom five are living, namely: Harry, Lillian M., Clayton, Emma and Gladys L. Politically Mr. Dunbar is independent, while his religious convictions are in harmony with the creed of the Meth-

odist church. The business career of Mr. Dunbar is one that should encourage others to press onward to greater achievements. Earnest labor, unabating perseverance, good management and a laudable ambition—these are the elements which have brought to him prosperity. His devotion to the public good is unquestioned and arises from a sincere interest in his fellow men. What the world needs is such men—men of genuine worth, of unquestioned integrity and honor.

NELSON R. TORREY.

The life history of him whose name heads this sketch is closely identified with the recent history of the city of Cadillac, Wexford county, Michigan. His life has been one of untiring activity, and has been crowned with a degree of success attained by those only who devote themselves indefatigably to the work before them. He is of a high type of a business man and none more than he deserves a fitting recognition among the men whose genius and abilities have achieved results that are most enviable and commendable.

Nelson R. Torrey, junior member of the firm of Torrey Brothers, dealers in marble and granite, at Cadillac, Wexford county, Michigan, is well known among the young business men of that city. He is a native of this state, having been born at Fowlerville, Livingston county, on the 28th of August, 1870, and is the second in order of birth of the five children born to George S. and Abbie D. (Smock) Torrey. The parents resided for some time at Fowlerville, but about 1871 located at Evart, Osceola county, Michi-

gan, from whence, in 1893, they removed to Cadillac, where they have since resided. Their children were as follows: John S., Nelson R., Harold, who died at the age of three, Renie M., Neil B., and Eugenia.

Nelson R. Torrey was about a year old when his parents removed to Evart and there he grew to manhood and was educated. He pursued his studies in the public schools of that place and acquired a good education, which he has since supplemented by wide reading and close observation of men and events. At the age of fourteen years he entered upon life's practical duties by engaging as a clerk in a grocery store at Evart, in which he was employed for four years and then was with another grocery firm for the same length of time. Then going to Meredith, this state, he was employed in a general store there for about six months, but in March, 1893, he came to Cadillac and was employed as a traveling salesman or general agent for monumental work until 1898. In that year he removed to Charlevoix, Charlevoix county, Michigan, where for a year he was engaged in the same line of business on his own account. Returning to Cadillac, he then purchased the interest of his father in the marble works and since then has been in partnership with his brother, John S. Torrey, under the firm style of Torrey Brothers. They are both men of undoubted ability and sound judgment in business matters and by reason of their technical knowledge have been able to cater to the most fastidious tastes or requirements in any line of their business. They do not confine their operations solely to monumental work, but also have a large trade in prepared building stone, plain or ornamental, and in copings of various styles. The business has been carried

on with very satisfactory results ever since the firm was organized and is still the only establishment of the kind in this city. Mr. Torrey is a gentleman of varied attainments, highly esteemed by the people of his town and nothing in the way of adverse criticism has ever been made against his integrity or personal honor. He has pursued the even tenor of his way, quietly and unobtrusively discharging the duties of citizenship as becomes a loyal American and doing all within his power to advance the material or moral welfare of the community.

On the 2d of February, 1868, Mr. Torrey was united in the holy bonds of wedlock with Miss Jessie E. Bloss, a native of Detroit, Michigan, and a daughter of D. M. and Carrie E. Bloss. Mr. and Mrs. Torrey are active members of the Congregational church and take an active and earnest interest in the welfare of the congregation with which they are identified. Fraternally Mr. Torrey is a member of Cadillac Tent No. 232, Knights of the Maccabees, and Cadillac Lodge No. 181, Ancient Order of United Workmen, in both of which he occupies a high standing and the beneficent principles of which he exemplifies in his daily life.

PETER A. RYDQUIST.

As the name suggests, the subject of this review is not of Anglo-Saxon birth, but hails from Sweden, that romantic country of historic renown, long distinguished among the nations of the world for its grand natural features, as well as for its brave, hardy and God-fearing people. Peter A. Rydquist was born November 12, 1844, and his

early years were devoted to the steady, plodding industry of a farmer boy among the mountains and valleys of his native land. He remained with his parents until a young man, when he left home and for some time thereafter worked on a railroad, to which kind of employment and agriculture pursuits he devoted his attention until about twenty-six years of age.

Having, like many of his countrymen, conceived a strong notion of seeking his fortune in America, Mr. Rydquist, in 1870, was enabled to carry out his desire of long standing. In the fall of that year he took passage for the new world and in due time, after an interesting but uneventful voyage, landed at New York, from which city he made his way direct to Michigan where he soon secured remunerative employment on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. Later he worked for some time in the pineries, which kind of labor, with railroading, engaged his attentions until he took up a homestead, consisting of eighty acres, in Clam Lake township, Wexford county, on which he has since lived and prospered. With commendable industry Mr. Rydquist brought his land to a successful state of cultivation and he now has a well tilled farm and a comfortable home, his buildings and other improvements comparing favorably with the best in the county. He has added to his real estate until he now owns one hundred and twenty acres, all fine land, the tillable part being peculiarly adapted to grain, vegetables and fruits, large crops of which the subject raises every year. He has labored diligently to provide a home and a livelihood for himself and family and his efforts have been crowned with liberal rewards, as his present independent circumstances and the compe-

tency acquired for old age abundantly at test.

Mr. Rydquist's wife, whom he married in Wexford county, was formerly Miss Christina Hagstroom, a native of Sweden, who came to the United States some time in the 'seventies. She is the mother of six children, namely: Oscar E., Esther M., Johanna S., Johan A., Selma E. and a daughter, Johanna, who died at the age of four years. Mr. and Mrs. Rydquist are highly esteemed in their neighborhood and have many warm friends. Their lives have been along quiet and sequestered ways and in a home of plenty and content, at peace with the world, they perform their allotted tasks and fulfill their missions, conscious that the all-wise Father will approve their efforts and at last receive them to himself.

JAMES WHALEY.

James Whaley dates his residence in Wexford county since 1869. Coming here in pioneer times, he entered upon what has proven a very successful career and is today one of the most prosperous farmers of the county, possessing valuable landed possessions, well improved, which he has secured through untiring energy and indefatigable industry, prompted by a laudable ambition.

Mr. Whaley is a native of Perth county, Ontario, and is the second in order of birth in a family of eleven children, whose parents were Thomas and Jane (Whaley) Whaley. They were natives of Maryland, and for some years resided in Ontario, whence, in the year 1869, they came to Michigan, casting in their lot with the earliest settlers of

Clam Lake township, Wexford county. Under the parents' roof James Whaley was reared and in the public schools he acquired his education. In the year of his parents' arrival in Wexford county he also came to Michigan and has since been identified with the agricultural interests here. He entered a tract of eighty acres of land from the government and at once began the development of a farm. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made upon the place at that time, but soon the track of the plow was seen across the fields, which in the autumn returned good harvests as a reward for early spring planting. The work of development has since been carried on by Mr. Whaley, with the result that he is now owner of a very productive and fine farm. Year by year his capital increased as the result of his careful management, his enterprise and economy, and he made further investments in real estate until he is now the owner of between three and four hundred acres, of which two hundred acres are cultivated. Well kept fences divide the place into fields of convenient size and there are rich pastures upon which the stock grazes and good meadows which furnish food for the stock in the winter months. The buildings upon the place are modern, commodious and substantial and stand as monuments to his well-directed labor.

Mr. Whaley was married in Cadillac, Michigan, to Miss Isabelle Gane, who was born in Illinois, and they now have four children: Ella, Edward, Ida and Ernest. Of these the daughter, Ida, is married, being the wife of Albert Hollenburg. In public affairs Mr. Whaley has been prominent and influential and has several times been called to office. He was elected and served as sup-

crvisor of his township, was also highway commissioner and has held school offices, the cause of education finding in him a warm friend, for he realizes its value as a preparation for life's practical duties. For more than a third of a century he has made his home in Wexford county and has therefore witnessed almost its entire growth. He has seen its wild lands transformed into productive farms, dotted here and there with attractive homes, good schools and churches. He has seen its villages founded and grow into thriving towns and in all matters of substantial progress leading to the prosperity of the county he has taken a deep and abiding interest. He is a careful man of business, possessing keen foresight and executive force, and by his earnest effort he has gradually added to his possessions until he has gained a very creditable and desirable competence, making him one of the well-to-do citizens of Clam Lake township.

HENRY J. PAYNE.

America is pre-eminently a land of self-made men, for here abound opportunities for achieving success such as no other country affords. The man of energy and correct training may here readily rise to positions of usefulness, if not distinction, provided he is well grounded in the principles of rectitude and integrity. Not only is this the case at the present time, but to some extent conditions have long existed whereby the individual, with proper conception of the dignity of his mission, might rise superior to his environment and win for himself positions of honor and trust in the community. The story of the life of the subject of this

review, Henry J. Payne, affords a striking example of what a man endowed with good common sense, supplemented by sound mental discipline, may accomplish in a country like this, where opportunity is frequently knocking at a man's door.

Henry J. Payne is a native of Canada, born in the county of Peterboro, Ontario, September 24, 1855. His parents were Edward and Sarah Ann (Hughes) Payne, both natives of England. They remained residents of Peterboro county up to the time of their death, which occurred many years ago. Until he arrived at the age of eighteen years the subject hereof remained a resident of his native county. There he was reared and educated, receiving a good common school education. In 1873 he moved to Essex county, Ontario, and there devoted himself to farming for a period of ten years, being gratifyingly successful.

In 1882, in the county of Essex, Ontario, Henry J. Payne was united in marriage to Miss Adelia B. Fraby, a native of Canada, born in Waterloo county, Ontario. Her parents were Frederick and Henrietta Fraby, natives of Canada. The mother died in Essex county in 1884. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Payne seven children have been born, viz.: William G., Henrietta, Roy V., Alma A., R. Stanley, Frederick D., and Bertha A. The older children are well educated and the younger members of the family are still attending school. All are intelligent and well bred and give ample promise of becoming worthy, useful citizens.

About a year after their marriage, in 1883, Henry J. Payne and his wife and one child, William G., transferred their residence to the state of Michigan, locating in Wexford county. Here he purchased eighty

acres, to which he has added forty acres more, by purchase, and of the one hundred and twenty acres one hundred are cleared and well improved. Sixty of the improved one hundred acres have been improved by Mr. Payne's own labor. On this tidy little farm the family occupies a neat, comfortable and well-furnished home. The barn, stable and out-buildings are substantial and commodious indeed and in its every feature the place discloses the thrift, industry and good taste of the owner.

In the affairs of the township, ever since his location therein, Henry J. Payne has taken an active interest. It is his opinion that good citizenship exacts from every man a portion of his time, no matter how valuable, which should be devoted to the public good and this without any hope of reward or return except such as would come to the individual through the benefits derived by the public generally. Hence, he has felt it to be his duty to accept of and discharge the duties of a number of the township offices. He has been a justice of the peace, member of the school board and commissioner of highways and he has been active in every movement inaugurated to improve local conditions. He is a prudent, conservative, public-spirited citizen who is rarely found advocating the wrong side of any important question.

JOHN S. TORREY.

Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails of success. It carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The

greatest results in life are often attained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense and perseverance. The every-day life, with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunities for acquiring experience of the best kind and its most beaten paths provide a true worker with abundant scope for effort and self improvement.

John S. Torrey, senior partner of the firm of Torrey Brothers, proprietors of the Cadillac Marble and Granite Works, at Cadillac, Wexford county, Michigan, was born at Fowlerville, Livingston county, Michigan, on the 6th of August, 1868, and is a son of George S. and Abbie D. (Smock) Torrey. The parents, who after their marriage had resided for a time at Fowlerville, later removed to Ewart, Osceola county, this state, in 1871, but in 1893 they removed to Cadillac, where they have since resided. They are the parents of six children, John S., Nelson R., Renie M., Neil B., Eugenia and a son who died at the age of three years. The father was a worker in marble and was for a number of years successfully engaged in business at Cadillac.

The subject of this sketch was the eldest child of his parents and was but three years old when his parents removed to Ewart, Osceola county, where he received his education in the public schools. When he was fourteen years old he commenced working at the trade of marble cutting, working in several shops at Ewart and Clare, Michigan, Peardstown, Illinois, and at Flint, Michigan. He was employed in a shop in the latter place about a year and then, in the spring of 1893, he came to Cadillac and entered the employ of the firm of Ostman & Torrey, of which firm the subject's father was the

junior partner. He remained with this firm about a year, when Mr. Ostman retired and the firm of George S. Torrey & Sons was formed, consisting of George S. Torrey and two sons, John S. and Nelson R. This partnership arrangement continued until 1896 when Nelson R. sold his interest to the remaining members of the firm, which continued in business, under the name of G. S. Torrey & Son, until 1898. At that time the father sold his interest to Nelson R., since which date the business has been run under the firm style of Torrey Brothers. The members of the firm are both practical marble workers and are therefore able to give an intelligent direction to all work entrusted to them. They give prompt attention to all kinds of cemetery work and some splendid examples of monumental work have been produced by them. They also get out large amounts of building stone and coping and have acquired a much more than local reputation, sending their work to many points throughout northern and central Michigan. By their determined efforts to please their customers and the excellent quality of their workmanship, they have won a large and representative clientele and are now among the leaders in their line in this part of the state.

On the 15th of August, 1891, at Evart, Michigan, Mr. Torrey was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Earl, a native of Mt. Clemens, this state, and a daughter of Franklin Earl, of Romeo, Michigan. This union was a most happy and congenial one and was blessed by the birth of one son, Alton. Mrs. Torrey departed this life on June 11, 1903. She had been an active and persistent worker in the Methodist church, and was active in the work of the

Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which she was president for seven years, holding the office at the time of her death.

In his political predilections Mr. Torrey is a Prohibitionist and takes a keen interest in all movements having for their object the welfare of the community in which he resides. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist church and contributes to all worthy benevolent objects. Socially he belongs to Cadillac Tent, No. 232, Knights of the Maccabees, and to Cadillac Lodge, No. 181, Ancient Order of United Workmen. During all his residence in this county he has borne his full part in all public improvements and his standing as one of the county's progressive and representative citizens is conceded by all. He has an extensive acquaintance throughout the county and the name of his personal friends is legion.

GEORGE E. THOMAS.

It must be gratifying to a man who has advanced beyond the meridian of a well spent life to look back and contemplate the good work which, by patient industry and unremitting toil, he has accomplished. The men who, "back in the sixties," in the bloom of youth, settled in the forests of Michigan, are now on the shady side of life. Many of them still live on the farms which by their labors have taken the place of the forests. Much of the work which the change necessitated was performed by their own hands. They have not made as much stir, strife or tumult in the world as some others, but the world is far better for their modest efforts than it is for the blatant zeal of some

who believe themselves entitled to the laurel wreath of fame.

George E. Thomas, the subject of this review, is one of those who devoted his early manhood to the subjugation of a Michigan forest with a degree of success that must be very pleasing to him in his maturer years. He is a native of Ohio, born in Lorain county, Columbia township, August 30, 1848. His parents were Noah C. and Thuseba (Bigelow) Thomas, he being a native of New York, while Ohio was her native state. He was by profession a veterinary surgeon, but, seldom having all that he could do in that line, devoted much of his time to carpentering, in which calling he was very skillful. In 1851 they came with their family to Michigan, located in Thornapple township, Barry county, upon a tract of land which was chiefly forest, when they first took possession of it, but which within a few years was converted into a fertile farm. There they continued to reside until visited by death, each expiring when only forty-eight years of age. They were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters, the subject of this sketch being the third child born to them.

When his parents moved to Michigan George E. Thomas was only three years old, hence his residence in the state covers a period of more than half a century. He was reared and grew to manhood in Barry county, receiving as liberal an education as the common schools of the time afforded. He remained a member of the parental household until his twentieth year, when, finding one whom he felt would make him a suitable companion with whom to tread life's rugged journey, he determined to marry. Accordingly, January 8, 1868, Mr. Thomas was

united in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary Ann Briggs, a native of Ohio, born in October, 1847. Her parents were Sherman and Ellen (Vietz) Briggs, he being a native of the state of New York, and she of Pennsylvania. Of their family of eight children, Mrs. Thomas was the second.

Young as he was at the time of his marriage, George E. Thomas was the owner of a nice farm in Thornapple township. To this place he brought his bride, establishing themselves at housekeeping in a comfortable, little home upon the place and there they continued to reside until 1881, when they moved to Wexford county, locating on a tract of land in Colfax township, where they have since resided. At first he owned but forty acres, which he purchased before moving to the county, but he has since added to this until he is now the owner of one hundred and eighty-five acres. Of this one hundred and sixty-five acres is comprised in one tract located in Colfax township, the other twenty-five acres being detached and located in Cedar Creek township. The place is splendidly improved, he having recently erected good farm buildings of all kinds, including a neat, comfortable residence. There are eighty acres of the home place in Colfax township improved and under cultivation.

In all matters relating to the welfare of the township Mr. Thomas takes commendable interest. He has served as township treasurer and being interested in education is generally one of the members of the school board. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are firm believers in religion, its practices and the important work which it does in ameliorating the condition of mankind. Hence from their substance they give freely to the

cause of Christianity and charity. In addition to his rural possessions, Mr. Thomas also owns considerable property in Manton. Each season since coming to Wexford county, now (1903) twenty-two years, he has been in the employ of the Champion Agricultural Implement Company and has sold for them many thousands of dollars' worth of machinery. He is not only a successful and progressive farmer, but a thorough business man, whose character for moral worth and strict integrity is well established by the commercial transactions of years. He is a member of Lodge No. 347, Free and Accepted Masons, of Manton.

CARL E. HAGSTROM.

Carl E. Hagstrom, who is engaged in general farming in Clam Lake township, Wexford county, is a native of Sweden, his birth having there occurred on the 3d of July, 1863, he being the fourth of seven children born unto Peter J. and Ingrid (Larson) Hagstrom, who were also natives of Sweden. Believing that he might have better business opportunities in the new world and furnish his children with better advantages than could be obtained in the land of his birth, the father made arrangements to bring his family to America. Bidding adieu to home and friends they sailed from Sweden in the fall of 1874 and in due course of time arrived at New York City. Proceeding into the interior of the country, they remained for almost a year in the vicinity of Howard City, Michigan, but in the spring of 1875 came to Wexford county, where the subject of this review has since made his home,

covering a period of twenty-eight years. Time and man have wrought many changes in the appearance of the county during this time. The farmers have taken possession of the land and transformed it from a wild tract into productive fields. The merchants and artisans have developed thriving towns and all the comforts, conveniences and advantages of the older districts of the country have been introduced, placing Wexford on a par with any county in the state.

Mr. Hagstrom has always followed farming, first as an assistant on the old home place and later on his own account. He has also worked in the lumber woods and for eight years he was engaged in buying potatoes at Hobart as agent for the firm of Freeman Brothers. His savings have been invested in property and he is now the owner of thirty acres of land in Clam Lake township, most of which is improved, and upon the place are good buildings. He is now giving his undivided attention to the further development of his farm and follows progressive methods in his farm work.

On the 24th of June, 1893, Mr. Hagstrom was united in marriage, in Clam Lake township, to Miss Jennie Marie Gran, a daughter of N. J. and Johanna Christina (Anderson) Gran, well-known residents of this township. The father is now a resident of Clam Lake township, aged sixty-three years, while the mother died August 2, 1887. They were adherents of the Swedish Mission church. Mrs. Hagstrom was born in Sweden, August 26, 1866, and like her husband was reared in Wexford county, where both are widely and favorably known.

Mr. Hagstrom exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and meas-

ures of the Republican party, is deeply interested in its success and does all he can for its growth. He has held some offices in his township, including that of highway commissioner, and he delights in the progress and advancement here made along all lines of general improvement. The moral advancement of the community is also a matter of interest to him and he is an attendant on the services of the Swedish Mission church. From his boyhood days to the present he has been a resident of the county and that his staunchest friends are numbered among those who have known him from his youth is an indication that he has lived an honorable life, characterized by all those traits which in every land and clime command respect and admiration.

OTTO HAGSTROM.

There is no element in our American citizenship that is of more value than that furnished by Sweden, for the sons of that country possess the characteristics requisite to good citizenship. They are industrious, progressive and thoroughly reliable. One of the renowned travelers who has visited almost every part of the world and visited almost every people on the face of the globe said: "Sweden is the home of the honest man." This element alone in the sons of that country would make them a valued addition to any land. As his name indicates, Mr. Hagstrom comes from Sweden, where his birth occurred on the 22d of March, 1866, his parents being Peter J. and Ingrid (Larson) Hagstrom, unto whom were born seven children, the subject of this review being the sixth in order of birth. He was a

youth of eight years when the family left their native land and sailed for the new world, arriving in the United States in the autumn. They came at once to Michigan and for a year resided near Howard City. In the spring of 1875 they came to Wexford county, and since that time Otto Hagstrom has been a resident of Clam Lake township. His life has been one of industry. For seven years he was employed in the lumber woods and since 1893 he has engaged in general farming. He thoroughly understands the best methods of conducting his farm, of raising crops and placing them on the market so as to bring a good return, and in all his work he is progressive, practical and energetic.

In Cadillac, Michigan, Mr. Hagstrom was united in marriage to Miss Ida Johnson, who was also a native of Sweden. They traveled life's journey together very happily for a number of years, but in 1900 were separated by death, the wife being called to the home beyond on the 9th of September of that year. She left four children: John, Adolph, Oscar and Edla, and they also lost one son, Oscar, who died in infancy. Mrs. Hagstrom was a most estimable lady, devoted to her family and faithful in her friendships, and her loss was greatly mourned throughout the community as well as in her immediate household.

In his political views Mr. Hagstrom is an earnest Republican, whose study of the questions and issues of the day has led him to the belief that the Republican platform contains the best elements of good government. He is quite active and influential in local political circles and has served as school inspector and highway commissioner. He has also taken an active part in church

work and is a member of the Swedish Mission church of Clam Lake, contributing liberally to its support and putting forth effective effort for its growth and progress. In all business affairs he is thoroughly reliable and his word is as good as his bond, his life standing in exemplification of the fact that "Sweden is the home of the honest man." Wexford county has found him a valuable citizen and his many excellent traits of character, his freedom from ostentation, his genial manner and genuine worth, render him popular with a large circle of friends.

JOHN H. MANNING.

It requires a master mind to rise superior to unfavorable environment and become a leader in large and important industrial enterprises. The necessary ability to accomplish such results is possessed in a marked degree by John H. Manning, who has long been identified with the lumber interests of Michigan and is now one of the leading men of Cadillac, holding as he does a commanding position with one of the city's leading industries. He is a typical western man, of clear mind, tireless energy, unfaltering perseverance, keen discrimination and absolute reliability in every relation of life. Few have accomplished as much as he in the same length of time and it is fitting in this connection that an outline of his career be given, as his many friends and acquaintances in Cadillac and throughout the state will no doubt gladly peruse the record.

Mr. Manning's father was John H. Manning, a successful farmer and lumberman of Monroe county, Michigan, who died

some years ago, in the township of London, that county, at the age of seventy-four. Emily Everett, who became the wife of John H. Manning, spent the great part of her life in the above county and died there at the early age of thirty-seven, leaving a family of eight children, the subject of this review being the fifth in order of birth.

Reverting to the personal history of John H. Manning, whose name introduces this sketch, it is learned that he was born February 8, 1851, in Monroe county, this state, and that he spent his childhood and youth to his thirteenth year on the home farm in London township. Like the majority of country boys, he was early sent to the district schools where he prosecuted his studies of winter seasons and spent the other months of the year at various kinds of farm labor, having early been taught those important lessons of industry and thrift which had such a potent influence in moulding his character and shaping his future course of action. Mr. Manning was a mere lad when the great Civil war broke out and he had a burning passion to enter the service of his country, but his youth prevented him from carrying this laudable desire into immediate effect. When only thirteen, however, an opportunity presented itself by means of which he succeeded in entering the government service as a member of the First Regiment of Mechanics and Engineers from Michigan. In this capacity he accompanied the regiment to Georgia, where it was attached to the army under General Sherman, and he reached the scene of action in time to take part, under that distinguished commander, in the celebrated march to the sea. After remaining in the employ of the government about three months he was

honorably discharged from the service and, returning home at once, resumed farming on the home place, devoting the winters as formerly to school work. When sixteen years old he severed home ties and started out to make his own way, engaging first as a saw-mill hand in his own county, where he labored during the ensuing three years. At the expiration of that time he entered the employ of a lumber manufacturer at Saginaw where he worked in the mills during the summer of 1871, and the following year went to Coleman where he was similarly engaged until the latter part of 1872. Mr. Manning's next engagement was at Evert where, with the exception of spending one year as superintendent of the shingle mill in the city of Farwell, he worked from the spring of 1873 to the fall of 1878. Leaving Evert, he accepted the superintendency of a large saw-mill at Farwell and after serving in that capacity until April, 1884, resigned his position and entered into partnership, at Hersy, with Robert Hall, the company thus constituted becoming the largest lumber firm in that town. After lasting about three years and doing a very flourishing business, the firm of Hall & Manning was dissolved, the latter disposing of his interest in the concern in 1888. In February of that year Mr. Manning came to Cadillac and entered the employ of Digging Brothers as superintendent of their large lumber mills, the duties of which responsible position he discharged in an able and satisfactory manner until September, 1895, when he resigned for the purpose of becoming superintendent of the Cadillac Handle Company, being still manager of this large and flourishing enterprise.

From the foregoing outline of a very ac-

tive and successful career it will be seen that Mr. Manning has filled worthily several important trusts, in all of which he demonstrated business and executive ability of a high order, discharging every duty creditably and fully meriting the confidence reposed in him by his employers. His advancements from an humble station to the commanding position he now holds as practical manager of one of the leading industrial enterprises in this part of the state have been continuous, each successive change leading to something higher and more responsible, the firms which he left parting reluctantly with his services, others eagerly accepting him as the one best qualified to bring their industries to the highest possible standard of efficiency.

On the 13th day of September, 1876, at Mt. Morris, Genesee county, Michigan, Mr. Manning was united in marriage with Miss Ida E. Mann, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Van Natten) Mann. Mrs. Manning is a native of Branch county, Michigan, and has borne her husband children as follows: Myrtle, wife of William Hoag; Lee, Bessie, John, Leo, Erma and Daniel. Mr. Manning has been a member of the board of public works at Cadillac since 1890 and while a resident of Evert he served two years in the common council of that city. Fraternally he belongs to Cadillac Lodge, Knights of Pythias, to Lodge No. 181, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and he is also an active worker and leading spirit in the Royal Circle of this city. He enjoys the high respect and warm admiration of the people of his adopted city, is a forceful factor in all matters pertaining to its general welfare and stands today one of the leading and influential business men in a community where

talent and genuine worth have ever been recognized and appreciated at their true value. Mr. Manning's life has been one of great activity, attended, as already stated, by remarkable business advancements and not a little of financial prosperity. He is essentially progressive in all he undertakes and endowed with the ability and tact to mould circumstances to his will. His success in over-riding adverse conditions and rising to his present influential and honorable station in the world of affairs is such as few attain. Of strong convictions, positive character and incorruptible integrity, he is deservedly classed with the most intelligent and energetic of Cadillac's representative men and holds a permanent place in the hearts of his fellow citizens.

HENRY HANSEN.

The men of force and capacity who take strong hold of the rugged conditions of life and mold them to their will are entitled to all honor among their fellow men, not only for the individual triumphs they win but also for the fruitful potencies awakened and inspired by their examples. To the complex fabrics of our American social life nearly every civilized nation on the face of the globe has contributed its quota, and here we have many of the sturdy sons of the far Norseland who have come to our hospitable shores and by personal effort won for themselves success and prestige. One of this number is Mr. Hansen, who is an honored citizen of Cadillac, and who is at the present time incumbent of the office of register of deeds of Wexford county.

Henry Hansen is a native of Denmark, where he was born on the 17th of September, 1848, being a son of Hans and Johanna M. Rassmussen, representatives of staunch old Danish stock. He was reared to the age of seventeen years in his native land, where he received his early educational discipline, and he then severed the home ties and valiantly set forth to seek his fortunes in America, whither he came alone and as a veritable stranger in a strange land. Mr. Hansen disembarked in the port of New York city in the month of April, 1867, and thence made his way westward to Champaign county, Illinois, where he secured employment on a farm, and to this line of work he continued to devote his attention, in different counties of that state, for a period of five years, while he also worked at mining for two years, having a deep respect for honest toil and never hesitating to turn his attention to any honest employment he could secure, while he spared no effort to advance himself in the knowledge of the English language and the customs of the country which he had adopted as a home. From Illinois he went to Denver, Colorado, where he was employed as a lumber inspector for one and a half years, in the meanwhile passing six months in the mining districts of the state. After leaving Colorado Mr. Hansen returned to Denmark, where he continued to reside for the ensuing seven years, at the expiration of which he came again to the United States, locating in Wexford county in 1881 and here securing employment as a common laborer in the lumber woods, where he remained about six months, after which he was in the employ of the Cummer Lumber Company for about the same length of time. At the ex-



H. HANSEN.

piration of this incumbency he secured a clerkship in the law and insurance office of Rosevelt & Christensen, in Cadillac, remaining with this firm about two years and gaining valuable experience and knowledge. Thereafter he was in the employ of E. E. Haskins for six months and then passed two years as a clerical assistant in the law and insurance office of Hon. Clyde C. Chittenden. Mr. Hansen then resumed work in connection with the lumbering industry, securing employment in a sawmill at Grayling, where he remained about six months, at the expiration of which he returned to Cadillac and secured the position of assistant postmaster, of which he remained incumbent for two years, after which he was variously employed until 1890, when he was appointed deputy county clerk and deputy register of deeds for Wexford county, under Samuel J. Wall, with whom he remained about six years.

In the autumn of 1896 Mr. Hansen was elected to the office of county clerk, on the Republican ticket, and gave so capable and satisfactory an administration that at the expiration of his term of four years he was made the candidate of his party for the office of register of deeds, being elected by a gratifying majority in the autumn of 1900 and being now in tenure of the office, while he has proved himself well worthy of the confidence and trust reposed in him by the people of the county. Mr. Hansen has given a staunch allegiance to the Republican party and has been an active and influential factor in its local ranks, while as an official and a citizen he enjoys unqualified confidence and esteem in the community in which he has won prestige and success through well directed and honor-

able effort, being essentially the architect of his own fortunes. Fraternally he is identified with the Gotha Lodge No. 5, of the Swedish United Sons of America, and with Cadillac Tent No. 232, Knights of the Maccabees.

In the city of Cadillac, on the 1st of August, 1885, Mr. Hansen was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Eng, who was born in Norway, and they are the parents of three children, Ingeborg M., H. Paul and Donald E.

JOHN KLUSS.

There have come to America from other countries many men of limited financial resources, but who were imbued with a sturdy independence and a laudable ambition to succeed. They have taken advantage of the wonderful possibilities afforded here and gradually, step by step, have accumulated property and risen to places of prominence in business circles. The career of the subject of this review, John Kluss, of Haring township, illustrates most forcibly the possibilities that are open to a man who possesses intelligence and integrity. It proves that success is not a thing to be inherited, but to be won by sheer force of energy, directed and controlled by correct moral principles. It also proves that neither wealth or social position, nor the assistance of influential friends, are always requisite to placing an individual on the high road to prosperity and honorable station.

John Kluss, whose farm is part of section 34, Haring township, is a native of Germany. He was born August 7, 1847, and was reared and educated in his na-

tive land. Having grown to manhood there, military duty was required of him, as it is from all other German youths, without regard to rank or station, who have the physical strength to be received into the service. Three years of his early manhood were spent in the German army, which period included the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, in which he served during the greater part of the war. After the conclusion of his military service he returned to his home in Germany and engaged in farming until 1883, when he migrated to America. He first set foot on American soil in the city of New York and came direct to Wexford county, Michigan, where he was not long in securing employment with the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company and for thirteen years faithfully served them in various capacities. From a portion of the savings of those years he purchased twenty acres of land, a part of section 34, Haring township. Another purchase increased the size of his realty holdings in that township to sixty acres, thirty-eight acres of which is well improved, tillable, with good buildings and other necessary appurtenances. On severing his connection with the railroad company, he established his home on this land, where he has resided since.

Before leaving Germany for America, on the 5th day of November, 1871, John Kluss was united in marriage to Miss Mary Winkelman, a girl who was noted for good judgment and many sterling virtues. On the voyage to America she accompanied him and in all the labor in which he has engaged since locating here she has been to him all that a good, true and noble wife should be. Especially in the making of the home and the care of their children has she shown

those matronly qualities which make womanhood and motherhood so worthy of admiration. A good wife is one of the best gifts God ever bestowed upon a poor man and the full truth of this saying has many times been realized by John Kluss. With his well-known industry and untiring energy has been coupled her thrift and economy, qualities which when combined in one household neutralizes even the gravest misfortunes. They are the parents of three children, August, Fred and Mary. August makes his home with his parents, and is a farmer. Fred, who is a carpenter and joiner, married Miss Grace Rudolph and they reside in Oakland, California. Mary is at home.

While by no means aspiring to be a politician and too busy with his labors on his farm to give politics much attention, Mr. Kluss has been honored by the voters of his township with a number of official positions in the municipal government. The success which has attended his labors in America clearly indicates what may be accomplished by any one possessed of industry, economy and integrity, whether they be natives of this republic or citizens by adoption.

WARREN SEAMAN.

Wexford county is characterized by her full share of the honored pioneer element, who have done so much for the development of this country and the establishment of the institutions of civilization in this fertile and well favored section. The biographical sketches in this volume are largely of this class of useful citizens and it is not in the least too early to record in print the principal items in the lives of these hard-

working and honest people, giving honor to whom honor is due. They will soon be gone and the past can have no better history or memento than these records..

Warren Seaman, the subject of this review, was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, on a farm, May 16, 1834. His parents were John and Lucretia (Wyllys) Seaman, the former a native of Ulster county, New York, while the latter was born in Massachusetts. They came to Michigan in 1842, located in Hillsdale county, and ten years later, in 1852, moved to Muskegon county, locating at Casnovia, where they remained until their deaths, she at eighty-eight years of age, and he at the age of ninety-three years. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom Warren, the subject of this review, was the fifth.

When Warren Seaman first viewed the pine-clad hills of Michigan he was only eight years old. During the ten years of the family's residence in Hillsdale county he was occupied most of the time in the woods, the clearing and on the farm. A portion of the time he attended such schools as the commonwealth afforded in the locality, and managed, through persistent efforts, to secure a fair education. In 1855, about the time that he attained his majority, he moved to a farm near Big Rapids where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and lumbering. This he continued until May, 1869, when he came to Wexford county and settled on the farm in Cedar Creek township where he now resides and which has been his residence continuously for thirty-four years. He entered the land as a homestead, eighty acres in extent, and upon it built a log house. Later he purchased forty acres contiguous to his

homestead, which gives him a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in one body. Since then the log house has been replaced by a neat, commodious frame house and the other farm buildings have been improved in accordance therewith. Eighty acres of the tract have been cleared, are well cultivated and exceedingly productive. A fine, bearing orchard of ten acres in extent, containing over five hundred trees, adds largely to the receipts of the place. There are about two hundred peach trees, one hundred plum trees and one hundred pear trees, the remainder being apple trees. The fruit is all of the finest and most desirable varieties.

At Casnovia, Muskegon county, Michigan, September 16, 1855, Warren Seaman was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Moore, a native of Ohio, born October 7, 1838. She is the daughter of Drayton H. and Zilpha S. (Lounis) Moore, both natives of Massachusetts. He died at Casnovia when seventy-three years of age, while she is still a resident of that place, being aged about eighty-seven years. To Mr. and Mrs. Seaman five children have been born, viz.: Zelpha L., Judd J., Sylvester R., Drayton W. and Mary Ella. Zelpha died in infancy and Mary Ella is the wife John W. Hubbell.

The people of Cedar Creek township have honored Warren Seaman with various local offices. He has served as supervisor seven years, justice of the peace four years and highway commissioner several terms. Public matters of all kinds, but particularly those relating to the locality in which he resides, always command his attention. In politics he is disposed to be independent, but generally acts with the Republican party. He and his wife are adherents of the Metho-

dist Episcopal church and in his younger days he was quite active in the cause of religion. He has a happy home, a noble family and one of the finest farms in the county. Contentment reigns over his household and domestic peace is a constant guest. The day of trial is past and in its place has come rest and enjoyment, a most welcome change. Many other changes also have been brought about since the country's early settlement. One in particular commands especial notice. When Warren Seaman first located in Cedar Creek township, thirty-four years ago, the nearest postoffice was Sherman, seventeen miles away. At the present time rural delivery is an established fact in Wexford county and mail is delivered each day at the expense of the government, at the door of the family residence. Time works wonderful changes everywhere, but nowhere so much as in the new countries, settled up within the last fifty or sixty years.

GEORGE ALLEN.

Success in this life comes to the deserving. It is an axiom demonstrated by all human experience, that a man gets out of this life what he puts into it, plus a reasonable interest on the investment. The individual who inherits a large estate and adds nothing to his fortune cannot be called a successful man. He that falls heir to a large fortune and increases its value is successful in proportion to the amount he adds to his possession. But the man who starts in the world unaided and by sheer force of will, controlled by correct principles, forges ahead

and at length reaches a position of honor among his fellow citizens achieves success such as representatives of the two former classes can neither understand nor appreciate. To a considerable extent the subject of this sketch is a creditable representative of the class last named, a class which has furnished much of the bone and sinew of the country and added to the stability of the government and its institutions.

George Allen, the popular and accommodating proprietor of one of the leading livery stables of Cadillac, Wextord county, Michigan, was born in the township of Etibocoke, county of York, province of Ontario, Canada, the date of his birth being the 9th of January, 1848. His parents were Thomas and Margaret Allen, the father a native of Nova Scotia and the mother of Yorkshire, England. The subject of this sketch was reared upon the parental farmstead and was early inured to the hard toil and labor incident to the life of an agriculturist. He attended the schools of his neighborhood and received a fair education, remaining at home until he reached his twenty-second year. At that age he left his native country and came to the United States, locating at Cedar Springs, Kent county, Michigan, where for about a year he was employed in a lumber yard. Removing at the end of that time to Morley, Mecosta county, this state, he entered the employ of Cumner & Son, the extensive lumber manufacturing firm. He remained at Morley for several years and then, about 1878, was transferred to Cadillac, where he remained in the employ of the same firm until November, 1898, the long period of thirty years' employment by one firm testifying to his faithfulness and efficiency as an

employee. Upon leaving the employ of the Cummers, Mr. Allen engaged in business on his own account, opening a livery stable in Cadillac, which he has since conducted. His enterprise at once met with the approval of the general public, which has given him its patronage to a gratifying extent. Mr. Allen has a well equipped stable, containing stylish, up-to-date turn-outs of every description, as well as the heavier style of vehicles for transportation, and his stalls are occupied by a number of fine horses. Mr. Allen's evident desire to please his customers and his ability to provide any accommodations desired in his line have brought to him a well-deserved patronage and he has acquired a splendid reputation throughout this section of the county.

George Allen was married at Sutton, Ontario, Canada, on the 19th of May, 1875, to Miss Mary Ann Mossington, a native of that province, born in 1840, and the daughter of Mark and Elizabeth (Comer) Mossington. This union has been blessed by the birth of one daughter, Ada M., who is now the wife of Walter Kysor. Mrs. Allen is a pleasant, intelligent lady, possessed of strong traits of character, and has proven to her husband a helpmate in the truest sense of the term. Politically Mr. Allen is a Republican and has ever taken a keen interest in the success of his party and in the advancement of all movements having for their object the advancement of the interests of his city and county. For six consecutive years he served as a member of the city council and in that body won an enviable reputation for his earnest and untiring efforts to elevate the standing of his city along all lines. Mrs. Allen and her daughter are faithful and consistent members of the Congregational

church, to which the subject contributes liberally. Fraternally Mr. Allen is a Mason, holding membership in Big Rapids Lodge No. 171 and also in the chapter at Cadillac. He also belongs to Cadillac Lodge No. 249, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Allen has in all the relations of life proven himself equal to the responsibilities which have been thrown upon him and because of his many sterling qualities he has won the regard of the entire community. His career has been one of unceasing activity and it presents much that is pleasing as well as profitable to young men just starting out in life.

W. E. SOUTHWICK.

This enterprising farmer and representative citizen is a native of Kalamazoo county, Michigan, born on a farm in Wakeshna township, March 9, 1861. His father was Elijah B. Southwick, and his mother before her marriage bore the maiden name of Harriett Brown. These parents lived for many years in the above county, but in the spring of 1884 disposed of their possessions there and moved to the county of Wexford, settling in Wexford township, where they spent the remainder of their days, the father dying at the age of eighty-two and the mother when sixty-eight years old. W. E. Southwick was reared to agricultural pursuits, received a fair education in the public schools, and with the exception of about two years spent in the county of St. Joseph, this state, lived in Kalamazoo county until his removal, in January, 1884, to the county of Wexford. On coming to this county he purchased one hundred and sixty acres in

section 27, Wexford township, and on this he has since lived with the exception of one year, devoting his time and energies to the improvement of his land, being now the possessor of one of the most productive as well as one of the most valuable farms in his part of the country. He has good buildings and has spared no labor or pains in surrounding himself with comforts and conveniences, his home being beautiful and attractive, and he is now well situated to enjoy the many material blessings which his labors have earned.

Mr. Southwick was married in Wexford township, April 25, 1897, to Miss Bertha L. Hill, who was born June 14, 1877, in St. Joseph county, Michigan, the daughter of Henry C. and Luella A. (Smalley) Hill. Mrs. Southwick is the oldest of a family of three children, her parents still living in Wexford township where they settled in 1897, moving here from Grand Traverse county.

Mr. Southwick has taken an active interest in the affairs of his community, having been honored by his fellow citizens with several positions of trust, including that of township supervisor and school inspector. Some years ago he made a trip to the far west and spent considerable time in the state of Washington, besides traveling over other states and territories and visiting many places of natural and historic interest. He is a man of broad views and progressive ideas, highly esteemed by his neighbors and fellow citizens, being always ready to grant any favors within his power to bestow and showing a willingness to assist any worthy enterprise for the material advancement or moral good of the community. Fraternally he is a member of the order of Free and Accepted

Masons, belonging to Sherman Lodge No. 372, at Sherman. In closing this brief review suffice it to state that Mr. Southwick is a worthy example of sterling American citizenship, the product of our splendid public school system and the sturdy farm life, sources from which have sprung much of the moral bone and sinew of the great northwest. Enterprising, energetic and fully alive to the questions of the hour, with an inclination to perform his civic duties from conscientious motives and with a due regard for the rights and privileges of others, he attends strictly to his own affairs, at the same time losing sight of self in his laudable endeavors to promote the welfare of his fellow men. With no ambition for public distinction, he has settled down to the quiet enjoyment of life and possessing the esteem of all with whom he has relations of any kind, his future is bright with the promise of a long and useful career.

HUMPHREY W. MILLER.

The best title one can establish to the high and generous esteem of a community is a protracted and honorable residence in its midst. Mankind is generally fair and just in its judgments. An unusual event may sway it for a time, but when normal conditions are again resumed a just judgment is certain to follow. It is possible to gull the public, but it is impossible to keep it gulled. As sure as fate, true conditions will eventually prevail and then the true public judgment is inevitable. It is for this reason that a man is judged rather by what his neighbors think of him than anything he may have said or done. When a court desires to find

out whether or not a witness is truthful, it asks what the person's reputation is for truth in the neighborhood in which he lives. The law correctly estimates that the judgment of the public is almost invariably infallible. Judged by this measure, the subject of this review, Humphrey W. Miller, must necessarily be a man of the strictest integrity. In the community where he resides he has made his home for nearly thirty-two years—almost a generation. His residence therein has certainly been a protracted one and that it has been an honorable one is well established by the high regard in which he is held by all who have known him for so many years.

Humphrey W. Miller, a resident of section 30, Selma township, is a native of Ohio, born in Fulton county, September 4, 1848. His parents were Humphrey and Catharine (Hamilton) Miller, also natives of Ohio. The father died while the subject was yet an infant and some time thereafter his mother became the wife of Charles Blackman. In 1850 the family moved to Cass county, Michigan, but remained only a short time, when they moved to Jasper county, Illinois, where they remained three years. In 1853 they again returned to Michigan and located in Pipestone township, Berrien county, where Humphrey W. Miller grew to manhood and received a good common school education. In March, 1872, he came to Wexford county, secured a tract of land, part of section 30, Selma township, and there he has since resided. One year of the time, however, was spent in Cadillac, where he was engaged in the manufacture of brick. He is the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of land in section 30, one hundred acres

of which are cleared, well improved and under cultivation.

In Berrien county, Michigan, September 5, 1869, Humphrey W. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Murphy, a native of Michigan, born in Pipestone township, Berrien county, January 1, 1854. Her parents were George and Catharine (Havener) Murphy. The father was a soldier of the Civil war and lost his life in defense of his country. To Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey W. Miller two children were born, viz: Frank W. and Rose C. The latter graduated from the Mt. Pleasant State Normal in the class of 1903 and has been a successful teacher for eight years in Wexford county. Frank is foreman for Anderson & McCoy, lumbermen at South Borman, Michigan.

Being an old resident of Selma township, having watched its growth and development almost from its earliest settlement, it is only natural that Mr. Miller should be deeply interested in all that concerns its material welfare. He has been its treasurer and was a school officer almost from the time that school districts were organized within its borders. He served for years as one of its justices of the peace and is still counseled with by his neighbors and fellow citizens on matters of business and all affairs which pertain to the law. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, actively interested in the work of the order and has advanced through the various degrees to that of Royal Arch and Knight Templar. He is also a very active member of the Patrons of Husbandry. His standing in the community is an enviable one, made so by the uniform intelligence, integrity and kindness with which all who come in contact with him are treated. From

a very insignificant beginning, by native industry he has accumulated a competency, reared a noble family and all his life has conducted himself in a manner to win the approval, respect and confidence of his fellow-men.

CHARLES J. CARLSON.

Charles J. Carlson, who is engaged in general farming on section 32, Clam Lake township, was born in Sweden, on the 26th of January, 1861, his parents being Charles H. and Johanna (Johanson) Carlson, both of whom were natives of Sweden and are now residents of Osceola county, Michigan. When the subject of this review was but twelve years of age he came with his mother to America, the father having crossed the Atlantic in the previous year. In 1873 they settled in Cadillac, Wexford county, and in 1874 removed to Sherman township, Osceola county, where they have since resided, Mr. Carlson being identified with agricultural interests there. Unto him and his wife were born eight children, but they lost four of that number in infancy and one, John Alfred, was accidentally killed. Charles J. Carlson of this review is the oldest of the three who are yet living. He continued under the parental roof up to the time of his marriage. He obtained a common school education in his youth and became familiar with farm work in its various departments, as he aided his father in the labors of field and meadow. The occupation to which he was reared he chose as a life work and has become a progressive farmer, well known in the community in which he makes his home.

It was on the 26th of December, 1885,

that Mr. Carlson was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Peterson, a daughter of Swen J. and Stena Lena (Johanson) Peterson, well-known residents of Clam Lake township, who came to this country from Sweden. Mrs. Carlson was also born in that land, her natal day being September 14, 1860. She was a young lady of nineteen years when she came to America and here she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Carlson. After the marriage Mr. Carlson was employed in a shingle-mill at Muskegon for about five years, but in 1891 he settled upon the farm which has since been his home. It is located on section 32, Clam Lake township, where he has erected a good home, built in 1901. Here he owns one hundred acres of land and already he has placed under cultivation forty acres of this tract. He labors untiringly and in a manner to produce good results and his farm is becoming one of the valuable country places of Wexford county.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Carlson has been blessed with six children: Clyde H., Edgar W., Esther M., Edith M., Ruth V. and Helen E. In his political views Mr. Carlson is an earnest Republican, who keeps well informed on the issues of the day and does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He has held the office of treasurer of Clam Lake township for two terms and from the spring of 1899 until the spring of 1903 he was justice of the peace. In the discharge of his duties in that position he manifested marked impartiality, basing his decisions upon the evidence and the equity of the case. He is widely known as a man of honorable purpose who is reliable in his business affairs and trustworthy in all public positions. His friends and family find him a



C. J. CARLSON GROUP.

considerate and kindly companion; he is regarded as one of the leading and prominent citizens of Wexford county, and it is therefore with pleasure that the record of his career is here presented. Mr. and Mrs. Carlson are adherents to the Swedish Mission church.

SANFORD GASSER.

Few men are more prominent or more widely known in the enterprising town of Sherman than Sanford Gasser. He is an important factor in business circles here and his popularity is well deserved as in him are embraced the characteristics of unabating energy, unbending integrity and an industry that never flags. He is public-spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the welfare of the community and Sherman has profited by his labors in her behalf. He is now engaged in the loan and insurance business and he has lumber interests in the state which bring to him a good financial return.

Mr. Gasser is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Sandusky county, on the 1st of August, 1841, his parents being Benedict and Caroline (Alberts) Gasser. Throughout his business career the father carried on agricultural pursuits and he is now living a retired life in Steuben county, Indiana, having reached an advanced age. His wife died in Angola, Steuben county, when eighty years of age. In their family of nine children Sanford Gasser was the eldest. He was only two years of age when his parents removed to Steuben county, Indiana, settling in the midst of the beautiful lake region of that section of the state, their home

being on a farm about two and a half miles from Angola and near Pigeon lake. There Sanford Gasser was reared, remaining in that locality until twenty-two years of age, during which time he attended the public schools, assisted in the farm work and enjoyed the pleasures of fishing and other enjoyments such as the neighborhood afforded. He then came to Mecosta county, Michigan, and for a few years during the winter seasons was engaged in hunting and trapping, which he found very profitable, for owing to the unsettled condition of that portion of the state much game still abounded there. He made his headquarters at Big Rapids and from his traps and as the result of his skill as a marksman he brought home rich prizes from the forests. In the summer seasons he would employ men and make his way up the Muskegon river, poling his canoe and and carrying with him provisions for three or four months. Proceeding to the government marshes with his hired assistants, he would there cut and stack hay, which he disposed of to the lumbermen. This work he also found to be quite lucrative and he was thus engaged for four or five years. During that time, as his financial resources increased, he purchased considerable property at Big Rapids, buying and selling much real estate. As his investments were judiciously made he also realized a good financial return in this way. For about three years he was engaged in conducting a billiard hall and restaurant in Big Rapids, but at length he disposed of all his interests there and came to Wexford county.

The spring of 1870 witnessed his arrival here. He purchased eighty acres of land which now comprises Gasser's plat, in the village of Sherman. In 1871 he took up his

abode in this town, where he has since made his home. He has been engaged in buying and selling timber lands and in connection with this he has also engaged in the insurance and loan business, in which he has secured a good clientage. Mr. Gasser likewise possesses considerable inventive ingenuity and has patented a stretcher for men's trousers, which is a very simple but useful contrivance.

Mr. Gasser was married in Big Rapids to Lucina Smith, a native of Newaygo, Michigan, who died in Branch county, this state. On the 30th of September, 1872, in Jonesville, Michigan, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gasser and Miss Minerva Wise, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, October 1, 1843, a daughter of Jacob A. and Lydia (Stout) Wise. Three children have been born unto the subject and his wife; Gertie, the wife of Harry Gouker; Dora, the wife of Niel Clark; and Wilbert W. In 1900 Mr. Gasser erected the finest residence in Sherman, it being one of the finest in the entire county. It is a beautiful structure, constructed in modern style of architecture and tastefully and elegantly furnished, and moreover its chief charm is the cordial and gracious hospitality so freely accorded to the many friends of the family.

Exercising his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, Mr. Gasser has long been one of its advocates and loyal adherents. When the county seat was located at Sherman he served as under sheriff for eight years, his superior officer being Messrs. Shackleton and Weaver, and since then he has acted almost continuously as deputy sheriff up to 1905. He is prominent in county politics and his opinions carry weight in the local councils of his

party. He is also a staunch advocate of temperance and by example as well as precept has furthered this cause. Both he and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church and whatever tends to aid his fellow men in the building of an honorable character receives his endorsement. In business affairs he is energetic, prompt and notably reliable. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, these are his chief characteristics. Justice has ever been maintained by him in his relations with those whom he has employed and with those with whom he has had business transactions and while he has been watchful of his business and of all indications pointing to prosperity, his efforts resulting in the acquirement of a handsome competence, yet this has not been alone the goal for which he has striven, for he belongs to that class of representative American citizens who promote the general prosperity while advancing individual interests.

CHARLES W. DUTTON.

The specific office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest opinion of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon record the verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of those with whom he has been most intimately associated. In touching upon the career of the subject of this review, the writer aims to avoid fulsome encomium and extravagant praise; yet he desires to hold up for consideration those facts which have entered into the make-up of a useful and honorable life, a life characterized by perseverance, energy, broad charity and well de-

fined purpose. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by the people who have known him long and well and who have not been slow to recognize his merits and appreciate his value to the community.

Charles W. Dutton, the leading contractor and builder of Cadillac, is a native of Rochester, New York, and the son of Harry B. and Nancy (Flynn) Dutton, both parents born and reared in the Empire state. Harry Dutton was for a number of years quite prominent in railway circles and when a young man assisted in the construction of the New York Central Railroad, in the employ of which he afterwards rose to an important official position, that of assistant superintendent of the middle division. He was thorough in all the details of railroading, stood high in the confidence of his superiors and devoted the greater part of his life to the service, making a record for faithfulness and efficiency of which any man might well feel proud. His home was in Rochester and he died in that city at the age of fifty-two, leaving a widow and four children, the former departing this life at the same place when sixty-two years old. Of the six children constituting the family of Harvey B. and Nancy Dutton, Charles W., of this review, is the youngest. He was born May 26, 1853, and after attending for some years the public schools of his native city and acquiring a good education, entered upon an apprenticeship to learn carpentry and joinery, at which he spent four years of faithful service. Possessing mechanical ability of no mean order, he soon became an efficient workman and shortly after completing his apprenticeship he sought a field for the exercise of his skill in the new

and sparsely settled country of northern Michigan, locating at Clam Lake in the summer of 1873. During the two years following his arrival he worked at carpentry for the Harris Brothers and at the expiration of that time returned to New York where he was engaged in railroading until 1877, when he resumed his chosen calling and again came west for the purpose of making Cadillac his future place of abode. Mr. Dutton is a master of his trade and as a builder ranks with the ablest and most scientific mechanics in his adopted state. He has taken many large contracts in Cadillac and elsewhere, most of the beautiful residences, business houses and public edifices of this city having been erected under his supervision, and his skill has frequently been called into requisition on important buildings in other cities and towns. To him as much perhaps as to any one man is the flourishing little city of Cadillac indebted for its growth and prosperity along material lines and through the medium of his vocation he has certainly done more to beautify and lend charm to it as a place of residence and thus advertise its advantages to the world than any other of his compeers. He is still actively engaged in building, with all the work on hand he can possibly do, and not infrequently has he been obliged to refuse large and lucrative contracts by reason of the volume of pressing business demanding his attention.

Since coming to Cadillac Mr. Dutton has been prominent in the affairs of the town and his activity has made him a leader not only in the matter of material improvement but also in the domain of party politics and public life. He is an uncompromising Republican and as such was elected city assessor, in addition to which office he was also

supervisor of the second ward for a number of years, discharging the duties of both positions in an able and praiseworthy manner that won him the confidence of the people regardless of political preference.

Like the majority of enterprising, progressive men, Mr. Dutton is identified with that oldest and most honorable of all fraternal organizations, the order of Free and Accepted Masons, being one of the leading spirits of Clam Lake Lodge No. 331, and also, with his wife, to the Order of the Eastern Star. His name appears upon the records of Viola Lodge No. 250, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Cadillac Lodge No. 46, Knights of Pythias, and of Lodge No. 680, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in all of which, as in the organization above, he manifests an abiding interest and in which he has been honored at different times with important official stations.

On May 25, 1875, in the city of Grand Rapids, Mr. Dutton was united in marriage with Jerlena Crothers, of Phelps, New York, daughter of Samuel and Harriett Crothers, both parents natives of New York state, the father now a farmer of Grand Traverse county, Michigan, living near Fife Lake, the mother having died there in the spring of 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Dutton have one child, a daughter by the name of Dollie who is now the wife of John Terwilliger, of Cadillac.

Thus briefly have been set forth the salient facts in the life of one of Cadillac's representative men of affairs. His career and position happily illustrate the fact, that if a young man possesses the proper attributes of mind and heart, with the ability to direct the same in proper channels, he can attain to a position of unmistakable prece-

dence and gain for himself an honored place among the foremost factors in shaping the destinies of cities, communities and states. His life proves that the only true success in this world depends upon personal efforts and consecutive industry in the pursuit of some specific and honorable purpose; it also demonstrates that the road to position is open to all who possess the courage to tread its pathway, besides serving as an incentive to the young of the present generation, teaching by incontrovertible facts that true excellence in any worthy undertaking is ambition's legitimate answer.

JOHN GOLDSMITH.

Amidst the population of the United States no one need be surprised at the people whom they encounter. The man who sells you bananas on the street corner may have been a princeling in his native Italy; your barber, with his kindly smile, polished manner and affable ways, may have been a member of the nobility in the land of his nativity; a genuine British lord has been known to serve as a common cow puncher in the southwest, and there are instances where ex-members of the English parliament have been reduced to the necessity of performing very menial labor in America in order to eke out an existence. One can never judge accurately of a man's past by his environment in America, for this is a country where all ranks are leveled and titles count for nothing, except among marriageable young women whose papas have more money than brains with which to endow them. The subject of this review, John Goldsmith, of Colfax township, is neither a princeling, a mem-

ber of the nobility, a lord or an ex-member of parliament. His services to the world have, doubtless, been far more valuable than if he were the possessor of either of those distinctions. It seems strange, however, to encounter in an inland county in Michigan a man whose early career was as varied, as exciting and as replete with adventure as that of John Goldsmith. He followed the life of a sailor upon the ocean for twenty years, visited nearly every important port on the face of the earth, twice circumnavigated the globe, and now, in his sixty-seventh year, we find him quietly and comfortably settled upon a farm in Wexford county, enjoying the blessings of domestic tranquility in the midst of a noble family.

John Goldsmith is a native of Germany, born in the duchy of Holstein, September 18, 1836. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother of Germany. The first twelve years of his life were spent beneath the paternal roof, during which time such education as he received was acquired. At the early age of twelve he became a sailor upon the high seas, following that calling for many years. Being in Brooklyn, New York, at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war in America, he enlisted in the United States navy and served about three years on the frigate "Sabine," when he received an honorable discharge on account of disability.

While on a visit to his native land early in 1861, John Goldsmith was united in marriage to Miss Maria Nagle, a native of Hanover, Germany, born February 17, 1844. His services in the United States navy necessitated a separation of several years from the worthy woman whom he had married, but upon his discharge he came to Wexford county, located upon the tract of land which

he at present owns and occupies, and as soon thereafter as circumstances would permit was joined there by his wife. In addition to his experience upon the ocean and in the United States navy, he followed sailing upon the great lakes for three years. Having no certificate of the marriage which had taken place in Germany, April 17, 1868, he and his wife went to Manistee, Michigan, and were married under the laws of the United States. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith nine children have been born, viz: Anna M., Harry J., George W., who is married, Phynetta M., Orlando H., Katharine J., Louise G. and Mary H. One son died in infancy: Anna is the wife of George Jenkins and has one child, Maria, and Phynetta is the wife of Edgar Ostrander and they have four children, Elijah, Johnnie, Louise and Merritt.

On becoming a resident of Wexford county Mr. Goldsmith located upon a homestead of eighty acres, a part of section 20, Colfax township, which he has cleared, improved and cultivated from that time to the present. He has sixty acres of his land under cultivation and the farm is well stocked, equipped and supplied with all necessary farm buildings, including a handsome residence. He is a thorough, practical farmer and a most capable business man, who has managed his affairs so successfully that he is in possession of a comfortable competency.

From the time of his advent in Wexford county John Goldsmith has actively interested himself in all public affairs, particularly those pertaining to the township in which he resides. He has been highly honored by the suffrage of his fellow citizens, having been elected to a number of local positions, among them township treasurer, su-

pervisor, justice of the peace, constable and member of the school board. He has well and faithfully discharged the duties of the office of justice of the peace for twenty-five years. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, O. P. Morton Post No. 54, at Manton, the Colfax Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Lodge No. 357, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Manton. He is one of the very oldest residents of Colfax township, a man who has led a busy and most useful life and who now, in the evening of his career, is in a position to enjoy the rewards which have come to him as the natural recompense of a noble, well-spent life.

THOMAS HODGSON.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free outdoor life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterize true manhood and no greater blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. It has always been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of our nation's great warriors, wise statesmen, renowned scholars and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm and are indebted to its early influence for the distinction which they have attained.

Thomas Hodgson is a native of merrie

England, born in Westmoreland county on the 28th of February, 1838. He was reared in his native country and there received a fair education. Upon attaining mature years, he became convinced that in the new world lay better opportunities for a man of energy and ambition, and he carried his convictions into effect by emigrating to Canada. After residing in the dominion about six years he removed to Kansas and made that his home for about four years. In September, 1874, he came to Wexford county and settled on the farm in section 36, Clam Lake township, on which he now resides. His farm comprises one hundred and twenty acres of land, of which ninety are in cultivation. He has a comfortable and commodious residence and splendid farm buildings in which to house his stock and store the products of the farm. He has his farm stocked with good grades of horses, cattle and hogs and his fields are in a high state of cultivation. He has paid special attention to trees, having some splendid fruit and shade trees on the place, and has otherwise in many ways endeavored to make his farm a model one. Under his careful and skillful management it is made to yield more liberal returns than many places of much larger area. He is a man of industrious and thrifty habits and seldom fails of winning success from everything to which he lays his hands. His home is a model of neatness and comfort and he has surrounded himself with many of the comforts and luxuries of life which make a rural home so attractive. Among his friends and fellow citizens he is held in high favor. He is enterprising in all the term implies, public spirited in all that pertains to the material prosperity of his township and county and as a farmer he occupies a leading place among the citi-

zens of the community in which he resides. In all his relations with his fellow men his conduct has been blameless and it has been his laudable aim to keep his name and character above reproach.

In 1866, at Ingersoll, Canada, Mr. Hodgson was united in marriage with Miss Mary Gane, a native of England, born April 20, 1848, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Parson) Gane. This union has been a most felicitous one and has been blessed by the birth of twelve children, named as follows: Elizabeth M., born November 23, 1866, is the wife of James Phillips, a millwright at Traverse City, and they have three children, Lena, Hazel and Elmer; Elwood N., born August 9, 1868, a farmer in Clam Lake township, married Edna Thomas and they have one child living, Albert T.; Maggie E., born July 3, 1876, is the wife of George W. Heator, of Cadillac; Anna F., born January 13, 1873, died April 11, 1895; was the wife of Frederick Phillips, of Cadillac; John H., born June 3, 1875, died September 1, 1877; Anthony E., born September 10, 1877, is a resident of Missaukee county; Elsie E., born October 8, 1880, is the wife of Samuel Shine, of Clam Lake township, and they have one child, Milton D.; Edith R., born November 21, 1882, is at home; Mildred E., born June 20, 1884, is at home; Julia E., born June 23, 1887, died at the age of three months and three days; Arthur T., born November 15, 1888, is at home, as is Gertha Blanche, born September 30, 1890.

Mr. Hodgson is an ardent member of the Republican party and takes a deep interest in the trend of passing events, especially in all matters affecting the interests of his own community. Religiously he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, to

which he contributes liberally of his time and means. His wife and children are also members of the same church and are actively interested in the work of the society. They all occupy a conspicuous place in the social circles of the community and are held in high esteem by all who know them.

The following obituary of John N. Gane, father of Mrs. Hodgson, will no doubt prove of interest to the reader:

John N. Gane was born in Somersetshire, England, June 5, 1817, and died Dec. 30, 1897, aged seventy-eight years, six months and twenty-five days. In the year 1844 he was united in holy wedlock to Elizabeth E. Parsons, with whom he lived a most happy life for forty-eight years. In 1802, in the sixty-fourth year of her age, she was called to her heavenly home. The fruit of their wedded life was nine children. Of these two died in infancy, two after they had reached the years of maturity, and five still remain to mourn the loss of father and mother—a daughter, Mrs. Thomas Hodgson, and four sons, George, Robert, Homer, a Presbyterian minister in the state of Kansas, and Walter, the youngest of the family.

John Gane together with his beloved wife and children then born left their native land, and came to Ingersoll, in what was at that time known as Canada West, now called the province of Ontario, and there they remained for twenty years. In 1867 he with his beloved family moved to Clam Lake township, Michigan. His home has been in the township to which he gave the name it at present bears, up to the time of his death. Sister Gane had at the time of her death lived twenty-three years to a day on the old homestead farm in the extreme southeast of Wexford county.

The deceased was converted very shortly after the birth of his first child. He seemed to have been impressed with the great responsibility resting upon him to train up the precious gift of a dear child in the fear and admonition of the Lord; and while standing in the church of his native land in a prayer meeting, said as he looked on one of the pillars of the building, "Let this be a witness that I this day consecrate my life to God." Shortly after, he and his young wife united with the Wesleyan Methodist church of the home land. Through all these years he remained faithful to that vow made in the

spring-time of life. By the life of such a saint we may learn something of the spirit of early Methodism. The Methodists of that time were a very happy people. They lived for the other world. Like the saints of old, they regarded themselves as strangers and pilgrims on the earth. He was a class-leader for more than forty years, and no doubt would have continued the good work but for the fact that he became dull of hearing. He delighted in visiting the sick and dying, and in pointing them to the only Savior of sinners.

One could not be long in his company without the subject of religion being introduced, but in such a pleasant and familiar way that even the most wicked could not take offense. He seemed to breathe the atmosphere of the heavenly world. It was no uncommon thing for him to spend an hour on his knees—morning, noon and night. He did not pray as most people do. He talked with God as one does to his most familiar friend. Sunday, December 19, he attended his last love-feast, and how cheerful was his testimony, notwithstanding the fact that he could not hear the testimony of others.

The following week he was looking forward to the coming Sabbath, telling his son with whom he was visiting that he was glad that they could attend the service that day together. But the Heavenly Father ordered otherwise, for on Saturday night he was stricken with paralysis. He was unconscious for a time, but soon came to himself so that he understood all that was said to him. When prayer was offered, several times he responded—Amen. Referring to Job, he quoted his words and said: "Though he slay me yet will I trust in Him." As one gazed upon the dying saint the words of the blessed book would come to his mind: "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." At nine o'clock Thursday morning, without a struggle or a groan, he passed to the heavenly mansions to meet the blessed Savior, the beloved companion of his long life, and the dear children gone before. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

ALBERT L. SMITH.

With both the agricultural and industrial interests of Clam Lake township Albert L. Smith is identified and is a worthy represent-

ative of business activity here. Realizing that "there is no royal road to wealth" and that "there is no excellence without labor", he has worked earnestly and untiringly to win a comfortable competence and a creditable name in the business world. He now carries on both farming and lumbering, being engaged in the operation of a saw-mill in connection with the tilling of the soil.

Mr. Smith is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred on the 23d of June, 1855, in Ontario county. His parents were Charles C. and Jane A. (Broom) Smith, who emigrated westward and spent their last days in Kent county, Michigan. Of their four children Albert L. Smith is the youngest, one is deceased, and the others are: Mary Jane, the widow of Robert H. Lewis, for twenty-nine years a resident of this county, and she has three children, Cary O., Albert L. and Emily L.; Charles C., a farmer of Osecola county, married Eliza Smith, and they have five children. The subject was hardly more than an infant when his parents left New York for Indiana and was a lad of only eight summers when they took up their abode in Kent county, Michigan, where he continued his education that had been begun in the schools of Indiana. In the summer months he worked in the lumber business, and was trained to habits of industry, economy and honesty. He continued his residence in Kent county, until 1890, when he made his way to Osecola county, but chose his location in Clam Lake township, where he has since made his home, having here a good farm of ninety-six acres of rich land. While plowing, planting and harvesting claims considerable of his attention, he also has other business interests, for he owns and operates a saw-mill



ALBERT L. SMITH RESIDENCE.

and is thus engaged in the manufacture of lumber, for which he finds a ready sale. Industry is the keynote of his character and he places his dependence not upon speculation or upon any fortunate combination of circumstances, but continued, persistent effort, guided by sound judgment.

In Osceola county, Michigan, on the 23d of January, 1881, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Mahala A. Williams, a native of Wells county, Indiana, born on the 8th of May, 1857. She is a daughter of Francis M. and Mary E. (Richards) Williams. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary E. Richards, died in Wells county, September 23, 1873. Mrs. Smith is the eldest of the eight children born unto her parents, of whom the following are living: Mrs. Smith; John R., a farmer, who is married and lives in Antrim county; David H.; Isaac N., of Osceola county; Joseph L., also of Osceola county. By her marriage Mrs. Smith has become the mother of four children: Lena, Guy L., Charlotte and Bessie E. The family is well known in Wexford county and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in the social circles in which they move. During the thirteen years of his residence in this part of the state Mr. Smith has so directed his efforts that a paying business is now his and a good home property. Both his agricultural and industrial interests return to him a good income and he is known as a reliable man, the potent traits of his character being his perseverance and diligence. His beautiful residence was built almost entirely by his own hands, and in furnishing it in its present cosy style his wife has fully done her part. Their cash assets upon coming to this

county were but eleven dollars, so they may justifiably look upon their subsequent success with a large degree of pride and satisfaction.

JOHN OLSEN.

To the subject of this review is accorded the distinction of being the pioneer boot and shoe merchant of Cadillac, consequently he is one of the city's oldest as well as one of its representative business men. As the name indicates, Mr. Olsen is of Scandinavian birth, being a native of Norway, where he was born on the 2d day of December, 1849, having first seen the light of day in the town of Sabo. Until twelve years old he lived on a farm near his native place and at intervals during that time attended the schools of his neighborhood, receiving an elementary training, which was afterwards supplemented by additional study, principally under his own direction. At the age of sixteen he left home and went to the city of Birgen, where he learned shoemaking, spending six and a half years at that place, during which period he not only became a very efficient workman, but earned considerable money at his trade.

Following the example of many of his countrymen, Mr. Olsen, in 1871, came to the United States, locating in Chicago, where he followed his chosen calling until October, 1874, meanwhile experiencing all the horrors of the terrible conflagration which laid the greater part of that city in ashes. In the latter month and year he was sent to Cadillac by his employer, O. F. Bloss, to take charge of a stock of boots and shoes, in connection with which he also worked at his trade, the

business being the first of the kind brought to the town. Mr. Olsen conducted the business for Mr. Bloss until 1879, in the spring of which year he resigned his charge for the purpose of embarking in mercantile pursuits upon his own account, selecting the line of trade with which he was most familiar,—boots and shoes. His previous wide acquaintance and honorable dealing gave him considerable prestige and it was not long until he forged to the front as the leading shoe merchant in the place, a reputation he still sustains. For almost thirty years he has been identified with the commercial interests of Cadillac, during which time he has not only built up a large and financially successful business of his own and acquired a comfortable competence, but he has also contributed greatly to the material advancement of the city, taking an active interest in its general growth and development and using his influence to advertise its advantages to the world.

On August 1, 1879, Mr. Olsen was united in marriage with Miss Sophia Symmson, a native of Sweden, the union being blessed with eight children, whose names are as follows: Fred, who died March 15, 1903, Arthur, John F., Ada E., Anna, Mabel, Helen, and Marion, who died May 16, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Olsen are influential members of the Swedish Mission church of Cadillac, both active in the good works of the congregation and untiring in their efforts to spread the truths of the gospel among the people with whom they mingle.

While retaining a warm feeling for his native land and manifesting a lively interest in its public affairs, Mr. Olsen is nevertheless an enthusiastic American, with a love for his adopted country and an admiration

for its institutions outweighing nearly every other consideration. Here the greater and more important part of his life work has been accomplished and what success he has achieved has been wrought out under the fostering conditions such as no other country in the world affords. In the spring of 1887 Mr. Olsen revisited his native land and spent about three months amid the scenes of his childhood and youth, renewing old acquaintances and noting with not a little pathos the numerous changes that had taken place since he left the dear old home, so many years before. On the whole, his stay was pleasant and when he returned it was with more satisfaction than ever that he contemplated the new home and the many advantages it possesses over the older and more romantic scenes of a home which hereafter will exist only as a pleasing memory.

As a citizen Mr. Olsen discharges every duty incumbent upon him with an eye to the good of the community and the state, standing for a strict enforcement of the laws and lending his influence and support to every laudable measure whereby the body politic may be benefited. Since coming to Cadillac, his life and the city's growth have been pretty much one and the same thing, for he has appreciated the needs of the community and with lavish hand has supplied the same as far as the limits of his ability would permit. Every worthy project for the material, social or moral well-being of his fellow men has received his sanction and, if necessary, his financial support and all his relations with the world have been characterized by a sense of honor bespeaking the upright man and true lover of his kind. Mr. Olsen's life has been largely confined to business and from the beginning of his career as an inde-

pendent factor to the present time he has made the most of his opportunities, his success not being due to fortunate combination of circumstances, but to his well-directed efforts and earnest enterprise. As stated in a preceding paragraph, he has not circumscribed his progressive spirit within selfish and narrow bounds, but on the contrary has ever stood ready to lend his influence and tangible aid in furthering such interests as make for the benefit of the city and its people, being broad minded and public spirited, in brief, a man whose value to the community is not to be lightly estimated.

LESTER C. MACEY.

A citizen of the United States can have no greater badge of honor than the distinction of having served the government in the four years of war between the states. It is a sacred family inheritance of renown, to be prized like a jewel by all descendants and kept bright and untarnished by other acts of valor, patriotism and loyalty in the interest of free government. Among the honored old veterans of the great Rebellion now residing in Wexford county is Lester C. Macey, the subject of this review. A native of Burlington, Vermont, springing from the sturdy stock of the Green Mountain state, it is no wonder that he has an army record during the war of the Rebellion of which any man might be proud. October 14, 1861, he entered the Federal service, re-enlisted each time at the expiration of his term of enlistment and served until after the last shot of the great Civil war had been fired. His honorable discharge is dated in February, 1865.

Lester C. Macey, whose farm is a part of section 9, Haring township, Wexford county, was born at the parental home in Burlington, Vermont, September 11, 1846. His parents were Charles and Harriett (Stowe) Macey, both natives of Vermont. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Lester C. Macey was the fourth. In 1850 the family moved to Clinton county, New York, located on a farm and there resided until the death of the father, at the age of seventy-two years. The mother is still living, aged ninety-one years.

October 14, 1861, when but fifteen years of age, Lester C. Macey enlisted in Company K, Ninety-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, and served from that time until midsummer, June 18, 1864. He took part in nearly all of the most sanguinary battles of the Rebellion and escaped not only with his life, but without being maimed or very badly crippled. His most serious injury was received in front of Petersburg, Virginia, on the Weldon Railroad, on the 18th of June, 1864. He was severely wounded in the right leg and for a time it was feared that amputation might be necessary, but he was fortunate in being able to save this member. Some of the battles and engagements in which he participated are Antietam, Maryland, September 16 and 17, 1862; South Mountain, Maryland, September 13 and 14, 1862; the Peninsular campaign, Virginia, March 17 to September 2, 1862; Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1, 8, 18 and 27, 1862; Gaines Farm, May 14 and 15, 1862; Malvern Hill, Virginia, July 1, 2 and 23, and August 2, 5, 6 and 8, 1862. He also participated in the many battles, engagements and skirmishes in North Carolina while under the command of General Foster. He was at

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, June 26 and July 1 to 3, 1863, and in the battles of the Wilderness, Virginia, in May, 1864, he was with his regiment and saw some superb fighting all along the line for several days.

On leaving the army he returned for a short time to Clinton county, New York, then moved to Michigan and soon thereafter located in Manistee county, securing employment in the woods, logging and lumbering, which he followed for eight years. He then purchased a forty-acre tract of land, part of section 9, Haring township, where he established a home and where he has since resided.

October 29, 1876, in the city of Cadillac, Wexford county, Lester C. Macey was united in marriage to Miss Carrie C. Warren, a native of New York, born May 8, 1854. Her parents were Zephiniah and Elizabeth (McCorey) Warren. He was a native of Vermont, while the place of her birth was Canada. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Carrie C., wife of the subject, was the fifth in order of birth. Mr. Warren was ninety-one years old at the time of his death. Elizabeth, his faithful wife, is a resident of East Randolph, Cattaraugus county, New York, being now aged seventy-eight. To the union of Lester C. and Carrie C. (Warren) Macey five children have been born, two of whom died early in life. Chester A. was only permitted to enjoy one year of earthly existence, and Eva M. gladdened the hearts of her parents for seven years, when death claimed her. The living children are Edith, Myrtle and Ahmeda. They are intelligent, well educated and modest, young ladies who by their winning ways and many accomplishments make the family home a most enjoyable one.

Despite the eminent services he rendered

his country, Lester C. Macey has never taken very kindly to politics. He has never sought public place of any kind. At one time he was induced to accept the position of drainage commissioner of Haring township, but he did not really want the place and was only too glad when his term of office expired. There are many men all over this country, whose military records pale into insignificance before that of Lester C. Macey, who are using their alleged military achievements to boost them into public places. He would scorn to make use of what he did through patriotic motives for so base a purpose. Men of his candor, frankness and honesty very rarely make a success of politics. The only fraternal society to which he belongs is the Masons. He is a member of Cadillac Lodge No. 331, Free and Accepted Masons, and a more sincere and conscientious member of the order it would be difficult to find.

GEORGE D. WESTOVER.

Upon the industrial activity of a community depends in a large measure the prosperity of the people and the men recognized as the directors of progress are those who have in hand the management and control of important public enterprises. The gentleman whose name furnishes the caption of this review is entitled to distinction as one of the leading spirits in the material growth of Cadillac, having been identified with the city's advancement in various capacities, being at the present time superintendent of the water and electric light plant, in the establishment and construction of which he was also an active and influential factor. George

D. Westover is a native of Michigan, born in the town of Nunica, Ottawa county, on the 26th day of April, 1865. His father, the late Charles D. Westover, was for many years a prominent business man of this state and at the time of his death, March 27, 1887, was the leading lumber dealer of Cadillac, also one of the city's most enterprising and public-spirited citizens. The maiden name of the subject's mother was Ruth Lowe; she was born in Michigan, bore her husband four children and departed this life at Fruitport, Muskegon county, February 20, 1900.

George D. Westover, the youngest child of the above parents, spent his childhood and youth in his native county and received his educational training in the public schools, his mind early taking bent towards the more practical affairs of life. While a mere lad he became familiar with the underlying principles of business and shortly after the family's removal to Cadillac, in 1881, he engaged in lumbering as his father's partner, the relationship continuing about three years. At the expiration of that time he accepted a position with the Waterhouse Electric Company of Hartford, Connecticut, subsequently absorbed by the Westinghouse Company, where he soon acquired efficiency as an electrical engineer, and it was while thus engaged that he superintended the construction of the first electric light plant at Cadillac. After installing the works in this city, Mr. Westover, as constructing engineer for the Westinghouse Company, then entered the employ of the Edison Light Company, of Grand Rapids, and while there rose to an important position, continually adding to his already well-established reputation as a skillful electrician and able mechanical engineer. Severing his connection with the above com-

pany, he became interested in electric railroad construction and in 1890 built the first electric railway line in the city of Grand Rapids, which enterprise brought his name prominently before the public throughout the state. After completing the work, he continued about one year in the capacity of erecting engineer, at the end of which time he again accepted a position with the Edison Company, remaining with the same until 1893, when he resigned for the purpose of taking charge, as manager of the city water works and the Cummer Electric Light Company of Cadillac. As superintendent of these important public enterprises Mr. Westover displays abilities of a high order, both mechanical and executive, and his functions have been discharged in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to the people of the city. An accomplished electrician and thoroughly familiar with every detail of mechanical engineering, his manifold duties are so systematically arranged as to cause him no inconvenience, while as custodian of one of the leading interests of the city, his record has been honorable and upright, never swerving from the strict path of rectitude, but always proving able to discharge worthily the responsibilities resting upon him as chief factor in a station demanding the highest order of business talent. He has labored earnestly to promote the efficiency of the work in hand, subordinating every other consideration to this one object, and it is conceded that the continued success of both enterprises is directly attributable to his energy and systematic business methods.

Aside from his connection with Cadillac's public works, Mr. Westover has been an influential factor in its general business and industrial interests, every enterprise cal-

culated to advance the city, materially or otherwise, receiving his hearty co-operation and support. He is unwavering in his advocacy of what he believes to be for the public good, upholds his honest convictions at the sacrifice of every other interest, and is ever ready to lend his influence and, if need be, his financial assistance to further all movements having for their object the social and moral improvement of the community. As a citizen he is deservedly popular with the people of his adopted city, standing high in the esteem of all classes and conditions and to the poor and needy he is ever ready to lend a helping hand, charity and benevolence being among his most marked characteristics. Mr. Westover is in the prime of vigorous physical and mental manhood, a "hustler" in all the term implies, and the series of continued successes that have attended his career thus far bespeak a still wider and more promising field of endeavor in years to come. Politically he gives his support to the Democratic party, but the wiles and chicanery of the professional partisan meet no favor at his hands and he is by no means an aspirant for public distinction or a seeker after the honors or emoluments of office. While earnest in the support of his principles and always ready to assign an intelligent reason for his opinions, he is, first of all, a man of business, making everything else secondary to his public obligations. Mr. Westover is a married man and has a beautiful home, which was presided over with grace and dignity by an intelligent and refined lady to whom he was united in the bonds of wedlock on the 5th day of April, 1893. Mrs. Westover was formerly Miss Eugenia E. Camp, daughter of John Camp, of Grand Rapids, in which city she was reared and ed-

ucated. This union, a most fortunate and happy one, was blessed with one child, a daughter by the name of Marion E., in whom are centered many fond hopes for the future. Mrs. Westover passed from this earth on December 24, 1902, and was interred in Oak Hill cemetery, Grand Rapids.

In closing this brief sketch of one of Cadillac's most energetic and progressive young men of affairs, suffice it to state in brief that Mr. Westover's duties as a citizen have been discharged with the same fidelity that has characterized his career as a public servant; he is a valuable member of the body politic and his main object has always been to shape his life and conduct according to the highest standing of excellence. He entertains noble aims and high ideals and the consensus of opinion is that he stands before the world a model of the successful business man and a true type of the courteous, broad-minded gentleman.

ELON CORNELL.

The gentleman whose name appears above is one of the brave, indomitable spirits to whom the present generation is so largely indebted for the transformation of the wilderness of Wexford county into a dominion of civilization and enlightenment. Endowed by nature with strong bodily power and marked characteristics that have made him efficient in the mission he was born to fulfill, he has labored hard and done much to confer the blessing of progress upon this part of the state, being now one of the oldest as well as one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of the township in

which he resides and with the development of which he has so long been identified.

Elon Cornell is a native of Steuben county, New York, where he was born on the 6th day of July, 1836, the son of Elisha and Myrtle Cornell, the latter before her marriage having been a Chrissler. These parents reared a family of eleven children and died a number of years ago in their native state, honored and respected by all who knew them. Of the large family that once gathered around their hearthstone the subject of this sketch is next to the youngest. His father being a tiller of the soil, Elon was reared on the farm, early became familiar with its varied duties and when old enough to begin life for himself wisely decided to devote his time to husbandry. After remaining on the old homestead until his marriage, which was solemnized February 22, 1859, with Miss Phoebe Masters he settled on a farm in his native county and there lived until 1863, in October of which year he sold out and moved his family to the new and sparsely populated country of northern Michigan, taking possession of a homestead in Wexford county which he had entered the previous summer.

Mr. Cornell's claim was in what is now Wexford township and, the country being wild and no neighbor nearer than several miles, a more uninviting prospect than the new home in the wilderness presented would be difficult to imagine. Dense forests covered the land, amid the sombre recesses of which but few white people had penetrated, wild animals, numerous and some of them fierce, were everywhere in evidence, and the future outlook was anything but bright and encouraging. After hastily constructing a rude log shanty for his family, Mr. Cornell,

with the lively hope which has always characterized him, began the work of clearing his place and it was not long until he succeeded in removing the timber from two acres and getting the soil under cultivation. He continued to prosecute his labors with diligence until his area of tillable land amounted to one hundred and twenty acres, the meanwhile making other improvements in the way of buildings, etc., one of which was the erection of a residence of enlarged proportions to take the place of the little cabin, within the humble walls of which the family experienced many vicissitudes and hardships of pioneer life.

Mr. Cornell took an active interest in the growth and development of the country, assisted the new comers by every means within his power, and as years went by became one of the leading men and influential citizens of his community. By industry and well regulated thrift he succeeded in placing himself in comfortable circumstances, besides laying by a competency for old age, after which he divided his land among his sons, reserving for his own and his wife's use the homestead and about fifty acres surrounding. He is now practically retired, finding it no longer necessary to labor, as his livelihood is assured, and in a pleasant home, surrounded by many conveniences, with devoted sons and daughters to minister to his comfort, he is spending his declining years in the enjoyment of the fruits of his toil.

While at all times devoting attention to his own interests and laboring hard to provide for those dependent upon him, Mr. Cornell has never failed in his duties as a citizen or neglected his obligation to the public. For many years he was an active factor in township and county affairs, served

as township trustee and highway commissioner and worked zealously for the success of the political party with which he affiliated; but with advancing age he gradually withdrew from participation in such matters, though he still keeps in touch with the world of thought and the trend of current events. In his religious belief he is a Methodist, as is also his good wife, both being zealous members of the church, dignifying their profession by word and deed and duly appreciating their high privileges as disciples of the meek and lowly Nazarene. Mrs. Cornell was born May 13, 1843, in Steuben county, New York, her ancestors having been early settlers of that section of the Empire state. She is the mother of four children, whose names are William, Edwin, Eliza and Lucy, Eliza being the wife of Edward Millman and Lucy marrying Martin Stoack, both gentlemen residents of Wexford county.

HENRY CLAY McNITT.

If it be true—and there is good authority for the statement—that one's environment has much to do in influencing his character, then the men who have had the good fortune to pass their lives in the midst of movements which have brought about the rapid development and remarkable advancement of northern Michigan may well be expected to exhibit independence, self-reliance, enterprise and practical sagacity. In the life of the subject of this review, Henry Clay McNitt, may be found those qualities in a marked degree. His success is based upon a prompt and judicious use of opportunity.

Henry Clay McNitt is a native of the

state of Michigan, having been born in Sparta, Kent county, March 19, 1849. His parents were Horace and Sarah (Whitney) McNitt, natives of Ohio and early pioneers of Wexford county. They settled first in Boon township, where they remained a few years, then moved to Haring township, and resided there until their death. They were the parents of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second.

In his native county of Kent Henry C. McNitt was reared and educated. He attended school at Grand Rapids, the county seat, and improved his time and the opportunities offered so well that today he is not only a well informed man, but in many regards may be considered learned. All of the hours of the day outside of the school-room were devoted to farming, in which vocation he became quite successful. He moved from Kent county to Fayette county, Illinois, where he lived for six years, then returned to Kent county and became interested in the mercantile business. Though never schooled in that line of business, he readily grasped all the details of the vocation and took more kindly to the calling than many who were specially prepared for the work by education and training. In 1880, discovering that Wexford county had several places where a nice mercantile business might be successfully conducted, he came here and opened stores in Haring, Round Lake and Jennings. During the eight years he was in business at those points he prospered even beyond his brightest hopes. Later he opened a store at Cadillac, the county seat, and continued in business there until 1892, when he purchased a farm of two hundred and forty acres in section 15, Haring township. He has spent quite an amount



H. C. McNITT GROUP.

of money in making improvements. One hundred and thirty acres are cleared and under cultivation and the place is supplied with good substantial buildings of all kinds. He has erected upon it a large, comfortable home and will furnish it in a style befitting the home of a man in his comfortable financial condition.

On the 17th day of March, 1886, at Jennings, Missaukee county, Michigan, Henry C. McNitt was united in marriage to Miss Carrie B. Anderson, a native of Indiana, born in Michigan City, Feb. 9, 1865. Her parents were George A. and Carrie (Congdon) Anderson, of Harrietta, Wexford county. Mrs. McNitt is a lady of tact and ability who by her good judgment and discretion has been a valuable assistant to her husband in all of his business ventures. They are the parents of three children, bright, intelligent boys, who not only reflect credit upon the family but upon the rearing and training they have received. The children are: Henry Clyde, a student at Farris Institute, Earl and Clarence.

Busy as his life has been, Henry C. McNitt has found time to interest himself in every public enterprise set on foot to promote the welfare, growth and development of the township in which he lives and of the county at large. He has served as an official in some of the local offices of Haring township, but his election to those positions was not of his seeking. He has always felt that he could be of more service to his people and the locality of his residence as a private citizen than he could in any official position. He is a true, distinctive and representative American—one of those whose genius for business is a constant source of astonishment to the natives of other countries.

CYRIL H. TYLER.

A single county of a great commonwealth may be considered a very inconsiderable part of it. It is, nevertheless, true that this whole nation is made up of just such humble municipalities, and each one deserves its portion of honor and renown for what it contributes to the wealth and power of the state and the nation. Under those circumstances Wexford county has a claim to considerable attention, and the men who had the work of moulding its infancy and directing its organization in such lines as have led to its present importance and position deserve much honor and everlasting remembrance, particularly by those who call its territory their home, and have, therefore, a pardonable pride in its institutions. One of those who took an important part in making this portion of northern Michigan what it is today is the subject of this review, Cyril H. Tyler, lumberman and farmer, of Manton. For more than fifty years, he has been a resident of Michigan and each one of those years has witnessed something done by him which added to the material wealth and prosperity of the state and the county in which he lived.

Cyril H. Tyler is a native of New York, born in Yates county, February 11, 1841. His parents were Rufus and Amy (Farnham) Tyler, he born in Madison county, New York, in 1816, she in Genesee county, New York, in 1818. They were married in 1840 and twelve years thereafter, in 1852, the family moved to Kalamazoo county, Michigan, where they resided for twenty years. In 1872 they moved to Wexford county, and about a year later they settled in Grand Traverse county, where they

lived until 1893, when they returned to Wexford county and settled in Manton. Rufus Tyler died in Manton, August 27, 1894, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Amy Tyler is still living, at the age of eighty-five years. They were the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter. The subject of this sketch was the oldest child of the family.

In Kalamazoo county the subject grew to manhood and secured the benefits of a fair common school education. He then took up the calling of a farmer and followed it until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion called him to a different and more hazardous line of employment. August 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company 1, Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He participated in some of the most important battles of that deadly conflict, among them Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1, 1862; Malvern Hill, July, 1862; Savage Station, Virginia, June 29, 1862; Fredericksburg, Virginia, August 4 to 8, 1862; Gettysburg, June 26 and July 1 to 3, 1863; Wilderness, May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania Court House, May 8 and 21, 1864; Cold Harbor, May 31 and June 12, 1864; Petersburg, Virginia, July 31, 1864, besides many engagements of less magnitude. He was discharged with some thirty of his comrades, on the field, just at the opening of the battle at Reams Station, Virginia, by reason of the expiration of their term of enlistment. His discharge came very opportunely to save him from capture and a long sojourn in a rebel prison. In about two hours from the time he was given his discharge the entire regiment to which he belonged was in the hands of the Confederates. It was months before some of them were

exchanged and release came to many of them only through death.

Returning after his discharge to Kalamazoo county, Mr. Tyler again resumed his occupation of farming, meeting with gratifying success each successive year. In August, 1871, he moved to Manton, Wexford county, and engaged in buying and selling timber lands, spending much of his time in the woods logging. This he followed for twenty years, prosperity attending all of his efforts. In 1891 he returned to the farm and has followed agriculture since, devoting all of his time, when not actively engaged on the farm, to lumbering. He is the owner of two hundred acres of splendid land in Greenwood township on the Manistee river.* Only forty acres are as yet under cultivation. When cleared and properly improved it will make as fine a farm as could be desired. Upward of one thousand fruit trees have been set out upon the place recently.

August 14, 1861, just eight days before he became a soldier in the army of his country, Cyril H. Tyler was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Foote, in Kalamazoo county. She is a native of the state of New York, born April 9, 1839. The young wife was much rejoiced at the return of her young soldier husband. They immediately set up housekeeping and proceeded to enjoy the honeymoon that had been interrupted rudely by the call of the youthful husband to the front. They are the parents of three daughters, intelligent, educated and accomplished. They are Carrie E., Laura A. and Bessie E. Carrie is the wife of A. W. Peck, who is a salesman, and they reside at Traverse City, Michigan.

Cyril H. Tyler is something of a politi-

cian and is an active and zealous worker on behalf of his party, being a Prohibitionist, sincere, consistent and devoted to the cause. He has served as chairman of the county central committee a number of years and although defeat has stared them in the face each successive campaign, the adherents of the cause never surrender. He has unbounded faith in the success of the prohibition principle eventually. He is a member of Oliver P. Morton Post No. 54, Grand Army of the Republic, at Manton. Both he and his wife are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, regular attendants upon its service and have always been earnest workers in the cause of religion and charity. He is a man who is admired and respected by his neighbors for his sincerity. Many of those who are most diametrically opposed to his views on politics and religion admire the man, even though they dislike the opinions which he entertains.

LUCIUS A. DUNTON.

Cedar Creek township finds a worthy representative of its agricultural interests in Lucius A. Dunton, who resides on a good farm on section 23, which is his property and represents his life of industry, for all that he has has been acquired through his own efforts. His farm is eighty acres in extent and more than half of this is richly cultivated, while good buildings have been erected and the home is very pleasant and hospitable.

Mr. Dunton is one of the native sons of Michigan, his birth having occurred in Holly township, Oakland county, on the 27th of

August, 1857. He is a son of John W. and Mary Ann (Cook) Dunton, both of whom are now deceased. The mother died in Holly township, Oakland county, when only thirty-five years of age, and the father, surviving her for some time, departed this life in Eaton county, Michigan, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. The subject of this review is the fifth of their six children. He remained in the place of his nativity until he reached the age of ten years, when he accompanied his father on his removal to Genesee county, Michigan, and there Lucius A. Dunton grew to manhood. He is indebted to the public schools of the state for the educational privileges which he received and which fitted him for life's practical duties. After putting aside his text books he began earning his own livelihood and was employed as a farm laborer for ten years in Livingston county, Michigan.

As a companion and helpmate on life's journey Mr. Dunton chose Miss Carrie E. Perry, their wedding being celebrated in Tyronetownship, Livingston county, on the 9th of December, 1885. It was in that township that the lady was born on the 23d of May, 1867, a daughter of George G. and Mary A. (Petty) Perry, who are residents of Livingston county. Their family number twelve children, of whom Mrs. Dunton was the sixth. In March, 1886, the subject arrived in Wexford county, accompanied by his wife, and they began their domestic life here upon the farm which has now been their home for seventeen consecutive years. During this period Mr. Dunton has wrought many changes in the appearance of the land which came into his possession at the time of his arrival. He owns eighty acres and of this forty-five acres is contained

within fields which are annually plowed, planted and produce good crops. He also has rich pasture lands and a good grade of stock. He uses the latest improved machinery in the cultivation of his farm and his property is now valuable and is an indication of his active, energetic career.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Dunton was blessed with four children, but they lost one son in infancy, while Grace died at the age of nineteen months. The living sons are John E. and Harold J., both at home with their parents. Mr. Dunton is an active party worker and is a man whose influence has ever been on the side of progress and of the right. He is deeply interested in everything pertaining to the moral, social, intellectual and material welfare of his community. Both he and his wife occupy an enviable position in the regard of their many friends and the hospitality of the best homes of this section of the country is freely accorded them. They are popular people because of their cordial manner and many excellent characteristics and it is with pleasure that the record of their lives is here presented.

ARTHUR H. WEBBER.

One of the conspicuous figures in the commercial circles of Cadillac is the representative business man and prominent citizen to a brief outline of whose life and character the reader's attention is herewith respectfully invited. Arthur H. Webber, the leading druggist of this city and a man whom to know is to honor, is a native of Geauga county, Ohio, where his birth occurred on the 26th day of April, 1859, he

being the son of Charles and Henrietta Webber. When he was about three years old his parents moved to Linden, Genesee county, Michigan, in which town he spent his childhood and youth and in the public schools of which he received his preliminary education. Actuated by a laudable desire for a more thorough mental training than the common schools could impart he subsequently became a student of the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business College at Valparaiso, where he pursued for some time the higher branches of learning, meanwhile receiving his initiation into more practical affairs of life by serving a two and a half years apprenticeship in pharmacy, under the direction of Charles Brown, who kept a drug store in the town of Linden.

Later, in the spring of 1881, Mr. Webber went to Big Rapids, Michigan, where for a period of two years he worked in a drug store kept by Charles Wagner and at the expiration of that time formed a partnership in the drug business at the same place with Dr. W. A. Hendricks, the firm, under the name of W. A. Hendricks & Company, lasting until 1885, when the subject purchased the Doctor's interest and became sole proprietor. After running the business at Big Rapids with varied success until 1887, he removed to Cadillac, where he bought a stock of drugs belonging to R. J. Cummer & Company, and from that time to the present day he made this city his home, his business career the meantime presenting a series of successes which fully entitles him to the high reputation which he now enjoys as the leading druggist in the place, also as one of the most enterprising and progressive men in this section of the state. The drug business is only part of Mr. Webber's general busi-

ness. His first venture in Cadillac was a drug store only, but from time to time he has added new departments as the wants of the people seemed to demand, until at the present time the business includes drugs, stationery, books, furniture, crockery, wall paper, carpets and bazaar lines; in fact, it is what might be considered a modern, up-to-date department store. The store space occupied by this firm is about sixteen thousand square feet, making it the largest retail institution north of Grand Rapids. Mr. Webber is also interested in real estate, the growth of Cadillac having demonstrated to him the need of more homes. The Home Building and Realty Company of Cadillac, of which he is president, is the outgrowth of this fact.

From the beginning of his career Mr. Webber has been remarkably prosperous, owing to the energy he has injected into the business and to the good judgment and discretion displayed in the purchase and display of his stock, to which may be added his careful selection of clerks, as he employs none but well qualified and judicious men to assist him in handling the large amount of business that has come to him with each recurring year. Mr. Webber is a close student of pharmacy and has investigated the science from every conceivable standpoint. He has a strong analytical mind, which has been strengthened and disciplined by thorough training, the result being a broad and comprehensive knowledge which he is able to apply practically, his ability and skill so winning the confidence of the public as to bring him a large and constantly increasing patronage. Keeping in close touch with the times on all matters relating to his chosen calling, Mr. Webber has achieved more than

local reputation, as is attested by the fact of his having been elected, in 1889, president of the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association, an honorable post to which only the best known and most highly qualified men of the profession are called. Later he was chosen delegate to the meeting of the National Retail Druggists' Association, which held its session in Cincinnati in 1899, and in 1900 he was further honored by representing the National Association of Retail Druggists at Detroit. His wide-spread popularity as a learned and skillful pharmacist has recently found expression in his appointment by Governor Bliss to a place on the state board of pharmacy, an honor which he greatly appreciated and in which his many friends in Cadillac and throughout Michigan feel something akin to personal pride. In his political affiliations Mr. Webber has been a lifelong Republican. While deeply interested in his party's welfare and laboring zealously for its success in local, state and national affairs, he is not an office seeker, neither has he any ambition for public distinction of any kind, nor has he ever aspired to leadership. His services, however, have been duly recognized and appreciated, as witness his appointment in 1899, and again the year following, to the chairmanship of the senatorial committee for the twenty-seventh district, which position he has since held by successive reappointments.

Fraternally Mr. Webber belongs to several secret and benevolent orders, prominent among which are the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Knights of the Loyal Guard. Additional to these he is a leading spirit in the Board of Trade of Cadillac, of which he is now president. He has done much to promote the city's material welfare, also by

means of this agency spreading the reputation of the place abroad and inducing men of means to put their capital in Wexford county real estate as a safe and remunerative investment. Mr. Webber's efforts since becoming a citizen of Cadillac have not been circumscribed within the bounds of his own business interests, as he has been, in a large sense, a public-spirited man, lending his influence and at times his more tangible aid to encourage enterprises for the upholding of the city, materially and along other lines. He is an earnest friend and zealous advocate of all agencies tending to the social advancement and moral welfare of the community, hence churches, schools, benevolent societies, public charities and like organizations enlist his encouragement and support. A man of broad mind and progressive ideas, there is nothing little or narrow in his nature; despising what is mean and low, detesting the base and recognizing the false and hypocritical, he discerns in every honest man, however poor and humble, the true essence of honorable character which bespeaks ties of brotherhood and reciprocity of interests. Mr. Webber possesses a pleasing personality, is easily approachable and all who come within range of his influence are profuse in their praise for his many amiable qualities, among which a genial disposition, a companionable nature and an optimistic temperament are especially conspicuous. His integrity is above reproach, his character strong but clear and transparent as an open book in which are no black or blotted pages, and his name is synonymous with all that is honorable in manhood and upright and straightforward in citizenship. Religiously the Congregational church represents his creed and for a number of years past he has

been an active and zealous member of the society worshipping in Cadillac, being at the present time chairman of the church board of trustees.

Mr. Webber has a beautiful and attractive home, the presiding genius of which is a lady of culture and refinement to whom he was united in marriage September 1, 1886. Mrs. Webber was formerly Miss Lucie M. Morrison, of Grand Rapids, whose father was for many years one of the leading citizens and founders of Kent county, also one of the first probate judges, while her mother was an active participant in the organization and work of charitable institutions in Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Webber has been a true wife and helpmate, a fit companion for the husband whose name she honorably bears, assisting him in many ways, co-operating with him in his business enterprises, encouraging him in all his laudable endeavors, and proving a constant inspiration to him in all the walks and relations of life. One child, Harold, a bright son, eleven years old, completes the subject's mutually helpful and happy family circle.

DANIEL E. KAISER.

A person travelling through almost any of the states bordering on the Canadian line cannot fail to be impressed with the number of native Canadians who have located beneath the stars and stripes and become true and loyal American citizens. The first question that suggests itself to the traveler is, was it simply a spirit of restlessness and desire for a change that caused this large immigration on the part of our neighbors

across the border? If it was, would not an inquiry into the nativity of the population on the other side of the line disclose an equal number of natives of the United States domiciled in Canada? It does not, however, disclose any such conditions, so that the conclusion is forced upon us that this country affords better opportunities for the average man of moderate means than does the Canadian provinces. Zealous Canadians would, doubtless, be inclined to deny this, but the facts are certainly against them. However it may be, it is quite certain that a very large percentage of the most enterprising citizens of the state of Michigan came originally from the Dominion. The subject of this review, Daniel E. Kaiser, has benefited himself and added to the wealth of the state of his adoption by abandoning the place of his nativity to become an inhabitant of the great republic.

Daniel E. Kaiser, a resident of section 26, Clam Lake township, is a native of Canada, born near Toronto, Vaughn county, Ontario, June 6, 1844. In his native country he was reared, educated and grew to manhood. When twenty-one years of age, in 1865, he came to Montcalm county, Michigan, where he engaged in farming and resided until 1881, when, in February of that year, he came to Wexford county and located on his present farm in Clam Lake township.

In Cedar Springs, Kent county, Michigan, on the 31st day of December, 1868, Daniel E. Kaiser was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Van Meer, a native of Canada, born October 10, 1851. Immediately after marriage they came to Clam Lake township and took up their residence upon the farm owned by him on section 26, where they

have since continuously resided, cultivating the soil and yearly adding to their possessions. Nine years of the time he has resided on the farm he was in the employ of La Bar & Cornwell, in Cadillac. He owns eighty acres of land, sixty of which is improved and in a fine state of cultivation. To Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser two children, Nettie and Jerry, have been born, both intelligent and possessed of much strength of mind and body.

The politics of his adopted country has no little fascination for Mr. Kaiser and there are few men in Wexford county better informed on every political topic that may be under consideration. He is a loyal Republican and actively interested in the success of that party. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, is devout and regular in his attendance upon its services, and the cause of religion, morality and charity have no more staunch and true friend and advocate than he is. Personally he is pleasant and genial, frank and candid to the utmost degree, a man whose friendship can always be depended upon and an enumeration of whose friends would be as his acquaintances.

RALPH W. CRAWFORD.

In the perspective of human thought and action is often found the lamentable condition which justifies the words of the poet, "Some with lives that come to nothing; some with deeds as well undone," and yet the close observer needs never lack for objective lesson and incentive through worthy lives and worthy deeds in all fields of human en-

deavor. In every American community to-day the young man in business is a distinctive factor, and in the city of Cadillac the field of newspaper enterprise has an able representative in the person of Mr. Crawford, who is associated with John M. Terwilliger in the publication of the Cadillac Globe, an individual sketch of the life of his partner appearing on another page of this work, while in the connection is also given an outline of the history of the paper, so that a detailed recapitulation is not demanded at this juncture. The editors and proprietors of the Globe are both alert and thorough-going young business men and the success which has attended their efforts stands to their credit and is in justice due.

Mr. Crawford was born in the town of Woodhull, Henry county, Illinois, on the 27th of January, 1874, being a son of Rev. John W. Crawford, D. D., who was a prominent and scholarly clergyman of the Presbyterian church and who died in Monett, Barry county, Missouri, in 1897, at the age of sixty-three years, his life having been one of signal consecration and usefulness. His wife, whose maiden name was Emma Van Nice, is still living. Seven children were born of this union, of whom the sixth was Ralph W., the immediate subject of this sketch, while of the number five are still living. The early years of Ralph W. Crawford were passed principally in Kansas and Missouri, the family removing from place to place, as the clerical duties of the father demanded. After receiving a common-school education he entered the Strickler Business College, in the city of Topeka, Kansas, where he completed a course of study, after which he secured employment in a printing office at Fillsworth, that state, where he re-

mained three years, gaining a thorough and practical knowledge of the mechanical details of the art. He later was employed at his trade in various places. In 1896 he assumed charge of a weekly paper, the Eagle, at Monett, Missouri, and about eighteen months later he located in Purdy, that state, where he conducted a paper for a short time, and then disposed of the business and came to Cadillac, Michigan, where, in July, 1899, he purchased a half interest in the Cadillac Globe, which had been established by his partner, Mr. Terwilliger. In politics Mr. Crawford gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with Clam Lake Camp No. 1596, of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is popular in the business and social circles of the community and is known as an able and discriminating newspaper man, the Globe having attained marked prestige and a liberal supporting patronage.

JOHN HARVEY.

The farming interests of Wexford county find a worthy representative in John Harvey, who is living on section 14, Antioch township. He is one of the valued citizens of Michigan that England has furnished to the state, his birth having occurred in Warwickshire on the "merrie isle," on the 20th of March, 1848. His father also bore the name of John Harvey and the mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Faulkner. They spent their entire lives in England, Mr. Harvey passing away between the age of sixty and seventy years, while his wife departed this life at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of nine chil-



JOHN HARVEY'S FARM.

dren, of whom the subject of this review is the seventh in order of birth.

In his native country John Harvey was reared and at the usual age he entered the public schools. He remained in England until twenty-two years of age and in his early life he was employed as a groom and also worked as a farm hand for about a year prior to his emigration to America. Hearing favorable reports of the opportunities afforded in the new world, he determined to seek his fortune here and in the spring of 1870 he bade adieu to his friends and native land and sailed for the United States. Landing at New York he came then to Kent county, Michigan, where he located for about three years, during which time he lived upon a farm. In May, 1873, he arrived in Wexford county and here he acquired and cleared a tract of land. Later he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Antioch township and since the spring of 1873 he has made his home in this township. During the winter months he worked in the lumber woods and in the summer seasons devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. The result of his labors is seen in the fine farm which he now owns. He has one hundred and eighty acres on section 14, Antioch township, and of this about one hundred and forty acres is under cultivation. He has erected good buildings upon his farm and has a very fine orchard of apple and peach trees, comprising ten acres. Michigan is celebrated throughout the length and breadth of this land for the high grade of peaches which it produces and there are no better specimens of this fine fruit to be found anywhere than is shipped from the farm of Mr. Harvey.

On the 5th of April, 1884, in Colfax

township, Wexford county, Mr. Harvey was united in marriage to Miss Emma Pettit, who was born in Valparaiso, Indiana, on the 13th of July, 1858, and is a daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann (Martin) Pettit, who were early settlers of Colfax township, taking up their abode there in 1871. They continued their residence in that locality until called to the home beyond, the father passing away when about seventy-two years of age, while the mother's death occurred when she was seventy-eight years of age. In their family were nine children, of whom Mrs. Harvey was the eighth in order of birth. The home of the subject and his wife has been blessed with but one child, Anna E. Mrs. Harvey is an estimable lady, possessed of many excellent traits of character of heart and mind and these have endeared her to a large circle of friends. She presides with gracious hospitality over her pleasant home and her genial, cordial manners have made her popular with all with whom she has come in contact.

Mr. Harvey has held some of the minor offices of Antioch township, but has never been an active politician in the sense of office seeking, preferring to devote his energies to his business affairs, in which he has labored untiringly. His excellent property is indicative of his life of industry and usefulness, and, moreover, his business methods have been honorable and in all things he is straightforward, living a life that is as an open book which all may read.

GUSTAVE ANDERSON.

It is considered by those in the habit of superficial thinking that the history of so called great men only is worthy of preserva-

tion and that little merit exists among the masses to call forth the praise of the historian or the cheers and appreciation of mankind. Few greater mistakes have been made. No man is great in all things and very few are great in many things. Many by a lucky stroke achieve lasting fame, who before that had no reputation beyond the limits of their neighborhoods. It is not a history of the lucky stroke which benefits humanity most, but the long study and effort which made the lucky stroke possible. It is the preliminary work, the method, that serves as a guide for others. Among those of foreign birth and education who in this country have achieved a fair measure of success along steady lines of action is the subject of this review, Gustave Anderson, of the third ward in the city of Cadillac. The fact that the first thirty years of his life were spent in his native land, Sweden, did not militate against him in the least in the accomplishment of a successful business career in America, the land of his adoption.

Gustave Anderson was born in Sweden September 11, 1841. The first thirty years of his life were spent in his native land, where he secured a good common school education and where he learned habits of industry, thrift and economy, which have been most useful to him in the land of his adoption and have contributed not a little to the success which he has achieved. In no part of Europe, indeed it may be truthfully said that in no part of the world are the advantages and opportunities equal to those to be encountered by the average individual in the United States. A knowledge of this truth was early brought to the attention of the subject of this sketch. He therefore bent

every energy to make immigration to the United States possible. The better to accomplish so desirable a consummation, he became engaged to be married to a comely young girl in the neighborhood and, appreciating the fact that with her to help him practice economy his savings would be greater, he hastened the ceremony by which they were united. It was only a very short time after Miss Johanna Johnson became Mrs. Gustave Anderson that the worthy young couple found themselves financially in a position to pay all necessary expenses of the voyage across the ocean and leave them a comfortable little sum to give them a start in the new world. On arriving in America, in 1871, he procured employment on a railroad in New Jersey. They fitted themselves up nicely in housekeeping and for two years prospered most gratifyingly. Knowing that New Jersey was only a small part of the United States and believing that opportunities along the Atlantic coast might be far inferior to what they might find farther in the interior, they moved to Minnesota, but remained there only a short time, when they came to Wexford county. They arrived here in the spring of 1873, and, true to the energy in which he had been schooled, he lost no time in finding employment in the mills in Cadillac. For eleven years he worked in the saw-mills, losing little time and allowing none of the dollars that he earned to escape him except for absolute necessities. When his savings justified it, he purchased a tract of land in what was then Haring township and he is now the owner of one hundred and twenty-seven and a half acres, fifty-four of which are well improved with good buildings, a

nice residence, barn, stables, outhouses, and other necessary appurtenances for making it a well equipped and desirable farm. Having established himself comfortably on the farm, he turned over his job in the saw-mill to some one less fortunate than himself and has since devoted himself exclusively to the tilling of his land, the planting and the gathering of his crops and making such improvements upon his farm as his time and his means will allow.

Early in the spring of 1875, but four years after leaving his native land and only two years after having taken up her abode in Wexford county, Mrs. Johanna (Johnson) Anderson departed this life, leaving two children as pledges of her love to her bereaved husband, both girls, Belinda and Matilda. The latter has since become the wife of Charles Olson. Four other children were born to this union, but they died in early childhood. On November 1, 1875, Gustave Anderson was again married, his bride on this occasion being Louisa Johnson, also a native of Sweden. She has shown herself to be a worthy woman, a faithful wife and a kind and indulgent mother. They are the parents of five children, viz.: Anna, Alfred, David, Ralph and Silas. Anna, the oldest child of the family, is the wife of Charles Anderson.

The subject of this sketch permits no outside issues to interfere with his business. He is as prudently parsimonious of his time as he is of his means and year by year he is adding to his possessions in a manner to astonish persons not inclined to pursue the same methods. Scrupulously honest, prudent in all things, simple in his habits and content with the conditions which surrounded him, the next ten or twenty years

will certainly see him among the most prosperous people in that part of Michigan where he resides.



T. HENRY CALLIS.

Some men are ever seeking positions in the public service. They are standing candidates at each successive election and though often encountering defeat, they come up smilingly at the next convention with all the easy grace and confidence of a man who has never known disappointment. Then there is another class of men who are modest even to docility, lacking in self-assertion, to whom aggressiveness is wholly foreign, yet who find it impossible to keep out of office. Without solicitation whatever on their part, they are chosen again and again to offices of public trust and responsibility. There is a cause for this and it doubtless will be found in the fact that modesty, when coupled with ability, is ever appreciated by the general public, while the blatant place-hunter, who is ever a most selfish creature, is sure to receive the contempt which his self-assertion merits. The subject of this biography, T. Henry Callis, is one of those men whom his fellow citizens love to honor. He has held various public positions, none of which, however, were secured through his own seeking. For nearly thirty years he has been a resident of Wexford county and during that time the people have had ample opportunity to form a just estimate of the man, with the result that he occupies today an enviable position among his fellow citizens.

T. Henry Callis is a native of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born August 27, 1854. His parents were John and Eliza

(Morris) Callis, natives of England who came to America about the middle of the last century and settled in the "City of Brotherly Love," where they remained a number of years. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the subject was the eighth. When he was two years old, in 1856, the family came to Washtenaw county, Michigan, locating on a farm in Augusta township. The mother is now deceased, while the father still resides on the place. On this farm the subject was reared and grew to manhood. He attended the district school during the winter months and devoted himself during the other months of the year to the duties of the farm. So well did he employ his time in the school room that by the time he was old enough to take charge of and govern a school he was amply qualified for the employment. He continued to reside in Washtenaw county, devoting his time to farming until 1874, when he came to Wexford county, where for a number of years he followed the same lines of labor.

June 8, 1879, Mr. Callis was united in marriage to Miss Della A. Matteson, a native of Avon, Lorain county, Ohio, born April 21, 1862. Her parents were Abner L. and Susan (Card) Matteson, natives of the state of New York. The family came from Ohio to Wexford county, Michigan, some two years previously. He secured a farm in Colfax township, upon which he built a home and there they continued to reside until death claimed the worthy and devoted couple. Her death occurred April 14, 1882, he surviving her a little more than four years, expiring July 13, 1886. Each was about sixty years old at the time of death. Mrs. Callis is the youngest of a family of eight children. She and her husband are the parents of four chil-

dren, viz: Edith M., Alwin B., Effie N. and Morris C. Edith is the wife of Lewis B. Judd.

About the time of his marriage Mr. Callis became the owner of sixty acres of land in Cedar Creek township and soon afterward the young couple established their abode thereon. The tract is well improved and supplied with all necessary buildings, which are far superior to the average farm structures. There are thirty-two acres under cultivation and the place is well stocked and supplied with all necessary implements and machinery for its proper operation. Its owner is an intelligent, progressive and thorough farmer, one who believes in the policy of a little farm well tilled.

In politics T. Henry Callis is independent, and the manner in which he has been honored by his fellow citizens precludes the possibility of his being a bitter partisan. During the years from 1893 to 1895, inclusive, he represented his township on the county board of supervisors. He served also as township clerk and for four years has been a member of the board of school examiners of Wexford county. He has been for several years president of the Wexford County Farmers Institute and in 1894 was the enumerator for the township in which he lives. He and his worthy wife, who has contributed much to the success and popularity of her husband, are members of Rose Hill Grange No. 949, Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. and Mrs. Callis are classed among the most intelligent and refined residents of Cedar Creek township and consequently enjoy the respect and esteem of their neighbors to an unusual degree. No words of commendation that can here be added could enhance the regard in which they are held.

MARVIN D. COLVIN.

Marvin D. Colvin is the owner of a valuable and highly improved farm of two hundred acres situated on section 11, Wexford township. This property is the visible evidence of his life of industry, his well directed labors and his sound judgment in business affairs. He is today classed among the representative and highly respected agriculturists of his community and it is with pleasure that the record of his life is here presented. A native of the Empire state, he was born in Cattaraugus county on the 13th of February, 1874. His father, Barton Colvin, was also born in New York and wedded Miss Alma Holmes, who died in Cattaraugus county. In the year 1883 the father came to Michigan, establishing his home in Wexford county. He is now an esteemed resident of Traverse City and is in politics a Democrat.

Marvin D. Colvin accompanied his father on his removal to the west and since 1883 has resided continuously in Wexford township. He was a youth of nine years at the time of his arrival and therefore the period of his entire manhood has been spent in this county where he is now so widely and favorably known. He obtained his education in the public schools and was reared to farm life. After reaching years of maturity he was married, in Bay Shore, Michigan, on the 27th of January, 1897, to Miss Edith L. Worth, a native of Wexford county, born January 17, 1874, and they now have two interesting children, Margery W. and Floris H. Mrs. Colvin was educated in the Sherman public school and at Benzonia College, and was a successful teacher in Wexford and Benzie counties. Theirs is a pleasant

home, celebrated for its cordial hospitality, and their many friends delight to gather there. Mr. Colvin devotes his energies to agricultural pursuits and his farm, comprising two hundred acres of rich land, indicates his careful supervision in its neat and thrifty appearance. He has good farm buildings upon his place, including his nice residence, a commodious barn and other buildings for the shelter of grain and stock. Everything is kept in good repair and this is one of the model farms of the twentieth century.

In public affairs Mr. Colvin has also been somewhat prominent and for three years he has served as justice of the peace, proving a competent officer. His life has been one of industry and he has never taken advantage of the necessities of his fellow men in any trade transaction, but has won his prosperity through honorable business methods that will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny.

Politically Mr. Colvin belongs to Lodge No. 372, Free and Accepted Masons, to Castle No. 212, Knights of Pythias, and to Wexford Camp No. 8647, Modern Woodmen of America, in which he has held the office of venerable consul. Mrs. Colvin belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star and is also a member of the Christian church.

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SYLVESTER R. SEAMAN.

Success in this life comes to the deserving. It is an axiom demonstrated by all human experience that a man gets out of life what he puts into it, plus a reasonable interest on the investment. The individual who

inherits a large estate and adds nothing to his fortune cannot be called a successful man. He that falls heir to a large fortune and increases its value is successful in proportion to the amount he adds to his possessions. But the man who starts in the world unaided and by sheer force of will, controlled by correct principles, forges ahead and at length reaches a position of prominence among his fellow citizens, achieves real success. To a great extent the subject of this sketch is a creditable representative of the class last named. It is a class which has furnished much of the bone and sinew of the country and added to the stability of the government and its institutions.

Sylvester R. Seaman, the subject of this review, who resides in Liberty township, on an eighty-acre farm, was born in Leonard township, Mecosta county, Michigan, October 10, 1860. His parents are Warren and Mary E. (Moore) Seaman. A review of the career of the father of the subject can be found in another part of this volume, under the head of Warren Seaman. Sylvester R. Seaman was the third child of a family of five, and was reared to the age of nine years in the county of his birth. In 1869 the family moved to Wexford county, and that county has since been his home. The family established their home in Cedar Creek township and there the subject of this review grew to manhood. His school days were not many and the educational facilities of the time and the locality by no means what they are today, but having a thirst for knowledge and a natural aptitude to acquire it, at the time of quitting school the subject was possessed of a very fair education. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-six

years of age, devoting a good part of his time to the work on his father's farm.

December 23, 1886, Sylvester R. Seaman was united in marriage to Miss Frances M. Wilson, a native of Michigan, born June 1, 1865, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson, of Liberty township. Immediately after marriage the young couple took up their residence in Cedar Creek township, on a farm which is part of section 5, where they continued to live until 1900, when they moved to section 32, Liberty township. His farm consists of eighty acres, part of it being located in Liberty township and the remainder in Cedar Creek township. The place is well improved, fifty of its acres being under cultivation and well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Seaman have an adopted child, an intelligent, attractive little girl, named Flossie M. The subject has never sought public office or any political preferment, but a number of local positions in the township where he resides have been thrust upon him, among them that of school assessor and member of the board of review. He and his wife are both active members of the Free Methodist church in Manton.

ESEDORE GILBERT.

For almost a third of a century Esedore Gilbert has been an active factor in mercantile interests in Sherman, controlling a business of considerable magnitude. At the time of his arrival here the town was in the early stages of its development and throughout the intervening period he has been prominent in the advancement of commercial activity, whereon the growth and pros-

perity of every town and city depends. Widely known, his life history cannot fail to prove of interest to his many friends and it is therefore with pleasure that this record is presented.

Mr. Gilbert was born upon a farm in Indiana, September 22, 1847. His father, Truman Gilbert, was also a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit throughout his entire business career. The mother of the subject bore the maiden name of Calista Clark and her death occurred while she was visiting in Whitewater, Wisconsin, when sixty-six years of age. Mr. Gilbert had passed away in Indiana, at the age of forty years. In their family were four children, of whom Esdore was the youngest. During his early childhood, when only about a year and a half old, Esdore Gilbert was taken by his parents to Hillsdale, Michigan, where they resided for six years, and then settled upon a farm in Hillsdale county. He worked in the field and meadows during his youth, becoming familiar with farm work in its various departments, and when he was eighteen years of age he started out in life on his own account and has since depended upon his labor for all that he has enjoyed and achieved. Not desiring to make farming his life work, he left home and went to St. Charles, Saginaw county, Michigan, where he secured employment in a saw-mill. After two months, however, he removed to Big Rapids, for the purpose of locating pine lands. He spent about two years in inspecting pine lands, at the end of which time he began driving a stage between Big Rapids and Traverse City, which business he followed for six months.

Mr. Gilbert next came to Sherman and while the city has profited by his business

activity, he has also found here a good field of labor, wherein industry has gained its merited reward in a comfortable competence. It was in the fall of 1870 that he arrived in Wexford county and for a time he engaged in conducting a hotel known as the Grant House. After a year, however, he sold out and accepted a clerkship in the general store of Maqueston Brothers, from which time his connection with mercantile interests in Sherman dates. He remained in the employ of that firm for four and a half years, during which time he gained a good knowledge of the methods in mercantile life and his experience has proven of much value to him in later years. His clerkship ended, he then embarked in business on his own account as a member of a firm, his partner being the late I. H. Maqueston. This relationship was maintained for five years, when Mr. Gilbert disposed of his interest and through the two succeeding years carried on merchandising alone. At the end of that time he merged his store into another mercantile establishment and continued in the same line of business with H. B. Sturtevant and F. D. Hopkins, this partnership existing for five or six years, during which time the firm enjoyed a profitable and growing patronage. At the end of that time Mr. Hopkins withdrew and the firm of Gilbert & Sturtevant then carried on the business until fifteen years had passed when Mr. Gilbert purchased the interest of his partner, who then retired from mercantile life. The subject has since been alone in the conduct of a business, which has now assumed important and extensive proportions. He carries a large and well selected stock of goods and his annual sales amount to a considerable figure. He is reliable in his trade transactions, is

courteous in his treatment of his customers and his earnest desire to please has brought him a large patronage.

In Hanover township, Wexford county, Mr. Gilbert was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Fox, a native of New York, and a daughter of Jeremiah and _____ (Clark) Fox. Her father was one of the honored pioneer settlers of Wexford county, casting in his lot with the early residents when the era of improvement was just dawning here. He died in Sherman township after reaching the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten—a worthy citizen whose loss was deeply regretted. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert are the parents of two children, Myrtle and Ione, the former now the wife of C. C. Slemmons. The parents are active and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and their aid and influence have been very helpful and beneficial in strengthening the church and promoting its success. Mr. Gilbert has also been a co-operant factor in many movements for the general good, his assistance being withheld from no measure which he believes will prove of benefit to his community. Honored and respected in every class of society, he has for some time been a leader in thought and action in the public life of the town and county in which he makes his home. He has long been identified with mercantile interests in Sherman and faithfulness to duty and strict adherence to a fixed purpose in life will do more to advance a man's interests than wealth or advantageous circumstances. A man of distinct and forceful individuality and most mature judgment, he has left and is leaving his impress upon the commercial, social and moral development of the community.

ELIJAH SMITH.

The war of the Rebellion left its impress deep and lasting upon the life of many a youth yet in his teens. The call to arms found tens of thousands only too ready to respond. For the first time in their lives they found themselves no longer restrained by parental control. Rigid military discipline held them in check to some extent, but it did not prevent many from contracting dissolute and profligate habits, of which some have not been able to divest themselves even unto this day. Few indeed were as fortunate in this as the subject of this review, Elijah Smith, of Colfax township, Wexford county, who when less than nineteen years of age became a soldier of the Union, and although filling two terms of enlistment, returned home with unimpaired morals.

Elijah Smith is a native of New York, born in Tompkins county, June 12, 1842. He was reared and educated in his native county, the extent of his learning, however, being confined to the common school branches. He was still beneath the parental roof when Sumter was fired upon and the most sanguinary struggle in the history of the world was inaugurated. Of those who responded to the first call of President Lincoln, in April, 1861, Elijah Smith was among the number. He enlisted as a private in Company K, Twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and served until August, 1862, when, greatly to his regret, he was discharged for disability. Returning home to Tompkins county, New York, he, after sufficiently recovering his health, engaged in farming until August, 1864, when he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment New



ELIJAH SMITH GROUP.



ELIJAH SMITH RESIDENCE.



Daniel McCoy

York Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner by the Confederates at Petersburg, Virginia, in February, 1865, and held till the close of the war. Returning to his home in New York after the close of the war, he remained there farming for some time, then came to Michigan. For two seasons he followed farming and carpentering in Ingham and Livingston counties, and then, in 1867, he came to Wexford county and settled on a tract of land in Colfax township, a part of section 28, where he has since continued to reside.

In 1866 Elijah Smith was united in marriage to Miss Lovina Smith, a native of Ohio, who lived only long enough to bear for her husband a pledge of her love in the person of a little daughter, whom they named Blanche. Mrs. Smith died in July, 1875. The daughter grew to womanhood, became a refined, intellectual woman and is now the wife of Charles Rogers, a resident of Colfax township. December 25, 1878, Mr. Smith was again married, his bride on this occasion being Mrs. Jennie McClain, widow of George W. McClain and daughter of Enos C. and Cynthia (Whitmore) Dayluff. Mrs. Smith is a native of St. Joseph county, Indiana, born July 22, 1850. She and her husband are the parents of five children, only one of whom, Clara B., the wife of John Roode, is now living. Another daughter, Grace E., lived to the age of twenty years and then died. The other three children died in childhood. Mrs. Cynthia (Whitmore) Dayluff, mother of Mrs. Smith, is still living, now in the eighty-second year of her age.

The farm upon which the subject and his family resides is fertile and well improved.

In any direction a visitor may look he sees evidences of prosperity. The place is adorned with good, substantial buildings of all kinds and the condition in which they are kept bespeaks the thorough farmer. In connection with his conduct of the farm Mr. Smith has been engaged in the mercantile business at Meauwataka ever since he became a resident of the county. His farm comprises one hundred and forty acres, one hundred and twenty of which are clear and under cultivation. In all matters pertaining to the interests of the community in which he has lived Mr. Smith takes a deep and active interest. He has been elected a number of times to various local positions, such as highway commissioner, justice of the peace, etc., and has discharged the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He has been appointed a notary public and served for a number of years as postmaster of Meauwataka. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Cadillac, and of the Grand Army of the Republic, O. P. Morton Post of Manton. He is a prudent, sagacious man, possessed of excellent judgment and thoroughly alive to his individual interests, as he is also to those of the general public.

DANIEL MCCOY.

The subject of this review, formerly a prominent business man and honored citizen of Cadillac, is now a resident of Grand Rapids, with the industrial interests of which city he has been identified for a number of years, and in addition thereto he has also been called to high official stations, serving at the present time his second term as state

treasurer. Daniel McCoy is a native of Pennsylvania, born in the city of Philadelphia on July 17, 1845. His father, John McCoy, a native of Scotland, came to the United States in 1832 and settled in Oakland county, Michigan, with his father's family, whence he went to Philadelphia and spent the remainder of his life, dying in that city in the year 1861. Mary, wife of John McCoy and mother of the subject, was born and reared in County Antrim, Ireland, came to this country in 1839, married in Pennsylvania, and is still living in Philadelphia. Paternally, the McCoy's are Scotch. They were first represented in the north of Ireland in 1745, but returned to Scotland the next generation, and in 1832, as noted above, certain members of the family became residents of the United States, since which time the descendants have settled in various parts of the Union.

Daniel McCoy was educated in the schools of Philadelphia, and at the death of his father, in 1861, entered the wholesale hardware warehouse of Shields Brothers in that city, with the object in view of obtaining a practical knowledge of commercial life. Not making the progress he desired he severed his connection with his employers five years later and went to the oil fields of West Virginia, near Parkersburg, and at Burning Springs, on the Little Kanawha, where he remained variously engaged until May, 1867, when he started west in search of a more favorable opening, going as far as Wyandotte, Kansas. Failing to find in that state the opening desired, he returned eastward, and while en route stopped to visit some relatives in the town of Romeo, Michigan, where in due time he found the opportunity for which he had long sought. Soon after his arrival

in Romeo Mr. McCoy embarked in the supply business, to furnish grain, provisions and other necessities to the men engaged in lumbering in the Michigan pineries, and to this line of endeavor he devoted his attention, with handsome profits, until 1872. In that year he discontinued the supply enterprise, and, in partnership with James A. Remick, of Detroit, and John G. Riggs, of Saginaw, engaged in the lumber business under the style of Riggs & McCoy, the scene of the firm's operations being confined principally to a large area of fine timber land on the south branch of the Manistee river. This partnership lasted for only a limited time, and about one year after its organization the subject came to Clam Lake and became associated with Charles M. Ayer, the firm thus constituted doing an extensive and very lucrative lumber business on Big Clam lake, and continuing the same for a period of ten years.

During his residence at Clam Lake Mr. McCoy took an active interest in the development of the place, served as president of the village, and subsequently, after its incorporation as the city of Cadillac, he was elected mayor. He did much to advance its industrial and commercial interests, was also zealous in promoting the educational, social and moral welfare of the young and thriving city, and few have been as influential as was he in shaping and directing the public policy of the municipality. In 1883 the firm of McCoy & Ayer was dissolved, and the same year the subject disposed of his business interests at Cadillac and removed to Grand Rapids, which city he has since made his home and in the civic and public affairs of which he has been a prominent and influential factor.



DAYHUFF GROUP.

Mr. McCoy has been honored with a number of high official positions, including that of president of the State Bank of Michigan, which he has held since the organization of the institution, in 1892, and, as stated in a preceding paragraph, he is now serving his second term as treasurer of the state, having been first elected to the office in November, 1899. Among the industrial enterprises with which he is identified are the Grand Rapids Edison Electric Light Company, of which he has been president since 1886, the year of its organization; the Imperial Furniture Company of the same city, and the Alfred Baxter Company, to both of which he sustains the relation of executive head. He is also connected with the Herkner Jewelry Company, of Grand Rapids, and various other important interests, with the management of which he has contributed in no small degree.

For a number of years Mr. McCoy has taken an active part in the political affairs of Michigan, and he has long been recognized as one of the Republican leaders in this state. His influence in the councils of his party has had much to do with its success, and the honorable position he now holds is one of the many testimonials to the confidence with which he is regarded by his political associates and to the high esteem in which he is held by the public. Mr. McCoy subscribes to the Episcopal creed in matters religious, and, with his wife, is a faithful member of the church in Grand Rapids and a liberal contributor to its support and to various benevolences. While loyal to his own faith, he possesses a catholic spirit, which sees good in all churches, and consequently his financial assistance is by no means confined to one organization, but all lines of

religious and charitable work have profited by his generous contributions.

Mr. McCoy was married on the 19th of March, 1860, in Romeo, Michigan, to Miss Gail Lyon Ayer, a descendant of an old New England family, the union being blessed with four children, as follows: Mrs. Helen Frances Grab, born June 28, 1871; Lieutenant Ralph McCoy, of the Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, born January 27, 1873; Mrs. Katherine Braddock, born April 20, 1879, and Gerald, whose birth occurred on December 24, 1881.

NELS P. NORDSTROM.

The foreign-born citizens of the United States constitute a large and important element in our national life and as a rule they are enterprising and thrifty in whatever field of endeavor engaged. From all parts of Europe people have flocked to our shores to find homes and fortunes under the fostering influence of a free government, many of them achieving distinctive precedence in agriculture, commercial and industrial pursuits, others rising to distinguished prominence in the learned professions and in the domains of science and art. Scandinavia more perhaps than any other country has contributed to the material development and general prosperity of our northern and western states, and wherever found this hardy nationality is noted for intelligence, enterprise, thrift and a love of freedom, consistent with the highest order of American citizenship. Among the representatives of this nationality in Wexford county, Michigan, is Nels P. Nordstrom, a progressive

business man of Cadillac who was born in Sweden on the 27th day of May, 1857. His father was an agriculturist and it was under the wholesome discipline of the farm that young Nels's childhood and youth were spent, obtaining the meanwhile a common school education and later receiving instruction at home from private tutors. When a young man he took up cabinet-making, of which he served a four-years apprenticeship and immediately after completing his term of service came to the United States, where he was led to believe a more attractive field and larger opportunities were to be found than his own country offered. Mr. Nordstrom landed in Boston in the summer of 1881 and from that city came direct to Clam Lake, Michigan, reaching this place on the 4th day of the following August. For some months after his arrival he worked at different vocations, turning his hand to any kind of honest employment he could find, but later he succeeded in obtaining a clerkship in the hardware store of J. W. Cummer, in which capacity he continued until 1893. In that year Mr. Nordstrom engaged in the hardware trade upon his own responsibility and he has since carried on a large and lucrative business, his success being commensurate with the energy and enterprise displayed in the undertaking.

Mr. Nordstrom has a well equipped store, carries a full line of all kinds of hardware demanded by the trade, and owns the building in which his business is conducted. His progress since becoming an independent factor in the commercial world has been creditable in every respect and he stands today among the leading hardware dealers in Cadillac, as well as among the city's most enterprising men of affairs. Honor and in-

tegrity have characterized his career, his relations with his patrons and with the public generally have been most agreeable and he is held in high esteem by all with whom he has dealings or with whom he comes in contact in business or social capacities.

Mr. Nordstrom is a public spirited man and ever since coming to Cadillac has assisted by every means at his command all enterprises for the material advancement of the city. His interest in the social and moral welfare of the community has not been secondary to his efforts along other lines, being a friend and earnest advocate of measures for the general good of his kind, such as churches, schools, charitable and benevolent institutions, in all of which his influence has been heartily enlisted. In religion he subscribes to the Presbyterian creed, being one of the leading members of that church in Cadillac, and in politics he gives his support to the Republican party.

Mr. Nordstrom is a man of excellent mental acquirements, having supplemented his scholastic training by a wide range of reading, so that he is now well informed on many subjects, his acquaintance with the world's best literature being both general and profound. He keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought in matters of state and national legislation, and has strong convictions and decided opinions relative to the leading questions and issues of the day. In closing this simple sketch of a well-rounded character and successful business career it may be profitable to pause a moment to learn the lesson such a life tends to teach. It is needless to add that Mr. Nordstrom is a self-made man, as all noble characters with God's help are thus developed. Follow him from his home in the far-away Northland across the

sea to a new country whose conditions were so different from those of his own; contemplate his experiences and struggles for years in subordinate capacities, oftentimes obliged to encounter obstacles calculated to discourage, but gradually overcoming everything in the way of success until rising to his present position of affluence and influence, and the reader will have an object lesson as plain as it is practical. It is not luck, influence or inherited wealth that makes such men, but work, persistence, pluck, and a laudable ambition to rise superior to environment. Mr. Nordstrom has lived well and made most of his opportunities and what he has already accomplished may be taken as a prophecy of still greater achievements and a wider field of usefulness in years to come.

ELIAS MORKEN.

Well authenticated history now concedes that the Norsemen or Northmen were the first Europeans to visit the western hemisphere. Their leaders termed themselves seakings and the recital of their undertakings and adventures, both on sea and land, mark them as kings indeed. The new country visited by them in the year 1002, and named by them Vineland, is believed by some historians to be the coast of Labrador, by others to be the New England shore, but, wherever their Vineland may have been located, it is now generally conceded that they anticipated the discovery of Columbus by five hundred years. That they made no use of their discovery, other than to make a record of it in their annals, is the reason why 1492 is assigned as the date of the actual discovery of

America. One of the worthy descendants of these hardy seamen is the subject of this review, Elias Morken, of Cherry Grove township.

Elias Morken is a native of Norway, born December 26, 1840. He received a fair education in his native land and resided there the first twenty-two years of his life. Fishing and sailing was the the chief occupation of the greater number of those years. Desiring to come to America and having the requisite amount to defray necessary expenses and leave him enough for a start in the new and strange land, he adjusted his affairs and in 1880 set sail for the United States. The voyage was a pleasant one, and in August, 1880, he set foot on American soil for the first time. Wexford county, Michigan, was his destination and he lost no time in reaching it. During the next years he engaged in various kinds of labor and then invested his means in forty acres of land, a part of section 17, Cherry Grove township. Before leaving his native land he wisely took the precaution to provide himself with a wife, as the 1st day of November, 1865, at her home in Norway, he was united in marriage to Miss Paulina Hanson, a native of Norway, born June 30, 1845. On first locating in Cherry Grove township, they established their home on section 20, where they resided eight years, while they were preparing their own little farm in section 17 for occupancy and cultivation. They have since established their home on their own land and have the greater part of it cleared and improved and are gratifyingly prosperous. They are the parents of six children, viz.: Ellen, Peter, Hans, Axin, Gertrude and Hannah. Ellen is the wife of Loe Nelson, Gertrude is mar-

ried to Roy Loveland and Hannah has been Mrs. A. Carlson for some time. The son Axin is postmaster at Axin postoffice, being appointed in 1899 under McKinley's administration. He is an expert in fancy embroidery, in silk and crewels and his handiwork is much admired. Since 1889 the family has resided on the farm in section 17, and have devoted themselves almost exclusively to agricultural pursuits.

From his first location in Cherry Grove township Elias Morken has been much interested in all public affairs which concern it. He has advocated good roads, economy and retrenchment in the disbursement of finances and in the just and equitable levy and collection of taxes to defray expenses. He served seven years as highway commissioner, four terms as treasurer of the township and a number of times as member of the county board of review. The members of the family belong to the Lutheran faith, in which they were brought up, and are devout and sincere in the practices of that religion. The father is an enterprising, thrifty, progressive man, who is regarded by all as one of the most worthy citizens of this locality.

N. JACOB SMITH.

There are few foreign nations that have contributed to the complex composition of our American social fabric an element of more sterling worth or of greater value in fostering and supporting the national institutions than have the natives of the Scandinavian peninsula, who have come to and become citizens of the United States. The men of Scandinavia who have located in

America are with very few exceptions persons of sturdy integrity, indomitable perseverance, high intelligence and possessed of much business sagacity. Through them there have been incorporated in our cosmopolitan population many elements of enduring strength. The subject of this review, N. Jacob Smith, is a native of Sweden, and there his childhood, youth and early manhood were spent. He is proud of the race whence he sprang and the dominating characteristics of that people, as disclosed in him, have won him the confidence and regard of his fellow citizens in the land of his adoption.

N. Jacob Smith, of Cherry Grove township, was born in Sweden, January 21, 1842. His parents were agriculturists and the first fifteen years of his life were spent on a farm. In 1857 he crossed over into Denmark and resided there, following farming, until 1870, when he made a visit to the United States. He was so well pleased with all that he saw that he determined to make the great American republic his future home. Accordingly he returned to Sweden and in the fall of 1871 he was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Sophia Johnson, a native of Sweden, born in September, 1844, and soon thereafter they came to the United States, coming direct to Livingston county, and thence to Wexford county, Michigan, where he invested in forty acres of woodland, which he bought of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company. It is a part of section 23, Cherry Grove township, and cost him three hundred and sixty dollars, or nine dollars per acre. He immediately erected good, substantial buildings and began clearing the land. Whenever he found an adjacent tract of land for sale at a reasonable figure he lost no time in purchasing it and in this way kept constantly

adding to his real estate possessions, until at this time he is the owner of two hundred and eighty acres, eighty of which are cleared and under cultivation. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, six of them died in childhood. Those living are Edmund J., Frank O., Emma S. J., Charles N. and Nels A.

In all public affairs, local, state and national, like every well educated, patriotic citizen, Mr. Smith takes much interest. In educational work he is particularly active, for he knows that enlightenment is a prerequisite to good citizenship. He has served in nearly every capacity on the school board, as director, moderator and inspector. Good roads is another favorite local topic with him and he served for a number of years as highway commissioner, during which time the good work accomplished by him was quite perceptible to every person making use of the public highways of the township. The finances of the township also always receive a good deal of consideration from him. He was treasurer of the township a number of terms and guarded the public funds in a manner to secure the approval of every taxpayer. The family belongs to the Swedish Mission church and are devout and zealous workers in the cause of religion and charity. He is an enterprising, public-spirited man who has done his full share toward the growth and development of the township and county of his residence.

CHARLES C. DUNHAM.

One of the leading figures in the history of Wexford county is Charles C. Dunham, who for nearly thirty years has been a

worthy resident of Cadillac, during which period he has achieved honorable distinction as a citizen, besides serving the public in an important official position, to say nothing of his connection with various enterprises for the general welfare of the community. In a war which tested the stability of the American government he bravely and loyally defended the nation's honor and in various avenues of civil life he has been characterized by fidelity of purpose and adherence to principle which bespeaks the trustworthy man and public-spirited citizen.

Charles C. Dunham is a native of Ohio and was born November 17, 1845, in the town of Hinckley, Medina county, being the son of William and Jane Ann (Conant) Dunham, both natives of Pennsylvania. Until about eight years of age the subject lived at the place of his birth, his experience during the interim being pretty much like that of the majority of children born and reared in a country town. About 1853 his father brought the family to Michigan and located near Grand Rapids, in which city the elder Dunham worked for some years as a carpenter and joiner, which trade he learned before moving west. Being an efficient mechanic, his services were in great demand and in addition to many other edifices he built a number of hotels between the cities of Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo, several of which became noted places of entertainment during the early days when people traveled largely by stage or private conveyance. Later William Dunham abandoned mechanical work and turned his attention to business, accepting the position of cashier in a bank at Manistee, in which institution he was also interested as stockholder. Subsequently he was made president of the bank

and as such gained an honorable reputation in financial circles, his connection with the banking business at Manistee covering a period of twenty years, during which time he became one of the leading men of that town. For a time he served as president of the Fifth National Bank of Grand Rapids, which city he still makes his home and with the material growth and prosperity of which he has long been identified, being at this time one of its best known and most praiseworthy citizens. By energy and successful management he accumulated a large fortune, but owing to financial difficulties much of his wealth was lost, although he succeeded in saving sufficient to spend the remainder of his days in comfort. In politics he has been a zealous Republican ever since the organization of the party, and while living at Manistee he was elected to several county offices, in all of which he discharged his duties in a manner which met with the approval of the public irrespective of party ties. Mr. Dunham has long been an enthusiastic Mason and of recent years has been one of the most prominent members of the order in this state, having risen to the thirty-third degree, which, as all know, depends entirely upon merit and is only reached by a few. At the present time he is living a life of retirement, honored and respected by the people of Grand Rapids and well known in financial and Masonic circles throughout the state, his name everywhere being synonymous with all that is upright in manhood and commendable in citizenship. The family of William and Jane Ann Dunham includes five children, whose names are as follows: Henry, Jennie, Phoebe, Julia and the subject of this review, who is second in order of birth.

As already stated, Charles C. Dunham was a lad of about eight years when his parents moved to Michigan and from that time until eighteen his life was devoid of interesting experiences or eventful episode. He attended the public schools of the various localities in which the family lived, made the most of his opportunities and grew up vigorous in body, strong and alert in mind and well qualified to assume the grave responsibilities of life when they should present themselves. In 1863 he responded to the country's call for volunteers by enlisting in Company L, Tenth Michigan Cavalry, with which he shared the fortunes and vicissitudes of war until the close of the rebellion, serving in the Army of the Cumberland and participating in many noted battles and campaigns as a brave and gallant soldier. In an engagement near Henry Court House, Virginia, he fell into the hands of the enemy, but after being held a prisoner one day was released and rejoined his command, from which time until the end of his period of service he met with no other mishap or misfortune. Returning to Michigan at the close of the war, Mr. Dunham yielded to a desire of long standing by beginning the study of law, but after prosecuting the same for a short time circumstances led him to engage in an undertaking which promised him a more speedy means of obtaining a livelihood; accordingly he left Wayland, where he had located after the war, and engaged as superintendent of a shingle mill at Winneconne, Wisconsin, where he remained until his return to Michigan, in 1870. In that year he embarked in the lumber business at Manistee and there continued with fair success until 1876, when he came to Cadillac where he carried on the manufacture of lum-

her during the ensuing two years, devoting a part of his time to clerking in a grocery house.

Mr. Dunham early became interested in politics and shortly after his removal to Cadillac began taking an active part in local affairs, his ability as an organizer and party leader soon bringing him prominently before the public. In 1878 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for sheriff and his election to the office by a large majority demonstrated not only his fitness for the position but also his personal popularity with the people, men of all parties giving him a liberal support. His administration of the office was in every respect satisfactory and so ably and faithfully did he discharge his duties that he has been retained several terms, his course throughout fully justifying the wisdom of the people in keeping him continuously in office. In 1882 Mr. Dunham was admitted to the bar, but his official functions have required his time and attention to the extent of practically preventing him from engaging in the practice, his legal services being of an advisory nature and confined largely to matters outside of the courts. He is well grounded in the principles of jurisprudence, has a wide acquaintance with the law in all its bearings and possesses the ability and tact to apply his knowledge to practice. Should the people ever release their hold upon his services he will doubtless yet achieve a creditable record at the bar, his integrity and sound judgment being qualifications largely in his favor when he sees fit to assume his proper place among his professional brethren.

Mr. Dunham, in the year 1869, was united in marriage to Miss Emma D. Butts,

of Lawrence, Michigan, daughter of H. W. Butts, the union being blessed with a daughter by the name of Eva. In social and fraternal circles Mr. Dunham has long been active and prominent, standing especially high as a Mason, in which order he has taken a number of degrees besides serving in various honorable capacities. He has held official station in the commandery, and served as high priest of the chapter of Royal Arch Masons, discharging his duties in these important relations with the same ability and fidelity that characterize his career in the civil office with which the people of Wexford county have honored him. He is also identified with the Knights of Pythias, belonging to the Uniform Rank, and for a number of years his name has adorned the records of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Union Veterans' Union, which organizations tend to keep in memory the thrilling scenes and experiences of his military days and endeavor and heighten the patriotic sentiment which should animate every true soldier who tendered his services and his life to the country during the period of treason and disunion.

Mr. Dunham's career in civil as in military life has been most creditable and right faithfully has he earned and nobly does he merit the confidence in which he is held and the honors that have been conferred upon him. By all who know him he is considered a faithful and efficient officer and an upright, courteous gentleman and in the various relations of life, whether as citizen, friend, neighbor, public servant, husband or father, he is respected by a wide circle of acquaintances, who regard him as an honorable man, true to his convictions and ever

ready by every power at his command to do the right as he sees and understands the right.

FRANK L. GOODYEAR.

The science of agriculture, for it is a science as well as an art, finds an able demonstrator as well as a successful practitioner in the person of Frank L. Goodyear, the subject of this review. A skilled engineer, both locomotive and stationary, he abandoned that remunerative calling to engage in the more peaceful, less hazardous and more agreeable pursuit of agriculture.

Frank L. Goodyear, who owns and resides upon a part of section 24, Selma township, is a native of New York, born in Camden, Oneida county, December 17, 1847. In 1853 the family moved to Oswego county, New York, where, in January, 1864, the subject of this review enlisted in Company H, Ninth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, and served until after the close of the war. He was mustered out of the service September 29, 1865, and returned to his home in Oswego. He served his country faithfully and received a wound in the left arm, while in the line of duty, at Monocacy, Maryland, which for a length of time caused him considerable trouble. In the spring of 1866 he decided to try his fortune in the west and accordingly he left Oswego county and took up his abode in Clinton, Iowa. There he secured employment on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, became a skillful engineer and ran on that line in that capacity for a number of years. He was also for a time, while he lived in Clinton, engineer on a steamboat plying up and down

the Mississippi river. He was not at all dissatisfied with his calling, but the dangers to which he was constantly exposed was a constant source of fear and anxiety to the family and eventually he was prevailed upon to give it up and enter a calling not so beset with danger. In the fall of 1884 he purchased a team and wagon, installed his wife and two children in the canopy-topped vehicle, put in a few necessary articles and headed his horses for Wexford county, Michigan. In due season he arrived, purchased eighty acres of land in section 24, Selma township, and immediately proceeded to establish a home thereon, having since continued to reside there. About half of the tract of land he has cleared and it is well cultivated and quite productive. He has erected commodious and substantial buildings thereon and the place and its surroundings present a most enticing, home-like appearance.

On the 17th day of January, 1876, in Oneida county, New York, Frank L. Goodyear was united in marriage to Miss Helena Davis, a native of New York, born in Oneida county, September 17, 1857. To this union three children were born, two of whom, Cora J. and Bessie C., are living. The other daughter, Leva, died early in life. Cora attended the normal college at Cadillac and for seven years was a successful teacher in this county. December 25, 1902, she became the wife of Clarence Parker.

Ever since his location in Selma township Mr. Goodyear has been quite active in public affairs. He served as supervisor of Selma township from 1890 to 1901, a period of eleven years. He has been highway commissioner and was deputy sheriff of Wexford county for a number of years. In his labors on the farm he has been most successful, and

has never for a moment regretted that he changed either his location or his calling. He is a man of firm convictions, yet amiable and kind, and in his home is all that could be desired in a husband and father.

ASAPH T. VANCE.

There is no positive rule for achieving success, and yet in the life of the successful man there are always lessons which might well be followed. The man who gains prosperity is he who can see and utilize the opportunity that comes in his path. The essential conditions of human life are ever the same, the surroundings of individuals differ but slightly, and when one man passes another on the highway of life to reach the goal of prosperity before others who perhaps started out before him, it is because he has the power to use advantages which probably encompass the whole human race. Today among the prominent citizens and successful agriculturists of Clam Lake township, Wexford county, Michigan, stands Asaph T. Vance. The qualities of keen discrimination, sound judgment and a keen sense of honor enter very largely into his make-up and have been contributing elements to the material success which has come to him.

Asaph T. Vance is a native of Canada, having been born in the county of Norfolk, province of Ontario, on the 11th of May, 1846, the son of Alexander and Nancy (Teal) Vance, natives also of Canada. The subject was reared upon his father's farm and was early initiated into the mysteries of successful agriculture, in the meantime being given the benefit of a good education in the

common schools, a grammar school and private instruction under Robert Miller, a classical scholar. He remained with his mother until in February, 1872, when, desiring to start out on his own account, he came to Cadillac (then known as Clam Lake) and took up a homestead. During the first five or six years he passed his winters teaching, and in the lumber woods, but at length was enabled to give his attention to his farm. He set about to improve the tract and had forty acres improved and in good cultivable condition, when, in 1903, he traded his homestead for an eighty-acre tract in section 25, the same township. He has given careful attention to the cultivation of his land and raises all the crops that the climate and soil are at all capable of producing, and also pays some attention to the raising of such stock as is needed in the the conduct of the farm. His farm is well improved with a modern dwelling and his outbuildings are all of substantial construction and conveniently arranged, as well as sufficiently commodious for all practical purposes. The entire place shows the careful superintendence of a skillful manager, and there are very few farms of its size in the county with which it will not favorably compare.

Mr. Vance has twice been married, the first time, on the 11th day of May, 1875, to Miss Alma J. Barker, a native of Hillsdale county, Michigan. Her death occurred July 9, 1876, and on the 5th of November, 1882, Mr. Vance was married to Miss Dorcas C. Dunbar, a native of the state of New York and the daughter of Robert and Mary (Lake) Dunbar. When she was yet in young girlhood her parents removed from New York to Hancock county, Ohio, where she was reared and educated and lived until

early in the 'seventies, when she came to Wexford county, Michigan. To her union with Mr. Vance was born one child, Asaph J., who died when ten months old.

The political entiments of the subject are in harmony with the platform and principles of the Republican party and he has been active in the interests of his party. He stands high in the confidence of his fellow citizens and for several years filled the office of clerk of his township and also several years as township supervisor, performing the duties of both positions in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In religion he subscribes to the creed of the Methodist Episcopal church. He aims to be progressive in what he does, is always in sympathy with enterprises having for their object the common good, and his influence is ever exerted on the right side of every moral issue. Like all men of positive character and independence of mind, he is outspoken in the defence of what he considers to be right, and his convictions are such that his neighbors and fellow citizens know well his positions on all questions of a political, moral and religious nature. His private life has been exemplary and his amiable traits of character and many virtues have made him widely popular throughout the township in which he resides.

CHARLES H. DRURY.

The popular citizen and enterprising business man whose name furnishes the caption of this article needs no formal introduction to the people of Cadillac and Wexford county. For a number of years identified with the commercial interests and always tak-

ing an active part in promoting the welfare of the public, he has risen to a high place in business circles, besides earning the reputation of one of the county's broad minded, progressive men of affairs. Charles H. Drury, president of the Kelley & Drury Hardware Company of Cadillac, is a native of Michigan, born July 18, 1848, in the city of Detroit. His father, Nathaniel Drury, was an artist and for many years followed scenic painting in various parts of the United States, visiting many of the largest cities in the course of a singularly brilliant and successful professional career. He was a man of fine attainments and high social standing and excelled in the calling to which his life and energies were mainly devoted. He died some years ago in the city of New Orleans, whither he had been called in the line of his work. The maiden name of the subject's mother was Sarah A. Kress. She was born in Penn Yan, New York, bore her husband two children, and departed this life in Adrian, Michigan, which place she was making her home at the time of her death.

Charles H. Drury spent his early years in the city of Adrian and after receiving a good practical education in the public schools began life for himself as a clerk in a hardware house, a line of business for which he displayed unusual aptitude and in which his abilities as a salesman soon became manifest. From 1862 until 1879 he followed clerking, principally in the city of Adrian, but in August of the latter year came to Cadillac and accepted a position in the hardware house of Cloud & Mitchell, where he remained a few months, resigning his place in the spring of 1880 for the purpose of engaging in the same line of trade for himself in partnership with Frank C. Sampson.

Messrs. Sampson & Drury soon became the leading hardware dealers in Cadillac and the firm as originally constituted lasted about ten years, at the expiration of which time A. W. Newark purchased Mr. Sampson's interest and became the subject's business associate under the style of Newark & Drury. Under this joint management the business continued during the ensuing five years, when Mr. Newark sold out to F. B. Kelley, thus forming the Drury & Kelley Hardware Company, and as such it has since existed. It is not only the largest and most successful hardware firm in Cadillac, but one of the most enterprising partnerships of the kind in the northern part of the state. The company commands an extensive local and general trade and is widely known in commercial circles, enjoying exceptional standing with the leading business agencies of the country, and the remarkable advancement made since its organization may be taken as an earnest of a still larger and more prosperous career in the future.

Mr. Drury is easily one of the leading men of Cadillac and as such occupies a conspicuous place in the estimation of his fellow citizens. He takes a lively interest in whatever tends to advance the material growth of the city, supports with a liberal hand all worthy enterprises having for their object the social and moral welfare of the community and his influence has ever been exerted on the right side of all local issues. His career has been one of continued activity, attended in the main by remarkable business advancements and financial prosperity. He is essentially progressive in all he undertakes and, endowed with the ability and tact to mould circumstances to suit his purposes, his success in rising superior to adverse con-

ditions and mounting to his present high and honorable position in the world of affairs indicates a power such as few possess.

The domestic chapter in the history of Mr. Drury has been one of almost ideal character, but it is not for the writer to lift the veil from the sacred precincts where much of his inspiration, courage and confidence have been born and in which the grace and dignity of noble womanhood, the devotion of motherhood and the charm of childhood shine with such peculiar luster. Suffice to say, however, that on the 24th day of January, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Alice C. Webster, the accomplished daughter of Orange Webster, of Cadillac, a union resulting in the birth of three children, the oldest of whom, Margaret, is now the wife of Charles Gibson, the other two, Edwin C. and Franklin, still being members of the pleasant home circle. Mrs. Drury is a lady of refinement and gracious presence, taking an active interest in the social, church and benevolent life of her home town and holding the appreciative regard of all who come within her kindly and helpful influence.

In addition to his large and constantly growing business affairs, Mr. Drury has long been a factor in the public concerns of Cadillac, having served acceptably as treasurer of the city, besides doing much in other than official capacities to promote its material progress. He is also connected with the People's Saving Bank, of which he is now vice-president, and he is now president of the Cadillac Can Manufacturing Company, a large business enterprise with which he is identified and for the success of which he has put forth such strenuous and faithful efforts. Fraternally he is a

member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and religiously belongs with his wife to the Methodist Episcopal church.

The foregoing review of the life of one of Cadillac's enterprising business men and prominent citizens is necessarily general in character and scope. To enter fully into all the interesting details of his career, touching the struggles of his youth and young manhood and the success of later days, would require an article far in excess of the limits of this review. Enough has been submitted, however, to prove that he is entitled to a first place in the ranks of the determined, energetic, self-made men of Michigan, whose enterprise and unswerving honor have wrought from the wilderness a state second to none in the grand constellation comprising our proud national union, and to show that he fully merits the high esteem in which he is held by the people among whom his lot has been cast.

MRS. CYNTHIA (WHITMORE)
DAYHUFF.

Thirty-five years ago what is now the county of Wexford was a wilderness. There were a few settlements, where people, willing to undergo the privations of pioneer life in the hope of a brighter future, came and availed themselves of the privileges of the homestead laws, settled on land and awaited the advance of civilization. At that time the population of the county consisted wholly of hard-working people. Conditions were then entirely too primitive for the event of professional men. Occasion-

ally a minister of the gospel might be encountered, but he was one of those pious laborers who employed six days out of each week doing manual labor on the farm, in the woods or in a saw-mill and spent Sunday preaching salvation to those who cared to come to listen to him. As to lawyers, there were no questions for litigation and generally when the services of a doctor were required, through sickness or accident, he had to be called in from another county. These were the conditions prevailing in this locality when Mrs. Cynthia (Whitmore) Dayhuff, with her family, located in what is now Colfax township. At that time she was a woman forty-seven years of age, the mother of six children and with an abundance of experience in ministering to the sick and afflicted. She possessed a fair education, had read much, particularly standard medical authorities, and being blessed by nature with excellent judgment and a fund of rare common sense, the people in the vicinity of her home soon found her services far more valuable to the sick and suffering of the locality than the doctors whom they could induce to come in and prescribe for them. In this way she began the practice of medicine and devoted much of her time for many years to the profession, often being called from a distance of fifteen miles or more to attend a patient and almost invariably, when the call was not urgent or the distance great, making the journey on foot. In this way "Grandma Dayhuff," as she is popularly known, has been an angel of mercy to many a poor sufferer.

Cynthia (Whitmore) Dayhuff is a native of the state of New York, born at Shelby, Genesee county, December 15, 1821, and is consequently now (1903) in the eighty-

second year of her age. Her parents were Obediah and Betsey (Van Riper) Whitmore, also natives of the Empire state. In 1827, when the subject was six years old, the family moved to Chautauqua county, New York, where they lived for four years and then migrated to Ohio, locating in Sandusky county, where Mrs. Dayhuff grew to womanhood. She attended school in her native state and in Ohio and, being intellectual and naturally studious, readily learned all the lessons that were set before her. Mentally and educationally she was, on reaching maturity, more advanced than the average girls of the times and the places wherever she lived. In St. Joseph county, Indiana, she was united in marriage to Enos C. Dayhuff and in that county they settled and there made their home for a number of years. Six children were born to them, viz: Amos, Nathan, James, Mary E., Jennie and Milton. Jennie is now the wife of Elijah Smith, at whose home the subject resides. In another part of this volume will be found a brief biography of Mr. Smith.

In 1864 the family moved to Michigan, locating in Grand Rapids, where they remained for three years. In November, 1867, Mr. Dayhuff and family came to what is now Wexford county; satisfied himself as to the possibilities of the place and bought and located upon a tract of land which is now a part of Colfax township. Here a modest home was erected, the land cleared and a productive farm took place of the forest. From here the six children went out into the world in quest of their own fortunes and there the parents continued to reside until the autumn of 1899, when, yearning for a less rigorous climate than northern Michigan, they moved to Tennessee. Their

enjoyment of the balmy breezes of the sunny south, however, was of short duration. September 26, 1901, Enos C. Dayhuff breathed his last, at the venerable age of eighty years. His aged and disconsolate widow soon thereafter returned to her old home in Michigan, where she was heartily welcomed by her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Smith.

Always religiously inclined, from the time that she was fifteen years of age, Mrs. Dayhuff has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In her younger and more active years she was zealous in every species of church work, particularly in that part of it which is included in deeds of charity. When engaged in ministering to the sick, the suffering and the dying she was actuated more by a love for humanity than by any hope of material reward. Few lives have been simpler, purer or better than hers has been, and now, standing on the outer verge of time and with a confidence not born of earth, awaiting the glorious dawn of eternity, she has no reason whatever to doubt that the greeting of the Master will be other than "Well done, good and faithful servant, possess the kingdom prepared for you."

TAYLOR W. GRAY.

Those men who have devoted their lives to the development and extension of the agricultural interests of northern Michigan are deserving more than praise at the hands of the present generation and an indebtedness still heavier is due them from coming generations. It is their labors that have lightened the burdens of the present rural resi-

dent and made a garden spot instead of a wilderness for posterity. The subject of this review, Taylor W. Gray, is one of those whose good work as a woodman and agriculturist accomplished so much for the section of Michigan in which he resides and where he has resided for many years. He is a resident of Liberty township, his farm being a part of section 28.

Taylor W. Gray was born on his father's farm in Morgan county, Indiana, January 6, 1839. His parents were David W. and Elizabeth (McCampbell) Gray, both now dead. She died at the family residence at the age of fifty years, while her husband died many years later, at the age of seventy-four years. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom the subject of this review was the third. He was reared in Indiana and engaged in agricultural pursuits until August, 1861, when he became a soldier in the United States army, enlisting in Company A, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served to the close of the war. His regiment was a part of the Army of the Cumberland and he participated in a number of the hottest battles of the war, among them that of Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 19 to 25, 1864, and Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 19 and 20, 1864. At Springfield, Tennessee, November 26th and 30th, with his regiment, he was captured by the Confederates and incarcerated in Libby prison, where they languished for about two months, or until they were exchanged. The regiment was in the thick of the fight in most of the engagements from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and was with Sherman on that memorable march through Georgia to the sea. Mr. Gray was mustered out at the close of the war, in 1865, and

returning to Morgan county, Indiana, he again engaged in farming, which has been his business since. In the fall of 1870 he came to Michigan and after taking a look over some portions of Wexford county, decided to locate there. He took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 28, Liberty township. Returning to Indiana he spent the winter there and in the spring of 1871 moved to the homestead he had entered.

Mr. Gray was twice married. On the 10th day of April, 1854, in Owen county, Indiana, he was united in marriage to Miss Emerilla Nichols, a native of that county, born about 1848. They were the parents of three children, only one of whom, Savannah, is now living. She is the wife of Frank Moore. Emery grew to manhood and still resided at home, when he was stricken with illness and died at the age of twenty-one years. Mary was the wife of Sheridan G. Long, and they had not been long married when she died, at the early age of twenty years. Mrs. Gray had preceded her children into eternity several years, expiring at the family home in Liberty township in April, 1873. In March, 1874, after being a widower for one year, Mr. Gray was again married, his bride on this occasion being Mrs. Jane Yeomans, widow of William Yeomans. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Bassett, of Allegan county, Michigan, and is a native of New York, where she was born in 1845. To this union six children were born, viz: Robert J., David W., Estella, Alice, Nettie and Henry M. Alice is the wife of James Robinett.

Of the original one hundred and sixty acres upon which the subject located, he



ELWOOD PECK.

still retains ninety-one acres, fifty-eight of which are cleared, well cultivated and splendidly improved. The kind of farming that is best adapted to the conditions which prevail in northern Michigan makes it impossible for a farmer without large capital or much help to cultivate large tracts. A well cultivated small farm there is much more profitable than a large one which cannot receive proper care. It was this fact that influenced Mr. Gray in disposing of sixty-nine of the broad acres of his original homestead.

The subject has been honored by the people of his township with various local positions, such as supervisor, treasurer and member of the school board. Ever since his residence in the county he has been very much interested in every local public enterprise and in everything that pertains to the township's welfare. While a Republican, he has no ambition to become a politician and has no desire for political preferment. He is interested in religion and church work, both he and his wife being members of the Christian church, the members of which are known as the Disciples of Christ. His life has been a very busy and useful one and because of his genial disposition, courteous manner and genuine worth he has won for himself a host of warm personal friends.

ELWOOD PECK.

On the roster of Wexford county's able lawyers is found the name of the late Elwood Peck, who, though a young man at the time of his lamented death, had already reached a commanding place at the Cadillac bar, be-

sides gaining distinctive prestige in legal circles throughout the northern part of the state. Called away at the zenith of his usefulness and in the ripeness of his mental and professional powers, he so impressed his individuality upon the city of his adoption as to become not only an influential factor in its legal affairs, where his genius shone pre-eminent, but in all measures and enterprises making for the community's material, social and moral advancement his position was that of a leader whose wisdom and ability paved the way for others to follow.

The third child and second son of Alvah and Julia (Cronk) Peck, Elwood Peck was born July 2, 1865, in Cohocton, Steuben county, New York, and there spent the first seventeen years of his life, receiving meanwhile a fair mental discipline in the public schools. In the spring of 1882 he moved with his parents to Wexford county, Michigan, and during the ensuing three or four years assisted his father in developing the farm, bearing his full share of the labor attending such experiences and with strong and willing hands contributing to the support of the family.

Possessing a studious nature and feeling the need of a more thorough training than the common schools could impart, he soon entered the West Michigan College at Grand Rapids, where he prosecuted his studies until completing the prescribed course, being graduated from that institution in the year 1891. Actuated by a laudable ambition to fit himself for a career of usefulness, and selecting law as the profession best suited to his tastes and inclinations, young Peck, in the spring of 1884, came to Cadillac and entered the office of E. E. Haskins, under whose direction he pursued his legal studies

until his admission to the bar, the year following. Meantime, at the age of twenty-three, he had been elected justice of the peace for Hanover township, which office he held two years, being chosen after moving to the county seat. He was made town treasurer by the votes of the people, a position he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public for a few years. Mr. Peck soon forged to the front as an able and judicious lawyer and won a lucrative practice in addition to his official duties, his name appearing in connection with much important litigation from the date of his admission to the bar until his death. Some conception of his popularity with the public and of the confidence the people reposed in him may be inferred from the fact of his almost continuous retention in important official positions during the period of his residence in Cadillac. In 1894 he was appointed deputy county treasurer, which position he held by successive reappointments until 1896, when he was elected circuit court commissioner. He discharged the duties of the latter office until 1900, having been re-elected in 1898, and in addition thereto also served as deputy register of deeds, proving under all circumstances a most capable and judicious public servant. In conducting the duties of the several posts with which the people honored him he made himself very popular by his reliability and gentlemanly demeanor to all having dealings of an official character, and it is universally conceded that his different administrations were among the ablest, most straightforward and business-like in the history of the city and county.

Mr. Peck was a Mason of high degree and a leading spirit of Sherman Lodge at

Cadillac, which he served in the highest official capacities within the power of the members to bestow. He was also an active worker in the Royal Arch degree, the Royal and Select Masters and the Order of the Eastern Star, besides being prominently identified with the Knights of the Maccabees and other organizations of a fraternal and benevolent character, in all of which his influence was potent and his efforts effective. Socially his relations with the people of Cadillac were most pleasant and agreeable and every enterprise making for the city's good, materially or along other lines, enlisted his earnest endeavors and hearty co-operation. Mr. Peck had profound convictions in the matter of religion, his early training and subsequent study and investigation leading him to accept Christianity as the one faith most conducive to man's happiness here and in the world to come. Subscribing to the Congregational creed, he early became an active worker in the church and in the spring of 1895 he was elected clerk of the congregation at Cadillac, a position he worthily held until called from the church militant to the church triumphant.

Mr. Peck, as indicated, possessed natural abilities of a high order, which, strengthened and disciplined by continuous study, made him an influential factor in the business and social world. He had a strong legal mind, easily comprehended the most complex and obtruse principles of the law and, possessing the ability to apply the same in practice, would no doubt have risen to high honor and distinction in his profession had not death so untimely terminated his bright and promising career. Among his friends he was the personification of good fellowship and in whatever circle he moved his easy dignity,

genial disposition and cordial manner marked him at once as the courteous and refined gentleman. Every trust reposed in him was faithfully guarded and religiously discharged, his duties, professional, official and social, were most carefully observed and made co-ordinate to every other consideration and he always did the right as he saw and understood the right and endeavored to realize within himself his highest and noblest ideals of manhood.

Mr. Peck died on the 19th day of December, 1901, being in the prime of manhood and in the maturity of his powers when he passed away. In his death his family suffered the loss of a dutiful son and brother, the city and county one of their most efficient and popular public servants, the legal profession one of its ablest and most promising members, and the state a representative citizen who honored and adorned every station to which he had been called. Human life is like the waves of the ocean that flash for a few brief moments in the sunlight, marvels of power and beauty and then, dashed upon the remorseless shore of death, they are broken and disappear forever. As the sea has rolled for unnumbered ages in the past and will continued to roll and chant its sublime dirge for ages to come, so will the waves of human life follow each other in countless succession to the one common goal until time shall be no more.

RICHARD W. MASSEY.

During the progress of the Civil war, 1861-65, it is well known that English sympathy was almost entirely with the Confederacy. Different historians seek to account for this in various ways, but all

of them, even those of English origin, admit the fact, while seeking to give excuses for it. The people of English origin residing in America at that time, however, were not controlled in their sympathies by the views entertained by their countrymen across the water. Thousands of them not only advocated the cause of the Union, but entered the service as soldiers and sailors and served their adopted country with distinction until the close of the war. While the subject of this review, Richard W. Massey, is a native-born American, his parents are both natives of England, and his father was one of those Englishmen who heartily endorsed the position taken by the North in that most sanguinary civil conflict. Indeed, he did not confine his endorsement to words, but proved his loyalty by deeds, as a private soldier, on many of the battle fields of the south. He was a member of Company C, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Richard W. Massey is a native of Wisconsin, born at Kenosha, November 14, 1851. His parents were John and Emma (Hamer) Massey, both natives of England, who immigrated to America soon after their marriage and located at Kenosha, Wisconsin, where John Massey followed ship building very profitably until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, and served until peace was declared. He was a lover of the country of his adoption and true and loyal to her cause. He died in Racine, Wisconsin, some time after his return from the army, at the age of forty-seven years, his good wife having died three years before in the same city, when she was forty years old. They were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom

Richard W., the subject of this article, was the seventh in order of birth.

The first years of the life of the subject were spent in Kenosha, where he was born, and in Racine, to which place the family moved while the subject was still quite young. He attended school a few years, but, like most boys who are reared near large bodies of water, he yearned for adventure upon the great lakes. When he was eleven years old he secured a position on one of the vessels plying between Racine and other points in the lake region and for the next eight years he saw more of the water than he did of the land. Wearying of the monotony of life on ships, he longed for a little more intimate relation with green woods, verdant pastures and fields of waving grain. Returning to land, he secured a place in a barber shop, became skilled in the trade and followed it much of the time for eighteen years, principally in Chicago, Manistee and Cadillac. In the fall of 1876 he came to Cadillac, was employed as a barber and for the next eleven years followed that vocation.

On the 3d day of July, 1877, in Cadillac, Wexford county, Richard W. Massey was united in marriage to Miss Emma Cobbs, a native of Indiana, born in Butlerville, Jennings county, May 3, 1850. Her parents were Jonathan W. and Nancy J. (Preble) Cobbs. He a native of Ohio, born in Columbiana county, July 25, 1828, while she was born in Ripley county, Indiana, March 21, 1833. The father was a skilled mechanic, a cabinet-maker, carpenter and wagon-maker, but devoted the greater portion of his life to the manufacture of lumber, in which he amassed a comfortable fortune. The family moved from Indiana to

Michigan in 1874, and he was one of the first persons to engage in the manufacture of lumber in Cadillac. He died in 1898, and a sketch of his interesting career will be found in another part of this volume. Mrs. Cobbs is still living, a genial, matronly lady, who has yet many years of usefulness before her. Mrs. Richard W. Massey is a lady of taste, refinement and many accomplishments. To her and her husband four children have been born, viz.: Wynter, Mabel, Dick and a little daughter who died in infancy.

In the fall of 1876 Richard W. Massey came to the city of Cadillac, and engaged in his chosen vocation, that of a barber. This he followed for eleven years, when he opened up a wholesale and retail tobacco store. In this business he was quite successful and followed it for six years. He then retired from active business and, being quite comfortably situated financially, has not considered it necessary to pursue any particular business or calling since.

Having the time and means to devote to the social side of life, Mr. Massey is interested in many fraternal societies. He is a member of Cadillac Lodge No. 331, Free & Accepted Masons, Cadillac Chapter No. 103, Traverse City Commandery No. 41, and DeWitt Clinton Consistory at Grand Rapids. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, with a membership in the local lodge at Cadillac, and is also a member of Cadillac Lodge No. 680, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The Massey residence is a beautiful, commodious structure, delightfully situated and furnished in palatial style. Its occupants are generous, hospitable people who merit and receive the highest regard of their fellow citizens.



MRS. H. I. DEVOE.



H. I. DEVOE.

NELS NEILSON.

Nels Neilson, who has been engaged in lumbering and farming during the greater part of his residence in Wexford county—covering thirty-one years—was born in Sweden, his natal day being December 17, 1852. His education was there acquired and he continued to make his home in Sweden until eighteen years of age, when, being an ambitious young man, he resolved to try his fortune in a land of broader opportunities, where effort is unhampered by caste of class. Accordingly he sailed for the United States, and in 1872, when twenty years of age, he came to Wexford county, Michigan, where he has since made his home. He first entered the employ of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, continuing in that service for two years, on the expiration of which period he sought other employment and has since been engaged in farming and in working in the lumber regions. It has been in this way that he has gained a comfortable living and a good property. He is now the owner of eighty acres of land, of which about thirty acres has been placed under the plow, its cultivation representing much hard labor and yet bringing to him good returns in abundant crops. He has also erected good buildings upon his farm, which is situated on section 14, Cedar Creek township. His is a pleasant home and all the improvements upon the farm are the result of the energy and effort of the owner.

In Manton, Michigan, June 27, 1896, Mr. Neilson was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Julia C. Jorgenson, a native of Denmark, born May 11, 1876, and they now have one son, Ludwig H. Mr.

Neilson has never been afraid of work and realizes that it is the foundation of all success and by reason of this he has become the possessor of one of the good farms of Cedar Creek township.

HENRY I. DEVOE.

More than a century ago George Washington said "Agriculture is the most useful as well as the most honorable pursuit of man," and this truth stands today as it did then. Farming forms the basis of all prosperity and no land has had continuous or substantial development that could not base its growth upon agricultural pursuits. Mr. DeVoe is a representative of the farming interests of Wexford county and his home is now on section 34, Wexford township. He was born in Albany county, New York, on the 11th of May, 1837, and when a youth he was taken by his parents to Pennsylvania, the family settling upon a farm in Crawford county, that state. There the subject remained until he was eleven years of age, when he came with his parents to Michigan, the family home being established upon a farm in Wright township, Hillsdale county, where the subject remained until 1867. In his youth he worked in the fields and meadows, early becoming familiar with the best methods of producing good crops and carrying on the other work of the farm. His work in the fields, however, was interrupted by his service in the Union army, for his patriotic spirit was aroused by the continued attempt of the South to overthrow the Union and in October, 1862, he offered his services to the government, becoming a member of Com-

pany G, First Michigan Regiment Engineers and Mechanics, with which he served for three years, or until October, 1865. He rendered his nation valuable aid and was always loyal to the old flag and the cause it represented. When the war was over and he received an honorable discharge Mr. DeVoe returned to Hillsdale county, where he engaged in farming until 1867.

The month of May of that year witnessed the subject's arrival in Wexford county. Here he settled upon a farm which is yet his home. Securing a claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land, with characteristic energy he began its cultivation and he is now the owner of two hundred acres, of which fifty acres is improved. His is an industrious life and his well-directed energy is bringing to him creditable and gratifying success. When he came to Wexford county he was accompanied by his young wife, having been married in Hillsdale county, Michigan. On Christmas day of 1866 he married Miss Helen M. Miner, a native of Branch county, Michigan, and their union has been blessed with two children, but Edgar died when only a year and a half old. The other son is Isaac M. He received a common-school education and was the first graduate of the Sherman public school in 1898, afterward taking a course in the normal college at Mt. Pleasant, Michigan. He wedded Miss Mae Snyder, who was born near Mt. Pleasant, and he now occupies the chair of science in the Charlevoix schools. They also had an adopted daughter, Carrie DeVoe, who was reared by them from infancy and who is now the wife of W. M. Tracy. In 1882 Mr. DeVoe was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in Wexford township on the 2d of April of that year.

Called to public office by his fellow townsmen, Mr. DeVoe has served as supervisor, as township clerk, and as justice of the peace and for twelve years he was county superintendent of the poor. He was also elected county surveyor and held that position for one term and he has been deputy county surveyor during the greater part of his residence here. No trust of a public nature that has been reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree and at all times he is reliable, fully meeting his obligations. He has taken an active part in church work, has held membership with the Congregational denomination since 1871 and his wife was also a member of the Congregational church of Sherman and they contributed liberally to its support and did everything in their power for its growth and upbuilding. Thus it will be seen that the subject has been an active factor in the material and moral development of his community and his labors have been so directed by sound judgment that they have proven of much benefit to his adopted county. He is a man whom to know is to respect and honor and during his residence in this section of the state he has gained many warm friends.

ALBERT B. SOUTHWICK.

Albert B. Southwick, who resides on section 27, Wexford township, was born in Centerville, St. Joseph county, Michigan, on the 30th of September, 1848, his parents being Elijah B. and Harriet (Brown) Southwick. In the spring of 1884 the father removed with his family from Kalamazoo county, Michigan, to Wexford county,

ty and settled in Wexford township, where he and his wife spent their remaining days, her death occurring when she was about sixty-eight years of age, but the father survived until he reached the age of eighty-two years. Unto them were born six children, of whom Albert B. is the eldest.

In the county of his nativity and in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, Mr. Southwick of this review spent his boyhood days and at the time of his parents' removal to Wexford county he also settled in this portion of the state upon the farm which has since been his home. He has since erected good buildings here for he is a progressive agriculturist, and his labors have kept abreast with the improvements of the times that has marked the pursuit of agriculture as well as all other lines of business life. He has placed a part of his land under a high state of cultivation, having fifty-five acres improved. His farm comprises altogether one hundred and thirty-five acres and from time to time he extends the boundaries of the cultivated tract. He raises the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate and he also has good grades of stock upon his place.

Mr. Southwick has been twice married. In Leonidas township, St. Joseph county, Michigan, he wedded Miss Rachel Addison, a native of Indiana, and unto them were born two children, who died in early youth. The mother also passed away in Mendon, St. Joseph county, when about twenty-five years of age. On the 3d of October, 1877, Mr. Southwick was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary Frederick, a daughter of John B. and Helen L. (Seas) Frederick, who came to Wexford county in the spring of 1898. Here the father died

February 19, 1901. Mrs. Southwick is the eldest of his family of eleven children and was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on the 30th of June, 1855. By her marriage she has become the mother of three living children, Mercy A., Lydia E. and Ida A., and they also lost one daughter, who died in infancy.

Mr. Southwick has served as supervisor of Wexford township, has also been township treasurer, justice of the peace, highway commissioner and school inspector. All this indicates that he has the confidence and good will of his fellow townsmen, who recognize his capability for office and therefore honor him with positions of public trust. He has, indeed, been active in township affairs and is regarded as a valued citizen. Fraternally he is connected with Maquestion Tent No. 654, Knights of the Maccabees. Mr. Southwick is a man of considerable business capacity, of keen discrimination and unflagging energy. It is these qualities which have brought to him a creditable measure of success, making him one of the substantial citizens of his community. He is a western man, possessing the energy and adaptability that has always characterized the people of this section of the country, and his worth as a man and citizen is widely acknowledged.

REUBEN D. FREDERICK.

Reuben D. Frederick is the editor and proprietor of the *Sherman Pioneer*, published at Sherman, Michigan, and has made this paper an index of the progressive district in which it is located. He was born upon a farm in Medina county, Ohio, December 7, 1856, and is a son of J. B. and

Helen I. (Seas) Frederick, who came to Wexford county, Michigan, in the spring of 1896, locating upon a farm in Wexford township. Here the father spent his remaining days, passing away on the 19th of February, 1901, in his seventy-seventh year. This worthy couple had a family of eleven children, of whom Reuben D. Frederick is the eldest son. He spent the first seven years of his life in the county of his nativity and then came with his parents to Michigan, a settlement being made in St. Joseph county. They lived upon a farm in Leonidas township and there the son was reared to manhood, taking his place in the fields as soon as he was old and strong enough to bear a part in the work of tilling the soil. He resided in St. Joseph county until 1883 and was educated chiefly in the district schools of that county. When not engaged with the duties of the school room he worked upon the farm or else followed the carpenter's trade, being engaged at that labor for three years. He also taught school for two terms.

On leaving St. Joseph county Mr. Frederick came to Wexford county and took up his abode in Sherman. Not long after this he entered the employ of John H. Wheeler in the office of the Sherman Pioneer and has since been connected with journalistic work, to a greater or less extent. For a year he remained in the office of the Pioneer and then turned his attention to the stationery business which he conducted for six years. On the expiration of that period he sold out and purchased the paper of which he is now the editor and proprietor. It was called the Wexford County Pioneer, but he changed its name to the Sherman Pioneer. It now has a circulation of nearly six hundred and is a light, newsy sheet,

published in the interest of the Republican party and devoted to the welfare and up-building of this section of the state. One of its purposes is the dissemination of general and local news and the discussion of questions which are of moment to all American people. Its editorials are clear, concise and interesting and Mr. Frederick has made of the Pioneer a journal of value to the community. Since coming to the county he has also taught for one term in Antioch township.

It was on the 30th of August, 1885, in Sherman, that the marriage of Mr. Frederick and Miss Matilda Martin was celebrated. The lady is the daughter of William Martin, who died in Orange, New Jersey. She was born near Newark, New Jersey, and by her marriage has become the mother of three children: Leo M., Floy A. and Esther H. Mr. Frederick has been active in the affairs of the village and by his fellow townsmen has been called to a number of offices, serving as village clerk, as clerk of Antioch township, as justice of the peace and as school trustee. He was also appointed postmaster of Sherman in November, 1901, by President Roosevelt, and is now acceptably filling the position. A valued and prominent representative of fraternal interests, he holds membership in Sherman Lodge No. 336, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Sherman Camp No. 5514, Modern Woodmen of America, Sherman Lodge No. 212, Knights of Pythias, and Maqueston Tent No. 654, Knights of the Maccabees. Whatever pertains to the welfare of the community and its progress elicits his attention and support and when his judgment approves of a measure he gives to it his hearty co-operation and aid.



JAMES MANSFIELD RESIDENCE.

JAMES E. MANSFIELD.

Many of the best families of the state of Michigan trace their ancestry to sturdy New England stock. Of course all cannot boast of having Puritan blood in their veins, nor is it necessary to do so to demonstrate that they spring from worthy ancestors. As every one knows, the Puritans, while in the main acting on worthy motives, were both fanatical and intolerant and the common-sense observer marvels much why there should be such a scramble among sensible people to prove that the founder of their family tree in America was one of those who crossed the ocean in the "Mayflower" in 1620. That eminent humorist, Mark Twain, has given the most truthful and graphic description of the Puritan of any other writer, when he says: "The Puritans were a noble band of people, who came to America for the purpose of worshipping God according to the dictates of their own conscience and preventing all others from enjoying the same blessed privilege." The subject of this review, James E. Mansfield, is a native of New England, but whether or not of Puritan stock, he neither affirms nor denies. He is quite content to let the work of his life speak for itself, without reference to what the generations of the past may or may not have been.

James E. Mansfield, a resident of section 14, Boon township, Wexford county, Michigan, is a native of Connecticut, born at Bridgeport, September 19, 1847. His parents were Henry and Mary (McCormick) Mansfield, natives of Connecticut, who moved to Michigan in 1852, and settled in Washtenaw county, where they resided until his death. He died in Manchester, Washtenaw county, in 1861, at the age of forty

years, while she is a resident of Ionia county, aged about seventy-nine years. They were the parents of four children, of whom James E. was the second, and all are living.

At the age of five years James E. Mansfield accompanied his parents to Michigan, received a good common-school education in Washtenaw county and there grew to manhood. When not occupied with his studies he was acquiring lessons of industry in the woods, the clearing or in the fields of his father's farm. In October, 1863, when only sixteen years of age, he entered the United States service as a private soldier, enlisting in Company I, First Regiment Michigan Engineers and Mechanics. Previous to enlisting he had devoted some time to carpentering, was always handy with tools and before the close of the war had become quite skillful as a mechanic. He saw considerable active service, was often under fire, and was frequently in rather close quarters, but managed to escape without harm. He was mustered out of the service at Nashville, Tennessee, September 20, 1865, long after the war had closed. Returning to Washtenaw county, he secured employment as a carpenter, which calling he pursued very successfully for seven years.

May 22, 1870, James E. Mansfield was united in marriage to Miss Ann Antcliff, a native of England, born July 25, 1849. Her parents were William and Sarah (Turner) Antcliff, who immigrated to the United States with their family in 1863, and located in Washtenaw county, where they resided until their deaths, in 1871 and June, 1881, respectively. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield continued to reside in Washtenaw county until August, 1872, when they moved to Wexford county and established them-

selves on a farm, a part of section 14, Boon township, which has been their home from that time to the present. He is now the owner of three hundred and sixty acres of excellent land, all located in Boon township, two-thirds of which, or two hundred and forty acres, is splendidly improved and under cultivation. Fine, substantial, commodious buildings add much to the convenience and value of the place. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. James E. Mansfield, only three of whom are living, viz: Wilber, Clarence and Willis. Their oldest child, Bert, a youth of much intelligence and great promise, died upon the threshold of manhood at the age of nineteen years. The other son, Glenn, met with an accident in Grand Traverse bay, where he lost his life by drowning. Those bereavements weighed heavily upon the devoted parents and the other children.

It is only natural that a man possessed of as much property in Boon township as Mr. Mansfield owns should be deeply interested in the governmental affairs of the municipality. This interest, however, exacts some penalties, for the voters insist that he must discharge the duties of some of the local offices. At various times in the past years he has been supervisor of the township, highway commissioner and member of the board of review. In each position he acquitted himself most satisfactorily to his constituents and greatly to the substantial improvement and financial benefit of the township. He has always acted well his part in life. As a citizen, soldier and official he has merited and received the respect, confidence and commendation of all with whom he came in contact in these various capacities.

JAMES HAYNES.

Among the successful business men of Cadillac whose enterprising spirit and progressive methods contributed so largely to the city's industrial interest in the past, the name of the late James Haynes stands clearly and distinctly defined. His father was Joseph Haynes, a native of New York and of Dutch descent, his ancestors coming to this country in an early day and figuring quite conspicuously in various parts of the Empire state. James Haynes was born at Gorham, New York, on the 17th day of February, 1825. He spent the first twelve years of his life in his native commonwealth and in 1837 accompanied his father to Michigan, settling in the county of Van Buren, where he lived until the year 1863, devoting the great part of the interim to business pursuits in the town of Lawrence. In early life he dealt in produce, but later engaged in the lumber and grain trade at Decatur, to which place he removed from Lawrence. After spending nine years at Decatur he changed his abode in 1872 to Clam Lake and here built, the same year, a large planing-mill, which he operated successfully until 1877, when the entire plant was destroyed by fire. With characteristic energy he at once rebuilt the structure, but upon a more extensive scale than formerly, and the business continued to grow in magnitude and importance it was found necessary to erect a second mill of still larger proportions. Accordingly in 1881 what was known as mill No. 2 was completed, the combined capacity of the two plants averaging over two hundred thousand feet per day. Meantime, in 1880, Mr. Haynes took in as partners his sons,

N. D., C. E. and E. J. Haynes, the firm thus constituted being known as James Haynes & Sons, the father having some time previously given the latter an interest in the business. The enterprise proved successful from the beginning and in due time became the largest industry of the kind in Cadillac, a reputation it has ever since sustained. Energetic and progressive in all the terms imply, with sound judgment, rare foresight and fine executive ability, Mr. Haynes established the business upon a solid basis and, with the assistance of his sons, who early demonstrated peculiar fitness for the prosecution of large undertakings, the mills kept pace with the increasing demands upon them until, as stated above, the enterprise became a permanent fixture in the city.

Mr. Haynes finished his life work and was gathered to his fathers on the 2d of February, 1886, his wife dying six years prior to that date, at the age of fifty-one years. Mrs. Haynes' maiden name was Mary M. Bierce. Her father, Norman Bierce, was a native of Connecticut, but in an early day moved to New York and from that latter state, in 1837, migrated to Michigan, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying at Cadillac in 1885 in the ninety-second year of his age, leaving a family of one son and three daughters.

Fraternally James Haynes was a Mason of high standing, having belonged to the blue lodge at Cadillac and Peninsular Commandery, Knights Templar, at Kalamazoo. Though in no sense a politician, he was for many years one of the leading Democrats in Wexford county and as such was elected to various official positions, in all of which he manifested the same interest and high business

qualifications displayed in his private enterprises. He served one term as justice of peace, was township treasurer five years, city treasurer one year and at the time of his death was both treasurer of the county and mayor of Cadillac. For many years his life was very closely identified with the business interests and industrial prosperity of Cadillac and Wexford county and in the history of both his name will always figure as that of one of the notable men of his day and generation. A strong, well-developed character, combined with vigorous mental powers, indomitable moral courage, untiring energy and a capacity for large undertakings, he nobly fulfilled his mission and at its close left to posterity and to the community an honorable name, the memory of which will live coeval with the history of the flourishing city with whose industrial prosperity he had so much to do.

Charles E. Haynes, son of James and Mary M. Haynes, was born in Van Buren county, Michigan, February 22, 1855. When he was about eight years old his parents moved to Decatur, this state, and it was in the schools of that town that he received his educational training, having lived there until coming to Clam Lake in the year 1873. Here he grew to man's estate, the meanwhile becoming familiar with business affairs under his father's direction, and in 1883 he went to Jennings where he built and for some time operated what was known as the C. E. Haynes & Company's planing mill. Returning to Cadillac in February, 1888, he purchased the Spaulding mill, west of Hobart, which he operated during the season of 1889, and the following year made an extensive tour of the western states and territories, spending some time in Washing-

ton and Oregon, buying and selling lumber. In 1891 he returned to Cadillac and the next year bought a half interest with his brother, E. J. Haynes, the firm thus constituted being still known as the Haynes Brothers Planing Mill, the largest industry of the kind in the city. In addition to dressing lumber the firm deals extensively in all kinds of lumber, laths, singles, etc., and do a successful and far-reaching business, their patronage extending over a large area of contiguous territory besides shipping extensively to distant points. Mr. Haynes is an accomplished business man, energetic and thoroughly reliable, and much of the success of the large enterprise with which he is connected is due to his efforts. In 1883 he was elected alderman and as such looked carefully after the city's interests and made a creditable and praiseworthy record. Personally Mr. Haynes is the embodiment of good nature, a hale fellow well met, and his popularity is only bounded by the limits beyond which he has not become acquainted. He was married, June 26, 1879, to Miss Ellen O. Stevens, of Parishville, New York, and they have a beautiful and attractive home in Cadillac which is frequented by the best society circles of the city.

Ellert J. Haynes, brother of the preceding and third son of the late James Haynes, was born November 22, 1850, in Lawrence, Van Buren county, Michigan, and received his education in the schools of Decatur, to which place the family moved in 1863. In July, 1873, he came to Clam Lake with his parents and here assisted in operating the planing-mill, an account of which is given in the preceding paragraphs, becoming a prominent factor in the industry and demonstrating unusual business ability for one

of his age and experience. Meantime he finished his literary education in the schools of Clam Lake, later completed a full business course at the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business College at Valparaiso and, returning home, took charge of his father's books and correspondence, attending to all the details of the office until January 1, 1882, when the firm of James Haynes & Sons was formed, consisting of Norman D., Charles E. and Elbert J. Charles E. withdrew in May, 1883, the subject, with his father and other brother, continuing the business until 1886. James Haynes dying in February of that year, Norman D. and Elbert J. continued the enterprise under the original name, in addition to which the subject was appointed county treasurer to fill the vacancy in that office caused by his father's death. Elbert J. Haynes first entered the county treasurer's office in January, 1885, as deputy under his father and served as such until April 1, 1886, when, as stated above, he was appointed the regular custodian of the public funds, discharging his duties ably and conscientiously in both capacities. When Norman D. withdrew from the firm, January, 1892, to engage in the same line of business elsewhere, Elbert J. continued at Cadillac and in July, 1892, the present firm of Haynes Brothers, consisting of Charles E. and the subject, was formed.

Mr. Haynes has been actively identified with the industrial interests of Cadillac since young manhood and has proven one of the enterprising and reliable business men of the city. Endowed by nature with strong mentality and keen perceptive faculties, and through a long and severe course of training proving able to discharge worthily im-



C. C. DAUGHERTY.

portant trusts, he has made his presence felt as a forceful factor in the community and stands today one of the most conspicuous figures in the industrial affairs of this section of the state. On the 26th day of March, 1885, he was happily married to Miss Louie T. Taplin, the union being blessed with two sons, Charles James and Merritt Mearne.

CHESTER C. DAUGHERTY.

Chester C. Daugherty, who is now serving as supervisor of Antioch township and is one of the leading and influential citizens of Wexford county, was born in Spencer township, Medina county, Ohio, on the 12th of April, 1856. His father was Charles H. Daugherty, a farmer by occupation who also dealt to quite an extent in lumber. He chose as a companion and helpmate for life's journey Armina N. Inman, and on their removal from the Buckeye state to Michigan they settled in Allegan county, where they lived for many years. They are now residents of Grand Rapids and are people of the highest respectability, having many warm friends.

Chester C. Daugherty is the second in order of birth of their four children. He was only three years of age at the time of his parents' removal from Ohio and, therefore, he was reared in Allegan county, where he obtained a common-school education and received ample training in farm labor, thus gaining a practical experience in the work which he has chosen as a life pursuit. He lived at home until 1879, when he was married. It was on the 9th of January of that year that he wedded Miss Cora B. Averill,

who was born in Medina, Ohio, on the 16th of February, 1858, a daughter of Lanader B. and Eleanor (Depew) Averill. They located in Allegan county, Michigan, in 1863, and afterward became residents of Wexford county, Mr. Averill departing this life in Antioch township in 1893 in his seventy-sixth year. In his family were eleven children, of whom Mrs. Daugherty was the fifth in order of birth. Her girlhood days were spent in Allegan county from the age of five years and to its school system she is indebted for the educational privileges she received.

After his marriage Mr. Daugherty continued to reside upon the home farm for two years and then, in May, 1881, he came to Wexford county with his wife and one child, settling on the farm in Antioch township which has since been his home with the exception of a period of a year and a half. He has always devoted his time and energies to farming and he now owns a tract of land of eighty acres, of which fifty acres is under cultivation and the arable land returns to him good harvests.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty has been blessed with two children, but the daughter, Eleanor, died in infancy. The son, John J., is still with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty are most hospitable people and their home is a favorite resort with their many friends, who delight in the good cheer of the household. Mr. Daugherty has held the office of supervisor of Antioch township, has also been township clerk, township treasurer and justice of the peace. In the last named position his rulings have been strictly fair and impartial and in the other positions he has discharged his duties with marked fidelity. The cause of education has ever found in him a warm

friend. He votes with the Republican party and on the 17th of September, 1902, he was nominated on its ticket for the office of treasurer of Wexford county at the convention which was held in Cadillac. There were seventy-six delegates present and he received the vote of forty-eight. Mr. Daugherty is a man of marked individuality, of strong purpose and of sterling rectitude of character and Wexford county and especially Antioch township has profited by his labors in its behalf, while in his business affairs he has found a good source of livelihood that has made him one of the substantial citizens of his county.

JOHN A. EVITTS.

The business career of John A. Evitts has been attended with success and, in the possession of a comfortable competence, he is now largely living retired, enjoying the fruits of his former toil. He makes his home in Mesick, where he was formerly engaged in the hardware business. In the various other pursuits he has followed in different parts of this state, he has so directed his energies that his labors have brought him a desirable financial return.

Mr. Evitts' birthplace was a farm in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and his natal day was January 14, 1848. His parents, Daniel and Jane (Steele) Evitts, were also natives of the Keystone state and both died in Franklin county, the father passing away when only about thirty-five years of age. The mother long survived him and died at the age of seventy-eight years. In their family were five children, of whom John A. is the third in order of birth.

On the old homestead in the county of his nativity, John A. Evitts spent the days of his youth and when but a lad of seventeen years he offered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting on the 8th of March, 1865, as a member of Company F, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, with which he served until the 12th of July following, when, the war having been brought to a victorious close, he was mustered out in Philadelphia. He then returned to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, but in the same year made his way westward to Galesburg, Illinois, where he learned the tin-ner's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He did not follow that pursuit, however, until a number of years had passed and in the meantime gave his attention to other work. From Galesburg he came to Michigan, locating in Berrien county in 1868, and through one winter term he attended school at Niles. He then followed farm work until 1876 and in the summer season of that year he operated a boat on the St. Joseph river for the Goodrich Transportation Company, living at that time in St. Joseph, Michigan. He next went to Chicago, where he was employed as an auctioneer for two years, on the expiration of which period he established his home in Newaygo county, Michigan. In the latter place he worked in the lumber woods until the spring of 1891 and during that time he had also purchased and improved two farms in that county. In 1891 he discontinued his labors in connection with the lumber industry and devoted his entire attention to his agricultural pursuits until 1894, when he left Newaygo county and went to Thompsonville, Benzie county, Michigan. It was at that time that he resumed work at

the trade which he learned in the Mississippi valley. He became the owner of a hardware store, which he conducted for three years, when he sold out and returned to Newaygo county. There he purchased a business block and residence in the town of Grant, and improved the property, intending to occupy the residence and to engage in the hardware business in his store building, but relinquishing this idea, he sold out there and removed to Mesick, Wexford county, where he has made his home since the fall of 1897. Here he established a hardware store, which he carried on successfully for three years, having a large patronage. He then disposed of his stock and later he purchased the old Mesick House, which he removed to its present site and remodeled, and it is now known as the Hotel Evitts.

During the first period of his residence in Newaygo county, Mr. Evitts was married, in Fremont, Michigan, on the 28th of January, 1878, to Miss Eliza Crouse, who was born in Vermilion, Ohio, a daughter of Conrad Crouse. He is a member of Thompsonville Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also affiliated with McCall Tent, Knights of the Maccabees, of Thompsonville. His business interests have been of a varied character and have been carefully managed, while his investments have been judiciously made. These two elements have been potent factors in his prosperous career. His life has been one of continuous activity, in which has been accorded due recognition of labor, and to-day he is numbered among the substantial citizens of the county. At all times he is ready to lend his aid and co-operation to movements for the general good,

WILLIAM KELLEY.

Among the leading business men of Cadillac in days gone by none took a more active interest in the material development of the town or contributed in a greater degree to its general prosperity than the late William Kelley, a brief outline of whose career is herewith presented. Mr. Kelley was a native of Ireland, born in the month of January, 1845. When about seven years old he was brought to the United States by his father, who settled in New York, and there died shortly after his arrival, leaving his orphan son, poor and friendless, to make his own way in the world. Young William turned his hand to any honorable employment he could find and, being endowed with an independent spirit and tireless energy, he experienced little difficulty in earning a comfortable livelihood. At the breaking out of the great Rebellion he was one of the first young men in his county to tender his services to the government, enlisting early in 1861, and not long after entering the army it fell to him to take part in the bloody and disastrous battle of Bull Run. While in the thickest of the fray he fell into the hands of the enemy and was held a prisoner for eleven months, being first taken to Libby prison, Richmond, and later to Salisbury, North Carolina, where he was afterwards exchanged. Rejoining his command as soon as possible, he served to the end of the war and earned an honorable record as a soldier, participating in a number of noted campaigns and bloody battles and proving in most trying and dangerous conditions a true soldier and high-minded patriot.

On quitting the service at the cessation

of hostilities Mr. Kelley returned to New York, but soon afterwards came to Michigan and settled at Greenville, where he was engaged in business until his removal, a little later, to the town of Lakeview. Meantime, on August 2, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Van Ness, of Greenville, daughter of George and Sarah (Hawley) Van Ness, early settlers and leading residents of that city. After remaining at Lake View until August, 1872, Mr. Kelley disposed of his interests there and removing to Clam Lake embarked in the lumber business, which he carried on quite extensively for several years, the meantime becoming actively identified with the material prosperity of the community. He made money and spent it judiciously for the improvement of the town, invested in real estate and erecting buildings, besides taking a leading part in public affairs. He was for several years a member of the local educational board, also served in the city council and in these and other official capacities was untiring in his efforts to promote the welfare of the people and advertise the advantages of Clam Lake to the outside world. In politics he was an unyielding Republican and his influence in the councils of the party made him one of its trusted and aggressive leaders in Wexford county. While a zealous politician he was naturally and wisely reluctant to leave the career he had marked out for himself for the more uncertain and less satisfactory arena of official life, hence he had no aspirations or ambitions in that direction. Mr. Kelley stood high in the esteem of the public and as a neighbor and citizen always wielded a forceful influence for the welfare of the community and made his presence felt for good in all of his re-

lations with his fellow men. As a patron of the Presbyterian church he lived an earnest, God-fearing life and dignified his religious professions by his works of faith and labors of love. At the time of his death he was trustee of the Cadillac Presbyterian church, the growth and prosperity of which materially and spiritually were largely due to his unflinching interests and liberal financial support. His was indeed a full and useful life, fraught with great good to his friends and to the world, and his death, which occurred in Cadillac on the 26th day of December, 1879, after a brief illness, removed from the city one of its prominent and praiseworthy citizens and leading men of affairs.

Mr. Kelley was the father of three children, the oldest of whom, a daughter by the name of Edith M., is now the wife of H. T. Morgan; Edwin V., the second, is a worthy citizen of Cadillac the youngest of the family, Helen A. married F. W. Green, inspector general of Michigan.

DAVID B. AVERILL.

Those brave men who in the years of their country's struggle for the perpetuity of its government institutions bravely laid aside all personal interests and went forth to offer their lives, if need be, that the unity of the Republic might be preserved are always deserving of a prominent place, not only in the history of their locality, but in the history of the nation. The subject of this review, David B. Averill, of Liberty township, deserves even more credit than the average veteran of the Civil war for the part he took in that fierce, sanguinary and most remarkable



DAVID B. AVERILL.



MRS. D. B. AVERILL.



struggle. Although but little more than fourteen years of age at the commencement of hostilities, so eager was he to take part in the conflict that his relatives and friends were with difficulty able to restrain his youthful ardor. Several times during the first two years of the war he attempted to enlist, but his boyish face and youthful figure prevented his acceptance. The examining board declared that it was yet too early in the war to commence fighting battles with babies. A good deal discouraged, but by no means disheartened, he waited, tried again and on the 14th of September, 1863, had the satisfaction of being enrolled in Company E., Tenth Michigan Cavalry.

David B. Averill, who resides on a part of section 33, Liberty township, was born in York township, Medina county, Ohio, December 15, 1846. His parents were Edward and Mary (Branch) Averill, the former an industrious, energetic and thrifty farmer. He and his wife were the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters. In 1856, when the subject was ten years old, the family moved to Allegan county, Michigan, and settled in Dorr township. There the mother died when she had reached her seventy-second year. The father now resides in Allegan county, aged eighty years.

In Dorr township the subject continued to reside until September 14, 1863, when he succeeded in enlisting in the United States army. Several of the years previous to this he had spent in school and was possessed of a very fair education. He continued in the service until after the close of the war, being mustered out November 11, 1865, at Memphis, Tennessee. With his regiment he participated in many of the battles of the closing years of the war. At the battle of

Flat Creek Bridge, May 24, 1864, he, with a number of others of his regiment, was captured by the Confederates. However, he remained in the hands of the enemy only about twenty-four hours. Abiding his opportunity, he succeeded in giving his captors the slip and was gratified in being able to reach the Union lines in safety. He and his company participated in the engagement at Greenville, Tennessee, October 12, 1864, which resulted in the death of the rebel guerrilla General Morgan. His company was a part of the troops engaged in the last Stoneman raid, during March and April, 1865. They started from Knoxville, Tennessee, went through the Carolinas and portions of Virginia and were constantly occupied in marching and fighting the greater part of three months. The life of a soldier was by no means distasteful to Mr. Averill. The excitement was to him a constant stimulant and the hardships endured seemed to have little effect on the rugged constitution of the boy. When the war was over and others were rejoicing in the prospect of an early return to their peaceful rural homes, it was almost with regret that Mr. Averill laid down his arms and accepted his discharge. He was neither blood-thirsty nor in love with sanguinary strife, but the excitement of camp and field, the constant change of scenery on the march and even the very danger that constantly threatened his life was fascinating to the imaginative youth.

On leaving the service Mr. Averill returned to Allegan county, Michigan, where he engaged in farming and where he continued to reside until about twelve years ago. May 28, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Weaver, a daughter of Bradley C. and Sally M. (Butler) Weaver. He

was a native of Connecticut, she of Pennsylvania. They settled in Genesee county, New York, where they remained a number of years, then moved to Kent county, Michigan, settling in Byron township. They were the parents of five children, of whom Mrs. Averill is the oldest. She was born in Byron township, Kent county, June 20, 1848, where she was reared, educated and grew to womanhood. After their marriage the subject and wife settled on a farm in Allegan county where they continued to reside until 1891, when they moved to Wexford county and settled on a tract of land in section 33, Liberty township. This they have improved and made a desirable, valuable farm, and there they have continued to reside ever since. They are the parents of two children, viz: Harry M. and Elias L. The farm upon which the family resides consists of eighty acres, sixty acres of which is well improved and under cultivation.

Although a resident of Wexford county only about twelve years, Mr. Averill has been honored by the voters of Liberty township with the office of supervisor three years, justice of the peace one term and township treasurer two years. At present he holds a commission from the chief executive of the state as a notary public. He is a member of Oliver P. Morton Post No. 54, Grand Army of the Republic, at Manton, and has served as commander of the post. The Grand Army and the Grange are the only secret societies to which he belongs. He is master of Rose Hill Grange No. 949, Patrons of Husbandry. In politics he has always acted with the Republican party, for he considered the success of its principles and policies most essential to the welfare of the country. In every movement for the benefit or develop-

ment of the township of his residence he is always in the forefront. He is a worthy man and an enterprising citizen, whose life in every place he has lived and every calling in which he engaged has been productive of much good, not only to his immediate family and friends but to the community and the state.

PORTER WHEELER.

Fifty or sixty years ago, in the region that had been known as the Northwest territory, out of which the five great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin were carved, there was a very little other than farming for the average man of limited means to turn for employment and support. There were few shops, scarcely any railroads and no factories worthy of the name. Hence, the early settlers were all agriculturists. Of course they had to be woodmen first, for the clearing of the land was a prerequisite to the planting of a crop. The subject of this review, Porter Wheeler, was born in Ohio more than fifty-six years ago, was reared in that locality and therefore was bred to the calling of a tiller of the soil. It is an honorable and independent avocation and, although circumscribed in its opportunities for amassing much material wealth, the securing of civic honors or the acquisition of fame, there is more genuine contentment and real happiness to the square inch in the rural districts of the country than there is to the square mile in the towns and cities of the land. The farmer has no occasion for envying any one, but people in other walks of life have many reasons and ample justification for envying him.

Porter Wheeler is a native of Ohio, born

near Wellington, Lorain county, February 4, 1846. His parents were Volorus and Charity (Pomeroy) Wheeler, both natives of Massachusetts, where they were reared and married. Early in wedded life they left the east, which was already showing signs of congestion, and came west to Ohio to better their condition. They settled near Wellington, Lorain county, on a tract of woodland, which by hard labor they converted into a farm. There they remained, rearing and educating a noble family of boys and girls, until each of his parents was visited by death. The mother was the first to pass to the great hereafter, expiring when a little more than seventy years old. Her husband survived her a few days, passing away when in the seventy-ninth year of his age. They were the parents of eight children, two sons and six daughters, four of whom grew to maturity and have acted well the part assigned to them upon the stage of life.

Porter Wheeler was the oldest child of the family. He was reared upon his father's farm in Lorain county, attending school in the winter seasons and devoting the other seasons of the year to the labor on the farm. His industry was noticeable in both places and even at that early day he gave promise of the good and useful life he has since led and is now leading, a life that has been most beneficial not only to himself and to his immediate family, but to every community in which he has resided.

Early in the summer of 1864, when not yet eighteen years of age, Porter Wheeler enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Most of his war record was guard duty on Johnson's Island. He faithfully performed his duty and was so fortun-

ate as to never be confined to hospital on account of injury received in battle. He served until peace was declared, when he returned home to Lorain county, Ohio. One of the most commendable characteristics of the American is the ease and facility with which he turns from one avocation to another diametrically its opposite. In the case of Porter Wheeler, the dashing young soldier was transformed into the patient, plodding, contented agriculturist and during the next three years he devoted himself to that pursuit.

At Wellington, Lorain county, Ohio, October 8, 1868, Porter Wheeler was united in marriage to Miss Emma Breckenridge, a native of Ohio, born in Lorain county, February 17, 1851. She is a lady richly endowed by nature with many physical graces and much mental strength, which natural gifts have been supplemented by education and training. There are few among the early pioneers of any new country possessed of the grace and accomplishments of her who is the devoted wife of the subject of this review. Her parents were Lewis and Mary Ann (Munson) Breckenridge, he a native of Vermont and she of Canada. They were married in the east and sought the west to find a home and build up a fortune. They located in Lorain county, Ohio, where six children, one son and five daughters, were born to them, and there these offspring were reared to industry and schooled in morality and virtue as well as knowledge. Mrs. Wheeler was the fourth child of the family. At the time of his death Mr. Breckenridge was seventy years of age. His widow is now a resident of Wellington, aged seventy-eight years. She is a member of the Disciple church.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Porter Wheeler continued to reside in their native county for the next three years. The high prices of the years of the war had greatly enhanced the value of land in the well-settled states. Ohio among that number, so that a desirable farm was beyond the reach of so slender a purse as that possessed by Porter Wheeler. People who had land to rent were independent and exacting. Like most landlords, they absorbed the most of the crop. To them the lion's share went, while to the man through whose sweat the plowing, planting, cultivating and gathering was done, only a paltry pittance went to remunerate him for his services. A thoughtless, indolent man might have missed his grievances and made the best of these unfortunate conditions. Not so with Porter Wheeler. He knew that there is no wrong for which a remedy may not be found and he was not long in finding the true remedy for dear land.

Arranging his affairs in Ohio as speedily as possible and disposing of such belongings as he did not choose to take with him, he and his family came to Wexford county, Michigan, early in the spring of 1871, and entered upon a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, in Cherry Grove township, a part of section 6, upon which he built a home and installed his family, which then consisted of his wife and little daughter. There they lived until 1883, when they transferred their residence to section 18, in the same township. The family were not the earliest settlers of Cherry Grove township, but they were the first settlers within its borders to own a team of horses, and their second little daughter, Minnie May, now the wife of Merrick Stocking, was the first white child

born in the township. Porter Wheeler is now the owner of three hundred and twenty-eight acres, one hundred of which are well improved and under cultivation. Good, substantial buildings adorn and add to the comfort, convenience and value of the place. The home is a most pleasant one, all that could be desired, and the family is one of the happiest a person could desire to meet. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, viz.: Edith Lillian, Minnie May, Fred Lewis, Arthur Earl and Etta Pearl. Edith Lillian became the wife of William Lynn, but her matrimonial career was sadly brief, she dying at the early age of eighteen years. Minnie May is the wife of Merrick Stocking, as has been heretofore mentioned. She was for five years a successful teacher in Wexford county, and is now a member of the Congregational church at Cadillac.

IRA JENKINS.

Many are under the impression that a term of service by a young man in the army or navy, covering a period of several years, unfits him for the ordinary duties devolving upon him as a citizen. In some instances there is little doubt that it does, but in the great majority of cases the ex-soldier or ex-sailor proves himself as worthy, capable and industrious as those who know nothing of life in the service of the government. Indeed it often happens that a few years of military or naval discipline has had a most salutary and beneficial effect upon the character and disposition of the youth, and that he returns to his home, when his time has expired, much more of a man mentally and



IRA JENKINS.

physically than he was when he joined the service. The subject of this biography, Ira Jenkins, of Colfax township, spent the entire five years preceeding the attainment of his majority in the United States navy. He returned home just at the beginning of the Civil war, and although grievously tempted to re-enlist, his yearning for the life of a "land lubber" was such that it overcome any tendency he may have had to again re-enter the service.

Ira Jenkins is a native of New Hampshire, born in Manchester, September 30, 1840. His parents were John and Eliza (Brown) Jenkins, natives of Massachusetts, both having been born in Townsend, Middlesex county. For many years in his native town previous to his removal to New Hampshire the subject's father was an extensive dealer in fish. The latter years of the life of both were spent in New Hampshire and both died at West Thornton, the death of one following the other within a short time. She was seventy-seven years old at the time of her death and he eighty-one. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the subject was the youngest.

In his native city of Manchester the first ten years of the life of Ira Jenkins were spent. From there he went to Lincoln, New Hampshire, where he remained until he was sixteen years old, when he enlisted in the United States navy and served for a period of five years, completing his term of service at the beginning of the Civil war. On returning to his home in New Hampshire he engaged in farming, devoting himself with zeal and earnestness to the calling and with a success fully commensurate with the efforts put forth. February 2, 1863, Ira Jenkins was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Thayer,

a native of Franconia, Grafton county, New Hampshire, born April 27, 1843. Her parents were Zora and Johanna (Aldrich) Thayer, natives of New Hampshire. The father was by occupation a farmer, prosperous and financially in good circumstances. At the early age of thirty-two years the mother passed into eternity, being survived by the father, who is still living, a venerable resident of Paw Paw, Michigan, where he is honored and respected for the blameless and exemplary life which he has led. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Mrs. Jenkins is the oldest. To Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins the following children were born, viz: George I., Johanna A., Joel B., Ira J., William A.; May is the wife of Dr. Alfred Watson, a practicing physician and surgeon of Cadillac, Michigan. Joel died when eighteen months old. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins have also an adopted child, named William A.

For five years after their marriage the subject and his wife continued to reside in their native state, then, desiring to improve their condition and that of their children, in 1808 they moved to Van Buren county, Michigan, where he engaged in farming for six years. In November, 1874, they came to Wexford county and in the spring of the succeeding year settled upon the farm which is now and has been from that time their home. When he located upon it the place was wholly unimproved, but, with the characteristic ardor of his nature, Mr. Jenkins set to work clearing the place and soon had the satisfaction of seeing it a fertile, well cultivated and productive farm. Upon it he has erected a neat residence, sufficiently large for all of the wants of the family, and it is tastefully, if not luxuriously, furnished.

The other farm buildings accord nicely with the family home, being large, substantial and well constructed. The farm comprises only forty acres, but every foot of the land is under cultivation, and under the skillful management of the owner the yearly product of the place exceeds many farms that are several times its size. Many times during his residence in Colfax township Ira Jenkins has been honored by his fellow citizens with their suffrage. He has been highway commissioner of the township, justice of the peace, and during the greater part of the time a member of the school board. Mrs. Jenkins is a devout member of the Methodist church, and an active worker not only in religious matters, but in every deserving, worthy cause. If his services for the government during the latter five years of his boyhood have been in the least detrimental to Mr. Jenkins, neither himself, his family nor his neighbors have yet found it out.

GEORGE A. REYNOLDS.

Fulfilling all of life's requirements according to his highest ideal of right, aiding the spirit of enterprise and improvement, and using his influence for what benefits humanity and builds up the community, it may be truly said of the worthy subject of this review "He has made the world better by having lived in it." He is an old resident of Selma township, Wexford county. His life has been an active and busy one, but he is now living a somewhat retired life in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labors.

George A. Reynolds, the subject of this

review, resides on a part of section 11, Selma township, Wexford county. He was born in West Granville, Washington county, New York, August 27, 1817, and is therefore at the present time in the eighty-sixth year of his age. When he was eight years old, in 1825, the family moved to Onondaga county, New York, where they resided some four years. They then removed to Allegany county, New York, where Mr. Reynolds grew to manhood and where he became skilled in the trade of a cooper, which business he followed for more than a quarter of a century.

In Allegany county, New York, on the 4th day of July, 1842, George A. Reynolds was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Thorpe, who proved a most faithful and dutiful wife. She lived to the age of sixty-eight years, following the fortunes of the family from New York to Missouri, back again to New York and thence to Selma township, Wexford county, Michigan, where she died in September, 1885, ending a well-spent life in peace and contentment. They were the parents of three children, viz.: Orin was a soldier in the Federal army during the war of the Rebellion and was taken prisoner at Newbern, North Carolina; he was one of the unfortunates incarcerated in Andersonville prison and perished there from starvation and exposure; Cora is the wife of Alonson De Bow; Nettie is the wife of Dr. John Sabin, a resident of Couer De Leon, Idaho.

Immediately after their marriage the subject of this review and his wife established themselves in a home of their own in Allegany county, New York, where they resided many years, he working at his business as a cooper, in which calling he was quite

prosperous. A desire to see more of the country and to find a location where his services would receive better remuneration caused him to move his family to Newton county, Missouri, where for a time he was employed at his trade. It took but three years to gratify his taste for the southwest and the family again returned to New York, taking up their residence this time in Livingston county. There they lived until August, 1877, when he gave up his business of coopering, moved west to Wexford county, Michigan, located on a portion of section 11, Selma township, and became a farmer. There he has since lived, there his good and faithful wife died and there the evening of his life is being spent in that quiet contentment and peace which he has so richly earned.

The early life of George A. Reynolds was spent in a Quaker settlement. His parents were of that faith and in it he was brought up. Though separated for many years from people of that faith he still adheres to a belief in the doctrines of that sect. They have guided and directed him throughout his long life and ruled and governed his conduct in his dealing with his fellow men, with the result that he is honored, respected and beloved wherever he is known, for the gentleness of his nature and the rigid moral principles which govern his life. Though now in the eighty-sixth year of his age, he is wonderfully well preserved and the mental and physical strength which he still possesses would do credit to a man twenty years younger. No one who enjoys his acquaintance and who is familiar with his good habits and mode of life doubts that he will easily reach the century mark as the measure of his existence. Indeed at

present there seems to be no reason apparent why it should not extend far beyond that time.

JOHN J. NICHOLS.

One of the attractive features of the landscape in Clam Lake township is the well improved farm of John J. Nichols, located on section 19. This is a fine farm, well equipped with all the accessories and conveniences known to the model agricultural home of the twentieth century. The rich soil produces splendid crops and in the midst of the property stands a commodious and pleasant residence which is characterized by an air of neatness and thrift and it is tastefully furnished, making one of the comfortable homes of this section of the state.

Mr. Nichols is a native of Ontario county, Canada, born on the 20th of September, 1839. His parents were John and Sophia (DeBoyce) Nichols and the former died in Ontario county, Canada, when about thirty years of age. The mother afterwards came to Wexford county and died at the home of one of her sons in Clam Lake township in the eighty-second year of her age. She had but two children, John J., of this review, and Isaac, who is a well-known and prominent agriculturist of Clam Lake township. The former was reared to farm life in Canada and the experiences of his early boyhood were those which usually fall to the lot of farmer lads. He lived in his native country until 1873, but the previous year had come to Wexford county, Michigan, and entered a claim comprising eighty acres of land in section 30, Clam Lake township.

In September, 1873, he returned with his family to Michigan and located upon the homestead which he had secured. He has since been a resident of the township and at the time of his arrival here he at once began the development of his eighty-acre tract, of which he still owns forty acres, while his brother, Isaac, is now the proprietor of the other forty acres. Mr. Nichols of this review likewise has thirty-nine acres on section 19 of the same township, so that his farm comprises altogether seventy-nine acres, of which seventy acres have been converted into rich fields, from which he annually harvests good crops. On the other nine acres stand his farm buildings, including two good houses and substantial barns and outbuildings.

On the 15th of July, 1873, John J. Nichols was married, in Lambton county, Ontario, to Miss Sarah J. Van Natter, who was born in Haldeman county, Ontario, on the 21st of May, 1848, a daughter of James and Regina (Miller) Van Natter. Her parents spent their entire lives in Canada and are now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have been born two children: Regina J., now the wife of William Anway, and Philena S., the wife of M. E. Shippy. Mr. Nichols takes an active part in church work and is an evangelist. He is deeply interested in the moral development of the community and in the adoption of Christian principles, but he is not a believer in creeds or dogmas, being unsectarian in his religious beliefs. He bases his belief merely upon Bible teachings, preferring to make his own interpretations of the scriptures rather than accepting something that has been evolved by religious leaders in former ages.

When Mr. Nichols and his brother

came to Wexford county in 1873 this was still a frontier region, the work of progress and improvement being scarcely begun. They built a log house upon the homestead and there lived together for sixteen years, during which time four children were born to Isaac Nichols and two children to John Nichols. They were all rocked in one cradle. The two families lived together as one, having a common pocketbook, sharing alike in everything. At length when they decided to separate the division was made in a manner entirely satisfactory to each. The division was finally brought about because of an accident which occurred to Isaac Nichols, who was bitten by a black squirrel on the right hand. This caused blood poisoning and necessitated the amputation of the little finger. As the years passed the brothers watched the development of the county and took an active part in its growth and improvement. Deeply interested in everything pertaining to public progress, John J. Nichols has labored effectively for the welfare of the county and for its intellectual and moral, as well as material advancement. He is a man of strong purpose, of marked individuality and keen intellectuality. He looks upon life from a broad humanitarian standpoint, realizing that this life is but a preparation for the life to come and that the preparation for a future existence is the building of an upright character.

VICTOR F. HUNTLEY, M. D.

Professional success results from merit. Frequently in commercial life one may come into the possession of a lucrative business through inheritance or gift, but in what are



VICTOR F. HUNTLEY.

known as the learned professions advancement is gained only through painstaking and long-continued effort. Prestige in the healing art is the outcome of strong mentality, close application, thorough mastery of its great underlying principles and the ability to apply theory to practice in the treatment of diseases. Good intellectual training, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success have made the subject of this review eminent in his chosen calling, and he stands today among the scholarly and enterprising physicians in a county noted for the high order of its professional talent.

Victor F. Huntley is a native of the old Empire state, having been born in Belmont, Franklin county, New York, on the 6th of June, 1854. He is descended from English ancestry, though his grandfather, Hiram Huntley, was born in Maine and died near Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1893, at the age of eighty-eight years. Frederick M. Huntley, the father of the subject, was a pattern-maker by trade, and, while residing in the state of Wisconsin, also followed the occupation of carpentering for a number of years. In 1863 he removed to Michigan, accompanied by his family, and settled at Grand Rapids. About the time of the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company D, First Michigan Engineers, with which he served until the close of the struggle. He proved a brave and gallant soldier and participated in much arduous service and at the close of his service he received an honorable discharge. At the completion of his military service he returned to his Michigan home and again resumed the pursuits of peace. He was the father of eight children,

of whom six attained years of maturity, the subject of this sketch being the eldest of the number.

Victor F. Huntley received his rudimentary education in the city schools of Grand Rapids, and afterward spent one year in Albion College. For a short time after leaving college he was employed at the trade of wood turning, and during the winter seasons was employed at teaching school. The science of medicine had early attracted his attention, and in 1874, finding a favorable opportunity, he went to Goshen, Indiana, where he read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. William A. Whippy. In due time he matriculated in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1881, and the following year he entered upon the active practice of his profession at Jennings, Missaukee county, Michigan. After remaining there for some time, he became convinced that a better field of labor existed for him in Wexford county, and consequently, on the 1st of May, 1886, he located at Manton, this county, where he has since remained actively engaged in the practice of the healing art. He has taken a keen and abiding interest in public affairs, and, under the administration of the late President McKinley, he received the appointment of postmaster at Manton, discharging the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of all the patrons of the office. He was re-appointed under President Roosevelt, and still holds office. He has also served as a member of the board of United States pension examiners, having served as president of the board for two years.

In 1875 Dr. Huntley was united in marriage with Miss Harriet E. Castle, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York. This

union has been a most happy and congenial one and has been blessed by the birth of two children, one that died in infancy, and Fred M., a physician, who graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, and is practicing his profession with the subject in Manton. He is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society and fraternally is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, having attained to the thirty-second degree. His political principles are in accord with those of the Republican party, and he takes an active part in local affairs, being a staunch supporter of all movements having for their object the promotion of the welfare of the community in which he lives. As evidence of this fact it is worthy of note that he was one of the numbers to whose untiring perseverance was due the installation of water works at Manton.

Mr. Huntley's ability to trace the devious paths of disease throughout the human system and to remove its effects is widely recognized and a mind well disciplined by severe professional training, together with a natural aptitude for close investigation and critical research, have peculiarly fitted him for the noble calling in which he is engaged, and thus far his career has been all and more than his most sanguine friends predicted. He is a careful reader of the best professional literature, and keeps himself in close touch with the age in the latest discoveries pertaining to the healing art. The better to enable him to keep abreast the most modern methods in the treatment of disease, he took a post-graduate course in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in 1890, in 1894, in 1899, and again in 1901. Those qualities of mind and heart that do not pertain to the mere knowledge of medical science, but

greatly enhance the true worth of the family physician, are not wanting in him. He possesses the tact and happy faculty of inspiring confidence on the part of his patients and their friends and in the sick room his genial presence and conscious ability to cope successfully with the diseases under treatment are factors that have contributed to the enviable standing which he has attained. As evidence of the success which he has attained, he entered into partnership with Williams Brothers in November, 1902, in a general mercantile business, which is incorporated and known as the Williams Mercantile Company, and he is now serving as president of said corporation. He is also an officer in the Manton Development Association, which has purchased a tract of wild land adjoining the village, which has been surveyed and platted, and is now rapidly building up.

WILLIAM H. GRAY.

It is not ease but effort that makes the man. There is perhaps no station in life where difficulties do not have to be encountered and obstacles overcome. Every vocation has in it certain elements or situations which might be characterized as disagreeable but which are counterbalanced, to some extent at least, by compensatory features. The subject of this sketch, William H. Gray, of section 28, Liberty township, has for years pursued two vocations. He is a tiller of the soil and the local minister in the church of the Disciples of Christ. He is as much at home in the pulpit, in the midst of the members of his flock, as he is in the fields amid his growing crop. He has, doubtless,

often realized in his dual labors the truth of the assertion that it is not ease but effort that makes the man.

William H. Gray was born on his father's farm in Morgan county, Indiana, August 27, 1847, and is the son of David W. and Elizabeth (McCampbell) Gray. Both parents died in Morgan county, Indiana, the father at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of thirteen children, the subject being one of the younger members of the family. He was reared at home and received a common school education in the schools of the county of his birth. While attending school he aided in the farm work and later engaged in it as his regular vocation.

In Tipton county, Indiana, October 20, 1870, William H. Gray was united in marriage to Miss Martha R. Wilcox, a native of Indiana, born in Tipton county, April 24, 1853. She was a young lady noted for her religious fervor and Christian character. Her father was Uriah Wilcox, a veteran of the Civil war, while her mother's maiden name was Emaline Roode. Of a family of seven children Mrs. Gray was the second. After marriage the subject and his wife established themselves in a home in Morgan county, where they continued to reside until the fall of 1875, when they moved to Wexford county, Michigan, and located on a farm in section 28, Liberty township, where they still reside. He is the owner of sixty acres of land, thirty-five of which is in a fine state of cultivation and well improved. They are the parents of eight children, only three of whom are now living, viz.: Leona M., Nellie and Arthur E. Leona is the wife of John F. Gardner. The five other children died early in life.

Though by no means active in politics and not a partisan, William H. Gray has been elected to and held at different times the offices of township treasurer and township clerk. He did not seek those positions, but his neighbors of Liberty township, recognizing his worth as a citizen and his integrity as a man, placed him in nomination and elected him without difficulty. He is actively interested in all matters which tend to promote the welfare of the community or improve the conditions of the locality. He is a public-spirited man, interested alike in the material and spiritual good of his fellow creatures. Since 1887 he has been the resident minister of the church of the Disciples of Christ, located at Haire, in Liberty township. His ministerial labors in all those years have been productive of very satisfactory results. The congregation is devout and prosperous and has been for a long time steadily increasing in membership. Mr. Gray and his wife organized, June 9, 1876, the first Sunday school ever established in Liberty township. Both have labored nobly to keep alive the Christian spirit in the locality and will doubtless receive a rich reward, if not on earth, certainly in heaven.

THOMAS P. DENIKE.

The very large per cent. of native Canadians which constitutes part of the population of the states bordering on the Canadian line shows clearly that there have been some Canadians who were not willing to wait until Miss Canada sees fit to fling herself into the arms of Uncle Sam. That that will be the ultimate destiny of Canada many on both sides of the border firmly believe. Indeed,

the location of so many Canadians on this side of the line may hasten rather than retard the coming of the Canadian bride. However that may be, there is no doubt whatever that some of the very best citizens of the state of Michigan today are native Canadians. One of them is the subject of this review, Thomas P. Denike, a resident of section 36, Boon township, Wexford county.

In Hastings county, Ontario, Canada, August 12, 1850, Thomas P. Denike first saw the light of day. His parents were Anthony and Elizabeth (Reed) Denike, both deceased when Mr. Denike was a small boy.

On his father's farm, in his native country, he was reared to manhood. He was given a fair common school education and at the age of twenty-one years started out for himself in life to make his way in the world. In 1871 he came to Michigan, secured employment in the woods, logging and lumbering, which business he followed for a number of years, when he secured more desirable employment in Big Rapids. In 1875 he returned to Canada and for the next few years devoted himself to farming.

In Northumberland county, Ontario, Canada, August 31, 1879, Thomas P. Denike was united in marriage to Miss Sophronia Maybee, a native of Ontario, Canada, born June 30, 1856. Her parents were Minard and Rachel (Allie) Maybee, natives of Canada and who died when Mrs. Denike was a little girl. She was educated in her native country and is a lady of most pleasing address. To Thomas P. and Sophronia (Maybee) Denike five children have been born, of whom one died in infancy. The surviving four are: Berton E., Salyer V., Alta E. and Elsie A. All are possessed of good physical and mental powers and give promise of making worthy citizens.

Within a few weeks after their marriage in Canada Mr. and Mrs. Denike, in the autumn of 1879, came to Wexford county, desiring to establish here their permanent home. He purchased eighty acres of land, part of section 36, Boon township, on which he erected a dwelling, which has been the home of the family from that time to the present. Later he purchased forty acres adjoining, which makes him a tidy little farm of one hundred and twenty acres, about fifty of which is cleared and under cultivation. Good, substantial buildings have been erected on the place, making it a most desirable home.

The voters of Boon township seem to be possessed of a good deal of penetration and discernment, being able to recognize a person's special fitness for official position, and the good sense to persist in keeping him there. Fifteen years ago they elected Thomas P. Denike to the position of school assessor and each successive election since has found them voting to retain him in that place. It is a tribute alike to the good judgment of the voters and to the abilities of their school assessor. Mr. and Mrs. Denike are true and consistent Christians, though holding no membership in any denomination.

JOHN R. HOGUE.

If one desires to gain a vivid realization of the rapid advance in civilization during the last few decades, he can listen to the stories of men who are still living and by no means burdened with the weight of years, who tell of their early experience, when the country was new and social conditions in this part of the state of Michigan were in their formative period. It is now a genera-



J. R. HOGUE.

tion ago, 1870, since John R. Hogue, the subject of this review, first took up his abode in Wexford county. The inhabitants of the county were then few in number, the farms mostly clearings, a large majority of the residences log structures, few roads of any description, with a limited number of schools and a much less number of churches. Contrasted with the conditions which prevail here at the present time, those days are indeed well classified as primitive.

John R. Hogue, of section 22, Colfax township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in the township of Worth, Mercer county, December 3, 1841. His parents were William and Sarah (Kyle) Hogue, natives the father of Ohio and the mother of Virginia, Both are now deceased.

The first thirteen years of the life of John R. Hogue were spent in his native county. He attended school a few terms during the winter months and was employed the remainder of the time upon the farm. In 1854 the family moved to Berrien county, Michigan, and located in Pipestone township. There the subject grew to manhood, completing a course of education in the common schools. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry. At that particular time the cause of the Union was most desperate, so, with very little time afforded for preparation, the regiment was ordered to the front. In less than a month after enlistment it participated in the battle of South Mountain, Maryland, September 13 and 14, 1862, and two days later took part in the battle at Antietam. It was in the fight at Fredericksburg, Maryland, and saw service at Jackson, Mississippi, and participated in the siege of Knoxville, Tennessee. In every

one of the engagements in which the regiment took part the aggressive young soldier bore his part with honor. In the battle of the Wilderness, Virginia, May 5 to 7, 1864, and nearly all of the sanguinary encounters of the time and of the locality he played his part as became a true warrior. June 3, 1865, he received his discharge, after having served nearly three years, and being in the thick of the fight nearly all of the time.

Returning to Berrien county, Michigan, immediately on quitting the service, he turned his attention to farming in Pipestone township for the next five years. In Berrien county, September 2, 1866, John R. Hogue was united in marriage to Miss Susan King, a native of England, born in July, 1848, who came to America with her parents while yet a child and resided the greater part of her life in the county where she was married. The union was a happy one, and three children were born to bless it, viz: Nora B., Horace H. and Luemma. Nora is the wife of William Sager; Horace is a joint owner in the farm with his father and assists in its cultivation, and Luemma brought joy to the home for the brief period of eighteen months only, when death called her to a better world. Mrs. Hogue died at the family home in Colfax township, Wexford county, after the family located here, and Mr. Hogue was again married, his bride on this occasion being Mrs. Helen Watson, widow of the late Charles Watson, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eastwood. Her death occurred in Selma township. Mr. Hogue's son, Horace by name, was born November 23, 1868, and on May 19, 1891, was united in marriage to Miss Addie Jordan, of Cadillac, and to this union two children have

been born, namely: Vena, aged eleven years, and Lyle, aged nine.

In November, 1870, the family moved to Wexford county, where Mr. Hogue had taken up a homestead on a part of section 22, Colfax township. On this place he has erected a comfortable residence and all other necessary farm buildings. He and his son Horace together own one hundred and twenty acres, about eighty of which is cleared, improved and under cultivation, the other forty acres being in timber. It is a nice, productive farm, from which the owners and managers derive a very comfortable income.

The education of the young has always been a matter of much concern and interest to Mr. Hogue. Though by no means a man greatly lacking in knowledge, he feels that he could have accomplished much more in life had he received the benefit of a better education. Knowing his zeal in this particular, the voters of the township, years ago, placed him on the school board and have kept him almost constantly in one or the other positions on the school board ever since. He also served the people of the township in the position of treasurer, justice of peace, board of review, school inspector and highway commissioner. In politics he is a staunch Republican. There are few people of his age now living who have crowded more real good, earnest labor and more genuine usefulness into the years of their lives than has John R. Hogue.

EDWARD MORGAN, M. D.

Dr. Edward Morgan has the distinction of being the only soldier who enlisted from Wexford county for service in the Civil war

and he is one of the oldest physicians in years of connection with the profession in this part of the state. He now makes his home in Manton, where he has a large patronage that is indicative of his skill and comprehensive learning in connection with the science of medicine.

The Doctor was born on a farm in Steuben county, New York, July 2, 1841. His father, Reuben Morgan, was a carpenter and farmer, following the two pursuits throughout his business career. He married Miss Clarissa Manhart, and they became the parents of eleven children, of whom the Doctor was the fourth in order of birth. The father died in Howard, Steuben county, New York, when about sixty-seven years of age, and his widow, surviving him for some time, died in Emmet county, Michigan, in her seventy-sixth year.

In the county of his nativity Dr. Morgan was reared and was living there at the time of his first enlistment for service in the Civil war. In May, 1861, he joined Company G, Twenty-third New York Volunteer Infantry, with which he was connected for two years. He was then discharged with the regiment at the expiration of the term of enlistment in May, 1863. In June following the Doctor arrived in what is now Wexford county, and secured a homestead in Wexford township, comprising one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, on which he settled. To its development and improvement he devoted his energies until October, 1864, when, feeling that his first duty was to his country, still in the throes of civil strife, he rejoined the army, this time as a member of Company M, Tenth Michigan Cavalry, with which he served until May, 1865, when, the war having closed,

he returned to his home with a most creditable military record. He was the only man who enlisted from Wexford county, which was then largely unsettled, and he was always found at his post of duty, whether in the thickest of the fight or on the lonely picket line. At Strawberry Plains, Tennessee, his horse was shot from under him and on that occasion he was so injured that he was unable to again take up the active work of the farm and accordingly he disposed of his homestead.

The Doctor then entered upon the study of medicine in Steuben county, New York, and after pursuing a course of lectures in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College he began practice in Wexford and Kalkaska counties, Michigan, continuing his professional labors in this state until 1884, when he began practice in Florida and also became a student in the State University there. Upon his return to the north he settled in Manton, where he practiced successfully until 1889, when he went to the territory of Oklahoma and secured a homestead. In connection with the reclamation of the wild land for the purposes of civilization, he also practiced medicine in Guthrie and vicinity for two and a half years, and at the end of that time he sold his homestead and returned to Manton, where he has since remained, engaged in the practice of his profession and easily maintaining a foremost position in the ranks of the medical fraternity of this section of the state. He practiced in Kalkaska county for seven years and also in Cadillac for two years, but, with the exception of these periods and the time spent in Oklahoma, throughout his professional career he has remained in Wexford county, where he located as the first physician within its bor-

ders. He belongs to the State Eclectic Medical Society and is a man of broad information who studies and thinks deeply and who shows marked skill in coping with the intricate problems which continually confront the physician in his efforts to restore health and prolong life.

In Kalkaska, Michigan, Dr. Morgan was united in marriage to Mrs. Eliza (Overhiser) Shults, a daughter of William and Hannah (Collier) Overhiser. She was born in Steuben county, New York, August 14, 1849, and was brought to Michigan in pioneer times, her father being one of the oldest settlers of Cedar Creek township. He arrived in Wexford county about 1870 and took up his abode on a tract of land in the township, and since that time he has been an interested and helpful witness of the progress and improvement which has been made in his locality. His wife died in Steuben county, New York, in November, 1861, when about thirty-five years of age, leaving two children, of whom Mrs. Morgan is the elder. Unto the Doctor and his wife have been born two children, Mildred M., the wife of Edward Carroll, and William D.

Dr. Morgan is a member of O. P. Morton Post No. 54, Grand Army of the Republic, and is serving as its commander. He also has membership relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his wife is president of the Woman's Relief Corps, the auxiliary of Morton Post. She is also an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have an attractive home in Manton and the Doctor also owns eighty-five acres of land, of which fifty acres is under cultivation. He has long taken an active interest in politics as a supporter of the Republican party and while re-

siding in Kalkaska county he served as county physician for seven years. He is now physician for the four townships of Colfax, Cedar Creek, Liberty and Greenwood in Wexford county, and in addition to this has a large private practice, which indicates the nature of his professional labors and the confidence and trust reposed in him by the public.

RASMUS P. BREDLAHL.

In mentioning those of foreign birth who have become prominent in their different callings in Wexford county, Michigan, the name of Rasmus P. Bredahl, of Liberty township, the subject of this review, should not be omitted. He is one who has fully borne out the reputation of that class of industrious, energetic and far-seeing men whose birth is credited to other shores, but who have risen to prominence here in the land of their adoption.

Rasmus P. Bredahl, a resident of section 29, Liberty township, was born in Denmark, November 13, 1851. The first fifteen years of his life were spent in his native land, after which he went into Germany and devoted his time up to 1872, when he attained his majority, working on the farms of his employers as a laborer. Having earned and saved enough money to justify him in making the venture, in 1872 he embarked for America, coming direct to Cadillac, then known as Clam Lake, by way of New York. He had no difficulty in finding employment as almost immediately on locating in Wexford county he was employed by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, first on repairs and construction and later as

section foreman. He remained in the employ of the railroad company until January, 1877, when he moved on his farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which he had purchased in 1874, and has since devoted his energies to cultivating and improving his land. This farm is located in section 29, Liberty township. He is the owner of several other pieces of land, one of them being in section 9, same township, upon which is a comfortable residence. Since 1876 he has transferred his residence a number of times from one to the other of these tracts, but has continuously resided on the farm in section 29 since 1883. One year of this time was spent in California, where he went for the purpose of examining conditions there, but he did not find them so promising as painted and was not tempted to change his residence to that commonwealth. All of his time has been devoted to farming since he resigned his position on the railroad in 1877. He is the owner of two hundred and fifty acres of land in Liberty township, about sixty acres of which are cleared, well improved and supplied with suitable and substantial buildings.

At Cadillac, May 25, 1881, Rasmus P. Bredahl was united in marriage to Miss Martha C. Anderson, a native of Sweden, born December 18, 1847. To this union four children were born, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are Francis E. and Julius A.

On becoming a citizen of the United States and of the state of Michigan, Rasmus P. Bredahl allied himself with the Republican party and the lapse of time has only served to convince him of the wisdom of his choice. His party, too, has appreciated his services and shown its appreciation by electing him to various offices in Liberty

township. He has served as township supervisor, treasurer, highway commissioner, justice of the peace, school trustee and township clerk. In all the affairs of the township he is active and his neighbors defer to his opinion when local matters of public interest are under consideration. He and his wife are both religiously inclined, but do not belong to the same religious denomination. He is a member of the Church of Christ, while she worships at the Swedish Lutheran church. They are worthy, industrious people, whose labors as producers are constantly adding to their own and the country's wealth.

GEORGE A. FREDERICK.

George A. Frederick is the owner and operator of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 26, Wexford township, of which one hundred acres is under a high state of cultivation. A native of Ohio, his birth occurred in Medina county, on the 15th of April, 1860, and he is the fifth in order of birth in a family of eleven children, whose parents were John B. and Helen L. (Seas) Frederick. During the boyhood of the subject they removed to St. Joseph county, Michigan, and in the spring of 1896 they came to Wexford county, taking up their abode in Wexford township, where the father passed away on the 19th of February, 1901, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

George A. Frederick was a little lad of only four summers at the time of his parents' removal to this state and upon the home farm in Leonidas township, St. Joseph county, he was reared until he had attained his majority. The public schools afforded him

his educational privileges and when not engaged with the duties of the school-room he largely devoted his time and energies to assisting in the cultivation of the fields or in the care of the stock upon the home place. He arrived in Wexford county in 1884 and for four years was identified with its intellectual development as a school teacher. At the end of that time he went to the west and for about three years was absent from Michigan. He then returned to St. Joseph county, where he carried on educational work and also followed the carpenter's trade, making his home there until 1896. In that year he once more came to Wexford county and settled upon the farm on which he is now living on section 26, Wexford township. Here he has a quarter section of the rich land of Michigan and of this one hundred acres are under cultivation. It is a rich, productive soil and yields to him good returns for his labors. Mr. Frederick is practical in all that he does and this quality manifested in his business career has resulted in bringing to him a comfortable competence, making him one of the substantial citizens of his community.

On Christmas day of 1900, in St. Joseph county, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Frederick and Mrs. Katie A. Huff, the widow of Walter H. Huff and a daughter of William and Rebecca (Leister) Lighthiser. Mrs. Frederick was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on the 19th of October, 1871, and by her first marriage had one son, Leo W. Huff. Both the subject and his wife are well known in Wexford county and have gained the favorable regard of many with whom they have come in contact, their circle being constantly increased as the circle of their acquaintance is extended. Mr.

Frederick is a man of broad mind and keeps well informed on all the questions of the day, political and otherwise. In matters pertaining to agriculture he is progressive and his farm indicates his careful supervision, being neat and thrifty in appearance. Politically he supports the platform and nominees of the Democratic party, while fraternally he is affiliated with Lodge No. 212, Knights of Pythias, at Sherman, of which he was the first chancellor commander. He is also a member of Lodge No. 372, Free and Accepted Masons, at Sherman, and, with his wife belongs to the Sherman chapter of the Eastern Star.

LEMUEL A. TIBBITS.

Each calling or business, if honorable, has its place in human existence, constituting a part of the plan whereby life's methods are pursued and man reaches his ultimate destiny. Emerson said, "All are needed by each one." That is as true in one avenue of life's activities as in another. However, the importance of a business or profession is in a very large measure determined by its usefulness and the benefits it bestows on humanity. The career of the subject of this review, Lemuel A. Tibbits, of Selma township, has certainly been a useful one and the record of its achievements proves very conclusively the inestimable benefits he has bestowed on humanity by his labors in the school room and in the education of the young.

Lemuel A. Tibbits was born in the city of Rochester, New York, August 24, 1858. He was reared in his native city and there the greater part of his education was secured in De Grasse Military and Collegiate Insti-

tute at Rochester. In 1874, when but sixteen years of age, he came to Michigan and secured employment on a farm in Washtenaw county. For seven years he worked as a farm hand, arranging his affairs so that he was enabled to attend school two terms. That he profited well by those two terms at school is shown by the fact that they qualified him for entering the school room as a teacher. In 1881 he came to Wexford county, secured a district school to teach and has since engaged continuously in that honorable vocation. No other teacher of Wexford county has so long continuously engaged in the calling in that county, and there are very few teachers in northern Michigan who have been engaged in the business, as he has been, in one county for twenty-two years. Fifteen of those terms were employed in one district, No. 5. In 1883 he had accumulated sufficient from his savings to purchase forty acres of land in section 2, Selma township, where he established a home and where he has since resided. At present the land is nearly all cleared, well cultivated and improved with good, substantial buildings and other necessary appurtenances. September 1, 1886, Lemuel A. Tibbits was united in marriage to Miss Frances E. Beckwith, whose parents were among the early settlers of Wexford county. Nathan Beckwith is still living, while his good wife passed to her eternal rest February 22, 1902. Lemuel A. and Frances E. Tibbits in the goodness of their hearts have adopted a little girl, by name Jessie M., an intelligent, winsome little lady, now attending school.

In all educational matters the subject of this article is very much interested. For six years he has served as county school examiner, a position through which the stand-

ard of education in a county may be easily lowered or raised. During the years of his administration of the office it is generally conceded that the educational interests of the county were never better attended to and to his influence and wisely directed labors much of it is due. He has served as township clerk, township treasurer and he has been commissioned by the governor of the state a notary public. He is a member of the Pleasant Lake Grange and quite active in the affairs of the order. At present he is the lecturer of the local grange and also of the Wexford County Grange. Beginning life with practically nothing, thrown upon his own resources in a strange commonwealth at the early age of sixteen years, deficient in education, through the industry, integrity and the many other noble qualities of which he is possessed, he has surmounted every obstacle and is now recognized as one of the most progressive, public-spirited citizens of Wexford county. Others may have more to show in the way of material wealth accumulated in the same length of time, but certainly there are very few who have bestowed as many blessings upon the community as he has. His labors in the school room alone are worth more to the country and to humanity than the entire lifework of many another man.

THOMAS A. CORLETT, M. D.

The practice of medicine and surgery is one of the most exacting professions in which a person can engage. It is alike trying upon the physical and upon the mental powers. Physical strength and vigor are as necessary

in it as is the mental ability which must be possessed by him who would succeed. Dr. Thomas A. Corlett, the subject of this biography, is a physician and surgeon now engaged in the active practice of his profession at Manton, Cedar Creek township. He is possessed of all the essential qualifications of a successful physician and surgeon. That he is rapidly winning success is well attested by the large and steadily increasing practice for which he is at present caring.

Dr. Thomas A. Corlett was born in the county of Grey, province of Ontario, Canada, August 7, 1863. His parents were John and Elenore J. (McKinzie) Corlett, native the former of Scotland and the latter of Canada. He is a prosperous farmer of Bendick township, Grey county. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Corlett, of whom the subject of this review is the third. On the farm where he was born the subject was reared and received a very thorough knowledge of all the elementary branches of learning. Thereafter he took a course at the Owen Sound Collegiate Institute. He attended the Toronto University Medical School three years and graduated from the Detroit School of Medicine in the class of 1892. He was at home until February, 1893, when he located in Manton for the purpose of engaging in the practice of his profession. For the past ten years he has been a resident of Manton and actively engaged in the practice.

August 31, 1897, at Cadillac, Michigan. Dr. Thomas A. Corlett was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Stimson, a native of Flint, Michigan, her parents being now deceased. One child has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Corlett, whom they have named Donald Alexander. He is an interesting

child, blessed with a vigorous constitution, which gives fair promise of making for him a long and useful career.

Dr. Corlett is a man of genial disposition, affable and quite companionable. He is a man whose sympathies are easily aroused and who ever responds with alacrity to the call from the suffering, whether it be beneath the humble roof of the cottager or within the palatial home of wealth. The duties of his profession bring him in contact with a large number of his fellow citizens of Wexford county. Still comparatively young in years and in his profession, he has all the requisite ability to rise to eminence in his chosen profession and his many friends believe that he is very certain to do so.

DR. HOWARD S. KNEELAND.

The subject of this review is a substantial and highly esteemed citizen of Cadillac, who since the year 1900 has been following the profession of dental surgery with a constantly increasing popularity, being now in the enjoyment of an extensive and lucrative practice which has earned for him a reputation much more than local. With intelligence and energy that have served him well and made him a constant student and seeker after knowledge, he has steadily advanced in the line of his calling, until he now occupies a place in the front rank of his compeers, with the assurance of a future of continued professional and financial success.

Dr. Howard S. Kneeland was born June 9, 1863, in Ionia county, Michigan, and there spent his early life amid the varied duties of the farm, his father, John K. Kneeland,

having been an industrious and prosperous tiller of the soil. The maiden name of the Doctor's mother was Amanda M. DeLong. These parents, in 1876, moved to Wexford county and settled on a homestead in section 1, Selma township, which the father, with such assistance as his son could render, cleared and converted into a good farm. There the family lived some eighteen or twenty years, at the expiration of which time the elder Kneeland retired from active life and took up his residence in Cadillac, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying August 17, 1897, at the age of seventy-eight years. Of the children born to John K. and Amanda Kneeland, the Doctor is the only survivor. He was about thirteen years old when the family came to Wexford county, and in the clearing and developing of the farm and its subsequent cultivation he industriously and worthily bore his part. A naturally studious nature, combined with a laudable ambition to acquire an education, led him to take advantage of every opportunity in this direction and, with the assistance of his father, who was an old-time school teacher, he made commendable progress in his studies, completing the common school course besides obtaining a fair knowledge of the higher branches. By devoting his leisure time to reading he became widely and thoroughly informed and while still under the parental roof his intelligence and good judgment caused him to be chosen to several official positions, in all of which his record was that of a capable and faithful public servant. He served as treasurer of Selma township with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people, also held the office of justice of the peace for several years, and as school inspector did much to



HOWARD S. KNEELAND.

promote the cause of popular education in his jurisdiction. In the year 1888 Mr. Kneeland was appointed deputy county clerk and register of deeds, under S. J. Wall, which position he held two years, resigning at the expiration of that time to become bookkeeper for the Cummer lumber firms, a post of greater responsibility than the former, but commanding a much better salary. Not content always to remain an employee, subject to the will of others, he early decided to prepare himself for some specific life work, accordingly, while discharging his duties in the clerk's office, he took up the study of dentistry, to which he devoted his leisure hours under the direction of Dr. H. V. Ward, of Cadillac. Later, during his ten years with the Cummer Company, he further prosecuted his studies and investigations under Dr. G. M. Brown, and so closely and unceasingly did he apply himself that he was one of the very few to pass successfully the rigid examination of the state board of dental examiners.

Receiving a license from this body in October, 1900, Dr. Kneeland immediately opened an office in Cadillac and in due time built up a lucrative practice, which has steadily increased with each recurring year. His suite of parlors are finely furnished, his laboratory is supplied with all the latest modern appliances used in the profession and he is thoroughly prepared to do all kinds of work in his line with neatness and despatch and according to the most approved scientific methods. The Doctor's continued professional success is his best advertising medium and he depends upon this alone to bring him to the notice of the public. He is well known throughout this section of the state as a skillful and finished operator and accom-

plished artisan, and his services have been in such demand that financial as well as professional success has attended him most liberally, he being now the possessor of a handsome competence, the result of close attention to his duties.

As a private citizen no less than in his professional capacity, the Doctor makes his influence for good felt in the community. He is highly esteemed by all who know him, is a kind neighbor, a genial companion and his domestic life is one of refinement and taste. He was married in Cadillac February 14, 1893, to Miss Marguerite M. Baroux, the daughter of Adrian Boroux, of Montague, Michigan, the union being blessed with three children, namely: Gladys M., Gaylor L. and Minnie M. Doctor Kneeland is prominent in the social and benevolent circles of Cadillac, belonging to several fraternal organizations, notably among which are Lodge 46, Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 680, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of the Royal Guard, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of the Maccabees. He stands for progress and improvement, lends his influence to all worthy objects and his self poise, earnestness of purpose, directness of thought and action and commendable public spirit have won for him a high rank among the representative citizens of Cadillac and Wexford county.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Wexford county owes not a little of its development and business activity to its citizens of Swedish birth or descent. The kingdom in the northern peninsula of Europe has

sent many representatives to the new world, where they have taken advantages of business opportunities, have adapted themselves to altered conditions and have by the exercise of care, perseverance and diligence won for themselves good homes and provided comfortably for their families. Mr. Johnson, a native of Sweden, was born on the 28th of October, 1837, and the years of his childhood, youth and early manhood were there passed. He attended its schools and also performed considerable work in his youth, which resulted in habits of industry and persistency of purpose. The year 1871 witnessed the severance of the ties which bound Mr. Johnson to his native land. The business possibilities of the new world attracted him and, crossing the briny deep, he took up his abode in Wexford county, Michigan, on the farm where he now lives and which has been his home continuously through twenty-two consecutive years. During this period he has erected good farm buildings, including substantial barns for the shelter of grain and stock. He has also built a good residence, and his attention has been given in undivided manner to the improvement of his eighty acres of land, of which fifty acres is under cultivation at the present time.

In Wexford county Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Anna Magnusson, a native of Sweden, and they now have an interesting family of six children, as follows: Frank, Emil J., Ida M., Amanda C., Minnie and Agnes K.

Such in brief is the life record of Mr. Johnson. He has lived for almost a third of a century in Wexford county and, while there have been no exciting chapters in his life history, it is that of a man who is loyal

in citizenship, trustworthy in business and faithful in friendship, and these are the qualities which are deemed of worth in every land and clime. He has labored untiringly here in order to gain a good home for himself and family and has found good business opportunities in this country where effort is unhampered by caste or class.

JOSEPH McCANE.

In this world there is one kind of man who can successfully combat the many disadvantages and trials which humanity encounters in every walk of life. It is he who is possessed of superior intelligence and force of character; the man who is the happy possessor of that energy which seems to be the magic wand that transforms a poor beginning into a successful ending. To this class belongs the subject of this review, Joseph McCane, who began life with little and accomplished much more than many whose opportunities were far better.

Joseph McCane is a native of Scotland, born about thirty miles from Edinburgh, September 4, 1851. His parents were William and Mary (Hodgins) McCane, the father a native of Scotland and the mother of England. They migrated to America in 1856 and settled in Saginaw, Michigan, the same year. There the mother still resides. Her husband died in 1888, while on a visit to his son Joseph, in Wexford county, at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom Joseph, the subject, was the fourth.

The year of his arrival in America Joseph McCane was five years old. From that

time until he obtained his majority he made his home with his parents in Saginaw. He learned the trade of a stone and brick mason, became quite skillful and worked at the business many years after he was twenty-one years old. In many of the towns and cities of Michigan may be seen samples of his work in the buildings erected since 1873.

At Loomis, Clare county, Michigan, August 6, 1874, Joseph McCane was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Cornelius, a native of the state of New York, born in Steuben county, June 30, 1855. She is the daughter of Ira and Catharine (Castle) Cornelius, both now deceased. To this union six children were born, viz; Mary E. is the wife of John Bolton, a native of Ottawa, Canada, and a farmer and lumberman, and they had two children, Davis, aged three years, and Leland, who died at the age of two months; William W., of Liberty township, who wedded Mabel Gilbert, of Ionia county; George, Eva, Earl and Harrold. In August, 1877, the family, then consisting of the parents and two children, moved to Wexford county, and settled on a part of section 29, Liberty township, where they have since resided and where the four younger children of the family have been born. The farm upon which they reside and which they own consists of forty-two and a half acres, all cleared, splendidly cultivated and supplied with every convenience in the way of buildings. A number of acres was set apart some time ago for an orchard, in which a large number of fruit trees were planted. They are thrifty, well cared for and will soon be bearing abundance of fruit. The family occupies a home that for happiness, thrift and comfort, is not excelled in the county.

The principles and policies of the Repub-

lican party early won the favor of Joseph McCane and his zeal for party success won the favor of the Republicans of his township and they insisted on his acceptance of such positions as they had at their disposal. He has filled the positions of assessor, school inspector and has been deputy sheriff for that township since 1882, more than twenty-one years. The Christian church, whose members are known as the Disciples of Christ, is the church of which Mr. and Mrs. McCane are members. They are regular attendants upon its services. The only fraternal society to which he belongs is the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, his membership being in Manton Lodge. Like many of the inhabitants of his native land, he is possessed of good judgment and excellent sense. To the energy he displays in all that he undertakes and to the force of character for which he is distinguished he is indebted for the success which has attended the work of his life.

CHARLES J. BECHTEL.

It is generally considered by those in the habit of superficial thinking that the history of so-called great men only is worthy of preservation and that little merit exists among the masses to call forth the praise of the historian or the cheers and the appreciation of mankind. A greater mistake was never made. No man is great in all things and very few are great in many things. Many by a lucky stroke achieve lasting fame, who before that had no reputation beyond the limits of their immediate neighborhoods. It is not a history of the lucky stroke which benefits humanity most, but the long study and effort which made the lucky stroke pos-

sible. It is the preliminary work, the method, that serves as a guide for the success of others. Among those in this county who have achieved success along steady lines of action is the subject of this brief review, Charles J. Bechtel, of Manton, Wexford county.

Mr. Bechtel was born in Dumfries, Ontario, Canada, July 8, 1858, and is the son of Ephraim and Caroline (Schumacher) Bechtel. His father was also a native of Canada, and is a carpenter by trade, while his mother is a native of Germany. The parents came to Missaukee county, Michigan, in 1872, and settled in Caldwell township, where they still reside. They reared a family of eight children, of whom the subject is the eldest. Charles Bechtel was but two years old when brought to the United States by his parents, who at first located in Kent county, Michigan, and later accompanied them to their new home in Missaukee county. He was given the benefit of a fair common school education and remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-two years old. He then engaged in the lumber business on his own account in Missaukee county, an occupation which he has followed ever since in conjunction with farming. At the time of his marriage, in 1891, Mr. Bechtel removed to Manton and has here since resided. He is the owner of several hundred acres of good land, of which he cultivates about two hundred and fifty acres, most of which is in Missaukee county. He is a careful and progressive husbandman, thoroughly up-to-date in his methods and has made a distinctive success of his vocation. His beautiful farm bears the marks of thorough cultivation and careful management and for a number of years he has ranked with the

successful agriculturists of his section of the county.

On the 26th of June, 1891, Mr. Bechtel was united in marriage with Miss Etta Stewart, the ceremony being performed at Bellaire, Michigan. Mrs. Bechtel was born at South Huron, Michigan, on the 30th of November, 1875, and is the daughter of James and Susan (Stuart) Stewart. The subject is a pronounced Republican in politics and takes a keen interest in the trend of passing events, especially as relating to the best interests of his country and immediate neighborhood. For seven years he served as treasurer of Caldwell and Bloomfield townships in Missaukee county, and since residing in Manton he has served as a member of the village council for four years. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in Cedar Creek Lodge No. 147, and he is also a member of Tent No. 220, Knights of the Macabees. Mr. Bechtel has attained to an enviable standing among the foremost men of Cedar Creek township. Strong determination, persistence in the pursuit of an honorable purpose, unflagging energy and keen discrimination—these are the salient features in his career and his life stands in unmistakable evidence that success is not a matter of genius, as held by some, but is the outcome of earnest and well-directed effort.

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ANSEL G. BURMAN.

The sturdy Swedish nationality in the state of Michigan has a worthy and honorable representative in the subject of this review, who for some years past has been



AXEL G. BURMAN.

engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Cadillac. Axel G. Burman inherits many of the sterling characteristics of his Scandinavian ancestors and though still retaining fond recollections of the fatherland and taking a pardonable pride in its splendid history and magnificent achievements, he is nevertheless a loyal citizen of his adopted country and an ardent admirer and earnest supporter of the laws and institutions under which he now lives. It is a pertinent truth that much depends upon being well born, for with the human race, as with the lower animal and vegetable kingdoms, like invariably produces like. Fortunate indeed the individual who can point with pride to worthy ancestors with the consciousness that he has never by word or deed tarnished the honor of the name they have transmitted to him. In this respect the subject has been peculiarly blessed, first, in being well born and, second, in worthily upholding the reputation of an old and estimable family, the origin of which is traceable to a very early period in the history of the Northland.

Mr. Burman was born in Sweden November 14, 1843, being the son of Rev. Oscar and Elizabeth Mosberg Burman, the father a learned and for many years distinguished clergyman of the Swedish Lutheran church, who spent all his life in his native country. He had charge of a number of congregations, was an able and eloquent divine and died full of years and honors at the age of seventy-three. Mrs. Burman bore her husband seven children, the subject of this review being the next oldest of the number, and she departed this life in Sweden when about fifty years old.

Axel G. Burman grew up in a domestic atmosphere of culture and refinement and

was given the best educational advantages his country afforded. After receiving his preliminary training in the common schools, he completed a high school course and then entered the University of Upsala, where he prepared himself for the legal profession, graduating from the law department of that institution in 1863. Opening an office, he at once engaged in practice and soon built up a lucrative business, in addition to which he also served for ten years as criminal prosecutor for several districts in which he lived. At the expiration of his official term Mr. Burman began dealing in real estate, which, with various lines of manufacture, engaged his attention until 1881, when, by reason of a general business depression, he disposed of his interests in Sweden and came to the United States. After an uneventful voyage Mr. Burman landed at New York, a stranger in a strange land, and from that city he proceeded to Chicago, where he remained for a few months, and then engaged in railroad construction, stone, quarrying, levee building and lumbering as a common laborer, in which work he devoted his attention from 1881 to 1887, traveling during the interim from the lakes to the gulf and from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains, having been employed by a number of the leading houses in the United States. Severing his connection with these lines of work in 1887, he embarked on the sea of journalism by establishing at Marinette, Wisconsin, a Swedish newspaper called the *Nordmannen*, which under his able management continued to grow in favor with his countrymen of that state until 1889, when he exchanged the plant for a tract of land in Minnesota.

Leaving Marinette, Mr. Burman returned to Chicago, where he was engaged for some

months in publishing the Evening Blade, a paper devoted to the interest of the Swedish nationality in that city and elsewhere, but in July of 1890 he sold the office for the purpose of devoting his time and attention exclusively to real estate. In December, 1892, Mr. Burman visited Cadillac in the interest of a friend whom he wished to assist in the newspaper and publishing business, intending to remain only long enough to establish the enterprise upon a solid basis. Being pleased with the town, however, and seeing a favorable opening for an energetic real estate man to do a thriving business he took council of his better judgment by concluding to make the flourishing little city his permanent place of abode. Accordingly he wound up his affairs in Chicago and as soon as possible opened an office here, which he has since conducted with a constantly increasing patronage, being at this time the largest real estate dealer in Cadillac, as well as one of the city's most widely known and highly respected citizens. In addition to real estate he does a large and successful insurance business, is also a notary public and has all he can attend to in his various lines. Mr. Burman has been active in municipal affairs since locating at Cadillac, and has done much to promote the city's material interests, having served in the capacity of alderman. He is classed among the best and most public-spirited citizens of the community, both as regards his business career, which is irreproachable, and his civic capacity, which is without a stain. He is one of the leading Swedish-Americans in this part of the state, and has great influence with his fellow countrymen, as well as with the public in general, all who know him recognizing his sterling worth in every relation of life. He pos-

sesses exceptional industry and energy, is widely read and thoroughly informed, and is, in short, a scholarly gentleman of varied culture whom to know is to respect and honor.

Mr. Burman was married in his native land, June 16, 1868, to Miss Erica Hellstrom, who has borne him eight children, six living, namely: Ellen, the wife of Axel Baudin; Bertha, wife of Olaf Anderson; Halfdan, Yngre, Atle and Rolf, all of whom reside in Sweden.

NELSON H. DUNHAM.

Nelson H. Dunham, who is engaged in general farming on section 4, Wexford township, was born in Steuben county, New York, on the 3d of June, 1838, and was reared upon his father's farm, his days being spent in the usual manner of farmer lads of that period, the work of the fields claiming his attention when he was not occupied with the duties of the schoolroom or engaged in the pleasures of the playground. He continued a resident of his native county until November, 1863, and at that time he came to Wexford county, Michigan, becoming one of the first settlers who located within its borders. All around him was an unbroken district as yet largely unclaimed for the uses of the white man, the trees standing in their primeval strength and the forest stretched away for miles. Mr. Dunham secured a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, which he entered in December, 1863. The following spring he built a log house and began to clear and improve this land. Long since that primitive cabin home has given place to a good frame residence, while other

buildings necessary for the shelter of grain and stock have been erected and the farm is now well supplied with modern equipments. He is the owner of seventy acres of rich land, of which about forty-seven acres is under cultivation.

Mr. Dunham was married in Wexford township, on the 10th of January, 1866, the lady of his choice being Miss Lydia A. Cornell. They were the second couple married in Wexford county. Mrs. Dunham was born in Steuben county, New York, on the 17th of March, 1848, and by her marriage has become the mother of four living children: Edie is the wife of B. E. Ormsby; Nettie is the wife of D. A. Covey; Ira is the third of the family; and Mary is the wife of H. L. Horton. They have also lost four children: Burt N. was a soldier of the Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiment in the Spanish-American war and served in Cuba. The hardships and rigors of war, however, undermined his health and after his return home he died in Wexford county on the 11th of April, 1899, when in his twenty-third year. He was a young man of many sterling traits of character, respected and honored by all who knew him, popular with his friends and to his parents was a devoted son. His loss, therefore, came as a great blow to those who knew him and most of all to his family. The other children of the Dunham family who have passed away are Minnie and Alva, who died in infancy, and an adopted son, Alva, who died in his eighth year.

Mr. Dunham has been honored with some local offices in his township. He was the first constable elected in the township and in the various positions which he has been called upon to fill he has discharged his duties with marked promptness and capability. His

entire life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits and he has labored earnestly and untiringly in order to secure a good home and comfortable competence that he might provide well for his wife and children. Mr. and Mrs. Dunham have now traveled life's journey together for more than thirty-six years, sharing with each other the joys and sorrows, the adversity and prosperity which checker the careers of all. She is an estimable lady, who has been to her husband a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey and, like him, she has many warm friends. Mr. Dunham is indeed an honored pioneer settler of Wexford county and few of the residents here antedate his arrival. He has watched the forests cleared away and the wild land transformed into rich fields. He has also seen the establishment of villages which have grown into thriving towns or cities and has watched the introduction of all conveniences and improvements known to the older sections of the United States. In matters of citizenship he has always been public spirited and has taken a deep and justifiable interest in what has been accomplished here.

MARION B. BOYD.

The people who constitute the bone and sinew of this country are not those who are unstable and unsettled; who fly from this occupation to that; who do not know where they stand on political questions; who take no active and intelligent interest in affairs affecting their schools, church and property. The backbone of this country is made up of families which have made their own homes; who are alive to the best interests of

the community in which they reside; who are so honest that it is no trouble for their neighbors to know it; who attend to their own business and are too busy to attend to that of others; who work steadily on from day to day, taking the sunshine with the storm, and who rear fine families to honest names and comfortable homes. Such people are always welcome in any community. Among them is the family represented by the subject of this sketch.

Marion B. Boyd, of section 20, Selma township, is a native of Michigan, born in Alpine, Kent county, August 20, 1859. His parents were George and Amy (Short) Boyd, who were among the first settlers of Selma township, where they resided until their deaths, which occurred some years ago. Both were about sixty years of age at the time of their demise, though she survived him a few years. They were the parents of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest.

In March, 1871, the family moved from Kent to Wexford county, where the subject of this review was about twelve years old. He attended school in Kent county and later in Wexford county and improved his opportunities so well that he is possessed of a very fair common-school education. With the exception of two years spent in the woods, in the upper peninsula of Michigan, logging and lumbering, his entire life since 1871 has been spent in Selma township. Farming has been the occupation of his life, varied occasionally, when there was little to be done on the farm, by working in the lumber camps. With what he was able to save from the remuneration he received for his industry on the farm and in the woods, he purchased eighty acres of land, built a home thereon

and there are now about fifty acres of the tract cleared and under cultivation.

On the 20th day of April, 1879, in Selma township, Marion B. Boyd was united in marriage to Miss Melvina Martin, a native of New Jersey, born in Newark, Essex county, April 17, 1863. Soon after their marriage they took up their abode on the farm owned by the subject and there they have since resided, living in happiness, contentment and comfort. They are the parents of three interesting and intelligent children, viz: Fred, Lewis and Georgiana. Two of the children of this marriage died in infancy.

Although a man of good mental power and well informed, Mr. Boyd interests himself very little in politics. His well-known prudence is probably responsible for his lack of interest in that particular line. While a few men may have accumulated wealth in politics there are tens of thousands who have impoverished themselves in their mad race after political honors. The lessons taught by the experience of such persons have not been lost on Mr. Boyd. Prudently observing and profiting by his observation, he has chosen to be as passive in politics as good citizenship will permit. Still he has not debarred himself entirely from political honors. He has served as deputy sheriff a number of terms, was constable a length of time and served the people of his township faithfully and well in the capacity of highway commissioner. While in no sense a politician, it is a very easy matter to interest him in anything wherein is involved the welfare of the township in which he lives. He is a man of domestic tastes, regular habits and genial manners. He has every element which is considered necessary to make a man popular, but he has no desire to make use of it by seek-

ing political preferment. The only fraternal order to which he belongs is Pleasant Lake Grange.

WARD P. SMITH.

Ward P. Smith is now a resident of Grand Rapids, but through many years was very actively connected with business life and public affairs in Wexford county and has left the impress of his individuality for good upon many lines of progress and improvement. He is so well known in this county and has been such an important factor in her public life that no history of this section of the state would be complete without mention of Ward P. Smith. He was one of the pioneers of Wexford county and for many years witnessed its development and growth.

Mr. Smith was born in the village of Otsego, Allegan county, Michigan, on the 6th of September, 1842, and was there reared to manhood. His father died when the son was eight years of age and the mother afterward became the wife of Norris Bullock. The subject continued to live with his mother and step-father upon the farm in Trowbridge township, Allegan county, there remaining until nineteen years of age, during which time he became familiar with the work of field and meadow as he assisted in the operation of the home place. To the common-school system of that locality he is indebted for the educational privileges he enjoyed. When a young man of nineteen years he enlisted for service in the Union army in response to the country's need, becoming a member of Company I, Thirteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for three years. Going to the front with his

command, he participated in the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, where he received a severe gunshot wound on the right side of the face, in consequence of which injury his eyesight was almost destroyed. However, as soon as possible he left the hospital and during the remainder of his term of service was on detach duty, spending much of the time at Camp Dennison, in Ohio, as hospital steward. He was mustered out of the service at Cincinnati, Ohio, and with a most creditable and honorable military record returned to his home.

After receiving an honorable discharge Mr. Smith went to Allegan county, Michigan, where he was engaged in farming for about two years in Trowbridge township. He afterward removed to Saugatuck, Michigan, where he was engaged in teaming for about one year. He then took up his abode in Heath township, Allegan county, where he was employed in the lumber woods at teaming for two years. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode on a farm in Hopkins township, that county, where he remained until the spring of 1874, when he sold his farm and turned his attention to the milling business. It occupied his time and energies until the fall of 1875, when he arrived in Manton, Wexford county. There he entered business life as a merchant and for five years was thus connected with commercial pursuits of the city, but at the end of that time he was obliged to sell out on account of failing eyesight. About a year later he built an office and turned his attention to the real estate, land and collection business, at the same time acting as justice of the peace. In his new venture he continued until 1886, when he removed to Grand Rapids and soon afterward he took up his abode where he now

resides, at No. 491 North Diamond street. He is now engaged in fruit growing on a large scale and finds it a profitable source of income. Michigan is one of the best fruit growing states in the Union and Mr. Smith is wise in making this his business, for through his capable management and enterprise he finds that it returns to him a good income.

Mr. Smith left behind him many friends in Manton, but the ties of friendship were not severed by his removal and he receives hearty greeting upon his frequent returns to the town in which he lived for a number of years. While residing here he not only acted as justice of the peace, but was also supervisor of Cedar Creek township. He was also one of the organizers of the town of Manton and was appointed by the governor to the position of chairman of the first election board. He was also county superintendent of the poor and was president and treasurer of the village. He acted as a member of the school board and in all of these offices discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity that won him the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellow men. No trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree, for he is a man of sterling integrity and honor. His political support has been given to the Republican and to the Prohibition parties.

Mr. Smith was married in Otsego, Allegan county, Michigan, December 3, 1865, to Miss Mary J. Wood, who was born July 1, 1850, a native of Vermont, and a daughter of Ezekiel and Lavina (Holley) Wood, both of whom were natives of the Green Mountain state. The marriage of the subject and his wife has been blessed with seven children: Estella C., who died when fifteen

years of age; Freddie, who died at the age of thirteen years; Arthur, who is now a merchant of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Giles A., who died when about nine years of age; George D., who is foreman of the mailing department of the Grand Rapids Evening Press; Frank, a stenographer; and William R., who completes the family. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have for a number of years been deeply and actively interested in church work. Their labors and influence have ever been helpful in that direction and they are worthy Christian people, whose lives are framed in accordance with the teachings of the lowly Nazarene. Their membership is with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Smith is a local preacher. Fraternally he is a charter member of Manton Lodge No. 347, Free and Accepted Masons, and he is also a charter member of O. P. Morton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Manton, of which he served as its first adjutant. Such in brief is the life history of one who is very widely and favorably known in Wexford county. His interest in the county has ever been of a practical nature that results in direct benefit along lines of substantial improvement and material upbuilding. He has indeed many friends there and all who know him entertain for him warm regard.

PHILLIP KELLOGG.

This successful farmer, old resident and representative citizen of the township in which he lives is a native of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred on the 26th day of April, 1832, being the son of Merritt and Clarissa (Manhart) Kellogg,

both parents born in the Keystone state. When he was a child his father removed to Steuben county, New York, and he there spent the years of his childhood and youth on a farm, early becoming accustomed to the various kinds of labor required in tilling the soil. Before reaching his majority he lived at different places in New York, but after his marriage, which was solemnized in the month of March, 1860, with Miss Elizabeth Campbell, he returned to his native state and lived during the ensuing five years near his old home in the county of Tioga. Meantime he continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits and it was with the object in view of securing cheaper land, where he could prosecute his life work with more certain promise of successful results, that he disposed of his interests in Pennsylvania in the fall of 1865 and migrated to Michigan. On coming to this state Mr. Kellogg located in Wexford township, Wexford county, where he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres in section 2, which he at once proceeded to develop and improve. The country at that time was new and sparsely settled and much hard work was required to reduce the land to cultivation, but, with an energy born of a determination to succeed, the subject applied himself diligently and in due time a comfortable home with many of the conveniences of life rewarded his earnest and laudable endeavors.

Mr. Kellogg has seventy acres of his farm in cultivation and he raises abundant crops of all the grains and vegetables grown in this latitude, devoting considerable attention to fruit culture, to which branch of husbandry his soil appears peculiarly adapted. He has made many substantial improvements

in the way of buildings, fences, etc., has spared no reasonable expense in providing for the comfort of his family and is now well situated to enjoy life, owning a house, with a competence laid up against the proverbial rainy day which sooner or later comes to the majority of men, or for old age, which in his case is not very far in the future.

Mrs. Kellogg was born December 9, 1836, in New York state, the daughter of James and Abigail (Evans) Campbell, natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania respectively. She has borne her husband three sons, whose names are Herbert, James and Devereaux, and one daughter, Abbie C., is the widow of Calvin Coblentz. Mr. Kellogg has been active in the affairs of his township, especially in matters educational, having long manifested a lively interest in the public schools, for the success of which he has devoted considerable of his time and attention. He also stands for all enterprises for the material prosperity of the country, lends his influence to every laudable measure for the social advancement and moral good of the community and, as a public-spirited, progressive citizen, is ever ready to make sacrifices to promote the general welfare. Personally he is highly esteemed by all who know him and by reason of his long continued residence in the same locality, a residence extending over a period of nearly forty years, he has become widely acquainted and favorably known, his life during that time being above reproach, his character so honorable and steadfast as to defy adverse criticism, his relations with his fellow citizens so creditable and praiseworthy that all within the range of his influence pronounce him a man of pure motives, noble aims and

correct ideals. Politically Mr. Kellogg gives his support to the Democratic party, but aside from defending his convictions and voting his principles, he can hardly be called a politician, having no desire for public distinction nor any aspirations as an office seeker. Content to spend his days as an humble though honorable tiller of the soil and to be known simply as a private citizen, he lives a life of quiet usefulness, respected by friends and neighbors for his many estimable qualities of head and heart and by upright conduct and manly deportment proving himself worthy of the confidence and esteem in which he has so long been held.

HANS OSTENSEN.

An enumeration of the citizens of Cadillac who have won honor and public recognition in the past and who now occupy prominent positions in the social and business circles of the city, would be incomplete without due notice of the enterprising gentleman whose brief biography is herewith presented. Hans Ostensen is an American by adoption, being a native of Scandinavia and inheriting in a marked degree the sterling characteristics which from time immemorial have distinguished this sturdy nationality from other European peoples. Still a young man, in the prime of his physical and mental powers, he has forged to the front in various capacities, overcoming many obstacles in the way of his advancement, filling worthily positions of trust, until he stands today one of the leading spirits in a city long noted for the enterprise and talent of its business men. Mr. Ostensen was born April 8, 1871, in Ber-

gen, Norway, and spent his childhood and youth in that city. He enjoyed excellent educational advantages, receiving a thorough mental training in the Cathedral School of Bergen, from which he was graduated in 1887 when but sixteen years of age.

The year following his graduation, young Ostensen bade adieu to his native land and came to the United States, his objective point being Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he proposed further prosecuting his studies. When en route to that city he stopped at Cadillac, Michigan, and being favorably impressed with the latter place and the advantages it afforded to a young man with ambition to rise in the world, he wisely decided to make it the terminus of his journey. His first employment here was in the capacity of assistant cook on the Blodgett farm, but after four months' service there he obtained through the kindness of an influential friend a position in the postoffice, first as a general delivery clerk, and later as chief clerk of the mailing department. After three years of faithful service in the postoffice, Mr. Ostensen resigned his position and accepted a clerkship in the clothing house of H. E. Aldrich & Company, with whom he remained until the spring of 1895, meantime by diligent application becoming familiar with the fundamental principles of business, besides developing great efficiency as a salesman. When the above firm moved to another city, the subject entered the employ of P. O. Klint & Company, merchant tailors and clothiers, and later, on the 2d of July, 1895, he purchased an interest in the business, succeeding the senior partner, and, with Oluf Johnson, establishing the new firm of Johnson & Ostensen, the name by which the house was known until March 23, 1903, when Mr. Os-



HANS OSTENSEN.

tensen became sole proprietor, having purchased Mr. Johnson's interest.

The large acquaintance acquired by Mr. Ostensen while in the postoffice and in the employ of Aldrich & Company proved a material help in advancing the business of the firm with which he is now proprietor, a business which steadily grew in volume until a building of enlarged proportions became necessary. In August, 1897, the firm removed to the present quarters in the Granite block, one of the best located and most desirable business places in the city, and here the trade has steadily increased with a far-reaching patronage, the Granite Block Clothing Store now standing at the head in the lines of business which it represents.

Mr. Ostensen has a laudable ambition as a merchant and seeks by every means within his power to make his business worthy the large and constantly increasing patronage which it now commands. His relations with the public are most pleasant and cordial and, possessing a keen insight into human nature and the happy faculty of winning friends, it is not strange that his patrons include the best people of the city and surrounding country. He has labored earnestly and faithfully to promote his interests, subordinating every other consideration to this one object, and it is conceded that much of the success with which the business has met is directly attributable to his energy, systematic methods and superior executive ability.

An ardent Republican and an influential party worker, Mr. Ostensen is not a politician in the sense the term is usually understood, neither is he an office seeker, although frequently importuned to stand for important public positions. He twice declined the

nomination for city treasurer, but in the spring of 1899, contrary to his wishes, he was elected to that office and discharged the duties of the same for a period of two years, proving a capable and popular public servant and a safe custodian of the public funds. Mr. Ostensen has unbounded confidence in the future of Cadillac, and is a zealous advocate of and influential worker for all worthy enterprises for the city's material advancement. He is just completing, for his own occupancy, one of the finest residences in northern Michigan. He also manifests a lively interest in the moral welfare of the community, being a friend of churches, schools and other agencies for the general welfare of his kind. As a member of the board of education he has done much for the public schools of Cadillac. Fraternally Mr. Ostensen belongs to Lodge No. 46, Knights of Pythias, and he is also an influential member and past president of the Gotha Aid and Benefit Society. He is a believer in revealed religion, and as a member of the Swedish Baptist church of Cadillac demonstrates by his daily walk and conversation the beauty and value of Christianity when practically applied. He is a leading member of the above congregation, a liberal contributor to its charitable and benevolent work and for several years past has been the efficient superintendent of the Sunday school, a post for which he seems peculiarly fitted.

Referring to the domestic life of Mr. Ostensen, it is learned that he was happily married on the 17th day of August, 1898, to Miss Elvira Johnson, a native of Sweden, who was brought to this country by her parents when five years old. Two children add sunshine to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Os-

tensen, Harold B. and Floyd C., both bright and promising, and in them are centered many fond hopes for the future.

Thus in a brief and cursory way have been set forth the leading facts and some of the more prominent characteristics in the career of one of Cadillac's representative men of affairs. To the best of his ability Mr. Ostensen has aided the progress and advancement of the city of his residence, faithfully performed the duties of citizenship, and discharging with commendable fidelity every trust reposed in him by his fellow men. His position in the esteem and friendship of the community has long been assured and he does honor to the county and city which claim him as an adopted son and in which the greater part of his life work thus far has been accomplished.

RICHARD C. NORRIS.

Richard C. Norris is a native of the state of Vermont, born at West Derby, March 30, 1843. His parents were Elephalet S. and Susan A. (Alexander) Norris, both natives of the Green Mountain state, where the years of their lives were spent and from whence the spirit of each took its flight into the life hereafter. They were the parents of six children, the youngest of whom is the subject of this review. At the early age of thirty years death claimed the young mother, when her youngest child was a mere infant. The father lived more than the Biblical allotment of three score and ten, being seventy-four years old at the time of his death.

The early life of Richard C. Norris was

passed in the state of Vermont. The time he spent in the school room was brief, indeed, but inspired with a laudable ambition and imbued with a thirst for knowledge, he availed himself of every opportunity to gain information. Before he attained his majority he had as good a general knowledge of the common branches of education as many a youth who had spent the greater part of the years of his life in the school room. This was done, too, without any of his duties on his father's farm being neglected by him.

In September, 1862, Richard C. Norris, realizing that his country needed his services in the suppression of the great Rebellion, enlisted in Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, this being the regiment of which Senator Proctor was colonel. The term of enlistment was only nine months, and after seeing much service in the battle fields of the South, it was mustered out in June, 1863. Many of its members re-enlisted immediately and continued in the difficult and hazardous task of putting down the rebellion. The subject of this review, however, returned home for much-needed rest. In the summer of 1864 he again enlisted, this time in Company I, First Vermont Cavalry, in which regiment he served until the close of the war. After receiving an honorable discharge, he betook himself again to his native state and devoted himself for the next four years to agriculture pursuits.

In the summer of 1869 he started out on a tour of the west, with a view of finding a location more congenial and remunerative for the labor expended than the bleak hills of northern Vermont. He traveled through Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and In-

diana, stopping some time at various points in those states, but finding no place which suited him in all particulars. In Indiana he accepted employment on a farm and remained there a few months, then came to Allegan county, Michigan, where he secured employment cutting wood for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. He was thus employed for about a year when, in the autumn of 1870, he came to Wexford county, settled on a homestead, part of section 28, Selma township.

July 3, 1873, in Watson township, Allegan county, Michigan, Richard C. Norris was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Alexander, a native of Michigan, born in Allegan county, February 12, 1850. She is a lady of good education, refined and possessed of many accomplishments. Her parents were David and Paulina (Rose) Alexander, natives of Vermont who had moved to Michigan soon after their marriage and resided in Allegan county until their deaths. He died at the early age of twenty-seven years, while she survived him many years, being upwards of sixty years of age when she entered eternity. They were the parents of two children, Mrs. Norris being the youngest child of the family. She was reared to womanhood, educated and married in her native county of Allegan. To her and her husband three intelligent, winsome children have been born, viz: Estella P., a most promising girl, who died at the age of thirteen years; Fannie E. is the wife of R. T. Montgomery; Ray C. resides with his parents.

After marriage Richard and Sarah Norris took up their abode on his farm in Selma township, where they continued to reside for three years. In 1876 he purchased

eighty acres of land in section 23, the same township, to which they moved, and that has been their home up to the present time. Later he purchased eighty acres more, which makes the farm a comfortable one of one hundred and sixty acres. It is nearly all cleared, improved and well cultivated. It was reclaimed from the wilderness almost entirely by the industry of its energetic owner.

Notwithstanding the busy life that he has led and the number of matters constantly demanding his attention, Mr. Norris has found a good deal of time to devote to civic affairs. He served nine years as superintendent of the poor of Wexford county, was deputy sheriff two years, was highway commissioner of Selma township five years, served as justice of the peace, township treasurer and was president of the Pioneer Society of the townships of Selma, Haring, Boon, Colfax, Clam Lake and the city of Cadillac. Only three other settlers preceded him in taking up their abode in Selma township. He is a member of Washington Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Cadillac, is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, master of Wexford County Pomona Grange and president of the Patrons' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Wexford, Osceola and Missaukee counties. He is a man whose kindly smile and genial manners readily win friends in any gathering in which he may be found. There are few men in any community more comfortably situated than he is. Possessed of enough of this world's goods to supply every want, blessed with health and strength, with a true and noble wife at his side and surrounded by children who were always noted for their obedience and morality, why need a

man seek further for that paradise of which we hear, but of which we know nothing?

JACOB DISCHER.

Jacob Discher is a native of Ohio, born in Putnam county, March 15, 1847, and there he was reared until sixteen years of age. His parents were John and Maria (Hedrick) Discher, both natives of Germany. They emigrated to America in the early part of the last century and located in Ohio. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom the subject was the youngest. He received his education in the public schools of his native county and, although leaving school when quite young, had managed to acquire a fair knowledge of all the common school branches. At the age of sixteen years, accompanied by his elder brother, William Discher, he went to southern Michigan, and located in Branch county, where he remained about eighteen months, employed at such labor as he could find to do. St. Joseph county next became his residence and later Osceola county, where he was employed in a saw-mill, in the woods on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. These various occupations he followed until 1869, when he came to Wexford county and settled on a farm in Clam Lake township which is now his home and where he has since resided. He is one of the very oldest settlers in Wexford county. On this farm, which consists of one hundred and twenty acres, he erected a large barn in 1898, besides other necessary farm buildings, substantial, convenient and commodious. Eighty acres of the place are cleared and in a fine state of cultivation.

On the 13th day of September, 1875, in Clam Lake township, Jacob Discher was united in marriage to Miss Sophronia Hoffman, a native of Calhoun county, Michigan, born November 27, 1858. Her parents are the late Hugh and Mary (Fritz) Hoffman, natives of Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Discher four children have been born, viz.: Burt, Edward, Minnie and Kittie. Minnie is the wife of Gustave Brehm, and they have one child, Gladys. Burt wedded Miss Gertrude Mead and they have two daughters, Alpha May and Blanche Kittie. The family is most estimable and highly respected throughout the county.

In politics Mr. Discher is a consistent and thorough-going Democrat, who not only believes in the principles of the party but who is willing to make some sacrifices in its behalf. The family are members of the German Lutheran church, regular attendants upon its services and devout worshippers.

NORMAN A. REYNOLDS.

The two most strongly marked characteristics of the east and the west are combined in the residents of the section of country of which this volume treats. The enthusiastic enterprise which overleaps all obstacles and makes possible almost any undertaking in the comparatively new and vigorous western states, is here tempered by the stable and more conservative policy that we borrow from our eastern neighbors and the combination is one of peculiar force and power. It has been the means of placing this section of country on a par with the oldest east, at the same time producing a re-

liability and certainty in business affairs which is frequently lacking in the west. This happy combination of characteristics is possessed in a marked degree by the subject of this review, Norman A. Reynolds, of Cedar Creek township, present member of the county board of supervisors.

In Wellsville, Allegany county, New York, on the 23rd of February, 1851, Norman A. Reynolds was born. He was the oldest of two children born to his parents, Norman and Phoebe A. (Abbott) Reynolds, whose life of domestic tranquility was remarkable only for its brevity, the young mother dying in 1853, when the subject was only two years old. The care and rearing of the child being thus left to strangers, it may well be imagined that the life of the boy was by no means a happy one. Up to the time that he was eighteen years old he lived mostly in Steuben county, though a portion of the time was spent in Wayne county. Had he been a boy with little aptitude or taste for learning he might have grown up in ignorance of letters and books, but the natural tendency of the youth was toward the acquisition of knowledge, to which he is indebted for the satisfactory common school education which he received. His father was by occupation a cabinet-maker and followed his calling until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He is still living, a resident of Steuben county, New York, where the greater part of his long and useful life has been spent.

In April, 1869, Norman A. Reynolds left his native state and went into northern Michigan. He remained for a time in Wex-

ford county, before it was organized, then sought and secured employment in various sections of the northern part of the state, continuing at such work as he was able to procure until 1872, when he returned to Wexford county. Having attained his majority about the time of his return to Wexford county, he took up a homestead in Greenwood township, upon which he erected a residence, established his home, resided upon and cultivated the place until 1895, when he settled in Manton to take charge of and manage the store of the Patrons' Business Association. While living in Greenwood he represented that township on the county board of supervisors for ten years, served a number of years as justice of the peace and was much of the time one of the school officers of the district. When the township was organized he was one of those who voted at the first election ever held in the township, in the spring of 1873, being then less than twenty-two years old.

July 4, 1877, Norman A. Reynolds was united in marriage to Miss Linda K. Wood, a native of Michigan, born in Allegan county in 1857. Her parents were William W. and Phoebe A. (Richey) Wood, old settlers of Antioch township, Wexford county. Both are now deceased. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds one son, Estavan D., has been born, who is now in the twenty-first year of his age. The political affiliations of Mr. Reynolds are with the Republican party and he is a man of recognized ability and influence in the party in the locality where he resides. He is at present supervisor of Cedar Creek township and is also justice of the peace, filling each position to the satisfaction of his constituents. He is a member of Cedar Creek

Lodge No. 147, Knights of Pythias. For about a year after serving his connection with the Patrons' Business Association, which closed up its affairs and quit business, he suffered from ill health, but has since fully recovered. He takes an active interest in all public matters, and his opinions on various questions arising in the community are frequently sought. He is a typical man of the people, the unselfishness of whose nature is the secret of his popularity.

WILLIAM McNITT.

A young man never devoted the years of his early manhood to a more noble or worthy cause than in the defense of his native land and the protection of her institutions. Fortunate indeed was he who survived to see the dark shadow of civil war swept from the face of the land that gave him birth and to see the one blot upon its fair name, human slavery, wiped out forever. The subject of this review, William McNitt, is one of the aggressive and enthusiastic youths of 1861, who went to the front, offering their lives that the free institutions of their country might live.

William McNitt is a native of Ohio. He was born October 26, 1840, and spent the first two years of his life in and near the place of his birth. His parents were Sidney and Madula McNitt, natives of Ohio and early pioneers of Kent county, Michigan. In 1842 the family moved to DuPage county, Illinois, where they continued to reside until 1849, when they moved to Kent county, Michigan, where they continued to reside until their death, a number of years ago.

At the time of his death his father was seventy-one years old. They were the parents of five children, of whom William was the oldest.

In the public schools of Du Page county, Illinois, and of Kent county, Michigan, the education of William McNitt was procured. In August, 1861, just before attaining his majority, he enlisted as a private soldier in a company raised in Kent county that was later assigned to the First Regiment, New York Lincoln Cavalry. He took part with his regiment in many of the important battles of the war and was slightly wounded in an engagement that took place between Martinsburg and Bunker Hill, West Virginia. Later he was taken prisoner, at Morefield, West Virginia, but fortunately made his escape and reached his regiment before being recaptured. He served until after the close of the war, being mustered out of the service in July, 1865.

Returning to Kent county, Michigan, Mr. McNitt engaged there in farming a number of years, then went to southern Illinois and remained there two years, when, in October, 1872, he moved to Wexford county and located on one hundred and sixty acres of land, part of section 14, Boon township. This land he has cleared and improved and splendidly fitted it up for a farm. One hundred and ten of its fertile acres are now under cultivation. Outside of the four years spent in the service of his country farming has been his life work.

On the 7th day of December, 1865, in Kent county, Michigan, William McNitt was united in marriage to Miss Maria Saur, a native of Sweden, born March 3, 1846, a lady possessed of many signal virtues and endearing qualities. Four handsome and in-

telligent children have been born to bless their union. They are Nora, Gussie, Claude and William. Both the girls are married, Nora being the wife of W. B. Watkins, and Gusie is married to Henry Mansfield, both gentlemen being worthy and prosperous farmers of Wexford county.

Every intelligent community loves to honor its prudent, capable, upright citizens with public place. This is doubtless the reason why the subject of this review has been called by the voters of Boon township, at various times, to fill the office of supervisor, township treasurer and a member of the school board. The affairs of the township have always commanded a good deal of his time and attention. In every movement for the general good, without any desire to make himself conspicuous, he has always taken a prominent part. He and his wife are members of the Boon Baptist church and both are actively interested in church and charitable work. Their contributions to every good cause are always liberal and timely and without ostentation. If there is one trait more than another in the character of William McNitt which has commanded the attention and respect of his neighbors it is his honesty and integrity. He has the reputation of being the soul of honor, a man whose word can be relied upon as implicitly as his note or bond.

EZRA HARGER.

The history of the representative citizens of Wexford county, Michigan, would not be complete should the name that heads this review be omitted. When the fierce fire of the Rebellion was raging throughout the

Southland, threatening to destroy the Union, he responded with patriotic fervor to the call for volunteers and in some of the bloodiest battles for which that great war was noted he proved his loyalty to the government he loved so well. During a useful life in the region where he lived he labored diligently to promote the interests of the people, working earnestly and with little regard for his personal advancement or ease. He was devoted to the public welfare and in all of his relations his highest ambition was to benefit the community and advance its standard of citizenship.

Ezra Harger, deceased, was born in Kent, Portage county, Ohio, in 1838, but when a mere child he accompanied his parents upon their removal to St. Clair, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. At the age of about ten years, in 1848, he returned to Kent county, Ohio, and in 1852 he went to Jefferson county, New York. In the fall of the same year he came to Lapeer county, Michigan, where he resided until 1861, when he paid a visit to old friends in Fulton county, Ohio. While there he enlisted, in April, 1861, in the Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for service during the Civil war, his regiment enlisting for the three months service. Upon his discharge he went to Toledo, Ohio, and from there to New York state and there re-enlisted, being assigned to the Fifteenth United States Infantry, which became a part of the Western army. He served with this command until February, 1864, when he again re-enlisted for three years, receiving his final discharge in February, 1867. He was a brave and loyal soldier and participated in all the marches, skirmishes and battles in which his regiment took part.

Upon his discharge from the army, Mr. Harger came to the Traverse region in search of desirable land and in August, 1867, he took up a homestead of eighty acres in section 12, in what is now Colfax township, Wexford county. It was unimproved land, but he went to work to create out of it a model farm, in which he was successful to a high degree. He added to the original tract from time to time and erected substantial and commodious buildings and at length found himself the possessor of one of the best farms of the size in the township. He was a progressive and enterprising citizen and assisted in the organization of the township in which he resides. In company with William Mears and George Manton, he platted the town of Manton and here erected the first house. In 1873 he removed from Colfax township to the home which he had created here and lived here during the remainder of his days, his last residence being in the town of Manton. For six terms, twelve years, he served as treasurer of Wexford county, and was also supervisor of Colfax township, and Cedar Creek township, and was township treasurer and justice of the peace.

Mr. Harger was twice married. On the 25th of December, 1867, he was united to Miss Mary Bayes, a native of Ohio, and to them were born four children, Virginia, who died in childhood; Emma, who is the wife of Charles H. Bostick; Flora, who is the wife of M. J. Compton, and Edith. Mrs. Mary Harger died in February, 1889, and he was subsequently married to Miss Margaret Bayes, a sister of his first wife. One child was born to the second union, Gladys by name. Mr. Harger's decease, which occurred in Manton on April 20, 1900, was a

matter of regret to the people among whom his splendid abilities made him a leader and a forceful factor. In every relation of life he was a manly man, broad and liberal in his views, and won by his courtly manner and genial companionship the esteem and admiration of the people of his town and county. With a character open and transparent, and a sense of honor strong and decided, he was a striking example of what is noblest and best in manhood, and he will always be accorded a high place among Wexford's representative citizens.

SAMUEL J. WALL.

Among Wexford's leading men of affairs and distinguished citizens, the name of Samuel J. Wall, of Cadillac, has long been pre-eminent. Of commanding intellectual ability and high professional attainments, he has been a forceful factor in legal circles and as a director of thought and moulder of opinions in all matters of a public character, his influence being duly recognized and appreciated by his fellow citizens in this part of the state.

Samuel J. Wall was born in Kent county, Michigan, July 10, 1851, the son of Samuel and Mary (Morris) Wall, both parents natives of England. Samuel Wall and wife were reared and married in the land of their birth and there remained until several of their children were born, when they came to the United States, sojourning for a time in Ontario county, New York. About the year 1850 they removed to Kent county, Michigan, and settled on a farm which the older sons improved and culti-



S. J. WALL.

vated. The father, being a tailor, worked at his trade in the city of Grand Rapids of winter seasons, devoting the rest of the year to agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Wall bore her husband nine children and departed this life in the year 1864, Mr. Wall surviving her until 1892, when he too was called to the other world.

Samuel J., the youngest of the nine children, spent his youthful days in the ceaseless round of labor which attends farm life and at intervals pursued his studies in the district schools until he acquired a fair knowledge of the fundamental branches. The training thus received was later supplemented by a course in the Grand Rapids Business College, after which he taught school for a while, but soon abandoned that profession for other and more congenial pursuits. Mr. Wall began his business career at Bay Port, Huron county, Michigan, where, in partnership with James McKay and others, he organized the Bay Port Salt and Lumber Company, of which he was made secretary. After remaining at that place until 1876 he returned to Cadillac and accepted a clerical position in the offices of Harris Brothers, lumber dealers, and continued in their employ until engaging with another lumber firm near the city two years later. Meantime he devoted his leisure to the study of the law, a profession for which he had long manifested a decided preference, and in the spring of 1880 he was admitted to the bar, immediately thereafter opening an office in Cadillac and engaging actively in the practice. The following fall he was elected on the Republican ticket prosecuting attorney, the duties of which office he discharged one term and at the expiration of which he again turned his attention largely to his humbling

interests in Lake county, where he made considerable investment in the year 1880 with a partner by the name of Sipley. In 1882 these gentlemen enlarged the plant and prosecuted the business with the most encouraging success until the following year, when the entire outfit was destroyed by fire, entailing a heavy loss, which for a time seriously crippled them and interfered very materially with their plans. Returning to Cadillac after this disaster, Mr. Wall resumed the practice of the law, which, with various lines of miscellaneous business, engaged his attention until 1888, when he was elected county clerk, which position he continued to hold by successive re-elections four terms, proving a capable and obliging public servant and so administering the office as to gain the confidence and good will of the people. Subsequently, in 1890, he was chosen to represent the third ward in the city council, in which body he was untiring in his efforts to promote the interests of the municipality, and four years later he was further honored by being elected mayor of Cadillac. Mr. Wall served two years in the latter capacity and made an honorable record as an executive, his administration throughout being straightforward, business-like, creditable to himself and satisfactory to the public. Retiring from the office, he resumed the practice of his profession, and was thus engaged until 1898, when he was again called from private life by being appointed postmaster of Cadillac, the duties of which position he has since discharged.

Mr. Wall's almost continuous retention in important official stations affords the best evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by the people and his official career throughout has fully justified the confidence

reposed in him by his fellow citizens. His long residence in Cadillac has enabled him to realize as well perhaps as any other the wants of the people and with clear brain and willing hand he has supplied the demand generously and unsparingly. His coming here and the existence of the town were almost coeval events and it is not too much to claim for him a large share in the community's subsequent development and prosperity. A western man in the broad sense of the word and public spirited in all the term implies, he has labored zealously for the general welfare, and that his efforts have been productive of large and lasting results is cheerfully conceded by those at all familiar with the history of Wexford county and the growth of its flourishing capital city.

In his achievements as a lawyer Mr. Wall is wholly indebted to personal efforts, having pursued his preparatory studies during spare hours, snatched from time devoted to his regular occupations. He made the most of his opportunities under such circumstances and today occupies a respectable place among his professional brethren of the Cadillac bar, enjoying a lucrative practice, which but for the pressing claims of his official duties would be far more extensive than it now is. In politics, as already indicated, he is an uncompromising Republican and for a number of years past has been an influential factor in local matters, besides taking an active interest in state and national affairs. He knows the grounds of his belief and has carefully studied the differences between the two great parties, therefore his position is that of an intelligent man who reaches conclusions after mature deliberation and supports the cause which in his judgment makes for the best interests of the

people. As chairman of the Republican county central committee his services were especially valuable to the party, and he has also frequently figured as a delegate to various nominating conventions, local, district and state, manifesting much more than a passive interest in their deliberations. Mr. Wall's fraternal relations are represented by the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, both of which he recognizes as important agencies for man's moral good and social advancement.

Mr. Wall is a married man and the father of four children, whose names are Ruth, Marjorie, Stewart and Morris. His wife was formerly Miss Caroline Sipley, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and the ceremony by which it was changed to the one she now bears was solemnized in the year 1881.

LYMAN E. PARKER.

An enumeration of the men of the present day who have won success and recognition for themselves and at the same time have honored the locality in which they reside would be incomplete without due notice of the subject of this review, Lyman E. Parker. Clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort have been among his more prominent characteristics and his standing today as one of Selma township's most enterprising agriculturists and one of the county's truly representative citizens is cheerfully conceded by all who know him. Identified with every enterprise having for its object the good of the community, taking a lively interest in the public affairs of his township and county, he has sought by every means at his command to promote the

country's material prosperity and advance the standard of its citizenship.

Lyman E. Parker, who resides on a part of section 24, Selma township, Wexford county, was born in Wyoming county, New York, August 26, 1847. When he was two years old his parents moved to Erie county, New York, where they took up their residence and engaged in farming. There he grew to manhood, received a fair education and acquired a knowledge of the mercantile business. In starting out in the world to provide for himself he went into Cattaraugus county, New York, where he established himself in business and where he prospered for two years. Having made up his mind that there were better opportunities in his line in the west, he made all necessary arrangements and moved to Coopersville, Ottawa county, Michigan, where he opened out in the mercantile business and did a thriving trade for four years. He then sold out and moved to Dorr, Allegan county, Michigan, where he engaged in the hardware business, which he continued until January, 1882, when he came to Wexford county. Some time previously he had purchased eighty acres of land in section 24, Selma township, though he later sold forty acres of this. On this tract he established a home and it has been the place of residence of the family since. Seventy-six acres more have been purchased since, making a snug farm of one hundred and twelve acres. About sixty acres have been cleared and the place is well improved, being all that one could desire in a modest, comfortable home.

In Sardinia, Erie county, New York, on the 25th day of December, 1866, Lyman E. Parker was united in marriage to Miss Hattie L. Hosmer, a native of New York, born

in Erie county, April 10, 1847. She has proven herself an amiable, worthy wife who has been a most valuable assistant to her husband in his various business ventures. They first engaged in housekeeping, a number of years, in their native state and the wife accompanied the husband in his removal to Michigan. They are the parents of four children, viz: Cora M., Grace M., Clarence U. and Ruth E. Cora, who had taught in Wexford county, was the wife of A. E. Tilyon, resided in Huntsville, Alabama, and died December 25, 1891, when thirty-two years of age. Grace M. is the wife of Orlean Denike and resides in Selma township.

Ever since he became a citizen of Wexford county Lyman E. Parker has taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the welfare and development of the locality. He has served as justice of the peace a number of years, discharging the duties of that position most efficiently. He has also served as township clerk and township treasurer for two terms and has always been found faithful and trustworthy in all that he has undertaken. He is a member of Lodge No. 331, Free and Accepted Masons, at Cadillac, and takes an active interest in the work. He and his wife are both members of the church of the Disciples of Christ. Both are persons whose standing in the county is above reproach, the parents of a worthy family and the occupants of a home that is the model of domestic courtesy and refinement.

CARL B. PETERSON.

When it comes to thrift, the practice of economy and the accumulation of property and wealth the average native American

does not seem to be able to bear favorable comparison with the natives of other climes who take up their abode in the United States. True, most of the really rich men of America are "to the manner born," but, in proportion to their number, people of foreign birth are possessed of much more of the wealth of the nation than the native-born citizens, if the gigantic corporations and the millionaires are excluded. There can be no doubt that the difference in training of the two classes produces different results. Prudence and economy is the rule with the one; lavish expenditure the policy of the other. America is largely peopled with wealth producers and accumulators from other shores. Nearly every country in Europe has contributed to the grand total and the sons of Sweden are not the least among the number. The subject of this sketch, Carl B. Peterson, who resides on section 35, Clam Lake township, is one of the thrifty sons of Sweden who have resided in America nearly a quarter of a century. By industry and frugality he has accumulated a comfortable estate, and not yet being bowed down by the weight of years, it is quite likely that he will yet add many thousands more to his possessions.

As before indicated, Carl B. Peterson is a native of Sweden. He was born June 9, 1855, and continued to reside in the country of his birth until he arrived at the age of twenty-seven years. The prevailing conditions in his native land were not entirely agreeable to him and he yearned for a wider field and better opportunities. After casting about for some time for a location, he decided that America afforded the best field for operation. In 1882, when twenty-seven years of age, he emigrated to America, remained a few months in Cleveland, Ohio,

and then came to Wexford county, Michigan, and purchased eighty acres in section 35, Clam Lake township, on which he settled and which has been the family home to the present time. To the original purchase he has added eighty acres more and is now the owner of a fine fertile quarter section, sixty acres of which is improved and in a fine state of cultivation.

In Muskegon, Michigan, Carl B. Peterson was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Anderson, a native of Sweden, a woman of many noble qualities and sterling virtues. They immediately took up their abode upon the farm on section 35, and that has been their residence to the present time. To Mr. and Mrs. Peterson four children have been born, viz: Joseph, Carl A., Oscar and David. The family stands well in the township of their residence and enjoy an enviable reputation for thrift and industry and every element that constitutes good citizenship.

GEORGE F. WILLIAMS.

The two most strongly marked characteristics of both the east and the west are combined in the residents of the section of country of which this volume treats. The enthusiastic enterprise which overleaps all obstacles and makes possible almost any undertaking in the comparatively new and vigorous western states is here tempered by the stable and more careful policy that we have borrowed from our eastern neighbors, and the combination is one of peculiar force and power. It has been the means of placing this section of the country on a par with the older east, at the same time producing a cer-

tainty and reliability in business affairs which is frequently lacking in the west. This happy combination of characteristics is possessed by the subject of this sketch, George F. Williams, one of the prominent and enterprising business men of Manton, Wexford county, Michigan.

Mr. Williams is a native of Canada, having been born on the 22d of August, 1856. He is the son of James and Paulina (Pritchard) Williams, who were both natives of England, in which country they were reared and were there married. The father died at Shelby, Michigan, in 1881, at the age of sixty-one years. The mother, who was born in 1822, is still living and makes her home with the subject. George F. Williams removed from Canada with his parents in 1864 and located at Aurora, Illinois, and two years later they removed to Montague, Michigan, where the father engaged in the business of lumbering. There the subject was given the opportunity of attending school, but his studies were interrupted in 1871, when the family removed to Shelby, Oceana county, Michigan, where his father and his brothers, Jeremiah, James H. and Walter S., engaged in the mercantile, lumbering and saw-mill business. In the new home the subject, with a younger brother, Albert, was again permitted to attend school, though he was also employed at odd times in the mill. In the spring of 1881, upon the death of his father, Mr. Williams assisted his brother Walter in conducting a planing and saw-mill. His first business venture on his own account was the purchase of a lot in the village of Shelby, on which he built a brick veneered block, in conjunction with a Mr. Parmenter, who owned the adjoining lot, the two jointly building the division

wall. In 1881 Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Miss Emma Graves, of Shelby, and the next year he moved to Manton, where their only son, Clarence F., was born, October 1, 1883. In 1883 Mr. Williams engaged in the business of getting out and shipping last blocks and about the same time entered into partnership with his brother James H. in a general store. The last named business was sold out, however, soon afterwards and Mr. Williams devoted his attention solely to the last business, which was not, however, on a very large scale. At the outset of his career there occurred one of those incidents which might have easily discouraged a more timid or less resolute man. When he arrived in Manton he possessed about one thousand dollars and it was partially invested in the first shipment of last blocks which he made to a Chicago party. The latter party failed and the subject was unable to realize a cent on the transaction, which, with other unfortunate transactions, left him seriously in debt. The outlook was certainly discouraging, but Mr. Williams had a thorough insight into the last block business and felt that in that line lay his future success. In Wexford county lay a large quantity of good maple timber suitable for his purposes and he determined to establish himself himself at Manton and secure a few good customers for rough turned last blocks. In 1886 he induced his brother, Walter S., to go in with him and, renting a ten-horse power engine and boiler, the two brothers formed a company known as Williams Brothers and started a factory. The factory was a small one and the two brothers did all the manual labor connected with the manufacture, George F. acting as engineer and buying

the stock, while Walter S. did the turning. They continued to devote their undivided attention to their business and were at length rewarded by a substantial and gratifying increase in their business, which compelled them to employ others to do the work. At one time they also operated a saw-mill in conjunction with the last block factory. The business continued to grow rapidly and in 1897 had reached such proportions that it was deemed advisable to incorporate a stock company, which was done under the name of the Williams Brothers Company, with a capital stock of thirty-seven thousand dollars. George F. Williams was principal stockholder and was chosen secretary, treasurer and manager, the other stockholders being Walter S. and Albert E. Williams, brothers of the subject, and William A. Hall, a nephew. Under the new arrangement they found it possible to extend their operations and soon started a branch factory at Mesick, Michigan, opened a general store at Manton, and also made large purchases of hardwood timber, including the land on which it stood. In the summer of 1902 the capital stock of the company was increased to seventy-five thousand dollars, the subject taking the larger portion of the stock and the other stockholders being Walter S. Williams, Albert E. Williams, Clarence F., the subject's son, Marty L. Williams, son of Walter S., William A. Hall, Bruce Green and H. M. Billings. The subject was still retained as the active manager of the company's interests and their holdings were still further extended, they buying a large tract of timber land along the Ann Arbor Railroad and building a saw-mill and last block factory at Cadillac. The manufacturing of last blocks was begun on a modest scale, but has grown to

mammoth proportions, necessitating the employment of over one hundred men and the output amounting to one and a half million last blocks per year. In the spring of 1902 the general store was discontinued and the Williams Mercantile Company was organized, with a capital stock of twelve thousand dollars, the officers of the new company being as follows: President, George F. Williams; vice-president, Walter S. Williams; secretary, M. J. Compton; treasurer, Reynold Swanson, these gentlemen holding all the stock. In 1902 Mr. Williams also was instrumental in organizing the Manton Development Association, with a capital stock of six thousand dollars. He was chosen president of the association, the other stockholders being Clarence F. Williams, H. M. Billings, James R. Oaks, Dr. V. F. Huntley, and J. E. Jones. In addition to all the business enterprises which have been here mentioned, Mr. Williams also owns considerable real estate in Wexford county, including a beautiful home and several houses and lots in the village of Manton. He came to the village at a time when it gave little promise of becoming the busy and thriving town it is today, and it has been largely through his influence and energy that the town has assumed the commercial importance that it occupies today. Mr. Williams has been honored by his fellow citizens with several positions of honor, having been one year village president, six years a member of the village council, four years a member of the school board and four years township clerk. He is affiliated with the Republican party, of which he is a warm supporter, and he served one year as chairman of the township committee. Fraternally he is a member of the following orders: Free and Accepted Ma-

sons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Order of the Eastern Star, and in the Masonic order he is a Knight Templar and also has taken the degrees of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1894 Mr. Williams was married to Miss Eliza Gaunt, of Manton, a daughter of Austin and Mary (Johnson) Gaunt, and born June 2, 1866. By his courteous manners, genial disposition and genuine worth Mr. Williams has won a warm place in the hearts of all who know him and he and his wife are the center of a large circle of warm and loyal friends.

JAMES H. BAKER.

There are few states in the union where enterprise is better appreciated or industry more liberally remunerated than in Michigan. This is especially true of that portion of the state known as the northern part of the southern peninsula, wherein is located the fertile and productive county of Wexford. Youth and inexperience is no bar to success in that favored region, and it is nothing uncommon there to encounter heedless boys at the head of enterprises of such magnitude as would deter old veterans from undertaking them in more conservative sections of the land. James H. Baker, of the firm of Phelps & Baker, millers and produce dealers of Manton, is a splendid specimen of the shrewdness, tact and commercial foresight which can be displayed in this part of the country by a lad who had scarcely attained his majority. In the year 1889, when barely twenty-one years old, he took upon himself as proprietor the care and operation of a

flouring-mill at Manton, with all of the business management incident to the conduct of such an enterprise, and has attained an enviable success in each and every department of his undertaking.

James H. Baker was born at Dorr, Alogan county, Michigan, October 16, 1868. His parents were Henry M. and Catherine (Butcher) Baker, the former being by occupation a machinist and millwright. He came to Manton in April, 1882, and for about seven years operated the flouring-mill at that place. In 1889, on account of failing health, he was obliged to retire from active business, which, however, did not improve his physical condition and he died March 18, 1892, being then in the fifty-seventh year of his age. His faithful wife is still living, residing with her children, in Manton. To them six children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch was the oldest child and only son.

The early years of the life of James H. Baker were spent in his native county and did not differ materially from the youth of other lads of the same age and time, except that he had acquired a very thorough knowledge of all the common school branches of learning at an early age. Under the tuition of his father he applied himself to securing a knowledge of machinery and milling. When the father first came to Manton his son accompanied him and during the seven years that the parent operated the mill there the boy was his constant attendant and helper. When the physical condition of his father compelled him to retire in 1889, so well had the son learned his lessons in mechanism that he easily stepped into his parent's place, and the operation of the mill and the busi-

ness connected with it went on without a stop or friction. In 1892 the subject formed a partnership with C. D. Phelps, under the firm name of Phelps & Baker, and from that time to the present they have conducted a very successful business, year after year increasing their patronage and steadily adding to their capital.

July 3, 1897, James H. Baker was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Newland, a native of Ohio, born June 3, 1869. Her parents were Richard and ——— Newland, who were among the early settlers of Manton. Having assumed new and very important responsibilities, the subject applied himself to the business of his choice with a keener zest. They not only rebuilt the old mill, but in 1900, to accommodate their increased patronage and that they might have a manufacturing plant that is strictly up to date, they erected an entirely new mill on the most improved plan, with the very latest machinery and most improved processes and with a capacity of seventy barrels daily. The old mill they still retain intact, and it is almost constantly in operation on rough grinding, meal, feed etc. The capacity of both mills will exceed one hundred barrels daily. In the summer of 1902 the firm embarked in the produce business. They established a large warehouse at Manton, and buy and ship all kinds of produce. The business is yet in its infancy, but everything indicates that their success in this new line will be all that they could desire. In the conduct of all of his affairs Mr. Baker is strictly business-like; no detail, no matter how trivial, escapes his attention, and each and every department of the business, under his care and direction, glides along as smoothly as the machinery of his mills.

AARON F. ANDERSON.

Into the complex fabric of our national commonwealth have entered elements representing every civilized nation on the globe, each element having its part in conserving the textile strength of the composite whole, the entirety constituting the grandest republic the world has ever known. Among those from foreign lands seeking new homes and working out new destinies on American soil, the strong, stalwart, mentally alert sons of Scandinavia have been especially prominent in that they have brought with them these noble attributes of manhood and that love of personal freedom for which the people of the northland have long been distinguished and which constitute such important elements of true American citizenship. The well-known business man whose name introduces this sketch is a representative of the above nationality and as such worthily upholds the honor of his fatherland, although a lover of his adopted country and to all interests and purposes as loyal a citizen of the United States as an American in the manner born. Aaron Frederick Anderson hails from far-away Sweden, where his birth occurred on the 8th day of March, 1858. His father being a tiller of the soil, he was reared to agricultural pursuits and assisted to run the home farm until his twentieth year, meanwhile receiving a good education in the common schools, and when not engaged in the fields, learning the shoemaker's trade, at which in due time he became an efficient workman. Thinking to better his condition in a country abounding in more favorable opportunities than prevailed in his native land, Mr. Anderson, in 1878, came to the United States, making his way direct to Cad-



A ANDERSON.

illac, Michigan, where he began working at his trade. Meeting with encouraging success from the start, he was induced after a few years to engage in the general boot and shoe business; accordingly, in 1885, he purchased a full line of goods, and in due time succeeded in building up a lucrative trade, which was successfully conducted until 1901. Meanwhile, in 1897, he became interested in the lumber industry and, to better prosecute the same, disposed of his mercantile business in 1901, since which time his attention has been exclusively devoted to lumbering, with fortunate financial results.

Mr. Anderson is essentially a business man, possessing the sound judgment and clear insight necessary to success in large and important undertakings. With comparatively no outside assistance, he has steadily pursued his way from a modest beginning until he now occupies a conspicuous place among the enterprising and well-to-do men of his adopted city. Strong determination, perseverance in the pursuit of an honorable purpose, unflagging energy and careful management, are among the salient features of his career and his life stands in unmistakable evidence that success is not a matter of genius or the result of fortune's favors, but is more the outcome of earnest and well-directed endeavor.

Mr. Anderson was married in Cadillac on the 26th of September, 1882, to Miss Addie Greenburg, the union resulting in the birth of six children, namely: Fred W., Clarence E., Ester E., Ruth F., Helen M. and Rachel D., the second of the family dying at the age of twelve years. Mr. Anderson is an influential member of the Swedish Baptist church of Cadillac, and contributes liberally to its material support. Personally

he is quite popular, possessing in a marked degree the characteristics which win and retain warm friendships and which render one a favorite in the social circle. He is public spirited and progressive, deeply interested in the welfare of the community and does all within his power for its advancement along material, social, educational and moral lines. His business efforts, as already stated, have been crowned with a large measure of success and it is no fulsome praise to state that no citizen of Cadillac stands higher in the confidence and esteem of the people or has shown himself more worthy of public regard. Mr. Anderson has worthily upheld an honored ancestral name and his loyalty to friends and devotion to family mark him a true man and an upright citizen.

HORACE G. HUTZLER.

It is a well-recognized fact that the most powerful factor and influence in shaping and controlling public life is the press. It reaches a greater number of people than any other agency and thus has always been and, in the hands of persons competent to direct it, always will be a most important factor in molding public opinion and shaping the destiny of a nation. The gentleman to a brief review of whose life these lines are devoted is prominently connected with the journalism of Wexford county, and at this time is editor and publisher of the Manton Weekly Tribune, one of the most popular papers of the county, comparing favorably with the best local sheets in this section of the state as regards news, editorial ability and mechanical execution. The county recog-

nizes in Mr. Hutzler not only one of the keenest newspaper men, but also a representative citizen, whose interest in all that affects the general welfare has been of such a character as to win for him a high place in the confidence and esteem of the people.

Horace G. Hutzler was born in Iroquois, Iroquois county, Illinois, on the 16th of September, 1863, and is the son of David Davis and Charlotte (Church) Hutzler. He is of German-Welch descent, his emigrant ancestors first settling in Virginia, in which state all his grandparents were born. His mother's grandfather, Henry Shipman, was a relative and pioneer companion of the celebrated frontiersman, Daniel Boone, and together they settled in the wilds of Kentucky. The subject's father is a native of Ohio and his mother of Illinois. At the time of the outbreak of hostilities between the north and south, in 1861, they were prosperous farmers in Iroquois county, Illinois, but the father, feeling that his country needed his services at the front, left his family and the peaceful pursuits of civil life and went to the front, where for four years he fought in the defense of Old Glory and the vindication of the principle of central government. His wife died in Manton about nine years ago, but he still resides at that place at the age of seventy-nine years, making his home with a daughter, enjoying the respect and esteem of all who know him.

The subject of this sketch at the close of the Civil war was brought by his parents to Berrien county, Michigan, where his boyhood days were passed. He was permitted to attend school during the winter months, but during the summers was employed on the farm and in getting out timber, his father being engaged in the shipping of the latter.

It was necessary for him to walk to New Troy, two and a half miles distant, in order to attend school, but he was of a studious disposition, and made the most of his opportunities, so that eventually he became a fairly well-informed lad. This training has since been liberally supplemented by wide reading and a close observation of men and events, and today there are few men in this locality better informed in a general sense than is the subject. At the age of twelve he removed with his parents to Indiana, settling near Warsaw, in Kosciusko county, where his teens were passed, partly in attendance at school and in the capacity of salesman. At the age of nineteen years Mr. Hutzler went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he was engaged as a dry goods salesman, and at the same time he attended night school and a commercial college. Subsequently he came to Manton, where his parents had located some years previously, and shortly afterward entered the Union Law College at Chicago, it being his intention at that time to take up the practice of law as his life work. However, because of impaired health, he was compelled to relinquish these plans, and the following two years were passed in the capacity of traveling salesman, with the object in view primarily of benefiting his health. Returning to Manton in 1892, he shortly afterward purchased the Manton Tribune and at once assumed the active management of the paper. He is a ready and facile writer, wielding a trenchant pen, and through the columns of the Tribune he has exerted a powerful and far-reaching influence on all questions which have become of public importance. By pen and personal influence he has been an earnest advocate of all movements which have tended to the

betterment of the people of his community and the upbuilding of the city, materially or morally. Of the common people, he is a lover of justice and equity and a foe to class legislation, and is also an earnest advocate of municipal ownership of public institutions. In politics he is a staunch Republican, a champion of the protective tariff system and a standard dollar of intrinsic value. Since settling in Manton Mr. Hutzler has several times been honored by his party with offices of trust and responsibility, having served several years as village clerk, several years as township clerk, being at the present time a member of the common council, township clerk and deputy state oil inspector for the twenty-first district, having received the latter appointment at the hands of Governor Bliss in July, 1901.

In 1895 Mr. Hutzler was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Bostich, of Manton, and they have three children, Ralph Emerson, Wauneta M. and Damon. Fraternally Mr. Hutzler is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees, of which he is past commander; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is past master workman; the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he is one of the managers, and with the Knights of Pythias, of which he is chancellor commander.

GEORGE S. GRAHAM.

The gentleman whose name introduces this article is one of the oldest living settlers of Wexford county, and during a continuous residence of nearly a third of a century his life has been very closely identified with the

growth and development of the section of the country in which his present home is situated. George S. Graham is a citizen of the United States by adoption, being a native of Canada, born December 1, 1839, in Simcoe county, Ontario. His father being a farmer, he was reared in close touch with nature and early became accustomed to the labors and wholesome experiences which attend life under such circumstances. Until fifteen years old he lived in the counties of Simcoe and Holdeman, but at that age came to the county of Perth, where he remained until changing his residence, in 1871, to Wexford county, Michigan. On coming to this country Mr. Graham took up a homestead of eighty acres in section 10, Clam Lake township, and at once addressed himself to the task of its improvement, working early and late to provide a comfortable livelihood for his family and prepare a home in which to spend his declining years. By well-directed energy he soon had the greater part of his land in cultivation, and by judiciously investing his surplus earnings from time to time added to his real estate until he now has land to the amount of two hundred acres, all finely situated and well adapted to general farming and fruit raising. As an agriculturist Mr. Graham easily ranks with the most enterprising and successful of his fellow-citizens similarly engaged, being progressive in his methods and possessing the ability and tact to take advantage of circumstances and mold them to suit his purposes. As already stated, he was one of Wexford's early pioneers, and not long after his arrival he assisted in building the first saw-mill at Clam Lake, besides in many other ways contributing to the early growth and material advancement of the village and adjacent

country. His industry, directed in proper channels, has made him prosperous, and, as indicated in a preceding paragraph, he is now well situated in life to enjoy everything, having a comfortable home, with a sufficiency of this world's goods to enable him to spend the remainder of his days free from care.

On the 29th of April, 1868, in Wellington county, Ontario, Mr. Graham was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Bridge, who was born in Lower Canada, July 22, 1850. To this union seven children have been born, of whom the following are living: Thomas R., George F., William J. and Albert E. Of the deceased members of the family three died when quite young. A daughter by the name of Maggie M. grew to maturity, became the wife of Andrew Hawthorne and departed this life in Missaukee county, Michigan, on April 1 of the year 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are zealous members of the Presbyterian church, and their daily lives beautifully exemplify the faith which they profess. They are widely known for their many virtues, among which hospitality is worthy of especial mention. Their door is ever open to the needy, and in crossing its threshold the guest is sure of a welcome which at once puts him at his ease and in departing carries with him sweet remembrances of the whole-souled host and hostess.

In his relations with the world Mr. Graham is ever ready to lend a helping hand to others and to give his influence and material support to all enterprises for the general welfare of the community. Few men of the county are as well known or as popular. His integrity has always been above reproach and his name is synonymous with all that is correct in manhood and ennobling in citizen-

ship. He has been successful beyond the average, and, being indebted to no one but himself for his rise in the world, his career may be studied with profit by the young man just starting on the road to fortune.



CHARLES H. BOSTICK.

It is not an easy task to describe adequately a man who has led an eminently active and useful life and who has attained a position of relative distinction in the community with which his interests are allied. But biography finds its most perfect justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history. It is, then, with a full appreciation of all that is demanded and of the painstaking scrutiny that must be accorded each statement, and yet with a feeling of satisfaction, that the writer essays the task of touching briefly upon the details of such a record as has been that of the honored subject whose life now comes under review—Charles H. Bostick, of Manton, Wexford county, Michigan.

Charles H. Bostick is a native of the state of Michigan, having first seen the light of day at New Troy, Berrien county, on the 18th of January, 1869. His parents were Dr. Charles H. and Sarah A. (Merryfield) Bostick, the former a native of New York state, born May 13, 1825, and the latter born August 29, 1825, at New York. They came from New Troy, Berrien county, to Manton in 1880 for the purpose of visiting a son, Dr. John C. Bostick, and, being pleased with the country, they located permanently at Manton in 1882. The father continued in the active practice of his profession up to

within two years of his death, when, because of failing health, he was compelled to relinquish his practice. His death occurred at Manton August 5, 1896. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, of whom the subject was the eleventh in the order of birth.

Charles H. Bostick was educated primarily in the schools of New Troy and later at Manton, having accompanied his parents upon their removal to this place in 1882. Upon completing his common school training he was employed for about three years in the drug store of his brother, Dr. John C. Bostick, and then for about two years engaged at various occupations. He then took a course of study in the department of pharmacy at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and upon his return home was again employed in his brother's drug store, where he remained until 1895, when he purchased an interest in the business, and has since had the active management of the store. He is a thorough and practical pharmacist, and particularly well-equipped in a knowledge of all that goes to the making of a capable prescription druggist. In 1891, upon examination by the state board of pharmacy, he was given a certificate as a pharmacist. His store is well supplied with a full line of drugs, besides which he keeps a large assortment of sundries such as are usually to be obtained in a drug store. By his courteous manners and his evident desire to please his customers he has won their confidence and commands a large and profitable business. In company with his brother, Dr. John C., he erected the block known as the Bostwick block, one of the most substantial and best arranged public buildings in the town.

In September, 1888, Mr. Bostwick was

united in marriage with Miss Emma L. Harger, who was born October 3, 1870, the daughter of Ezra and Mary (Bayes) Harger. Mrs. Bostick was born in Colfax township, this county, and was reared there and in Manton. To her union with Mr. Bostick have been born five children—Ray E., Rex, Kenneth, Herbert and Mary. Politically Mr. Bostick is identified with the Republican party, in which he takes a deep interest. He has been honored by his fellow citizens with several offices of public trust and responsibility, having been village treasurer of Manton two terms, village clerk for two terms, and served five terms as village president. In all these positions he has performed his duties in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. Fraternally he is connected with the Maconic fraternity, holding membership in Manton Lodge No. 347. He has attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry in Dewitt Clinton Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and belongs to Saladin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Grand Rapids. He is also a member of Cedar Creek Lodge No. 147, Knights of Pythias, Drasmic Order Knights of Khorassan No. 155, of Traverse City, and with Manton Tent No. 220, Knights of the Maccabees. Mr. and Mrs. Bostick are deservedly popular and are the center of a large social circle.

JOHONNAS ANDERSON.

Among the Swedish-American residents of Clam Lake township is numbered Johnnas Anderson, who has made his home in

Wexford county for almost a third of a century, having arrived here in 1872. His interests have since been identified with this section of the state and through the greater part of the time he has followed farming, his labors being attended with good results.

Mr. Anderson's natal day was February 7, 1842, and his birth place Sweden. In that country he was reared and educated, and when he began earning his own living he took up farm work, which claimed his attention until 1871, when, at the age of twenty-nine years, he resolved to try his fortune in America. His fellow countrymen who had come to the United States had sent back favorable reports of the opportunities afforded in this land and hoping to better his financial condition, Mr. Anderson crossed the briny deep, landing in New York city April 27, 1871. For one year he remained in the east and in the spring of 1872 arrived in Wexford county, Michigan, first going to the village of Clam Lake, which is now the city of Cadillac and the county seat. He began earning his livelihood here by working on the railroad and was thus employed for several months. He afterwards worked in saw-mills for about a year, and at the end of that time settled on the farm on which he now lives in Clam Lake township. His savings he invested in a tract of forty acres of land and with characteristic energy he began its development. It was not long before richly cultivated fields began to return good harvests and the annual sales of his farm products brought him a desirable income. This he invested in more land and he now has one hundred and forty-five acres, of which sixty acres lies in Clam Lake township. Upon the home farm he has erected good buildings and everything about

the place is kept in repair, while neatness and thrift characterize his labors and have been the foundation upon which he has built his success.

After leaving his native country Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Elna Nelson, a native of Sweden, born May 6, 1850, unto them have been born eleven children. Delia, born in Sweden, October 15, 1871, died in January, 1872; Delia (second), born in Cadillac July 17, 1873, was a teacher, but became the wife of Andrew Johnson, a lumber inspector at Manistee, and they have two children, Alma Elhora and Arthur Rudolph; George Antinian, born July 25, 1875, died October 12, 1901; Selma Charlotte, born November 10, 1877, is the wife of Carl Olson, a boilermaker of West Superior, Wisconsin, and they have two children, Olive Edna and an infant daughter; Victor Bennett, born February 1, 1880, and who is employed in the Michigan Iron Works, at Cadillac, married Alfreda Precell and they have one son, Milburn Precell; Pattie Albertina, born January 25, 1882, is the wife of Jalmer Johnson, a farmer in Clam Lake township, and they have one son, Harold Raymond; Jennie Amelia, born January 5, 1884, died April 23, 1884; David Paul, born February 20, 1885, Gerda Elvira, born May 12, 1887, Jennie B., born April 29, 1880, and Alma Olivia, born December 9, 1891, are at home and are attending school. Mrs. Anderson is one of seven children born to her parents, Nels and Anna (Parson) Parson, both parents now deceased, the surviving children being as follows: Sena is the wife of Nels Parson, a farmer of Hobart, this state; Mrs. Anderson; Anna is the wife of Frank LaRose, of Cadillac, and Olaf, who is married and con-

ducts a farm in Clam Lake township. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson hold membership in the Swedish Lutheran church and are well known people of this community, having the regard of all with whom they have come in contact and the friendship of many. The hope that led Mr. Anderson to leave his native land and seek a home in America has been more than realized. He found the opportunities he sought—which, by the way, are always open to the ambitious, energetic man—and making the best of these he has steadily worked his way upward. He possesses the resolution, perseverance and trustworthiness so characteristic of people of his nation, and his name is now enrolled among the best citizens of Wexford county. When he began life in Michigan his capital consisted of but fifteen dollars, while today he possesses one hundred and forty-five acres of land, and not a dollar of indebtedness against him.

LUCAS W. GATES.

For thirty-six years Lucas W. Gates has been a resident of Wexford county, and is now living a retired life in Manton, after many years of active connection with agricultural pursuits. He was born on a farm in Fowler township, Trumbull county, Ohio, May 15, 1842, a son of Martin R. Gates, a native of New York and a farmer by occupation. The mother bore the maiden name of Electa Rhodes, and both parents died upon the farm in Fowler township, where their married life had been passed. They were well-known representatives of agricultural interests in Trumbull county, and were people of the highest respectability.

Lucas W. Gates was the youngest of their three children. He was reared upon his father's farm, early becoming familiar with the work of the fields from the time of early spring planting until the crops were harvested in the late autumn. He was still at home when, in April, 1863, when not yet twenty-one years of age, he offered his services to the government in defense of the Union and enlisted in the Trumbull Guards of United States Infantry. This was an independent company, and was assigned to post duty at Gallipolis, Ohio, where they made their headquarters until the 2d of July, 1865, when the command was mustered out, the war having been brought to a successful termination.

When hostilities between the North and the South had ceased Mr. Gates returned to his father's farm in Trumbull county, Ohio, and there remained up to the time of his marriage, which occurred February 22, 1867, the lady of his choice being Miss Elizabeth Burns, a daughter of the late Jehu Burns, of that county. She was born in 1842. The first summer after his marriage Mr. Gates cultivated his father's land, and then came to Wexford county, Michigan, where he arrived in August, 1867. He entered a homestead claim of eighty acres on section 18, Colfax township, took up his abode thereon, and, with characteristic energy, began the development of a good farm, transforming the wild land into richly productive fields. For twenty-four years he carried on general agricultural pursuits there, and in the fall of 1891 sold that property and removed to Manton, where he has since made his home. He improved about fifty acres of his homestead. When he came to this county he built a log house, and later

replaced it by a more modern and commodious frame residence. He also built a good barn and other outbuildings necessary for the shelter of grain and stock. The country was entirely new and wild, and he was one of the earliest settlers of Wexford county. At the time of his arrival Wexford and Missaukee counties had not been divided, and one-half of the entire area was embraced within the boundaries of Colfax township. Great changes have occurred as the years have passed, and the land has been reclaimed for farming purposes, becoming the place of residence of a contented and prosperous population.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gates have been born two children, Rupert D. and Clifford M. Mr. Gates belongs to O. P. Morton Post No. 54, Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of Manton Tent No. 220, Knights of the Maccabees. He has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party since attaining his majority, and upon that ticket he has been elected to a number of local offices. While living in Colfax township he served for many years as township clerk, and since coming to Manton he has been a member of the city council.

WALTER S. WILLIAMS.

The gentleman to a brief review of whose life and characteristics the reader's attention is herewith directed is among the foremost business men of Wexford county, Michigan, and has by his enterprise and progressive methods contributed in a material way to the industrial and commercial advancement of the county in which he resides. He has

in the course of an honorable career been most successful in the business enterprises with which he has been connected, and is well deserving of mention among the representative men of this section of the state.

Walter S. Williams was born in Gloucestershire, England, on the 9th of May, 1856, and is the son of James and Paulina (Pritchard) Williams. They were the parents of a large family of children, seven of whom grew to maturity, and of whom the subject was one of the older members. When he was about a year old his parents removed to America, locating in Canada, where they lived about seven years. Not being satisfied with conditions there they removed to the United States, locating in Aurora, Illinois, where they resided about a year and a half, when they removed to Montague, Muskegon county, Michigan. After a residence there of seven or eight years they again changed their abode, this time to Shelby, Oceana county. In 1884 the subject moved to Manton, where he has since continued to reside. James Williams was a man of enterprise and progressiveness, and is credited with having started the first store at Shelby, where he was also engaged in the saw-mill business, being assisted in the latter business for several years by the subject. The father was highly respected and universally esteemed because of his many estimable personal qualities, and his death occurred in Shelby at the age of about sixty-one years.

About the time Walter S. Williams attained his majority he took charge of the saw-mill business on his own account and operated it in this way about three years. On coming to Manton in 1884 he, in company with a brother, George F. Williams, rented a saw mill and engaged in the manu-

facturing business. When he assumed charge of the business at Shelby he also assumed a heavy indebtedness which had been incurred by his father. The subject, however, devoted himself assiduously to the object of paying off this incumbrance, which he succeeded in doing to the last dollar, and at the time he came to Manton he was the possessor of but ten dollars, which he at once paid down on the purchase of a building lot in the village, and on this lot his present comfortable and commodious residence now stands. Upon engaging in business here with his brother, George F., they were for some time engaged in manufacturing different articles, but about a year and a half later commenced the manufacture of shoe-last blocks. They conducted operations in the rented mill for a short time and then purchased a small mill. They gave their sole and undivided attention to the business, doing all the labor themselves, but at length the business grew to such proportions that they were compelled to hire other workmen, and made additions to the plant from time to time, until at the present time they own the largest plant in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of rough turned last blocks. The factories consume a vast amount of hardwood timber, pay out a large sum of money in wages and in many ways have proven a direct and permanent benefit to the community.

Mr. Williams has of recent years been interested to some extent in other lines of enterprise and in 1897 he and his brother George F. incorporated under the name of the Williams Brothers Company and engaged in the manufacturing and mercantile business. About two years later they purchased the Truman Brothers' stock of gen-

eral merchandise and, under the name of Williams Brothers continued business until September, 1902, when the Williams Mercantile Company was incorporated. At that time the subject was elected president and still holds that office. Mr. Williams also owns in his own right eighty acres of good land in this county, and the firm of Williams Brothers Company own about five thousand acres of as good timber land as is to be found in Michigan.

The subject has always taken a deep interest in local affairs and in state and national politics casts his vote and influence in favor of the Republican party, believing the principles of that party to be those most conducive to the welfare of the American people. He takes an intelligent and abiding interest in all questions before the public and casts his vote with his honest convictions. His fraternal affiliation is with the Free and Accepted Masons.

On the 21st day of January, 1881, Mr. Williams was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Lydia Colburn, the ceremony being performed at Shelby, this state. Mrs. Williams is a daughter of William and Jane Colburn, and was born at Missouri on the 21st day of September, 1862. This union has been blessed by the birth of three children, Maud, Abbie and Mart. Longfellow said, "The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well and doing well whatever you do, without any thought of fame." Illustrative of this sentiment has been the life of the subject and his career should serve as an incentive and an inspiration for others. He is a man of marked domestic tastes, whose life is devoted to his wife, children and home. Mrs. Williams is a lady possessed of quali-

ties which have retained her the love and grateful appreciation of her loved ones and won for her the sincere regard and esteem of a large circle of warm and admiring friends.

HENRY M. BILLINGS.

The history of Michigan is not an ancient one. It is the record of the steady growth of a community, planted in the wilderness in the last century and reaching its magnitude of today without other aids than those of continued industry. Each county has its share in the story of every county that can lay claim to some incident or transaction which goes to make up the history of a commonwealth. After all, the history of a state is but the record of the doings of its people, among whom the pioneers and their sturdy descendants occupy places of no secondary importance. The story of the plain common people who constitute the moral bone and sinew of the state should ever attract attention and prove of interest to all true lovers of this kind. In the life story of Henry M. Billings, the subject of this sketch, there are no striking chapters or startling incidents. It is merely the record of a life true to its highest ideals and fraught with much that should stimulate the youth just starting in the world as an independent factor.

Henry M. Billings, of Cedar Creek township, Wexford county, is a native of New York. He was born in Lebanon, Columbia county, August 29, 1839. His parents were Jonathan B. and Mary Jane (Elmore) Billings, the former born in Vermont and the latter in New York. They were married

in the latter state and some time thereafter moved to Michigan, locating at Detroit, where he engaged in the produce business. It proved a very successful venture and he continued in it until he had accumulated a competence. Detroit was their home during all the remaining years of their lives. His death occurred about the time he had reached the patriarchal age of three score and ten years, while she survived him nearly twenty years, expiring in the eighty-fifth year of her age. They were the parents of four children, of whom Henry M. was the second.

The first eighteen years of the life of Henry M. Billings were spent in his native county of New York, where he secured a good common school education. In 1855 he came to Michigan and assisted his father in the conduct of his produce business in the city of Detroit. He continued in the business until after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion when, in September, 1862, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company D, Sixth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, nearly three years. He saw considerable service, took part in a number of important battles, among them that of Gettysburg, after which he was put upon detached duty in the office of the medical department at Washington, where he remained until he was mustered out of the service, in the fall of 1865. While in Washington he was stricken with typhoid fever. For weeks he suffered with the dread disease, his life, like that of the nation at the time, being as it were poised in the balance. He escaped death, but it was a long time before he was fully restored to health.

On being discharged from the army Mr. Billings came to Byron, Shiawassee county,

Michigan, and there engaged in the mercantile business for about two years. There, on December 24, 1861, he married Emma C. H. Allen, of Byron, who died November 24, 1867. They had one son, Wilbur Allen, born November 19, 1863, who now resides in St. Louis, Missouri. On the 25th day of May, 1869, Mr. Billings was united in marriage to Miss Carrie A. Roberts, a native of Shiawassee county, born May 16, 1850. Her parents were Isaac L. and Harriet R. Roberts, natives of New York, who came to Michigan in 1840, located near Byron, where they resided during the remaining years of their life.

Mr. and Mrs. Billings are the parents of two daughters, Stena P. and Edna. The former is the wife of M. P. Phillips, of Bancroft, Michigan, while the latter makes her home with her parents in Manton. In 1872 the subject went to Grand Traverse county, where he entered the employ of Hulbert Brothers as cashier and bookkeeper, remaining in their service two years. On the opening of the station of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad at Fife Lake he was offered and accepted the position of station agent, which he held for two years, when he was given a place, as accountant, in the office of the auditor of the road at Grand Rapids. He faithfully served the company at the latter place and various points along the line of the road. A position being offered him by the Grand Trunk Railroad, at Bancroft, Michigan, he accepted it and

served that company as station agent at that point until 1882, when he resigned the position and came to Manton and engaged in the lumber business with Closson & Gilbert for a number of years. During all of these changes from one locality to another his family continued to reside and he made his home at Bancroft. He lived in that place altogether about eighteen years. In 1886, being employed in Manton as bookkeeper, he moved his family to that place and there they have since resided. Being the owner of a nice tract of land, forty acres in extent, adjoining the village of Manton, he platted one-fourth of it as an addition to the village and on the other thirty he runs a poultry farm and dairy. He has made the business quite profitable, despite the fact that he has very little time to devote to it. Since living in Manton he has held the position of township and village treasurer, each three years, and takes an active interest in all that relates to the welfare of the locality. Mr. Billings is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a man who during the course of his long and eventful career has accomplished much good not only for his own household but for many others. He has made the world brighter and better for his presence and when the time comes for him to cease life's labors and join the great majority, he will be sadly missed by those whose burdens he lightened and into whose life he brought so much of kindness and love.



