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GEORGE E. MILLER, Three Rivers. The subject of this biography was born in the Township of Mendon, County of St. Joseph and State of Michigan, February 16, 1865. His father, born December 3, 1837, though of Puritanic extraction, was a native of the same county, in which he has always lived and carried on the business of a small farmer. His mother, who is of German descent, was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1845. The little farm on which George Edward was born and passed his childhood was cleared by his father, whose means were very limited. When he was four years of age the family removed to another little farm between two and three miles north of Three Rivers, where his boyhood and youth were passed. His primary education was received in the old country school house. This was situated one and a half miles from his home, and the road was lonely. The neighborhood was sparsely settled and the children of school age were few. As he was the eldest of three children in his father's family and obliged to attend school alone, his attendance did not begin until after he reached the age of seven. From the time he was eleven he was obliged to remain at home and work on the farm, except during the winter months. The financial circumstances of his parents made it impossible for them to aid him with money in procuring an education. On the other hand he was obliged to contribute his labor to the common support of the family. He was compelled to rely upon himself—his own industry and energy for any education obtained beyond his very limited acquirements in the country school. He aspired to something more than that, and accordingly, at the age of thirteen, entered the union school at Three Rivers for the fall and winter term of 1878-9. He paid for his board by working mornings and evenings and walked two miles to the school. During the spring and summer months he continued to work on his father's farm. As evidence of his pluck and perseverance it is only necessary to say that he kept up his studies at home the same as if he had remained in school and was prepared to graduate with his class. It is entirely creditable to his industry and aspirations that he was graduated June 20, 1884, with the same class of which he first became a member, although in attendance at school little more than half the time. He still desired a broader education and at once began to earn money for expenses at college. His first position on pay was in a drug store, but soon afterwards he secured more profitable employment as clerk and bookkeeper in a large factory. By the most careful attention to business and the closest economy he was able to save money enough in the course of the year to pay his expenses at school the following year. About the middle of October, 1885, he entered the Ann Arbor high school and by unremitting application to which he was already accustomed, he completed the year's work with his class, although entering six weeks late. The next year he was appointed by the faculty an assistant in the physical laboratory, by which, with his self-denial, exer-

cise of economy and hard work, he was enabled to continue his studies to graduation. He was graduated June 24, 1887, and accepted employment in Ann Arbor during the following school year, the earnings of which added to what he was able to accumulate during the vacation were sufficient to pay his expenses for a year in the Literary Department of the University of Michigan. He entered this department in September, 1887, and took one year's special work as preparation for the study of law. In the fall of 1888, he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan and pursued the course to completion. He was graduated June 30, 1890, two weeks after his admission to the Bar, as an attorney authorized to practise in all of the State Courts. He returned to Three Rivers at once, and, on the fourth day of August, 1890, became associated with Judge R. R. Pealer for the practice of his profession. And on the 12th day of August of the following year formed a co-partnership with Mr. Pealer. This association, advantageous to both members of the firm, has been continued without interruption. Mr. Miller, as indicated by his struggle to acquire an education, is ambitious, studious, energetic. No labor required for the proper understanding of a case is too severe for him. His application is equal to all demands. He is loyal under all circumstances to the interests of a client whose cause he has undertaken. Although a young practitioner, he has already been identified with several important cases in the Circuit and Supreme Courts. He is a Republican politically and takes an interest in politics. He has represented his ward as a member of the city council and served as a member of the school board of Three Rivers. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and has membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Miller was married September 23, 1887, to Mrs. Emma Frances Arnold. The marriage has been blest by the birth of a son and a daughter: Mark Matthew, born June 13, 1890, and Roxana, born September 9, 1891.

GEORGE SILAS CLAPP, late of Niles. George Silas Clapp was a native of Columbia, Ohio, where he was born June 16, 1834. His parents were Silas and Esther Risley Clapp, both natives of Connecticut. His ancestry by both father and mother was of English origin. His first American ancestor was Roger Clapp, who crossed the ocean in the "Mary and John" in 1630. He played an important part in the affairs of the infant colony, and was a man of note. The great-grandfather of our subject Apollos Clapp, was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolutionary War. The family of Esther Risley was also good old colony stock, and left a record for character and ability in early New England. His parents removed from Connecticut, and settled at Columbia, Lorain county, Ohio, where he was born. His early education was had in the Columbia public schools. His parents removed to Berea when he was twelve years old, and

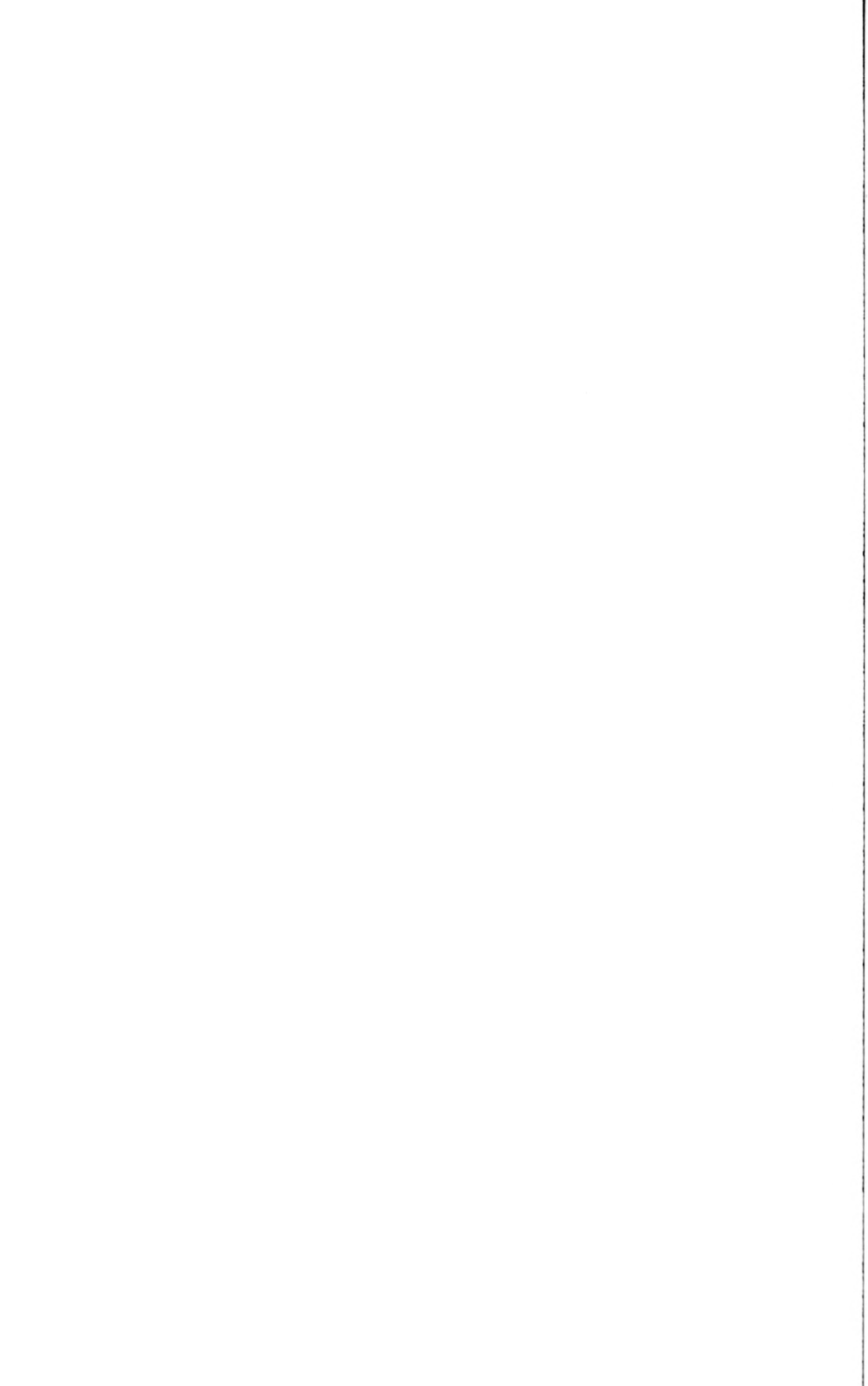


this change afforded him the opportunity of attending Baldwin University at that place. He entered the Classical Department and continued under its instruction until within one year of graduation. He taught school during the long vacation and thus earned money to pay his expenses at the University, and make a beginning of that library of legal and general literature, which afterward became very extensive. He began to study law in 1855 under the preceptorship of Judge Loren Prentiss, then a prominent attorney at Cleveland. He continued teaching and at the same time prosecuting his law studies, for the next two years. Part of this time he spent in the law office of Judge Stevenson Burke, of Elyria, now of Cleveland. He was admitted to the Bar in the fall of 1856 by the District Court of Cleveland, but for some time previous to this he had been practising in the justice's courts, and had already won reputation as a pleader. He practised at Berea until 1862, when he removed with his family into Michigan, settling at St. Joseph. There he remained for the next twenty years, winning a large clientage and rising to the first rank among the lawyers of western Michigan. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county three times, and won high reputation as a prosecutor, but was considered even more successful as an equity lawyer. In 1882 Mr. Clapp removed to Niles, that he might have readier access to the county seat, then at Berrien Springs. At Niles he spent the remainder of his life in active practice. He died October 9, 1895, leaving the rich legacy of a good name both as a lawyer and as a man. He was a prominent Mason, had taken the degree of Knight Templar, and was associated with the Niles Commandery. Originally a Democrat, he joined the Republican party at the time of the Kansas-Nebraska troubles and kept with it as long as he lived. Although a young man, he took an active part in the campaigns of Salmon P. Chase for Governor of Ohio in 1855 and 1857, and worked just as hard for General Fremont in 1856. He used to relate with no little satisfaction, the story of an experience that he had in 1857, when he somewhat unexpectedly found himself addressing an audience that contained only two members of his own party. One veteran Democrat undertook to down the "youngster" by interruptions. But the speaker succeeded in working the opposition around to the right ground; and then, using unquestioned Democratic authority, made his argument so complete and crushing that all opposition was silenced and he had the floor until he concluded. In 1872 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Philadelphia, and assisted in making the renomination of General Grant unanimous. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church; from his early youth a singer in the choir; and, in his maturer years, teacher of a Bible class in the Sunday school. He was long known and loved as a devout Christian. Mr. Clapp was married September 18, 1856, to Miss Helen S. Perry, a daughter of S. W. and Helen E. (Church) Perry, both natives of Vermont. Her father was of English and her mother of Scotch descent, but both families had been for many years residents of New England. They came into Ohio while

Helen was still an infant. To Mr. and Mrs. Clapp were born five children. Three daughters are still living. Carrie L. is the wife of Dr. S. C. Van Antwerp, of Vicksburg. Esther R. married Harvey C. Beeson, of Chicago, and Eleanor B. is Mrs. David D. Waltz, of Goshen, Indiana. The Bar of Berrien county passed resolutions highly commendatory of Mr. Clapp both as a lawyer and a man, at a memorial meeting. Judge Thomas O'Hara delivered an eloquent eulogy, saying that in many respects Mr. Clapp never had a superior at the Berrien county Bar. As an advocate he was remarkably strong. He had capacity and inclination for close work and hard study. He was an original thinker, and his mind was so constituted as to be incapable of entertaining narrow views. His diversified knowledge and liberal views bore fruit in many cases, in which the attainments of a lawyer, wedded to the law alone, would have found barren soil. His abilities have been known and universally acknowledged in the county for the past twenty years. He was fond of social life, but had little time to devote to it. And while he was a man of the people, his life was so busy that many people thought him cold. This was a false judgment. He was an amiable companion and a charming host. One leaving his presence felt that he had been in the company of a man who was charitable, honest and pure-minded. George S. Clapp's heart was not cold. It was warm, and it never failed to go out in tender sympathy to the poor, the weak and the unfortunate. The resolutions declare that Mr. Clapp was one of the brightest members of our profession. As an all round, able, fearless and ready trial lawyer he was easily the leader of this judicial circuit. His ready wit, his genial disposition, his professional courtesy never forsook him. In the heat of trial or of discussion, notwithstanding his intense earnestness, his intense devotion to the interest of his clients, he never forgot his manliness. Honored in his profession, and his ability as a lawyer of high standing so generally recognized, yet he never forgot the amenities of that profession. He never allowed the spleen of his client to affect his conduct of the cause in hand. He was a worthy foeman who fought without acrimony. He gave to his client the highest ability and the best of his intellect; but no retainer was large enough to cause him to forget the respect due the court, the decorum of the court room, or the dignity of his calling. Searching in his examinations, he never forgot that a witness had rights which a lawyer is bound to respect. Often witty, then sarcastic, or invoking invective, but his wit, sarcasm and invective were without poison, and left no heartaches. Good nature, always the sign of a large and generous soul, pervaded his every act. Upon the anniversary of Mr. Clapp's death, October 9th, 1896, from faraway Nicaragua came a beautiful floral tribute to be placed upon the last resting place of his friend. This remembrance came from United States Consul Thomas O'Hara and the flowers had lost none of their southern beauty during their long journey.



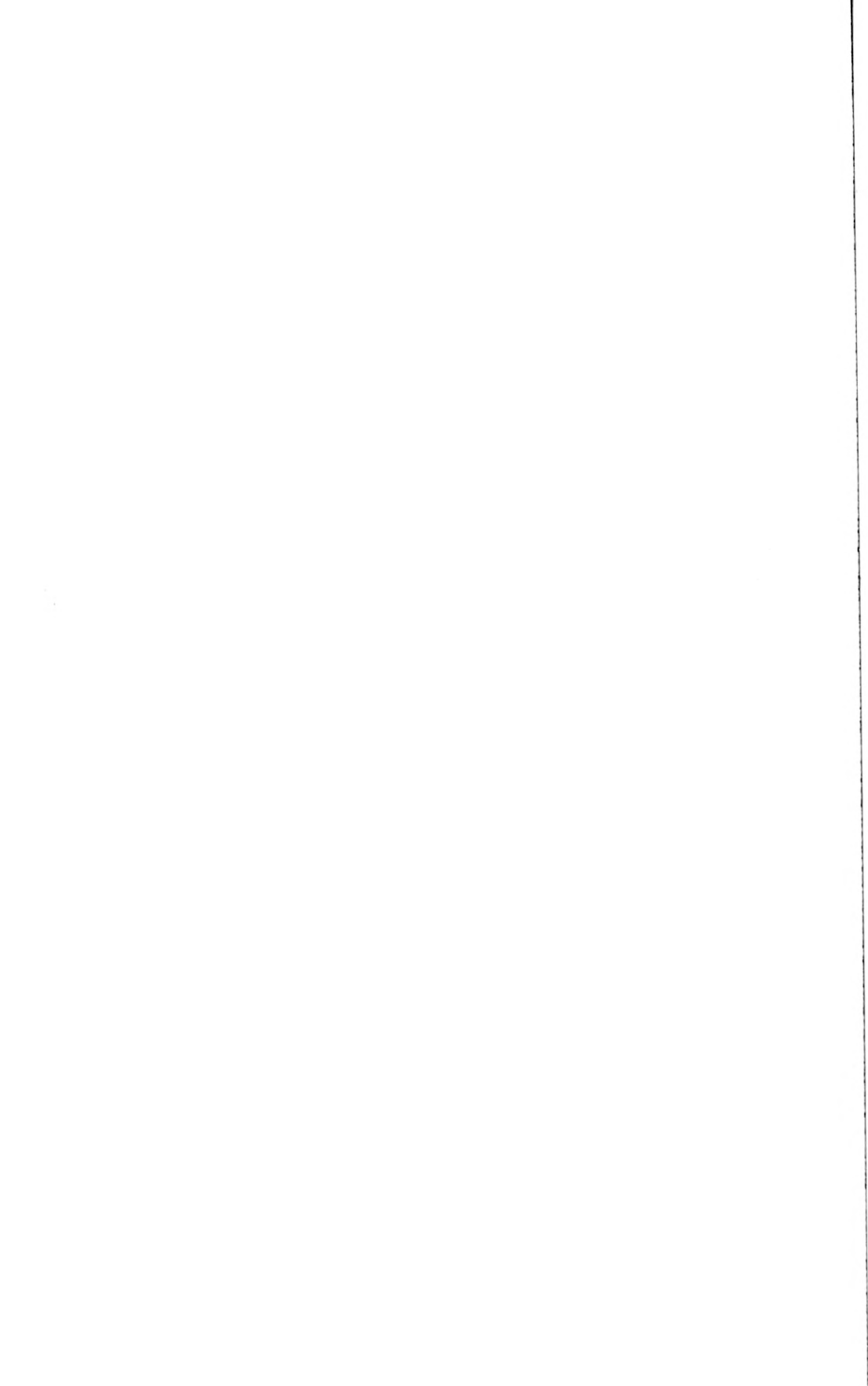
JAMES ALBERT SWEEZEY, Hastings. James A. Sweezey was born at Patchogue, Long Island, New York, September 19, 1828. He is of English-Scotch extraction, although both of his parents were natives of the State of New York. His father, William Sweezey, was born on Long Island, Township of Brookhaven, Suffolk county, in March, 1803. His mother, Hettie Weeks, was born at West Farms, Westchester county. The parents of his father were both English by descent and their ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Long Island. The ancestors of his mother were English on her father's side and Scotch on the side of her mother. He came to Michigan with his parents in June, 1834, and settled at Napoleon, Jackson county. His primary education was obtained in the common schools and for several years he pursued an academic course under Professor Hiram Elmer, at Grass Lake Academy, in Jackson county. Having finished his course of study there he returned to New York in 1845 and shipped as a sailor. For more than a year afterwards he was upon the ocean, but soon became tired of the life and returned to Michigan. He took up the study of law at once in the office of Bradley F. Granger, at Manchester, with whom he remained for three years. Like many others who afterwards succeeded in the law, his first professional work was in the school room as teacher. He spent several terms in teaching at Napoleon, Manchester and Otis. He passed the examination for admission to the Bar at Grand Rapids before Judge Martin in the spring of 1851, and shortly afterwards settled in Hastings where he formed a partnership with Isaac A. Holbrook. This association was continued for three years and subsequently, for short terms, he was associated in partnership with Frank Allen, Charles B. Wood, P. W. Niskern and Loyal E. Knappen. Since the admission of his son, William Boltwood Sweezey, to the Bar as a practitioner, the father and son have been associated in the practice. The business of Mr. Sweezey in court has principally been confined to Barry and the counties adjoining; but he has been called to Cincinnati, Ohio, and Buffalo, New York, in important cases. He has had numerous cases in the Supreme Court of the State, among which may be cited the following: Robertson vs. Corset, et al, 39 Michigan, 777, settles the law of fixtures and is the leading case on the subject. It was decided in favor of his client; Gregory vs. Bush, a leading case on the subject of drainage, is reported in 64 Michigan, 37. In this the Supreme Court also sustained his contention; People vs. Eaton, involving the right of corporations to construct telegraph and telephone lines on highways of the State, reported in 100 Michigan, 208. All of the foregoing are leading cases. Another very important civil action was that of Match vs. Hunt, involving a question of fraud, reported in 38 Michigan, page 1. This decision established the law as to fraudulent representation. Mr. Sweezey has given much attention to public affairs. Politically he is a Republican. He has at various times been called to fill





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Geo. A. Sawyer

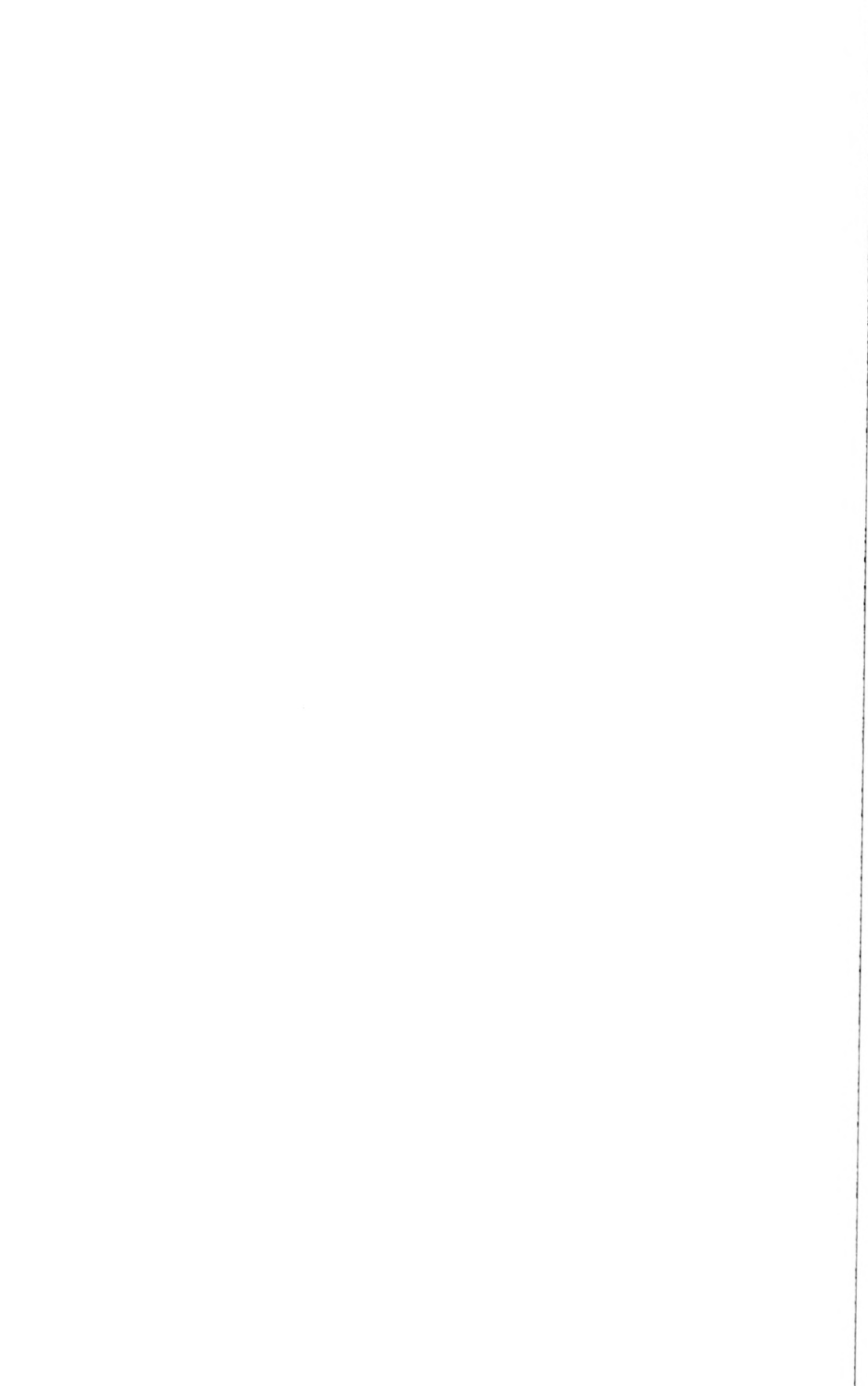


important offices, both political and educational. The aggregate of his public service covers a period of forty years. In 1863 and in 1867 he was elected to the Legislature. During his first term he was chairman of the committee on banks and corporations. During the last term he was a member of the judiciary committee. In 1863 he was elected a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan and served eight years. He was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Hastings for ten years. He served as city attorney of Hastings four terms, and as prosecuting attorney for Barry county five terms. At the present time (1896) he fills the office of prosecuting attorney. It has been his duty to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the people in several important trials for murder and he has managed the defence of four persons charged with murder. A well known member of the Bar contributes this estimate:

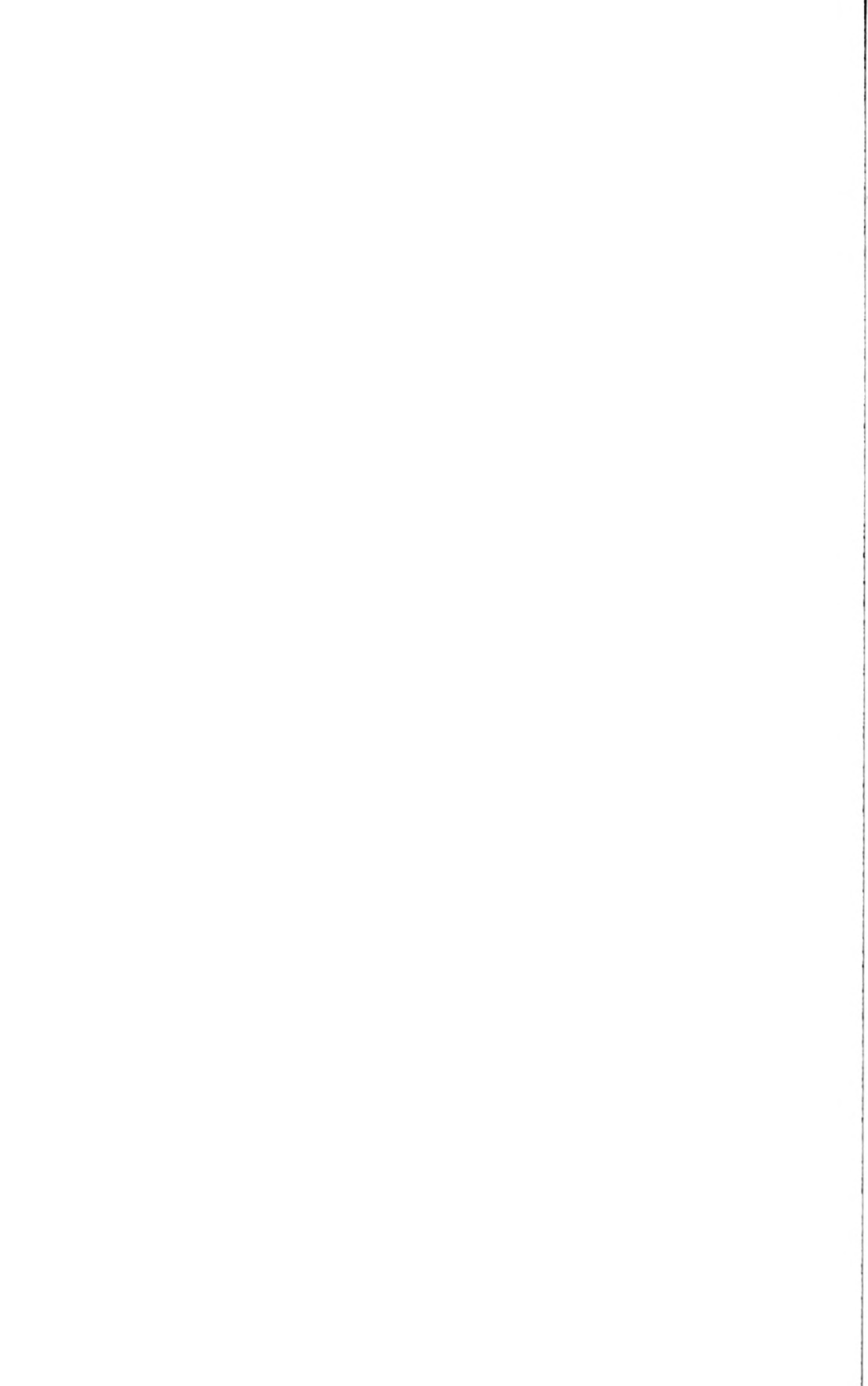
“James A. Swezey has always been considered an able lawyer. He is above reproach or suspicion in the profession. He came to Hastings as a pioneer lawyer and has stood in the front rank ever since. He is the oldest living member of the Barry county Bar. He is public-spirited and has done much for the growth of Hastings and the advancement of the county. He is honest in his convictions and never takes positions which he cannot fortify. As a prosecutor he is absolutely loyal to the people and the court.”

Mr. Swezey is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He has served two terms as Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge, K. of P., and four years as the Supreme Representative to the Supreme Lodge. He was married in 1853 to Miss Emily M. Boltwood, who died in 1874. The only surviving issue of this marriage is the son who is now his partner in the practice of law. In November, 1893, he was married to Mrs. Binnie M. Brown with whom he is now living. As a lawyer and a citizen, a man and a Christian, James Albert Swezey occupies an important position in public affairs, the society and the church at Hastings.

DIVIE BETHUNE DUFFIELD, deceased. Of all the prominent figures that have ornamented the Wayne county Bar in recent years few have been more charming and attractive than the able lawyer and courteous christian gentleman whose name introduces this article. D. Bethune Duffield was a lawyer whose conscience never juggled with the right for the sake of the retainer, and a man whose heart was always young. He excelled in his profession though he never sank the man in the attorney. He had mastered the wisdom of the schools, and knew men. His success at the Bar was immediate and pronounced, and a long and useful life overflowed with generous and humane deeds. And now that he has emigrated to a better land his name is still a sweet memory in many hearts. Mr.



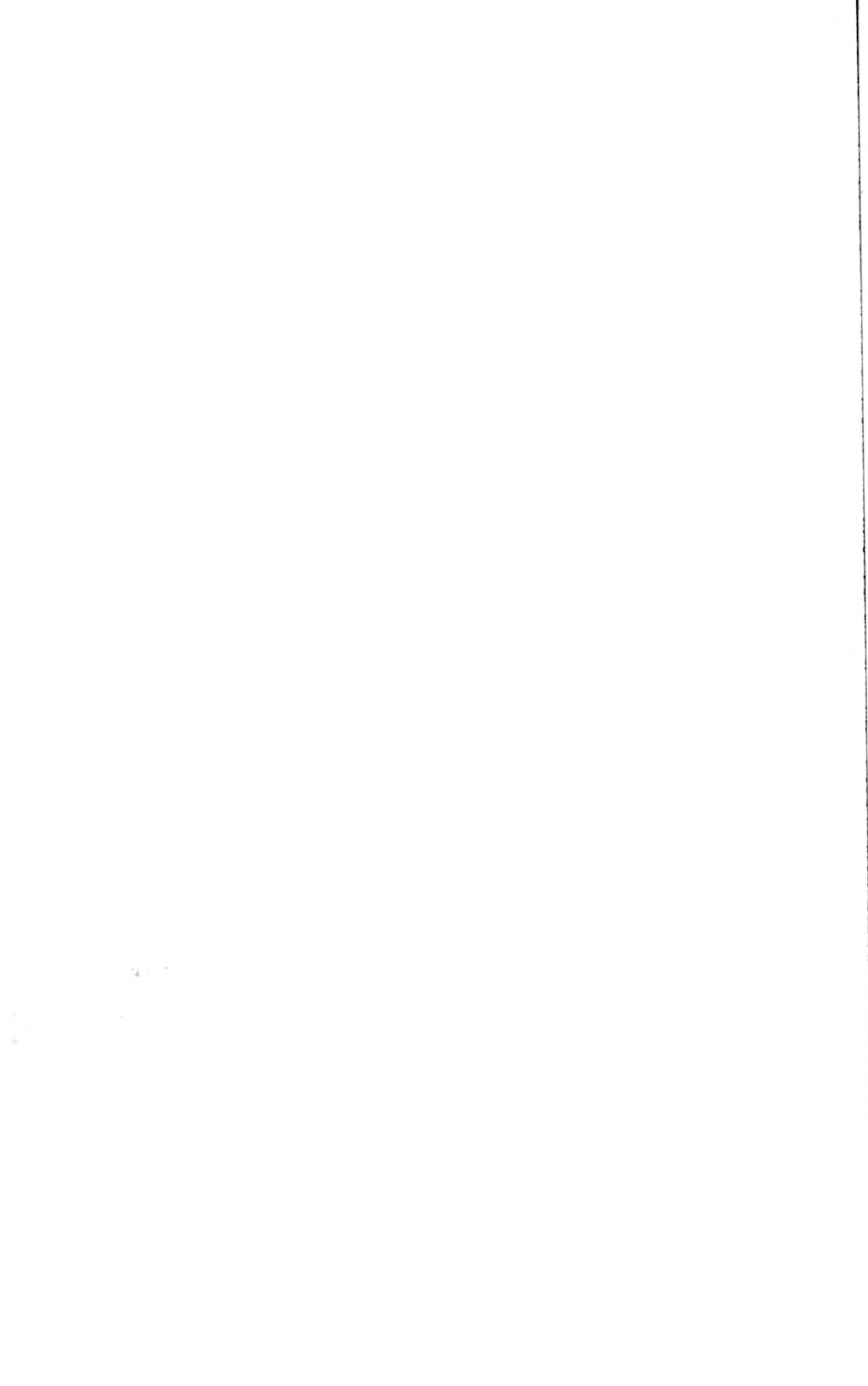
Duffield was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1821, and was the son of Rev. George Duffield, D.D., a prominent clergyman of the Presbyterian church. His mother was Isabella Graham Bethune, a woman of remarkable attainments and high christian character. He was a promising student while yet a child, a promise amply fulfilled in the luxuriant riches of his maturer years. He was ready to enter the Freshman class of Dickinson College when only twelve years of age. In 1835 he went with his parents to Philadelphia, where Dr. Duffield had taken an important charge, and there prepared for Yale College. He would have graduated from that school in 1840 had he not suffered from a serious accident that at one time portended permanent disability. He had, however, so thoroughly established himself in the high esteem of his teachers that Yale College afterwards bestowed upon him the degree of A.B. As a student he showed remarkable linguistic abilities and ranked high in the classics. He was no less familiar with French and German, and found delight all his life in reading the great literature of the world in its original tongue. He handled his own language like an artist, and while he was a close student and a hard worker at his chosen profession, he made many a delightful excursion into the fields of pure literature. He had a rare artistic nature, and many of his versified compositions were permeated with the true poetic spirit. In 1839 Mr. Duffield came to Detroit, his father having already become the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of that city. In Detroit he resided more than half a century, and his beautiful life was a help to many who needed cheer and love. He began the study of law under the instruction of Bates & Talbot, took the course in the Law Department of Yale College, and was graduated in 1843. The same year he was admitted to the Wayne county Bar and in the following year began the practice of his profession with George V. N. Lothrop. This partnership was continued for twelve years and was broken off by the entrance of Mr. Lothrop into the arena of politics. For ten years Mr. Duffield was alone in his practice when he received his brother, Henry M. Duffield, into partnership. This continued until 1875, and was succeeded by a business association with his son Bethune, under the firm name of Duffield & Duffield. In 1847 he was elected city attorney of Detroit, and for more than twenty years held the position of secretary of the Wayne county Bar. In 1847 he became a member of the Detroit Board of Education and his services to the public schools of the city were so numerous and effective that he was styled the "father of the Detroit high school." He was on the Board for thirteen years and took a leading part in the successful effort to compel the city to pay over the proceeds of the fines collected in the municipal courts to the Library Commission. The Duffield Union School on Clinton street bears his name, an honor richly deserved. Mr. Duffield was much interested in the cause of temperance, and was an honored and beloved member of the First Presbyterian church. In all its varied activities his influence was felt, and he was ready for work anywhere he was needed. Harper Hospital





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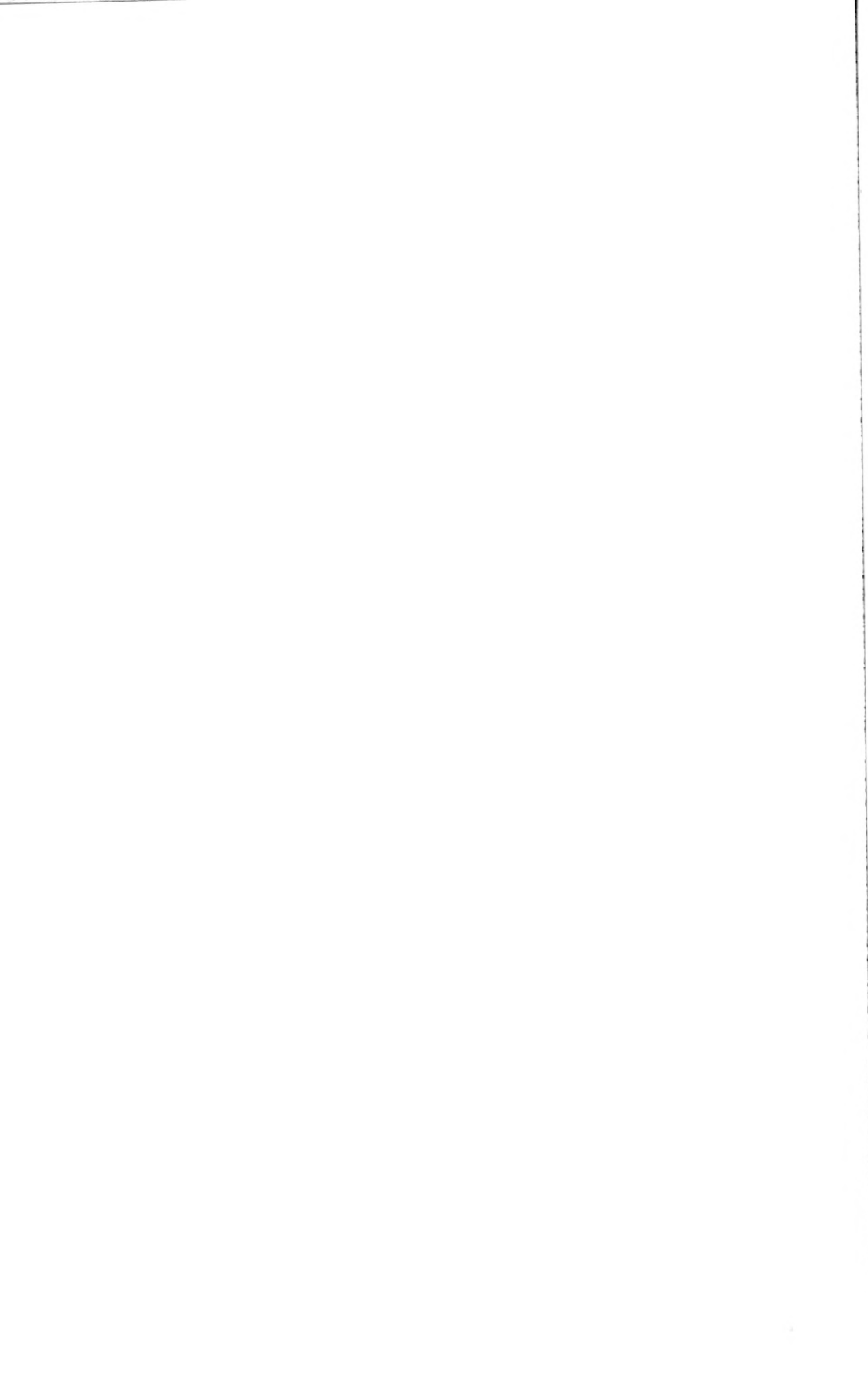
Eugene King



and Elmwood Cemetery had in him a generous supporter. In early life he was a Whig, but when the Republican party became national, he enlisted under its banner, and kept step to its triumphant march as long as he lived. He sought no office and would accept none, but his voice was freely rendered in every campaign for the party which he honored. What he did during the years of the Great Rebellion to sustain and strengthen the Union sentiment throughout the west can never be told. His poetic gift was far beyond the ordinary range. His "Battle of Lake Erie" was a historical poem of much movement and life. His "De Arte Medendi," read at the Detroit Medical College, was a happy blending of wit, feeling and reverence. About a year before his death he sent out a little volume of verse under the title of "Stray Songs of Life." This article concludes with a poem found pencilled in his pocket-book after his death.* He was an honorable useful man of kindly impulses, pure spirit and lofty character. He kept his early faith and his heart was ever young. He died in Detroit, March 12, 1891, and was mourned by the entire city. His ashes rest in Elmwood Cemetery, and his name is green in many hearts.

* "Alas! for him who never sees
 The stars shine through the cypress trees,
 Who hopeless lays his dead away,
 Nor looks to see the breaking day
 Across the mournful marbles play:
 Who has not learned in hours of faith
 The truth to time and sense unknown,
 That Life is ever Lord of Death,
 And Love can never lose his own."

EUGENE PRINGLE, Jackson. The subject of this sketch is descended from a Scotch ancestor who came to America in 1689 and settled at New London, Connecticut. The grandson of this ancestor settled in Dutchess county, New York; and two generations later Esbon Pringle lived in Richfield, Otsego county, New York. The latter was the grandfather of Eugene Pringle, who was born at Richfield December 1, 1826, the oldest child of Homer and Harriet Hatch Pringle. His father purposed in early life to enter the ministry of the Episcopal church, and was shaping his education to that end when, at the age of twenty, he became sick and was obliged to leave college and spend two years in the South in the recovery of his health. Upon the advice of physicians that it would be necessary for him to lead an open air life, he relinquished his purpose to become a minister and engaged in farming. He removed to Chautauqua county in 1828 and remained there to the time of his death, in 1878, at the age of eighty years. His library contained his college text books, from some of which home instruction in the Latin language was given to Eugene long before he reached the usual age of pursuing that study. Under the tuition of a cultured father at home, and in the public schools, Eugene's early education



was obtained until he reached the age of fifteen. For three years thereafter he was a student in the academy at Mayville, New York, except during the winters, when he was engaged in teaching district schools. In the spring after he was eighteen he commenced the study of the law at Batavia, New York, in the office of Redfield & Pringle, with whom he remained until admitted to the Bar in 1849. While reading law he pursued the study of Greek and Latin, reciting in a classical school at Batavia, and also took lessons in the modern languages. After continuing in practice nearly two years at Batavia, he came to Jackson, Michigan, in December, 1850, where he has since remained. His first law partner was Samuel H. Kimball, and the partnership continued until Kimball left the city, in the summer of 1852. His next partnership was with John C. Fitzgerald, for one year (1858-59), and that was succeeded by one with Edward Pomeroy which lasted until Pomeroy went to the war, in April, 1861. He was then alone in business till September, 1894, when A. E. Hewett became and still continues to be his partner. In 1852 Mr. Pringle was elected Circuit Court Commissioner. In 1853 he was elected village recorder, and afterwards re-elected. In 1856 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and two years later was re-elected. He was city attorney of Jackson in 1859 and 1860. In 1860 he was elected to the State Legislature and served a term as member of the House of Representatives. In 1862 he was appointed Military Secretary to Governor Blair, and held the office until the end of 1864 and the close of the gubernatorial term. In 1866 he was elected State Senator, and in 1867 was chosen a member of the constitutional convention. In that year he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy, on the nomination of Chief Justice Chase of the U. S. Supreme Court, and continued to hold the position until the bankruptcy law was repealed, in 1878. He was a member of the Board of Public Works for five years, beginning in 1871; was appointed Commissioner of Insurance in 1883 and held the office two years. He was elected Mayor of Jackson in 1885; in 1886 was elected prosecuting attorney of Jackson county as a candidate on the Democratic ticket, and was the only Democrat elected in the county that year. In 1880, and again in 1888, he was the nominee of his party for representative in Congress in a district having so large an adverse majority as to make the race hopeless. In 1881 he was the candidate of the Bar for Circuit Judge and received the endorsement of the Democratic party, and although running many hundred votes ahead of his ticket, was defeated because his party was then hopelessly in the minority in the two counties composing the district. He was also the Democratic nominee and unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1882. In boyhood Mr. Pringle was inclined to be a Democrat, but did not act with that party on account of its attitude on the question of slavery until 1872, since which time he has called himself a Democrat. In July, 1896, he severed his connection with the faction of the party which nominated Bryan, and subsequently had some part in the movement which culminated in the

Indianapolis convention and the defeat of the Chicago candidate. In 1856-57 he was active in the steps taken to secure the Toledo Branch of the Lake Shore Railroad, and from 1865 to 1871 most of his time was spent in the preliminary and attorney work for the Grand River Valley, and Jackson and Ft. Wayne, and Michigan Air Line Railroads, with some work for other projects and occasional employment as counsel by the Michigan Central and other railroad corporations. Mr. Pringle has a high professional standing, both as a lawyer and a man. He has been for several years President of the Jackson Bar Association. He is a solid, matter-of-fact man, strong in what may be termed saving common sense. He would not be regarded as a brilliant speaker, but is logical and forcible. He is esteemed by the people of his community generally as a profound thinker and is entitled to the estimate.

JAMES A. JACOKES, Pontiac. Judge Jacokes was born in Geneva, New York, November 21, 1834, and came of a long line of American ancestry. His father, Rev. Dr. D. C. Jacokes, was beloved by all in Oakland county, as everywhere else in Michigan. He was a pioneer in the Methodist Church. He played as active a part as any man in his day in building up that great denomination in this State. He was chaplain of the Fifth Michigan Infantry and accompanied his regiment to the seat of war. He was afterwards appointed chaplain of the Eastern Asylum for the Insane at Pontiac and filled that responsible position for twelve years, exhibiting such rare devotion to the unfortunate and afflicted as to bring upon him showers of blessings. He moved among his friends a perpetual benediction. He was a Socrates among his people and taught his pupils out of pure love for them. He was county agent for juvenile offenders for many years, until he became so feeble physically that he was unable to perform his labors. It would be useless to try to recount the names of young boys who were accused of crime and saved by his efforts from a life in prison. He was never too busy to aid an unfortunate youth who had no friends. If he failed to reform him with one trial, another was given. He kept a microscope at his house up to the last days of his life for the edification and diversion of his friends. Judge Jacokes' mother was Mary A. Slarrow, who was also born in New York, though her ancestors were of English extraction. The home of young Jacokes, the subject of this sketch, was a model home, a great school. Here under his father's eye, he received the foundation of what in after years became a wellspring of knowledge. At an early age he entered a private academy at Grass Lake, Mich., and then Albion College in 1853, remaining in that school for three years. He taught school for three years in Macomb county, part of the time in the village of Mount Clemens. He studied law in the office of his life-long friend and admirer, Judge Augustus C. Baldwin, and

was admitted to the Bar in 1861. His father having gone to the war it became necessary for him to earn money, and although he was attracted to the battle fields of the South he was invited by Judge Baldwin to enter his office. There he began a remunerative practice with a long series of successful business ventures, cementing bonds of friendship which can never be broken until one of them is called to cross the Great Divide. Mr. Jacokes was elected Circuit Court Commissioner in 1862, was re-elected in 1864, and again in 1870. He was attorney of the city of Pontiac eight years. In 1876 he was elected Judge of Probate, in which office he won many friends by his sterling integrity, strict devotion to duty, and his impartial and just decisions. He richly merits the title of Judge, which will cling to him through life. In 1880 Judge Jacokes returned to his law partnership with Judge Baldwin. In that year he was elected member of the school board and has been successively re-elected up to 1896. As an active member and president of the board of education, he has played no small part in holding up the high standard of the public schools of the city. He keeps diligent watch of all the different school systems, and will ever see to it that the Pontiac schools are in the forefront. He takes much pride in the high school which opens its doors to every boy and girl of suitable age and acquirements within its precincts. Judge Jacokes possesses a very dignified and pleasing address. He is a courteous gentleman, with fine social qualities, having a kindly smile and an honest hand for all his fellows. His residence is in a very pleasant part of the city, whither he led as bride Miss Camilla Manning, October 15, 1867. She was a daughter of Judge Randolph Manning, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. Mrs. Jacokes was a devoted and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her death, November 21, 1890, and that of the Judge's father, January 11, 1894, and mother November 11, 1895, following in quick succession, brought a great shadow of loneliness to his happy household. Judge Jacokes has moved among his companions since his great bereavement, as one who has a mission of love to perform, and who passing through life but once has so ordered his course that his fellow men are the better for his walks and talks among them. He is a Methodist, firm in the faith and convictions of his father, and liberal and warm-hearted toward all those who differ from him. He is a Democrat in his political views and discharges his duties as a citizen with the same regard for the high moral principles which has controlled his private life. It is not often in our American life that the son retains and quietly permits an added lustre to gather around so many traits of character which made beautiful for more than half a century the lives of his father and himself, two of Pontiac's much respected citizens. When talked to about his own successful career in the law, Judge Jacokes simply says, "All the work has been done by Judge Baldwin. He has wrought, with heroism and infinite patience, a mighty work throughout his busy, useful life. I have simply kept guard while he was doing it."



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Thomas A. Wilson.

THOMAS A. WILSON, Jackson. The subject of this biography is of Scotch-Welsh extraction. His father, Thomas Wilson, was a Scotchman, born in Rutherglen, a suburb of Glasgow, who learned the trade of weaver and followed that occupation until 1836; then settled in Michigan and engaged in farming for the remainder of his life. His mother was a native of Albany, New York, her family name was Wing and her ancestors were Welsh. Thomas A. Wilson was born in a small town called Log City, in Madison county, state of New York, April 22, 1836, and was brought to the state of Michigan by his parents, who arrived in Jackson county and settled there June 18th of the same year. All of his life, therefore, except the first eight weeks, has been spent in Michigan. He was trained in boyhood to the occupation of farming, and followed that employment until he was twenty-eight years of age. His only education of a literary character was that obtained in the common country schools. Mr. Wilson is not clear in his mind as to all of the influences that led to his abandoning the business of farming and taking up the legal profession. The suggestion that he do this came from some of his friends, and he consulted John D. Conely, now of Detroit, then a prominent lawyer of Jackson, and acted upon his advice. Mr. Conely was his friend, and he relied upon his judgment and interested friendship. His preliminary reading was largely in the office of Mr. Conely, where he spent about fifteen months. Mr. Wilson freely accords to Mr. Conely very considerable credit for whatever success he may have attained in the law, and considers himself a debtor to his first adviser and instructor in the profession. After leaving the office he attended the Chicago Law School, under Professors Hurd and Booth, for six months, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois in the spring of 1866. Later in the same year he was admitted to the Bar of the State of Michigan at Jackson. He located for practice first at East Saginaw, where he remained one year, and then returned to Jackson, where he has since resided. In his early practice he was in partnership for about six months with a lawyer by the name of Beardsley. With this exception he conducted his legal business alone until August, 1891, when a copartnership was formed with William S. Cobb, his present associate business. His practice has been largely local in character, although he has had from time to time considerable business in surrounding counties. The class of cases which he has conducted are such as usually occupy the time of *nisi prius* courts, involving almost all matters of legal controversy in a county seat or an agricultural district. He has taken all kinds of civil business, and been retained in important criminal cases. He was counsel for defendant in the Crouch Murder Case, which probably occasioned more notoriety and awakened more interest in the locality than any other case tried at Jackson in recent years. Before taking up the study of law Mr. Wilson was treasurer of Liberty township for two terms, and justice of the peace for two years. After engaging in the practice at

Jackson he was recorder of the city for two terms, from the spring of 1869 to that of 1871. He filled the office of prosecuting attorney one term, from January 1, 1871, to January 1, 1873. He was appointed city attorney in 1874, and held the office for two terms. He has manifested deep interest in educational affairs, and been a member of the school board in District No. 1 for about sixteen years. For the past five years he has been a member of the hospital board of the city. He is not a member of any club, fraternity or society. Politically he has always been a Democrat. During the campaign of 1896 he supported actively the movement in his party in favor of sound money, and in opposition to the platform of the Chicago Convention. He was a member of the committee that met at Indianapolis and issued a call for the National Democratic Convention. He was also a delegate to that convention, and was chosen to represent his state on the National Committee. Mr. Wilson has a good legal mind, and has so applied himself to the law as to become well versed in the fundamental principles and well informed in the reports of decisions, and in all of the standard commentaries or works on various kinds of pleading. He has established a reputation for honesty, industry and promptness not excelled by that of any man in the State. As a lawyer he studies his cases thoroughly, bringing to their consideration a large measure of common sense and excellent judgment. He applies to them the law with discrimination, and always knows what he desires to establish by proof before going into court. In the trial of a case he is careful and watchful, guarding the interest of his client, but never employing methods which are not recognized as proper and honorable. He is a candid lawyer who never seeks to gain advantage by an unfair or partial statement of his case. He is firm in his convictions and persistent in his efforts to accomplish whatever he undertakes. He is a man of fine physique and attractive presence; is genial and companionable, always impressing favorably the stranger who meets him. His character, based upon a naturally strong mind, with excellent heredity, has been a growth developed by the exercise of good impulses, an honest purpose and the practice of the cardinal virtues. The probity of his life is unquestioned and unquestionable. Mr. Wilson has been married twice. His first wife was Harriet Hutchins, by whom he had one child, a daughter, who is still living. He was married the second time in 1866 to Matilda Hutchins, by whom he has had three children, one son and two daughters. One of the latter is still living and the other dead. His son, Walter S., is a member of the Bar of Jackson.

WILLIAM O. WEBSTER, Ionia. The subject of this sketch was born in Sennett, Cayuga county, New York, February 20, 1842. He was the son of William and Flora Long Webster, who had removed from Connecticut, his father coming in 1821 and his mother in 1841. His father was a man of prominence in the country, a man of the strictest integrity and uprightness, and one whose advice and counsel were sought for and valued by his friends and towns-people. He died in August, 1872, upon his farm in Sennett, where his widow still lives. William O. lived upon the home farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered Monroe Collegiate Institute, where he was prepared for College, entering as freshman at Hamilton College in 1861 where he was graduated from the classical course in 1865, leaving behind him a fine reputation as an orator. The year after graduation was spent in teaching, as principal of the Academy at Unadilla, New York, and in the fall of 1866 he entered the Law School of the University of Michigan. Here he remained one year and then took up a course of reading and study in the law office of W. W. Mitchell in Ionia. In January, 1869, after passing the required examination he was admitted to the Bar by Judge Lovell of the Circuit Court. In December of the same year, moved by the glowing reports from the land of the setting sun, he went to California, intending to make that state his home, but finding these reports greatly overdrawn and the prospects of business not so flattering as had been represented, he returned to Ionia the following year, where he has continued to reside. He has created for himself in the mean time a most enviable reputation both as a citizen and a lawyer. In 1873 he formed a co-partnership with Edgar M. Marble, now of Washington, D. C. After Mr. Marble had been appointed Assistant Solicitor in the Department of the Interior under President Hayes, Mr. Webster continued the practice alone for six years when he admitted to partnership a former student, now Judge Davis of the Circuit Court; this was followed later by a partnership with Spencer G. Millard which was dissolved in 1888, when Mr. Millard removed to Los Angeles, California, where he became a prominent member of the Bar and in 1894 was elected Lieutenant Governor, but died soon after his election. Since 1888 Mr. Webster has been alone in the conduct of his law business. He is engaged in practice of a general character which takes him into all the Courts of the State, as well as the District and Circuit Courts of the United States. He has argued many important cases before the Supreme Court and has met with a success most satisfactory to himself and to those who have entrusted their matters to his care. In 1882 he received the nomination of his party for Congress, but that was the year of the notable Democratic landslide, and, although receiving a very complimentary vote, he went down with the other nominees of his party in the State, only two republicans being elected to Congress in that year from Michigan. In 1896 he was nominated and elected on the Republican ticket as one of the Presi-

dential Electors for Michigan in the memorable election of that year. In 1874 Mr. Webster was married to Miss Susan P. Montgomery, in Chicago, and to them have been born four children. The eldest son died in 1890 at the age of fifteen years. The remaining son is at this time (1896) a Sophomore in the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, intending at the close of his literary course to take that of the law. The two daughters are students in the Ionia High School. One of the oldest and most reputable members of the profession in Western Michigan, commenting upon Mr. Webster's high standing as a lawyer and public speaker says: "He never lacks for words to express himself clearly and forcibly and is direct and able in the presentation of his subject. There is not a man in the county in whom the people have more confidence as a citizen. His integrity is beyond question and he may be fitly characterized as a model christian gentleman. As a husband and father his life is exemplary in a superlative degree."

A citizen of Ionia gives this estimate of the subject: "Mr. Webster is a fine instance of what talent and perseverance can accomplish, without being boisterous or unnecessarily pugilistic. Well read in the law, a man of affairs, "*Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re;*" gentle, yet persistent; affable, yet clear cut in his views on moral and civic questions; firm for the right, yet not insulting to those who differ he has gone on his way these many years in our community, a power for good as well as one standing at the top of his calling, only waiting we think to adorn the Supreme Bench of his State. A leader in church and State, there has been no reform in which he has not had a share, no good work that has not instinctively turned towards him as a friend, no worthy cause that he has not befriended. Exemplary in his life as well as successful in his law practice, a friend and helper of good men and of good causes, he has not been simply a successful lawyer, but a successful man as well, and is in his history a proof that it is not the calling that adorns the man but the man that adorns the calling."

ROGER WILLIAMS BUTTERFIELD, Grand Rapids. His father was the Rev. Isaac Butterfield, who for more than half a century was an active and efficient minister of the Baptist Church. Isaac Butterfield was a scholarly divine, a sound reasoner and polished orator, earnest and faithful in his calling. Although the itinerary does not belong to the polity of the Baptist Church, its ministers are not installed in permanent pastorates. Rev. Mr. Butterfield was accustomed to work in the vineyard wherever the Master called. During his many pastorates he was beloved by his congregations and attached to his home, but he did not hesitate to remove from village to city and from east to west along the paths where his duty seemed to lie and the opportunities for doing good seemed largest. He went with his family from Elbridge to Oswego in 1846 where he remained nine years; thence to Watertown where he remained two years and thence



Roger W. Butterfield

to Davenport, Iowa. Roger was born April 23, 1844, in the village of Elbridge, Onondaga County, New York, and lived at the several places mentioned in his childhood and youth. He was thirteen years of age when he left his native state for the west. His boyhood had been favored by excellent paternal training and the rudiments of an education had been acquired in the public schools of the State of New York. At fifteen he entered Griswold College at Davenport, a school under the patronage of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In this school and the college at Adrian, Michigan, he pursued his literary studies until February 1, 1865, when he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, in the middle of the junior year. He completed the course of study with his class and was graduated with honors in June, 1866. He took the degrees A.B. and A.M. It had been his father's intention that Roger should enter the ministry; but upon graduating from college he reached the determination to enter the profession of the law. Following his inclination in that regard, and with a desire to make as thorough preparation as possible, he entered the law school of the University of Michigan, and during the vacations pursued a course of reading in the law office of Moore & Griffin, of Detroit. He was graduated from the law school in 1868. He then entered the office of the Hon. John W. Champlin at Grand Rapids. Judge Champlin recognized Mr. Butterfield's fitness for the profession of the law and within a few months extended to him an offer of partnership. On January 1, 1869, the firm of Champlin & Butterfield was formed. Four years later Hon J. C. Fitz Gerald came to Grand Rapids from Marshall and was admitted to the firm. Mr. Butterfield continued as a member of this firm until March, 1876, when he retired, and for two years following carried on practice alone. In June, 1878, he became associated with Edward W. Withey, now deceased, under the firm name of Butterfield & Withey. This partnership relation continued for about two and a half years. For several years thereafter Mr. Butterfield practised alone. On January 1, 1887, he formed a partnership with Willard F. Keeney, under the firm name of Butterfield & Keeney, and that firm has been maintained without change until the present time. Mr. Butterfield is a thorough lawyer, giving to the investigation of every question the careful thought and sedulous application essential to its understanding. His convictions on any subject of importance are deep and he always has the courage to express them as occasion may require. Judge Champlin says of him: "He will not permit himself to be deceived by his sympathies or wishes to make the worse appear the better reason, or by the glamour which false logic too often throws over the subject of investigation." Within the pale of his profession he has kept pace with the progress of the times. He is ever alert to the interests of his client, bringing into the trial of a cause all the energy and singleness of purpose essential to secure the best results. He is too ambitious to be satisfied with anything below the best attainments, and too conscientious to be indifferent to the obligations of

the profession. He is known as an able trial lawyer, and his business sagacity has made him valued as a counsellor. He is engaged in general practice and various causes argued by him will be found in the reports of the Supreme Court of Michigan, the Federal Courts of the Sixth Circuit and the Supreme Court of the United States. He is broadly cultured, of wide and varied reading, particularly in the fields of English and American history and literature. He has one of the largest and best selected private libraries in the state, said to contain more than 5,000 volumes. He was married in May, 1876, to Leonora I. Drake, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. They have four children. His domestic and social attachments are the strongest. While Mr. Butterfield's life has been given to the practice of his profession, he has not been indifferent to matters affecting the public welfare. He has been the firm and consistent friend of both common school and higher education. In 1887, he was elected one of the Regents of the University of Michigan, an office for which his scholarship and talents as a man of affairs fit him most admirably. In 1895 at the expiration of his first term of service as regent he was nominated by acclamation by the Republican State Convention for a second term in the same office and was elected thereto at the spring election of that year. Politically he is a Republican, although the field of politics has never tempted him to turn aside from the professional life upon which he entered nearly thirty years ago. He is possessed of public spirit and has been identified with many enterprises which tend to promote the interests of the community. He is connected as director or stockholder with many of the most important industrial and financial institutions of Grand Rapids.

MOSES TAGGART, Grand Rapids. Moses Taggart, one of the leading lawyers of Kent county, was born at Wilson, Niagara county, New York, February 27, 1843. His ancestors were men of character, ability, education and resources. His great-grandfather, James Taggart, emigrated from Ireland to America in boyhood and settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire. His grandfather, Samuel Taggart, a native of Londonderry, was born about the middle of the last century, was graduated from Dartmouth at twenty, and licensed to preach in the Presbyterian Church during the year that the American colonies declared their independence of British domination. Samuel Taggart was for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Colerain, Massachusetts, where he died in 1825. He served fourteen years as a member of Congress from a district in the State of Massachusetts, having been first elected in 1802 as a Federalist. While at Washington he became the intimate friend of the great Chief Justice, John Marshall. He was a man of large abilities and retentive memory; a powerful speaker and a writer of recognized force on religious subjects, as

well as political topics. Moses Taggart is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, by virtue of his maternal grandfather, Ichabod Cone's enlistment and service, both in the State of Connecticut and New York, in the Continental army. He was educated at the Collegiate Institute at Wilson, New York, and afterwards studied law in the office of his uncle, Judge Moses Taggart, ex-judge of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals of New York, who lived at Batavia. In selecting the University of Michigan as the place in which he should complete his preparation for the practice of law, he was doubtless influenced by the inclination to come west for a location before engaging in practice. He might have gone to Columbia Law School, in the City of New York, which was much older and at that time in the zenith of its fame, under the presidency of Dr. Dwight; but he preferred the law school of the University, even though it had been established only eight years. He was graduated from this school in 1867 and admitted to the Bar of New York State at Buffalo the same year. He moved to Michigan in 1868 and located for a short time at Cedar Springs, but finally settled at Grand Rapids. In the practice of law at Grand Rapids, he was first associated with B. A. Harlan and Eugene E. Allen. Since 1875 he has been in partnership with L. W. Wolcott, and the firm is now Taggart, Wolcott and Ganson. Mr. Taggart has been elected Attorney General of Michigan twice and filled the office with exceptional ability and perfect faithfulness. During his exercise of the functions of this office he formed the acquaintance of the Bar generally throughout the State and won the respect of all by his candor, courtesy and impartiality. His conduct was regulated by a high standard of morality and a keen sensibility of the importance and sometimes delicacy of the official duties imposed upon him. He was frequently called upon to explain or construe statutes in advance of any judicial expression upon the same, and he established the reputation of preparing his opinions thereon conscientiously and expressing his views with unusual clearness. The law has engaged his attention absolutely since he first engaged in the practice, and he has uniformly exhibited ability, industry and skill as a practitioner. He is a man of strong convictions, which have due weight in his management of cases. His arguments are characterized by a directness which reaches and influences the minds of the jury. His perception is quick and he is a tactician of rare diplomacy. He is therefore a successful practitioner, favored with a large clientage. Mr. Taggart's friendship is marked by a sincerity and firmness which always command respect. His christianity is of the practical sort which affects the daily life and conversation. In the relations of society and citizenship he aims to be guided as nearly as possible by the Golden Rule. He was married October 17, 1872, to Miss Lillie Ganson, of Ypsilanti. His children are Ganson, Ralph C., James M., Van Cleve and Anna.

WILLIAM D. FULLER, Grand Rapids. Hon. William D. Fuller is Reporter of the Supreme Court of Michigan. He was born at Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, September 3, 1840. His primary education was obtained in the common schools of Michigan; his higher education at Hiram College, Ohio, of which James A. Garfield was president. The associations of this school, perhaps lightly regarded at the time, have become a hallowed memory through the election of its president to be president of the United States and his subsequent martyrdom. William D. was the third son of Edson Fuller and Celira Canfield. His father was a native of Cazenovia, New York, born in 1809—the year which produced so many illustrious men, including Lincoln and Gladstone and Oliver Wendell Holmes, and the venerable Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, late a secretary of the navy. Edson Fuller was progressive and enterprising. On attaining his majority he came west and settled in northern Ohio, where, in 1830, he married Celira Canfield. The latter was descended from a Huguenot family, which settled on the river Cam, in England, in the fourteenth century, on a tract of land granted by the Crown. The first descendant of this Norman family who emigrated to America was Matthew Canfield, who settled in Connecticut, and whose name was among the petitioners to the King of England for a royal charter for that colony. He was one of the first judges under the charter. His son, Samuel I, was a member of the Connecticut general assembly in 1669; his grandson, Samuel II, was born at Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1672, and married Abigail Austin, of Stamford, in 1709; their son Samuel III, was born at Marlborough, Massachusetts, July 10, 1710, and his estate is still in the possession of his descendants. Thomas Canfield, son of Samuel III, married Miss Burr, and their son, Oliver Canfield, married Sally Sherman in 1782. From this union Celira, the mother of William D. Fuller, was born at Tyring, Massachusetts, July, 1810. She united intellectual faculties of remarkable strength with the peculiar gentleness and refinement which render the womanly character lovable. She was a teacher, a physician, a writer and a very earnest Christian. Her ability, her intuitions, her natural gifts and acquirements, her affectionate disposition and innate love of goodness qualified her admirably for the training of her four sons and two daughters, whose lives in some degree reflect her noble qualities. The eldest daughter, Mrs. Elma L. Hutchison, who lately died, in California, was a practising physician; the youngest daughter died at Grand Rapids, at the age of sixteen. The sons were and are Corydon E., who, at time of his death, was president of the Iowa Loan & Trust Company; Judge Ceylon C., of the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit, Big Rapids; William D., Grand Rapids, Reporter of the Supreme Court; and Orrin T., interest clerk in the Iowa Loan & Trust Company. William D. Fuller was a lad of five years when the family located in Grand Rapids, where he attended the common schools until he was sixteen years of age. He was subject to



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William B. Fuller

the vicissitudes of fortune which bankrupted his father at Mishawaka, Indiana, in the crash of 1857, and returned to Michigan to bear his part of the increased burdens incident to the reverses. He was brave enough to work at any employment which promised remuneration, both at Grand Rapids and Big Rapids, to which he removed at the age of eighteen, when the place was yet in the formative stage of a frontier village. He was in the roughest of the lumbering industry and among the pioneers in road-building. Whatever was necessary to improve the country and build a town he engaged in with the enthusiasm of youth and the energy born of necessity. All of this had its use in fostering a robust and stalwart frame and the cultivation of a vigorous mind for the important duties and responsibilities of later years. Mr. Fuller took up the reading and study of law in the office of Col. J. H. Standish, at Newaygo, and after an examination by the Hon. F. J. Littlejohn, judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, was admitted to the Bar on the first day of September, 1864. While a student at law he married Georgiette H. Standish, the daughter of his preceptor, January 1, 1863. After practising law in Newaygo four years he was elected prosecuting attorney for that county and re-elected in 1870, serving two consecutive terms. He then removed to Grand Rapids and was associated in partnership with Col. Standish, his former preceptor, from 1873 to 1880, when he returned to Newaygo. At this time he embarked in the publication of a newspaper, which he conducted without relinquishing his law practice. In 1882 he was again elected prosecuting attorney of Newaygo county and at the commencement of his official term was appointed State swamp-land road commissioner. In 1887 he was appointed to the office of Reporter of the Supreme Court and has held the office continuously since that time. His name has become familiar to the lawyers of the State through the forty-seven volumes of official reports issued by him. He has introduced a valuable improvement which is of material service to lawyers who cite the reports. This is a system of annotation of Michigan cases which he has employed in the later volumes. In 1889 he settled in Grand Rapids, but has an office at Newaygo in partnership with Mr. Fred W. Riblet. Mr. Fuller has the valuable faculty of making friends and retaining them, as well as clients. A striking instance illustrating this faculty is found in the relations which existed between himself and Mr. Sextus N. Wilcox, of Chicago, Illinois, through an acquaintance beginning in 1863 and extending over a period of twenty years. Mr. Fuller, who was then pioneering at Big Rapids, sold to Mr. Wilcox 100,000 feet of saw logs which he had helped to cut and had himself hauled to the bank of the Muskegon river. By this transaction he won the friendship and confidence of his patron and afterwards acquired sole charge of his extensive legal business relating to his own lumber interests and those of the S. N. Wilcox Lumber Company. He continued to be attorney for his friend and client during his life and was the attorney of his estate and of the company until the winding up of their affairs. Mr.

Fuller's strong sense of right impelled him to offer his services free of charge as one of the counsel for the defense of Thomas B. Barry, charged with conspiracy in connection with the great Saginaw strike of 1883, when five thousand lumbermen and sawmill men went out. The case was tried before Judge Gage, of Saginaw, and lasted three weeks. It attracted universal attention throughout the State and was of national interest at the time. The defendant was acquitted. Mr. Fuller made the opening address. He is an agreeable companion and a genial gentleman, who has a large acquaintance with the Bar of the state and the esteem of all. He is careful and assiduous in the exacting work of reporter, displaying the same energy, industry and promptness that have always characterized his private practice. He is, furthermore, an entertaining public speaker. His addresses are marked by an easy, graceful delivery, which is largely the result of a thorough understanding of his subject.—FULLER, Earnest S., son of William D., is a lawyer of Grand Rapids. He was born at Newaygo, Michigan, September 20, 1865, and educated in the schools of his native town. He learned the newspaper and printing business and was associated with his father in the conduct of the Newaygo Tribune. Since 1887 he has been connected with the office of Court Reporter and assisted in the compilation of the reports of cases decided by the Supreme Court. During this time he was also engaged in the study of law and was admitted to the Bar April 18, 1895, after an examination before the Supreme Court in session at Lansing. He was married to Flora B. Hatch, of Lyons, Michigan, January 14, 1891.

LAURENS W. WALCOTT, Grand Rapids. Laurens W. Walcott was born February 8, 1843. He is descended from a historic family, distinguished in Connecticut long before the Colonies revolted against the tyranny of George III. One of his ancestors, Roger Wolcott, was governor of the colony of Connecticut, and Roger's son, Oliver, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Wolcott's nativity is New York; his early education was received in the schools and academies of that State, while he prepared for college in Batavia, Illinois. In 1861, when President Lincoln called for volunteers to protect the nation's honor and restore the integrity of the Union, he was at Batavia. He responded to the call, enlisting as a private in Company D, Fifty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and served in the Army of the Tennessee until July, 1865. He participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the war, and won the shoulder straps of a first lieutenant before he was mustered out. He attended the Law School of the University of Michigan in 1868 and 1869, was admitted to the Bar in 1869, and immediately entered the office of Byron D. Ball, of Grand Rapids. In 1872 he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner of Kent county and re-elected in 1874. He has been



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engaged continuously in practice of a general character. The firm of Taggart, Walcott & Ganson, of which he is a member, long ago established a reputation for ability, integrity and carefulness in the management of cases scarcely excelled in western Michigan. Mr. Wolcott is a hard student, and very industrious in the preparation of his cases for trial. He has command of a good vocabulary, is a fluent speaker, and presents a legal argument in terse language with remarkable clearness. He is also a successful advocate, whose aim is rather to instruct and lead the jury than to entertain the visitors at court trials. He has been secretary of the Bar Association at Grand Rapids and president of the Board of Education. He is a gentleman of marked personality and classic features, showing the cultivation that comes of a long line of intelligent progenitors. The lineaments of his face exhibit the hereditary traits of ancestors of character and culture, who were honored and trusted by the men of their times. The healthful, life-giving currents that flowed out of the loins of the sturdy, high-minded, pure-hearted, colonial dwellers of New England, and have been transmitted through half a dozen generations, have enriched our western civilization in learning, in patriotism and all the elements or attributes that make up nobility of character. The man who has such an inheritance is fortunate indeed. If he adds to the lustre to his ancestral name his achievements, will be noteworthy. Mr. Wolcott is a gentleman whose companionship one may worthily seek. His natural affability and courtesousness are gently restrained by a manner that is somewhat reserved; but it is a reserve which disappears upon close acquaintance, when one is entitled to the confidence of his friendship. He was married in March, 1873, to Miss Lucy Gallup, of Grand Rapids. His church relationship is with the Congregational Church.

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CEYLON C. FULLER, Big Rapids. Honorable Ceylon Canfield Fuller, ex-Judge of the twenty-seventh judicial circuit, was born at Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, June 25, 1832. He is descended from fine old Puritan and Huguenot stock. His father, Edson Fuller, was born at Cazenovia, New York, in 1809, and died in Des Moines, Iowa, April 4, 1879. His ancestors were among the earliest emigrants to this country. His mother was of Huguenot extraction. The name had its origin in the events which succeeded the commingling of English and French history in the fourteenth century. A Huguenot family of Normandy, named Dephilo, for meritorious services, received a grant of land contiguous to the river Cam, in England. The names of the family and the river were joined together and contracted into the name Camphield, an orthography which remained unchanged until the death of Thomas Camphield, in the sixteenth century, when it became Camfield. That orthography obtained until 1720, when it was again changed to Canfield. Matthew Canfield came from England to

New Haven, Connecticut, in 1639. He was one of the petitioners for a royal charter for the colony of Connecticut, and the charter received from King Charles by Governor Winthrop bore the name of Matthew Canfield among others that afterwards became famous in history. Under the provisions of the Connecticut charter he was appointed a judge in connection with Gold and Sherman, and empowered to hold court at Fairfield, beginning April 1, 1669. Later he removed to Newark, New Jersey, where he died. Matthew's third son, Samuel, was born at New Marlborough, Massachusetts, June 4, 1710. Thomas, the son of Samuel, was also born in Marlborough, and Oliver, the son of Thomas, married Sally Sherman in 1782. Oliver Canfield and Sally Sherman were the parents of Celira, the mother of Judge Fuller. She was a woman of rare culture and scholarship. Having studied medicine, she practised that profession both in Indiana and Michigan. In 1850, 51 and 52, she had charge of the primary schools in Grand Rapids. She also gave much time to church work and organized the first Sunday school in Big Rapids. She was a writer of much fluency and force. Not infrequently she gave expression to her thoughts in poetry. She lived until July 12, 1883. The name of Edson Fuller is associated with the earliest history of Big Rapids and Mecosta county. He brought his family into the village when it contained only three houses and one saw-mill. He had removed in early manhood from New York to Ohio. He was married in the latter State and remained there until 1845, going thence to Grand Rapids, Michigan, which was only a small village. The journey was made in characteristic western style, with an ox team, through scattered settlements and a portion of the way through a comparative wilderness. After remaining ten years in Grand Rapids and accumulating a considerable amount of property he removed to Mishawaka, Indiana. The memorable financial crisis and panic of 1857 swept away his fortune and he returned to Michigan, going farther out on the frontier to Big Rapids. There he began anew the struggle of life in a field which seemed to promise reasonable returns for well directed efforts. He opened there the first store in the county and carted his miscellaneous stock for that purpose from Grand Rapids, through roads that were almost impassable. After continuing some years as a merchant with considerable success, Mr. Fuller purchased a farm in Mecosta county on which he lived until 1877, when he returned to Big Rapids. This was his home during the remainder of life, although his death occurred while visiting his eldest son at Des Moines, Iowa. Ceylon Canfield Fuller, having spent the early years of his boyhood on the farm and in the public schools of his native county in Ohio, came to Michigan with the family, at the age of thirteen. He attended the Union school at Grand Rapids until eighteen years old and then went to Hiram College, Ohio. He was a fellow student and room-mate of James A. Garfield, at Hiram. A friendship was there formed between the two young men which continued unbroken until the assassin's bullet closed the life of Garfield on the threshold of its most

illustrious epoch. Judge Fuller wrote a letter of congratulation to him upon his election to the presidency and received an answer which contained the most friendly sentiments and a hearty allusion to their early association. Upon leaving college Judge Fuller returned to Grand Rapids where he engaged for a short time in mercantile pursuits, under the style of C. C. Fuller & Co. Having disposed of his interest in this partnership he removed to McGregor, Iowa, where he organized a company to engage in the tanning of leather, which was carried on for a time with the Daniels patent process. While in McGregor, he purchased a half interest in the North Iowa Times, of which he was one of the editors for some time. In 1858 he returned to Grand Rapids and resumed mercantile business. The year following, however, having determined to become a lawyer, he sold his interest in the store and began the study of law in the office of Ashley & Miller, Grand Rapids. The maturity of his mind and its training in other active pursuits enabled him to grasp the principles of law readily and he was admitted to the Bar in June, 1860, a month after he had established his residence at Big Rapids. He was among the very early settlers, as the village contained only five residences at the time he first became one. He is the connecting link between the primitive frontier village and the modern, prosperous city. Judge Fuller's public life may be said to have begun in the fall of 1860, when he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner. He held the office until 1868, and in connection with it during the larger portion of this period served as postmaster of the town. In the fall of 1862 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county, serving as such for two years. In 1864 he was elected judge of Probate and served for four years. In 1868 he was elected to the House of Representatives in the State Legislature and while a member of that body served on the committees of railroads, Engrossing and Enrolled bills. He was the author of several important bills of a local character and also a bill to provide for registration of electors in new townships. In the early history of the county, before the price of land had become high, Judge Fuller bought 240 acres in the town of Big Rapids, forty acres of which he platted as Fuller's Addition. He is still possessed of a portion of this land on which he has erected a residence—a home in contrast with the conditions which he found on locating there. Liberal-minded and public-spirited, he has been among the foremost in identifying himself with whatever tends to build up and advance the material prosperity of a community. In 1873 he built the Opera House Block, in connection with L. H. Green. The panic of that year involved him in financial ruin. His individual loss was \$40,000. In 1882 he was elected Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit and served on the Bench for six years. He was the first judge elected to preside in that circuit after its formation. Politically he is an earnest Republican. His personal popularity is evidenced by the important elective offices which he has held. His official record has no blot or stain. His honorable public service is in keeping with the purity of his private life.

Independent of his eminence in affairs, his connection with the history of Big Rapids and Mecosta county is of a character to give him pre-eminence among their most esteemed and honored citizens. True to the obligations of manhood, solicitous for the welfare of his community, active in behalf of every enterprise which affects favorably and permanently the public welfare, he has entrenched himself in the affections and good will of the people among whom he established his home. The respect accorded to him by all is commensurate with the high position which he occupies. He was married at Davenport, Iowa, November 9, 1858, to Frank A., daughter of John Morrison, an early settler of that city. She was a native of Ohio, born August 31, 1838, at Gallipolis. By this marriage six sons and a daughter were born at Big Rapids: Louis M., now chief clerk in general passenger office of the C. & W. M. and the D. L. & N. railroad at Grand Rapids; Herbert C., Percy H., now deceased; John E.; Ben Hebard, first lieutenant in the U. S. Navy; Frank M. and Daisy A. Mrs. Fuller died November 12, 1872, and her baby girl, Daisy, August 4, 1873. He was married again at Ypsilanti, January 5, 1876, to Sarah E. Voorhies, who was born at Trumansburg, New York, August 2, 1849. Two sons were born of this marriage, Charles E. and Leslie L.

CHARLES EDWARD SOULE, Grand Haven. Mr. Soule is a lineal descendant of George Soule who came to America with the Puritans in the Mayflower, and some of whose immediate descendants, the ancestors of Judge Soule, removed to Connecticut and became Quakers. His mother was Ruth Paddock, also of New England descent, and his maternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. His father was a native of Dutchess county, New York, and removed to Geauga county, Ohio, in 1840. Here the subject of our sketch was born on the farm, September 20, 1842. He was a pupil in the public schools of his native county and trained to all the work required of a farmer's boy at a time when work in the fields was not looked upon as degrading by men of high estate, who carried their sovereignty under their own hats. As a boy he scattered the hay laid into a swath by James A. Garfield with his old fashioned mowing scythe. It is probable the stubble was just as sharp to his bare feet, and the perspiration was just as free under his straw hat, and the July afternoons were just as long between the nooning and the supper horn, as if the swath had been cut by any other young man than the future President of the United States. And yet the association is a pleasurable memory, whose pleasure is enhanced by later associations at school. He was prepared for college at the "Western Reserve Eclectic Institute," subsequently Hiram College, of which Mr. Garfield was president. While attending this institute he was a boarder in the house and family of "Uncle" Zeb Rudolph, whose daughter Lucretia became the wife of

Garfield. His preparation for college in the famous Ohio school also fitted him for a teacher and he taught his first school when only seventeen years of age. His father, a wealthy and successful farmer, removed with his family to Ionia county, Michigan, in 1855. Charles Edward entered Hillsdale College in 1860, and was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1865, notwithstanding the fact that two years of the intervening time were spent in the army, and in 1871 his Alma Mater conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon him. He enlisted as a private, rendered honorable service, and at the close of the war was mustered out as First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry. It was an experience worth something in the aggregate of preparation for the self-supporting business of life. He entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan in 1865, and was graduated with the class of 1866. He was admitted to the Bar of Ionia and engaged in practice there for a short time. Whether influenced by the pleasant recollections of his boyhood life on a farm, or an impulse to experiment and speculate is not related; but the fact is recorded that in 1868 he bought a fruit farm at Spring Lake in Ottawa county, and expended considerable money in improvements, giving five years to the work of demonstrating the fact that farming was not his forte. Having made the discovery at appreciable cost he left the farm, located in Grand Haven and resumed the practice of his profession. He has remained there nearly twenty years and established himself thoroughly as a successful practitioner. His first partnership was with William N. Angel, from 1876 to 1883; his second with Hon. George A. Farr in 1893-4. He has held the office of Circuit Court Commissioner three terms and Judge of Probate eight years. Judge Soule has devoted his talents and energies chiefly to chancery cases and with such singleness of purpose as to master the chancery practice in all its forms. He is referred to by the Bar of his circuit as an authority. His standing in the profession is good as evidenced by the high esteem in which he is held by his associates. He is noted not only for his knowledge of the law and his demeanor towards others in the practice, but also for his strong, practical common sense and sterling integrity. His personal virtues and the purity of his private life commend him to the public esteem, no less than his professional reputation commends him to his clients. He takes an interest in the proceedings of the G. A. R., has served as commander of his post and delegate to the National encampment. In religion Judge Soule was raised in the Christian church and still holds to the teachings of Alexander Campbell, but is now an attendant and supporter of the Episcopal church of which his family are members. He was married in 1867 to Linnie S. Hall of Shelburne, Vermont, and of Puritan extraction. Their family consists of three daughters and two sons. The eldest son is practising law in Chicago. One daughter is a student in the University of Michigan. The second son is taking a course at Hillsdale College.

MICHAEL BROWN, Big Rapids. Judge Michael Brown was born in Indian Creek township, Pulaski county, Indiana, April 20, 1841. His parents were well-to-do people, who had settled on the farm where he was born, two years in advance of his birth. He learned all the varied duties of a farmer's boy and his recreation was attendance at the district school for three months of each year, after he arrived at school age. When seventeen years old he became a student in the Cass County Seminary at Logansport, a school which, about that time, enjoyed a high reputation in central Indiana and along the upper valley of the Wabash. After a year in the seminary he attended two Indiana colleges—first, Franklin College, at Franklin, where he remained until the beginning of 1860; and second, Wabash College at Crawfordsville, where he remained until he volunteered to go as a soldier. The halls of Wabash College were almost depopulated by the stirring appeals for volunteers. The patriotism of students capable of bearing arms was aflame. They laid aside their books and studies and took up their guns and knapsacks. The second year of the war for the restoration of the Union had opened when young Brown, who had just reached his majority, enlisted. From that time until the last rebel army surrendered he was in the field and at the post of duty. He grew familiar with the fatigue of the march, the privations of the camp, the excitement and danger of the battle field, the horrors of a rebel prison. In the rank of a private he learned the duties of a soldier, and from that view point witnessed all the pomp and circumstance of war. He enlisted as a recruit in Company B, Second Regiment Indiana Cavalry. His first service was in Kentucky, where his regiment with others was halted to resist the raids carried on by Gen. John Morgan. After a march to Nashville, Tennessee, his regiment was assigned to the cavalry corps of the army of the Cumberland. He participated in all the battles of that corps to Chickamauga and through that terrible field of blood; was with the arm of the cavalry which drove the rebel General Wheeler out of the State of Tennessee; was in many skirmishes and the battles of Mersey Creek, Dandridge and Fair Garden with his regiment, on the march to reinforce Gen. Burnside in eastern Tennessee. When the Second Regiment went from Cleveland, east Tennessee, in May, 1864, to join the advance on Atlanta, he was with it, fighting every day and almost every mile of the hazardous march. On the 9th day of May with all the soldiers and officers of the skirmish line, including the brigadier general commanding, he was captured and on the 14th sent as a prison to Andersonville, where he was confined until October 16th. He was then sent to Florence and paroled. In the middle of December, when he was permitted to return North, he was reduced almost to a skeleton and his weight was only ninety-four pounds, on reaching Annapolis. His spirit was still brave and his loyalty never faltered. He wanted to return to the front at the expiration of his thirty days' furlough—granted to all the survivors of the starvation policy



W. Brown

of the prison pens—and reported for duty at Camp Chase, Ohio. The surgeon denied his request because his physical condition was unequal to the exhausting demands of active military duty. He was obliged to remain in camp north of the Ohio until his health and strength were sufficiently restored. When he reported for field duty at Nashville he was detailed as a special courier for the Military Division of the Mississippi, and served in that capacity until the war was over and he was mustered out in July, 1865, receiving an honorable discharge. No soldier ever served with a cleaner record. He chose to be a private through the war, refusing several offers of promotion. He knew the chief duty of a private soldier was obedience. In the whole period of his service he never disobeyed a command or avoided a duty. He was never punished, reprimanded or threatened. He was simply and all the time a brave, honest, true-hearted, strong-willed soldier, ready for any duty and any service to which he was assigned. The next year after the war closed Mr. Brown became a resident of Michigan. In October, 1866, he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in March, 1868. For a few months after leaving Ann Arbor he stopped in Grand Rapids, but in September of the same year he settled in the new and growing town of Big Rapids, which has ever since been his home. The law business alone was scarcely sufficient for a livelihood for a while, although he opened an office for practice and took care of all that came to him. In the spring of 1869 he eked out his income with the salary of superintendent of schools for Mecosta county, which he accepted and held for two years. Meanwhile he was growing in knowledge of the law and rising in the confidence of the people. Within a little while common report assigned him to a rank among the very best lawyers in all that region of the State. He served a term as mayor of the city of Big Rapids, to which he was elected in 1873. All this time the profession of law held first place in his affections and its practice was most congenial to his taste. In December, 1876, he was appointed Circuit Judge by the Governor, for a Judicial Circuit comprising the counties of Mecosta, Newaygo, Oceana and Muskegon. His judicial service was so entirely satisfactory to the public that he was chosen to succeed himself, without opposition, at the general election in 1878. In January, 1881, he resigned the Judgeship in order to resume the practice of law, which has since been continued without interruption. Among the leading cases with which Judge Brown has been connected the following at least deserve mention: *Dowling vs. the National Exchange Bank of Boston*, reported in 145th U. S., page 512. The question involved was, what constitutes a non-trading copartnership and whether the question was one of law or of fact. Judge Brown was attorney for plaintiff in error and the United States Supreme Court held with him that it was a question of fact. The case was appealed from the U. S. Circuit Court for the Western District of Michigan. The leading case regarding authority of a board of managers of a Soldiers' Home to

say what disposition shall be made of pensions received by inmates of the home, was won by Judge Brown, and established the law. It was the case of "James Loser et al. vs. the board of managers of the Michigan Soldiers' Home and James A. McKee commandant," (92d Michigan, page 633). The issue involved the power of the board to enforce rules for discipline, police regulations, etc. The Supreme Court decided the case in favor of respondents, for whom Judge Brown was attorney. The definition of a "reasonable doubt" given by Judge Brown in a charge to the jury when he was Circuit Judge, in the case of "People vs. James Finley" has been copied and accepted all over the United States. He said to the jury: "A reasonable doubt is a fair doubt growing out of the testimony in the case. It is not an imaginary, captious or possible doubt, but a fair doubt based upon reason and common sense; it is such a doubt as may leave your minds, after a careful examination of the evidence in the case, in such condition that you cannot say you have an abiding conviction to a moral certainty of the truth of the charges here made against the respondent" (cited in 38th Michigan, page 482). As a judge he was patient and firm, diligent in his investigations, careful and conscientious in his decisions. It is asserted that no criminal case tried before him was ever reversed by the Supreme Court, and that no mandamus was ever served on him. After he had served on the Bench two years very few cases were taken from his court to the Supreme Court, and he was rarely reversed. He was appointed a member of the first board of managers of the Soldiers' Home, by Governor Alger, when the legislature made provision for such a home in Michigan; was elected secretary of the board and held both positions five years. He has been a member of the G. A. R. since 1867, and held the chief offices of the post; was judge advocate of the department of Michigan in 1887 and department commander in 1889. He was married to Miss Mary Alice Osborn, of Big Rapids, August 3, 1870. Four children born of that marriage are living, one son and three daughters. Judge Brown has given much thought and study to general literature. His mind is cultured by reading the best books. He has a fine private library of miscellaneous volumes and his law library is well selected. Wabash College has conferred upon him the degree of A. M., which is unusual, because he did not remain in the college until graduation. He is a man of strong principles and keen susceptibilities; opposed to monopolies and a champion of individual liberty of action; loyal and true in his friendships, devoted to his family with inalienable affection; kindly and generous in disposition. As considerate of the rights of others as he is jealous of his own, he holds the esteem of his fellow-citizens and professional associates. His tastes are modest, his manner unostentatious. In politics he is a Republican; in religion a Presbyterian; in his personality a plain, substantial, reliable everyday christian man, without pretense; a man who loves his home for its pure atmosphere, its elevating, refining and revivifying influences. His life is one of beneficent influence and large usefulness in the community.

GEORGE ALEXANDER FARR, Grand Haven. The subject of this biography is descended from patriotic and Puritan ancestry. He was the son of Sylvester A. Farr and Julia Alexander. His paternal ancestors were English Puritans who emigrated to America and settled in Massachusetts in 1677. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; his grandfather a surgeon in the War of 1812. His mother, as the name suggests, was of Scotch descent. Her family emigrated from Scotland in 1760 and settled in Massachusetts. His father was a native of New York State, and George Alexander was born in Niagara county, that State, July 27, 1842. The first nine years of his life were spent in the Empire State and he had made some progress with primary studies in the public schools before the family came to Michigan in 1851. His boyhood was passed in work on his father's farm and in the common schools. When little more than eighteen years of age he enlisted in Company K First Regiment Michigan Volunteers—Hardee Cadets—and reached the seat of war in time to participate in the first battle of Bull Run. On the expiration of the term of enlistment of the Hardee Cadets he re-enlisted, but instead of continuing in the volunteer service, he joined the regular army and was assigned to Battery M Fourth U. S. Artillery. With this command he served until the end of the war and was mustered out as first sergeant of the battery, with honorable mention for bravery on the battlefield. This rank in the U. S. regulars is scarcely below that of colonel in the volunteer service, especially when the time required of the average private to obtain it is considered. There is little doubt that Mr. Farr, with the exercise of the same courage, energy and intelligence would have attained high rank before the war closed if he had the second time enlisted in a Michigan regiment. On returning home he entered the Agricultural College at Lansing and pursued the regular curriculum from which he was graduated in 1870. From boyhood he had a taste and talent for public speaking, a penchant for controversial discussion. Even before beginning the study of law he was equipped with one of the valued qualifications of the successful advocate. He was admitted to the Bar at Monroe, in March, 1873, after a course of study with Hon. Burton Parker. He located for practice first in Coopersville, Ottawa County, and remained there four years. In 1877 he removed to Grand Haven, which has been his home continuously since that time. For the first three years he was associated in partnership with Hon. H. C. Akeley until the retirement of the latter from active practice. He has never had business relations in partnership with another lawyer, except for the brief period of his association with Charles E. Soule, in 1893-4. While a successful lawyer he has not been permitted to devote all of his time to the duties of the profession. He is admitted to practice in the Supreme Court and has argued before that tribunal cases involving large interests as well as close questions of law. A recent case of the highest importance was the 'City

of Grand Haven vs. the Grand Haven Water Works," in which he appeared as counsel for the city. His view of the law was concurred in by the Court, whose decision was entirely favorable to the city, saving to it one hundred thousand dollars by the annulment of the water company's charter. Mr. Farr is a student of history, of science and of politics, as well as law, and his stock of information on the subjects named would fit him for a professorship in any college, or qualify him generously for the lecture platform. He is fluent in private conversation, ready and eloquent in public address. His entrance into politics to the extent of holding public office was in 1878, when he was elected a Senator in the State Legislature. In 1880 he was re-elected, serving two terms and participating actively in the debates as well as the legislation of that body. For six years closing in 1891, he was a member of the board of trustees for the Northern Asylum for the Insane. In January last he was appointed by Governor Rich, Regent of the University of Michigan for a term of eight years. Politically he is a Republican and has had great prominence in the councils of that party in the State for many years. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National Convention and for the past sixteen years he has been chosen a delegate to every State Convention. He was honored with the chairmanship of the last State Convention that nominated Governor Luce for his second term. His social and benevolent traits find expression to some extent through the organized channels of fraternal and benevolent orders. He has pursued speculative Masonry for thirty years by membership in different branches; has taken a deep interest in the objects and work of the society and served as High Priest of Grand Haven Chapter. He is also a member of the I. O. F. and G. A. R. His religious belief is in harmony with the Unitarians and he is a prominent member of that society in Grand Haven. Mr. Farr was married September 24, 1879, at Stowe, Vermont, to Miss Sue C. Slayton, a niece of Hon. Dwight Cutler, of Grand Haven. His family consists of five daughters and one son. He has the capacity and qualities for leadership in any undertaking and that rank is usually conceded to him by his colleagues. He has participated in every State campaign on the stump for many years and was called to speak in thirty counties during the last campaign. As an indication of the confidence reposed in him by his party at home the fact may be mentioned that the unanimous vote of the delegates of Ottawa county was cast for him as their choice for Congress in the last nominating convention. He is a director of the Grand Haven National Bank and has held the office of city attorney.



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J. H. Palmer

JOHN H. PALMER, Big Rapids. Hon. John H. Palmer, Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit of Michigan, was born at Goshen, Connecticut, June 21, 1844. His parents, Morgan L. Palmer and Mary E. Philleo, were both natives of the State of New York. The family came to Michigan early in the fifties, locating for a time in Grand Rapids, removing thence to Detroit and finally settling in Big Rapids. Here they made a home as permanent as the mutations of time would permit, and here the parents remained until death. Their family consisted of five children, of whom John H. was the oldest. The rudiments of his education were obtained in the common schools; his knowledge of literature, acquired by a study of the standard authors, and his practical knowledge of affairs, which comes of contact with men and familiarity with current events, are not surpassed by the acquirements of other men and lawyers in his section of the State, whether classically educated or not. He had the aspiration to rise above his boyhood environment, and the application, the energy and the will to make his aspiration a reality. After engaging in several avocations in his young manhood he decided at length to study law, and the problem of his future was solved. From that time forward he was settled. The work of the profession was congenial to his taste, and its scope equaled the measure of his ambition. The decision once reached, he found the means of accomplishing his purpose. He entered the Law School of the University of Michigan, and pursued the course of study one year. His course of reading and legal study was continued in the office of Fuller & Parsons, of Big Rapids. Here he was admitted to the Bar in 1874, and here he has remained continuously in the work of his profession to the present time. In 1876 he formed a partnership with Michael Brown, which continued until the latter was elected Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit. Some time afterwards he associated with him in partnership his brother, Hon. L. G. Palmer, and this relation continued until he was elected judge. During all this period he was engaged in general practice in the State and United States courts. The practice included all sorts of civil cases, involving small amounts and large amounts; requiring a knowledge of commercial law, corporation law, the law affecting the rights of property, the title to real estate, and in fact every species of litigation growing out of personal controversies. It also included criminal cases. He could not take care of such a practice without becoming a good all round lawyer. A general practice tends to the development of such lawyers, while study and practice in a single branch of the law tends only to make an expert in that particular branch. The old lawyers who "rode the circuit" had a broader knowledge of the principles of the law, and greater facility in applying them to a great variety of cases, than many of the modern lawyers who seek only to become learned in a specialty and become famous. The law has many faces and phases; its applications are almost infinite. He is the most learned in it

whose practice leads him into the labyrinths and requires investigation of the largest variety of cases, involving the most dissimilar questions. Judge Palmer was accustomed to meet in the modern forum the ablest lawyers of his section of the State. He met them on equal terms. His side of any controversy was sure of an advocate who understood it thoroughly, and maintained it with ability. This should be spoken to his credit: While he accepted every variety of cases he never encouraged litigation or advised an action that was not approved by his conscience or his judgment. He advised first the employment of every resource to secure an honorable settlement, even where the law and equities supported the contention of his client. He recognized the fact that not every man who has a grievance can afford to go into court for its redress, even though the law affords a remedy for every wrong. He served the municipality for a term as mayor, in compliance with the preference of his fellow citizens, as expressed through the ballot box. In 1887 he was elected judge of the Circuit Court, and was re-elected in 1893 for a second term of six years. The same qualities which united to make him a good lawyer serve him equally well in discharging the duties of judge. He is honest, painstaking and trustworthy. In the investigations essential to a correct decision he is just as patient and just as thorough as if conducting a case in court, for his client. There is perhaps no judge in the State more industrious in the examination of authorities and none more desirous of reaching a right conclusion. He has an excellent law library and spends much time in it, not only for the purpose of being informed upon the law in cases brought before him, but also for his own culture and satisfaction. Affable in manner and courteous in his deportment toward members of the Bar, he enjoys the respect and esteem of all. As a citizen no man is found who speaks a word against him. He is liberal in his views, and generous in his contributions to charity and the promotion of what he regards the public good. Judge Palmer was married September 19, 1876, to Miss Fennella V. Pelton, of Grand Rapids, a lady of education, liberal culture and happy disposition. They have an interesting family of four children: John C., aged eighteen, now a student in the Literary Department of the University of Michigan; Bertha M., aged sixteen; Frances, aged thirteen; and Carl P., eleven—at this writing (1896).

WALTER I. LILLIE, Grand Haven. Mr. Lillie is the son of Joel B. and Sarah Augur (the sister of Gen. C. C. Augur) Lillie, both of whom were natives of the State of New York. His father's ancestors were Scotch-Danish and he possesses some of the characteristics of both nationalities. Walter I. is the second in a family of five children. He was born in Ottawa county, Michigan, October 9, 1855, where his father, a successful farmer had settled ten years before. By enterprise, thrift and economy

his parents accumulated some property and after the death of his mother, his father moved to Coopersville. Walter's life in boyhood was a type of the industrious son of the better class of farmers, his time divided between work of all kinds and attendance at the district schools. He like many other boys stayed from school summers and worked on the farm. Thus the time was passed until he attained his majority, when he entered the Agricultural College at Lansing, and by teaching winters and work in summer vacation paid his own way through college. He was graduated three years later and went straightway to Grand Haven and into the law office of Hon. George A. Farr as a student. He read the text books of the profession under the instruction of Mr. Farr and after examination was admitted to the Bar of Grand Haven in November, 1884. After teaching a term of school he returned to the office of Mr. Farr the following spring and remained with him two years, in order to acquire facility in the preparation of legal papers and become familiar with methods of procedure, before relying entirely upon himself. While thus employed he was nominated and elected prosecuting attorney for Ottawa county in 1886. The conduct of this important office was so eminently satisfactory to the public that he was renominated and re-elected for a second term, serving altogether a period of four years. His discharge of the duties of prosecuting attorney before the grand jury and in court commended him as worthy of other honors in the line of his profession. He was soon appointed city attorney and reappointed for several terms. It was during his administration of this office that a very important case, "The City of Grand Haven vs. The Grand Haven Water Works Company" was tried and carried to the Supreme Court by appeal. His old preceptor, George A. Farr was called to assist him in the argument on behalf of the city and a complete victory was scored. The charter of the Water Company was annulled by the decision of the Supreme Court and many thousand dollars saved the municipality. During his term as prosecuting attorney the suit of Auditor General vs. Ottawa county was tried and many thousand dollars saved the county. Mr. Lillie is alert, energetic and studious; his preception is quick and clear; his mental quality is analytical and he is favored with the intellectual endowments essential to marked success in the practice of law. He has the Scotch persistence and honesty; the Danish gentleness and open-heartedness which make him a popular comrade and a faithful friend. His professional life opens with a promise whose fulfillment will give him both prestige and prominence. Should he turn aside from a career in the law for one in politics, for which the prospect is alluring to an ambitious young man, position and honors may be achieved. He is a Republican, well informed, active and earnest in support of the party policy and principles. It will require a good deal of firmness and much hard study along professional lines to resist the temptation presented in the more "glittering generalities" of a public career. His mental qualities and social traits are recognized and esteemed by his associates at the Bar and

in the community. In the Supreme Court his record is a success, marred by the loss of but few cases. His per cent of cases won is as high as any in the State. Mr. Lillie was married September 28, 1866, to Miss Ella McGrath, of Denison, Ottawa county. They have a family of four children, all boys. Harold L., Leo C., W. Ivan and Hugh E.

FREDERICK A. NIMS, Muskegon. Mr. Nims is of English extraction. The founders of the American branch of the family came from England and settled in Massachusetts in Colonial times. His father, Dr. Dwight B. Nims, was born at Conway, Massachusetts, in 1808. His mother, Anna A. White, was a native of Madison county, New York. Dr. Nims came west and settled in the Territory of Michigan in 1835. The subject of our sketch attended the district schools until he was twelve years of age. His preparation for college was obtained in Wesleyan Seminary at Albion, where he studied several years. In 1853 he entered Hobart College, Geneva, New York, and pursued the classical course for three years, when he was obliged to desist because of weakness of his eyes. The cherished purpose of completing a college course was relinquished because of apprehension that permanent impairment of sight might result from unremitting application to books. He left school and abandoned literary pursuits for nearly two years. In 1858 he entered upon the study of law in the office of Withey & Gray at Grand Rapids, and remained with them until admitted to the Bar in 1860. Immediately afterwards he became associated with Col. A. T. McReynolds in practice, a relation whose aspect and purpose were changed a year later by the event of war. When Col. McReynolds was placed in command of a regiment in 1861, Mr. Nims received a commission as second lieutenant and afterwards was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. In 1864 he was mustered out on account of disability—illness resulting from exposure. A year was passed at Grand Rapids in the recuperation of his health. In November, 1865, he removed to Muskegon and began the practice of law alone. In 1867 he formed a partnership with Francis Smith and George Gray, from which Mr. Gray retired two years later. In 1870 Mr. D. D. Erwin was admitted to the firm, making it Smith, Nims & Erwin until 1874. Mr. H. J. Hoyt was then admitted to the partnership and for twenty-two years the style of the firm has been Smith, Nims, Hoyt & Erwin. It is recognized by the profession throughout the State and regarded in popular estimation as one of the most capable law firms in Western Michigan. In the variety of talents united, no less than the ability of the individuals, the power of the combination consists. Mr. Nims may be classed as a business lawyer. His intellectual trend is toward business and industrial enterprises. Actuated by a liberal public spirit he was one of the foremost citizens in promoting the railroad interests of his town. In 1868 he was one of the

incorporators of the Muskegon and Ferrysburg railroad, which he served as secretary and attorney until the line was completed and equipped. This was the pioneer among railways connecting Muskegon with the world of commerce. It compelled the construction of others, with which it was consolidated in 1870, and at length became a link in the Chicago and West Michigan system. For several years Mr. Nims was a director of the First National Bank of Muskegon. He was also one of the incorporators of the Merchants National Bank, of whose directory he was for several years a member. At one time he was president of the City Street Railroad Company. While giving his time and thought primarily to his profession and a considerable portion of both to business and community interests, he has reserved and devoted much to the betterment of his city by enlarging and improving the means and facilities for popular education. For twenty years he has served the city as a member of the Board of Education and for several years served the board as president. His charitable impulse and fraternal spirit are suggested by membership in the order of Free and Accepted Masons for thirty years, in the Knights of Pythias and the G. A. R. He is a Knight Templar and a member of Muskegon Commandery. He is also a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S. He was elected Master of his Masonic Lodge in 1888. He was married February 20, 1862, to Miss Mary, daughter of Col. A. T. McReynolds, who became the mother of two children, both of whom died in infancy. His wife died in 1872 and he was married May 27, 1873, to Ellen S., also a daughter of Col. McReynolds, by whom he has had seven children. Mr. Nims is classed as a Democrat politically, but has never held a political office. The consensus of opinion collected from members of the profession and citizens of Muskegon warrants the estimate that his personal character is irreproachable; that his professional standing is high; that his intimate and influential relations toward enterprises which promote the public welfare afford a substantial basis of popular esteem; that his ability, scholarship and social traits qualify him for membership in the most cultured society; that his home is the nursery of progress and refinement.

HIRAM J. HOYT, Muskegon. Mr. Hoyt is a native of Michigan. He was born in Commerce, Oakland county, March 23, 1843. His father was Dr. James W. Hoyt, a native of the State of New York and for many years one of the most prominent physicians of Oakland county. His mother was Margaret Barritt, a most estimable woman, who was born in Steuben county, New York. Mr. Hoyt has not devoted time to the study of genealogy or digging up the roots of his ancestral tree. Believing that a man's position and success in life are dependent more upon personal character and individual effort than extended lineage, he has employed his

energies with affairs of the present and preparation for the future. By this statement it must not be assumed that he has neglected to read the history of past ages or study the conditions of government and society. On the contrary he has been a student of history of the nations and the world. He has read the biographies of the men conspicuous in making the history of the different epochs. All of which is essential to great breadth and power in a profession — most of all the profession which Mr. Hoyt espoused early in life. He attended the district schools until eleven years of age, when he was ready for academic studies. He was then sent to Aurora Academy, at East Aurora, New York, in which he took the full curriculum. He was graduated in 1863 and immediately took up the study of law in the office of the late M. E. Crofoot. After spending three years in study under the direction of a capable instructor he passed the required examination before Judge Sanford M. Green, and received a license from that venerable jurist, who was then at the zenith of his fame. This was in 1866, and the following year he located in Muskegon and quietly announced that he was ready for legal business. He was well qualified for a young man and able to take care of the cases which came to him. He was able to stand alone and did manage an independent practice for seven years. In 1874 he became associated as a partner with Francis Smith, Frederick A. Nims and David D. Erwin, completing the firm of Smith, Nims, Hoyt & Erwin. The individual partners are all good lawyers, the firm is the oldest in Muskegon and one of the most reputable, as well as able and successful, in the entire State. It is entirely proper to say that it has long enjoyed the leading position in the courts of Muskegon, both in the magnitude and the character of practice. Its clientage is large and liberal, making a lucrative business. The firm of which Mr. Hoyt is a member has a general practice, and they go into all of the courts of the State, as well as the United States, and, therefore, are always busy and generally successful. He has given his mind primarily to the law and not been tempted by the offer of political advancement through public office. He is a Democrat and always has been, by inheritance and personal choice. He has taken active interest in political affairs and is gratified with the success of his party, because it represents the principles which he believes should triumph in elections and dominate in administration; but this gratification is devoid of any personal interest and not characterized by a self-seeking motive. He has long been affiliated with Masonry and has attained the thirty-second degree. He is a Knight Templar and member of the Muskegon commandery. His religious views are liberal, as indicated by membership in the Universalist Church. Mr. Hoyt was married February 26, 1867, to Miss Ada E. Smith, daughter of Benjamin Smith, Esq., of Oakland, Michigan. They have one child, Wilbur S., who is a graduate of Orchard Lake Military Academy, and settled in California, where he is engaged in business.



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C. C. Pood

CHARLES C. ROOD, deceased. Charles C. Rood, late of Grand Rapids, was born in Northern Vermont, October 24, 1815. He was the son of Ezra Rood, a farmer, and Betsy Conant, and was one of the large family of children who lost their father after they came to the wilds of the Territory of Michigan, in 1822. The family settled in Pontiac. It is pre-eminently true of a boy so situated, on the extreme verge of civilization—in the actual western wilds—that there was no royal road to learning or professional distinction. To maintain life was a strenuous struggle with poverty and privation, so severe that few living at the present time have any just conception of it. Up to the time of his father's death this boy knew little of books and nothing of the English grammar. After he was left to buffet with fortune he came into possession of a copy of a text book on grammar, which he fastened to the plow with pages open, so that he might study while he worked. The same energy, devotion, fortitude and steadfastness were exhibited in pursuing his studies and laying the foundation for his professional career, so that when he came to Grand Rapids early in 1846 he was qualified for the companionship which awaited him at the Bar. He had studied with eminent lawyers in Detroit and Marshall for several years. His hard work and remarkable application had qualified him for the arduous labors of the profession by the side of the able and earnest pioneers who had settled in the frontier village before him. Among his associates at the Bar in those early days were Judges Martin, Withey and Holmes, John Ball, Thomas B. Church, C. P. Calkins, Ralph Cole, Lucius Patterson, A. D. Rathbone, J. S. Chamberlin, and E. E. Sargent. An incident of his experience in Detroit serves to illustrate his resourcefulness. While studying law and teaching there, the new process of photographing invented by Daguerre was first introduced in Detroit. He formed a partnership with a young man whom he sent to Buffalo to learn the business, paying the expenses himself, but his partner was a failure and Mr. Rood operated the gallery himself for some time successfully. The keynote to his character and to his mind, the index from which his career might easily have been prophesied may be discovered in the manner in which he selected a permanent residence as a young lawyer. He visited the United States Land Office and discovered that nearly all of the entries of land in the vicinity of Grand Rapids were in small tracts—40's, 80's and 160's,—as farms were then known. They had been taken evidently by men who were securing permanent homes for themselves; there were no speculative features in the growth of the community, and with such a people in such a new country he desired to identify himself. While thoroughly grounded in all the branches of his profession, and a student who could well prepare any case, he early devoted himself almost wholly to commercial practice, and held strongly to the theory that litigation should ever be only the final resort. He soon secured a large circle of clients who found him especially capable, faithful,

industrious and honorable. Their business prospered in his care, but was so managed that when the large interests and collections of his practice are considered he seldom had occasion to appear in court. He became an authority in his branch of the profession in the young and growing city; his name was a synonym for exact dealing and unvarying performance of his promises; his work was always good; his counsels were safe and wise, Whatsoever his hands found to do he did with his might, with a singleness of purpose that inevitably achieved success. Although never brilliant or dashing he accomplished practical results for others, and hence for himself, that in later life compelled him to withdraw from the more active practice and devote himself to the care of his own private interests. His only partnership in the law was with Judge J. W. Champlin. His was a temperament that found no pleasure in public plaudits or official stations. He gladly left to others the cares and doubtful rewards of office-holding and kindred activities. His family and his professional duties secured his devotion; yet he found time to serve for more than one term as president of the earliest Bar Association, prior to 1860, and gave much consideration and practical labor to his duties. He neglected no duty as a member of his profession, as a citizen, as a tax payer, as the head of a family, or as one of the pioneers in a rapidly growing city which evidently had a brilliant future. He helped earnestly in the old fashioned, solid, desirable way to conserve the proper development of the city, finding his reward in the added comfort and better opportunities thus secured for his own family and his neighbors. No member of the Michigan Bar, with which he was connected for half a century—forty-five years of the time as a leader in the Grand Rapids Bar—had a more profound sense and keen appreciation of the dignities, honors and responsibilities of what should be included in or indicated by such membership. The feeling of obligation; the solemnity of his oath upon admission, as a sworn officer of the courts, deepened and broadened with advancing years; and he was an urgent force, most zealous and faithful in the insistence upon a high standard of professional ethics. He believed that none but the worthy should be allowed to retain membership in the Bar. He held that the Bar should guard its membership as carefully as a church is expected to do and protect itself from unworthy members. His quiet, persistent effort in this direction was a potent influence which continues to live after he is gone, and through its effect upon his surviving contemporaries will mold the opinions and influence the acts of many to whom he will be but a name on the pages of history. When he rested from his labors (which continued to within two days of his death) almost the sole survivor of that earliest Bar Association, and of the brilliant pioneers of Western Michigan, his associates felt that an upright, honest lawyer, a true friend and a useful citizen had left them a precious legacy. They realized that his wise counsels and the quiet, unobtrusive deeds which characterized his life would live as a memory highly prized and cherished by a community ennobled by his simple and

exemplary life. Charles C. Rood died February 21, 1891. The Bar Association of Grand Rapids, of which he had been an early president, held a meeting to commemorate his life and labors. Judge William E. Grove presided and Mr. Hughes acted as secretary. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the sentiment of the Bar and testifying to the eminently practical usefulness of the deceased in the community. Brief addresses were made by E. S. Eggleston, N. A. Fletcher, Edwin F. Uhl, John T. Miller, T. J. O'Brien and others. Among the virtues which all remembered were his integrity as a man and his honesty in all of the affairs of life. They referred to him as a safe counsellor, forceful and determined in the prosecution of his business, stopping at no obstacles that honorable means could overcome; his conversation, rich in reminiscences; his punctuality, as that of a man who never forgot an obligation or failed to keep his word; and above all the kindness and sympathy of his nature. Mr. Rood was a Democrat who never held office. He was a Royal Arch Mason. He married Cornelia Foster, daughter of F. D. A. Foster, of Grand Rapids. The three children born of this marriage, who, with the widow survive, are Mrs. Ernest B. Fisher, Charles F. Rood, and Mrs. Charles A. Renwick, all residents of Grand Rapids.

GEORGE P. WANTY, Grand Rapids. George Proctor Wanty, late president of the Michigan State Bar Association, was born March 12, 1856, at Ann Arbor, Michigan. His father, Samuel Wanty, married Elizabeth Proctor at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, England, and came to the United States in 1853, settling first in Brooklyn and moving thence to Detroit, and finally to Ann Arbor, in 1855, where he died in 1859. His primary and academic education was received in the common and high schools of Ann Arbor. At an early age he sought employment and was engaged first as clerk in a bank at Ann Arbor, of which Judge Cooley was a director, and later he was bookkeeper for an iron manufacturing company at Bay City. His propensity and aspirations were for the law, even before he accepted other employment, and the purpose to enter the legal profession was held steadily during all the years of preliminary work: This hopeful looking forward to the realization of a cherished dream relieved the labor necessary to that end from the aspect of drudgery. At length his savings enabled him to take up the desired course of study, and he was graduated in 1878 from the Law Department of the University of Michigan, entering at once upon the practice at Grand Rapids. He has been associated as co-partner with Col. Thaddeus Foote, Hon. Fred. A. Maynard and, since 1883, with Niram A. Fletcher. He has enjoyed the friendship and counsel of Judge Cooley from boyhood, and early promised this venerable jurist that he would make the law and not politics his profession. The promise was regarded at the time as inviolable and has never

been broken. Mr. Wanty has declined all political offices, although he has always been assiduous in the discharge of his duty as a citizen, in participating in all elections and doing whatever he could for the general welfare of the community and the Government. He is an Episcopalian in religion and a Republican in politics. The average lawyer is too prone to follow in the steps of the ante-diluvian and imagine that dust and litter are indications of thrift and thoroughness. This is not the case with Fletcher & Wanty. They regard the systematic, orderly arrangement of papers relating to all affairs as conducive to the dispatch of business. Perfection of indexing and annotation of cases is observed in their office, so that the papers and even the letters a dozen years old, in any desired case on their books, can be found and handed to you free from dust, inside of twenty minutes. Such a lawyer's office is so rare that when found it is worthy of commendatory notice. The practice of the firm is general, but mostly confined to civil cases, and as the attorneys of large mercantile houses and corporations they are retained in the State and United States courts in suits of great importance. Mr. Wanty is essentially an advocate and attends almost exclusively to court business in the trial of cases. He is a forcible speaker, clear in his enunciation, and uses no superfluous words. His bearing is affable and dignified, his manner impressive; so that he commands the respectful attention of both judge and jury, and his argument is worthy of their consideration. The secret of his success lies in his being convinced of the absolute honesty of his cause and putting the facts in evidence in their proper order,—and in his argument placing them before the court and jury in clean-cut, well-adjusted periods, strongly fortified with fitting precedents. So earnest is he in the management of a case in court that it may be said of him, as it was of Erskine,—he manages the cases for his clients as they would themselves, having his ability. His standing in the profession is evidenced by his election to the presidency of the State Bar Association in 1894. His executive management of the affairs of the association was able; his duties as presiding officer at its meetings were discharged with ability, dignity and impartiality. Mr. Wanty married in Chicago, June 22, 1886, Miss Emma Nichols, M. D. Miss Nichols occupied an enviable position as an associate of Dr. William H. Byford, of Chicago, and lecturer in the Women's Medical College, and since her marriage has maintained an office for consultation in the city of Grand Rapids. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wanty: Helen, aged nine; and Thomas Cooley, aged seven. Mr. Wanty's mother is also a member of his household.



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J. P. Miller

THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, Grand Rapids. Mr. O'Brien was born in Jackson, Michigan, July 30, 1842. His father, Timothy O'Brien, was a native of Dunmanway, County Cork, Ireland, who early in life went to London where he married Elizabeth Lander, of Tipperary, Ireland, and they moved to Jackson, Michigan, in 1837. He passed his boyhood on his father's farm, but at seventeen he left home in quest of an education. After a course at the high school in Marshall, and preparation as a student in the law office of J. C. Fitz Gerald, he entered the University Law School at Ann Arbor, where he was admitted to the Bar in 1864. He then returned to Marshall, forming with his former preceptor the firm of Fitz Gerald & O'Brien, which continued until he was invited by D. Darwin Hughes to remove to Grand Rapids. The firm of Hughes & O'Brien was formed in 1871, and this firm, and that of Hughes, O'Brien & Smiley continued until just before the death of Mr. Hughes in 1883. The firm was engaged in nearly every important case in Western Michigan during its existence, as a glance at the cases reported in the reports of the Michigan Supreme Court, the United States Circuit Court, and the United States Supreme Court will show. Mr. Hughes was the general counsel and Mr. O'Brien the assistant general counsel of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company; but in addition to the legal work of this company, their practice covered every department of the law, and the firm was conceded to be one of the strongest in the State. The work of Mr. O'Brien was largely that of counsellor and, although he often took an active part in the trial of causes, his judgment in directing clients out of their difficulties and managing their affairs so that they avoided the entanglements of the law was most valuable. In those causes where he did not appear in court his thoughtful and thorough preparation of both the law and the facts was an apparent and important factor in the firm's success. When Mr. Hughes died Mr. O'Brien succeeded him as general counsel of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, which position he still holds. The duties of this position, however, have never taken him out of the general practice, and he tries, especially in the appellate courts, many of the most important cases arising in the Western part of the State. Mr. O'Brien has had many tempting offers to leave the general practice of the law, but no pecuniary emoluments could attract him from his first ambition, to live the life of an active and studious lawyer. He has never sought public office, and although he was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court in 1883, it was done without solicitation on his part, and the defeat of the Republican ticket that year kept him in the ranks of his profession, where he prefers to be. He was sent to St. Louis in 1896 as a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention, and was a member of the Committee to notify Mr. McKinley of his nomination. He is President of the Antrim Iron Company and of the Grand Rapids Law Library, and a director of the National City Bank, the Kent County Savings Bank, the Grand

Rapids Gas Light Company, the Alabastine Company, and the Mackinac Hotel Company, and Receiver of the Grand Rapids Hydraulic Company. All of Mr. O'Brien's acquaintances are his friends and well wishers, as his genial and open manner attracts every one to him. His wife, whom he married after his removal to Grand Rapids, is the daughter of the late William Alanson Howard, a native of Vermont, who was a man of high character and a lawyer of great ability. He served six years in Congress and was one of the noteworthy members of the house. Mr. O'Brien attends the Episcopal Church and is highly esteemed in the community where he has lived for the past twenty-five years.

GEORGE E. NICHOLS, Ionia. Mr. Nichols was born in Eaton county, Michigan, August 8, 1861, on the farm which has been the family home for more than sixty years. His parents are still living on the farm. Both of them are of English descent and both were born in the State of New York, his father, George W. Nichols, in 1822, his mother, Sarah Preston, in 1829. His father came to Michigan at the age of eleven and settled in Eaton county, was bred a farmer, has always been a farmer and for half a century has garnered the crops from his own farm. George attended the district schools until he was sixteen; after that a private academy or select school at Grand Ledge, four years. He took up the study of law at twenty with A. A. Ellis, in Ionia; was admitted to the Bar in 1883 after examination, by Judge V. H. Smith. He first opened an office for practice at Grand Ledge, where he remained eighteen months. Receiving an appointment of deputy prosecuting attorney at that time he removed to Ionia, which has remained his home continuously. From 1886 to 1892 he was associated in partnership with Judge F. D. M. Davis until the latter was elected Judge of the Circuit Court. He was associated as a partner with A. A. Ellis during the latter's second term as attorney general of the State. In January 1895 he formed a partnership with T. F. McGarry, of Grand Rapids, under the style of McGarry & Nichols, retaining at the same time his office in Ionia. The firm has offices both in Grand Rapids and Ionia and engages in general practice throughout that section of the State. Mr. Nichols gives special attention to the trial of causes and has had large experience in that line of practice. He is recognized by the profession as a skillful jury lawyer having been very successful in obtaining verdicts for his clients. He has also been engaged in numerous important cases before the Supreme Court, among which is the well known case against Warden Parsell of the State House of Correction at Ionia. The controversy arose over Parsell's right to retain the office of Warden after his party had gone out of power, and although the entire State administration was against Parsell and had the assistance of the best legal talent in the State, yet, Mr. Nichols, as counsel for Parsell, kept the Warden and

his followers in power for months, and his skillful management of the matter received flattering comment even from those who opposed him most bitterly. It is probable that the engaging manners and popular traits in the character of Mr. Nichols have given him a larger acquaintance than most lawyers of his age. This general acquaintance has contributed much to the building up of the large business which his firm now controls. His direct and straightforward methods of business commend themselves to clients so that what is secured by other means is held by fidelity and prompt attention. He has made rapid progress in the profession and at the age of thirty-five holds a position which many lawyers are unable to attain in a quarter of a century of hard work. Such a position is not attained and held without industry in the management of business and close application to the study of cases as well as the general study of law. He is a Republican in politics, but has never been an office-holder. He is not without ambition, but thus far his aspirations have been toward honor and fame in his profession rather than in the lower plane of modern partisan politics. Mr. Nichols was married in 1888 to Harriet Kennedy, of Ionia. They have one son, five years old.

ARTHUR R. ROOD, Grand Rapids. Arthur Raymond Rood is of English extraction. His mother, Ann Eliza Clark, was born in Michigan, although both of her parents were natives of the north of England. His father, Henry C. Rood, was born in Vermont and descended from ancestors who emigrated from England and settled in Vermont before the American Revolution. Henry C. Rood was brought to Michigan by his parents when only six years of age, and became one of the pioneer farmers of Lapeer county. He is living in Lapeer at the present time. Arthur Raymond was born at Lapeer September 27, 1858. He worked on his father's farm in youth and attended the district school in season until thirteen years old. He then entered the high school at Lapeer, finished its course and was graduated in 1876. In the autumn of the same year he matriculated at the University of Michigan and pursued the studies of the Literary Department continuously for three years. He had by this time found it necessary to earn the money for his own personal expenses, and after teaching for one year he returned to the University, completed the Latin scientific course and was graduated in 1881 with the degree of Ph. B., and at the same time the Master's degree was conferred on him for extra work done during the course. For the first year after his graduation he was superintendent of the public schools at Saline. The vacations and all of the hours that could be spared from his duties as teacher were occupied with the study of law, and his proficiency was such that he was admitted to the Bar in the fall of 1882. About the same time he was admitted to the senior class of the Law Department of the University of Michigan, as his pre-

liminary studies were accepted as the equivalent of the first year's course of study; so that he was able to graduate with his class in the spring of 1883 and receive the degree, Bachelor of Laws. Immediately after graduation he located at Grand Rapids and spent a short time in the law office of Hughes & Smiley. This was followed by a brief period in the office of Fred A. Maynard, and a year with Turner & Carroll. He then opened an office for himself, through the substantial assistance of Mr. Charles C. Rood, and practised alone until January, 1893, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Will E. Ryan. The firm of Rood & Ryan continues to do business. His practice is general, although his preference is for commercial law. Mr. Rood is a Republican, not only in belief, but in the support of his belief. He was chairman of the Republican City Committee in the campaign of 1896. He has never at any time held political office. He has been a Mason since 1886, and is not only proficient in Ancient Craft Masonry, but has advanced to the Thirty-second degree, and is a member of DeWitt Clinton Consistory of Grand Rapids. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is a man of active temperament and energetic, has traveled somewhat and is unmarried.

HENRY F. SEVERENS, Kalamazoo. Hon. Henry F. Severens, U. S. District Judge for the Western District of Michigan, was born in Rockingham, Vermont, May 11, 1835. He is descended in direct line from Sergeant Hinman, the eminent lawyer who defended Charles I of England. He attended the district school three months in a year until he was fifteen, working nine months on the farm of his father, while he prepared himself to enter Middlebury College. His father being unable to assist him at college he economized and taught school. Making good use of his time he was graduated with high honors in 1857. He began the study of law in the office of Henry E. Stoughton, U. S. district attorney for Vermont. Two years afterwards he was admitted to the Bar of Windham county by Judge Isaac Redfield, author of "Redfield on Wills," and other legal works. In 1860 Mr. Severens went to Michigan and settled at Three Rivers. Here he soon built up a good practice and was elected prosecuting attorney of St. Joseph county. He removed to Kalamazoo in February, 1865, and entered into a law partnership with ex-U. S. Senator Charles E. Stuart and John M. Edwards, which continued for two years. In 1866 he was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fourth District, in opposition to Hon. Charles Upson, Republican, but was defeated, although he made a good run in a strong Republican district. He was also an unsuccessful candidate for the State Senate, and in 1877 he was a candidate for the Supreme Court of Michigan against Thomas M. Cooley. As a lawyer Judge Severens ranked among the first at the Supreme Court Bar, where his practice was large and lucrative. There is scarcely a



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H. J. Spencer

volume of the Michigan reports which does not contain important cases argued by him. He is a forcible speaker on the hustings and a close reasoner in the courts. He is personally popular and universally esteemed as a good citizen. The foregoing is copied from Frank Leslie's Newspaper, in which it was published June 26, 1886, upon the nomination of Judge Severens to his present position. About the same time the Detroit *Journal* commented upon his appointment as follows: "The appointment is unexceptionable indeed. Mr. Severens is a lawyer of ripe experience, a jurist of high attainments, a man of mature years and physical vigor, and a citizen who possesses the respect and admiration of those who know him. To succeed such a judge as the late Solomon L. Withey, Judge Severens appears to be eminently fitted." He was appointed to the judgeship by President Cleveland in the spring of 1886, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Withey. He has since been occupied with the duties of his office. For a considerable portion of the time during the last five years he has been employed as a member of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, for which he has been selected by Judges Taft and Lurton. He makes a valuable associate member of that court and has written many of its published opinions. He has also been frequently called upon to preside in the Circuit and Districts Courts of the United States in the circuit comprising the States of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. He is regarded as the ideal type of a presiding judge for the Federal courts. Dignified in manner, yet courteous to all attorneys who appear before him, he commands the respect and esteem of the Bar and all others with whom he comes in contact. Off the Bench his manner is affable and deportment agreeable to all. He is a brilliant conversationalist and fond of whist for recreation. He is a gentleman whom it is a pleasure to know and whose friendship may be esteemed as an honor. He takes great interest during vacations in superintending the reclamation of a large tract of low land in Allegan county, which he is developing and improving. He was married in July, 1858, to Miss Rhoda Ranney, of Westminster, Vermont, who belonged to an old New England family. She died in 1862, leaving no children. December 1, 1863, he was married to Mrs. Sarah Clarissa Ryan, formerly of Union Springs, New York, who is still living. They have two daughters, who have been reared and educated with care. Miss Mabel is a graduate of Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, and Carrie a graduate of Akeley Institute, Grand Haven, Michigan. Judge Severens began life as a child under the stern rule and exacting discipline prevalent in New England; a sort of training to which may be attributed in some degree his characteristic traits of devotion to duty and persistent energy in accomplishing the purposes of his life. He has threaded the mazes of political discussion in campaigns abounding in calumny and borne a stainless shield. He has worn the ermine ten years and preserved its spotless purity. He is fortunate in the possession of a sound system of morals and nice sense of

right and wrong, without which neither the learning of the schools nor successful practice at the Bar will serve to make a great judge, or even a safe one. He is gifted with the urbanity which Bacon says is chief among the decorations of life.

VERNON H. SMITH, Ionia. Ex-Judge Smith is the son of Ansel and Phoebe Cross Smith, both natives of New York. His father was of English descent, born in 1792 and served in the War of 1812. His parents were married in 1815. About the year 1830 they removed to Canada where they lived until 1861, and then removed to Ionia county, Michigan, making their home on a farm where they both died. Vernon H. Smith was born December 29, 1838, in Canada. He came to Michigan at the age of nineteen; three years before his parents settled there. His scholastic education was obtained wholly in the common schools of Canada. After coming to Michigan he was employed as clerk in a store for two years, then as deputy in the office of recorder of deeds for two years, and engaged in farming for three years. In 1866 he was elected register of deeds of Ionia county for a term of two years and re-elected in 1868. In the mean time he was engaged in the study of law, which was continued for two years before his admission to the Bar, in August, 1872, by Judge Lovell. He formed a partnership immediately after his admission with Lemuel Clute, which was maintained for three years. In 1874 he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner. In 1875 and '76 he served as deputy county clerk. January 1, 1877, he formed a partnership with Henry C. Sessions under the style of Smith & Sessions, which was continued a little more than four years. In 1881 he was elected judge of the Circuit Court for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Clinton, Ionia and Montcalm. This office he held continuously for twelve years, his last term ending January 1, 1894. On retiring from the bench he resumed the practice of law, in which he has engaged without interruption and to which he is heartily devoted. Politically Judge Smith was a Republican until 1872, when he left the party. Since that time he has been in the ranks of the Democratic party. He was married in 1865 to Miss Lizzie E. Wright of Ionia, who died in April of the following year. In January, 1869, he was married to Miss Rachel Worthington of Ionia and their family consists of three boys and one girl. The oldest son, Hal H., following the footsteps of his father, takes to the law. He was graduated from the Classical Department of the University of Michigan and afterwards spent one year in the Law School of the University. He is now in the law office of his father, reading and studying under his instructions. The second son, Arthur M., is a student in the University of Michigan. Lawrence, who is fourteen years of age, is a member of the Ionia high school. The daughter, Jessie, at the age of twelve, is in the public school. Judge Smith was obliged to make



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A. G. Bell

his own way from boyhood. Having been trained to respect truth and righteousness and to practise whatsoever things make for honesty and integrity he builded a character for himself that is strong and above reproach. He became self-reliant at an early age which aided him in being reliable in his professions and relations to others. In his studies he aimed to master the principles of the law, so that afterwards the construction of statutes and their application to given causes were comparatively easy. He is a fluent speaker, ready because of his thorough understanding of the subject on which he discourses. He is clear in statement, able and forcible in the presentation of his subject; plain, concise and perspicuous in argument. In all respects he is an able lawyer. His service as judge was entirely successful in the disposition of business and entirely honorable to himself. His integrity, always unimpeachable, was fortified by a judicial temperament. He had the perfect confidence of the Bar. There never was a doubt of the rectitude of his purpose or the shadow of a suspicion that he could be otherwise than just. His intentions were never questioned, his motives never impugned and his rulings will compare favorably with those of any Circuit Judge in Michigan. As a citizen he is public-spirited, generous and popular wherever he is personally known. In his home are the evidences of culture as well as kindness. His virtues as husband and father commend him no less than his uprightness as a judge.

ALEXANDER F. BELL, late of Ionia. Mr. Bell was born in Charlton, Saratoga county, New York, August 5, 1812, and inherited from his parents, James and Anna Bell, many of the best traits of Scottish character. He was given the best training that the times afforded, and was graduated from Union College in 1836. As soon as he had finished his college course he came west and settled in Michigan, where a friend of his, Adam L. Roof, was already engaged in practising law at Lyons. Here Mr. Bell read and studied under the direction of his friend, and was admitted to the Bar in 1840. He opened an office in Ionia and at once entered upon a very good practice. His home was in Ionia until the day of his death, though he was absent for brief periods in Detroit and Grand Rapids. It was the time of young men in the State, and Mr. Bell's exceptional ability was quickly perceived and utilized for public purposes. In 1846 he was a member of the General Assembly, and in 1853 he was appointed register of the land office at Ionia. He was a strong man in the General Assembly and left his impress upon the organic law of the State. He was a good surveyor and his services were in much demand in that capacity for some time. In 1850 the firm of Bell & Blanchard was formed and continued for many years. Mr. Bell quickly became one of the leading spirits of central Michigan. He appeared before the courts in many difficult cases and was much esteemed by all who associated with him.

Judge Whipple, at one time a member of the Supreme Court, said of him: "He has one of the best legal minds in the State. In the discussion of questions, and in the preparation of cases for trial he has few equals. Before a jury he underrates his own powers. But in the discussion of cases before the court he has more confidence and performs his part with remarkable clearness and ability." Such worth and efficiency tempered by a native modesty, attracted the admiration of the community. He became an active and busy man who was much sought after by commercial interests. He did criminal business, but gladly turned from it to civil practice, and in certain lines of that great department of jurisprudence was almost without a peer. He shaped railroad legislation very largely to his own liking and was recognized as authority in municipal and corporation law. He illustrates the large success in his professional career that comes to a natural genius for law and has received the training of the schools, reinforced by constant reading and deep study. He was a hard worker, and put his best into every labor of head or hand. He had the genius of patience and persistence. Mr. Bell was public spirited and deeply interested in every movement that looked towards the public good. Churches, schools and reformatory institutions found in him a warm friend, and he was quite as ready to help on the construction of railroads, the erection of better public buildings, and the establishment of factories. He was mainly identified with the Democratic party, but placed patriotic considerations above party loyalty, and was an independent, public-spirited citizen. Personally he was a man of strongly-marked individuality. His friendships and antipathies were both pronounced. He spoke what was in his heart and his very frankness and sincerity won friends. His presence was impressive. He was of average height, stoutly built, clear cut features and a most expressive mouth. He had an incisive wit and a judgment that often seemed intuitive. So earnest a personality naturally led, and he became one of the leading spirits of central Michigan. It is difficult to study the early annals of the State without running across his name in the records of many an important interest and undertaking. His career, covering more than half a century of the most critical period of the west, was rich in scenes and incidents that would fitly form a part of a more pretentious history, but can hardly be suggested in the limits of these pages. It would be difficult to find a public career so open to observation, and less deserving of severe censure. He lived open and square with the world and left the reputation of an honest man and an upright citizen, and as such will long be remembered. In September, 1839, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Boyer, of Portland, and found in her a companion in every way worthy. She was a woman of many gifts and graces, and was herself an important member of the community. They were the parents of seven children, of whom two, are now living. Mr. Bell was stricken with paralysis in 1893, and lingered a hopeless invalid until March 12, 1896, when he passed away in his eighty-fourth year. At a meeting of the Ionia

county Bar his career was fitly commemorated and resolutions of respect and sympathy adopted. A large portrait of him was secured and hung on the walls of the court room that has so often re-echoed his impassioned pleadings; and the new generation of lawyers stand and look upon it, and say "There were giants in those days."

JOHN B. CHADDOCK, Ionia. John Benjamin Chaddock was born in Westphalia, Clinton county, Michigan, October 19, 1863. His father, Dr. William H. Chaddock, was a native of Niagara county, New York, and of Dutch extraction, descended from the Hollanders, who were the earliest settlers of New York. His mother, Eliza Benjamin, was of English descent, and also a native of New York. His parents were married in the State of New York in 1855, came to Michigan the following year, and settled in Clinton county. His father studied medicine in Buffalo, New York, and Ann Arbor, Michigan, and during all the subsequent years of his life was engaged in practice in Ionia and Clinton counties. John B. attended the village school at Pewamo until he was seventeen years of age and then spent five years in Olivet College, beginning in 1881. From early boyhood he was gifted as a speaker, and in 1884 he won the Drury prize for oratory over ten competitors. After leaving college he spent a year in the law office of Frank A. Dean at Charlotte. Owing to his father's death in 1887 he was obliged to return home and take care of the estate and his mother, until the death of the latter in 1888. He then entered the Law School of the University of Michigan and took the full course from which he was graduated in 1890 with the degree LL.B. This class was the first in the university to select the class orator by a competitive test, and Mr. Chaddock won the honor in competition with fourteen others. He was admitted to the Bar in June, 1890, by Judge Kinne. In December of the same year he was appointed a delegate to attend a congress of the Greek fraternity, of which he was a member, Alpha Tau Omega, held in Richmond, Virginia. He was chosen the orator of the fraternity on this occasion. In 1891 he spent a few months in the law office of Davis & Nichols, Ionia, after which he formed a partnership with James Scully, which is still continued under the style of Chaddock & Scully. The firm is engaged in general practice, having cases in all of the State Courts. Mr. Chaddock, although young and barely on the threshold of his profession, has made an excellent reputation. He has studied with much care the principles of jurisprudence, and has been able to become familiar with treatises on practice in its various forms, and with the standard commentaries and works on pleading. His remarkable natural gift of oratory gives him a great advantage over the average practitioner of his age in the presentation of a case to the jury. His eloquence does not consist merely in a flow of words, but words aptly chosen to express fresh, bright

and valuable ideas. His discourse is luminous with thought. He is a cultivated rhetorician, and does not depend upon the inspiration of the moment for the words which he is to speak. He knows in advance what he is going to say, selects his words carefully from a large vocabulary, studies his exordiums, his climaxes, his perorations; not with a view to the immediate effect upon an audience alone, but in order that he may have a perfect composition, a methodical, well-rounded, complete address. Although the court has ceased to be a theater of popular entertainment, drawing a crowd far and near to hear every speech made to a jury, yet the eloquent advocate still draws and his arguments are perforce addressed to the public as well as the jury. There is a peculiar, subtle charm in natural oratory which draws and entertains. None realizes the power of genuine eloquence in an advocate more than his prosaic opponent in presenting an argument to the jury. The persuasive speech delivered in carefully modulated tones, enforced with timely gesture, suiting the action to the word and the word to the action, is sometimes more effective with the average jury than a recapitulation of the evidence dished up in dull monotone. Pure diction as employed by the true orator is not without its uses in presenting an argument to a court, and it happens not infrequently that the spoken discourse is quite as influential as the written brief. Even logic is improved by eloquence, and purity of diction aids in commending the law to the court. Mr. Chaddock is a Republican who lends his influence and activity to the party in the times of campaign. In 1892 he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner. In 1894 he was elected mayor of the city. Should he consecrate his talents unreservedly to the law as his only mistress and not flirt with the political enchantress he will certainly rise in the profession. It is possible, however, that he may conclude to enter public life through some political gateway. A lawyer should have the fullest possible knowledge of men and things, and there is no school on earth in which he can acquire such a knowledge of both as the primary school of politics. He is a Royal Arch Mason. He was married in October, 1895, to Isolene Vosper, of Ionia.

JAMES A. PARKINSON, Jackson. Mr. Parkinson was born on a farm in Concord Township, Jackson county, Michigan, September 26, 1846. Life on a farm and attendance at country schools continued until he was seventeen years old, when he went to Albion College to begin preparation for his life work. He remained at Albion for six years, and during all these years he kept steadily in view his principal object in life, for which this college course was a preliminary preparation. At twenty-three he graduated and was at once chosen as principal of the Albion union school. He held this position one year, when he entered the law office of Gibson & Wolcott, at Jackson, for the purpose of continuing his law studies. He



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J. A. Parkinson

remained with the firm one year, rendering assistance by clerical work, and was admitted to the Bar in February, 1872. He began practice for himself at once, located at Elk Rapids, where he remained for two years in partnership with F. R. Williams. During the first year of practice he was elected judge of probate of Antrim county, which office he held for two years. In 1874 he returned to Jackson and established himself permanently in the profession of that community, where he has since remained. Following are some of the important cases in the higher courts, with which he has been connected: *Hitchcock vs. Pratt*, 51 Mich. 263, was the first case in Michigan in which a recovery of treble damages from a tenant unlawfully holding over was sustained. *Crittenden vs. Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co.* 41 Mich. 442, was a case involving the question as to whether a gift of the life insurance policy had been consummated by delivery. *Burrall vs. Bender*, 61 Mich. 608, involving questions of dower. *Sweetzer vs. Higby*, 63 Mich. 13, involving questions concerning assignments for the benefit of creditors and whether securities given before executing the assignment, are preferences. *Needham vs. King*, 95 Mich. 303, involving a recovery for damages caused by setting fire negligently, are among the cases of importance and raising new questions, in which Mr. Parkinson's contentions were sustained. Several cases in the Supreme Court in behalf of the Michigan Central Railroad Company may be mentioned. *The Michigan Central Railroad Company vs. Hunn*, 78 Mich. 513, against *Grand*, 83 Mich. 564, against *Fehrlich*, 87 Mich. 606, against *Brennan*, 93 Mich. 156; against *Wilson*, 94 Mich. 20. His firm also acted successfully for the defendant townships in the United States Supreme Court, in the case of *Young vs. The Township of Clarendon and the Michigan Air Line Railroad*, in which an attempt was made to enforce railroad aid bonds, and which cases involved directly and indirectly some millions of dollars. Mr. Parkinson is a Democrat, but has little taste for political discussions, although he takes a more or less active interest in local affairs. He served as prosecuting attorney of Jackson county for two years, from 1877 to 1879, and for four years, from 1888 to 1892, and as city attorney of Jackson for two years thereafter. He is and has been for years the local attorney for the Michigan Central Railroad Company and is attorney for various other corporations whose headquarters are at Jackson. He is a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons and Knights of Pythias. He was married in Jackson in 1880 to Miss Isabelle Quinn. They have two children, James A., Jr., aged fifteen, and Helen, aged thirteen.

WILLIAM S. COBB, Jackson. The subject of this sketch laid the foundation of his career in the public school of a country district in Jackson County, Michigan, putting in the time between terms at work on his father's farm. He was born August 9, 1859. He had higher ambitions than he saw any means of gratifying while tilling the soil, and believing in his ability to succeed in a profession, he chose the law. In this decision his father concurred and encouraged him to persevere. At eighteen years of age he entered high school at Napoleon, graduating three years later, when he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan. He was graduated from that institution in 1882, and in the spring of the same year was admitted to the Bar. He came to Jackson and entered the office of Erastus Peck, now Circuit Judge, where he remained for one year. He then engaged with Hammond & Barkworth on a salary for one year, when he was taken into the firm, changing the title to Hammond, Barkworth & Cobb. This relation continued until Mr. Hammond was elected judge of probate and retired from the firm, when the business was continued by the two junior partners, under the style of Barkworth & Cobb. This firm was dissolved in 1891, and Mr. Cobb shortly after formed a copartnership with Mr. Thomas A. Wilson, under the style of Wilson & Cobb, as it exists at the present time. The firm has a general practice in the State and Federal Courts. Mr. Cobb came to Jackson without money, influence or friends, and has carved out for himself a place that might be envied by older men. He has built up a good practice and gained the reputation of a good lawyer. He was elected Circuit Court Commissioner for a term of two years from 1884 to 1886. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, but has never been an applicant for office. He has served as chairman of political committees at various times. He is a member of the Unitarian Church.

NATHAN H. BRIGGS, Battle Creek. Nathan Harrison Briggs was born at Sturgis, Michigan, August 16, 1848. His father, Nathan Harrison Briggs, was born and reared in the State of New York, came from Livonia to Sturgis, St. Joseph county, Michigan, where he settled in 1837, as a merchant. His mother was Hannah Carpenter, also a native of New York. As a boy he worked on the farm during the summer and attended country schools in winter until fifteen years of age. He then entered the high school at Battle Creek where he studied the higher branches for some years. After leaving the high school he was engaged as clerk in the store of his brother at Grand Rapids, in 1865, and a portion of the following year. During this time he had engaged to some extent in reading the text books of law, which had been determined upon as his profession. This preliminary reading enabled him to complete the course in the law school of the University of Michigan in a single year.

He entered the University in 1866 and was graduated from the Law Department in June, 1867. His further reading was taken up in the office of Joseph G. Lodge, who subsequently removed to St. Louis and gained prominence there as a criminal lawyer. His reading was continued in the office and under the instruction of Philip H. Emerson, whose partner he became soon after admission to the Bar at Battle Creek in June, 1871. The partnership between himself and Mr. Emerson was continued until 1874, when Judge Emerson removed to Utah on account of his appointment to the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the territory. Mr. Briggs continued in the practice at Battle Creek alone until 1879, when he accepted the position of assistant general superintendent and general counselor of the Sioux City and Dakota railroad. He performed the duties of this dual position for two years and until the road with which he was connected was sold to the C. M. & St. P. railway and consolidated with that system. He then returned to Battle Creek and continued the practice alone until 1883, when he formed a partnership with O. S. Clark, under the firm name of Briggs & Clark. This association was continued until 1890. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, January 25, 1887. During all the years that Mr. Briggs has been connected with the Bar he has engaged in a general practice, embracing both civil and criminal cases. He has not confined himself to a specialty or to any particular branch of the law. Among the most noteworthy and important cases with which he has been connected was that of the People vs. Nye. Another was the contest brought to set aside the will of Thomas G. Duncan. In this case he was associated with Ashley Pond, of Detroit, and the late David Darwin Hughes, of Grand Rapids, both of them able and eminent in the profession. Mr. Briggs has made his own position at the Bar, starting without the advantage of a classical education and with no influence but his character, correct habits and close application to study, he has advanced to a position of honor and influence in his profession. He is a Republican by conviction and practice. The only offices which he has held are strictly in the line of his professional work. He held the office of assistant United States district attorney of Utah, which he resigned to accept a more lucrative position with the Sioux City and Dakota railway. He was appointed city attorney of Battle Creek in 1882 and discharged the duties of the office in a very satisfactory manner, proving his ability to advise properly or protect the interests of the corporation by litigation in the courts.

CHARLES A. BLAIR, Jackson. Charles A. Blair, practising attorney of the city of Jackson, was born in that town April 10, 1854. He was the second son of Gov. Austin Blair and Sarah L. Blair. The rudiments of his education were obtained in the district schools and his higher education in the University of Michigan. He entered the Literary Department, pursued the regular classical course, from which he was graduated in June, 1876. He was a student and a scholar. His proficiency was recognized by the faculty otherwise than by conferring the usual degree in course. Mr. Blair received in addition to the regular diploma, special diplomas for proficiency in Latin and Greek. He was also chosen by the faculty as one of the orators at commencement, when his class was graduated. Thus thoroughly equipped by a literary and classical education he began the study of law in the office of his father and under the latter's instruction. After a course which embraced the leading text books and extended over a period of two years he was admitted to practice, September 5, 1878. He was associated in the practice with ex-Governor Blair, but very early exhibited the ability essential to stand alone. In 1882 he was appointed city attorney. In 1885 he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney for Jackson County. In 1895 he was appointed prosecuting attorney by Governor Rich. Mr. Blair has given his mind and time exclusively to the study and practice of law. He has not at any time sought political office. Indeed, he has manifested none of the taste for public affairs which was so conspicuous in the character of his illustrious father. His aim has been, and is, to acquire as broad and practical a knowledge of professional work as may be possible under the conditions which surround him. The fame which he courts is that of a successful lawyer. By industry, perseverance, careful attention to the interests of clients, he has already succeeded in building up a large practice in Jackson and adjoining counties. He has also had many important cases in the Supreme Court of the State. He is a gentleman of undoubted personal honesty as well as professional integrity. His loyalty to a client will lead him to make any needful sacrifice of time and exhaust the resources employed in honorable practice to protect his interests or secure his rights. He will not go beyond the means recognized by high-minded members of the Bar as honorable and praiseworthy, even though such action might secure a temporary advantage. The tricks of the pettifogger are not resorted to on any occasion. He therefore stands well with the courts in which his practice is found and among his professional brethren. Mr. Blair was married in October, 1879, to Miss Effie C. North, a lady of marked musical ability and prominent in the social and musical circles of the city.



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Cha. A. Blair

JOEL C. HOPKINS, Battle Creek. Joel Chandler Hopkins is one of the prominent and capable younger lawyers of Battle Creek. He is a native of this State, having been born in Kalamazoo county. His father, Robert Hopkins, was a native of Cayuga county, New York, and was brought to Michigan by his parents when a mere child. They made their home in Kalamazoo county, where they settled on a farm, and where young Robert grew to manhood. He followed farming all his life, and died in the year 1866. Henry Hopkins, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and made his home near Auburn, New York, in the earlier years of his life. The family is of Scotch ancestry, but the lineage cannot be exactly traced. Martha Chandler, the mother of our subject, was a native of Michigan, her father having formerly lived in Vermont. Mr. Hopkins had, as a boy, rather superior educational advantages, having graduated from the Battle Creek high school in 1880. He then spent two years in the University of Michigan, dividing his time between the Law and Literary Departments. His law studies were continued in the office of Brown & Thomas at Battle Creek. Here he passed his examinations, and was admitted to the Bar in December, 1884. In August of the next year, he formed a partnership with W. A. Crosby, under the firm name of Hopkins & Crosby, which continued for two years. After the dissolution of this partnership he has not seen fit to form another, preferring rather to carry on an extensive and growing business alone. He engages in a general law practice but has won a high standing as an office attorney, being especially successful in advising and consultation. His business ability and knowledge of commercial law has brought him into intimate relation with several extensive financial and commercial enterprises of the city of Battle Creek. Until very recently he was secretary of the Citizens' Electric Company of Battle Creek, an institution established in 1892, which has also commanded his services from the beginning as its attorney. He is attorney for the Home Savings and Loan Company; his services are employed by several large estates as trustee, and for two years he has been a member of the city council. He has always been a Democrat, but has only taken office reluctantly, when convinced that it was a duty for him to serve his community in this or that official capacity. He was recently appointed by Judge Swan, of Detroit, to act as Commissioner of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, and he has been for several years the local representative of the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co. Mr. Hopkins is an affable man, of easy address, making friends readily and holding them. Those who know him best are the most attached to him, and testify both as to the painstaking character of all his work, and the completeness with which he masters all its details. In October, 1887, he was married to Miss Belle A. Crosby, daughter of Peter Crosby, of Battle Creek. They have no children.

CHARLES E. TOWNSEND, Jackson. Charles Elroy Townsend is the son of James W. and Eunice S. (Parmeter) Townsend. His father was a native of New York State, although his ancestors first settled in New Jersey. He followed farming during his life, first in the State of New York and then in Michigan, to which State he removed in 1834 and settled in Concord. His mother was also a native of New York, but came to Michigan with her father's family and settled in Jackson county in 1835. The Parmeters were Puritans, who settled early in New England. Charles E. Townsend was born at Concord, Jackson county, Michigan, August 15, 1856. He passed through the public schools of his native town and the high school at Jackson, from which he was graduated in 1877. In the fall of that year he entered the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, where he remained one year. The limitations of his purse forbade the further expenditure of time and money on a college education at that time; so he quitted the University and engaged in teaching school. It was his intention to return and finish the literary course in the University, but the death of his elder brother occasioned the abandonment of his intention and a revision of his plans. His father was so deeply in debt that he deemed it his duty to render whatever financial assistance he could, and to that end he continued teaching. After fifteen months in the district school he secured the position of principal of public schools at Parma, which he retained for six years with unvarying success. On the seventh year the school board released him with reluctance, because of his election to the office of register of deeds of Jackson county. This first election was in 1886, and he has been re-elected four times. The term to which he was last elected expired December 31, 1896. While engaged in teaching Mr. Townsend took up the study of law, which he continued as the duties of his office permitted until 1895, when he passed the required examination and was admitted to the Bar. Up to the present time he has had little opportunity to engage in general practice, on account of his official duties. His acquirements in the law and his abilities have been recognized by individuals and corporations. The Jackson, Cincinnati and Mackinaw Railway Company has tendered him the position of attorney at Jackson, to be accepted on his retirement from office. His general reading, literary culture, experience in teaching, and in public business make up a preparation for the active business of a practitioner equivalent to several years of actual practice. His knowledge of men and affairs and the maturity of his mind enable him to grasp at once and appropriate to practical use matters which would require several years for a very young man to master. These conditions and qualifications have been recognized by the offer of a partnership with two of the established and successful attorneys of Jackson. On the first of January, 1897, a partnership, consisting of Chas. A. Blair, Chas. H. Smith and Chas. E. Townsend was consummated. Mr. Townsend is a Mason, a Knight Templar and a mem-



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Chas. D. Hammond.

ber of Jackson Commandery No. 9, of which he has been Eminent Commander for two years. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine, Moslem Temple, of Detroit, and is affiliated with the various subordinate divisions of the Masonic fraternity. He is connected with the lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Royal Arcanum. He has always been a Republican, active and earnest in the support of his party, interested and well informed in politics. In 1880 he was married to Miss Rena Paddock, daughter of Robert Paddock, of Concord, Michigan. They have no children. Mr. Townsend is a gentleman of uncompromising integrity and estimable qualities. His personal popularity is sufficiently evidenced by the years of his principalship of schools and his numerous re-elections to office. All of the elements and qualities that command respect and admiration are found in the personality of Charles E. Townsend, so that he is probably the most popular man in Jackson county—certainly the most popular among the young men. His habits are most exemplary and he has the undoubted confidence of the community. As a public speaker he is both persuasive and forcible. His style is remarkable for the blending of enthusiasm and logic. As a political orator he has few superiors in the State. He is cultured, intelligent and well read—a genial, whole-souled gentleman. Should he not peremptorily decline political office, the Republicans of Jackson county only await the opportunity to promote his ambition. He has already given evidence of possessing the mental qualities which will achieve professional distinction if his highest aspirations lead him only in that way, and his best abilities are consecrated to the practice of law.

LYMAN D. NORRIS, deceased. Hon. Lyman Decatur Norris was born in Covington, Genesee county, New York, May 4, 1823, and died at his home in Grand Rapids, Michigan, January 6, 1894. During his three score and ten years he accomplished much for himself and the State in which his adult life was passed. His was a frank, honest, sincere, manly life, known and honored by all persons with whom he came in contact. He was of English and Welsh descent. The ancestors of his father had come from England and settled first at Hampton, New Hampshire in 1663. His mother's grandfather emigrated from Wales and settled on Long Island in 1700. His grandfather Norris was an early resident of Vermont and his father, Mark Norris, left the Vermont home and settled in New York State in 1820, where he married Rocena Vail, a woman of rare intellectual and social qualities, and beautiful christian life. Mark Norris emigrated to the territory of Michigan with his young family in 1827 and settled on the present site of the city of Ypsilanti. He had inherited integrity of character, an enterprising spirit and remarkable energy. He erected the first mills in the Territory of Michigan for the manufacture of woolen cloth,

stocked them with the best modern machinery, which was propelled by water power. His business was successful and of incalculable value in the pioneer settlement which his enterprise built up. His manufactory furnished employment to labor and brought comfort to the homes of many skilled and unskilled laborers. His means were employed in building and promoting the material interests of the town which he founded; his patronage of the church and the school gave an impetus to the moral and educational forces of the community. He was a most liberal contributor to the Normal School, to the Presbyterian Church and such other public buildings as were designed to promote the general welfare. He was indeed the most potent instrumentality employed in founding what has become a thrifty and prosperous city. Lyman Decatur Norris was the only son of Mark and Roccena Vail Norris. Coming in to this frontier settlement as a child of four years he grew up under the refining and pure influences of an intelligent christian home in a neighborhood where there was of necessity much that was crude and new; in which the advantages of culture and instruction in the home were strong enough to impress and guide the young life and develop in it the highest and noblest faculties, overcoming the obstacles and influences which tend to retard intellectual development and moral growth. He was trained early in the schools of Ypsilanti and was prepared for college in a Presbyterian institution at Marshall, which had appropriated to itself the name of "Michigan College." He was the first student entered in the first class of the University of Michigan, when that institution was opened in 1841. His time was so well occupied in the University and his studies were pursued there with such diligence that he was chosen by the faculty, after a competitive examination, for the purpose of comparing the standard of instruction in the University of Michigan with that of the great eastern colleges founded one hundred and fifty years before. The selection was made in the third term of the junior year and he entered the same class at Yale with the same standing he had at the home university, was graduated with the class of 1845 in time to attend the graduating exercises of his old class at Ann Arbor. He received a double degree, which made him an alumnus of Yale and of the University of Michigan. After the conclusion of his literary course he entered upon the study of law in the office of Alexander D. Fraser, of Detroit, and was admitted to the Bar in the spring of 1847, after a close examination by the judges of the Supreme Court. Few young men are so admirably equipped as was Mr. Norris upon entering the profession of law. His scholarship was of the highest order, his mind well trained, his abilities first class and all his powers rendered available by the discipline of study and self-control. In 1848 he removed to St. Louis to engage in the practice of law. Two years later he visited Europe on legal business and remained long enough to attend a course of lectures on civil law at Heidelberg. When he had been a practitioner at the Bar only five years he was retained as counsel for the Emerson estate, in the case brought against the

estate by Dred Scott, a slave who sued for his freedom. He was successful in the management of the case for his client in the Supreme Court of Missouri. The name of Dred Scott was perpetuated in a subsequent proceeding appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States and decided by Chief Justice Taney. Mr. Norris became a journalist in St. Louis as editor and part owner of the *St. Louis Times*, at that time the leading Democratic newspaper of the Mississippi Valley, which he conducted during the Scott-Pierce campaign. He was a strong editorial writer whose information on political subjects was accurate. In 1854 he was recalled to Ypsilanti on account of the failing health of his father, and remained there for seventeen years, engaged in the practice of law and in managing the business of his father's estate. In 1871 he removed to Grand Rapids and formed a partnership with James Blair, under the style of Norris & Blair. Shortly afterwards Mr. Kingsley was admitted to the firm, which became Norris, Blair and Kingsley, and still later, Norris, Blair & Stone. For a period of twelve years beginning in 1875 he was associated in partnership with Hon. Edwin F. Uhl, late assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury and now Ambassador of the United States at the court of Germany. During his whole life he was in the best sense of the term an active politician. In 1869 he was elected State Senator, as the Democratic candidate in a district having a Republican majority. His competitor was Hon. J. Webster Childs, with whom a joint canvass of the district was made, introducing the practice of joint discussion of political issues by opposing candidates. The two men traveled together, each entertaining the other as a guest in the town where he lived and passing through the campaign without the slightest disturbance of their friendly relations. In the Senate he was more patriot than partisan and his influence secured for the nominees of the majority the united support of his few colleagues constituting the minority. Through his instrumentality the geological survey of the Northern Peninsula was resumed, with a liberal appropriation from the State treasury to carry on the work. His influence was exerted against the proposition authorizing towns of the State to vote aid to railroads, although it was powerless to prevent the passage of an act by which bonded debts aggregating six million dollars were incurred and which fortunately was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. In 1875 Mr. Norris was the nominee of his party for Justice of the Supreme Court, but was defeated in common with the remainder of his ticket. He was a popular orator and frequently called upon for public addresses. He delivered the commencement address before the Law School of the University of Michigan in 1882, when his son Mark was a member of the graduating class. This son became his law partner in 1887 and the firm of Norris & Norris then formed was dissolved only by the death of the senior member. The business of the firm was large and profitable. In 1883 he was appointed by the Governor one of the regents of the University of Michigan and discharged the duties of the trust with unusual intelligence. At the time

of his death he was a member of the board of visitors of the University. He was alternate commissioner for the State to the World's Columbian Exposition and was able to attend the sessions of the commission the week following the opening. Impaired health and severe illness prevented further attendance, although he lived until the following January. He was married November 22, 1854 to Miss Lucy Alsop, daughter of Gen. Chauncey Whittelsey, of Middletown, Connecticut, and a direct descendant of John Cotton, who came to America in 1632. She was the great-granddaughter of Major General Artemus Ward, who commanded the Revolutionary forces at Boston until General Washington became commander-in-chief. Mr. Norris loved his home and was devoted to his family. He had one son and two daughters. One of the latter is Dr. Maria W. Norris. No more fitting testimonial to the life of a good man, great in his profession and loved in the community, can be added than that of the Bar of his county. The following is quoted from the memorial adopted on the occasion of this death:

"His knowledge of the law was based upon a thorough knowledge of its principles, and was embellished by an exceptional scholastic training. He gained, too, a wide knowledge of men through varied experiences, and because of his ardent love of reading, marked powers of perception, quick mental analysis and great intellectual force, was a lawyer fitted to an unusual degree to grasp clearly and deal decisively with questions of the present, while none among us was as familiar with the past both as respects the history of the law and its enduring foundations. In his daily walk among us he was a man of marked dignity and impressive bearing. He was never a seeker for other men's praises, but those with whom his life brought him in frequent contact knew him as a sincere gentleman, generous of heart, and of ever present kindness."

When the memorial was presented to the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Montgomery on behalf of that court said, among other things:

"The accomplishments, the strength of character, the sterling worth and manly dignity of Mr. Norris are fittingly portrayed in the memorial of the Kent county Bar, which is, in my judgment, as correct an analysis of his character and life as could be embodied if a volume were written. Mr. Norris was not only a great lawyer and a scholar of unusual attainments, but he was a man of marked character and a most kindly and generous temperament to those who knew him well. He had none of the arts of a demagogue. He seemed to care little for popular favor. His course of life was not marked out with a view of keeping in the current of public approval, but he did value the friendship of his associates at the Bar, and above all, the esteem, respect and devotion of his family. His relations with the members of his family were the closest and most confidential. I believe it can be truly said of him that there was nothing in his daily walk or conversation which he ought to conceal from his wife or children, and that there was not the slightest of the incidents of their daily life which did not enlist his care and sympathy. Apart from his professional success which will be an inspiration to many of the younger members of the Bar who have been brought up under the influence of his example, this world will be better that Lyman D. Norris has lived, for the impress that his personal character has made and will leave upon the community where it has been felt."



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Lyman D. Morris



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Mark Morris

MARK NORRIS, Grand Rapids. Mark Norris was the son of the late Lyman D. Norris and Lucy Whittelsey. He was born July 28, 1857, at Ypsilanti; educated in the schools of his native town and at De Veaux College, Suspension Bridge, New York, where he was prepared for the university course. At this school he was each year of his attendance awarded the college gold medal for high standing in general scholarship. Upon completing the literary course in the University of Michigan, he was graduated with the class of 1879, after which he took the complete course in the Law Department of the University and was graduated with the class of 1882. Without delay he entered upon the practice of the law at Grand Rapids in the office of his father. After three years of experience he was admitted to a partnership in the firm of Norris & Uhl, in 1885. Two years later, upon the dissolution of the firm and the retirement of Mr. Uhl therefrom, he continued in partnership with his father in the firm of Norris & Norris until it was dissolved by the death of the senior partner in January, 1894. Since that time he has continued the practice alone. Although doing a general law business, his specialty in the practice is litigation of insurance cases. He has made a special study of that class of cases, and has tried more of them than any other lawyer of his years now practising at the Michigan Bar. He is not only an expert in the management of all litigation growing out of fire insurance, but is regarded as authority on the laws pertaining to such matters. He is a close student, working assiduously and going through all of the evidence bearing upon a case, and examining all the authorities with scrupulous care. In argument of the law questions involved in any case he is clear and forcible. In 1895 the Legislature abolished the old system of admitting lawyers to practice by the Circuit Courts and made provision for the examination of applicants by a State board of examiners selected for the purpose by the Supreme Court. Under the present system every candidate for admission must pass the examination of this board or have a diploma from the Law School of the University of Michigan. The first board of examiners under this law commissioned by the governor was George H. Durand, president; Floyd R. Meacham, two years; Phillip T. Van Zile, three years; Mark Norris, secretary of the board, four years; R. C. Ostrander, five years. Both of the law schools of the State are represented, Floyd R. Meacham for the University of Michigan, and Judge Van Zile for Detroit College of Law. Under the law the nomination of the members of this commission is by the Supreme Court of the State, and Mark Norris was chosen for the term of four years and commissioned by Governor Rich August 30, 1895. Politically Mr. Norris is a Democrat, by inheritance and choice. He is not a politician, preferring to devote his time and energies to his profession. In the campaign of 1896, as an advocate of sound money, he allied himself with the National Democrats. He is treasurer of the Law Library of Grand Rapids, is literary in his tastes and gives considerable time to gen-

eral reading. September 3, 1885, he married Cornella Abbott, daughter of Larmon W. Abbott, a clergyman of Ridgefield, Connecticut. Three children born of this marriage are: Margaret, aged nine; Abbott, seven; Cornella, three.

WILLIAM J. STUART, Grand Rapids. William James Stuart, a member of the Grand Rapids Bar, was born in Barry county, Michigan, November 1, 1844. His early education was received in the common schools of his native county, which he attended during the winters until he was fifteen years old. In the meantime pursuing the uneventful life of a farmer's son during the remaining portion of the year. At fifteen he entered the public schools of Hastings, and later on the high school at Kalamazoo. He was graduated from the latter in 1863. After teaching school for one year he entered the freshman class of the University of Michigan in the fall of 1864 and upon completion of the literary course was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1868. In respect of having earned the means with which to pay the expenses of a college course he was self-educated. For two years succeeding his graduation from the University he taught school at Hastings and then entered the office of Balch, Smiley & Balch, where he pursued the study of law. He had early formed the purpose to become a lawyer and while prosecuting his literary studies and employed in teaching he had constantly kept in view this acme of his hope and ambition. After his preparatory course of reading under the instruction of the firm mentioned, he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, completed its course, and received the degree of L.L. B. upon his graduation in 1872. Returning to Kalamazoo he became a partner in the firm in which he had formerly been a student, but the association was only temporary. In November of the same year he removed to Grand Rapids, and in January, 1873, was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney for Kent county under E. A. Burlingame. At the same time he formed a partnership for general practice under the firm name and style of Burlingame & Stuart, which continued until April 20, 1876. He was appointed city attorney of Grand Rapids in 1880 and held the position for two terms. In May, 1888, he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Kent county to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of the incumbent, and was afterwards elected for a full term. In addition to these offices, which are strictly in the line of his professional work, Mr. Stuart has held other positions, both educational and political. For three years he was a member of the board of education of Grand Rapids. In 1892 he was elected mayor of the city and re-elected in 1894, serving two terms. The University of Michigan conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and for 1894-5 he was president of the Society of Alumni of the University. He has devoted his talents and



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Loyal to Knapp



Wm J. Stuart

energies almost without reserve to the practice of law. He was associated with Mr. E. F. Sweet, under the firm name of Stuart & Sweet for twelve years, from April, 1876, and for five years, from April, 1888, he was in partnership with Loyal E. Knappen. Since 1893 he has been engaged in the general practice alone. He conducts a large office business and also has a large number of litigated cases in the courts. All of this business receives his personal attention and is conducted in such a manner as to hold a profitable clientage. He is exceedingly methodical in the arrangement of his business and painstaking in the preparation of his cases. He is equally careful in the trial of cases in court and is also a successful advocate. His command of language is easy and his manner of speech agreeable. In social intercourse he is affable and courteous with everyone. He is not a member of any secret order, but is a communicant and vestryman of St. Mark's Episcopal church. In April, 1874, he married Miss Calista Hadley, of Hastings.

LOYAL EDWIN KNAPPEN, Grand Rapids. Mr. Knappen was born January 27, 1854, at Hastings, Mich. His father, Edwin Knappen, who was a merchant in that city, was born in Sudbury, Vermont. He died when the subject of this sketch was a babe. His grandfather, Mason Knappen, was a Congregational minister, who came into this state from Vermont in 1831, and settled at Richland, Kalamazoo county, where he resided until his death in 1857. The family is of Scotch-Welsh origin. The mother of the subject of this writing was born in Braintree, Vermont, from which place she moved with her parents to Richland, Michigan, in 1844. She still lives in Hastings, where she reared her two sons to manhood. Both became lawyers. Charles M. died in 1885. Loyal E. spent his youthful days in Hastings, attending the Union School in that place until he had reached the age of fifteen. He then entered the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, from which institution he was graduated with honors in the class of 1873, receiving the degree of A.B. For six months following his graduation he was assistant principal of the Hastings high school. Teaching was not to be his life work, and he settled down to the study of law in the office of the Hon. James A. Swezey. He read and studied the law for a period of two years, when he was admitted to the Bar in the month of August, 1875, on an examination before Judge Hoyt. His professional career was begun by a partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Swezey, which continued until 1878. This association was dissolved that year to give place to a partnership with his brother, Charles M. Knappen, which extended to 1883. He then entered into a third partnership with Christopher H. Van Arman; under the firm name of Knappen & Van Arman. Mr. Knappen removed to Grand Rapids, April 11, 1888, and formed new business relations with Hon.

William J. Stuart, the firm name being Stuart, Knappen & Van Arman, with offices at Grand Rapids and Hastings. This arrangement lasted until the death of Mr. Van Arman in January, 1890. Charles M. Weaver was then admitted to the firm, and remained with it a little over a year, when the office at Hastings was closed. The firm of Stuart & Knappen was dissolved in 1893, Mr. Knappen becoming a member of the present firm of Taggart, Knappen & Denison. He has always done a general practice in both State and Federal courts. He is a Republican, but has never sought office, preferring a private law practice to the turmoil of politics. He was induced, however, to accept the nomination for Prosecuting Attorney for Barry county, to which office he was elected in 1878, serving four years. He was appointed United States Commissioner in 1880 and held this office until his removal to Grand Rapids. He has always taken much interest in educational matters, and was a member of the Hastings Board of Education for three years, acting as its President for one year. He was Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for Kent county for three years from 1888. He enjoys a large practice in all the courts of the State. He is much engaged in the Supreme Court, frequently acting as counsel with other law firms in their cases before that court. He is an accurate and clean lawyer, thorough in the preparation of his cases, and untiring in their prosecution. He possesses the confidence of his clients, and is equally good in counsel and in pleading. He has been retained to assist in the prosecution of many of the important criminal cases in Barry county for the last ten years. In this work he has been uniformly successful. He has also had considerable land litigation in different counties of the State. Many of the cases with which he has been connected are widely known. Mr. Knappen has been a Mason for years, and is a member of Columbia Chapter of Grand Rapids. He belongs to Eureka Lodge No. 2, K.P., Grand Rapids. While at Hastings he was Chancellor Commander of the K.P. Lodge of Hastings. Mr. Knappen was married October 23, 1876, to Miss Amelia I. Kenyon, of Hastings, who had for several years been a teacher in the public schools of that city. They have three children. Stuart E., aged nineteen, is now a Junior in the University of Michigan. Fred M., aged seventeen, is a Junior in the Grand Rapids High School. Florence, aged fourteen, is also a student in the same school. As a lawyer, Mr. Knappen has attained high rank, not only in Grand Rapids, but throughout the State of Michigan.

HARSON D. SMITH, Cassopolis. This subject was born March 17, 1845, at Albion, New York. He received an academic education, after which he engaged in teaching school in New York State, and Iowa. He was principal of the union school at Eldora, Iowa, for one year, after which he was elected professor of mathematics in the Iowa Lutheran Col-



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Allen D. Morse

lege, situated at Albion, where he remained until the fall of 1866, when he went to Rochester, New York, and commenced the study of law with Hon. George F. Danforth, who was afterwards one of the judges of the Court of Appeals. After being admitted to the Bar he went to Jackson, Michigan, where he entered the law office of Hon. William K. Gibson, remaining there about two years. In 1870 he located at Cassopolis for the practice of his profession, and has remained there ever since. In 1873 he married Miss Sate Reed, daughter of S. T. Reed, now president of the First National Bank of Cassopolis. Mr. Smith's home is one of the pleasantest in the village. In 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Cass county, and held the office two terms. In the Blaine campaign he was the Republican nominee for State Senator, but was defeated in the election by Senator Sherwood of Berrien county, the Democratic nominee. He has a large and lucrative practice, and is regarded as one of the leading lawyers of southwestern Michigan. He is a close student of the fundamental principles of his profession, has a fine library, and his counsel is largely sought. He excels especially in the careful preparation of his cases, and the management of the same in court, and he has been very successful in his cases. In politics he has always been a Republican, and is one of the leaders of that party in his part of the State. He has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the past six years, being a member of the executive committee for the last four years. He is also chairman of the Republican County Committee, which position he has held for the past ten years. At the last State convention at Detroit he was unanimously elected by the delegates from the Fourth District as the presidential elector for that district. He is also a member of the State Board of Pardons. Mr. Smith is a prominent Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Cassopolis, Niles Commandery No. 12, K. T., and Saladin Shrine at Grand Rapids.

ALLEN B. MORSE, Ionia. Hon. Allen B. Morse, ex-judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and at present United States Consul at Glasgow, is the son of Hon. John L. and Susan Cowles Morse. He was born January 7, 1839, in Otisco, Ionia county, Michigan. His father, who died at Belmond, Iowa, August 22, 1894, was a man of affairs, prominent in two States. While in Michigan he held various township offices, was Judge of the Probate Court for twelve years and a member of the State Legislature. In Iowa he was County Judge, auditor of the county, and a member of the Iowa Legislature. Judge Morse was educated principally in the common schools. He took a two year course in the Agricultural College at Lansing, taught in the district schools a few months and, in the spring of 1860, began the study of law. Before the completion of his preliminary studies in law he enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Regiment

Michigan infantry, in 1861. In December, 1863, he was transferred to the Twenty-first Regiment, and soon after the battle of Chickamauga assigned to duty as acting adjutant general of the staff of Col. F. T. Sherman, who was then commanding the First Brigade of General Sheridan's Division. While on duty in this position he lost his arm at the storming of Missionary Ridge. He was in the battles of Hanover Court House, Gaines Mill, Manassas Junction, Antietam, Chickamauga, and in numerous skirmishes. On retiring from the staff, rendered necessary by the loss of his arm, he received the following flattering testimonials from his superior officers:

Headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Infantry Corps, Camp Laibold, East Tennessee, February 9, 1864.

To whom it may concern:—

The undersigned takes great pleasure in bearing testimony to the ability and bravery of Lieut. A. B. Morse, adjutant of the Twenty-first Michigan infantry. The lieutenant was, by my orders, detailed as assistant adjutant general of my brigade and was selected by me for this responsible position, because of his peculiar fitness and ability to discharge the duties which devolve upon him. Ever at the post of duty, either in the office or on the field, he won the esteem and confidence of his superior officers and the love and respect of his juniors. I respectfully recommend him to the consideration of his Country and Government for any position in the Invalid Corps which he may desire.

F. T. Sherman, Colonel 88th Ill. Infantry.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Loudon, Tennessee, February 11, 1864.

I take great pleasure in approving the wishes and recommendations of Colonel Sherman. Lieutenant Morse, while in my division, proved himself to be an able, efficient and gallant officer, and was wounded while leading his men at the storming of Missionary Ridge.

P. H. Sheridan, Major General.

On his return from the field Mr. Morse continued his law studies and was admitted to the Bar at Ionia, where he has always engaged in the practice, except when serving in public office. Always taking a lively interest in politics and possessing peculiar elements of personal popularity, he has naturally been selected as the candidate of his party for various offices. In 1866 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Ionia county and reelected in 1868, as a Republican. Dissatisfied with the administration of General Grant, he supported Horace Greeley in 1872, and has since acted with the Democrats. In 1874 he was nominated for State Senator by the Democrats and elected by a majority of 2,211 in a district strongly Republican. While in the Senate he was chairman of the military committee and a member of the committee on State affairs and constitutional amendments. In 1878 Judge Morse was the candidate for Attorney General of Michigan on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated with his party. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National Convention that nominated General Hancock for President. In 1882 he was elected mayor of Ionia and served a term of one year. In 1885 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan for the term of eight years, commencing January 1, 1886.

Governor Alger appointed him Chief Justice in October, 1885, to succeed Judge Thomas M. Cooley, resigned. Judge Morse served on the Supreme Bench until October 4, 1892, when he resigned, being then Chief Justice, to accept the unanimous nomination for Governor as candidate on the Democratic ticket. He was defeated, but the election evidenced his remarkable popularity. He received 3,000 more votes than Grover Cleveland and 5,000 more than other candidates on the State ticket. In April, 1893, he was appointed Consul of the United States at Glasgow, Scotland, where he is now located. Judge Morse is a good lawyer and an upright jurist. He has exhibited the same fidelity and devotion to duty in every public office that distinguished his military service, so highly commended by superior officers. His convictions are clear and strong. His opinions are held tenaciously and declared fearlessly on all proper occasions. His moral courage is equal to his physical prowess. He is of active temperament and of medium size. He informed himself as a boy on political subjects and his convictions were in favor of humanity and liberty. His soldierly qualities were tested and acknowledged on the field of battle. On his return from the war the people were prompt to honor him with responsible and lucrative public offices. His most pleasing recreation is found in hunting and fishing among the pleasant resorts of his native State. Judge Morse was married to Frances Marion Van Allen, youngest daughter of George W. Van Allen, Esq., November 25, 1874. She died October 28, 1884. By this union there were four children, Marion A., Van Allen, Lucy C. and Dan Root Morse. The eldest is now twenty and the youngest fourteen years of age. Judge Morse was married December 12, 1888, to Anna M. Babcock, youngest daughter of Lucius Babcock, Esq., of Ionia, Mich.

FRANK D. M. DAVIS, Ionia. Judge Davis is the son of the late E. M. and Ellen Williams Davis, both of whom were of Welsh descent and natives of Oneida county, New York. They removed from that state to Ionia county, Michigan, in 1854, and afterwards to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where the mother died in 1856, and the father, returning to Ionia, died there in 1865. Judge Davis, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born in Buffalo, New York, April 9, 1852; his early education was procured in the public schools of Ionia and Greenville, and also in teaching until he attained his majority. In 1873 he entered upon the study of law in the offices of Marble & Webster, of Ionia, under their instruction; he remained with them two years, being admitted to the Bar as the result of his proficiency in 1874 by Judge Lovell. His first office for practice was opened in Saranac, where he remained until the fall of 1880, when, upon his election to the office of prosecuting attorney, he removed to Ionia; he filled the office of prosecuting attorney for two successive terms, and

after engaging in private practice for four years he was again nominated for the same office, two years later again renominated and elected, serving altogether for a period of four terms, covering eight years. One of the proudest days of his life was the fortieth anniversary of his birth, upon which he was inaugurated mayor of the city of Ionia. He esteemed it the greatest honor that had come to him, and even the higher position which has been attained since that time has not cast a shadow upon the glory of that day. It was a gratification unspeakable to Judge Davis that he should be preferred for so honorable and responsible an office by the men among whom he had lived all his life and had known him as a poor boy; it was indeed a triumph worthy of the highest self-congratulation. It was an evidence of the popular respect and personal esteem in which he was held in the community where he was best known. He was the first Republican elected to the office of mayor for a period of seven years. Before the close of his term as chief executive of the city he was, in the Spring of 1893, elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, comprising the counties of Ionia and Montcalm; he was inducted into the judicial office January 1, 1894, for a term of six years. During the years of his practice at the Bar Judge Davis was associated in partnership with other lawyers at various times. From 1881 to 1885 he was the partner of William O. Webster, of the firm of Webster & Davis, which was, at the date last named, changed to Webster, Davis & Millard. From 1887 to January, 1892, he was associated with George E. Nichols under the style of Davis & Nichols; after that he continued alone until his election to the Circuit Bench. He has been engaged upon one side or the other of nearly all of the important cases arising in this county for several years prior to his election to the Bench, and in many important cases before the Supreme Court of this State. As stated in connection with his election to the mayoralty, he is Republican. While he has not avoided any duty of citizenship he has taken an active part in the councils of his party, but has never sought political office. For fifteen years he has had a membership in the order of Masonry, and has for some time been a member of the Ionia Commandery. He is also a Knight of Pythias and a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married in the fall of 1874 to Ellen A. Strong, of Ionia; the fruit of that marriage is a son, Elvert M., born in 1875 and now a student at Detroit College of Law, and a daughter, Elva R., ten years younger. The following is an estimate from the highest and most reliable sources, whether considered personally or professionally:

“ Judge Davis is purely a self-made man. He has grown up in Ionia from a boy in humble circumstances to be Circuit Judge of the district. As a lawyer he stands in the front rank in his Judicial District, and indeed in western Michigan. He is a fluent public speaker, and strong and successful before a jury. His cases were always well prepared so that the interests of his client were ably and amply protected. As a judge he is quick in discernment and ready in decision, and stands well among the Circuit Judges of the State. His decisions are generally accurate and sel-



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Edward Conwell

dom overruled by the Supreme Court. He is a public-spirited citizen of high standing in the estimation of the people, not only among the people of Ionia county, but the entire Judicial District. He is a man whose exemplary habits and upright life adorn a home and make an estimable husband and father."

EDWARD CAHILL, Lansing. Edward Cahill, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, has raised himself to a position of the highest professional eminence in the State. He comes from Revolutionary stock on both sides. His paternal great-grandfather served in the American army from Pennsylvania, and his maternal great-grandfather from Vermont. His own parents were poor and able to give him only limited advantages. His father, Abraham Cahill, who was a tanner by trade, settled in Kalamazoo as a young man in 1831, where, ten years later, he married Miss Frances Maria Marsh, daughter of John P. Marsh, a pioneer settler, and niece of Epaphroditus Ransom, an early judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State from 1848 to 1850. Edward was the second in a family of six children and was born August 3, 1843. The first two years of his life were passed in Kalamazoo and in 1845 his father sold the tannery, removed three miles into the country and settled on a farm in Grand Prairie. Here he remained until eleven years of age, attending the district school after attaining lawful school age. The next move was to Holland, Michigan, in 1854, where his father located for the purpose of engaging in the lumber business, after having invested the proceeds of the sale of his farm in timber lands. In August of the same year his father died before establishing himself in a profitable business or gaining an acquaintance in the new community, leaving the family with no income or means of support immediately available. The estate consisted principally of unproductive wild lands. The family soon returned to Kalamazoo for the better opportunities and educational advantages afforded there, and the sympathy and helpfulness of friendship. The children were all too young to contribute much to the common support by the earnings of their labor, but an intelligent mother kept them in school. After attending the public schools for a year Edward entered the preparatory department of Kalamazoo College in the fall of 1856. The following winter when the Legislature assembled in Lansing he obtained employment as a page. This was the beginning of his public career, and he performed the duties of messenger so well as to secure a reappointment in the Legislature of 1858-9. For more than two years after the close of this second Legislative term he was an apprentice in the office of the Kalamazoo *Gazette*, learning the printer's trade. In August, 1862, he laid aside his stick and rule, strapped a knapsack on his back as a private volunteer soldier in Company A, Eighty-Ninth Illinois Infantry, and proceeded to the front. After service in the Kentucky campaign in the fall, under General Buell, he was discharged in

December, 1862, on account of disability occasioned by sickness. He recuperated rapidly in the salubrious climate of Michigan, and by the following spring his health was sufficiently restored to warrant his undertaking the study of law. This he did in the office of Miller & Burns, Kalamazoo. In the autumn of that year he became impatient to join the army again. With that object in view he recruited a company of colored soldiers for the First Michigan Colored Infantry, afterward known as the One Hundred and Second U. S. Colored Troops, with which he went to the front as first lieutenant. Subsequently he was promoted to the captaincy and served to the close of the war. He was mustered out in October, 1865. Upon returning home he resumed the study of law immediately in St. Johns. In June, 1866, he was admitted to the Bar of Clinton county, and in the September following removed to Hubbardston, Ionia county, for practice. There he remained four years until he had established himself in the law and demonstrated his ability. While residing there, in 1870, he was elected to the office of Circuit Court Commissioner and thereupon removed to Ionia. After a residence of six months in the county seat he resigned his office and removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the practice of law until June, 1873. His office at the corner of Clark and Madison was destroyed by the great fire and the only volume saved from his law library was "Chitty on Contracts." On leaving Chicago he returned to his native State and settled permanently in Lansing. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Ingham county in 1876 and re-elected in 1878. His private practice at the same time was continued as a member of different firms. First, he was associated with Albert E. Cowles, from 1875 to 1881. In 1883 he formed a partnership with R. C. Ostrander, which has remained unbroken to the present time and promises a continuance indefinitely. In 1887 Judge Cahill was appointed a member of the Board of Pardons by Governor Luce, and held the office until he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court. His appointment to the latter office was made in 1890, upon the death of Judge Campbell. He was nominated as a candidate of the Republican party to succeed himself, but the general election which followed demonstrated clearly that it was not a Republican year, the entire State ticket being defeated for the first time since 1854. That he was not chosen is no reflection on the judge and no condemnation of his judicial service. His defeat was simply due to the primary fact that more Democrats than Republicans attended the election and voted for Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan. His fortunate competitor in the race was Hon. John W. McGrath, of Detroit. He was President of the State Bar Association in 1891-2; was first president of the Political Science Association of Michigan, organized in 1892; was counsel for the State in the proceedings against certain State officers known as the election fraud cases, his associate counsel being R. A. Montgomery, now a Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Cahill possesses the qualities which make men popular. He is affable, courteous and obliging; generous in his impulses and liberal

in benefactions; a good conversationalist and raconteur; of keen discernment and ready wit. While he is not an orator in the sense that he is able to move men by the sheer force of his eloquence, he is not without power as an advocate. His strength lies rather in the logical arrangement of his thought and in the ability to state his views with candor, clearness and force. The legal business of his firm is extensive and profitable, not excelled by that of any law firm in Lansing.

JOHN M. CORBIN, Eaton Rapids. John Milton Corbin is a son of Isaiah H. Corbin, and Almira L. Mills. The family from which his father sprang, was of English origin, and established its first home this side of the ocean in Vermont. His mother was also of English descent, and her progenitors settled in Connecticut when first across the water. Both families moved into Erie county, New York, where the parents of our subject were married, and where he himself was born at Lockport, September 8, 1844. When he was nine years old his father brought him into Michigan and located at Charlotte. He was for three years a student in the select school at Wilson, New York, and from 1853 to 1860 was in the academy at Charlotte. He also attended the graded school at Eaton Rapids. From 1863 to 1867 he clerked during the summer and taught winter school. In June of that year he took up the study of law under the direction of Crane & Montgomery. For some three years he worked his way carefully and thoroughly into an understanding of the text books and literature of the profession and was admitted to the Eaton county Bar June 20, 1870. He immediately opened an office for the transaction of business, and presently formed a partnership with R. A. Montgomery, which continued until the end of 1872. During 1875 and 1876 he was in company with Charles K. Latham, now of Detroit. In 1878 another partnership was formed with Charles C. Cobb which terminated in 1883. In 1888 the firm of Corbin & Hemans came into existence, and continued two years. Lawton T. Hemans is now at Mason. Except as thus indicated, Mr. Corbin has practised law alone, and has been equally successful with or without a partner. He has done a general law business, and gained efficiency both as a counsellor and a pleader. Among the more important cases that he has presented to the Supreme Court may be mentioned these few: Dale vs. Turner (34 Mich. 405); Baldwin vs. Branch Circuit Judge (48 Mich. 525); Gantz vs. Toles (40 Mich. 725); Bull vs. Brockway (48 Mich. 523); People vs. Miller (96 Mich. 119); and Canton Bridge Company vs. City of Eaton Rapids (65 N. W. Reporter, 761). While Mr. Corbin has kept close to the line of his profession, and still has a strong grasp upon its practice, he has also a certain financial genius, which found expression in his almost natural and inevitable connection with the banking interests, which began as far back as 1877, when he assisted in the

organization of the First National Bank of Eaton Rapids. He was a member of its board of directors until 1884. That year he took an active interest in the inauguration of the Michigan State Bank of Eaton Rapids, and he has been its president since July, 1890. He also helped to organize the Merchants' National Bank at Charlotte, and was one of its directors for many years; and also the State Savings Bank of Gaylord, Mich., and is one its directors. He has been interested in a number of successful business enterprises, among which the Jackson Cracker Company, of Jackson, was very prominent. He was president of this company, and its largest stockholder until 1890. Then the business was sold to the United States Baking Company. Mr. Corbin is a Democrat, but does not take a very active part in the management of practical politics. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been a Knight Templar for sixteen years. He was twice married, Miss Hettie Scott, of Ovid, Seneca county, New York, becoming his wife in 1872. She was a daughter of Sinclair Scott, and died April 3, 1877, leaving an infant, born at her death, and another child of two years. The baby lived six months, and the other child eight years. Mr. Corbin was again married September, 1878, to Miss Artie Scott, daughter of Daniel Scott, of Ovid, a double cousin of his first wife. One child, Anna, is the offspring of this marriage. She was born July 27, 1880. Mr. Corbin has been characterized by competent authority as a "level-headed, all round man of affairs, both in law and in business. He is a successful financier, a judicious manager, and in both law and business a safe counsellor and a successful man."

JOHN W. McGRATH, Detroit. John W. McGrath, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, was born in Philadelphia, January 12, 1842. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His father, Joseph McGrath, was a native of the North of Ireland; his mother, Jane Andrew, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland. They emigrated to America in 1840, remained in Philadelphia three years and in 1843 settled in Detroit. The primary education of John W. was obtained in the public schools of Detroit. In 1853 his father purchased 160 acres of heavily timbered land in Macomb county, and removed thither. Here the subject of this sketch soon became an expert with the ox team, the axe, the wedge and the beetle, doing a man's service in the work of preparing fifty acres of this land for cultivation, enduring all the privations incident to such a life. He attended district school one winter only during this period; yet in the winter of 1861-2 he was employed as teacher in the district school which he had attended as a pupil. This is one of the severe tests of a boy's ability and diplomacy. He is obliged to maintain his own dignity and self control, and also a proper discipline, in a position of authority over those with whom he has been associated as an equal. He must do this



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John W. McQuinn

without an assumption of superiority or an exhibition of pedantry. At the same time he must be superior in his bearing toward the school and his ability to teach his late play-fellows. Young McGrath was successful. His salary of eighteen dollars a month did not include board, according to the custom of earlier times when the teacher "boarded 'round." In the spring of 1862 he entered Albion College. For some time thereafter his year was divided into three parts, one of which was spent in teaching district school, a second in college and a third in the harvest field and other work on the farm. The education thus acquired was certainly more varied and probably more valuable than if he had taken the college course continuously. He was willing to make the sacrifices and able to overcome the difficulties. His invincible determination and unflagging perseverance, which formed no inconsiderable portion of his Scotch inheritance, and the buoyancy of spirits transmitted through his Irish lineage, enabled him to surmount difficulties which would block the progress of a weaker man. In the fall of 1864 he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan and remained for a term. The next spring he was employed in the provost marshal's office at Detroit and spent his evenings in a business college. In July, 1865, he went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania and engaged in commercial business, which was pursued over two years. He then returned to Ann Arbor and completed his law course in the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1868. During the same year he was admitted by the Supreme Court to practice in the courts of Michigan. In December, 1868, he opened an office in Detroit and began the practice of law, and succeeded in establishing himself firmly and building up a profitable business in civil cases. He has taken a lively interest in political campaigns as a supporter of the Democratic party; but has not given much time to public office other than such offices as are intimately related to his profession. Aside from these he served as school inspector four years and as labor commissioner of the State for two years. He was appointed to the latter office by Governor Begole immediately after the passage of the law creating the Labor Bureau, in June, 1883. It was therefore his duty to organize the bureau and make it operative under the statute. July 1, 1887, he was appointed city counsellor of Detroit and served as such until December 31, 1890. At the State election of that year he was chosen Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Justice Campbell. After three years of service as an Associate Justice he became Chief Justice of the Court, January 1, 1894, and served in that capacity until the expiration of his term, January 1, 1896. On retiring from the Bench he returned to Detroit, resumed the practice of law, in which he is now actively engaged. Referring to his professional work and judicial record, a prominent Detroit judge says:

"As a city counsellor he made a thorough study of the laws relating to municipal corporations. He was a very able and successful representa-

tive of the city in that important and responsible position, saving the city many thousand dollars by this knowledge. On the Bench he manifested the same habits of exhaustive study; the same force and vigorous ability which had characterized him in the practice of law. As a lawyer and judge he was distinguished for his thorough mastery of the subject and for the vigor and force with which he applied his legal knowledge to the facts of a particular controversy. His opinions on the Bench were characterized by great learning, exhaustive research, clear thought and forceful expression. Many of the important opinions rendered by the Supreme Court during the time he was on the Bench were written by him. As a citizen he is of the highest character; is a genial companion, and an interesting raconteur. He is in frequent request as a public speaker on political occasions and in great demand at Masonic meetings throughout the state."

Judge McGrath has been as successful in Masonry as in law. He was made a Master Mason in Union Lodge No. 3, at Detroit, August 2, 1869. In 1876 he was elected Master of Union Lodge and served two years. The position of Worshipful Master gave him membership in the Grand Lodge, where his influence was soon felt. His intense love of Masonry, his quick perception and his intuitive grasp of Masonic jurisprudence almost immediately secured for him prominence and high reputation in that body. In 1878 he was elected Junior Grand Warden, in 1879 Senior Grand Warden and in 1880 Grand Master, of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Michigan. His record as Grand Master is not excelled by that of any other who ever held the position. Since his retirement from the office he has exercised a power in the Grand Lodge that is almost boundless, by reason of his thorough knowledge of the history and ritual of the order, his devotion to it and his personal popularity. In 1889 he prepared a digest on Masonic Law, which was published by the Grand Lodge the following year. He was exalted a Royal Arch Mason in 1870 and elected High Priest of Peninsular Chapter in 1880. He is a member of Damascus Commandery No. 42 K. T., a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Michigan Sovereign Consistory, at Detroit. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine, Moslem Temple, Detroit, and a member of several other societies. He was married June 15, 1878, to Miss Lillian Walker, daughter of Hon. E. C. Walker, of Detroit. His family consists of three girls and a boy.

FRED A. BAKER, Detroit. Fred Abbott Baker was born on a farm in the township of Holly, Oakland county, Michigan, June 14, 1846, and comes of a long line of New England ancestors. Nicholas Baker was graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge University, England, in 1632 and soon after joined the Puritan exodus from England to America which was going on at that time. Rev. Peter Hobart, the first minister of Hingham, Massachusetts, was also a Cambridge graduate. He and twenty-nine others on September 18, 1635, drew for house-lots in Hingham, and Nich-

olas Baker and his brother Nathaniel drew lots at the foot of the large mound or elevation in Hingham, still known as "Baker's Hill." Nathaniel Baker remained in Hingham until his death in 1682. He was one of the rate payers who participated in 1681 in building the Old Meeting House in Hingham, which is still in use, and his name appears in its first list of pew-holders. Nicholas Baker removed in 1644 or 1645 to the adjoining town of Hull, where he lived and was an extensive land holder until he received an invitation to preach at Scituate, a nearby town in Plymouth Colony. He was ordained minister of Scituate in 1660 and he died there in 1678. The granite block placed in the old burying ground in Scituate in memory of the first ministers of that town bears the name of Nicholas Baker, who is described by Cotton Mather in his *Magnalia Christi Americana* as "so good a logician that he could offer up to God a reasonable service; so good an arithmetician that he could wisely number his days; and so good an orator that he persuaded himself to be a christian." The high character and learning of those who served as ministers at Scituate at that time is shown by the fact that two of Mr. Baker's predecessors there, Henry Dunster and Charles Chauncey, were the first and second presidents of Harvard College. Samuel Baker, a son of Nicholas Baker, married Fear Robinson, a daughter of Isaac Robinson, the son of the apostle of the Pilgrims, John Robinson, the Leyden pastor, and Margaret Handford, a niece of Timothy Hatherly, the London merchant who founded Scituate, and who served Plymouth Colony for years as one of the assistants to the Governor. Samuel Baker removed to Barnstable on Cape Cod. His son John, after the death of his wife in 1732, moved to Scotland township, Windham county, Connecticut, where he died in 1763. Three generations of the family are buried in the old Scotland burying ground. Adonijah Baker, a great grandson of John, moved from Connecticut to Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and then to Greene county, New York, living at Catskill, Durham and Caro. His wife, Betsey Abbott, was a daughter of Col. Samuel Abbott, of Norwich, Connecticut, who was colonel of the 20th Connecticut Regiment in the Revolutionary war. In 1838 Adonijah Baker came to Michigan and the following year settled in the township of Holly. His son Francis acquired an adjoining farm, and was a much respected citizen of the township until his death in 1887 in his eighty-fourth year. Francis Baker was a representative in the State Legislature in 1846, and for more than thirty years he was the leading justice of the peace of his township. The trial of causes before him, are among the earliest recollections of his son, Fred A. Baker, the subject of this sketch. Young Baker attended the public schools of Holly and in Flint, and in 1863 he was a member of the freshman class in the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing. He graduated from Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1864, and was for some time a clerk and bookkeeper in his father's general country store in the village of Holly. He enlisted in the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, but on his medical examina-

tion was rejected, because of a hernia, which subsequently disappeared. In September, 1865, he entered the office of Col. Sylvester Larned, of Detroit, as a student at law, and June 14, 1867, his twenty-first birthday, he was admitted to the Bar before the Oakland Circuit, the examining committee consisting of Michael E. Crofoot, Mark S. Brewer and William B. Jackson. In October, 1867, he accepted the position of chief clerk in Colonel Larned's office and remained there for three years, when loss of health, due to overwork and excessive study, compelled him to return to Holly. In 1872 he returned to Detroit and forming a co-partnership with Edward Minoek, he entered on a successful professional career. Mr. Baker's connection with the office of Colonel Larned had given him a larger practical experience at the Bar than is enjoyed by most young lawyers. Colonel Larned had a large civil and criminal business, and always made great use of the young men of industry and capacity connected with him, and within six years after he was admitted Mr. Baker had prepared, argued and submitted to the Supreme Court of the State no less than thirty-five cases, among them such leading ones as *Berger v. Jacobs* (21 Mich. 215); *Don Moran v. People* (25 Mich. 356); and *Lingham v. Eggleston* (27 Mich. 324). His name first became familiar to the general public from his connection with the case of *Park Commissioners v. Common Council of Detroit* (28 Mich. 228), involving the constitutionality of an act by which the Legislature of the State undertook to compel the City of Detroit to buy a park. Ashley Pond, William A. Moore and Henry M. Cheever were retained by the common council to contest the validity of the act, which had received the endorsement of such eminent members of the Detroit Bar as Geo. V. N. Lothrop, Theodore Romeyn, Charles I. Walker and J. Logan Chipman. Mr. Baker had publicly and fearlessly, and in advance of everybody, attacked the act as unconstitutional, and under the supervision of Ashley Pond he prepared the brief which aided in obtaining from the court a decision sustaining his views. The Park case led him into the study of constitutional law, and the law of municipal corporations, and from that time to this he has been engaged in about all of the more important constitutional and municipal litigation that has taken place in this city and State. His partnership with Mr. Minoek was dissolved at the end of two years. His only other partner was Hon. William G. Thompson, who, on becoming in 1877 one of the executors and trustees of the Brush estate, withdrew from the firm and from practice. Mr. Baker has never sought for political preferment, but while in Holly he served one term as a member of the village council, and also as village attorney. In 1876 he was elected as one of the representatives of the City of Detroit in the State Legislature, and was one of the most prominent and influential members of that body. In January, 1878, he was appointed city counsellor of the City of Detroit and held the office for three years and a half, during which time he had charge of many important cases for the city. He has also served the city as a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, but



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Charles D. Long

resigned because the position took too much of his time. Mr. Baker has always voted the Democratic ticket and in 1896 was ardent and enthusiastic in his advocacy of the free coinage of silver, a subject to which he has given considerable attention and study. August 4, 1896, he was chosen chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in place of Elliot G. Stevenson, resigned, and August 26, 1896, he was unanimously elected to the position by the Democratic State Convention at Bay City. He was instrumental in bringing about the fusion of the Democratic party with the People's party, and the Union Silver party, under which the campaign of 1896 was fought in Michigan. Mr. Baker was married August 8, 1867, to Miss Josephine Mary Bissell. She was a daughter of Edward Bissell, then of Holly, and Lucy Bourgeatdit Provencal, a descendant of one of the old French families of the City of Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are the parents of four children, Belle, George J., Frank E., and May.

CHARLES D. LONG, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Charles Dean Long was born in Michigan, at Grand Blanc, Genesee county, June 14, 1841. His parents, both of them natives of New England, settled in Michigan in 1840. His father Peter Long, a resident of Tewksbury, Massachusetts, before coming west, was descended from a family of Longs whose progenitor emigrated from England and settled in the territory of the Bay State in the seventeenth century. His mother's family for several generations were Connecticut people, and he has inherited the best elements of character, popularly attributed to the sturdy, honest and thrifty inhabitants of Colonial New England. He was a dutiful son, industrious and helpful at home, assiduous in his application to books at school. At thirteen he left his native village and entered the school at Flint, in which he took the course preparatory to admission to the Freshman class of the University of Michigan. While attending this school he supported himself by teaching, which he began before reaching the age of sixteen. This fact evidences the early development of his intellectual powers and also his capacity for self-government, as well as the exercise of authority. He taught four winter schools prior to the war, and at the same time qualified himself for college. When the rebellion was inaugurated he sacrificed on the altar of his country his long cherished ambition to acquire a classical education. A glowing patriotism led him to offer his services in behalf of the Union. In August, 1861, at the age of twenty, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Eighth Michigan Infantry. He remained in the service only eight months, but that was long enough to seal his devotion to the cause with his blood and with physical pain from which there is no respite while consciousness remains. April 16, 1862, he received two severe wounds in the battle of Wilmington Island, Georgia. One of these

caused the loss of his left arm, which was amputated above the elbow; the other was even worse in the enduring character of the suffering it occasioned. A rifle ball penetrated his body through the hip and lodged in the groin, where it still remains imbedded. The wound thus occasioned has never healed. It requires careful dressing every day. The young man was not only disabled for active military service, but also incapacitated for earning a livelihood by manual labor. Upon returning home he at once began the study of law at Flint. In 1864, by the partiality of his fellow-citizens, he was elected to the office of county clerk, and afterwards was thrice re-elected, holding the office four terms. This afforded the coveted opportunity. It enabled him to devote his leisure to the study of law and at the same time acquire the practical knowledge of court proceedings, the form of pleadings and the method of conducting litigation. He was ready for practice and admitted to the Bar before the expiration of his term as clerk. From the office of clerk he passed to that of prosecuting attorney of Genesee county, to which he was first elected in 1874 and subsequently twice re-elected, holding the office three successive terms, aggregating six years. Next he was appointed one of the supervisors of the National census of 1880 for the State of Michigan, having supervision of a district comprising thirty counties, in which were placed more than four hundred enumerators. Higher honors were yet in store for him in the line of his profession. When the Legislature, in its discretion, increased the number of judges of the Supreme Court to five and extended the term, he was elected Associate Justice in the spring of 1887 for the term of ten years. His plurality over his competitor, Charles H. Camp, of Saginaw, was 36,000. He entered upon his judicial service January 1, 1888. His work on the Bench has been marked by a singular devotion to duty and surprising ability. Taken from the ranks of the Bar without judicial experience, his past afforded no adequate criterion by which to estimate his fitness for the exacting requirements of the highest State Court. His friends believed in him, and the event has rather enlarged their confidence, while it has made the profession throughout the State acquainted with the qualities and characteristics of his mind, which the smaller circle had known before. During the ten years immediately prior to his elevation to the Bench, he was engaged in the practice in partnership with George R. Gold. The business of the firm comprised every variety of civil cases known to inland practice in a western State. It was very large and valuable, not only for its immediate pecuniary rewards, but also as a means of general and special education in the law. In the very nature of things, Judge Long has been distinctly identified with politics. The misfortune of war was not without influence in drawing popular attention to him and making him the child of fortune in politics. From the close of the war until his election to the Supreme Court he was active, earnest, zealous in every campaign to promote the success of the Republican party. In addition to the offices already mentioned, he was appointed Judge Advocate by Governor



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C. B. Grant

Jerome, with the rank of colonel as a member of the Governor's staff. During the gubernatorial administration of Russell A. Alger he was a member of the State military board and held the rank of colonel on the Governor's staff. Governor Luce appointed him one of the commissioners for the State of Michigan to attend the Centennial Celebration of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, held in Philadelphia, September, 1887. He has held the office of president of the Detroit College of Law since its first organization. The college is prosperous, graduating thirty-seven law students this year. Few men in the State are better known and none has wider popularity. He has resided at various times in different parts of the State, and all of his neighbors speak well of him. He is modest, unassuming and unselfish. His judicial temperament tends to the preservation of serenity under all circumstances. His generosity of heart and kindness of sentiment endear him to the people who know him; and these qualities, united with natural talents, liberal knowledge of the law, and large administrative ability, qualify him eminently for the dispatch of business in public office in a manner which commands popular approval. So long as the government of the United States makes provision for pensioning her disabled soldiers, Judge Long will receive a liberal pension, with the approval of all his fellow-men who favor justice; and yet a ruling of Commissioner Lochren, in charge of the Bureau of Pensions in 1893, rendered it necessary to appeal to the United States Supreme Court in order to secure what he believed to be his rights. He regarded the ruling unfair and tested it in the courts, not because it was a personal wrong or injury, but because the same ruling worked hardship to comrades who need the justice and generosity of the Government which their valor and sacrifice preserved. His course in carrying the contest through the courts was heartily approved by his comrades throughout the land. The case, being ruled upon a technicality, will be further prosecuted. It was done for the sake of humanity, and not without some misgiving, because the action was necessarily personal, while the principle involved was general. His own personality received whatever of obloquy attended the transaction. Judge Long was married, December, 1863, to Miss Alma A. Franklin. From this wedlock three children were born, one son and two daughters, all of whom are well married and happily settled in life.

CLAUDIUS B. GRANT, Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Claudius B. Grant was born at Lebanon, York county, Maine, October 25, 1835. His parents, Joseph Grant and Mary Merrill, were of Scotch and English descent. They were unable to provide for him more than a common school education, but he aspired to something higher. Having decided early to obtain a college education he was sufficiently resourceful to accomplish his purpose without financial assistance. Ambitious, ener-

getic, self-reliant, he prepared for college at Lebanon. In 1855 he entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated in 1859 upon completion of the classical course. For the next three years he was employed in the high school at Ann Arbor. The first year he filled the position of assistant teacher of classics; the next two years he was principal of the high school. In the summer of 1862 he responded to the call of President Lincoln for more volunteers, resigned his position, raised a company assigned to the Twentieth Michigan Infantry, and was commissioned captain of Company D, July 29, 1862. Soon afterwards he left for the seat of war with his command. November 21, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of major in the Twentieth Regiment, on December 20, 1864, was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy, and on the same day was commissioned colonel. He participated with his regiment in the numerous engagements in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Virginia, including the battle of Horseshoe Bend, the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, the battles of Blue Springs and Campbell Station, the siege of Knoxville, the defense of Fort Sanders, the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, the assault upon Petersburg, June 17 and 18, '64, and all of the operations before that Confederate stronghold. The day following the surrender of General Lee, Colonel Grant resigned his command and returned to Ann Arbor where he entered upon the study of law in the University of Michigan. He was admitted to the Bar in June, 1866, and began the practice in partnership with ex-Governor Alpheus Felch. The same year he was elected recorder of Ann Arbor, and was also a member of the board of education of that city for four years. In April, 1867, he was appointed postmaster of Ann Arbor, and held the office three years. In 1870 he was elected a member of the Legislature and re-elected in 1872, serving two terms. During the session of 1871 he was chairman of the committee on public instruction. In 1873 he was elected speaker pro tem, and was chairman of the committee on ways and means. In 1871 he was elected a Regent of the University of Michigan, and served in that capacity eight years. In 1872 he was appointed by President Grant alternate commissioner for the State of Michigan under the law organizing the Centennial Commission, and served until the close of the Exposition, in 1876. In 1873 he removed from Ann Arbor to Houghton, where he formed a partnership for the practice of law with Joseph H. Chandler. In 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Houghton county for a term of two years. In this office he exhibited those high qualities which have been conspicuous in his assumption of responsibilities and the discharge of public trusts. There is probably no official position which demands a higher degree of courage and integrity than the office of prosecuting attorney. A weak man in the position yields to the temptations which beset him on every hand. A dishonest man courts the ever-present occasion to grant immunity to such offenders as are willing to pay for it. Colonel Grant regarded only his duty to the public and the obligations of his

official oath. He was strong and self-reliant, conscientious and courageous. He stood for the enforcement of all laws, and was therefore a terror to evil-doers. In 1882, upon the organization of the Thirty-fifth Judicial Circuit, he was elected Circuit Judge, and in 1887 was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. As evidence of the esteem in which he was held by citizens of the Upper Peninsula it is only necessary to state that he had not, at the time of his first election, become a resident of the judicial circuit in which he was chosen judge. He became a permanent resident of Marquette in 1886. Judge Grant has always taken an interest in politics and been a supporter of the Republican party. In February, 1889, he was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court by the State convention of that party. The news of his nomination was received with unbounded enthusiasm in the Northern Peninsula, and his personal popularity was attested by the flattering vote he received at the election which followed. Before entering upon the discharge of his duties as a member of the Court complimentary banquets were tendered him both at Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie. His record on the Circuit Bench as Judge of the Thirty-fifth Judicial Circuit had given him a reputation as wide as the State. At the time of entering upon his judicial duties the Circuit had undeniable notoriety for violation of the laws regulating the liquor traffic, and the existence of the vilest dens of prostitution. He publicly instructed the sheriff and other police officers that it was their duty to institute prosecutions against these violators of the laws. He explained to saloonkeepers the law regulating the liquor traffic, and in public addresses in every city of his circuit demanded the enforcement of the law and that officers should perform their duty in this regard. When he left the Bench no district in the State had a better reputation for the observance of law, and not a single den of prostitution existed in it. His able, fearless and conscientious performance of his duty had wrought a remarkable transformation, so that the district had become one of the most law-abiding and resulted in a great decrease of crime. It is this record which endeared him to the best people, the law-abiding and law-respecting citizens of that entire section. During the six years of his service upon the Supreme Bench, Judge Grant has exhibited the qualities which make the decisions of a court of last resort respected by the lawyers and the masses. He has been careful and unremitting in his investigations in order to be able to interpret and construe statutes correctly. The desire to be right, always uppermost, is strong enough to impel whatever labor is required to ascertain the right. While a strong partisan he is able to be impartial in his judicial opinions. It is not as a judge alone that he has acquired such a hold upon the affections of the people of the State. His active interest as a citizen in the preservation of law and order strengthens the bond. He is regarded as the head of the Law and Order League, and has delivered almost one hundred addresses in the State on the subject of the proper enforcement of law. His abilities

and energies have uniformly been actively employed in the promotion and conservation of the forces and influences in society which conduce to respect for law and order. It is probable no man in Michigan has accomplished more in this direction than Judge Grant. He was married June 13, 1863, to Caroline L. Felch, eldest daughter of ex-Governor Alpheus Felch, of Ann Arbor. Their family consists of four daughters, namely, Mary Florence, wife of James Pendill, of Marquette; Helen T., Emma and Virginia C. Grant. The family is connected with the Episcopal Church.

ROBERT M. MONTGOMERY, Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Robert M. Montgomery was born in Eaton Rapids, Michigan, May 12, 1849. His father, Johnson Montgomery, was a native of New York and of Irish descent. His mother, Elvira Dudley, was a native of Vermont and of New England ancestry. The family settled in Eaton Rapids as pioneers, in 1837. Until eighteen years of age Robert attended the public schools of his native town, although he had begun teaching during the winter terms, at the early age of sixteen and continued until twenty-one. He never matriculated in any college or received the benefits of a classical education. He began the study of law in the office of F. J. Russell when nineteen years of age and remained with him until he attained his majority. He was admitted to the Bar in July, 1870, and immediately entered upon the practice of law in Pentwater, where he remained until 1877. He then removed to Grand Rapids and resided there until the law required his residence in Lansing as a Justice of the Supreme Court. The offices to which he has been chosen have all been in the line of his profession. While a resident of Pentwater he was prosecuting attorney of Oceana county for two terms. After his removal to Grand Rapids he was appointed assistant United States district attorney, a position which he held until September, 1881. In the April election of that year he was chosen Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit and was afterwards re-elected for a second term. In 1888 he resigned the judicial office and resumed private practice in Grand Rapids as a member of the firm of Montgomery & Bundy. The only reason for leaving the Circuit Bench at the time was a financial one. The practice was more lucrative than the office. His duty to make larger provision for his family appeared to be paramount. He therefore continued as a member of the firm mentioned until his assumption of the duties of Judge of the Supreme Court, to which he was elected in the spring of 1891. He was the candidate of the Republican party and received 163,211 votes to 148,271 for Judge John W. Champlin, Democrat, 14,144 for A. Dodge, Prohibition, and 9,260 for O'Brien J. Atkinson, Populist. He was married in 1873 to Theodosia Wadsworth of Pentwater. Their family consists of two sons,



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R. M. Montgomery

aged respectively, twenty-one and eighteen years (1896). Both of them are still in school. Judge Montgomery was, at a very early age, elected to the Bench of Michigan's highest *nisi prius* Court, after a brief and successful career as a general practitioner and prosecuting attorney. The characteristics of mind which have been manifested by him in his work, not only as the assistant United States attorney, but also in his civil practice; his candor and fairness, his devotion to the right, his unimpeachable integrity and strength of legal judgment, made him a candidate for the Circuit Judgeship, without solicitation on his part. In that position he served the people of the State for seven years. It is not too much to say that he won at once and maintained while on the Bench the universal respect of the Bar and litigants who had occasion to appear before him. As a judge, he was exceedingly painstaking. On any doubtful question he invariably supplemented the briefs and arguments of counsel by the most rigid examination of the law of the case before him, by a thorough search of the authorities and in the light of his own reason. He was prompt in his rulings and almost uniformly correct; while he was careful to see that the merits and justice of the case should neither be obscured nor defeated by objections or irregularities that were closely technical and technical only. His instructions to the jury were usually prepared in writing and with great care. The old files of his law office today disclose hundreds of such charges, many of which are very valuable and useful briefs in cases involving the questions which called out the instructions. Judge Montgomery grew, both as a lawyer and a judicial officer, during his whole experience upon the Bench, so that when he stepped down from the office he had fairly earned the respect of the profession and the public, and his resignation occasioned a genuine regret to the community. If, when he returned to the Bar, any of his associates had apprehensions as to the wisdom of his course it was not because they doubted his legal ability or learning, but because the prevailing impression that a judicial career tends to unfit one for advocacy and active practice may not have been entirely absent in this instance. If any such impression existed, however, it was very soon dispelled. He returned to the Bar, ripened and broadened by his experience on the Bench. He had been through all his judicial career a student, expending energies as laboriously upon the law and merits of a controversy before him as did the lawyers employed in the case. With the added incentive of personal relations with his clients and a desire to prevail in establishing what he deemed to be their rights, he allowed no interest to interfere with his undivided duty as an advocate. He believed in the justness of a cause which he championed and his habit of looking at all sides of a question or controversy made him unusually safe as an adviser and unusually fair as an advocate. He was stubborn in opinion, without arrogance. He was persistent in the investigation of fact or law, without the fault of "working a case to death." He was never guilty of over-trying a case or uselessly consuming the time of court, jury or litigants.

Endowed with a most remarkable memory of cases, not only as to their titles and the volume and page in which they were reported, but also as to the exact points involved and decided, he was unusually expeditious in preparing his authorities and informing the court thereon. With clients he was frank and firm. His opinions on the merits of their controversies were never doubtfully expressed to them and at the same time he was always a persistent and a loyal partisan when his mind was made up on the merits of a controversy and the lines to be pursued. He had not the studied or superficial graces of an orator; his mind was not markedly gifted in imagery or sentiment; but his arguments upon questions of fact were strongly stated, and he was accustomed to dwell upon a point which he desired to make clear until he felt assured that the jury was at least fully possessed of his own opinion. His work as a Justice of the Supreme Court must be judged by its expression in the official reports. The readers of this volume are generally students of those reports. Those which he has written are marked by directness and perspicuity. There is in them no extra verbiage—no surplusage. He makes his points so clear that a layman can understand them, and the reasoning by which he reaches a conclusion is easily followed. It is sufficient to say that his promotion to the Supreme Bench was fully merited and the people of the State have not seen cause to regret the elevation to its highest tribunal of so able and so just a judge, as a successor of Cooley and Campbell.

FRANK A. HOOKER, Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Frank A. Hooker was born in Hartford, Connecticut, January 16, 1844. His father, James Sedgewick Hooker, was also a native of Hartford county, which indeed has been the home of the family for two and a half centuries. He is a lineal descendant, in the seventh generation, of Rev. Thomas Hooker, the founder of Hartford, Connecticut, a man of original power and resources, who is credited in history with the origination of the doctrine that, "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." This theory was first enunciated in his sermons when a constitution for the colony of Connecticut was under consideration, and found expression in that instrument, adopted in 1639, of which he was the responsible author and which was the first written constitution adopted for an American colony. It afforded the sound legal basis for the Declaration of Independence. It has been recognized in all of the existing political institutions of the United States. The next in line of direct descent from this ancestor was Rev. Samuel Hooker, who passed his life in the vicinity of Hartford; whose wife was Mary, daughter of Capt. Thomas Willett, the first mayor of New York. Samuel and Mary Willett Hooker were the progenitors of all the living descendants of Rev. Thomas Hooker, bearing that name. Rev. Samuel Hooker was a graduate of Harvard of



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Frank A. Hoken

the class of 1653. Following the line of descent, his son, Daniel, a physician of high repute, graduated from Harvard in 1700. He was the first tutor of Yale College and afterward became surgeon of the expedition against Canada in 1711; his grandson, Daniel, was also a physician, as were his great-grandson Daniel, and his great-great-grandson, Nathaniel. The last named was the grandfather of Judge Hooker, the subject of this biography. Judge Hooker's mother was Camilla Porter, a native of the State of New York, whose ancestors lived in Connecticut; who was related by descent to the Grants, the Fields and the Porters, all well known families prominent in New England. On his father's side he is descended from the historic families of Eggleston, Sedgewick, Stanley and Webster. When he was twelve years of age he came west with his parents, who settled first in Maumee, Ohio, and removed thence soon afterward to Defiance. At the latter place he acquired his primary education in the public schools. When fourteen years old he learned the trade of brick mason and enlarged his education, preliminary to that in the law, by the study of the higher mathematics, history and latin under the tutelage of an older sister who had enjoyed superior educational advantages in New England. He worked at his trade during the summer, and later taught country schools in the winter. In 1863 he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, pursued the regular course and was graduated in the spring of 1865. During the same year he was admitted to the Bar in the States of Michigan and Ohio, at Ann Arbor and Bryan, respectively. He first located at Bryan, and began practice in partnership with John A. Simon, but removed to Charlotte, Michigan, the following year, where he continued to reside until the statute was enacted which requires the Judges of the Supreme Court to live at the capital of the State. He was a resident of Charlotte continuously for twenty-seven years, from and after 1866. While engaged in law practice there he associated with him in partnership Mr. J. E. C. Hickock, and prepared abstract records of the county. Subsequently he was head of the firm of Hooker & DeGraff. He was a successful practitioner and regarded with much favor, both as a counsellor and trial lawyer. During the period of his greatest prestige at the Bar of Eaton county he met in the forum some of the ablest lawyers in the State. He was a student from habit, thoroughly versed in the principles of the law and their application or construction by the appellate courts of the country. He was accustomed to read the reports, and current discussions in law publications, so as to keep fully abreast of the progress in the profession. He prepared his cases after careful study and ample research, and tried them with rare tact and ability. He was always deferential to the Judge on the Bench, as the interpreter of the law, and treated him with unflinching courtesy. He was equally regardful of the rights of attorneys practising at the same Bar and never treated with discourtesy a lawyer employed on the opposite side in the trial of a cause. His course at the Bar was such as to command the approval of the court and the respect of his profes-

sional brethren. His integrity was conceded; his force of character and ability never questioned by one opposed to him in a controversy. Judge Hooker has always been a Republican in politics, but has not at any time been liable to the charge of pernicious activity. The first office which he held was that of superintendent of schools of Eaton county. Afterwards he was prosecuting attorney two terms, from 1873 to 1877. In 1878 he was appointed Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, by Governor Croswell. He was afterwards elected and re-elected, serving as Circuit Judge until he resigned to accept the higher position of Justice of the Supreme Court. He was elected first to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Chief Justice Morse, receiving 223,139 votes, to 222,973 cast for his competitor, William Newton, the Democratic-Populist candidate. At the same election the Prohibition candidate received 20,820 votes. In April, 1893, he was re-elected for the full term, which expires December 31, 1903. The candidate against him in this last election was Judge George H. Durand, of Flint. During his service of fifteen years on the Circuit Bench, Judge Hooker presided at some trials of great importance, both criminal and civil, and made a reputation for justice, conscientiousness and impartiality. Among them were upwards of twenty cases of homicide. The murder cases of Carveth, Canfield and Barnard, and the notorious Pugeley case, and the protracted Perrin-Sibley litigation were among the most important in the annals of Michigan jurisprudence. His influence over juries was unusual, and while able to conceal his opinions of the merits of the case he was able to impress them with the nature and importance of their duty to the parties litigant and the public, so that they rarely wandered from the questions at issue, or failed to reach just verdicts. The circuit in which he presided is the most populous in the State of any having a single judge, but his industry and executive ability enabled him to dispose of the business with promptness and satisfaction, both to attorneys and litigants. He possesses certain mental traits that are most admirable in a judge—equability of temper, acute perception and a disposition to be perfectly fair; a mind trained to habits of thought; large powers of concentration and penetration, exceptional capacity for hard work. These characteristics, sustained by incorruptible integrity and supplemented by that indefinable quality which passes current under the name of judicial temper, gave him high reputation as a Circuit Judge. His breadth of view, vigor of intellect, discriminating discernment of the *res gesta* and the *res adjudicata* in a case are among his important qualifications for the duties of a justice of the Supreme Court. His general competency, his power of endurance in the investigation of the abstract questions of law, or reviewing the procedure of a lower court, and his sound judgment, complete the symmetry and give him rank as one of the very able jurists of the State. Judge Hooker was married August 5, 1868, to Miss Emma E. Carter, daughter of Hon. William Carter, of Defiance. Their family consists of two sons, Harry E. Hooker, a lawyer, of Lansing, and Dr. Charles E. Hooker, of Grand Rapids.



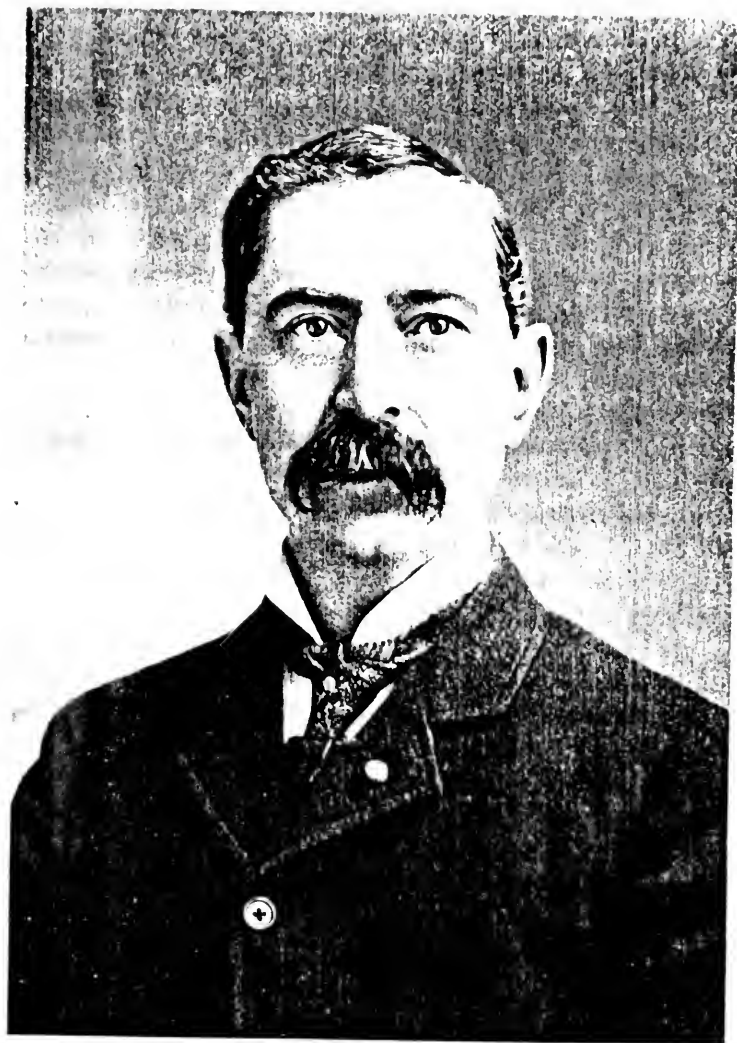
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J B Moore

JOSEPH B. MOORE, Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Joseph B. Moore was born in Oakland county, Michigan, November 3, 1845. He attended the district schools and aspired to acquire a thorough classical education. After due preparation he was admitted to Hillsdale College and was a member of the class of 1869. Through stress of poverty, however, he was compelled to leave college in 1868, a year before graduation. He had already chosen the profession of law and his entire self-dependence required that he should qualify himself to earn his living at the practice as early as possible. After leaving Hillsdale he attended the Law School at the University of Michigan for one year. In 1869 he removed to Lapeer and, having been admitted to the Bar, entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. The year following he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner and held the office two years. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Lapeer county and re-elected in 1874, serving four years. About this time he was also elected mayor of the city of Lapeer by the largest majority ever given to any man for the office. It was his desire and his purpose to devote himself exclusively to the practice of law, but it was not easy to keep his resolution in the face of a demand made by his political party and supported by a majority of the people. He did, however, decline a nomination to the office of State Senator tendered by the Republican party in 1876. A nomination to the same office was pressed upon him in 1878 with such earnestness that he accepted and was elected. He discharged the duties of legislator with entire acceptability to his constituents, but firmly declined a renomination. He had decided irrevocably to employ all of his energies and abilities in his profession. His reputation as a lawyer received numerous and high encomiums for his conduct of the defense in the famous Bernard-Curtis murder trial, where he successfully defended Mrs. Bernard, a wealthy woman of Grand Rapids. He was equally successful in civil cases of importance and established himself as a practitioner of reputation second to none in the county, within ten years after his admission to the Bar. In 1887 he was elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit. It is in the capacity of judge that he has gained most renown and made a reputation coextensive with the State. As judge of this important court he exhibited both legal and executive abilities of a high order. His capacity for work and his energies well directed enabled him to dispose of a very large number of cases. His comprehension of the law and his aptness in applying it to the consideration of each case enabled him to decide them correctly. During a service of eight years in that office he heard and disposed of four hundred and seventy criminal cases and fifteen hundred civil actions. All of these were so carefully considered and so justly determined that of the number appealed only two of the criminal and thirteen of the civil cases were reversed by the Supreme Court. This record probably has few parallels, if any, in the history of jurisprudence in the State of Michigan. It proves that Judge Moore is

possessed of an analytical mind and acute discrimination; that he is thoroughly versed in the law and has a keen sense of justice; that his judicial investigations are pursued with the purpose of arriving at truth and justice; that he is guided and dominated by an integrity of mind and character which cannot be swerved from a line of rectitude. His possession of the qualities which are most desired in a judge was recognized generally by the Bar and the public. His worthiness, for promotion, both as to legal qualifications and personal qualities, caused his nomination in the spring of 1895 as the Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. He was elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office. He resigned the office of Circuit Judge to accept a seat upon the Supreme Bench, January 1, 1896. He is yet comparatively new to the duties of this high and responsible office. His record as judge of the highest *visi prius* Court, however, forms a substantial basis for the prediction that his career upon the Supreme Bench will be entirely honorable to himself and useful to the State. It remains only to refer briefly to Judge Moore's family history. His father, Jacob J. Moore, born in New Jersey, is still living. His mother, Hapsebeth Gillett Moore, was born in Allegany county, New York, and died in 1893. His ancestry on both sides came to this country very early in its history. He married in December, 1872, Etta L. Bently, the younger of the two daughters of Joseph and Julia Bently. There are no children the issue of the marriage. Judge and Mrs. Moore have traveled extensively in this country and in Europe. They have assisted a number of young people in their studies and college careers.

CHARLES C. HOPKINS, Lansing. Charles Clark Hopkins, the son of Erastus and Climene (Clark) Hopkins, was born in the township of White Lake, Oakland county, Michigan, April 4, 1849. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Connecticut, coming from Coventry, England. The family, according to Burke, was of established antiquity and eminence, enjoyed for a long series of years Parliamentary rank, served a succession of monarchs, and acquired civil and military distinction. They were prominent in the affairs of Coventry in the latter part of the sixteenth century, one William Hopkins, Jr., having been mayor in 1564. He had two brothers, Richard and Nicholas, both sheriffs of the same town, in 1554 and 1561 respectively. Richard had two sons, Sampson his heir, and William, proprietor of the lordship of Shortley. Sampson was mayor in 1609. He had three sons, Sir Richard, Sir William, and Sampson, the latter being mayor of Coventry in 1640. The eldest became eminent at the Bar, attained the rank of Sergeant at Law, was Steward of Coventry, and represented the city in Parliament at the Restoration. Their estates by intermarriage passed to General Northey in 1799, and he assumed the



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Cha. Hopkins

surname and arms of Hopkins upon inheriting the estate of his maternal ancestor, and was known as Northey-Hopkins of Oving House. The early Hopkinses of Connecticut are of this family. John Hopkins the progenitor of the Connecticut line -- from whom Charles C. Hopkins is descended -- came to this country in 1634 and settled first in Cambridge. About that time the increasing number of colonists suggested the formation of new settlements further westward, and as a result Hartford Colony was established, and in the colonial records John Hopkins is spoken of as the original owner of the lands then settled. The line of genealogical progression from John Hopkins to Erastus, the father of the subject of this sketch, is as follows: John Hopkins who was made a freeman of Cambridge, March 4, 1635, removed to Hartford the same year and died in 1654 leaving a widow and two children, one of whom, Stephen, born in 1634, married Dorcas, a daughter of John Bronson. He died in October, 1689, leaving six children. His eldest son John had eight children, one of whom, Samuel, was a graduate of Yale in 1718 and for some time a minister of West Springfield, Massachusetts. Another son, Timothy, was the father of Samuel Hopkins, the celebrated divine who founded the Hopkinsonian School, and was the author of several well-known works, and a prominent character in Mrs. Stowe's "Minister's Wooing." President Mark Hopkins of Williams College was of the same family. Another son was Consider, who died in 1726 leaving a family of five children. One of the sons, Consider Jr., was born in West Hartford, June, 1723, served in the Continental Army, and died in Saratoga county, New York, in 1795. He was the father of Mark Hopkins, the grandfather of Charles C. Three uncles of Mark Hopkins were in the Continental Army. One was captured by the British and was starved to death on the "Jersey Prison Ship" in New York Harbor, and another was killed by Tory "Cow Boys" while home on a furlough. Erastus Hopkins was born in Paris, Oneida county, New York, Aug. 16, 1804, and moved with his family from Steuben county to Oakland county, Michigan, in the fall of 1834, going in an emigrant wagon the whole distance. He cleared a farm in the wilderness and lived to see the entire country around settled, remaining upon the farm until his death in 1876, his wife having died in November, 1864. Three of his sons were in the Union Army in the War of the Rebellion, one Dan G., being mortally wounded at the battle of South Mountain, Maryland. Charles C. remained on the farm until 1867 when he entered the State Normal School, spending a portion of his time on the farm and teaching. He graduated in the class of 1872 and was at once offered and accepted the principalship of the union school at Rockland, Michigan, remaining two years -- spending the summer vacation of 1873 in surveying a section of the U. S. Military Road from Fort Howard, Green Bay, to Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor. In the fall of 1874 Mr. Hopkins entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, graduating therefrom in 1876. During the Legislative Session of 1875 Mr. Hopkins was clerk of the

House Judiciary committee and in 1877 of the Senate Judiciary committee. In 1879 and 1881 he was assistant secretary of the State Senate. He was admitted to the Bar in 1876 and practised his profession in Detroit until January, 1882, when the Supreme Court having been empowered, by the adoption of a constitutional amendment, to appoint its own clerk, Mr. Hopkins was appointed to the position now occupied by him. During the fourteen years and upwards that he has been clerk the work of the court has greatly increased and Mr. Hopkins has given the business of his office his entire time and attention. The work is laborious and trying. It requires an aptitude for forms, but during all the years the journal of the court shows great care and skill in the preparation and entry of judgments, decrees and orders, so that he has earned and holds the entire confidence of the Court in all the manifold duties of his office. By the Bar of the State he is regarded as a model clerk. He is always prompt to answer inquiries, and always correct in the draft of orders required to be made. He is genial and kind to every person with whom he comes in contact; is generous and loyal in his friendships, and is greatly loved in his home city as well as by his numerous acquaintances throughout the State. In his appointment the Court made no mistake. He has without doubt a more extensive acquaintance among the members of the legal fraternity than any other person in the State. Mr. Hopkins was married in 1880, and has a wife and three children.

EDWARD D. KINNE, Ann Arbor. Judge Kinne was born at DeWitt Center, near Syracuse, New York, February 9, 1842, the youngest child in a family of two sons and one daughter. His parents were natives of New York State and of English descent. His mother was Rachel C. Wetherby. His father, Julius C. Kinne, who died in 1855, was a farmer, a strong man and a member of the New York Legislature several times. He attended the district school until fifteen, and was prepared for college in the Academy at Cazenovia. In 1860 he entered the University of Michigan as a student and was graduated in 1864. After that he went to Washington and became a student of law in the Columbia Law School, while he performed clerical duties under appointment in the diplomatic division of the Treasury Department. He held the clerkship three years, was graduated from the law school and was admitted to the Bar in the District of Columbia. Soon afterwards he settled in Ann Arbor for practice and has retained his residence there continuously. His only partnership in the law was formed with Hon. Olney Hawkins, and it was terminated in 1869. The same year he was elected city recorder and held the office two terms. In 1871 he was chosen city attorney and held that position three terms. He was elected mayor of Ann Arbor in 1876, and re-elected. In 1879 he was elected to the Legislature as a Republican.

In 1887 he was nominated by the Republican convention for Circuit Judge, and elected by a majority of more than two thousand, although the counties of Monroe and Washtenaw, comprising the circuit, were both strongly Democratic. His popularity was not impaired by a service of six years on the Bench. He was re-elected in 1893 by a large majority, spite of the fact that a very determined effort was made by the politicians of the opposing party to compass his defeat. His legal and scholastic attainments were excellent when he was first elected to the Bench. A general practice of sixteen years had developed his qualities and established his reputation as a lawyer. His complimentary vote, three thousand larger than that cast for his party's ticket, may be accepted as the public estimate of his character and abilities by the community in which he had lived and practised law. His record on the Bench has been such as to command the admiration of the Bar, the confidence of litigants and the approval of the public. He has always been a student, not only of the law, but of the sciences and of politics and history. His growth has, therefore, been continuous. He has breadth of vision and depth of thought. On the Bench he has never manifested the slightest taint of partisanship. His treatment of the Bar, his rulings in a case, his jury charges, all attest that he possesses the judicial temperament to a very marked degree. He has not betrayed any narrowness or any disposition to regard mere technicalities as all-important. He is able to comprehend legal principles and apply them in the determination of a question or a case. He hears patiently the argument of counsel and decides after due deliberation, thus evidencing his regard for the rights of parties, the courtesy due attorneys, and the desire to be correct in his rulings. His demeanor on the bench impresses every one favorably. There is no exhibition of haste or impatience; no appearance of a desire to be autocratic, or to exercise judicial authority as a prerogative and to a degree that savors of oppression. He is earnest, thoughtful, conscientious, impressed with the gravity of the functions of a court and the powers of a judge. His freedom from bias or prejudice, his sedulous application in order to arrive at correct conclusions, evidence his conviction that justice is the end of courts of law. He had the united and hearty support of the Bar of his Circuit for the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court in 1895. His qualifications for the position are undoubted, and he is eminently worthy of the honor. Judge Kinne was married in 1867 to Miss Mary C. Hawkins, daughter of Olney Hawkins, who was leader of the Ann Arbor Bar for many years. She died in 1882, leaving a son and a daughter. The son, Samuel D., was graduated from the Literary and Law Departments of the University of Michigan, but, instead of devoting himself to the law, settled in Colorado and engaged in the mining business. The daughter, Mary W., is a student in Packer Institute, New York. He was married a second time in 1884 to Mrs. Florence S. Kelly (nee Jewett), of Ann Arbor.

HIRAM J. BEAKES, late of Ann Arbor. Judge Hiram J. Beakes was born in Middletown, New York, September 6, 1827. He studied law with Clark & Rapello, the latter of whom was for many years a Justice of the New York Court of Appeals. In 1851 he was admitted to the Bar. The same year he removed to Ann Arbor and began the practice of law. In 1854 he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner, in 1863 a member of the State Legislature, and in 1864 he was elected judge of probate of Washtenaw county, to which position he was re-elected in 1868. In 1873 he was elected mayor of Ann Arbor, and the next year was re-elected to that position. In 1880 he was nominated for Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. For some years he was the acknowledged head of the Washtenaw Bar. In 1875 he opened a law office in Detroit with Hon. Sullivan M. Cutcheon, under the firm name of Beakes & Cutcheon, shortly changed to Beakes, Cutcheon & Stillwagen. He continued, however, to retain a good part of his Ann Arbor clientage, still making his home in that city. The new Detroit firm had built up a large practice at the time of Judge Beakes' death, which occurred May 18, 1882, in the prime of his life and usefulness. Judge Beakes possessed fine legal attainments and in point of ability as a lawyer ranked among the first in the State. He delighted in tracing legal propositions back to their beginning and was a great student of English as well as American law. In their resolutions, the Detroit Bar spoke of him as one of its most eminent members, stating that they were called upon to mourn the loss of one whose high professional attainments, pure character and strenuous industry won for him distinction and success in his profession and eminence and usefulness in the various stations of civil life to which the confidence of his fellow citizens had called him. Judge E. D. Kinne in addressing the Washtenaw Bar said: "There is no commendation or praise but what our departed brother is entitled to. He was a man of broad and liberal culture, of fine literary talents. A more delightful gentleman was never met in the home circle. Judge Beakes never failed to give information to those seeking it from him and I never questioned his opinions. He was an humble man, a gentleman, a true and faithful lawyer and a trusted friend." A large number of the present leading lawyers and jurists of the State studied law in Judge Beakes' office. He was survived by his wife and only daughter.

SETH C. RANDALL, Ann Arbor. Mr. Randall, prosecuting attorney of Washtenaw county, is a native of Orleans county, New York, where he was born February 15, 1842. His father, George A. Randall, was born in the same State, Wayne county, July 14, 1819, and died seventy-six years later. His mother is a native of Buffalo, where she was born May 24, 1819, and is now living in this state at Birmingham, Oakland county.



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H. J. Beakes.

Mr. Randall came into the State with his parents when only seven years of age. His parents located on a farm four miles from Battle Creek, and remained there two years. Much sickness was prevailing in that neighborhood and his parents became discouraged with the outlook. They determined to return to New York, where they felt sure of good health, and started to drive overland. They passed through the villages that are now prosperous cities along the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, until they came to Wayne. Here they stopped to visit an uncle, and after a few days all went north into Oakland county to visit a sister of the elder Randall. She was living at Birmingham, and the appearance of the country around that village so pleased Mr. Randall that he purchased a farm and made it his permanent home. He was a farmer, but did much butchering during the season for the Detroit markets. In this work he was assisted by his son Seth, who remained at home until he was twenty years of age. The Civil War had then been raging about a year and the young man saw his duty at the front. Accordingly he enlisted in Company D, 22d Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war. His early education had been somewhat neglected, and when he came out of the army he made what haste he could to atone for the lack of schooling in youth. He took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Detroit, and attended the public school at Birmingham for a year, beginning with the fall term of 1865. He attended the high school at Ypsilanti one year and then taught school for a year. While he was teaching he was also doing preparatory work for the University of Michigan. He entered that school in 1868, and spent two years in its literary department. He was employed as principal of the Burr Oak schools in 1870 for two years, and then entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, and in due time was graduated with the class of 1874. He settled at Dundee and practised law for nine years, and is still a member of the firm of Randall & Corbin, in that place. He came to Ann Arbor and opened an office in 1883. He is still engaged there and is a member of the firm of Randall & Jones. He has always been a Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln while home on a furlough from the army. He has held several local offices, and stands high in the esteem of those who know him best. He is a public spirited man and ready to co-operate with any movements that look to general improvement. He was treasurer of Bloomfield township, Oakland county, for one term, and for two terms was superintendent of schools for Dundee township, Monroe county. For two terms he was secretary of the board of school examiners for Monroe county. He is in his first term as prosecuting attorney of Washtenaw county. He was married in May, 1870, to Miss Ellen L. Plank, of Dundee. They have one son, H. M. Randall, who is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and is at the present time in charge of the scientific department of the high school at Saginaw, teaching physics and chemistry.

JOHN LOGAN CHIPMAN, late of Detroit. The Chipman family was established in this country in 1630, and each generation has had distinguished representatives in public life. John Chipman, the first of the family on American soil, wedded a daughter of John Howland, a Mayflower pilgrim, and their grandson John, was a graduate of Harvard College and a minister of Beverly, where he died at the age of eighty-four. Another of the family, Nathaniel Chipman, was a learned and accomplished judge of the highest court of Vermont in the closing years of the last century. Henry Chipman, his son, was a gentleman of wide culture and great ability. He wedded Martha Logan, whose father was a wealthy planter of South Carolina, and came with his beautiful bride to Detroit in 1820. He made a deep impression upon the frontier, and quickly became one of its leading spirits. Here John Logan Chipman was born June 5, 1830, and grew to manhood with the scent of the wildwoods in the air he breathed. He was educated in the city schools and in the University of Michigan, but left school before he had completed his University course to enter the service of the Montreal Mining Company, and was sent by them into the Upper Peninsula to seek desirable locations for mining enterprises. While in their employment he spent his leisure time in reading law, and was admitted to the Bar in that remote region. In these years he became intimately acquainted with the Indian on his native heath, and championed their interests in after years. He inherited a special talent for the law; his personal qualities pushed him to the front, and the northern country soon became too pent-up a Utica for his masterful powers. He returned to Detroit, and in 1856 was elected city attorney, a position which he held for four years, making a creditable record. In 1864 he was elected to the Legislature, and history speaks of him as one of its upright and influential members. In 1866 he made his first venture into National politics as the leader of a forlorn Democratic hope, making a very earnest campaign as a candidate for Congress. He was not elected — the odds were too great — but he carried the city of Detroit by a handsome majority, and bound the city to himself by ties that were never broken. The following year he was appointed attorney for the city police board, and served in that position until he ascended the Bench in 1879 as Judge of the Detroit Superior Court. He had been engaged in a professional career of a quarter of a century, and had won a wide reputation as an accomplished and eloquent lawyer. He excelled in every function of his profession, and was regarded as one of the greatest trial lawyers of his day. In cross examination and in his address to the jury, he was the beau-ideal of the American trial lawyer. Judge Chipman also won great reputation on the Bench. He was a master of the law, and he followed innate promptings of justice. He served out his first term of six years and was re-elected without opposition. In every controversy he sought the facts and asked what was right, and in repeated instances his decisions have been quoted by the Supreme



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to A. Kent.

Courts as almost perfect crystallizations of the law governing controverted points. He was a man of the people, and declared that no man should suffer injustice in his court because of poverty. The enlightened libel law of Michigan rests almost entirely upon his affirmed decisions. He resigned the judicial office which he had so successfully administered to become a member of the House of Representatives of the Fiftieth Congress, and once in his place he seemed to have been specially fitted for it. He was naturally a law-maker, as he was naturally a lawyer and a judge. He was the representative of the business interests of Detroit, and had friends among the people regardless of party. He was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and his voice was the voice of young America. He had an eye to the future and advocated a policy which he declared would cause "our flag to float where other flags were seen and which would give us a fair share of the commerce of the globe out of which other nations are making so much at our expense." He was a friend of the soldier and stoutly protected his interests. He was active in behalf of every proposed improvement of the Great Lakes and foresaw an ultimate deep water way from the West to the ocean. He favored a vigorous foreign policy, and declared that he never closed a public address without the thought that Canada should be annexed to the Union. His career as a judge and a representative are preserved in the history of the Nation, and there his place is secure. He died January 25, 1894, while yet in the full prime of his splendid powers, and at a period when age had not chilled the generous impulses of his heart. He had witnessed the sublime transfiguration of his country, and for him life had been worth the candle. He filled many positions of trust and left a record without a stain. Fifty thousand people waited upon the funeral train that bore his remains through the streets of his native city to their last resting place in Elmwood cemetery. He was stricken down at home in the midst of preparations for his journey to Washington, but in the face of danger he went to the Capitol. He grew worse and was carried to the hospital. When the fatal character of his disease became apparent and the result could not long be delayed, he took the hand of his faithful companion, and said "Wife, repeat the Lord's Prayer with me," and even as its accents were trembling on his lips he fell asleep, and the Congress and the country lost one of its most faithful and useful Representatives.

CHARLES A. KENT, Detroit. The subject of this sketch was born October 11, 1835, in Hopkinton, St. Lawrence county, New York. His parents, Artemas Kent and Sarah Weed, were New England people. The Kents on emigrating to America settled in Suffield county, Connecticut, where they lived for several generations. The grandfather of our subject lived in Dorset, Vermont, and his son Artemas, a farmer, left New

England and located in New York in young manhood. Charles A. Kent was fitted for college in St. Lawrence Academy, at Potsdam, New York, and entered the University of Vermont at Burlington in 1852. On completion of the classical course he was graduated in 1856. For the year next ensuing he was principal of an academy at Montpelier, and for the next two years he was a student in Andover Theological Seminary. In the fall of 1859 he came to Detroit and began the study of law with Messrs. C. I. and E. C. Walker and Alfred Russell. The following year he was admitted to the Bar and in 1861 formed a partnership with E. C. Walker, one of his preceptors, which continued for nineteen years. Since 1880 he has been engaged in practice alone. He was law professor in the University of Michigan from 1868 to 1886, a period of eighteen years. He was married in 1874 to Frances C. King, daughter of R. W. King of Detroit. Mr. Kent has devoted the last thirty-six years unreservedly to the profession of law. He has never sought political office, although he has rendered active support to his party and never neglected the duties of good citizenship. He has served on the board of education for the city of Detroit four years and in 1882 was a member of the commission appointed to revise the tax laws of the State. He has been a close, critical student of law and successful in practice. Making no pretensions to oratory he would not be classed with great advocates. His speech is didactic rather than ornate. His method is that of the teacher rather than the declaimer. Many hundreds of students in the University Law School bear enthusiastic testimony to the perspicuity of his expositions before the class. His knowledge of a subject is thorough and his ability to impart knowledge to others is well attested. In the class room he was resourceful, always having something to say which was not only interesting, but also valuable as a preparation for young lawyers. The title "Professor" is worthily bestowed on him. For his long and successful service in that relation he will be remembered and esteemed by members of the Bar of Michigan and other states who have enjoyed the benefit of his lectures. Professor Kent is an modest man, predisposed to undervalue his own abilities. He is a relative of the great Chancellor Kent. The lineage of both is traced to a common ancestor, the Chancellor being the third generation and Charles A. the fifth in descent. There is a marked predilection for the law in the Kent family. Some of the cases of unusual public interest with which Mr. Kent has been connected as counsel are the following: In the Supreme Court of the United States "Township of Pine Grove vs. Talcott (19 Wallace 666)". This case involved the validity of about \$1,500,000 of bonds issued by the municipalities of Michigan, which the Supreme Court of the State had held void in 1870. For a period of four years thereafter the legal questions involved attracted the attention of the Bar and the issue was awaited with interest by the public. "Tucker vs. Ferguson (22 Wallace 527)", which involved the right of the State of Michigan to tax a large area of railroad lands. It excited general interest at the time.

"Lord vs. Steamship Company (102 U. S. Statutes 541"). In this case it was first held that commerce passing on the ocean from one port to another port in the same State was foreign commerce within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States and hence subject to Federal jurisdiction. In the Supreme Court of the State, "Youngblood vs. Sexton (32 Michigan 406)". This case involved the question whether under a Constitution which prohibited the granting of a license to sell intoxicating liquors, the business of selling such liquors could be specially taxed. The question was one of remarkable interest at the time. "State Tax Law Cases (54 Michigan 117)". In these were involved the validity of the tax law of 1882, a subject then of great interest to the tax payers. "Palms vs. Palms (68 Mich. 335)". In this case the validity of a will disposing of property valued at several millions was attacked, and the construction of the statutes of the State as to the time in which property can be tied up was also a question to be determined. The Detroit papers devoted a great deal of space to this cause during the trial. A more recent case which has attracted universal attention, not only in the State but elsewhere, is "The City of Detroit vs. The Citizens' Street Railway Company et al," involving the question whether or not the provisions of the State Constitution and statutes prohibiting the creation of certain corporations for a period of more than thirty years operate to prevent municipalities from granting to such corporations the right to occupy the streets for a period extending beyond the limits of their chartered lives. This action was brought in the State Court and transferred to the U. S. Circuit Court, whence some defendants appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States and others to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. It is a safe assertion that no other case in the State of Michigan has ever attracted so much public attention. An old practitioner of Detroit says of Mr. Kent: "He is a well read man, as may be known by the fact of his delivering lectures at Ann Arbor for eighteen years. He forms his opinions slowly and adheres to them with great tenacity when once formed. He was spoken of by the Republican party for membership on the Supreme Bench and possesses qualities which would have added strength to the Bench." A very prominent judge says: "He is a most excellent counsellor, but not a jury advocate, which may account for this. He is candid, reliable and safe—as much so as any lawyer in Detroit."

WILLARD MERRICK LILLIBRIDGE, Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, of Detroit. Judge Lillibridge was born at Blossvale, Oneida county, New York, in 1846, and came of an old New England family. His ancestors settled in Rhode Island about the middle of the seventeenth century, and were connected with the early settlement and development of that Colony. Rev. David Lillibridge, the great-grandfather of the subject

of this sketch, was a Baptist Clergyman, long located at Willington, Connecticut. He was a man of sturdy patriotism, and a soldier in the French and Indian War. Ira Lillibridge and Sophronia Merrick, the parents of the Detroit jurist, were married, and settled in Blossvale about 1822. They had a numerous family of sons and daughters, of which Willard Merrick was the youngest, with one exception. The father was a farmer and lumberman, and was glad to provide his children with every educational advantage that the times afforded. Willard M. attended the public schools at Blossvale and Taberg, was a student in the seminaries at Whitestown and Cazenovia, and entered Hamilton College in 1865, took a full classical course, and was graduated with honor in 1869. Soon after graduation, he became superintendent of the public schools at Plattsburgh, New York, where he remained two years, and was very successful as a teacher. He had, while in school, cherished the purpose of adopting the law as his profession, and during his college studies had taken an extra course in that direction; while teaching he had also been a careful student of the elementary works of the law, under the guidance of an eminent lawyer. In 1871 he resolved to devote his entire energies to preparation for the career in that profession. He studied one year in St. Louis, and then returned to Detroit and became a student in the office of Walker & Kent, then one of the leading law firms in that city. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and soon afterward opened an office in Detroit. Judge Lillibridge says with candor, that his success at the Bar was slow and gradual, and he passed through those years of discouragement and waiting, which seem to be the lot of all. He had abundant time to carefully prepare the cases submitted to his charge and to continue further his systematic study of the law. Success came at last, and his professional and business interests became profitable. He had a large clientage, including some of the leading business firms and corporations in the city. While in practice, he was employed in many cases in Detroit and elsewhere, and his reputation as a learned, careful, and clear-headed counsellor and lawyer, became well known. Among the cases tried by him, may be mentioned the Southworth Will case, in the United States Court at Milwaukee, and the well known Mandamus case against the Diamond Match Co., in Delaware, which he conducted successfully through all the Courts of that State. Mr. Lillibridge was also retained and conducted the extended litigation of David M. Richardson, involving a large amount of property, and was counsellor for Rodney Mason in his suit against the George T. Smith Middlings Purifier Co., and had charge of the later proceedings against the receivers of that Company. He was attorney for the board of education on several occasions, and in 1891, was nominated by Mayor Pingree for city counsellor. He has always been a lawyer of business characteristics. He knows the law thoroughly, and makes his client's cause his own. A prominent member of the Detroit bar says of him:

“Prior to his elevation to the bench, Judge Willard M. Lillibridge



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Henry H. Swan

was regarded as a sound business lawyer, and his advice was much sought after in the management of large business interests and in the settlement of estates. As a Judge, he is characterized by a keen sense of right and justice. He has given general satisfaction by his quick perception of the law, and by his promptness of decision; at the same time he has exhibited a suavity of demeanor, too often absent in men of earnest purpose. It is a pleasure to try a meritorious case before him, as you feel, when your cause is just, that even twelve dishonest jurors cannot beat you. Judge Lillibridge is a gentleman of literary culture, and is well posted in the topics of the day."

From his early manhood, Mr. Lillibridge has been interested in the cause of public education. He has served two terms in the Detroit board of education, and while on the board, did much hard work in securing the appropriation for the Public Library Building of that city; he was a strong supporter of the night-school system, and labored earnestly for the adoption of free-text books, and has made numerous addresses on various occasions connected with the city schools. A local paper bears this testimony to his sterling character: "Mr. Lillibridge is a man of liberal culture and wide sympathies. He is a well equipped, able, and profound lawyer, and eminently fitted by ability and temperament to fill the position of Circuit Judge." Since taking his position on the Bench, Judge Lillibridge has tried many important cases, among which may be mentioned: The Libel case of *Randall vs. The Evening News*, and the well known *King Will* case. His charge to the jury in the latter case attracted considerable attention throughout the State as a remarkably clear exposition of the law, bearing on such cases. He has also heard and tried many cases of especial interest to the inhabitants of Detroit, among which should be mentioned his ruling adverse to the *Tax Spy System*, and his opinion, holding that agreements between transportation companies, inconsistent with the rights and convenience of the public, are against public policy, and therefore void. Judge Lillibridge affiliates with the Republican party, but is not a politician, in the office-seeking sense of the term. He is considerably interested in business affairs, and is a stock-holder in a number of corporations. In December, 1882, he was married to Miss Katherine Hegeman, of New York City, and has two children, a daughter and a son, living. He, with his family, attends the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY H. SWAN, Detroit. Henry H. Swan, Judge of the U. S. District Court, is of English-Scotch and German extraction—the son of Joseph G. Swan, a native of New York, whose ancestors were Scotch and English—and Mary C. Ling, a native of Germany, whose parents emigrated from Germany and settled at Detroit in 1832. His father was a machinist who lived at Detroit until his death, in 1873. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. Henry H. was born in Detroit, October

2, 1840. His earliest education away from the hearthstone was obtained in the public schools. Afterwards he attended the excellent private school in Detroit, conducted by S. L. Campbell and later by Dr. C. F. Soldan. In this school he was prepared for college and in 1858 he entered the Literary Department of the University of Michigan. After passing the examination for admission to the senior class, and before completing the course, he left the university and went to California. Subsequently, however, the regular degree in course was conferred upon him the same as if he had remained and completed his studies. During the five years of his residence in California he acquired by experience considerable knowledge of inland navigation, as he was engaged in steambotting on the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers. His spare time was occupied with the study of law and he was admitted to practice in that State early in 1867. He returned to Detroit during the same year and entered the law office of D. B. and H. M. Duffield. In October, 1867, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Michigan. He began the practice at once and very soon thereafter demonstrated his abilities, and his possession of liberal acquirements in the law. April 15, 1870, he was appointed assistant U. S. District Attorney at Detroit, and held the position seven years, when he became associated in partnership with the late A. B. Maynard, who was the United States attorney for the judicial district. Each had tested the capacity and mettle of the other, in their intimate relations while prosecuting the pleas of the United States together, and the business partnership was therefore not experimental. It was entered into deliberately and continued with most satisfactory results until January 13, 1891, when Mr. Swan was appointed Judge of the United States District Court. While the practice of the firm was general, a preference was given to civil business, and many of the cases conducted by Maynard & Swan were of transcendent importance. Judge Swan gave the subject of maritime law especial thought and investigation. Some of the admiralty cases with which he was connected while in practice were most noteworthy. Reference to some of the more important cases may be given as follows: *The J. P. Donaldson* (21 U. S. 674); *Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. vs. Boston Marine Insurance Co.* (136 U. S. 408); *The Manitoba* (122 U. S. 97); *The North Star* (43 U. S. 807). At the Bar he was noted for his remarkable recollection of authorities; his persistence and thoroughness in the preparation of his cases; his sincere and candid presentation of the cause of his client. He was always above petty shifts or the taking of small advantages. His fullness of knowledge, assisted by the faculty of speech acquired by careful observation, diligent study and perseverant practice gave fluency and directness to his argument. He argued also with the keenness of an analyst and the fervor of one who believes in his cause. As a judge he is distinguished for his wealth of learning, accurate and retentive memory of the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court and the State Courts. He is a patient and attentive listener, singularly free from mere

pride of opinion and most painstaking in his efforts to arrive at a correct conclusion. His written opinions display the niceties of discriminating judgment and a high standard of morality. They may be regarded as the exegesis of legal propositions presented for consideration. His trained reason is able to test the arguments of lawyers for truth, and his trained conscience may be relied upon to test the morality of a question presented. He analyses the substance of an argument, unravels its threads and weaves them into a logical decision whose soundness and integrity can scarcely be assailed. In the Detroit City Railway case, tried in his Court, Judge Taft presiding, wrote the leading opinion. Judge Swan prepared an elaborate opinion dissenting. Upon appeal the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reached his conclusion, overruling the Circuit Judge. Judge Swan has participated in several of the important decisions of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals of the Sixth Circuit, where his experience and superior knowledge in the admiralty branch of jurisprudence are of great usefulness. He enjoys in an unusual degree the esteem and affection of the Bar. April 30, 1873, he married Miss Jennie E. Clark, daughter of Rev. W. C. Clark, a retired Presbyterian clergyman. They have two children, William M. and Mary C. Swan.

SYLVESTER LARNED, late of Detroit. Col. Sylvester Larned was born in that city, September 23, 1820, and died in London, England, November 25, 1893. The three score and thirteen years of his many-sided life were so full of useful activities that their story becomes an important part of the history of the State and Nation. As a public speaker he was called the silver-tongued orator of Michigan. His was the gift of eloquence by which he could move an audience at will. The charm of his voice, the powers of his mind and the energies of a tireless nature were continuously employed in the service of his community. He came of a family eminent for generations. His father, Gen. Charles Larned, was a graduate of Williams College in 1806, a student of law with Henry Clay, a man of more than ordinary ability and a soldier in the war of 1812. He made his home in Detroit and to the day of his death was the friend and confident of Gen. Lewis Cass. He was United States attorney in 1814, and the next year was trustee of Detroit. He was Probate Judge from 1818 to 1825. He was prosecuting attorney in 1821, and a second time United States attorney for the territory. He died of cholera in 1834 while actively at work for the relief of unfortunate victims of the scourge. Gen. Simon Larned, the grandfather of Sylvester, was also a distinguished citizen and soldier. He served in the Revolution as an aid to General Washington. There are other strong characters back of him in the ancestral line, so that Sylvester Larned had a heredity of manly worth and character. It is not too much to say that he lived well up to the pattern left

by these noted men. As a boy he early manifested the qualities that foreshadowed his future eminence and was kindly regarded both by his teachers and his schoolmates. In manhood he was a good example of the scholar engaged in the activities of business life. He received his first instruction in a private school occupying a building that still stands at the southwest corner of Randolph and Congress streets. When more advanced he was sent to Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, then under the charge of that eminent divine and scholar, Bishop McIlvaine. He remained there but a few months and then went to Andover, Massachusetts, where he prepared for Yale College. Interesting stories of his career at Andover are still part of the family lore. His career at Yale was brilliant. He was graduated in 1842 in company with some of the most prominent characters of the last generation. Among them were Theodore Runyan, afterwards chancellor of New Jersey and lately Minister to Germany; another was James Hadley, the celebrated Greek scholar, whose text books are familiar to all students of the language; a third was David Hennen, who served with much distinction in the Confederate army and afterwards became prominent at the New York Bar. While at Yale Mr. Larned was a member of the Greek letter fraternity, Alpha Delta Phi. On returning to Detroit he entered upon the study of law and in 1845 was admitted to practice. Equipped by a powerful assemblage of intellectual faculties and fortified by a thorough education, the young attorney entered almost at once into a good business, and was soon proclaimed the peer of any lawyer at the Bar of the county. He possessed rare gifts of oratory, was the master of elegant English, and unsurpassed in the power to sway an audience at will. His voice of silver purity and sympathetic intonation was most exquisitely modulated, so as to compass the entire range of human emotions. The effect of his massive, insinuating argument upon a jury was so evident that old lawyers employed on the opposite side could not always conceal their anxiety. Such oratorical gifts, united with strong convictions, early led him into the arena of politics and his voice was heard on the hustings, pleading for the election of General Harrison, before he reached the age of twenty. As a Whig, opposed to slavery, he naturally fell in with the organization of the Republican party in 1854. He was active in its formation in Michigan and his name is fortieth on the roll of signers of its first declaration of principles. Notwithstanding his interest and activity in political movements, he never sought or would accept a nomination for any office. A single limitation of this statement is required by his acceptance of the office of school inspector for the twelfth ward of Detroit, which he held from 1876 to 1879, as a recognized duty of citizenship by one interested in the matter of education. He was not a member of any secret society except the Greek fraternity, although he won a national reputation by his conduct of Industry Lodge of Sons of Malta, of which fun-making institution he was Grand Commander for several years preceding the Civil War. When that grim-visaged monster

appeared in the land there was no longer disposition for the comical, and what was designed to be a broad burlesque on all secret orders, died for lack of interest. In his religious convictions Mr. Larned accepted the Calvinistic tenets. He was a strong and unwavering supporter of the Westminster Church, the leading Presbyterian Church of Detroit, in which he had membership. Before the war he became interested in ship-building and commerce. For a time he was the owner of two steamers, the Minnesota and the E. Whitney. The business was not adapted to his nature. He found little room for the play of imagination or the exercise of passion and sympathy, in the transportation of passengers and merchandise from one lake port to another. He soon returned to the forum and his voice was again heard in the court room in all its rich variety, stirring the emotions of a jury. When the Civil War broke out the value of his services to the Union was recognized by his appointment as lieutenant colonel of the Second Michigan Infantry. Governor Blair expressed regret at the time that he could not name him for a higher position. Colonel Larned was in the service only a few months when he was stricken by a severe and exhausting brain fever, which compelled him to resign and return home. His vital energies were so impaired that longer continuance at the front was impossible. As a lawyer he was indefatigable in preparation, alert and keen in trial, and powerful in appeal to the jury; so that he was engaged on one side or the other in many of the most noted cases in the Michigan and Ohio courts. He was counsel for the notorious Bennett G. Burleigh, tried on the charge of piracy for endeavoring to free Confederate prisoners on Johnson's Island, off Sandusky. He was counsel for plaintiff in the celebrated Mollitor case, in which every consideration of honor and chivalrous devotion to outraged and defenseless womanhood inspired him to almost superhuman heights of impassioned oratory. Hardly was there an important case on the docket of the higher courts in Detroit for nearly forty years in which his influence was not felt in some way. The record of his long and conspicuous career at the Bar is a most appropriate monument to his memory, on which may truthfully be inscribed: "An Honest Lawyer, faithful to his clients, just and honorable in his dealings with all men." His personal character was equally charming. Of pronounced literary taste and master of the best literature of French and English publication, he was also interested in music. He took much delight in the management of the spacious grounds of his old River Street homestead. His habits were domestic, and after business hours he could be found at home enjoying its pleasures to the utmost. He had been a confirmed smoker in early life, but after his illness in the army he never could bear tobacco in any form. He was always abstemious, using liquors in the utmost moderation. His hereditary membership in the Order of Cincinnati has passed to his eldest son, Charles P. Larned. As the years went by Colonel Larned felt their impress, and by the opening of 1893 he had grown quite feeble. A voyage to England, including a

visit to his married daughter, Mrs. Francis Arthur Bowen, residing there, was undertaken with the hope of improving his health. He reached that country and spent some time at his daughter's home in Devonshire; but while in the city of London, in Gloucester Place, Portman Square, he was prostrated with an illness that quickly proved fatal. This illness was the termination of a nervous affection contracted while in the army, which compelled his retirement from active service. He was married twice, his first wife being Ellen Lansing, whose father was the founder of the city of Lansing. His second wife, Ellen S. Lester, who survives him with three children, was the daughter of Charles Edwards Lester, the eminent historian, who was Consul General at Genoa, Italy, for eight years. Colonel Larned had two children by his first wife, viz: Mrs. Francis Arthur Bowen, of London, England, and Mrs. Wm. E. Fitch, of Louisville, Kentucky. By his second wife he had three children, viz: Charles Pierpont Larned, born September 30, 1863, who studied law with his father—was admitted to the Bar in 1884, and was associated with his father in business until the death of the latter and since that time has practised alone; has devoted much of his time to dealing in real estate and is now connected with several large corporations; Lester Edwards Larned, born August 3, 1867, who is an electrical engineer in Detroit; Mrs. Bertram C. Whitney, of Detroit.

ALFRED RUSSELL, Detroit. Mr. Russell was born at Plymouth, Grafton county, New Hampshire, March 18, 1830. The Russell family from whom our subject is descended came to Massachusetts in 1660, from Bedfordshire, England. His father was William Wallace Russell, son of Hon. Moor Russell, an officer in the Revolution, and for many years State Councillor of New Hampshire. The father of Moor, who was the great-grandfather of Alfred Russell, was an officer in the Colonial army and lost his life at the siege of Fort William Henry. Alfred's mother, Susan Carleton Webster, was the daughter of Humphrey Webster, whose great-grandfather came to America from Ipswich, England, and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1648. She was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, in the house next to that in which her kinsman, Hon. Daniel Webster, was born. His paternal great-grandfather, William Webster, was colonel of the Twelfth New Hampshire regiment in the battle of Saratoga, the decisive battle of the American Revolution. Alfred Russell, with his hereditary traits of intelligence, accentuated by the union of two such families, early gave evidence of great promise. He was carefully educated in the best schools of New Hampshire, attending Holmes Academy, in Plymouth, Gilmanton Academy, in Gilmanton, Kimball Union Academy, Meriden Village, Plainfield, and Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated second in the class of 1850 (Mr. Justice Brooks, of Canada, being first). He had at an early date decided upon the profession of law



In faithfulness

Alfred Russel



as his life calling and on graduating from Dartmouth he entered the office of William C. Thompson at Plymouth, a son of the preceptor of Daniel Webster. Later Mr. Russell attended the Law Department of Harvard University, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1852. He wrote a prize essay on the law of Landlord and Tenant. He was admitted to the Bar at Meredith Bridge (now Laconia), New Hampshire, in October, 1852, when twenty-two years old, and removed to Detroit in November following. James F. Joy was then in active practice and the young man from New Hampshire found his office a safe harbor. He formed a partnership the following year with Judge C. I. Walker and his brother, which continued until 1861, at which time, at the age of thirty-one, he was appointed by President Lincoln, United States district attorney for Michigan, which is the only office he ever held. This office during war time, in a frontier State, was one of great responsibility and labor. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, sent him on diplomatic missions to Canada, in connection with the St. Albans Raid and the Lake Erie Raid. The suspension of the *habeas corpus*, the internal revenue laws, and the draft laws, during that period required a vast amount of work and judicious administration. Mr. Russell imbibed the principles of Republicanism with his earliest breath and brought with him from New Hampshire's hills that love of freedom, and that sense of justice and equality of all men before the law, which led to the formation of the Republican party in Michigan. He took an active part in its organization, being associated (although much younger) with Austin Blair, Zachariah Chandler, the two Howards, Bingham and others whose names afterward became identified prominently with the party and the State. He was president of the Michigan Republican Club in the Fremont campaign, and also during the Lincoln campaigns, and spoke during the canvass at mass meetings with Hon. Salmon P. Chase. He took part in both the political campaigns of General Grant and those of Hayes, Garfield, Harrison, and indeed he has been an active participant in the great battles of the party to which he early gave adherence and to which he loyally clung. He has never sought political office of any kind, although he was strongly supported in 1880 and again in 1889 for a vacancy on the U. S. Supreme Court Bench. Under one administration he declined the German mission and under another an offer of membership in the Inter State Commerce Commission. He has uniformly refused judicial as well as political office. When traveling abroad Mr. Russell met Mr. Bryce, author of the "American Commonwealth," and was the first to call that author's attention to the work of Judge Cooley. His aid is acknowledged by Mr. Bryce in the preface of his third edition. He has instructed many students in the law, and some eminent lawyers have graduated from his office, including Judge Henry B. Brown, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. While he has been a very busy and active practitioner in the profession, he has found time for other and congenial occupation as a member of the Michigan Historical

Society, as president of the Detroit Club, vice president of the Young Men's Society, president of the Michigan Political Science Association and a member of the Webster Historical Society. He was also a founder of the Detroit Boat Club, and the Detroit Light Guard which contributed eighty officers to the U. S. armies in the civil war. The study of history and literature has been his pastime and pleasure. Besides addresses at the University of Michigan he delivered the commencement address at Dartmouth College, in 1878, his subject being "Some Effects of the Growth of Cities on our Political System," and in August, 1891, he delivered the annual address before the American Bar Association at Boston on "Avoidable Causes of Delay and Uncertainty in our Courts." His address before so important a body was most favorably noticed and attracted wide attention. He has been a contributor of numerous articles to law journals and other periodicals. Dartmouth conferred upon him in 1891 the degree of LL. D. Mr. Russell's career as a lawyer has been full of activity. In 1858, at the age of twenty-eight, he was admitted to the Bar of the U. S. Supreme Court and argued the case of *Allen vs. Newberry* (21 Howard, 244), involving a question of constitutional law, and *Cordes vs. Steamer Niagara* (21 Howard, 7), being the first discussion in the Supreme Court on the act of Congress of 1851 limiting the liability of ship owners. Both of these cases have been frequently cited since that time. Of other cases in which he has appeared in the U. S. Supreme Court we cannot enter into detail; but some of the more important are quoted as follows: *Beaubien vs. Beaubien* (23 Howard, 190); *Moore vs. The American Co.* (24 Howard, 1); *Leonard vs. Davis* (1 Black, 476); *Jerome vs. McCarter* (21 Wall, 20); same (94 U. S., 734); *U. S. vs. Repentigny* (5 Wall, 211); *Allore vs. Jewell* (94 U. S., 506); *exparte Wilson* (115 U. S., 417); *Shaw vs. Quincy Co.* (145 U. S., 444); *Pewabic Company vs. Mason* (133 U. S., 50); *exparte Slayton* (105 U. S., 451); *Richardson vs. Hardwick* (106 U. S., 252). Some of these are often cited. His name is found in every volume of the Michigan Reports from volume III. to volume CI., and in the Federal Reporter and other United States reports. He is a laborious student, preparing his cases thoroughly. His retentive memory, wide experience and long practice make his ready familiarity with decisions appear almost miraculous. A scholar who has kept fully abreast of the times, his addresses are replete with information and delivered in a style that attracts and entertains. He has great command of language and is a fluent and easy speaker on almost any subject on short notice. To these traits of mind may be added those of the heart—amiability, courtesy, kindness, for which he is noted; and since nature has endowed him with a physique that is attractive and pleasing—standing above the medium height, straight and dignified—there is nothing wanting to fill out the perfect man. His high position at the Bar and the universal esteem in which he is held by his brother lawyers and fellow citizens attest the historical accuracy of our sketch. Mr. Russell has been a close student all his



Andrew Howell

life and very fond of literature, not only that of our own tongue, but also French and German. At the age of ten he wrote a translation of the first half of "Cicero de Senectute." He has been identified with the community interests of Detroit. He was a director of the Chamber of Commerce at the inception of the enterprise, and was instrumental in procuring legislation for it and selecting a site for the building. He delivered the dedicatory address at the opening of the City Hall. He has prepared and secured the passage of some amendments to the Constitution and many of the general statutes. He is general attorney in Michigan for the Wabash railroad. In religion he has been a consistent and active member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He was married October 28, 1857, to Mrs. Ellen P. England (born Wells), of St. Albans, Vermont, whose family was founded in Connecticut by the first Colonial Governor, and who is herself an authoress of repute and a social leader, as well as active in benevolent and patriotic societies. She has been on the Board of every organized charity and president of the "Daughters of 1812." "London Society," "Christmas Stories," etc., are among her works. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have four daughters, all of whom possess distinct talent. The daughters are Mrs. Richard P. Paulison, of Jacksonville, Florida, Mrs. John C. Glenny, of Buffalo, New York, who attained high rank at the "Julien School" of Art in Paris, and whose productions in oil and water colors have been "hung on the line" in the New York and Paris exhibitions. She is president of the Art League in Buffalo and has given an impetus to art culture there. Mrs. Phoebe Hewitt Roberts, of Detroit, as Phoebe Russell, exhibited dramatic talent of high order in "Daly's Company" in New York, London and Paris, receiving the approbation of the most eminent critics of those cities in Shakespearian characters; Mrs. Louisa Brooks Maugham, of Chicago. The family of Mr. Russell resided some years on the continent, where the daughters acquired their education and special accomplishments. His only surviving brother, Maj. Frank W. Russell, member of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1868. At his resignation, he returned to New Hampshire, where he occupies the old homestead.

ANDREW HOWELL, Detroit. Andrew Howell, formerly Circuit Judge, was born at Covert, Seneca county, in the State of New York, December 18, 1827. His father, Dr. Joseph Howell, was a native of the same State. His mother, whose maiden name was Lutetia VanDuyn, was born in New Jersey. His ancestors on the father's side were of Welsh extraction and settled in Rhode Island in colonial times, but prior to the Revolution the family removed to New Jersey, where some of its members became distinguished during the latter part of the last and the early part of the present century. Since that time many of them have attained

prominence in literature and law and in other pursuits, not only in New Jersey, but in other parts of the country. Several of them have occupied places on the Bench. One of them returning to Rhode Island was for a time one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of that State, and afterwards Judge of the United States Court for that District. Another was Governor of New Jersey, from 1794 to 1801. Two have been United States Senators and several of them have been members of the lower house of Congress. One of them while Territorial Judge of Arizona prepared the first code of laws for that territory, known as the "Howell Code," the most of the provisions of which are still in force. Others served in the army during the Revolution, and since then the family has numbered among its members an admiral and other officers in the navy. Judge Howell's grandfather, Joseph Howell, senior, was a native of New Jersey, and served in the war of the Revolution, and a part of that time as the special agent of Washington in the military affairs of the army. In 1831 his father removed to Lenawee county, in this State, where for a long time he was one of the leading citizens of southern Michigan. He was also a member of the convention which framed the first Constitution of the State. And here young Howell's boyhood was spent, mostly on the farm and in the district schools of the vicinity, and at the academy in the neighboring village of Tecumseh; but his education was chiefly acquired at the Wesleyan Seminary at Albion, Michigan, now Albion College. Among his classmates there were Jared Patchen, afterwards Circuit Judge at Detroit; Asley Pond, Edward C. Winans, since Governor of Michigan; and J. Sterling Morton, now Secretary of Agriculture in Cleveland's cabinet. He commenced his legal studies in 1850, and was graduated from the Law School of Cincinnati College in 1853, standing first in his class. He was admitted to the Bar at Adrian, Michigan, in 1854, and immediately commenced the practice of the law at that place in partnership with the Hon. F. C. Beaman, his former law preceptor. At that time the leading members of the Bar of Lenawee county were Judge Alexander R. Tiffany, Hon. F. C. Beaman, Gov. William L. Greenly, Judge S. C. Stacy, Judge Thomas M. Cooley, Hon. R. R. Beecher, A. L. Millard and Hon. Peter Morey, the first Attorney General of the State. These gentlemen with Hon. Warner Wing, then the presiding Circuit Judge, made a court and Bar of marked ability, learning and vigor. In 1855, Mr. Howell formed a law partnership with Hon. R. R. Beecher, which continuing through many years, was eminently successful. During that time and while he remained at the Bar he was engaged in nearly all of the important litigations at Adrian and in that part of the State. Early in his practice he was elected for three terms to the office of Circuit Court Commissioner and was City Attorney for much of the time. During the years 1865 and 1867 he was a member of the State Senate. In the session of the latter year he was chiefly instrumental in defeating the proposed railroad aid legislation, by which it was then sought to authorize all town-

ships and cities in the State to issue municipal bonds in aid of railroad construction. The Senate of 1867 was composed of a remarkably able body of men, among whom were Charles M. Crowell, David H. Jerome and Cyrus G. Luce, all of whom were afterwards Governors of the State. In 1868 Judge Howell was elected by the Legislature to recompile the general laws of the State, but by reason of some defect in the bill providing for the work it was subsequently abandoned. In 1871, he was appointed by Governor Baldwin to draft and present bills to the Legislature for the enactment of general laws for the incorporation of cities and villages. These bills were prepared and presented by him to the Legislature of 1873, and without examination in either House and without reading except by their titles, they were immediately passed and approved by the Governor. These laws, with a few slight modifications to the Village Act, still remain in force and a large number of the cities and nearly all of the villages of the State are now incorporated and acting under them. His friend, Judge Tiffany, the senior of the Lenawee Bar, while in practice, published a couple of small works—"Tiffany's Justices' Guide" and "Tiffany's Criminal Law." After his decease Judge Howell revised and greatly enlarged both of these works, and has since carried each of them through several editions. They are now in general use throughout the State. In 1882-3, he completed and published a compilation of the General Statutes of the State with extensive annotations from the Michigan Reports. The work was immediately authenticated and adopted by the Legislature. And in 1889 the State authorized a supplemental volume to these statutes for its use, which he has since compiled, annotated and published. These volumes known as "Howell's Annotated Statutes," are now the authorized compilation of the General Laws of Michigan. In 1881 he was elected Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of the State, comprising the counties of Lenawee and Hillsdale, and filled that office until his resignation in 1887, when he removed to the city of Detroit, where since that time, in connection with legal authorship, he has been engaged in the practice of the law. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, with which he united in early life. In politics he is a Republican and has always been a staunch supporter of that party since its organization. Judge Howell's preferences for the law were early manifested and the work of preparation was begun at the age of twenty-three. During the subsequent period of nearly half a century he has devoted himself entirely to jurisprudence. As a practising lawyer his cases were thoroughly prepared and presented with clearness, candor and force. As an author and reviser, he is noted for clearness and accuracy. All of his works are characterized by the assiduous application of the student and are the results of extended and careful research, and have been received with marked favor by the profession. On the Bench he filled the requirements set forth by an eminent legal authority: "The judge should know nothing of the parties but their names upon the docket; nothing of the cause but from the evidence;

nothing of the results and consequences but the judgment which the law pronounces." He had the patience and gravity essential to the administration of justice. He was never hasty in his conclusions, was always deliberate, but prompt in his decisions, and they were very rarely reversed. Above all integrity was his portion and proper virtue; and his deportment on the Bench was such as to promote the ends of justice and equity. He possesses few of the gifts of the orator, but all the characteristics of a well informed editor; is modest in demeanor and but little given to self assertion; and withal is a gentleman of elevated character and unblemished reputation. In 1859 he was married to Miss Mary Adelia Beecher Tower, daughter of Rev. Philo Tower, of Rochester, New York, a young lady of rare abilities and accomplishments, who has always been his coworker in all of his literary labors and pursuits. Both of her parents were of New England origin. Her father was from Massachusetts and her mother, whose maiden name was Cynthia Beecher, was born in Connecticut, and a member of the distinguished Beecher family. They have two sons, Robert Beecher Howell, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and now State engineer of Nebraska and city engineer of Omaha in that State; and Charles Arthur Howell, a graduate of the Literary and Law Departments of the University of Michigan, and at present engaged in the practice of the law with his father in Detroit.

EDWARD W. PENDLETON, Detroit. Mr. Pendleton was born at Camden, Maine, May 22, 1849. His father, George Pendleton, was a native of the same State. He is of English descent, in the seventh generation from Maj. Brian Pendleton, of Pendleton, Lancashire, England. Major Pendleton was born in 1599 and married in 1620. His son James was born in 1622 and his daughter Mary in 1626. The family came to America in 1632 and settled in Westport, Massachusetts, which is now a suburb of Boston. Maj. Brian Pendleton therefore became the founder of the family in America. Edward W. Pendleton is descended from the Johnsons and Huntingtons on his mother's side. His mother was Susan W. Johnson, a descendant of Edward Johnson, one of the founders of Woburn, Massachusetts, a gentleman of literary ability, author of a work well known among the students of Colonial literature, entitled the "Wonder-working Providence of Zion's Saviour in New England." His mother's mother belonged to the family of Huntington, members of which were conspicuous in colonial times for their ability both in civil and military life. Some of them were officers in the Revolutionary Army. Samuel Huntington was governor of Connecticut, President of the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The early education of Edward W. Pendleton was received at Gorham Academy, Maine, and afterwards he spent two years as a student at Bow-



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Edward M. Buddleton.

doin College in the same State. In 1870 he entered the junior class of the University of Michigan and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1872. He engaged for a time in teaching, as superintendent of schools at Owosso, Michigan, remaining there during the years 1873-4. His decision had been formed to enter the profession of law before his course in the University was begun, and from this time forward all of his energies were concentrated in the furtherance of that purpose. After leaving Owosso he pursued his legal studies in the Law School of the University of Michigan and made his final preparation for practice in the office of Hon. C. I. Walker, of Detroit. He was admitted to the Bar in 1876 and immediately thereafter began the practice of his profession in Detroit where he has remained continuously. During this entire period he has never formed a business partnership, but by his own natural abilities, habits of application and aptness for the law, has attained a high rank among the solid and successful lawyers of the city. The larger part of his practice has been in connection with corporations and in chancery cases, and the management of estates, although he has had some cases of great importance in general practice. One of these was an extradition case some years ago, in the management of which he was obliged to make a trip to England. This case is familiar to the legal profession in the State. He has been singularly devoted to the law as a profession, making it his chief and only business. He was born into the Republican party and confirmed in the principles advocated by that party by inherited convictions and education. He takes a keen interest in the promotion of the policies promulgated by his party and especially that of a protective tariff. He has given much consideration to economic questions and is firmly convinced that the policy of protection to home manufacturers should be adhered to in this country. His convictions on this subject have been deepened and strengthened by personal observation and information gained in foreign travel. As an Englishman he might favor the abolition of custom houses in the United States, but as an American citizen he would give the domestic manufacturer an advantage in this greatest of all the markets of the world by laying a protective duty upon imports which may be produced at home. The only office he has ever held is that of a water commissioner of the city of Detroit, to which he was appointed December 4, 1894, for a term which expires May 1, 1899. He was married November 26, 1895, to Mary E. Leggett. He has traveled much on the Continent of Europe and visited England several times. Some of Mr. Pendleton's characteristics may be briefly summarized: Learned in the law, honorable in the methods of his practice, trustworthy in his statements to the courts, polite and courteous in his bearing toward members of the Bar, he commands the unqualified respect of the profession. Genial, gentle and unpretentious in social intercourse, he gains the confidence and holds the esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. The dignity of his character and the breadth of his acquirements contribute to render him a

most valuable companion. With a mind capable of original thought and refined by the influences of reading and travel he is prepared at all times to lend a fascinating presence to the most cultured social circle. One of the able and distinguished members of the Bar of Detroit contributes this estimate:

“ Mr. Pendleton is a scholarly lawyer, of excellent ability and sound judgment, liberalized and cultured by wide reading and much travel. A high-minded gentleman of purest character, he has, in a quiet and unassuming way, befriended many a struggling young professional brother. Of a happy and sunny disposition, he is a warm and steadfast friend, and a lenient enemy. Every inch a gentleman, by birth and education, with all the sterling characteristics of his Puritan ancestry, he is like a block of his native New England granite, polished outwardly, and inwardly sound, sturdy and strong.”

RALPH PHELPS, JR., Detroit. Mr. Phelps is a native of the city in which he has led such an honorable career, and here he has advanced well to the front in his chosen profession, the law. His family reaches back to the era of the Revolution, and he reflects no discredit upon his distinguished progenitors. Mr. Phelps received his education in the Detroit public schools, whose course of instruction he fully completed. He graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan in March, 1879, before he had reached his twenty-first birthday, having been born November 14, 1859. He located in Detroit, opened his office, and at once entered upon a very flattering practice. His brilliant qualities soon attracted the public and his services were solicited for the general good of the city in the local legislature. In 1883 he was elected to the upper house of the common council, and two years afterwards was unanimously elected president of that body. Here he bore himself so well and met the requirements of the position so satisfactorily that he won a host of friends, whose warm admiration he has always retained. Owing to sickness which prevented Mayor Chamberlain from giving his continuous attention to official duties, Mr. Phelps acted as Mayor pro tem. During this time the question of a new post-office building came up for consideration and the people of Detroit were not at all satisfied with the insignificant structure proposed in the first plans submitted to their inspection. This dissatisfaction extended not only to the building itself, but to the size of the site on which its erection was proposed. Feeling that the good of the city required public action, acting-Mayor Phelps called a meeting of the citizens to make such expression of public sentiment as they might deem wise. This gathering selected a committee of ten prominent citizens, among whom was Mr. Phelps to proceed to Washington and there secure such modification of Congressional action as might accord with the dignity, beauty and business importance of the city. Their labors were effec-



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J. Russell

tive, not only in the drawing of new plans and the selection of an enlarged location, but in an increase of the appropriation. This was in a very great degree the result of the earnest appeals and strong presentation of the case made by the committee. This does not exhaust the story of his political services. In 1886 he was elected treasurer of Wayne county by a handsome majority, and two years later secured his re-election by the largest majority of any one of the candidates. He was appointed assistant inspector general on the staff of Governor Winans. In the county, as in the city, he is deservedly popular. In 1890 he was employed by brewing companies of Detroit to manage the disposal of their extensive interests to an English syndicate, and in the course of these delicate negotiations he was called to London. He is now in the management of the consolidated breweries, known as the Gebel Brewing Company, both as director and attorney. He is also largely interested in the Detroit Electric Light and Power Company, also vice-president of the American Injector Co. and is widely recognized as a keen and capable business man. He is a shrewd financier and his management of his father's extensive business interests from boyhood has been a good school. He is interested in anything that conserves the public good and enterprises of general utility may rely upon him as a firm and active supporter. Mr. Phelps is a member of Detroit Commandery No. 1, K. T., Michigan Consistory, A. & A. S. R. 32, and of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Elks. He belongs to the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce and is an active club member in several of the most prominent organizations of the city.

FRANCIS G. RUSSELL, Detroit. Francis Granger Russell was born on the Grand River road, on the Huron river and in the midst of the beautiful lakes of Green Oak township, Livingston county, Michigan, April 16, 1837. His father, William S., was born in Massachusetts, and his mother, Jane A. Knox, in Vermont. They were married in Riga, Monroe county, New York, in the spring of 1834, and moved thence by ox-team and covered wagon through Canada, along the Indian trail, from Detroit to their wilderness farm in Green Oak. His father was of English and his mother of Scotch descent, both representing that sturdy pioneer venture, integrity and industry, that have contributed so largely to the clearing up of a great country and the building of a great nation. His mother, from care and overwork, died in 1850, and his father in 1870, leaving five children, to-wit: The subject of this sketch; De Witt Clinton, who was a promising young man and gave his life to his country Dec. 3, 1861, as corporal in Company I, Fifth Michigan Infantry, in the War of the Rebellion; William Henry Harrison, who was a member of Company H, First Michigan Three Months' Volunteers, participating in the first Bull Run battle, a graduate of the Law Department of the University at Ann Arbor, a fine lawyer

and brilliant orator, who attracted high consideration at St. Louis, Missouri, New York City and Detroit, and who passed away in his prime at the country resort of his brother at Island Lake, near the old homestead, July 31, 1895; Mrs. Miriam H. Brooks, of Grand Rapids, and Mrs. Helen Ulrich, of Chicago. F. G. Russell was brought up on the farm, attending the district schools during the winter until seventeen years of age, when he entered the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1858, having taken full courses in Latin, French and German. In the following November he became principal of the Middletown union school at Lansing, which, under his management, grew from a membership of fifty to three hundred and fifty in the spring of 1861; he then resigned, having accepted appointment to the Census Division of the Interior Department at Washington, arriving there the day before the commencement of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. He was soon promoted to the position of examiner of pension claims, but resigned July 1, 1864, satisfied that routine department work was of no further account to him. He then came to Detroit and entered upon the prosecution of military claims against the Government, soon becoming very successful. In the spring of 1865 he was appointed the first secretary of the metropolitan police department, and had much to do with launching and organizing that important branch of the city government. He resigned in the spring of 1866 and went to the old homestead to care for his enfeebled father. He returned to Detroit in November, 1867, studied law with Hon. A. W. Buhl, one of the ablest lawyers of the State, was admitted to practice in the fall of 1868, upon rigid examination before the Supreme Court, and shortly afterwards became secretary to Governor Baldwin—so acting during his two terms. In 1872 he was elected city attorney, and re-elected in 1874. He was alderman from 1878 to 1880, and then was again elected city attorney, making in all six years of service in that position. As such officer and as alderman he was very energetic in most municipal affairs, and especially so in securing the purchase of Belle Isle for park purposes and settling the status of Washington, Madison and other wide avenues as to boundary lines and improvements. Upon the enactment of the National Bankruptcy Law, in 1867, he at once and naturally became an active participant in its execution in the capacity of assignee, having handled over one hundred cases. From that time to the present his main professional work has been of a trust nature, as receiver, trustee, executor, administrator, etc., in all the courts. Many cases handled by him have been complicated, of great importance and involving millions of dollars. He has never paid a dollar for the signing of his bond, and no charge has ever been made of negligence or unfaithfulness in the discharge of his duties. He is a member of the American and the Detroit Bar Association, but of no other society or club. In politics he is a Republican. He has a fine miscellaneous and law library, is familiar with all portions of his country, is a great reader, a careful observer, and is vigorous and independent in the expression of his

opinion; and from the foregoing it will be seen that his life has been very busy and useful. Mr. Russell was married September 10, 1863, to Miss Helen Edwards, of Medina, New York, a niece of ex-Congressman Burrows. She was a very bright, refined woman and a devoted mother. She died May 3, 1890. The issue of this marriage was three sons and a daughter, to-wit: Clinton W., of Staten Island, New York, a superior designer and mechanical draftsman; Mrs. Lela Harrah, wife of C. W. Harrah, a thrifty real estate dealer of Detroit; Walter Knox, a boy of great promise, who died in 1883, and Frank P., a lawyer and real estate dealer of Detroit.

ALBERT H. WILKINSON, Detroit. Albert Hamilton Wilkinson was born at Novi, Michigan, November 19, 1834. He is of German-English extraction. His father, James Wilkinson, a native of Jefferson county, New York, was of English descent. His mother, Elizabeth Yerkes, whose ancestors came to America during the Colonial period, was of German descent. His parents settled as pioneers in the Territory of Michigan in 1825, on a tract of land in Oakland county, purchased from the Government. They both lived in the farm home on this land until death. Albert H. was one of the six children of James and Elizabeth Yerkes Wilkinson. He was brought up in the country and trained to work on the farm. His education was rather fragmentary in the method of obtaining it, but finally well rounded and complete. He first attended the district school and from there went to the Cochrane Academy, at Northville. After that he taught a winter in the country before entering the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, at the time of its opening in 1853. Remaining less than two years in the Normal, he left to take charge of the union graded school at Centerville, St. Joseph county, as principal. He had not yet definitely decided upon the profession which should employ his energies during life, but had determined to enlarge the scope of his education. So, after teaching half a year in the union school, he entered Rufus Nutting's private academy at Lodi Plains, where he was prepared for admission to college. In 1855 he entered the freshman class of the University of Michigan and pursued the regular classical course to graduation. Afterwards he spent a year in the Law Department of the University, and then read law in the office and under the instruction of Judge Crofoot, at Pontiac. He was admitted to the Bar in June, 1860. His first partnership, formed immediately after his admission to the Bar, was with Henry M. Look; his second with Oscar F. Wisner, at Pontiac. In 1861 he located in Detroit and formed a partnership with W. P. Yerkes, which existed five years. In 1866 he formed a partnership with Hoyt Post, under the style of Wilkinson & Post, which continued seven years. On the retirement of Mr. Post from the firm Mr. Wilkinson admitted his brother, C. M. Wilkinson, to a partnership and the brothers continued to practice in this relation for three years. In 1877

Mr. Post became associated with them and the three remained together until 1884. His brother then retired and Wilkinson & Post have composed a legal firm from that time until the present. Mr. Wilkinson was a successful lawyer in general practice, building up a large and profitable business, so that he has been able during the later years to exercise his own preference in the class of business taken. During this time he has been employed chiefly in the management and settlement of large estates, a business both congenial and profitable. He has been wedded to the law during the entire period covered by his practice; has had no political ambitions or other aspirations to divert attention from his profession. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought or held a political office. As one of the recognized duties of citizenship, he served as a member of the board of education of Detroit for some time and was Judge of Probate for a term of four years, beginning in 1873. He has given some time to business affairs; was one of the organizers of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and the Michigan Savings Bank; has served as director in all of these corporations except the Bank, and also held the relation of counsel to each of them. Early in life he professed christianity and united with the Baptist Church. His membership is in the first Baptist Church of Detroit, of which he has long been a trustee and deacon. He has been a working member, influential in promoting the cause of christianity. He has served as superintendent of the First Baptist Sunday School and the Clinton Avenue Mission. He was one of the promoters and organizers of the Detroit Baptist Social Union, of which he was the first president. Mr. Wilkinson has established a reputation in the community as a careful, conscientious lawyer, a progressive citizen, an honorable gentleman and a devoted christian. He enjoys the esteem and regard of his neighbors and the community generally, because of the estimable traits of his character and the faithfulness with which he has discharged the trusts and responsibilities which have come to him. July 4, 1859, he was married to Elvira M. Allen, who was educated for a teacher and graduated from the State Normal School in the class of 1858. Their only son, Ralph B., is a practising lawyer in Detroit.

CHARLES W. CASGRAIN, Detroit. Mr. Casgrain was born at Sandwich, Ontario, Canada, on May 24, 1859. His father, Dr. Charles E. Casgrain, of Windsor, Ontario, is a Senator of the Dominion of Canada. He was at one time a resident of Detroit, and in practice there as a physician. His mother was Charlotte Chase, daughter of Thomas Chase and Catherine Caroline Adelaide Bailie de Messein, both well known to all old residents of Detroit, so that although Mr. Casgrain was born on Canadian



Charles Carquain

soil and his father is an honored citizen of the Dominion, he is to all intents and purposes a native American in thought, habit and instinct. On the side of his father he is descended from a long line of ancestors distinguished for their services to their native France and their adopted country, Canada, upon the field of battle, in civil station, in legislative service and in professional callings. Jean Baptiste Casgrain, of Poitou, France, distinguished himself at the battle of Fontenoy, and after retiring from the army, covered with the scars of hard-fought victories, he came to the new France in 1756, settled in Quebec, and was the founder of the family in America. The grandfather of our subject, Hon. Charles E. Casgrain, represented his county in the Legislature of Quebec Province in 1830-34, and was also a member of the special council instituted to administer the affairs of the province during a most trying and critical stage, when the constitution was suspended by the British Parliament. Of his sons the eldest, Hon. Charles Eusebe, entered the ranks of the medical profession; another, Henri Raymond, the priesthood, being the author of several works which have given him rank among the most brilliant of French prose writers of his time. His last book, "An Historical Study on the Arcadians," has been crowned by the French Academy. A third son, Phillip Baby, has long represented a constituency in the Dominion Parliament from Quebec Province, and is also a writer of great ability. The paternal grandmother of our subject was descended from Jaques Baby de Rouville, whose descendants settled in Canada and in Detroit in the last years of the French domination. The family is one of much influence and distinction in Canada, Hon. James Baby, of Quebec Province, being a member of Parliament, a Minister of the Crown and Judge of the Court of Appeals. Dr. Charles E. Casgrain, the father of our subject, was graduated at McGill University, Montreal, and settled in Detroit in the practice of his profession. While a resident there he was married in 1851 to Miss Charlotte Chase. He finally decided to settle in Sandwich, on the Canadian side, and met with remarkable success in his profession and in his desire to serve the people whom he loved so well. He has been honored with the life appointment of Senator of the Dominion, and does honor to the office in the able discharge of its duties. He was the first French Canadian raised to that important position from the British Province of Ontario. He has also been made a Knight of the Order of the Holy Sepulcher by His Holiness Leo XIII. In the maternal branch of Mr. Casgrain's family Thomas Chase was a prominent merchant, settling in Detroit during the territory. He enjoyed the friendship and confidence of Governor Mason and his successors. His wife was an able coadjutor in the entertainment of the noted men of the day who assembled in Detroit. She was a most gifted woman of queenly deportment and great beauty, and contributed largely to the building up of the educational and church interests of the city, giving of her time and money to found charities that

endure to this day. This lady, Mrs. Caroline Adelaide Bailie de Messein, died at Windsor at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Charles E. Casgrain, in 1883, July 30, maintaining even to the last a charm and fascination in her relations to those about her. A brother of Mrs. Chase was a noted lawyer. He was Sir Andrew Steuart, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench at Quebec, Canada. Heredity of intelligence is an heirloom of which any one may be proud, and Mr. Charles W. Casgrain has in the ancestry of both paternal and maternal lines the names of many honored by useful service in the annals of their country. Educated under the careful guidance of his father in Assumption College at Sandwich, from which he was graduated, he entered upon the study of law, which he had determined, at an early day, to make his life work. Coming to Detroit he entered the office of Don M. Dickinson in 1879, and in 1883 he was examined by the Circuit Court of Wayne county and admitted to practice, but remained with Mr. Dickinson for some two years. In 1885 he opened an office, and has since been an active practitioner of his profession. Mr. Casgrain has always taken a lively interest in the political affairs of his country. An ardent Democrat, he has given of his time and money to enhance the success of the principles he espoused. Never an office seeker, he was called to serve his party as their candidate for city attorney in 1888-9, and during his term of office had in charge much important litigation involving the validity of city ordinances. Important street opening cases, and in The case of the common council of the City v. Theo. Rentz et al., the question of the validity of the law passed by a Democratic Legislature taxing mortgages was finally established; the right of the city to regulate the weight of bread offered for sale and to enforce the smoke ordinances were successfully contested and maintained by Mr. Casgrain. He was for four years, from 1888 to 1892, the chairman of the Congressional Democratic Committee for the First Congressional District, and while in this position the district was represented in the Congress by a Democrat. Pursuant to a concurrent resolution passed by the Legislature of 1891, he was appointed by Governor Winans one of the commissioners for the State of Michigan for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States. In 1892 he was a delegate from his district to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago which nominated Mr. Cleveland. He has been engaged in the general practice since 1885 and, aside from the city attorneyship held in 1888 and 1889, he has given his entire time to his profession in which he has met with enviable success. Mr. Casgrain has been engaged in many important cases, and for a young man his name appears frequently on the records of the Supreme Court. Amongst other cases in which he was of counsel that of Louis George vs. City of Wyandotte and the Western Electric Company involving the right of a municipality to establish electric lighting plants was one of importance, being the first of the kind brought to settle the law in that

regard. Mr. Casgrain married in February, 1886, Miss Annie Hammond, the accomplished daughter of Mr. George H. Hammond, of Detroit. Both Mr. and Mrs. Casgrain are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

BYRON S. WAITE, Detroit. Byron Sylvester Waite was born at Penfield, Monroe county, New York, September 27, 1852. His father, Elihu Waite, was also a native of Penfield. His grandfather, Elihu Waite, was born in Wakeley, Franklin county, Massachusetts, and removed to New York in early life. His ancestors farther back in the line are English, whose descendants settled in Massachusetts during the colonial period. His mother, Elizabeth Tarbell, was a native of New York, of New England ancestry. The name has a Puritan ring. The family came to Michigan in the spring of 1856 and settled in Tyrone, Livingston county, where Byron S., who had not yet reached the age of four years, grew to manhood, employed in the industries of the farm and in attendance at the public schools. He attended the high school at Fenton and was graduated from the Baptist Seminary in the same place, when little more than eighteen years of age. For the next two years he held the position of principal of public schools at Rochester, Michigan, appropriating the salary to defray his expenses incident to a course in college. He entered the Literary Department of the University of Michigan in 1876 and was graduated in June, 1880, with the degree, Bachelor of Letters. While pursuing his studies in the college classes he was also attending lectures in the Law School and reading the text books prescribed for the law course. He was in this way qualified for practice, and was admitted to the Bar of the State at Ann Arbor in the fall of 1879. The year immediately following his graduation was occupied with clerical duties in the department of public instruction at Lansing. In September, 1881, he settled down to the practice of law at Ann Arbor, as junior partner in the firm of Cramer, Corbin & Waite. This partnership was terminated at the end of one year by the removal of Mr. Waite to Menominee, where he at once became associated in partnership with A. L. Sawyer, under the style of Sawyer & Waite. This association was continued for thirteen years, until August, 1895, when Mr. Waite settled in Detroit. Soon afterwards he accepted the office of assistant prosecuting attorney for the county of Wayne, which was tendered on his removal to the metropolis of Michigan. In this position he has served the State and the people with scrupulous fidelity and commendable zeal. His general practice of fifteen years had given him a breadth of qualification unusual in one appointed to that office. Messrs. Sawyer & Waite enjoyed the largest and most lucrative business of any law firm in Menominee. Among the most important cases conducted by them in the *nisi prius* and Supreme Courts was "The Blodgett & Davis

Lumber Company vs. Peters et al."—(87 Michigan, p. 498). It established the riparian law on the great lakes and affected the rights of many land holders. Politically Mr. Waite is a Republican. He has taken a lively interest and a prominent part in local and State politics. In 1884-5 he was Circuit Court Commissioner and United States Commissioner at Menominee. In 1888 he was elected to the State Legislature as the representative of Menominee county. His ability, political sagacity and readiness in debate gave him prominence in the discussions and influence in the transactions of that body. He was chairman of the committee on elections and a member of the judiciary committee and the committee on the University of Michigan. In 1894 he was re-elected and during his second term was chairman of the University committee and also chairman of the committee on municipal legislation, whose most important work is apparent in the revision of the municipal laws of the State. He won genuine popularity and the title of leadership in the Legislature. In recognition of his public services he was the recipient of a beautiful testimonial at the close of his second term. This was in the form of a very valuable silver service, presented by fellow members and citizens. He is a patron of Free Masonry, with which he is prominently affiliated. He has held the office of Eminent Commander of Menominee Commandery, No. 35 K. T., and by virtue of that office has membership in the Grand Commandery of Michigan. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine and of the Order of Elks. He was married January 2, 1881, to Miss Ismene Cramer, daughter of Densmore and Catherine Cramer, of Ann Arbor. The union is bonded by six children, four boys and two girls. A well known judge, whose name is familiar to the profession throughout the state, contributes the following estimate: "Byron S. Waite is considered one of the brightest lawyers that ever practised in the Northern Peninsula. He has a clear mind and is very effective in addressing a jury. The same qualities that made him a leader in the Legislature characterized him in his law practice. As a citizen he is public-spirited, and while at Menominee was constantly endeavoring to advance the interests of that city. Socially he is affable and genial to all."

ALVAH L. SAWYER, Menominee. Among all the men and influences that have contributed to the development of the resources of the west, and the establishment of its people upon a basis of sound morality and liberal education, the most potent is that current composed of brawn and brain, morality, thrift and culture which has flowed out from New England. Its influence has been powerful in Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan. The Sawyer family had its nativity in old England. The first American representative of it came from Birmingham in 1648 and settled in Massachusetts. From that beginning the family branches extended into other New



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A. Sawyer

England States and thence to the west. The particular branch of the family to which our subject belongs settled early in Haverhill, New Hampshire. Hiram Sawyer, one of the descendants, came with his wife and family to Wisconsin in 1848. He was a farmer and followed that vocation during life. He was a man of more than average ability, prominent in social and political affairs of his neighborhood. He was selected for different local offices of trust, and in 1866 was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature. As a patron of education he was instrumental in raising the standard of the public schools of his community and the State. He died at his farm home in 1888. In early life he had married Barbara A. Wilson, a native of New Hampshire and member of an old and highly esteemed New England family, many of whose members were prominent in the affairs of State. She was the worthy companion of her husband in all of his pioneer labors and successes, and is still living on the old farm in Wisconsin. They had an old-fashioned family of twelve children, nine of whom, five boys and four girls, are still living. The eldest son, H. W. Sawyer, is a prominent lawyer at Hartford, Wisconsin, who has held the office of county judge for sixteen years. Two of the sons are druggists and one is a merchant. Alvah L. Sawyer, of Menominee, was the fourth son of Hiram and Barbara Wilson Sawyer. He attended the district school and worked on the farm until eighteen years of age, then attended Wayland Institute at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, for two terms. This was the extent of his academic education, except that it was broadened and rendered more practical by teaching for a year after leaving the institute. He took up the study of law in the office of his brother in Hartford, and was admitted to the Bar at that place in November, 1877. His examination was by Judge D. J. Pulling, whose record for speed in the trial of causes and in the small number of cases reversed by the Supreme Court excelled that of any judge in the State. Mr. Sawyer remained with his brother, engaged in the practice, for a year after his admission to the Bar and then, in 1878, settled in Menominee, Michigan. For more than eighteen years he has resided and practised law in that place. His business has always been of a general character, and his practice was conducted alone until 1882, when he formed a partnership with Byron S. Waite. For eleven years thereafter the firm was Sawyer & Waite. In 1893 W. F. Waite was admitted to the partnership, and the firm name was changed to Sawyer, Waite & Waite. In 1895 Byron S. Waite removed to Detroit, and since that time the style of the firm has been Sawyer & Waite. Among the important cases managed by this firm was that of *Peters & Morrison vs. The Blodgett & Davis Lumber Company*, in which they were attorneys for the defendant. In this case they succeeded in establishing a point not theretofore clearly defined by law in regard to riparian rights on the great lakes. The Supreme Court of Michigan adopted their view and declared the law. Another case was that of *Beyer vs. Ramsay & Jones*. It involved the location and establishment of government lines in case of trespass.

This of course was tried in the United States court. Mr. Sawyer has always been a Democrat, but never an office seeker. When the town of Menominee was incorporated as a city he was elected the first city attorney, and held the office five years. He has always manifested an interest in the subject of education, and his activities have been exerted for the promotion of popular education. He has been a member of the school board for several years. At different times nominations for county offices have been tendered him, but he has declined them. For many years he has been a Mason and has passed up through the degrees to the highest of ancient craft Masonry, and has also connected himself with modern divisions of the order. He is a member of Menominee Commandery, No. 35, K. T., and of Saladin Temple Mystic Shrine, at Grand Rapids. He was married April 13, 1880, to Miss Josephine S. Ingalls, daughter of the late Judge Ingalls, of Menominee. They have five children, namely, Kenneth, aged twelve; Gladys, aged eight; Meredith, aged six; and Wilda, aged three, and a baby girl. Mr. Sawyer is a man loyal to the community in which he lives, enterprising and active in support of all measures of a character to advance the general interests and welfare. He has the faculty of acquiring money, which he loves not for itself, but for its higher uses. He does not take enjoyment in hoarding, but in expending, and hence he appreciates money for what it purchases. His beautiful home is adorned with works of art and furnished with one of the finest private libraries in Northern Michigan. His naturally refined taste is evidenced by his love of flowers and pictures. He is also a successful horticulturist and finds the cultivation of fruits one of his most enjoyable recreations. His investments have been successful in pine and mineral lands, and among his holdings are gold mines in British Columbia. His home is a center of culture and social pleasure. His wife joins him in the entertainment of friends and the exercise of a liberal hospitality. They are very popular among the society people of that section. With such a home and surrounded by such a family, with the advantages of books and art, and the opportunity to gratify tastes in recreation, as well as in the cultivation of the mind and moral sentiments, it is not surprising that Mr. Sawyer prefers private life to the cares and exactions of public office. As a lawyer he ranks high, and it may be said of him that he is equally successful in the preparation of pleadings and in the trial of cases in court. He is a man whose usefulness to the community is recognized, whose honorable position in the profession is established and who needs none of the superficial honors of state to crown a life in every way worthy.

JOSEPH H. STEERE, Sault Ste. Marie. Joseph H. Steere, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, was born May 19, 1852, at Addison, Lenawee county, Michigan. His father, Isaac Steere, was a native of Ohio and a descendant of an old Virginia family. He followed the double occupation of milling and farming, and came into Michigan in 1834. He settled at Adrian, and afterwards removed to Addison where he lived many years. He finally returned to Adrian, where he is still living at a very advanced age. Judge Steere's mother was Elizabeth (Comstock) Steere, a native of New York and of English descent. She also is still living. Four children were born to them, three girls, and the subject of our sketch. His early days were spent in Lenawee county on the farm. He attended the district school and Raisin Valley Seminary, a Quaker school, from which he was graduated in 1871. He then attended the Adrian high school completing its course in six months. In the fall of 1872, the same year, he entered the Literary Department of the University of Michigan and was graduated in 1876 with the degree of A.B. After finishing his school life he entered the law office of Geddes & Miller at Adrian. He spent two years in study and was admitted to the Lenawee county Bar in 1878. While he was in the University he had taken law lectures but did not matriculate in the Law Department. In the spring of 1878, he came to Sault Ste. Marie and began the practice of law. He was appointed prosecuting attorney in 1878 and was elected to the same office a year later, and held it until the spring of 1881. At that time he was nominated by the Republicans for Circuit Judge and was elected by a very complimentary vote. He has continued to act as judge to this day. It is said by the members of the Bar in his circuit, without respect to party, that he can hold it as long as he will accept the position. He was only twenty-eight years old when he became judge and his judicial record is remarkable for one so young at its beginning. In 1889 he travelled in Europe and has since travelled extensively in America, making a canal voyage one summer of over 1,000 miles in visiting Hudson's Bay. When he became judge the circuit comprised the large area of what is now Chippewa, Schoolcraft, Luce, Alger, Mackinac, and Manitou counties. There were no court houses in the entire circuit except in Chippewa and Mackinac. In Manitou county composed of islands in Lake Michigan, the entire population was Irish and was governed by Father Gallagher, their priest, and they ironically addressed him as "Your Lordship." In the winter he could reach some of his counties only on snow shoes and in the summer in sailing boats. He has held court in stores, hotel offices and in other convenient places of assembly. The judge is a great lover of hunting and fishing. He is a profound student, and has made a through study of the history of the Lake Superior region. He has accumulated the finest library of books relating to the early history of this region to be found anywhere in private hands. Sault Ste. Marie, where he resides, is the oldest white settlement in Michigan, having a history run-

ning back to 1668. He has received many volumes pertaining to its history and the Superior regions generally, from dealers in Europe, many of the volumes are printed in French. He has never married. He spends his vacations hunting and fishing and his evenings in study. He has been elected to succeed himself without opposition. He knows no friend while on the Bench. A strange attorney is treated with the same courtesy in his court that his best friend would receive. He is often called to Detroit and other places in southern Michigan to preside in the courts, and is known throughout the State as a just and upright judge. He is not a politician and believes that politics should have no part or lot in court work. He has done much to elevate the Bench and Bar since he became judge. He is kind hearted and charitable and has helped many unfortunate men and women to a larger and better life. He is a genial and companionable character and has a wide circle of admiring friends, who love him not only for his sterling qualities as a judge and public official, but also for his warm heart and sympathetic disposition. He is a Mason of high rank, and has taken the 33d degree.

WILLIAM F. WAITE, Menominee. William Fuller Waite, the junior member of the firm of Sawyer & Waite, is of English descent, his forefathers having settled in New England before the Revolutionary War. Later descendants moved to Western New York where Elihu Waite, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born and grew to manhood; marrying Elizabeth Tarbell, who was also a native of New York State, and coming, in 1855, to Michigan where he soon after settled on a farm in Tyrone, Livingstone county. On this farm William Fuller Waite was born, on the 4th of August, 1860, being the sixth in a family of seven children, five of whom were boys. The name Fuller given him for a middle name was the family name of his paternal grand-mother. He passed his boyhood on the farm, attending the district school winters but the rest of the season learning the science, pleasures and profits of farming, none of which he seemed to care for. When he was seventeen years old, he entered the Fenton high school, and after alternating two years of attendance with two years of teaching, he graduated in 1881. He was desirous of entering the University of Michigan but lack of funds preventing he was unable to do so until the fall of 1883, when he entered the Literary Department with the class of '87. Here by attending the law lectures in addition to his regular literary studies he prepared himself for his life work, the study and practice of the Law. He was admitted to the Bar at Howell, Michigan, by Judge Newton January 13, 1888. After prospecting awhile for a location he settled at Escanaba, forming a partnership for practice with E. P. Royce, the oldest practitioner of that city. This relationship was continued until April 1, 1893, when he removed to



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A. F. Havitt

Menominee and became the junior member of the then existing firm of Sawyer & Waite, the firm taking the name of Sawyer, Waite & Waite. This arrangement continued until his older brother removed to Detroit when the firm again took the old name. The firm has a large practice of the better class, mostly civil work, which they prefer, accepting criminal work only when it cannot well be avoided. Politically, Mr. Waite is a Republican and active in the support of his party; but he has never held political office, his ambition being rather to stand high at the Bar and in the esteem of his fellow men than to secure political preferment. He is a Mason and a member of Menominee Chapter R. A. M. He was married January 15, 1891, to Miss Helen Osgood, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, a graduate of the University of Michigan with the degree Ph.B., Class of '86 and the poet of her class in the senior year. They have one living child, Leslie Osgood Waite. Mr. Waite is a good lawyer, strongly attached to the profession and launched fairly in the practice. He has the care, the application, the disposition and natural ability essential to success.

E. S. B. SUTTON, Sault Ste. Marie. Judge Sutton was born in Orion, Oakland county, March 20, 1854. His father was Jonathan Sutton, a native of New Jersey, and of English descent. The English branch of the family has had representatives high in church and State. The paternal Sutton was a merchant and land owner. He came to Michigan in 1839, and died on his farm in Oakland county in 1880. The mother of our subject was Delila Predmore, also a native of New Jersey, and of English descent. She died in 1892. She had ten children, five boys and five girls, of whom two daughters and four sons are yet living, Judge Sutton being the youngest in the family. His earlier life was spent in Orion, and when he was eight years of age his parents moved to Saginaw. Here he spent many years. At eighteen he was graduated from the Saginaw high school, and then took a course in Latin under Rev. Father DeCunick, S. J. After this he went to Detroit and entered the law office of Col. John Atkinson where he remained as a student for three years. He was admitted to the Wayne county Bar in 1878. He immediately established himself at the "Soo" and opened an office, which he has maintained to the present day. At the time of his arrival in the upper country there was but one other lawyer in the place. In politics he has always been a Democrat and had taken a lively interest in his party until 1891, when he retired from active participation in its management. He has never had but one partner. T. J. Martin was associated with him during 1887 and 1888. Soon after coming to the "Soo," he was elected county inspector of schools, and afterwards was county superintendent of schools for one year. He was Circuit Court Commissioner for two terms, his time of service extending

from 1880 to 1884. He was elected judge of probate for the same years, and was prosecuting attorney for one term from 1886. He was active in suppressing the lawlessness then so prevalent in the Northern Peninsula. In 1880, as a compliment to his good work in securing the conviction of counterfeiters from Canada, he was appointed a Commissioner of the Court of Queen's Bench of the Dominion. He was made United States Commissioner in 1894, and still holds that position. He always carried on a general practice until 1891, since which time he has made a specialty of admiralty law, and is interested in many marine cases in his part of the State. He is attorney for the M., St. P., and S. Ste. M. Railway, and transacts all their business at this end of the line. He is Director of the "Soo" National Bank, and is its attorney. This relation to the bank he has held since its organization in 1888. He is president of the "Soo" Club, and is a 32d degree Mason. He is a member of the Knights Templar, and of the "Shrine." He was united in marriage in 1881 to Miss Annie Seranton, of Sault Ste. Marie. She was born in that city, and her maternal grandfather, Pierre Barbeau, was Factor for the American Fur Company, and had jurisdiction from Detroit to Hudson's Bay. Mr. Sutton has many cases in the Supreme Court, and his extensive practice is not confined to his locality, but frequently calls him to other cities. He is a genial man, who is much in society, and is a bright, pleasant energetic gentleman. He is a good trial lawyer, an easy talker, and makes a good impression on both judge and jury. His speech is "redolent with the grace of calm simplicity."

BENJAMIN J. BROWN, Menominee. Hon. Benjamin J. Brown was born into the profession of law and inherited the talents and the tendencies which combine to make the best lawyers. On his father's side he is a descendant of Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, signer of the Declaration of Independence, while his maternal lineage connects him with Lord Baltimore, the founder of Maryland. His father, Benjamin S. Brown was a native of Bath, Virginia; was educated for the Bar, and on his admission to practice located at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He ranked with Seargent S. Prentiss of Mississippi as an advocate, and was associated in practice at Toledo with Noah H. Swayne, afterwards one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and at Mt. Vernon with Rollin C. Hurd, father of the late Frank Hurd, who in the maturity of his powers had no superior as a chancery lawyer in the Northwest. His mother Catharine C. Thomas was a native of Missouri, and a daughter of Judge Richard S. Thomas, born in Maryland. His grandfather Thomas was a great lawyer. He commenced the practice of his profession in Kentucky, and was there brought into close association with Henry Clay, with whom acquaintance ripened into friendship which was never broken, or inter-



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A. S. Brown

rupted. His last days were spent in Missouri, where, from 1821 until the close of his life in 1828, he held the office of Circuit Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit. After his death, Mr. Clay said to one of his daughters: "Of all the men I have ever known your father had the best judgment." Jesse B. Thomas, a brother of Richard S., was judge of the Territory of Illinois, and president of the convention which framed the first constitution of the State. He suggested the name of the State. On its admission into the union he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and was re-elected for the succeeding term. He was the author of the Missouri Compromise, and chairman of the committee of conference upon that measure—William Pinkney, of Maryland, then the acknowledged leader of the American Bar, being also a member of the committee. Jesse B. Thomas, son of Richard S., served the state of Illinois as Attorney General, Circuit Judge, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. But his chief claim to distinction rests upon his character and services as a *nisi-prius* judge, wherein, in the general judgment of his contemporaries, he was without a rival. Benjamin J. Brown was born at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, July 8, 1833. His father died when he was five years old; his mother is still living and a resident of Saginaw. He had two brothers and two sisters, of whom one brother and one sister are dead. His surviving brother, Jesse B. Brown, resides at Indianapolis. Mr. Brown was reared at Mt. Vernon and mainly educated at Mr. Sloan's Academy in that place, one of the most notable schools of its time. He read law, and in May 1855 was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois. In May 1856 he removed to Green Bay, Wisconsin, and remained a citizen of that state until 1865 when he changed his residence to Michigan, and since 1873 has made his home at Menominee. In 1862 he was married to Miss Eliza Hart of Oconto, Wisconsin. Seven children were born of this marriage, four of whom are living: DeWitt married Margaret Woessner, has five children and lives in Menominee; Franklin H. married Charlotte Ault, has four children and lives in Menominee; Catharine is the wife of Arthur L. Lewis, has one child, and lives in the City of Mexico, where her husband is engaged in the business of silver mining; Bessie lives at home and is unmarried. Mr. Brown and the members of his family belong to the Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican, and during his adult life has been both active and prominent in the affairs of his party. One important service which it fell in his way to render to the party and the country may be mentioned: In 1859, during the State Rights Controversy in Wisconsin, growing out of the attempted enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, an open letter from his pen on the relations of the State to the Nation, addressed to Charles Billingshurst, then a member of Congress, was published in the *Evening Wisconsin* of Milwaukee, and produced a marked and immediate effect upon public opinion in favor of the supremacy of the Union. At the Washington Banquet in Menominee, February 22, 1896, Mr. Brown responded to the toast "Washington and his Cabinet,"

delivering a thoughtful and scholarly address. As a prelude to the subject proper, he said:

"We find the counterpart of our revolution in the England of 1688; of the state of the North during the war of the rebellion in the England of 1640. The same clear, practical purpose runs through the revolution which separated us from the mother country, and resulted in our national independence, that drove James the Second from the throne of England and replaced him by William, Prince of Orange. The English revolution of 1688 was the practical consummation of the revolution of 1640. In a larger and more commanding sense the opinions and feelings which dominated the North in the war of the rebellion sprang from the loins of Puritan England. Not then in the revolution, but in the war of the rebellion do we find the heroic age of America. Never in the history of mankind has there been such spiritual exaltation of the people; and ages may roll around before earth will witness its like again. So we may now and here admit, what none will deny, that Washington, the ideal soldier, citizen and ruler must yield the first place to Lincoln, the sincere believer in the rights of man, and the devoted lover of his race."

He then follows with a clear analysis of the characteristics of Hamilton and Jefferson, the two great statesmen of Washington's cabinet, representing opposite theories of government and very dissimilar intellectual traits. A brief excerpt or two from this address will be interesting, not only as indicating the author's views and familiarity with the subject, but also as illustrative of his powers of analysis and felicity of expression. Hamilton is represented as "the most interesting personality in our political history;" appointed Secretary of the Treasury at the age of thirty-three by Washington, "who leaned with absolute confidence upon his judgment, and who said of him that 'no one exceeded him in probity and sterling virtue.' * * * He was a born statesman and jurist and his native genius supplied the defects of his education. He contributed more than any other man of his time to the formation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States. * * * Had his views been carried into the Constitution, the condition of things in our present congress would have been averted. We would not now witness the spectacle of the rotten boroughs of the west controlling the financial policy of the nation. * * * He was absolutely disinterested, free from any trace of vulgar ambition. * * * Jefferson was erudite beyond any public man of his day, especially in the exact and physical sciences. He was an agreeable companion, insinuating in manners and engaging in private conversation. He expressed constant contempt of the newspaper as a medium of communication with the public, and affected never to read one. At the same time he carried on a large correspondence, by means of which he sought to disseminate his views. * * * Hamilton rendered great and distinguished services as a member of Washington's Cabinet, and basing his political creed on the doctrine that the Constitution created a government, within the sphere of its powers acting directly upon the people, he applied his great faculties to the work of constructive and beneficent legislation. * * * His

genius won the admiration of the world. * * * He never seemed to think of himself, but only of the honor, the glory and the welfare of his country. On the other hand, Jefferson from the moment that he entered the cabinet, fixed his eye upon the presidency. Assuming as the basis of his political faith that the constitution was a mere compact between the states in their political capacity, he pursued a policy of mere negation. During the whole period of his service in Washington's cabinet his name is not connected with a single public measure of importance. * * * He was insanely jealous of Hamilton on account of his brilliant administration of the treasury. * * * He who would have turned the constitution into a mere rope of sand assumed for himself and his party the name of Republican, condemning the wholesome and legitimate exercise of authority under the constitution as savoring of monarchy." The conclusion of the address is as follows:

"Hamilton had little faith in human nature, and the range of his sympathies was narrow. He took the obvious average view of society, and was in the main content with things as they are. He believed in a strong government, and in the daily and visible exercise of its authority as essential to the public welfare. On the contrary, Jefferson had unbounded faith in human nature, and his sympathies moved in a wide and all embracing orbit. He held that the world was governed too much; and he was always ready to lay down his most cherished convictions in obedience to the verdict of the people. The line which separates the authority of the State from that of the Nation, has been clearly delimited. Yet it remains true that the question: what, in a given case, is the proper province of legislation, will constantly revolve upon us. More and more, as time advances, will the statesmen of the future seek counsel and inspiration from the author of the Declaration of Independence, and he will forever hold his place in our political firmament, as a fixed star of the first magnitude."

Mr. Brown has been a profound student of economic questions and his discussions of financial topics in the public press have commanded the attention and the encomiums of great financiers. He holds that there is an inherent difference between the government note and the bank note; and that it is impossible to continue the government note, as a part of the currency of the country, and to maintain a reserve for its prompt, certain and repeated redemption.

"The government note made the silver dollar of 1878 possible, and it has obscured the dangers arising from its continued coinage. It has brought about an artificial state of things which has dismayed capital, degraded labor, and cost the country untold millions of money. * * * Some day everybody will plainly see that since the beginning of time there has been no expedient like the greenback for manuring the rich man's field with the sweat of the poor man's brow."

He therefore favors the cancellation and destruction of the greenback currency as fast as it is redeemed, instead of perpetuating the debt by re-issuing it. He would have our paper money supplied wholly by the national banks and redeemable in gold coin — "the money of the world" —

and "relegate silver to its proper function as a subsidiary currency." The currency would be made elastic by the rate of discount and this would be regulated by the banks. "What we need," he says, "as the essential condition of genuine prosperity, is an automatic, self-regulating currency, and that is not possible so long as the government note remains a part of our financial system."

HORACE M. OREN, Sault Ste. Marie. Horace Mann Oren, prosecuting attorney of Chippewa county, was born February 3, 1859, near Oakland, Clinton county, Ohio. His parents were both natives of that county. His father, Charles Oren, enlisted in the Union army, was appointed captain in the Fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, and was killed before Petersburg, Virginia, in July, 1864. His mother was Sarah Allen Oren, who, left with two young children, supported herself and them by teaching in Antioch College, Ohio, and in the high school at Indianapolis. She had attended Antioch College as a student under the great educator, Horace Mann, who was its first president. In 1873 she was elected State Librarian of Indiana and was the first woman elected to that office. Afterwards she was an instructor and a member of the faculty of Purdue University at LaFayette, Indiana. While thus engaged, she was married a second time and removed to Miami county, Indiana, which is her home at this time. Horace Mann Oren attended the public schools of Indianapolis and was graduated from its high school. He assisted his mother in the State Library and later was an assistant in the Indianapolis Public Library. He entered the University of Michigan in 1877 and was graduated from the classical course in 1881. He then entered the Law Department of the University, from which he was graduated in 1883. The summer of 1882 he spent at Sault Ste. Marie as editor of *The News*. After his graduation and admission to the Bar he settled at the "Soo" and engaged in practice, continuing alone until 1892. He then entered into a partnership with the late Hon. J. W. McMahon and William M. Snell. In 1894 Mr. Snell retired from the firm and the same year Mr. McMahon died. In 1895 he formed a partnership with William Webster, which is still in existence. The firm is Oren & Webster. Mr. Oren has been city attorney of Sault Ste. Marie, justice of the peace, Circuit Court Commissioner, and prosecuting attorney. He was elected to the last named office in 1894 and re-elected in November, 1896, by a majority of eleven hundred. His firm has the leading business in that county. He was married January 1, 1890, to Miss Margaret J. Wallace, of Grindstone City, Michigan. They have two children, Robert Allen and Chase Osborn. Mr. Oren's scholastic and professional acquirements preparatory to engaging in the practice of law were far above those of the average young lawyer. During his whole life he has been a stu-



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A. L. Deuel

dent. The opportunity for reading which he enjoyed in early life by connection with public libraries was exceptional and well improved. His taste for literature, perhaps born in the libraries, has been cultivated through all the years that have followed. The historical and scientific information there acquired has proved invaluable for professional uses. He began the practice of law a scholarly, thoughtful young man, with aspirations which always tend to lift one higher. His training had been excellent—by a mother of fine mind, thorough education and beautiful character; he had confidence in mankind and confidence in his own ability to succeed. He had learned the lesson of manly self-dependence and was ready to join the company of older lawyers. He asked no special favors, but desired only an even chance. His views of professional life were not rosy-tinted. He knew it meant work—constant application, unremitting toil; that even the favored of fortune have found no other way to reach honorable distinction and eminence that is permanent. With a realization of the essential conditions he settled among strangers and went to work. He has gained the popular confidence and won professional esteem. He has established himself and secured his position on merit. He is modest in his pretensions and bold in the assertion of his rights. In the discharge of his official duties as public prosecutor he seeks only to apply and enforce the law, without malice or vindictiveness. The motive to protect society is quite as strong as that to punish the criminal. His character is well and firmly compacted of the elements and principles that fortify a man against assaults, qualify him for professional distinction and the actualities encountered in social or business life.

ANDREW L. DEUEL, Harbor Springs. Mr. Deuel is of English descent through the lineage of both his parents, although the nativity of both was the State of New York. His father, Thorn Deuel, a merchant, whose immediate ancestors lived in New England, came from the vicinity of Albany, and his mother, Mary C. Lord, from the neighborhood of Buffalo. They settled at Walled Lake, Oakland county, Michigan, in 1837. Andrew L. was born at Walled Lake, August 22, 1850. The first eighteen years of his life were passed there and in Washtenaw county, near Ypsilanti. The substantial elements of his education were received in the district schools of Oakland and Washtenaw until he reached the age of eighteen. He then entered the State Normal School and paid his expenses therein by teaching in the alternate years. More time was required to complete the course in this manner, but the acquisition was more valuable to him when his certificate of graduation was secured, in 1875. Having received special training in the science and the art of teaching he took charge of the union school at Grand Rapids, Ohio, the next year after his graduation; the year following he taught at Hart, Michigan; and for the next two years—

1877-8-9 — he was superintendent of schools at Mt. Pleasant. He had in the meantime devoted his leisure hours to the study of law and was admitted to the Bar of Isabella county by Judge Hart, at Mount Pleasant, in the spring of 1879. His proficiency, evidenced by examination, was accepted as the equivalent of one year of the course in the Law School of the University of Michigan. Accordingly he was admitted to the senior class of that school at Ann Arbor, in the fall of 1879 and graduated with his class in 1880. In May of that year he settled in Harbor Springs and opened a law office for practice. He made the subject of titles and all laws relating to real estate a specialty and combined the business of real estate with his law practice. He has continued alone and been remarkably successful, not only in the application of his legal knowledge to the management of land cases; but also in the practical use of his knowledge of the value of property in the accumulation of a handsome fortune. He is usually retained on one side of all cases in court involving any controversy over real property. He is regarded by the Bar as authority on this branch of the law. His transactions in real estate occupy much the larger portion of his time and are far more remunerative than the general practice of law. Mr. Deuel has always been a Republican and his activity in support of the party has given him great prominence in campaign management. As a politician he is keen, shrewd and indefatigable; more influential because his work is for the party and not for himself. For thirteen years he has been chairman of the county committee and is now a member of the State Central Committee. In 1881-2 he was prosecuting attorney of Emmet county. He was president of the village and member of the board of trustees for six years, and under the administration of President Harrison was postmaster of Harbor Springs. For about eight years he has been on the county board of school examiners, and for several years has been school commissioner. Ever since he left the Normal School he has taken a lively interest in educational affairs. Having been a successful teacher himself, he is familiar with the wants of the schools and the essential qualifications of a teacher. His methods are practical, eliciting the enthusiastic support of the progressive teachers of the county. In grading them he gives as much credit for capacity to teach and success in teaching as for correct answers to a set of questions. His institutes are conducted along the same lines with a view of developing teachers rather than making scholars, and his official services have elevated the standard and the efficiency of the public schools. He is Chancellor Commander of Harbor Springs Lodge, K. of P., a member of the A. O. U. W. and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married December 27, 1881, to Miss Emma M. Lance of Mt. Pleasant, whose father was a contractor. They have one child by adoption. Mr. Deuel is a leader in all movements for the promotion of the social, material and educational interests in the community in which he lives. Wide awake, energetic and persistent, he moves forward whatever he undertakes. One of the manifest sources of his influence is his large

personal acquaintance, which is indeed phenomenal. He knows every man and woman in the county. When a desperate fight was waged in the Legislature for the removal of the county seat to Petoskey he went to Lansing and was largely instrumental in retaining it at Harbor Springs. He is quick to decide and resolute in action; true to his friends and fair to his enemies. He is earnest, strong and determined in the prosecution of any undertaking. There is no dallying or dawdling in his methods. His manner is straightforward, without pretense or deception. He is kindly and charitably disposed and his friendship to the young is always helpful. It is frequently exhibited in rendering assistance to a poor country lad struggling to gain a footing. Nature has fashioned Mr. Deuel with a physical perfection rarely equaled. His proportions are athletic and symmetrical. In college he was easily chief in any athletic contest and his love of the amateur sports has been retained with all the fervor of a college student. He has gained a high reputation for athletics in all the lake region. His friends are ready to back him for a foot race against any man in the county, whether the contestant be white man or Indian. He can outrun or outjump any other lawyer in the state of Michigan. His leadership in athletics is no less actual than in politics and public enterprises.

CHARLES J. PAILTHORPE, Petoskey. Judge Pailthorpe was born December 25, 1848, at what is now known as Mount Morris, Genesee county, Michigan. His father, William Pailthorpe, was a farmer who came to this country in 1837 from Nottinghamshire, England, where he was born, and died on the home farm in Genesee county in November, 1873. His mother was Frances Sisson, a native of Lincolnshire, England. She died July 1, 1894, at the residence of her daughter, Mary Hackney, near the village of Mount Morris. She was the mother of eleven children, all boys with one exception. The daughter, with six of the sons, lived to maturity. The early days of the subject of this sketch were spent on the farm, attending the district school. When he had grown somewhat older he was a pupil in a business college at Flint, finishing his general schooling there when he was twenty years of age. For the next three years he taught school winters and worked on the farm during the summer. In the fall of 1873 he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan. He was graduated in 1875, and the same year was admitted to the Bar in Washtenaw county. The northern part of the State was then attracting the young and ambitious. Mr. Pailthorpe sought a location at one of its most promising centers, and established himself at Petoskey. Here he entered upon the practice of his profession, and has made a deep impression upon the community. From the fall of 1878 he was in partnership with J. L. Newberry for three years; and from 1882 to 1885 with M. W. George. For several years after that he carried on his

practice entirely by himself, but in August, 1894, he entered into business relations with his present partner, Albert McCabe. He was appointed prosecuting attorney in December, 1876, and was elected to the same position at the general election following. He resigned in 1878 and became a candidate for the Legislature. The district was overwhelmingly Republican on a general vote; but he was successful in his canvass though an avowed Democrat, and was elected by a majority of seventy-six votes. He served his district and the State very creditably as a Representative, being a member of the important committees of judiciary and public lands. He was a candidate for Probate Judge in the fall of 1880 and was defeated by a small vote, although running ahead of the other candidates on the Democratic ticket. In local affairs his personal character and executive ability have often been recognized by his selection for important positions in home offices—honors irrespective of party considerations. He was village attorney for two terms, president of the village one term, and a member of the school board for six years. Governor Winans appointed him Judge of the Thirty-third Judicial Circuit in June, 1891, and he held that office by appointment until the following April. He was then nominated and elected for the residue of the term without opposition. While he was presiding as Circuit Judge for a period of some three years, there were four murder cases tried before him, resulting in three convictions and one acquittal. He was United States Commissioner for western Michigan from 1876 to 1878. He ran for Regent of the University of Michigan in the spring election of 1895, but was defeated by Roger W. Butterfield. One of the many notable cases which he has assisted in the trial of was that of the Armstrong Manufacturing Company vs. The Western Manufacturing Mutual Insurance Company (95 Michigan, 137). This case involved the question whether an insurance policy, containing a clause not provided for in the Michigan standard policy, is not to be regarded as void because contrary to public policy, but voidable at the option of the insured for whose protection the law is intended. It was carried from the Kent circuit to the Supreme Court, and there decided in favor of the plaintiff. Judge Pailthorpe is a member the Masonic order, and belongs to Ivanhoe Commandery, K. T., at Petoskey. He has held the office of Captain General, and is now Generalissimo. He was married April 23, 1878, to Miss Jessie Westcott, of Petoskey. Her father was a gallant soldier in the Civil War, did his duty on all occasions, and gave up his life in the battle of Spotsylvania, as an offering on the sacred altars of liberty and the Union. They are the parents of an interesting family of five children: Fannie was born in June, 1879; Charles R., in November of the next year; Arthur, April, 1882; Ormund, 1887; and Raymond in 1889. Mr. Pailthorpe is regarded as standing among the very best lawyers in his part of the State, and takes care of a large and lucrative practice. He is a man of imposing presence, genial manners, and has hosts of friends. He is deliberate and somewhat slow in arriving at his conclusions, but very firm in his convictions.



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Wm. L. G. Gould

JOHN POWER, Escanaba. John Power, United States District Attorney, was born in Waterford, Ireland, July 13, 1846. His father, Matthew Power, was a grain merchant. His mother was Bridget Veale Power. Both were natives of the County of Waterford. John Power came to America in May, 1863, and immediately after his arrival in New York joined the Seventeenth New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Power's object in coming to America at that time was to join the celebrated Irish Brigade, commanded by Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, who was also a native of Waterford. There being no recruiting depot for this brigade then in New York, the subject of this sketch, as above stated, entered the 17th N. Y. V. V. I. commanded by Colonel Grower, and was assigned to Company A, under command of Cap't. Hiram Wilde. The regiment served in the southwest under General Sherman and formed a part of the First Brigade, Second Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps. It was engaged at the siege of Atlanta and marched to the sea with Sherman. It participated in all the engagements at which the fourteenth corps was present. Mr. Power served as a private and was discharged from the service at Troy, New York, June 19, 1865. Shortly after this he entered the regular army, and was discharged therefrom as first sergeant of Company E, First United States Infantry, at Fort Brady, in July, 1869. He settled in Keweenaw county the same summer and there taught school, in which occupation he continued for three years, devoting all his spare time to the study of the law. He was admitted to the Bar at Eagle River, Keweenaw county, during the September term of 1872 and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Calumet, Houghton county, where he remained until 1881. August 1, 1881, he removed to Escanaba, Delta county, where he has built up an extensive practice, quite general in its character, and entirely under his immediate control, as he never has had a partner. He has always been a Democrat and has been an earnest advocate of his party; but in 1896 he refused to endorse the Chicago platform, being an ardent advocate of sound money. He was prosecuting attorney of Keweenaw county from 1880 to 1882 and city attorney of Escanaba for ten years commencing with 1883. He has been a member of the Escanaba board of education for the past ten years and was its president for seven years. February 6, 1894 he was appointed by President Cleveland United States District Attorney for the Western District of Michigan, and still holds the position. He was the nominee of his party for representative in Congress for the Ninth District, in 1878, but was defeated by Jay A. Hubbell, his Republican opponent. He was nominated for the same position in the Eleventh District in 1884, 1886 and again in 1888. He ran ahead of his ticket at each contest, materially reducing the adverse majority in the Upper Peninsula. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions in 1880, 1884 and 1892, and was the candidate of his party for elector at large in the Western District of Michigan in the

last mentioned year. He has enjoyed a lucrative practice and has had many important cases which are matters of record in the judicial history of the State. Mr. Power was married September 28, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Corgan, of Copper Harbor, daughter of Charles and Mary Corgan, both natives of Ireland. Mrs. Power was born in Toronto, Canada. They have eight children; Walter J., Catherine, Patrick S., May Frances, Roscoe B., Matthew Lamar, Victor, and Patricia. Mr. Power has taken an earnest part in politics, has been a hard worker in campaigning and is a fluent speaker. He is much in demand for memorial and other addresses. He is largely interested in real estate in Escanaba and elsewhere and is one of the leading men of the Upper Peninsula.

BENJAMIN T. HALSTEAD, Petoskey. Judge Halstead was born March 30, 1850, in Brooklyn, New York. His father was John S. Halstead, a native of New York, and a ship carpenter by occupation. His mother was Emily A. Harroway. She was born in New York, but her immediate progenitors came from England. The family removed to Keyport, New Jersey, when Mr. Halstead was a child. His father is yet living in that place, and is crowned with years and the honor of a life of hard work and unflinching integrity. Mr. Halstead's early days were spent in Keyport attending the public school; when he was old enough to learn the trade of ship carpentering he began an apprenticeship at it and worked for four years. He attended the district school for his rudimentary instruction in the wisdom of books; and at the age of twenty he came to Michigan, entered the Agricultural College in the spring of 1870, and graduated in the class of 1873. During vacations and after his graduation he taught the public schools at Lake View, Howard City, and other points until 1875. That year he entered the law office of Judge C. F. McNutt, at Bloomington, Indiana, where he prepared for law school. He was in the Law Department of the University of Indiana and received its diploma in June, 1876. He went to Dallas county, Iowa, for the purpose of engaging in law practice in the newer northwest and remained there until the spring of 1879. His experiences in that State were not pleasant and he came back to Michigan, entirely convinced that it was good enough for him. He settled in Barry county, where he taught school until 1882. In the month of February of that year he removed to Emmet county and established himself at Harbor Springs where he practised law some years. He then removed to Petoskey in the same county where he has since resided. He was admitted to practice in Indiana in 1876, in Iowa in 1877 and in Michigan in 1880, the last examination being before Judge Hooker, of Eaton county, now Judge of the Supreme Court. He carries on a general law business and has no partner, preferring to practice alone. He was justice of the peace one term and was a member of the school board

at Harbor Springs four years. He was Circuit Court Commissioner from 1886 to 1888 and prosecuting attorney from 1888 to 1892. He is a Democrat and in 1891 was nominated by his party for the office of probate judge. He was elected and still holds the position. He was married May 2, 1875, to Miss Nettie Howard of Lake View. She was a native of New York and came to this State in 1872. She was a capable teacher and is a pleasant and attractive lady. They have had three children, of whom only one is now living, Benjamin Howard Halstead, born September 7, 1876. He is a close and faithful student and has taken two years' instruction at the Michigan Agricultural College, and one year at the Indiana State University. He will be graduated there in the class of 1897. Mr. Halstead has been a Mason since 1887, and is a member of Petoskey Chapter, R. A. M.; was Master of the Blue Lodge one year. He is admitted to practice in all the courts of the State and is considered one of the best and ablest lawyers in northwestern Michigan. He excels as a trial lawyer and when fully aroused can make a powerful plea. He has a legal mind and is analytical in his treatment of a case. He marshals all the facts and principles involved in it in such a way that opposition is overcome and in most cases the jury are inclined towards his side. In 1887 Judge Halstead received the compliment of the degree of A. M., *pro merito* from his Alma Mater, the Indiana State University.

EDWARD H. GREEN, Charlevoix. Maj. Edward H. Green was born October 31, 1834, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His father, Joseph Green, was a native of Rhode Island, of Puritan descent, and a manufacturer of boots and shoes. His mother, Susan Sloat, was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where she lived during her whole life. Edward H. attended the public schools at Maytown, Pennsylvania, until twenty years of age, and then attended the first State Normal school at Millersville, Pennsylvania, and taught school until 1861. He responded to the first call of the President for volunteers and enlisted April 19, 1861, in the Maytown Infantry, which was attached to the Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, as Company A. The regiment became a part of General Patterson's column in the Shenandoah Valley. His first enlistment was for three months. At the end of that time he re-enlisted in the One Hundred Seventh Pennsylvania Infantry for three years, and subsequently enlisted again for the war. The One Hundred Seventh Regiment belonged to the first army corps, which subsequently formed the Third Division of the Fifth army corps when General Grant took personal command of the Army of the Potomac. Major Green was wounded through the thigh and in the foot in the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862. After lying six days on the field he was picked up with other disabled soldiers and conveyed to Lincoln Hospital, Washington, where he

remained from September 7, 1862, to January, 1863. When wounded he was first sergeant of Company E, and when he returned to his regiment January 21st, he received a commission as second lieutenant of Company H, and seven days later was promoted and commissioned first lieutenant. Being unable to march with his regiment he was appointed acting adjutant. November 23, 1863, he was commissioned captain of Company H. At the battle of Spotsylvania, May 21, 1864, he was captured by the enemy and taken to Libby Prison, where he was kept for a month and then taken to Macon, Georgia, and thence to Savannah. After that he was removed to Charleston, South Carolina, and placed in the jail yard with six hundred commissioned officers, where they were kept under fire of the Union guns. After several other removals he was paroled near Wilmington, North Carolina, February 24, 1865, having been held a prisoner for nine months. He was exchanged April 26, and joined his regiment May 14, 1865, and was mustered out July 13, 1865. He was brevetted major by the President March 13, for gallant and meritorious services at the second battle of Bull Run and Spotsylvania. After the war closed he returned home, and in 1866 came to Michigan, entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated in the class of 1868. He was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court at Detroit in the spring of that year. While prospecting for a location in the northern part of the State he called on Judge Ramsdell, at Traverse City, who advised him to locate at Charlevoix. He acted upon that advice, and has never had occasion to regret his choice of location. The county of Charlevoix was organized in 1869, and Major Green was appointed prosecuting attorney for the county and also Circuit Court Commissioner. He filled the office of prosecuting attorney until 1873. In 1872 he was elected to the Legislature and subsequently re-elected, serving two terms. He was twice elected treasurer of the county, discharging the duties of that office two full terms. He has always been a Republican and a very active member of the party. In the law his practice has been largely an office practice as a counsellor. He is a Mason and has long been an ardent supporter of the order. He was the first Master of the Masonic Lodge at Charlevoix, serving as such for six years. He is a Knight Templar and a member of the commandery at Petoskey. He has taken active interest in the affairs of the G. A. R., and was the first commander of Baxter Post. By the favor of the people Major Green has devoted more time to public office than to private practice. The aggregate number of years spent in the performance of various official duties is twenty-two. He is a man of great personal popularity as may be inferred from his frequent elections. He is as genial in social life as he was brave in battle. The memories of the war are dear to him. He finds enjoyment with comrades around the camp fires of the Grand Army in perpetuating them by song and story. Major Green is commander of the Grand Traverse Soldiers' and Sailors' Association. He is a generous man in charitable deeds and



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large-hearted liberality, which distinguishes the progressive citizen. He was married in 1868 to Luena A. Matthews, of Ann Arbor, who died in March, 1886, leaving two sons and three daughters. He was married a second time, September 27, 1888, to Mrs. Geneva Barnes Guyles, of Manitowoc, Wisconsin. He is an Episcopalian and warden of Christ Church Mission at Charlevoix.

GEORGE E. FROST, Cheboygan. Alonzo P. Frost, the father of our subject, was a native of New York and a harness maker by trade. He emigrated to Michigan in 1836 and a few years later settled in Pontiac, where he lived until 1884. In that year he removed to Cheboygan, which has been his home to the present time. After coming to Michigan he married Miss Nelly Voorheis, a native of New York, who came to Michigan in 1823 and who is still living with her husband in Cheboygan. In 1851 they settled upon eighty acres of wild land near Pontiac, where they cleared a farm and established a home, in which the family lived thirty-three years. George E., son of Alonzo P. and Nelly Voorheis Frost, was born March 24, 1851, at Pontiac. His childhood was spent on the farm and as soon as his hands were strong enough to lift a piece of brush or wield an ax he was taught to work and helped transform the native forest into fertile fields. From the time he attained school age until twelve years old he attended the country district schools in winter and rendered such assistance as he could the remainder of the year at all kinds of work in the clearing and in the fields. Between the ages of twelve and twenty he attended the public schools of Pontiac and finished with the course in the high school of that city. For two years after graduation he was engaged in teaching district schools, and while thus employed began the study of law under the direction of Judge Baldwin, of Pontiac. He was a student under the Judge's tuition for a period of two years, at the close of which he entered the office of Alfred Russell, of Detroit, as student and clerk. After one year with Mr. Russell under his excellent instruction he was admitted to the Bar in the Wayne Circuit Court by Judge Reilly. Immediately afterwards he formed a partnership with S. Slesinger and opened an office in Detroit for practice. This partnership was dissolved in 1877 and Mr. Frost continued in the practice alone for the next two years. In the spring of 1879 he removed to Cheboygan, and for the first fifteen years of his residence there practised alone. In January, 1894, he formed a partnership with V. D. Sprague, which is still in force. His law business is general in the scope and character of business taken and in the extent of territory covered. Not only is it the largest and most profitable in the county, but it extends as far south as Louisiana. Mr. Frost belongs to that class of good lawyers, now happily increasing, who prefer to serve their clients by keeping them out of court and who do usually render them much

greater service by such counsel than would be possible by litigating their cases. He examines with scrupulous care the merits of any case placed in his hands and never advises litigation if there be a possibility of securing a settlement on any reasonable terms. In this kind of practice he is remarkably successful. It is advantageous alike to the lawyer and his client, as the former is enabled to transact a much larger business and the latter saves a large amount in expenses attending a trial and not infrequently in court costs. The trial of cases in court can hardly be afforded by a good lawyer unless the amount involved is very large and the resources of diplomacy are inadequate to secure an agreement outside of court. Mr. Frost has numerous cases in the Supreme Court and the records show that he has met with more than average success before that tribunal. He is attorney for nearly all of the large corporations in Cheboygan and receives from them annual retainers. In politics he is a Republican. Among his earliest recollections are the hurrahs of the Fremont Campaign in 1856. His voice was heard in that campaign and with scarcely less intelligence, though much less noise, than characterizes many of the public speakers on the stump in the present campaign. The first political office he held was that of United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of Michigan, to which he was appointed by Judge Henry B. Brown, now a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He still discharges the duties of that office, held under appointment made in 1880. From 1880 to 1884 he was also Circuit Court Commissioner of Cheboygan County. He was the first Republican ever elected president of the village of Cheboygan. His election to that office the first time took place in 1883 and he was re-elected twice, serving three terms and declining a fourth nomination, which was tendered. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Cheboygan county twice, first in 1885 and again in 1889, serving two terms. He was chosen an alternate to the Republican National Convention of 1892 for the Tenth District of Michigan. He has for many years been the leader in the politics of his county; but has always been firm in the refusal to permit his name to be used as a candidate for the Legislature. He was married the first time in 1881 to Mary L. Bailey, daughter of Dr. John R. Bailey, of Mackinac Island, who died the following year without issue. In April, 1885, he was married to Mrs. Emma C. Freeman, of Middleport, New York, daughter of John H. Waterman, now of Detroit. Three sons were born of this marriage: George E., Stanley H., and Russell W. Mr. Frost has membership in the Congregational Church, of which he has been a trustee for several years. He was made a Mason in 1885 and takes considerable interest in the order. He belongs to the Chapter and the Council. He is also a Knight of Pythias. As a lawyer Mr. Frost excels in the intuitive sense of what the law is, without being obliged to look it up. He is fine and strong in pleading. His analysis is keen and his application of the law clear and fitting. He is reliable and worthy of the fullest confidence of his brethren at the Bar. The methods which he employs commend

themselves to the most reputable practitioners. Whether in the conduct of a case in court or the transaction of business outside of court he is universally regarded one of the keenest lawyers in the State. He is one of the most eloquent, influential and popular public speakers in his section. He is therefore frequently called upon to address public assemblies. His speeches are bright, high-toned and witty. He is possessed of remarkable personal magnetism and is esteemed an exemplary citizen. Frost & Sprague have the best law library in the circuit, containing more than three thousand volumes.

VICTOR D. SPRAGUE, Cheboygan. Victor D. Sprague, of Frost & Sprague, a leading law firm of Cheboygan, was born November 21, 1869, near Vermontville, Michigan. His father, Pandora A. Sprague, was born in central New York. His ancestors were of Scotch derivation, and were mainly devoted to agricultural pursuits. They came to America in colonial days. His mother was Amanda McNeil, a native of New Jersey, of Scotch descent. The elder Sprague came to Michigan when only six years of age in 1835. His father found a home for his family near Battle Creek, but presently removed to Eaton county, where he still lives. They were the parents of three boys and one girl, Victor D. being the youngest child. Frank A. is manager of the Moline Plow Works at St. Louis. The sister is Dr. Minnie D. Baker, and has her home at Climax. The early life of the subject of this sketch was spent on the farm, and his education began in the adjoining district school. At the age of fourteen he struck out for himself. His father gave him twenty-five dollars, and he went west to Council Bluffs. There he found a situation as an office boy in a wholesale implement house. His salary was board, room and clothing. He studied short-hand, nights, and in six months became so proficient, that the firm gave him a position as stenographer. He remained with them four years, when he resigned and came back to this state and entered the Charlotte high school. This was in September, 1888, and two years later he was graduated from the classical course. He was a brilliant and popular student and his class elected him as its president and orator. Soon after leaving school he entered the office of Judge Van Zile, where he read law until the opening of the fall term of the Law Department of the University of Michigan, when he entered that institution. He took special work in the Literary Department and was a member of the graduating law class of 1892. He went to Cheboygan to begin the practice of law, and formed a partnership with H. W. McArthur. This association continued until September, 1893, when Mr. McArthur retired from the firm on account of failing health, and soon after died. Mr. Sprague purchased his very complete library and office outfit and practised alone until January 1, 1894, when the present partnership with George E. Frost was formed. He is a

Republican and was elected prosecuting attorney in 1894 by a majority of two hundred and eighty-five votes in a county normally Democratic by at least two hundred. Among the cases with which he has been associated was that of McKinnon vs. Gates (102 Mich. 618), in which he was attorney for plaintiff. This case was tried in the Circuit Court, and judgment given plaintiff. The defense carried the case to the Supreme Court, where judgment was reversed and case remanded for trial. The Court took this action on account of error in admission of testimony, but held the plaintiff's theory correct. It was tried again in Ogemaw county Circuit Court, where judgment was again rendered for plaintiff. It was again carried to the Supreme Court where it still remains undecided. It is the only case in Michigan involving these points of controversy. Another case was that of McKinnon vs. Meston, which involved very interesting questions regarding the right to bring replevin suits for logs cut on tax title before litigating the right to land in a suit for ejectment. He was attorney for plaintiff and lost his suit in the Circuit Court, but carried it to the Supreme Court and won a favorable decision. This case is recorded in 104 Mich. 642. As prosecuting attorney he made a brilliant record in nearly two hundred cases, running from petit larceny to murder, with but two acquittals in the Circuit Court. During his term of office, he tried the celebrated Appleyard murder case, securing a verdict of murder in the second degree. In this case he was ably assisted by his law partner, Mr. Frost, while the defendant was represented by local counsel and a famous criminal lawyer of Minnesota. Mr. Sprague is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is P.C. of his home lodge. He is also in the order of Maccabees, and the Woodmen of the World. He was married October 2, 1894, to Miss Gertrude Davis, of Charlotte. She is the daughter of Warren Davis, a farmer residing near that city. They have one child, Don Allen, born April 16, 1896. Mr. Sprague is still a young man, and the world is before him. His position in the legal profession is assured. He has a good mind, thoroughly trained for the subtleties of his profession, and is strong not only in the minutiae but also in the broad principles of the law. He carefully prepares his cases. He is a fluent and impressive speaker, and makes his argument convincing, both by clearness and force.

PETER F. DODDS, Mt. Pleasant, Judge of the Twenty-First Judicial Circuit, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, January 4, 1849. His parents, John and Catherine (Hoy) Dodds, were natives of Ireland, but emigrated to this country when quite young, and settled in New York. In 1866 they came into Michigan and located in Coe township, Isabella county, where they remained for nine years. They then removed to Mt. Pleasant, where the husband and father died in 1879. Mrs. Dodds, the mother, died in 1889. Judge Dodds was only seventeen when he entered

the State to make his home with his parents in Isabella county, and when he was nineteen he began teaching country school. In this occupation he had quite a long and varied experience, his term of service covering fifty-seven months and terminating in 1874. He was an earnest, ambitious young man, and while doing acceptable work in the school room, was also engaged in pursuing those studies that would better fit him for a broad and influential life. He was graduated from the full English course at the State Normal in Ypsilanti, June, 1874. Not satisfied with his standing as a graduate of that school, he carried on college studies under the supervision of the faculty of Olivet College. He was a member of its graduating class in 1882 and received the degree of A. B., which was followed later on by that of A. M. While doing this work along the lines of higher education, he was also engaged in preparation for the legal profession and in its active duties. While still engaged in teaching he read law; and after his graduation from the State Normal took a term in the Law Department of the University of Michigan, as supplementary to his reading. He was admitted to the Bar at Ithaca in 1875, and began his professional career under very favorable circumstances. Hon. Isaac A. Fancher, standing confessedly at the head of the Isabella county Bar, and a talented lawyer of great reputation, proposed a partnership to the young man. Association with such a man was of great benefit to Mr. Dodds. It brought him into contact with a most desirable class of clients, and put him in a good light before the public. F. H. Dodds, a brother, was admitted to the firm in 1880, taking the place of Mr. Fancher, who soon after removed to Detroit. In the next two years two other brothers were admitted to the Bar, and entered the firm—William L. Dodds, who died in February, 1894, and George E. Dodds, who went to Colorado in 1885, where he still resides. The brother, F. H. Dodds, continued in partnership until Judge Dodds became a member of the Michigan Judiciary. He was elected on the Republican ticket in 1893 and assumed judicial functions January, 1894. He never has been an "office seeker," but was elected prosecuting attorney of Isabella county in 1880 and served for one term, making a good reputation. He has also been a member of the county board of school examiners and has taken a lively interest in educational matters. He is a pleasant and sociable gentleman and is much regarded in Masonic circles. He is a member of Waton Lodge, No. 305, and Mt. Pleasant Chapter, No. III, R. A. M. Soon after his admission to practice he was married in Mt. Pleasant to Minnie E. Bouton, the daughter of Henry S. and Cornelia Bouton, of Homer, Calhoun county. They were married in Mt. Pleasant, April 20, 1876, and are the parents of one son, Fabian Bouton Dodds, who was born in 1884. Judge Dodds has been on the Bench long enough to demonstrate his upright character and his judicial temperament. He is unassuming in his manners, pleasant to all and universally respected. He is a man of unimpeachable integrity, and his friends prophesy a bright career for him.

HENRY H. HOLT, Muskegon. This subject, who is the oldest son of Henry Holt and Lorancy Potter Holt, was born in Camden, New York, March 27, 1831. His father, a native of Chaplin, Connecticut, was born in 1803 and died in Kent county, Michigan, in 1894. His grandfather Nehemiah Holt lived and died in Chaplin, was a soldier of the Revolution, having been a non-commissioned officer in Colonel Durkee's Regiment, 4th Connecticut Infantry. His mother was born in Herkimer county, New York, August 1, 1808; was of the eighth generation in descent from Robert Potter who emigrated from England in 1628, settling in Salem, Massachusetts, and ten years later became one of the first settlers in Rhode Island. Fisher Potter, a grandson of Robert, married Mary Windsor, daughter of Samuel Windsor and Mercy Williams, whose grandfather was Roger Williams the illustrious Quaker and founder of Rhode Island. Thus the subject of our sketch is a lineal descendant of branches of the Williams, Potter and Holt families through this marriage. His mother died in Herkimer county in 1835. The father of our subject remained in Herkimer county until 1852 and then removed with his family to Kent county, Michigan. Henry H. attended district school in the State of New York and entered Fairfield Academy in 1848; from thence went to Pomfret, Connecticut and pursued his academic studies, teaching occasionally as circumstances would permit. Having decided to take up the study of law, he attended the Law School at Poughkeepsie, New York, for a time and then entered the Union Law College in Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated some two years later and was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio, of which the Hon. David Tod, afterwards the War Governor of Ohio, was president. He returned to Michigan and was admitted to practice in the Michigan courts at Grand Rapids by Judge George Martin, who was then on the Circuit Bench, and who afterwards became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. He settled in Muskegon in May, 1858, and in the fall of the same year was elected prosecuting attorney of Ottawa county, which at that time included the territory now comprised in Muskegon county. When the latter was set off in the following year Mr. Holt was elected its first prosecuting attorney at a special election and afterwards re-elected, holding the office four years. He was then elected Circuit Court Commissioner and again was re-elected to that office. He had established himself in his profession and in the confidence of the community, so that in 1866 he was nominated and elected to represent a district in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature. In 1868 and again in 1870 he was re-elected to the same position. During the last two terms he was made chairman of the committee of ways and means. In 1872 Mr. Holt was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State and two years later was re-elected, discharging all the duties appertaining to this office, especially as presiding officer of the Senate, in a highly creditable manner. In 1878 he was again chosen to represent his district in



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Henry A. Holt

the House and was again appointed chairman of the committee on ways and means. His experience found considerable scope in that position during the building of the capitol at Lansing. He was again elected to the House in 1886. It should also be stated in enumerating his public services that he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867. In the number of terms of service as a legislator, he stands at the head of the list of members in the State, during all of its history, down to the present time. He has also been elected to various offices of the city of Muskegon, among which, is that of mayor in 1878 and re-elected in 1879. In 1873 Mr. Holt made a tour of the Continent of Europe, visiting all the countries quite generally, excepting Spain and Portugal. Two years later he made a second trip in which his travels were extended into Egypt, including Palestine and the country of the Eastern Mediterranean. Mr. Holt has always taken an active interest in the improvements of Muskegon harbor and in doing this has made numerous visits to Washington, to bring the matter to the attention of the War Department and of various Congressional harbor committees; often at his own personal expense. Mr. Holt was married in 1867 to Mrs. Mary Winter of Lansing, who died in 1872 leaving no children. He was married a second time in 1877 to Mrs. Catherine E. Hackley of Muskegon; there are no children by this marriage.

DONALD E. MCINTYRE, Cadillac. Mr. McIntyre was born at Ann Arbor, June 14, 1852. His parents were both natives of the State of New York, and his father, Donald McIntyre, settled at Ann Arbor in the 30's. He lived in that place most of the time until his death in 1891 and was a very prominent, useful citizen. He was engaged in banking most of his life, was for a long time treasurer of the University of Michigan, and for a number of years a member of the board of regents. He was reliable, trustworthy and upright. His wife, the mother of our subject, was Jane Eaker, an estimable woman, who died when her only son was yet a child. Three other children were daughters. The early life of Donald E. was passed in Ann Arbor, where he attended the public schools and was graduated from the high school in 1888. He afterwards took a special course in mathematics in the University of Michigan under the eminent astronomer, Professor Watson. He studied law in the office of Judge Beaks, at Ann Arbor, and in the fall of 1870 entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan. He was graduated in the law with the class of 1872, admitted to the Bar in Detroit the following summer and began the practice at Big Rapids. He remained in that place only one year and then removed to Cadillac, which has continued to be the place of his residence. His first partnership was formed with D. A. Rice and continued about eight years. Afterwards he became associated in partnership with Judge Fallass, which was maintained until the latter became judge.

After that he continued in the practice alone until 1891 when a partnership was formed with F. C. Wetmore, then a recent graduate of the Law Department of the University of Michigan. This relation continues at the present time. The practice of Mr. McIntyre has always been general in scope. He has had no specialty, nor has his practice been confined to the circuit in which he lives. It extends throughout western Michigan and is large in the Supreme Court of the State. He is local attorney for the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, the Cadillac Staté Bank, and most of the large corporations in the city of his residence. Although he has been connected with many interesting and important cases as shown by the reports, it is his preference that none of them be mentioned specifically. Politically he has always been a Republican and manifested a keen interest in the success of his party. He has not aspired to political office and never held any by popular election except that of prosecuting attorney, to which he was chosen in 1882. In this office he served a single term. For a number of years he was the city attorney of Cadillac. He was married in 1875 to Miss Ella Green, who died in 1882 without issue. He was married again in 1884 to Miss Sophie Mitchell, daughter of George A. Mitchell, founder of the town of Cadillac, a lumberman and man of affairs generally. There are no living children the issue of this marriage. Mr. McIntyre is a fine lawyer, somewhat brusque and abrupt in his manner. He is independent in disposition, caring little for public opinion. He is a good pleader and carries a large court practice very successfully. He is scrupulously exact in his legal ethics, keeps an appointment and observes an agreement with a brother lawyer as a matter of sacred honor. It is not necessary that he should be bound in writing. His verbal promise is as good as a written bond. He is in all respects a law-abiding citizen, but not an active one in public affairs. He attends strictly and carefully to his law business and his personal obligations. He has prospered in business and been prudent in his investments. His recreation is found in the care of two pet farms, on one of which he maintains a deer park. He is a good sportsman, fond of fishing and hunting for large game, but has no special fondness for society. He is not in the least inclined to be gushing or promiscuous with his friendship. On the contrary he is careful in extending his confidence, but is a friend indeed to one who enjoys his confidence, and is respected by all.

CHARLES A. WITHEY, Reed City. Charles Allen Withey was born in the township of Brighton, Livingston county, Michigan, June 24, 1849. His parents, Elias Withey and Anna Goodspeed, were natives of New York. His paternal grandmother was of Spanish extraction, but otherwise the Withey and Goodspeed families were long established in the colonies. His paternal grandfather attended a tea party in Boston which has



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Charles H. Whiskey

been much talked about, and was entertained by the British eight years on a prison ship as an evidence of their appreciation of the part he took in the inauguration of the American Revolution. Elias Withey married in New York and was lock-keeper on the Oswego canal for a time, but removed to Pleasant Valley, Livingston county, where he bought and cleared a farm. He remained on the farm until he reached the age of sixty, when he removed to the village of Brighton, where he died October 10, 1889. His wife died at the same place eight years before. The wonderful discoveries of gold reported in Idaho Territory about 1865 gave him the fever to such a degree that he rented his farm, and, with an emigrant outfit, secured at Omaha, made the trip overland to the gold diggings, returning in the same way the following year with an accumulation of experience. Charles A. did not go west. He had worked on his father's farm until sixteen, and now, when that was rented, he began life for himself, working by the month for neighboring farmers. He had scant opportunities for early schooling, and the first use he made of his independent earnings was to take a course of study in the Thomas & Olmstead Commercial College. He was clerk and bookkeeper in several stores, and in his nineteenth year engaged in the manufacture and sale of carriages and buggies in Detroit. He did both a wholesale and retail business, and reaped large success for one so young. He carried on business in that city for three years and then removed to Brighton, where his father became a partner in the enterprise. A fire destroyed the factory and left Mr. Withey two thousand dollars in debt. He was young and strong and not easily discouraged; so he applied himself with vigor to the payment of this heavy indebtedness. He had become an expert carriage painter and finisher, and secured remunerative employment in the village of Caro. He worked hard, saved money and had nearly extinguished all claims against him when his health broke down under this close application and necessitated a change of employment. It was not unwelcome as it opened the door to a legal career which had long been in his dreams. He read law under the direction of Arthur Rose, of Caro, who was attacked with consumption and died in less than a year from the time he admitted Mr. Withey to his office. Much of his business was done by the young law student, who found great help in the professional insight thus afforded. He retains grateful memories of his instructor as a lawyer and a man. Mr. Withey was admitted to the Tuscola county Bar June 7, 1878, and was almost immediately appointed Circuit Court Commissioner to fill a vacancy. This was a remunerative office under the conditions then existing, and in the year which he held it he saved enough to put him through the Law Department of the University of Michigan. He was a member of the graduating class of 1879, and located for practice in Evart. He formed a partnership with a brother of his first preceptor, Charles H. Rose, and was with him some eighteen months. He then went to Reed City and associated himself with Col. Charles H. Holden, a leading spirit of that place. They established

a law, loan and real estate business, which for four years was highly prosperous. For the second and third years the income of the firm exceeded \$40,000. Then came on a period of stagnation in real estate which greatly injured that feature of their business, and at the expiration of five years the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Withey thereafter applying himself exclusively to the law. As a lawyer he has a reputation of general efficiency, and has acquired business from all parts of the Lower Peninsula. Lately several important cases have come to him from the famous Gogebic iron range of the Upper Peninsula, and the number of desirable clients seeking his services is steadily increasing. He does a general law business, being much sought after in damage suits. Of his first twenty cases in the Supreme Court he won fifteen, and made a good record in all. His first case was that of Freiburg et al. vs. Cody et al. (55 Mich. 108), involving in a peculiar manner the length of time which the holder of a check may delay its presentation and yet be able to hold its maker liable in the event of failure of the bank during such interval of delay. The People vs. Minnie Beilfuse (59 Mich. 576), charge burglary, was a bitterly contested case which is often quoted. Willie R. Smith vs. William Dunham (78 Mich. 310), was a damage case fought to the finish. It was tried three times in the Circuit, and once in the Supreme Court. The opposing counsel were numerous and able, and the presiding judge with them in his sympathies. Stevens vs. Pantlind et al. (95 Mich. 145), involved the rights of landlord and tenant, and the law of negligence and pleading. It was three times before the Circuit and three times in the Supreme Court. The opposition was ably conducted by several brilliant and aggressive lawyers who left no stone unturned to protect their clients. Young vs. The Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company (92 Michigan, 68) was an interesting case in insurance litigation. Mr. Withey was married October 28, 1872, to Miss Lucy R. Gilluly, at Brighton. Her parents, John and Alvira Gilluly, were long residents of the place. Her father was from Rhode Island, her mother from New York. Both came to this State when children. The former was a member of the State Legislature in 1857, and was graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan in 1861. He practised law for a short time in Brighton, and entered the Union Army as captain of Company I, 5th Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He was an officer of ability, and rose to the command of his regiment. He was killed in battle at Fredericksburg. Mr. and Mrs. Withey are the parents of two children J. Howard and Mildred A., twelve and nine years old.

ROSWELL LEAVITT, Bellaire. Hon. Roswell Leavitt was born December 2, 1843, at Turner, Maine. His father, Alvan Leavitt, a farmer, was a native of Maine, and his ancestors were among the early Puritan settlers of Massachusetts. They came from England, and were among the first settlers of Pembroke. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the founders of Turner. His mother was Susanna Dean, a native of Leeds, Maine. Her ancestors were also among the Puritan settlers of Massachusetts, and among the first to locate at what is now Taunton. Mr. Leavitt's early days were spent on the farm, and in attending the district and high schools of his native town. When he was sixteen years old, he removed with his parents to Penobscot county, where he began teaching. He taught ten terms during the winter season and studied in the long summer intermissions, thus fitting himself for college. In the last year of the Civil War he enlisted in a Maine regiment, but did not see much active service and was mustered out at the close of the war. In 1868 he was a member of the Maine Legislature representing the Springfield district. In 1869 he entered Cornell University, and was a student for three years in the scientific course. In 1873 he came to Michigan, entered the Law Department of the University and was graduated with the class of 1875. He was admitted to the Bar of Washtenaw county in the spring of the year of his graduation, and a few months later he located at Elk Rapids. He remained there engaged in the practice of his profession until 1880, when it was decided to remove the county seat from Elk Rapids to the center of the county. He then helped to found the new town of Bellaire, the present county seat. He has been actively engaged in practice there since that time. In the fall of 1876, he was elected prosecuting attorney and Circuit Court Commissioner, serving eight years as prosecutor and later on served four years more in the same office. He was the principal attorney in behalf of the removal of the county seat, and had pitted against him some of the best legal talent in the State. Among them were Otto Kirchner, Fitch R. Williams, Ashley Pond and others. In the trial of the case in the Supreme Court, Mr. Leavitt had as his associate the late Charles I. Walker, of Detroit. He won the case, and was much complimented on its brilliant management. He was elected to the State Senate in 1888 on the Republican ticket, from the Twenty-ninth District, which included the counties of Grand Traverse, Antrim, Charlevoix, Leelanaw and Manitou, and served one term. Mr. Leavitt has taken a great interest in the building up of the village of Bellaire. His college training has made him a leader in the educational affairs of the county. He became a member of the village school board very soon after its organization, and has served the community in that capacity nearly all the time since that event. He has done much to further the erection of the excellent high school at Bellaire. He has been an active temperance worker all his life and has suffered in a financial as well as a

political way for his radical ideas on the subject. He was married May 29, 1877, to Miss Annie C. Lawrence, of Elk Rapids, a native of Canada. She died August 2, 1879, leaving two children, Clyde, born March 1, 1878, and Scott, born June 16, 1879. While Mr. Leavitt was in Cornell he was the first president of the celebrated Cornell University Boat Club, which later won the International Boat Race at Saratoga. He was also one of the editors of the Cornell "Era," and was very active in suppressing the habit of hazing in that Institution. He is a public spirited man and has done much towards advancing all the commercial and educational interests of the town of Bellaire, which owes so much to his interest and ability. He is a good lawyer, and a clean, wholesome gentleman.

KELLY S. SEARL, Ithaca. Mr. Searl is senior partner in the firm of Searl and Kirby. He was born February 4, 1862, at Fairfield, Shiawassee county, Michigan. His father is Chauncey D. Searl, a native of Vermont, who is still living on his farm in Shiawassee county. His mother was Harriet Kelly, a native of Ohio. Mr. Searl attended the district school until he was seventeen and then attended the village schools in Elsie and Ovid. His literary education was completed with attendance in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso. After that he taught five years and in 1884 entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1886. In March, 1887, he opened a law office at Ashley, where he engaged in practice for the next three years. In April, 1890, he settled in Ithaca. For the first five years in his new home he continued in practice alone; but April 1, 1895, he formed a partnership with Julius B. Kirby, which is still in existence and promises to be permanent. Among the important cases Mr. Searl has managed may be mentioned the Portsmouth Savings Bank vs. The Village of Ashley (91 Mich. page 670). In this case he was the attorney for defendant. The question involved was whether or not the president and clerk of a village had the legal right to deliver water works bonds without authority of the council, and whether or not the innocent purchaser of such bonds could hold the village for payment of the same. The Supreme Court decided the village was not liable, and declared the bonds void. Mr. Searl attends strictly to his law business and has not been a candidate for political office. He is a Republican and manifests the interest of a good citizen in the success of his party, and takes an active part in each campaign, but asks no partisan favors. He was married September 30, 1885, to Maggie A. Smith, daughter of William W. Smith, of Mason, Michigan. They have three children: Ethel M., Hazel D., and William Chauncey. He is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He was a charter member and the first Chancellor Commander of Ashley Lodge K. of P. His preference is



J. O. Clark

chancery practice, to which he has given much attention. The firm of which he is the head is engaged in litigation in all of the State Courts and does not especially seek a collection business.

JULIUS B. KIRBY, Ithaca. Mr. Kirby is junior member of the law firm of Searl & Kirby. He was born at Eureka, Clinton county, Michigan, June 19, 1873. His father, who was a native of Ohio, came to Michigan in the fifties and settled in Clinton county, where he lived until 1875 and then removed to his native county, where he has resided continuously to the present time, engaged in farming until 1886, since which time he has resided in the village of Ashley. His mother was Henrietta Brown, also a native of Ohio. Julius was educated in the village school at Ashley and graduated from the high school in June, 1892. Almost immediately afterwards he entered the law office of Kelly S. Searl at Ithaca as a student, where he remained about two years. He was examined for admission to the Bar, June 19, 1894 (the twenty-first anniversary of his birth), and admitted to practice by the Judge of the Circuit Court. April 1, 1895, he was admitted to a partnership with his preceptor, and the association is still maintained. He has a taste for the law and is possessed of the characteristics which, under favorable conditions, can scarcely fail to secure for him an honorable career in his chosen profession. He is wide awake, active, industrious and persevering. His firm conducts a business equal to that of any in the town. In politics he is an earnest Republican, desirous of the success of his party, but not inclined to leave his profession for the sake of becoming an office-seeker or an office-holder. He was married June 19, 1895, to Edith E. Clark, daughter of W. J. Clark, a merchant of Ithaca. Mr. Kirby is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a worthy young man who enjoys the confidence of the Bar in his county, and of the public so far as his acquaintance extends. The firm of Searl & Kirby is constituted for business in the practice of law, and both of its members are on good terms with a clientage that is increasing.

FRANCIS O. CLARK, Marquette. Hon. Francis O. Clark, a native of Pennsylvania, a son of New England parents, has been a resident of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan for a third of a century. He was born December 18, 1843, in Girard, Erie county, where his father, John B. Clark, a native of Vermont, manufactured leather and harness. His grandfather, Major Clark, was a Revolutionary soldier, as indeed were other members of the family. His mother was Charlotte M. Woodruff, a native of Connecticut and a lineal descendant of John Alden, one of the Mayflower's pilgrim passengers, whose fame will live in literature as long as the pure and sentimental verses of Longfellow appeal to a lover's heart.

Both parents were of English descent. His mother's father, Rev. Ephraim T. Woodruff, was a minister of the Congregational church, first in his native State, Connecticut, and subsequently in the Western Reserve, Ohio, where both grandfathers died. The subject of this sketch passed his boyhood at work in his father's tannery, and in school. He applied himself with such diligence as to acquire a liberal academic education. It was his purpose to pursue a classical course and he was carefully prepared to enter the sophomore class in Hamilton College when failing health caused a change in his plans. In 1862, at the age of nineteen, he located in the Lake Superior region. In the capacity of a civil engineer he assisted in locating and constructing the Chicago and Northwestern railroad in the Upper Peninsula. Having inherited the literary tastes and professional abilities of his mother's people he studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1870. For the first five years he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Escanaba, and during the same time filled important official positions. In 1872 he was elected president of the village; in 1873 he was prosecuting attorney for the county; in 1874 he was elected a member of the State Legislature and served during the session of the following winter. In 1876 he removed his residence to Marquette, which has since been his home continuously. Mr. Clark has won success in his profession, not only financial success, which enlarges a man's influence and opportunities, but also reputation and standing. He has built up and maintained a very valuable practice and achieved eminence as one of the most reputable lawyers of the Peninsula. Careful and thorough in study he has acquired broad knowledge of the law. Quick in perception and acute in discrimination he sees immediately the salient points in the case. Fertile in resource he is able to meet without embarrassment new questions that may arise during the trial. He is strong and effective in argument, fluent and forcible as an advocate. His devotion to his profession is not permitted to obscure his pride in citizenship or stifle his interest in education and good government. He has served as school inspector and supervisor, two terms as mayor of the city, and for several years has been a member of the board of education. He has devoted conscientiously all the time required for a proper discharge of his official duties and been faithful to every trust. He is the friend and patron of education, the supporter of all measures designed to promote the general welfare. He is a large stockholder in the Dexter Mining Company, a director in the Hazard Machinery Company and president of the Electric Street Railroad Company. In 1877 Mr. Clark was married to Miss Ellen J. Harlow, only daughter of Amos R. Harlow, the founder of Marquette. A daughter and a son, Martha B. and Harlow A., are living bonds of that conjugal union. Both himself and his wife are active members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is both elder and trustee. He has been very closely identified with the Upper Peninsula in all phases of its marvelous progress and development; has led an honorable life, above reproach in the domes-

tic relation, in citizenship and in public office. His growth has been commensurate with that of the country, to the prosperity of which his talents and energy have contributed so much.

RUSH CULVER, Marquette. Mr. Culver is the receiver of the United States land office at Marquette. He is a native of Pennsylvania, son of Amos and Jeanetta Culver, born at Elkland, July 17, 1862. He obtained his schooling in the high school of his native town and took up the study of law with B. B. Strong, of Longsborough, Pennsylvania, with whom he spent one year; then entered the office of H. B. Packard of the same town, with whom he spent another year. He was admitted to the Tioga county Bar in 1883. He began practice alone at Westfield, and continued there until 1887, when he removed to Marquette, Michigan. One year later his parents came west and located at L'Anse, Baraga county, Michigan, where they still reside. After one year's practice at Marquette Rush also located at L'Anse and continued his practice there until 1893, when he was appointed receiver of the land office at Marquette. Since then he has resided in that city. In upper Michigan Mr. Culver has made a specialty of Government land titles and has a large clientage among the homesteaders of the Lake Superior district. He has been instrumental in forcing issues with numerous land companies and land grabbers, and has obtained several decisions favorable to the homesteaders. It was largely his familiarity with these questions relating to titles that influenced his appointment to his present office. In politics he is a Democrat, active and prominent in party management ever since he came to the district. At present he is chairman of the Democratic county committee of Marquette county. He has made quite a reputation as a platform speaker, and in the hot campaigns of 1892 and 1894 his party made large demands on his time for campaign purposes. In 1894 he was nominated by his party for Congressman in the Twelfth Congressional District against Samuel Stevenson, but was defeated with his ticket though he polled more than his party strength. Mr. Culver is the architect and builder of his own fortune. He came to Michigan and began his career without the aid of money, influence of friends, and has by his own efforts placed himself on the highway to success in a profession where bright, strong men are the rule rather than the exception. The task he laid out for himself was no easy one, and that he has succeeded so well as he has is the best possible evidence of future success.



JAMES VAN KLEECK, Bay City. James Van Kleeck was born at Exeter, Monroe county, Michigan, September 26, 1846. He is of Holland descent, and is able to trace the family genealogy through an unbroken lineage for seven generations. His grandfather, Simeon Van Kleeck, was born on the Hudson river, in New York, but removed to Canada about the opening of the American Revolution, and became the first settler at Van Kleeck's Hill. Robert Van Kleeck married Catherine McMannis, daughter of James McMannis, a merchant of Buffalo, New York, who lost heavily in the fire there and removed to Michigan, where he became a farmer. The family of McMannis came from Ireland to America about the beginning of the present century. Robert Van Kleeck was born at the Hill in Ontario bearing the family name, and, coming to Michigan, settled in Exeter, Monroe county, in 1832. Soon afterwards he returned to Canada and took part in the rebellion by McKenzie. After that was over he returned to Monroe county and settled on the farm, where he remained until his death, which took place in 1876. James Van Kleeck, the subject of this sketch, was the son of Robert aforementioned. His early education was secured in the public and union schools of his native county. In June, 1862, while yet under sixteen years of age, he left school for the purpose of enlisting as a soldier in Company B, Seventeenth Michigan infantry. He was immediately sent to the front, joined the Army of the Potomac, then under the command of General McClellan, and participated in the battles of South Mountain September 14, and Antietam September 17, 1862. He received a gunshot wound at Antietam which disabled him. The ball, which lodged in his left side, is still carried by him, and sometimes causes great pain. The physical disability occasioned by this wound was such as to justify his honorable discharge from the service in December, 1863, and for a year thereafter he was unable to walk; even now he finds it necessary to use a cane when walking. On recovering sufficiently after his return from the war, he resumed his studies in the union schools of Monroe, and afterwards took up the study of law in the office of Baldwin & Rafter, of that city, where he remained for one year. In 1869 he entered the Law School of the University of Michigan, and upon completion of the course, was graduated in 1871. He was admitted to the Bar at Monroe the same year, but continued in practice only six months in that county before removing to Midland City, Midland county. He settled there and hung out his shingle as a lawyer. In the line of his professional work he served two years as city attorney, and then was elected prosecuting attorney for Midland county. He was re-elected to the office of prosecutor twice, holding the office six years. In 1882 he was elected to represent the county in the State Legislature, and during the session of which he was a member, served on the judiciary committee and the committee for the University of Michigan. He voted for Thomas W. Palmer, who was elected to represent Michigan in the United States senate during that



James Van Alen

session. In 1885 he removed to Bay City and entered into partnership with George W. Mann. The same year he was appointed Commissioner of Emigration by Governor Alger, and held the office until it was abolished by law. In 1886 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Bay county, and served one term. His intelligent interest in schools and all matters related to advancement and literature caused his election as a member of the board of education. His interest in politics and activity in support of his party designated him as a suitable candidate for congress. He was therefore nominated by the Republicans in 1890 to represent the Tenth Congressional District, but was defeated by Hon. Thomas A. E. Weadock. He has aided his party by service on the local committees and the State Central Committee. His practice of the law has been general in the various State and Federal courts. He is well informed in the political history of the country and the principles or policies of political parties. He is a fluent speaker, candid and accurate in statement, logical in argument. He carries into his profession the habits of a student, and his application enables him to understand the facts of his cases and the law applicable to them. His industry has always been an appreciable factor in securing the flattering measure of success which has attended his practice and his business. Mr. Van Kleeck is a Mason and a member of U. S. Grant Post No. 67, G. A. R. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married at Midland July 2, 1872, to Miss Juliette C. Carpenter, daughter of Thomas J. Carpenter, a capitalist. Three children born of this marriage are Edith A., James C. and Delia.

GEORGE P. COBB, Bay City. Hon. George Pomroy Cobb was born April 13, 1841, in York township, Livingston county, New York, where his father, Elijah Vail Cobb, was engaged in teaching. The Cobb family is one of the oldest in New England, its history running back to 1632, when a Cobb landed on the desolate coast of Massachusetts. Judge Cobb's mother bore the maiden name of Lucy H. Pomroy, and also belonged to one of the most venerable families of New England. His parents removed to this State from Rochester, New York, in 1855, and settled in Lenawee county, where his father engaged in farming. He received his early education in the common schools at Rochester, New York, and in Washtenaw county, Michigan. He was a student for a term in the seminary at Ypsilanti. Much of his study was done at home under his father's careful supervision. He was for some time a pupil in the Ann Arbor high school, one of the famous public schools of the west. He began teaching in 1860, and had schools in Macon, Superior and Pittsfield, and was also employed in Ann Arbor. Meanwhile he directed his studies and reading with the ultimate ambition of following the law as a profession. Early in 1865 he enlisted as a private in the Fifth Michigan

Cavalry, and was in General Custer's brigade of the Army of the Potomac during the last few months of the Civil War. After the surrender of Lee and Johnson, the young cavalryman was transferred to the Seventh, and afterwards to the First Michigan Veteran Cavalry, and was sent into the far west, doing duty for a time at Fort Collins and near Salt Lake City. There were then no railroads west of the Missouri, and the command travelled overland from Fort Leavenworth. He was discharged from the Government service in 1866, returned to Ann Arbor, and entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan. He was graduated from that institution in 1868, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the month of September of the same year he went to Bay City, then growing in importance as the center of a vast lumber region. There he opened an office, and two years later became a member of the law firm of Grier, McDonell & Cobb. When Mr. Grier was elected to the Bench, he retired from the firm, which then became McDonell & Cobb. This partnership was dissolved in 1874, and Mr. Cobb continued alone in his professional labors for five years. He then formed a partnership with Hon. J. W. McMath, which lasted until 1888. Mr. Cobb was elected supervisor of the Third Ward of Bay City, 1873. In 1880 he was elected to the State Legislature, and served on the committees on insurance and ways and means. In 1881 he was appointed as one of the Visitors of Albion College, and in 1887 was elected Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit. In 1893 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated. Since then he has confined himself to the general practice of his profession. Among the more noted cases with which he has been connected as counsel may be mentioned that of *Watson vs. Stever* (25 Michigan, 386), This was an important case in which was argued the responsibility of trespassers in assumpsit for personal property. It resulted in the passage of an "Act to facilitate the collection of damages for trespass or other injury to land," known as Act 165 of 1875. Another case was that of *Clark vs. Raymond* (27th Michigan 456), involving important questions under the law of mechanics' liens. Another case, often quoted in legal controversies, was that of *Marble vs. Price*, which turned on issues of adverse possession. Judge Cobb was a charter member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 67, G. A. R.; and its first Chaplain, and is now a member of H. P. Merrill Post, No. 419. He has been many years in the Royal Arcanum, is one of the Past Grand Regents of Michigan, and belongs to the National Union. He has associated himself with the First Presbyterian Church of Bay City, and was at one time its treasurer and for ten years its secretary. He was married November 1, 1871, to Miss Laura Munger. She is a daughter of A. S. Munger, a prominent business man of Bay City. They have one child now living, George Arthur. Our subject is Republican in his politics, but seeks no office not directly connected with his profession.



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V. R. Shepard

THEODORE F. SHEPARD, Bay City. Mr. Shepard, one of the most prominent and successful lawyers of northeastern Michigan, was born in Livingston county, New York, June 14, 1844. His father, Howell Shepard, was a native of Yates county, in the same State, an industrious farmer, highly esteemed by his neighbors, and subsequently a merchant in Allegany county, where he died in 1860. His mother was Sarah Rathbun, a native of the State of New York. He was educated in the public schools of his native State and in Alford University, Allegany county, from which he was graduated in 1865. Soon after that he began the study of law at Cuba, New York, in the office of Hon. Marshall B. Champlin, who was a distinguished lawyer and for six years Attorney General of the State. After a preliminary course of reading he pursued his studies in the Albany Law School and was admitted to the Bar in 1866. Being then but twenty-two years of age, Mr. Shepard decided to remain in the office of General Champlin another year. At the end of that time he was attracted by the larger opportunities offered to young men in the west and after a prospecting tour he was favorably impressed with Bay City as a location for the practice of law. He settled there and opened an office first in West Bay City for the practice of his profession. He was not long in establishing himself successfully upon his own merits and by forming a fortunate partnership with Mr. C. P. Black. In 1872 Mr. Shepard was elected prosecuting attorney for Bay county and discharged the duties of that office, which, as much as any other, tests a man's integrity, with the utmost fidelity to his oath of office and the welfare of the community. It is said, indeed, that he was a veritable terror to evil doers, and during his term of office law-breaking was reduced to a minimum and many of the low and vile places of resort which nurture crime were effectually closed. The reputation which he acquired in this office brought to him numberless criminal cases, and for years thereafter he had the leading business of the city in that class of cases. His success was very marked, as he never lost a criminal case during this period. He inherited his political faith, which was strengthened and sustained by reading and association. His father was a Whig, identified with the organization of the Republican party, and the son has been a Republican continuously. Conscientiously believing in the principles of his party he has been active and earnest in promoting its success. The offices which he has held have been connected with his profession and educational affairs. He was city attorney of West Bay City for several terms and a member of the board of education for twelve years, serving as its chairman during that period. He is a progressive, public-spirited citizen. From the time of its organization he was president of the West Bay City board of water works for more than ten years. In the line of politics exclusively his activities are indicated sufficiently by a simple statement of the fact that he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1876, which nominated President Hayes. He was also



chairman of the Congressional District Committee for several years. At present he is a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He never fails to manifest a lively interest in the political affairs of his State and county. As a recognition of legal ability and political services he was appointed United States district attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan by President Harrison in 1890, and served a term of four years. It is a coincidence worth mentioning that he succeeded his law partner, who had been appointed to the same office by President Cleveland four years before. His performance of the duties of this responsible office was alike creditable to himself and satisfactory to the public. His large experience in the office of prosecuting attorney added to his qualifications for the higher office. As a lawyer his perceptions are quick and his decisions prompt. He is able to penetrate the verbiage and discover at a glance the kernel of a question. His legal mind enables him to grasp principles readily and apply them accurately to a case. He has been successful as a lawyer and a financier. It may be said of him that he is equally trustworthy as a counsellor and a trial lawyer. His general information and learning contribute to his ability as a public speaker and to his capacity in conducting a legal argument. In social contact his manner is very cordial and his bearing without ostentation. His character is well compacted of the elements which go to make the best manhood. He is regarded not only as a prominent member of the Michigan Bar, but also as one deserving his prominence by reason of varied abilities and personal worth. He has improved well the opportunities afforded in the western field chosen when he was young and has no cause to regret his location in this field. Mr. Shepard was married at Cuba, New York, January, 1868, to Mary M. Randolph, a daughter of S. S. Randolph, a native of the Empire State. The children of this marriage are Howell G., a young man of fine promise, aged twenty-six; and Mamie E., a very agreeable and accomplished young lady five years his junior. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard are members of the First M. E. Church of West Bay City, of whose official board Mr. Shepard has been chairman for many years.

LEE E. JOSLYN, Bay City. Mr. Joslyn was born July 26, 1864, at Darien, Genesee county, New York, and lived in that state for seven years afterwards. His education was begun in the primary schools of his native country, but was interrupted by the removal of the family to Pennsylvania when he was only seven years old. The next two years were passed in the mountains of McKean county, where he had almost no opportunity for attendance at school on account of the long distance and the bad condition of the mountain roads. In 1873 the family removed to Michigan and settled in Dryden township, Lapeer county. He was at that time nine years old and his opportunities had been very meager.

Entering the village school under a good teacher, he soon acquired a taste for study and formed the habit of close application. For eight years he attended the public schools almost daily, during the time they were in session, and worked morning and evening and Saturdays with the energy of one who realized he was obliged to earn his own living. Being one of a family of eight, whose parents were poor, he was obliged to rely mainly upon himself for whatever advancement he made. He was graduated from the union school at Dryden in 1881, at the age of seventeen. Friends advised him to engage in the study of law and he acted upon the advice. Entering the law office of Hon. William W. Stickney at Lapeer, March 28, 1881, he pursued a course of reading under instruction and remained there until September, 1883, except for such portions of the time as were spent in teaching school. He was careful and economical, not hesitating to engage in work, however menial, in order to defray his expenses. While a student of law he paid his board by serving as night watchman in a hotel from 11 P. M. to 4 A. M. He applied himself to study with such assiduity and understanding as to win a distinct compliment from his preceptor, Judge Stickney, who said that he read Blackstone the best and quickest of any student ever in his office. In 1883 he engaged to teach as principal of the graded school in Otisville, where he remained two years with a creditable record satisfactory to the patrons. He then went to West Bay City as principal of the First Ward school, where he remained one year. Meantime he continued reading law with Judge George H. Durand, of Flint and Hon. Thomas A. E. Weadock, now of Detroit. He was admitted to the Bar June, 1886, and began the practice without any other capital than his natural ability and acquirements, being obliged to earn his own living from the start. Newspaper writing at odd times, in addition to his law practice enabled him to do this. In March, 1888, he removed his office from West Bay City to Bay City and took desk room with United States Commissioner McMath. In the fall of that year and again in 1890 he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner. In 1892 he was again nominated as the Democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney of Bay county and elected. He has been faithful to his trust in discharging the duties of this office, which, as much as any other, requires a firmness of integrity in order to resist the temptations which are ever present, appealing to one's cupidity. Mr. Joslyn has been and is an active supporter of the Democratic party. Since 1887 he has been a very enthusiastic Forester. In that year he was made a member of Court Miranda No. 326. During the first five years he was not prominent in the order, but when the High Court met at Bay City in 1892 he was elected High Counsellor by a vote which was almost unanimous. The following year at Saginaw he was elected High Vice Chief Ranger, and upon the death of the Chief he was promoted to the office of High Chief Ranger. He is a Knight of Pythias, a member of the A. O. U. W. and also a Free Mason. He represented his high court as a delegate to the Supreme



Court of the Independent Order of Foresters held in London, England, in 1895. He is a ready and eloquent public speaker, and the future doubtless has in store for him the rewards which may be expected from devotion to a profession and a conscientious discharge of duties public and private. Mr. Joslyn was married June 29, 1893, to Miss Alice L. Wilson, daughter of F. L. Wilson, a manufacturer of Bay City. He is a resident of West Bay City.

STEPHEN P. FLYNN, West Bay City. Mr. Flynn was born December 24, 1856, at Thorold, Ontario. His father, Patrick Flynn, was a native of Newfoundland, and a captain of lake craft for many years. His mother, Mary Sutton, was a native of Ireland. The first eight years of his life were passed at Thorold and St. Catherines, Ontario, and then the family removed to Bay City, Michigan, where their permanent home was established. Here he grew to manhood and here he has resided to the present time. His education was obtained entirely in the district schools and the high school of Bay City. At twenty-one he began the study of law in the office of R. B. Taylor, which was continued in the office and under the instruction of Hatch & Cooley. He was admitted to the Bar in April, 1880, and opened an office in Bay City at once for practice. The following year he was elected justice of the peace for West Bay City and the acceptance of the position necessitated a removal of his law office to the West Side, where it has since remained. He has conducted a general practice alone in the State and Federal Courts, and many of his cases have been carried to the Supreme Court. Mr. Flynn has frequently appeared before that tribunal, both in oral arguments and printed briefs. The measure of his success in all the courts has been fully up to the average of attorneys of his age. He is a member of the Democratic party and liberally informed on political science, as well as the history of political parties. He has been a careful, practical student of the problems of municipal government. Through his instrumentality a popular movement was inaugurated which culminated in 1890 in the reformation of the system of tax assessments in the city, by an amendment of the charter, so as to create a board of assessors. After deliberate investigation he became impressed with the belief that private corporations were not paying their due proportion of taxes, and his purpose was to equalize taxation. In the spring of 1890 he was appointed city attorney and performed the duties of the office two years and a half, when he resigned on account of failing health. With a view to recuperation, he made a trip to the southwest in the fall of 1892, spending several months in California and Mexico with substantial benefit to his health. On returning home much improved he resumed the practice of his profession and went the following year to Seattle, Washington, as the legal adviser, financial agent and general manager of Mosher &



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W. J. Purcell

McDonald, who had a large lumber business and timber possessions in that State. The firm failed in 1895 and Mr. Flynn was appointed receiver for the business and estate situated in Washington. His pecuniary loss on account of the firm's failure was large. Without delay he filed a complaint in the courts of Washington, opening a suit against Mosher & McDonald, for services and damages, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. He returned to West Bay City in April, 1896. Mr. Flynn has possessions in timber and lands himself in the State of Washington. He has also valuable real estate in West Bay City; so that on the whole he has prospered financially by careful, prudent investments. He was married June 3, 1885, to Caddie E. Pierce, daughter of Benjamin F. and Jeanette R. Pierce, old and estimable residents of West Bay City. The fruit of the marriage is one daughter, Maude Ruth, eight years old. Mr. Flynn is a self-made man. Commencing work at eleven years of age, from that time until he entered upon the study of law he worked at various occupations, eight or nine months in each year, earning thereby his livelihood while at work and in addition sufficient to keep the wolf from the door the remainder of the year while he attended school. He has gained excellent standing in his profession, achieved for his city beneficial results in the improvement of laws, and established a character that gives him good standing among the citizens where his home has been established since boyhood. He has become one of the acknowledged influences in political and local affairs as well as at the Bar, and has always stood for reform in municipal government. He has a bright legal mind and the future has yet in store for him many professional prizes. He is popular with his fellow-townsmen and being still a young man should have many years of useful activity and intellectual growth.

MILES J. PURCELL, Saginaw. Miles James Purcell was born at Zilwaukee, Saginaw county, Michigan, August 25th, 1868. His parentage, like that of many of the ablest men of our country, was of sturdy Irish stock. His father was James Purcell, a salt maker and a native of Ireland, who, with his parents, left the Green Isle in 1856. The family settled first at Syracuse, New York, attracted thither no doubt, by the rich saline deposits that would afford remunerative employment to the head of the family. His mother was born in Elmira, New York, of Irish parents. James Purcell came to Saginaw county in 1861, where he was afterwards married and where Miles J. was born as stated above. He began his education in the district schools of the township of Carrollton, Saginaw county, and later entered the schools of Saginaw. He was an apt scholar and a diligent student, eager to seek out and acquire information that would assist him to advance in life and attain an honored and responsible position in the community. In June, 1887, he graduated from the high school of



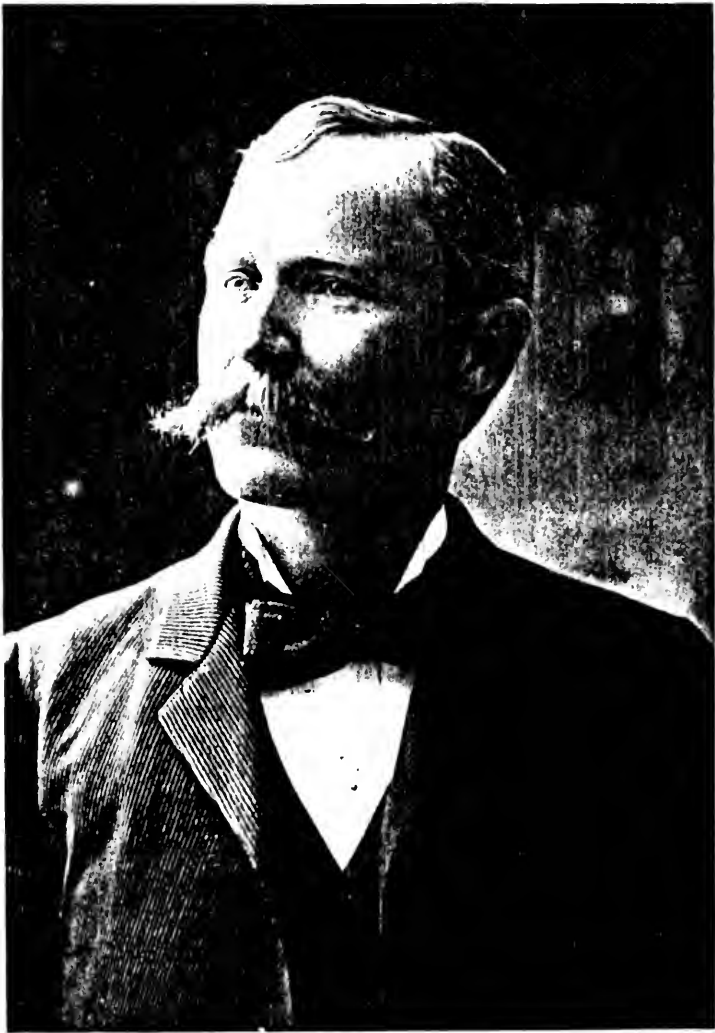
East Saginaw, and began his active career. In 1888-9 he taught school in Saginaw county, giving every spare moment to the study of law for which he had a special liking. Leaving the school in June, 1889, he entered the law office of Tarsney & Weadock, the firm being composed of Hon. Timothy E. Tarsney and George W. Weadock, and on the dissolution of that firm he remained with Mr. Weadock until 1891. In September, 1891, he was admitted to the Bar after an examination before the Circuit Court at Saginaw. To further fit himself for practice he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan in October, 1891, and graduated in June, 1892, a member of "The Columbian Law Class," with the degree of LL. B. Returning to Saginaw he re-entered the office of George W. Weadock, and in January, 1893, became associated with him as a partner, the firm being Weadock & Purcell. Mr. Purcell, though young, has made a reputation as a public speaker, being a master of the English language, graceful and fluent and possessing a flow of eloquence that seems characteristic of persons of true Irish lineage wherever their lines may be cast. In political belief he is a Democrat. Although ever ready to sound the slogan in political battles he has never held an office nor has he been a candidate for any, preferring the rewards of professional success at the Bar. Here he is strong in argument before a jury, presenting the facts and marshalling the evidence in a manner carrying conviction to their minds and confusion to his adversaries. To the preparation of his cases he gives a painstaking care and diligence that rarely leaves him open to an unlooked-for assault, and he has a comprehensive grasp of the law in its bearings upon any matter in hand. In religious belief Mr. Purcell is a Roman Catholic. Although one of the younger members of the Saginaw county Bar, his past success presages a most enviable future in his profession.

LESLIE B. HANCHETT, Saginaw. Leslie Benton Hanchett, a worthy son of a most worthy sire, is one of the promising lawyers of the younger generation. He is the son of Hon. Benton and Ann (Broadwell) Hanchett. His ancestors left England in 1650 settling first in Massachusetts and later in Connecticut. Members of this latter branch subsequently removed to Vermont and then to New York State where his father was born at Marshall, Oneida county, April 6, 1835. The father of the subject of this sketch at the age of five years removed with his parents to Oswego county, New York, where he was raised on a farm with all the incidents usual to the life of a farmer boy in that section. He worked on the farm summers and attended the schools winters, later attending more advanced schools at Fulton and Cazenovia, New York. The taste for the law seems to have been hereditary with Leslie Benton as his father early manifested a desire to follow that profession and graduated from the State

National Law School at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1858. Soon after his graduation he removed to Owosso, Michigan, and embarked in general practice. Here his son Leslie was born June 20, 1863. Later Benton Hanchett removed to Saginaw, where he has built up a practice that is one of the most important in the State, and a reputation that is not confined to Michigan. Leslie was educated in the public schools of Saginaw. He was a quiet, studious young man, attentive to his books, popular with his teachers and associates, and graduated from the Saginaw high school in 1881. From here he entered the University of Michigan, graduating from that institution in 1884 with the degree of Ph.B. He then entered the office of Hanchett & Stark to study law and later was admitted to the firm, which was styled Hanchett, Stark & Hanchett. He was examined before the Circuit Court and admitted to the Bar at Saginaw in August, 1887. In 1894, Mr. Stark left the firm, which then became Hanchett & Hanchett. This is one of the leading law firms of the State of Michigan and enjoys a large practice of a very lucrative character. It is interested in many of the most important suits that are brought before the courts of the State, especially the Supreme Court, and is often retained as counsel in matters of public concern where important interests are at stake. Mr. Hanchett is quiet in his manner yet genial and approachable to all. As a student he is a tireless worker, carefully weighing in all their bearings matters entrusted to his care and is interested in making an enduring reputation at the Bar. He is a Republican in politics but has never held office nor is he an aspirant for political honors, preferring rather to concentrate his energies on his profession. He is attorney for the Saginaw & Bay City Railway Company, a corporation recently formed for the purpose of connecting Bay City and Saginaw by a rapid transit electric railroad. In religious faith he is a Unitarian, a regular attendant at the services of that denomination and popular in social circles. On April 8, 1891, at Fulton, Missouri, he married Miss Alby P. Rickey, a daughter of Hon. Joseph K. Rickey, a prominent citizen of that State, and enjoys a refined and happy home life. Two children, Ann Howard and Joseph Benton, have blessed their union.

FRANK E. EMERICK, Saginaw. Mr. Emerick is one of the rising young men of the Saginaw Bar. He was born January 16, 1855, on a farm in Middlesex county, Ontario. His father was one of the prosperous and respected farmers of that section and his mother, born in New York State, was the daughter of a captain of a steamer plying on the waters of the romantic and picturesque St. Lawrence River. The conditions of the early life of the subject of this sketch were such as to implant and nurture in the embryo advocate, a spirit of self-reliance and energetic aspirations that, combined with perfect physical health, have enabled him to carve out

a substantial success in his chosen profession. Mr. Emerick's career is much like that of other young men in this country where the conditions into which they are born, however humble, may lead to the highest honors and most ample successes in both social and business life. Like many another ambitious young man he began his public life as an educator of youth. At the age of nineteen years he left the farm, where the foundations of a liberal education had been carefully laid and engaged in teaching school. He was in every way well fitted for this work and continued at it with marked success for some time. By patient work he was at length enabled to enter college at London, Ontario, where he further perfected the education acquired by diligent and conscientious study. Like many other enterprising young men his thoughts turned to the rapidly developing west and in 1875, leaving his native State, he located in Saginaw, which at that time was probably the liveliest lumber city in the United States, and where the volume of business, induced by the rapidly growing lumber trade, and its kindred industries, was growing to enormous proportions. Here he entered the Second National Bank as bookkeeper, but after very acceptably filling the position for some time he decided to adopt the law as his profession. In accordance with this decision he entered the office of Hon. C. H. Gage, as a law student and later read law in the office of Hon. Benton Hanchett. In 1879 he passed a very creditable examination and was admitted to the Bar of Saginaw county. Shortly after his admission he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney under Hon. L. T. Durand. He fulfilled the duties of this position so acceptably that on the expiration of Mr. Durand's term of office he was elected to fill the office of prosecuting attorney for Saginaw county and held this position for six years, leaving an excellent record for faithful and efficient service in that capacity. Subsequently he was for several years city attorney for the city of Saginaw and discharged the duties of this office with the same marked ability and success that characterized his previous efforts. Politically Mr. Emerick is a Democrat and has always been an active and valuable worker for the party and much in demand as a political speaker. As a speaker he possesses a clear, resonant voice, a quick, telling and incisive manner, and a pleasing personality that quickly puts him in touch with his audience. Of late years Mr. Emerick has avoided politics and now devotes his entire time to the details of his extensive practice. He has been engaged in many important cases and is noted as an eloquent speaker and advocate. In his practice he has been eminently successful and he is a diligent and tireless worker, lucid reasoner and stands high as a pleader in the court-room before judge and jury. He has three brothers in Michigan, one of whom George W. is cashier of the American Commercial and Savings Bank of Saginaw, and the other two are ministers. Aside from his legal matters Mr. Emerick is interested in electric lighting, having organized the Saginaw Electric Light and Power Company of Saginaw, of which corporation he is vice-president and general attorney. This



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Jas. H. Davitt.

company was organized in 1889 and is very successful. Although a hard worker Mr. Emerick enjoys a brief outing occasionally, and is the owner of the "Eight Bells," a handsome little pleasure craft and the only electric yacht on the Saginaw River. In this, accompanied by a few chosen friends, he takes an occasional respite from business cares and enjoys a day of pleasure on the Saginaw River and its tributaries. In 1883 he married Miss Emma Seoney of Saginaw, an estimable young lady, who presides with tact and grace over his domestic establishment where he enjoys a happy home life. Personally Mr. Emerick is genial and possesses social qualities that have won him a host of warm friends and well wishers. He is one of the rising young men of the Saginaw Bar—eloquent, honest, ambitious and capable, and the future bids fair to hold much in store for him in the way of high professional honors and reward.

JAMES HUGH DAVITT, Saginaw. Mr. Davitt was born in Lenawee county, Michigan, April 4, 1855. His father, Hugh Davitt, was born in Ireland and by inheritance was a true home ruler—a descendant of a family always loyal to Ireland, and himself possessed of the usual hatred of English domination and tyranny. For him, Ireland held down by a foreign soldiery, presented no future, and with the true Irish instinct for liberty his earliest thoughts were turned to America. In 1846 he bid a long adieu to the land of song and eloquence, tyranny and misery, fertile fields and starving people, where foreign rule had converted a natural garden to a waste sheep walk, and sought a home for himself and family in America. He at once established himself upon a farm in old Lenawee, upon the historic banks of the bloody Raisin, where the native Indians and white settlers so long contended for possession. Hugh Davitt belonged to the better class of emigrants; he was an educated man, a builder and contractor by occupation, as well as a skilled farmer. Mr. Davitt was born and reared on a farm where, as he grew older, he performed his full part of hard work. His education was like that of the youth around him, acquired in the district school, but his studious habits and his facility in acquiring knowledge soon placed him far ahead of his schoolmates, and before he was 20 years old he graduated, with marked honor, from the high school of East Hudson, having before that acquired the trade of builder and worked at it with success. During his leisure hours he had been a great reader of noted public speeches—Webster, Curran, Burke and others—and they aroused in the young reader the natural Irish ambition to imitate them, and a study of the law naturally followed. That he should succeed was a matter of course. Hard labor had made him strong and healthy; he had already a good stock of acquired information for one of his years; he was naturally diligent and studious and accustomed to labor and he was ambitious. He read law in an office at Hudson, and was admitted to the

Bar at Adrian in 1880, after passing a very creditable examination. His first efforts at the Bar met with success, which steadily increased, but after two years at Hudson he became satisfied a larger field would be more likely to meet his expectations, and he removed to Saginaw in 1882. Mr. Davitt soon grew into notice and quickly acquired an honorable and profitable practice. He is an able trial lawyer, and a strong advocate; his cases are always thoroughly prepared, both upon the facts and the law, and he therefore commands alike the confidence of the jury and the judge. He has been engaged in much important litigation that could be finally disposed of only in the Supreme Court where his candor, dignity and learning early secured him the respectful consideration of the court, and where he has aided to settle important legal questions. The best efforts of the real lawyer lie buried from general knowledge, and not one in ten of those who make use of the cases that embody the results of his efforts, ever stop to consider what lawyer aided the court to establish the principle, or reasoning, upon which he relies to establish his own position or to controvert that of his opponent. The following are a few of the more important cases in which Mr. Davitt has taken a leading part in the court of last resort. *Davies vs. City of Saginaw* (87 Mich. 439), which settled the validity of the special assessment system formerly in force in East Saginaw and now in force in Saginaw. The pecuniary interest of the city in the questions there involved amounted at the time the case was decided to over \$200,000. *City of Saginaw vs. McKnight* (63 N. W. Rep. 985), which decided that so much of the charter and ordinances of the city of Saginaw as provided for licensing non-resident traders, was unconstitutional. *Gamble vs. Gates* (92 Mich. 510), which settled the construction of contracts for the sale of standing timber in this particular, that, where such contract provide for the removal of the timber from the lands within a fixed period cutting the timber without removing it also within the period fixed does not vest the title in the vendee. A very important question in this State. The cases of *Burwitz vs. Jeffers* (61 N. W. Rep. 75), *Leidlein vs. Meyer* (95 Mich. 486), *Cogswell vs. Mitts* (90 Mich. 353), *Shaw vs. Stein* (79 Mich. 77) and *Marskey vs. Turner* (81 Mich. 62), are some of the cases conducted by Mr. Davitt in the Supreme Court which involved important legal questions. Mr. Davitt is a Democrat and has always taken an active part in politics, and has freely done his share in all local, Congressional, State and National campaigns; his liberal views and ready eloquence making him much in demand as a political speaker, but he has never sought office, or held any official position except that of city attorney of East Saginaw for two years, having early determined that a man could not be an office-holder and a good lawyer at the same time. He is a Catholic in religion and has always taken an active part in all entertainments, meetings and work designed to raise funds for the charitable institutions of the church, and his best and most eloquent speeches have been delivered upon these occasions in behalf of the orphan asylums of the city,

where they helped to swell the receipts for these worthy charities. He was married to Miss Ella Campbell, of Hudson, Nov. 26, 1879, a young lady able to appreciate his worth and to command his respect; as a natural result the union has been a happy one. They have two children—Harold, born April 8, 1881, and Bartley Campbell, born Feb. 23, 1883. Mr. Davitt is strong in his convictions, and fearless in their defense, ready to uphold what he deems right and to condemn and denounce what he regards as wrong with little regard to how it may affect his popularity. He is not one of those who would buy favor by forbearing to denounce wrong. He is intensely American and an active opponent of those who, by dark lantern, secret, oath-bound methods, would deny to any class the rights of American citizens.

JOHN F. O'KEEFE, Saginaw. Mr. O'Keefe comes of Irish and Scotch stock. His father was born in Ireland, and came from a family distinguished for its long line of scholars, himself being educated in Dublin College. His mother is of Scotch ancestry. He was born in Wilson, Niagara County, New York, December 28, 1860. He spent his early years on the farm and in the district schools. In 1881 he was graduated from the Wilson Academy of his native town. Mr. O'Keefe was for three years principal of the Somerset high school, at Somerset, New York, and one year superintendent of the public schools at Lewiston, New York. He was graduated from Mount Union College in 1887 and came at once to Saginaw, Michigan, where for three years he was principal of the Teachers' Training School. During this time, by appointment of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, he conducted teachers' institutes and lectured on the science and art of education in the leading cities of the State. He studied law in the office of Hanchett, Stark & Hanchett, and was admitted to the Saginaw county Bar in June, 1890, and soon thereafter he was licensed to practice in the Supreme Court of Michigan and in the Circuit Courts of the United States. He has an extensive practice in the State and Federal Courts. He is a conscientious worker, a hard fighter and a successful advocate. He has been retained in many of the important causes tried in the Saginaw Circuit during the past two years. He was one of the attorneys for the defendant in the famous libel suit for \$50,000 of Mayor William B. Mershon vs. Rev. William Knight. He was attorney for the plaintiff in the case of Holman vs. The Union Street Railway, one of the most stubbornly contested cases tried in the Saginaw Circuit in a long time, and in which plaintiff secured a judgment of \$2,800. The Rapid Transit Railroad Co., an electric line connecting Saginaw with Bay City, has retained him as their general counsel. He is also retained by several local corporations. The number of cases which he has conducted in the Supreme Court of Michigan is unusual for one so young in

the profession. Out of twelve cases which he has argued in that court only one was lost. It is worth while to mention the case of *Swarthout vs. Lucas* (102 Michigan, page 492). This involved the question of the authority of a Circuit Judge to punish contempt by imprisonment. A litigant who refused to pay an attorney fee upon a motion was imprisoned for contempt of court. The Supreme Court, upon appeal, was of the opinion that the Circuit Judge did not possess the power which he exercised, and the decision of the Circuit Court was reversed. Mr. O'Keefe was counsel for the appellant. Another important case was the *Union Central Life Insurance Company vs. Howell, et al.*, involving an alleged shortage in the account of Howell, who was agent of the company. The suit was brought against the agent and his bondsmen, upon the bond. In their answer defendants did not deny the execution of the bond. Upon the trial the Circuit Judge permitted them to introduce testimony tending to prove the execution of the bond at a date later than that which appeared on its face. The case was carried to the Supreme Court on a writ of error and the ruling of the Circuit Court was reversed, thus deciding for the first time in Michigan that defendants could not be permitted to introduce evidence to prove the execution of an instrument on a date different from that which it bears, without first serving notice by affidavit denying the execution of such instrument, as provided for by the Circuit Court rule No. 79. The case is reported in 101 Michigan, page 333. Mr. O'Keefe was married November 14, 1894, to Miss Ida K. Callam, daughter of William Callam, Esq., one of the wealthiest men of Saginaw. They have one son, William C. Mr. O'Keefe is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the East Saginaw Club and the First Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a Republican, and frequently stumps the county for his party. He has, however, persistently declined to be a candidate for office and says he will never give up his law practice for politics. His office is in the Beringer Building, and his pleasant home at No. 520 Millard St., is in the prettiest residence part of the city.

HENRY E. NAEGELY, Saginaw. The subject of this sketch was born in East Saginaw, which is now a part of the city of Saginaw, March 16, 1869. His father, Capt. Henry Naegely, is a native of Switzerland, born in canton of Zurich, in December, 1838. He received a commercial education and military training in the schools of Winterthur, remaining in that place until his departure for America in 1860. At the age of twenty Captain Naegely was impressed by the advantages offered to the young and ambitious in the new world, and soon afterwards left the little Swiss republic for America. He settled first in Wisconsin, remaining there until 1861 when he enlisted in the Union army and went to the front. His early military training and experience fitted him at once for command, and

he was made an officer immediately. Upon his own merit exhibited in his skill and bravery he rose in rank by successive promotions until, at the close of the war, he held a captain's commission and had command of a company. In addition to this he was acting assistant adjutant general on General Morrow's staff. At the close of the war Captain Naegely located in Detroit, where he remained until 1868. He then removed to East Saginaw, where he engaged in the hotel business, which he still continues. The mother of our subject was Maggie Breen, born in Ireland, May, 1845. She possesses many noble qualities of mind, with the generous traits attributed to the people of her nationality. She has strength of intellect and a charitable disposition. The primary and preparatory education of Henry E. Naegely was acquired in the schools of Saginaw, from which he was admitted to the University of Michigan in 1889. Three years were devoted by him to the study of letters in the Literary Department. At the end of that time, moved by a well-defined purpose and increasing desire to begin the study of law, he entered the Law School of the University in 1892. During his first year in the Law Department he was selected as class president by the members of his class. This was regarded at the time as a distinct honor for a Michigan student to receive, inasmuch as no student from this State had been elected president of his class for many years. Mr. Naegely was admitted to the Bar May 26, 1894, at Ann Arbor. He was graduated in law in June, 1894, and at once commenced the practice of the profession in Saginaw. He has met with such success as to be already well established as a member of the Bar. In religious belief Mr. Naegely is an adherent of the Roman Catholic faith. Politically he is allied to the Democratic party, and his ability as a public speaker makes him the champion of his party's principles occasionally on the stump.

ARTHUR H. SWARTHOUT, Saginaw. Arthur H. Swarthout was born in the township of Saginaw, June 9, 1859. He is descended from good old Holland stock. The ancestors of his father emigrated from Holland and settled in New Amsterdam in colonial times. His grandfather, Capt. Anthony R. Swarthout, came west and settled in Saginaw county in 1835, when the entire valley was yet a wilderness. As he was a surveyor the settlement of the country gave him employment at his profession, which he followed profitably for many years. James N. Swarthout, the father of our subject, was a native of Michigan, a farmer, and lived all his life in Saginaw county, where he died in January, 1890. The mother of Arthur H. was Jane M. Hiesordt, a native of the State of New York, and of Holland descent. She is still living and finds a home with her son. Arthur H. Swarthout passed his boyhood on his father's farm, attending the district schools during a portion of each year, until he was fourteen

years of age. He then entered the Saginaw high school, W. S., and took the full course of instruction, from which he was graduated in 1877. After leaving school he was engaged in teaching for two winter terms, in order to procure the means with which to defray his expenses at the university. In the fall of 1879 he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan and pursued the studies laid down in the course, attending the lectures and making use of all the means at his command to gain the best possible preparation for practice. He was graduated in 1881 and immediately thereafter settled in Grayling, Crawford county, where he opened an office, having been formally admitted to the Bar at Saginaw in May of that year. In 1882 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Crawford county, but resigned before the close of his term and removed to Saginaw in 1884. His first business and professional partnership was F. W. Wellington, and it was terminated at the end of the first year, by the retirement of Mr. Wellington from practice. For the eight years next ensuing he was alone, but in 1893 became associated in partnership with J. F. O'Keefe, under the firm name and style of Swarthout & O'Keefe, an association which was terminated in March, 1896. Mr. Swarthout has made a specialty of patent law during the last twelve years, and he is unquestionably *the* patent lawyer of Saginaw. He has achieved marked success in that branch of practice. Among the important patent cases with which he has been connected was that of Kinney vs. The Withington & Corley Manufacturing Company (15 C. C. A. 531), involving constructive license to manufacture where the patentee made the invention in the shop of his employer, but at his own expense. Among the important cases in which he prepared briefs are Beaver Creek Township vs. Hastings (52 Mich. 258); Swarthout vs. McKnight, Circuit Judge (N. W. Reports, Vol. LX, page 973); and the Union Central Life Insurance Company vs. Howell (59 N. W. R. 599); and Union Central Life vs. Smith (63 N. W. R. 438). Politically Mr. Swarthout is a Republican. During the time of his residence in Grayling he was very active in support of his party. In addition to receiving the nomination and election to the office of prosecuting attorney, he was appointed a delegate from the Tenth Congressional District to the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in 1884, and cast his vote for James G. Blaine as the candidate finally nominated for President. After his location in Saginaw he devoted himself without reserve to his profession. In disposition he is social and charitable. He is a member of the Masonic order; a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he is warmly attached. His activities are employed in the duties growing out of church membership, and for the improvement of the community in morality and the virtues of christianity. In 1893 he was elected president of the State Sunday School Association, and vice-president of the International S. S. Association. He is a man of strict principles and high spirit; although entertaining serious views of life and its duties, he is free from forbidding reserve and

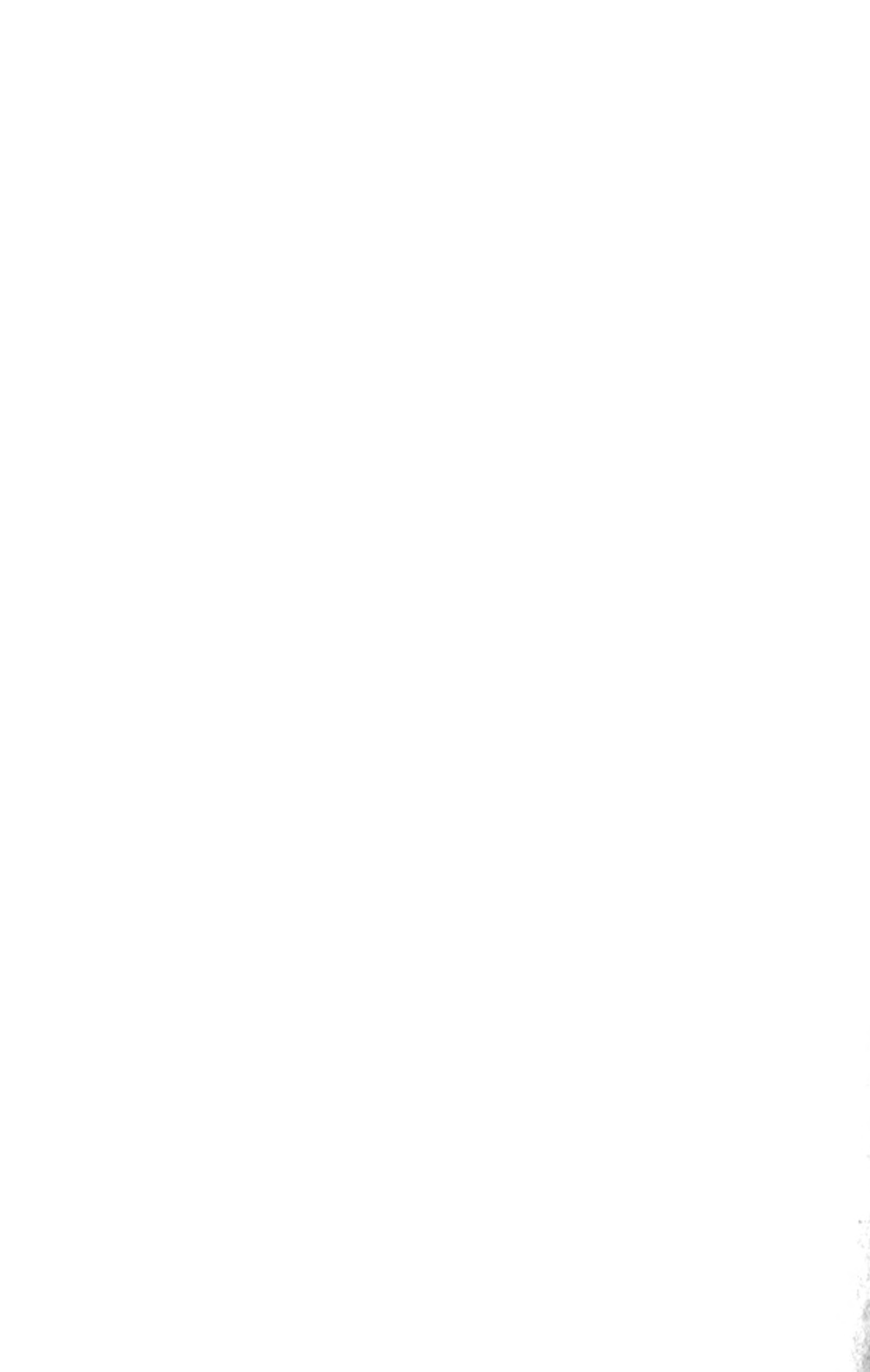


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Chauncey H. Page

is very cordial in social intercourse. He has a high reputation as a patent lawyer, excellent standing as a citizen and is well described as a christian gentleman. Mr. Swarthout was married December 15, 1881, to Miss Abbie E. Squire, daughter of Josiah Squire, a farmer of Saginaw county. She died in August, 1892, leaving three daughters: Mable, aged fourteen; Florence, twelve; and Ruth, seven. In 1894 he married Annie E. Squire, a sister of his first wife.

CHAUNCEY H. GAGE, Saginaw. Hon. Chauncey Hurlbut Gage was born at Detroit, Michigan, June 15, 1840. His parents were Morgan L. and Amy (Coffeen) Gage. His father was prominent in business life, a manufacturer and later superintendent of construction of plank roads in Saginaw and Tuscola counties, Michigan. During the Mexican War he was Captain of an independent garrison attached to the First Michigan Volunteers and was assigned garrison duty at Forts Mackinaw and Brady. He was also captain of Company A, Fourteenth Michigan Infantry in the war of the Rebellion, serving in Tennessee and Mississippi. He was an excellent soldier, brave, faithful and true, and popular with his men as is shown by the fact that his memory is perpetuated in Morgan L. Gage Post No. 375 G. A. R., of Saginaw, East Side. Captain Gage came to Detroit in 1819 with his father from New York State. The family came originally from New England where the first settlement of the Gages in America was made prior to the Revolution. Judge Gage's mother was Amy Coffeen of Ohio, also descended from New England stock. In 1849 Captain Gage removed with his family to Saginaw City and three years later to East Saginaw. This section was then almost a wilderness, and in such primitive condition the facilities for obtaining an education were very limited. Young Chauncey, however, attended the public schools of Saginaw and later of Sandusky, Ohio, diligently grasping the rudiments of knowledge until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he began his active career of usefulness. At this age he entered the employ of S. W. Yawkey & Co., then one of the leading lumber firms of the Saginaw Valley, and remained with them and their successors, C. Moulthrop & Co. for two years. In 1857 he went to Lansing and was elected to fill the position of enrolling clerk of the State Senate. He discharged the duties of this office at the regular and extra sessions of 1857 and 1858. Following this he studied law in the office of Webber & Wheeler and remained with them and Mr. Webber until January 1, 1863. In 1861 he was examined before the Circuit Court and was admitted to the Bar. In 1864 he was a member of the East Saginaw school board. In 1866 President of the Young Men's Literary Society. In 1871-2 he was recorder for the city of East Saginaw, a judicial office, by which he was also constituted acting mayor in the absence of the mayor, and in 1878 he was city



attorney for East Saginaw. In the fall of 1862 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Saginaw county, assuming the duties of that office January 1, 1863. He discharged the duties devolving upon him with such success that he was re-elected in 1863 and served until 1865. On retiring from office he continued the general practice until 1882. In the fall of 1880 he was a candidate for Circuit Judge of the Tenth Judicial District of Michigan, on a non-partisan ticket and was supported by a majority of the Bar of the county and was also made the candidate of the Democratic and Greenback conventions. He was elected for a term of six years—Jan. 1, 1882 to Jan. 1, 1888. In 1887 he was re-elected for a second term without opposition. Again in 1893 he was nominated by the Democratic party, and although he received a large vote, he shared the fate of his party ticket, being defeated by the small majority of thirty votes, in a total poll of nearly 10,000. Since January 1, 1894, Judge Gage has been engaged in the general practice of his profession. Years of service on the Bench, with the study and research thereby entailed, have but ripened and matured his fine legal attainments and given him a comprehensive grasp of the law in all its bearings. Since again entering the legal arena, practice has flowed in on him and he enjoys a clientage of high character. Judge Gage is a Democrat by inclination but is not a politician, his official life having been confined to legal trusts, independent, in a measure, of all party affiliation. He was married in September, 1864, to Miss Mildred Smith, daughter of Captain Martin Smith, a ship-builder and prominent citizen of Saginaw. By this marriage Judge Gage had one child, Stuart M., who is now an architect and mechanical engineer at Seattle, Washington. Mrs. Gage died in March, 1866, and on July 12, 1875, Mr. Gage married Miss Isabel Peck, daughter of Hon. George W. Peck, who was a prominent lawyer of Lansing, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Michigan, and member of the Congress of the United States, and Sophia E. Peck. Mrs. Gage, their daughter, was born in Livingston county, Michigan, April 20, 1852. By this marriage Judge Gage has had two sons, Harold L., aged eleven years, and Lewis P., deceased. During his long service on the Bench, Judge Gage established a reputation for extreme fairness in the treatment of litigants and counsel. In the treatment of hardened criminals he was severe, but with no uncalled for severity. In the cases of first offenders he inclined rather to leniency but never to laxity, or to an extent not warranted by the circumstances. His judgment of the law was clear, which fact is proved by the result on appeal in many intricate cases wherein his judgment has been affirmed by the court of last resort. He commanded the respect and good will of the Bar to an unusual extent and retired with their sincere good wishes for his success in his practice. In manner Judge Gage is one of the most companionable of men, open, honest, easy of approach, affable, free of speech and possessing a sterling character above reproach. He commands the respect and esteem of a community where he has lived from early childhood.

WILLIAM R. KENDRICK, Saginaw. Judge William Russell Kendrick was highly favored at the beginning by all that is valuable in heredity. He is descended on his father's side from sturdy English ancestry, some of whom emigrated from England and settled in New England before the Revolution. His grandfather, Sanford Kendrick, was for many years associate judge in Lapeer county. His father, Lucius Kendrick, a native of Alden, Erie county, New York, came to Michigan in 1836, as a youth with his parents, who settled among the pioneers of Lapeer county. Lucius Kendrick was a farmer, a teacher, a lawyer, a man of culture and literary taste; a writer of merit, whose contributions to the local newspapers were so popular as to be widely copied and universally read; whose adult life was all spent in Dryden, where he died in 1885. William R. was born at Dryden, Lapeer county, June 21, 1848. His mother, Eliza Look, a native of Dunkirk, New York, of Puritan descent on her father's side, and a member of the Pixley family, of Martha's Vineyard, on the side of her mother, came to Michigan with her parents in 1842 and lived until 1875. His early days were spent on the farm and in the district school. At the age of sixteen he began teaching and taught continuously in the district schools for two years. He then attended the Almont Union school for two terms and spent a year in Olivet College. At the age of nineteen he was elected principal of the Dryden public schools and held the position for two years. Before he had arrived at the age of twenty-one his earnings at school teaching amounted to twenty-four hundred dollars. On arriving at his majority he returned to Olivet College and remained there one year. He then entered the University of Michigan, where he studied three years in the scientific course. He took up the study of law in the University and was graduated from the Law School with the class of 1873. After practising a short time he was admitted to the Supreme Court at Detroit, in the spring of 1874. In the same year he formed a partnership at Grand Rapids with Charles N. Potter, who is now Judge of the Supreme Court of Wyoming. This partnership lasted until the spring of 1875 when Judge Kendrick removed to Otsego county where he was elected prosecuting attorney. He remained there until 1881 and held the office of prosecuting attorney during the entire time and was also Circuit Court Commissioner. In January, 1881, he removed to Saginaw and formed a partnership with Judge L. C. Holden, which remained in force three years, until Mr. Holden was elected probate judge. For three years thereafter he continued in practice alone. In 1886 he was nominated for prosecuting attorney and received seven hundred votes more than his party ticket, but was defeated. In 1887 he formed a partnership with John M. Harris which existed until September, 1895, when he was appointed Circuit Judge by Governor Rich, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge R. B. McKnight. Although this appointment came to him without solicitation on his own part, it came at the unanimous request of members

of the Bar, expressed in a petition signed by the practising attorneys of the Bar of the county without distinction of party. All of his opinions, without exception, have been sustained by the Supreme Court. Though active in politics, and chairman of the Republican county committee for several years, he was free from partisan bias on the Bench. In 1890 he was elected prosecuting attorney by a majority of nine hundred when candidates on the opposing ticket were elected by a majority reaching twenty-two hundred. He was faithful and fearless in prosecuting offenders under the law. He prosecuted violations of the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, with energy and zeal. He was equally active and zealous in enforcing the collection of taxes imposed by that law, and as a result of his well directed activities the sum of seventy thousand dollars was collected before the third day of May. The fines and taxes exceeded by nearly twenty thousand dollars the amount ever paid before from the same sources. He could see no reason for permitting these men and interests to avoid payment of their proportion of taxes imposed by law, and held that their responsibility and duty to pay were no less weighty than that of the owner of real estate. He declined a re-election to the office of prosecuting attorney in 1892 on account of important personal business interests. He has been an active practitioner of the law both in the Circuit and Supreme Courts and has managed successfully through those courts many important cases. In *Parkhurst vs. Johnson* (50 Michigan, page 70) he was one of counsel for defendant. This was a case involving the question of negligence and has been a leading case on that branch of the law very much cited. During his term it became his duty to prosecute several persons indicted for murder who were convicted and sentenced to long terms. While his practice, when not in official position, was general in character, he preferred chancery cases, and this kind of practice may be called his specialty. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Supreme Legal Adviser of United Friends of Michigan. Judge Kendrick was married November 3, 1875, to Adeline Bristol, of Almont, Michigan, daughter of Joseph Bristol, a prominent and successful business man of that town. They have three children—two sons and a daughter: J. Lucius S. is nineteen years of age; Ethel E. seventeen and Russell Ray, twelve. All are in the public school. The Judge has a very interesting family and a delightful home. He has accumulated a handsome property; his wife is an artist of ability and his children are all bright and intelligent, advanced in their studies and amateur musicians. Judge Kendrick is an admirable specimen of what may be termed a self-educated, self-dependent American citizen.



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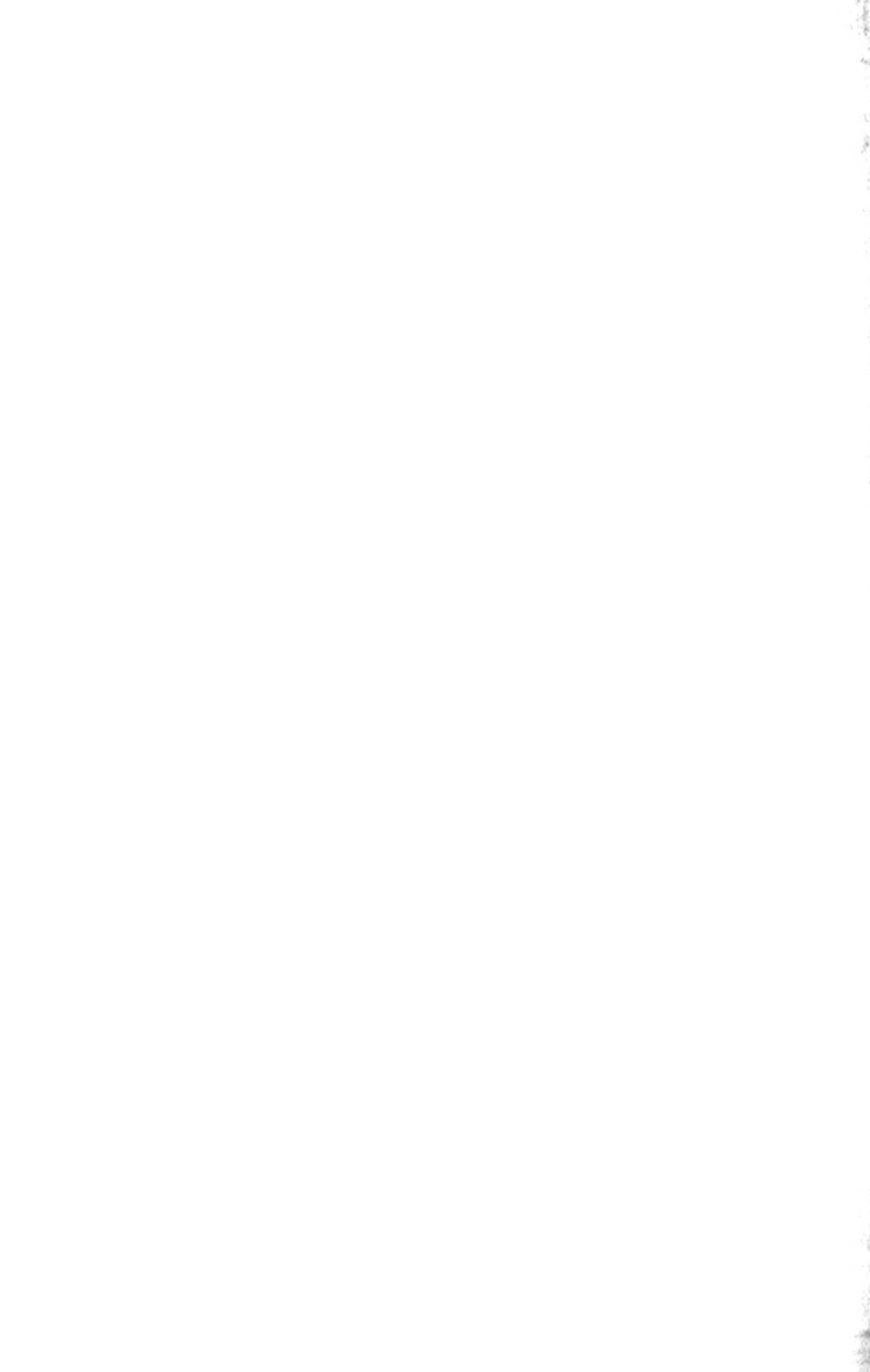
Wm. M. Miller

WILLIAM M. MILLER, late of Saginaw. Mr. Miller was born February 24, 1826, at Williston, Vermont, where his ancestors had lived and thrived for several generations, honored and esteemed by the entire community. He was a lawyer by inheritance. His father, Solomon S. Miller, a leading lawyer, spent his life in his native town, where he died in 1830. His grandfather, Judge Solomon Miller, who was distinguished among the Green Mountain Boys as an active partisan of American Independence before he became a learned lawyer and a dignified judge, died in Williston prior to the birth of this subject. William M. Miller's mother, who was Eliza Mitchell, died when he was only one year old. His father dying four years later left him to the care of his uncle, Harry Miller, who adopted him and thereafter stood in the relation of father. He was rather a feeble-bodied child, too young at the time to realize his loss in the death of his parents, and was so tenderly reared by his uncle and surrounded with such comforts in his adopted home as never to have felt the loss save as an indefinite memory. Hon. Harry Miller was a man of affairs who in early life was the owner of a large and valuable farm, and became a wealthy man for that time and place. His abilities made him a leader of thought and he served with credit two terms in the Legislature of Vermont, and later as State Senator from Chittenden county. In the meantime he had become a director in the Bank of Burlington, and also in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Williston. In 1858, the latter bank having acquired a large lumber interest in Saginaw, Senator Miller came to Saginaw to look after its interest, and in a short time purchased the property, associating with himself Ami W. Wright and Valorius Paine, under the firm name of Miller, Paine & Wright. The investment was profitable, and he soon extended his business at Saginaw by establishing the banking house of Miller, Braley & Co., which developed into the First National Bank of Saginaw. Harry Miller had no children, and, being a man of enlightened views and liberal disposition, he provided generously for the education of his adopted son. After a thorough preparatory education William M. was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1847 with special honor; he was a member of the Greek Letter Fraternity, Sigma-Phi. During his college days he laid the foundation of an extensive literary knowledge to which he continually added by judicious and diligent study, and which formed one of the strong elements of his character as a lawyer. He early selected the law for his life work, and began his studies in the office of his maternal uncle, the Hon. Henry Leavenworth, of Burlington, Vermont, immediately after his graduation from college. His studious habits, diligence, modest pride and ambition enabled him to make rapid progress, while the large and varied practice of Mr. Leavenworth gave him an opportunity to combine practical experience with his theoretical acquirements, and to obtain an early admission to the Bar. He married Miss Harriet E. Granger, of Glens Falls, New York,



a cultivated and accomplished woman, fitted by nature and acquirements to be his life companion. Their only child, Louise, is the wife of Mr. Charles A. Rust, of Saginaw, who much resembles her father both in features and character. Soon after his admission to the Bar Mr. Miller established himself in legal practice at Burlington, Vermont, where he remained with an increasing business and reputation until the winter of 1854 and 1855, when desire to go west was awakened in him, and he removed to Galveston, Texas. The change from the dull, methodical ways of the Green Mountain State to the excitement and push of the Texas of 1855 was not wholly distasteful to him. The population of Galveston was largely made up of intelligent and educated emigrants from the north animated by an ambition proportioned to the opportunities, the broad acres and boundless prospects around them. Mr. Miller liked the people and the country, and always spoke of his residence in Texas with pleasure, but the climate was not adapted to his delicate physical organism, and, after a thorough trial, the state of his health compelled him to return north. He located at Niagara Falls, hoping to find relief in that healthy region where the fresh breezes of Lake Erie meet those of Ontario. However, he was permitted to remain at the Falls for only a short time. His uncle, Senator Miller, required the constant services of a skilled lawyer, and naturally looked to his adopted son. Mr. Miller came to Saginaw in 1859, and soon after entered into partnership with Judge Jabez G. Sutherland, then the foremost lawyer of Saginaw, under the firm name of Sutherland & Miller. The partnership continued until Sutherland was elected Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit. The firm was a strong one, and their business large and profitable. Both were able lawyers and skillful advocates, each in his own peculiar way. Mr. Miller always urbane, courteous and mildly earnest, was a master of statement, and when he had stated his client's case or position to the jury or the Court in his frank, confidential manner, his case was half won. His positions were largely supported and illustrated by facts and thoughts drawn from his extensive reading, and from the homely experiences of every day life which appealed with force to the conscience and understanding of the jury, and made his legal arguments peculiarly interesting and generally effective. He was never ignorant or unmindful of the legal principles applying to his case, but his real strength lay in reasoning from a standpoint and upon principles deemed by the average jury as upon a higher plane than the black letter law of the books. No two men ever worked better together in the practice of the law—each possessed in a marked degree what the other lacked. No one in Saginaw county regretted Sutherland's elevation to the Bench but Mr. Miller himself; not that he envied his friend and partner's success—for he felt proud of it—but because that success deprived him of daily association with that friend and partner. This idea was expressed by Mr. Miller at Sutherland's farewell supper to the Bar given soon after his election. The attendance was large, includ-

ing lawyers from all the adjoining counties. Fortified by good cheer and good wine (not much water was drank at Saginaw in those days), the guests extended to the host their felicitations and expressed their gratification at his election in speeches distinguished for mirth, wit, good stories and much hearty good will if not for eloquence. When Mr. Miller arose to speak it was noticed that his face wore an appearance of sadness quite in contrast with his usual cheerful aspect. He said, speaking with an effort: "Gentlemen of the Bar, with you this is an occasion for rejoicing and congratulations; with me for sadness and regret. Your gain is my loss. You gain a Judge whom all honor and respect. I lose a friend and partner no one can appreciate so well as myself. Knowing his legal learning, independence and integrity, as you have seen it manifested in his public career, you naturally and properly rejoice at his election; yet knowing him in his private life and character, as you do not, and considering our past relations now to be terminated, I must be excused for repeating that your gain is my loss; and, gentlemen, let me propose the final toast requiring no response—God bless the Judge!" Without a signal the guests silently arose, not a sound was heard as the glasses were filled, and the toast was drank in profound silence. On the election of Sutherland to the judgeship, Mr. Miller associated himself with James R. Cook and Gardner K. Grout. Mr. Cook was a lawyer of real ability and much legal learning, but with a strong predilection for curious land titles, while Mr. Grout was a young man, a recent graduate from the office of Sutherland & Miller, and but recently discharged from the army after four years honorable service. From that time on Mr. Miller gradually dropped out of court and gave his time and labor to the growing banking business of Miller, Bralcy & Co., without, however, losing his interest in public affairs, accepting and serving in the office of mayor of Saginaw for 1866 and 1867. In 1871 he changed the private banking company into the First National Bank of Saginaw, which was the last of his professional labors, his old enemy, rheumatism, finally compelling him to withdraw from all activities, and after much suffering he died on the 24th of April, 1872. No lawyer or citizen of Saginaw county ever commanded more general respect and consideration than William M. Miller. He was a gentleman by nature and education. In speech, dress, manners and character he was really an aristocrat, and yet he carried his gentility so naturally and modestly as not to wound the self-love or excite the envy of those less fortunate than himself. He greeted a poor man of his acquaintance with as much politeness, and seemingly with more consideration, than a rich one. His education and abilities fitted him for the highest sphere, while his physical infirmities were a constant drag upon his natural desire to be useful. Cultured, learned and familiar with classical and current literature—history, poetry and romance—he never made any parade of his learning, and if his knowledge of books appeared in his conversation, arguments or speeches at the Bar, it seemed only a natural inci-



dent of the subject, a necessary and proper part of it. Wealthy, and from youth accustomed to the conveniences of wealth and the gratifications it commands, he was most democratic in his associations, and had a peculiar dislike for the wealthy dull who valued themselves for their possessions. He

"Would rather step aside and choose
To talk with wits in dirty shoes."

Mr. Miller was a firm believer in Christianity and revealed religion, with a conservative tendency that had no great sympathy with creeds and dogmas. He respected the church and its ministers without yielding his private judgment to the claims of those who assume to "point the way." He held that a moral, Christian life was necessary to future happiness, but the particular path to pursue not so important; and these lines of Pope were often in his mind:

"The good must merit God's peculiar care,
But who but God can tell us who they are."

He was instinctively an honest man, not only financially, but in all the relations of life, with a strong aversion for fraud, wrong and deception of every kind, and on occasion could give his disapproval a very direct expression. He had an active sense of the ridiculous, and a quiet way of rebuking it, even on serious occasions, without seeming to intend it, notably illustrated by a nearly forgotten incident. Mr. Miller and another lawyer from Saginaw, still able to tell the story, were associated as counsel for the defence in an important criminal case tried at Midland soon after Sutherland became judge. The charge was an aggravated one, the testimony for the people direct, and the circumstances complicated, while the defendant was a man of considerable importance in the community. The testimony for the defendant—some relevant and some not so relevant—occupied four days in its presentation to the Court. Mr. A., a well-remembered lawyer of Saginaw, then in the height of his popularity at the Bar, who had been employed by the county to assist the prosecuting attorney, on Saturday closed the argument for the people at the noon hour. The excitement was great, and the court house literally packed from the time the door was opened in the morning. Mr. A. was a stump speaker as well as a lawyer, and intending to be fair to the people who, as he fancied, had come out expressly to hear him, divided his time impartially between the jury and the audience. Addressing the jury stowed away in the southwest corner of the room, for a few minutes, A would suddenly swing around on his heels towards the audience packed, like sardines, and with his arms spread out, hands slightly turned inwards, as if intending to scoop them all in, continue his argument until some stray idea impelled him to wheel back upon the jury and resume his speech for a few moments, thus alternating for two weary hours, until noon. The Judge, the lawyers attending court, and most of the jury stopped at Ball's Hotel, and all were soon seated at the long table. Mr.

A. sat across the board from Miller, and as soon as all were seated, and before the serious business of the hour commenced, Miller, looking up and speaking so as to be heard by all at the table, said: "A, who is that good-looking man on the jury who wears a black coat?" (there were five men on the jury wearing black coats, and all at the table.) "I don't know," said A. "Why?" "Oh!" said Miller, "I met him at the door as I came out of the Court House, and he asked me if that Mr. A. was running for Congress." The point of the joke was recognized and appreciated by long-continued laughter. After dinner the Judge charged the jury in his usual clear, concise and impartial manner, and they soon returned into Court with a verdict of "not guilty." A. was afterwards heard to affirm that Miller's little joke knocked the bottom out of his argument. The estimation in which Mr. Miller was held by his associates at the Bar was feelingly and strikingly shown on the occasion of the Bar meeting called to express the general sorrow at his untimely death, and to extend the sympathy of the Bar to his family. Appropriate resolutions reciting his worth, and the universal respect in which he was held by his associates, his talents as a lawyer, his distinction as a scholar, expressing the regret of the Bar, and extending sympathy to his family were adopted. Eloquent and feeling speeches were made by Hon. William L. Webber, John J. Wheeler, Col. D. W. C. Gage, Benton Hanchett, W. A. Clark, William H. Sweet and others. The resolutions were presented to the Court, Hon. John Moore presiding, by D. P. Foote, prosecuting attorney, and upon being read Judge Moore responded from the Bench in a speech calling attention to the many amiable features of Mr. Miller's character, his legal and general learning, his skill as an advocate, the integrity of his practice as an officer of the Court, and dwelling upon his private and public worth, and at the conclusion ordering the resolutions to be spread upon the records of the court.

GEORGE B. BROOKS, Saginaw. The subject of this sketch, a member of the able and prominent law firm of Camp & Brooks, was born at Acworth, New Hampshire, July 16, 1834, where his father, Dr. Lyman Brooks, practised medicine for more than forty years, and until his death in 1866. The ancestors of the Brooks family were English who emigrated to America during the colonial period. The mother of Mr. Brooks was Mary Graham, a native of Vermont, but most of her life was spent in Acworth, where she died in 1892. Her family was of Scotch origin. The early education of Mr. Brooks was received in the public schools of Acworth, and later he became a student in Kimball Union Academy, at Meridan, New Hampshire. He spent three years in the academy where he was prepared for admission to the freshman class in Dartmouth College. Before matriculating, however, he spent one year in teaching at Chester-



town, Maryland. In 1856 he entered Dartmouth, and was graduated with the class of 1860, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It is a coincidence worthy of mention that he was the classmate of his partner, Mr. Camp, in the academy and the college; so that the lives of the two partners have been most intimately related for a period of more than forty years. After his graduation, he accepted the principalship of the Northfield Institute in Vermont for one year, when he was appointed superintendent of schools for the city of Gloucester, Massachusetts. After serving in this position for two years he removed to the west and accepted the position of superintendent of city schools at Beloit, Wisconsin. Previous to this he had determined to enter the profession of law, and after remaining two years in Beloit he went to Saratoga, New York, where he began the study of law in the office of Leslie & Pond. His studies were pursued under the instruction of these gentlemen until his admission to the Bar at Plattsburg, New York, in the summer of 1866. In the October following he settled in Saginaw, and formed a copartnership with his early friend and classmate, Charles H. Camp, an association that was as congenial socially, as it was advantageous in a business way. The relation has existed without discord to the present time. It is unusual for the lives of two men to be associated so intimately from boyhood to mature age, as have been the lives of Messrs. Camp and Brooks. Their principal difference is in politics, but it is a difference without a disagreement. Mr. Brooks is a Republican and has taken active interest in the affairs of his party. He was a member of the board of education of East Saginaw for several years, a position for which he was well qualified by his experience and success in teaching. In 1867 he was appointed United States Circuit Court Commissioner for the Eastern District of Michigan, and has held the position continuously to the present time. He was elected judge of the recorder's court under the act of 1873, and served six years. For a period of five years he held the office of receiver of the United States Land Office at East Saginaw, to which he was appointed by President Arthur. Soon after attaining his majority he became a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and has been connected with the Order to the present time. In 1868 he was married to Abby D. Mansfield of Gloucester, Massachusetts, who died in July, 1870, leaving an infant son, Alfred Mansfield Brooks, who graduated from Harvard University in the class of '94, and took a post-graduate course in fine arts in 1895-6. He is now an instructor in the Department of Fine Arts in the University of Indiana. Mr. Brooks was again married in 1882 to Harriet V. Bills, M. D., of Tecumseh, Michigan. Mrs. Brooks was graduated from the University of Michigan, Medical Department, with the class of 1877. Mr. Brooks is very active in the practice of his profession. He is a man full of vigorous energy, one who believes in his profession and is willing to work for the rewards of it. He is a gentleman of excellent morals and habits, of wide information in the law and affairs. He is popular in the



James S. Galloway

community, where he is universally esteemed as a good citizen. His social qualities are estimated on the same high plane as his legal abilities. He has strength of character and purpose, and generally is a good type of the strong man.

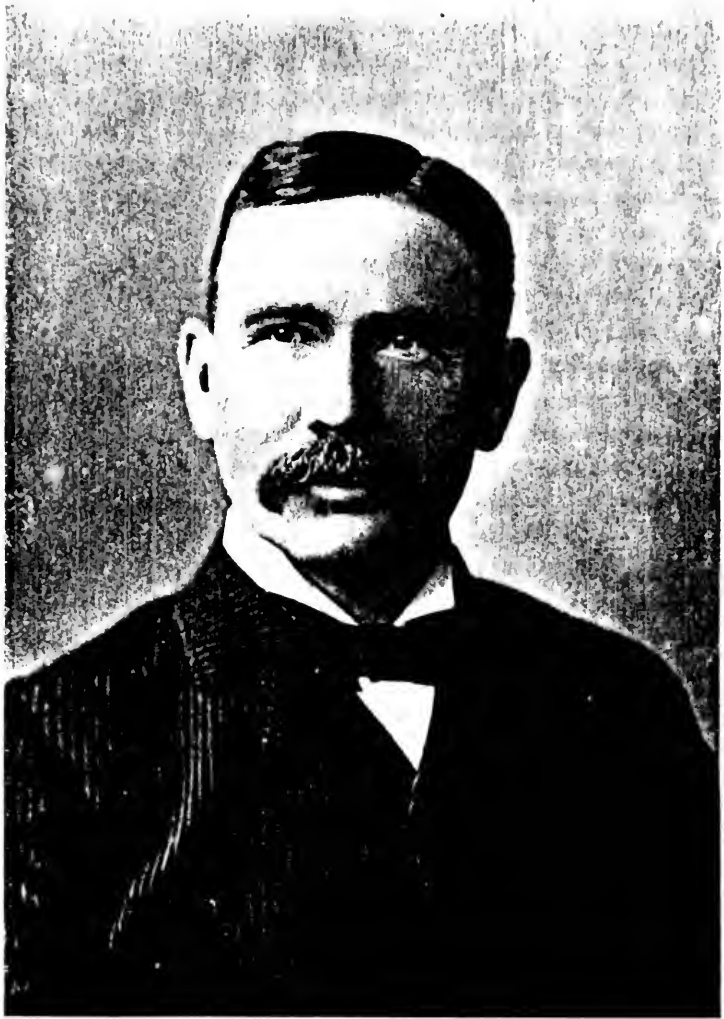
JAMES S. GALLOWAY, Hillsdale. James Sutton Galloway was born in Marion, New York, March 5, 1841. His father, Edgar M. Galloway, and his uncle, Samuel Galloway, were both venerated clergymen of the Christian denomination, and left an enviable reputation as consecrated and devoted servants of God. The father of the subject of this sketch died March 18, 1878, and the mother, Deborah B. (Sutton) Galloway, April 14, 1852. They gave their son James every educational advantage which their circumstances permitted. He entered the Marion Collegiate Institute at the age of thirteen, and completed its course in three years. He applied for examination for admission to the Sophomore class of Antioch College, but Horace Mann, the world-famous president of that excellent institution, objected to his extreme youth. President Mann was captivated by the high character of his conditional work, and publicly complimented him at the close of the first year. He left college in his junior year to teach mathematics and the languages in Gull Prairie Seminary, near Kalamazoo. He kept up his studies and graduated with his class, but the overwork permanently injured his eyes. He was the youngest member of a class of forty, but ranked high, with decided literary tastes. After leaving college he spent two years teaching in the high school of his native village, and at the same time read Blackstone and other legal authorities as helps to a general business education. The deeper he delved the more he became fascinated with the subject, and in 1862 he concluded to take up the study of law in earnest. He went to Hillsdale and entered the office of Stacy & Edwards, and after a little more than a year of hard work was admitted to the Bar in Detroit November 7, 1863. The first day of the following year he entered into a law partnership with W. S. Edwards, and continued with him for some three years. In 1867 he became a partner of R. W. Ricaby, and was associated with him for four years. Since 1871 he has carried on his extensive professional labors without assistance other than his son has rendered, while a student and more recently as a member of the firm. The many extensive estate and trustee interests confided to his care have called forth a wide and deep knowledge of commercial law and equity, and in these important departments of jurisprudence he is regarded as standing among the very first lawyers of the State. He is noted as a safe and judicious adviser and counsellor rather than as a brilliant and aggressive advocate. He seeks what is safe and reliable rather than the more showy enterprises in which less trustworthy and capable lawyers delight. His reputation has risen with the advancing years until to-day there is scarcely

an attorney in the southern part of the State who is listened to with greater deference or whose advice is more often heeded than James S. Galloway. While still a young man he became a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has never lost interest in its prosperity. He belongs to Eureka Commandery, No. 3, K. T., and was its Eminent Commander at the time of the Triennial Conclave at Chicago in 1880. The organization attended in a body, and received many compliments for its fine appearance. He is a Democrat, and affiliated with the "sound money" branch of his party in 1896. He has never sought office, but at the earnest solicitation of the people of Hillsdale, he consented to act as city attorney for two terms, which were required to settle the controversies growing out of the building of the water-works. He is a vestryman of St. Peter's Episcopal church, and he and his family are among its most liberal and earnest supporters. Mr. Galloway was married Jan. 25, 1865, to Miss Lizzie Edwards, a daughter of Henry Edwards, of Montgomery county, New York. She is a lady of strong domestic tastes, and gracefully presides over a beautiful home in the heart of the city. At one corner of the elegant grounds in which their home is situated, Mr. Galloway has had his office for many years. They have one son and one daughter. The son, Edgar O., was born December 6, 1870, and was graduated from the literary department of the University of Michigan at the age of twenty-three. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was a student of excellent standing. He read law under his father's supervision, was admitted to the Bar the following year, and is now associated with him in practice. The daughter, Ava, is a senior in the Detroit high school and a piano pupil of Professor Hahn of that city. Mr. Galloway has mainly dealt with chancery cases, and is highly esteemed in that line of his profession. As an adviser in any business transaction, he is reliable, and business men delight in the exactness with which he states their contracts. He seems to be able to read complications and to guard against them, so that his legal papers become models of simplicity and painstaking care. He does a large banking business, though owning no bank, and in the community there is no question of his business ability or his integrity. He does not decide hastily, but his conclusions are founded on reason. His life is open to the world and his word is good. He keeps up the habit of study and is familiar with French, German and Italian, as well as with classics. He is a man of public spirit, and is willing and ready to take hold of any enterprise that has in it the promise of public utility.

HARRY B. HUTCHINS, Ann Arbor. Harry Burns Hutchins, Dean of the Law Department of the University of Michigan, was born in Lisbon, New Hampshire, April 8, 1847, and came of a family long established at Haverhill, Massachusetts. His father was a manufacturer and merchant, and died in Detroit, November 22, 1894, at the advanced age of eighty-one. His mother who bore the maiden name of Nancy Merrill is still living in the Detroit home. He received his earlier training in the East, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1871. While in the University he was a leader in student affairs. He helped to found the *Chronicle* and acted as its editor during his junior and senior years. He was class orator, and was honored by a University appointment at the Commencement Exercises. Leaving school he betook himself to teaching, and for a year was superintendent of the city schools at Owosso. This position he resigned to return to his Alma Mater on its call to an instructorship in History and English. He remained in the Literary Faculty four years, during the first year as instructor and during the last three as assistant professor. Along with his other labors he carried on the study of law and was admitted to the Bar in 1876, whereupon he resigned his University connection and became a member of the firm of Crocker & Hutchins with offices at Mt. Clemens and Detroit. He speedily rose to prominence in the legal profession and was chosen city attorney at Mt. Clemens in 1877. In 1881 he was made a member of the board of editors appointed by the Supreme Court to revise and annotate the Supreme Court reports. His editorial work will be found mainly in volumes xxx to xxxiv inclusive. It exhibits a broad and comprehensive view of the law, and it has won merited recognition. The same year he was a candidate for Regent of the University, but went down to defeat with his party. The successful candidate was a classmate and a personal friend, whose first official act was to aid in the recall of Professor Hutchins, as successor of Judge Cooley in the "Jay Professorship of Law." This was in 1884, and for the next three years he taught and practised law with equal success. In 1887 he was called to act as secretary of the Law Department of Cornell University, and was for eight years its chief resident administrative officer. It is not too much to say that the great success which that department of the University has achieved was very largely due to his wise and active administration. In 1895 he was re-called to the University of Michigan to take the position of Dean of the Law School. During his brief period of service in that position he has uniformly acquitted himself with great credit. As a teacher and a lecturer, Dean Hutchins is a favorite with the law students. His perception of a subject is clear, and his language expresses his meaning with precision. There is neither obscurity nor ambiguity in his exposition; neither deficiency nor redundancy in his style. He employs just the words essential to clearness of statement—neither too many nor too few—and his topical lectures evidence keenness

of analysis, orderly statement of principles and logical conclusions. He is not a stickler for a particular method, but is free to adopt any method which seems best adapted to the acquisition of a knowledge of the law. Aside from his work on the Supreme Court reports and an edition of Williams on Real Property, he has not published much. The most of his energy has been given to administrative work. A treatise on the law of real property however is promised in the near future. Mr. Hutchins is personally much beloved; his high character and liberal views give weight to his public functions. He has a kindly spirit and a genial manner, and meets the students around him in a courteous, wholesome fashion. He was married December 26, 1872, to Miss Mary L. Crocker, at Mt. Clemens; they have one child, Harry C., aged sixteen.

WILLIAM L. CARPENTER, Detroit. Judge William Leland Carpenter was born in Orion township, Oakland county, Michigan, November 9, 1854, the son of Charles K. and Jeannette Coryell Carpenter. He is of the eighth generation of the family in America in descent from William Carpenter, who emigrated from Amesbury, Wiltshire, England, in 1636, and settled at Providence, Rhode Island, with Roger Williams, and was one of the original proprietors of Providence Plantations. On his mother's side his great-great-grandfather, Edward Henderson, was a soldier in the Revolution. His father was a native of Steuben county, New York, and a farmer. His mother was a native of Livingston county, New York, although she was of Huguenot descent, and her immediate ancestors were residents of New Jersey. William L. attended district school until he was sixteen years old and then attended the Agricultural College at Lansing, from which he was graduated in 1875. Afterward he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, and upon completion of the course was graduated with the class of 1878. On March 27th of that year he was admitted to the Bar at Ann Arbor. For a year following he was in the office of the late Judge Crofoot at Detroit. In 1879 he opened an office as a member of the firm of Carpenter & McLaughlin in Detroit. Since his admission to the Bar he has always been a resident of that city. After an existence of three years the partnership mentioned was terminated by the withdrawal of Mr. McLaughlin from the firm, and Mr. Carpenter continued in practice alone until January 1, 1885, when he formed a partnership with Ovid M. Case, under the style of Case & Carpenter. This relation was terminated by the death of the former December 26, 1886. He was alone again until May, 1888, when he became associated with Col. John Atkinson. This partnership continued until January 1st, 1894, when Judge Carpenter assumed judicial duties by virtue of an election to the Circuit Bench the previous April. As a lawyer his practice was general, large and successful. Politically he is a Republican, but never held polit-



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Elliott G. Thurston

ical office, or, indeed, any office but that of judge. In 1885 he married Elizabeth Ferguson, daughter of Daniel Ferguson, of Goderich, Ontario. Lela and Rolla, a daughter and a son, are the offspring of this union. Judge Carpenter has social proclivities as suggested by membership in the Detroit Club and the Michigan Club. He is also a Mason and Odd Fellow and a regular attendant of the Congregational Church. A prominent member of the Detroit Bar says, Judge William L. Carpenter is a conscientious, able and learned lawyer and judge, and has fully justified the high expectations entertained of him at the time of his election to the Bench. He has tried many important cases, among which should be named the suit brought by heirs of the late Captain Eder B. Ward against the trustees appointed by his will, charging fraud and involving property of the value of several million dollars. The evidence was very voluminous, and the case was one of the most complicated and difficult ever brought in the Wayne Circuit Court. Several of the leading attorneys of Detroit and Chicago were engaged in the trial, and the arguments extended over six weeks. At the close of the arguments Judge Carpenter announced that he would decide the case on the following morning, at which time he rendered an able and exhaustive opinion, going into the details of many features of the case, and showing a complete mastery of its most intricate parts and of the law applicable thereto. The ability and learning displayed by Judge Carpenter in this case, his quick grasp of complicated facts and the ready application of the law appropriate thereto, have been said to be among the ablest judicial proceedings in the history of Wayne county

ELLIOTT G. STEVENSON, Detroit. Elliott Gresette Stevenson is a Canadian by birth, but of Irish descent and parentage. His father, William Stevenson, was born near Belfast, Ireland. His mother was Mary McMurray, member of a family whose nativity was the North of Ireland and whose home was near Belfast for several generations. Elliott G. Stevenson was born in Middlesex county, Canada, May 18, 1856. His parents appreciated the value of a good education as capital for a young man and gave to him in boyhood the best opportunities available for primary instruction and academic studies. The family removed to Port Huron during his childhood and he attended the public schools of that city until twelve years of age. After that he attended the academy at London, Ontario. At the age of eighteen he began the study of law in the office of O'Brien J. Atkinson, of Port Huron, under whose instruction he remained three years. In December, 1877, he was admitted to the Bar and received into partnership by his preceptor, thus constituting the firm of Atkinson & Stevenson. This association was maintained for eight years and during that time Mr. Stevenson became well established in the practice and well known to the profession. In 1885 he became associated with

P. H. Phillips, in the firm of Stevenson & Phillips. This partnership was dissolved in consequence of his removal in 1887 to Detroit, where he became the successor of Judge George S. Hosmer, in the firm of which Don M. Dickinson was the head. The name and style was Dickinson, Thurber & Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson has subordinated every other interest and object in life to the attainment of a broad and thorough knowledge of the law and its application to the affairs of life; its conservation of the rights of the individual and the interests of society; its nature as a science and the art of invoking it to secure the ends of equity and justice. He has sought to comprehend its genesis and revelations. He has always been a general practitioner — equally qualified for the defense or prosecution of a person indicted for crime, and the management of a civil action involving the rights of property or any other question of law and fact. He has no specialties and no hobbies. Having served two terms in the office of prosecuting attorney he became conversant with the criminal laws of the State. He has been retained in a great many libel cases since he became a resident of Detroit and has been the regular legal representative of the *News*, and the *Tribune*, and at different times of the *Journal*, the *Free Press* and the *Times* — all Detroit newspapers. His solid and practical attainments in the law are probably not excelled by those of any lawyer of his age in the State. In response to a request of the editor for an estimate of his characteristics, a distinguished Detroit judge sends the following:

“Elliott G. Stevenson is a careful and discriminating student of the law. His greatest strength is as an advocate. In this department he probably has no superior and few equals in the State. He is strong, not only with the juries, but with courts as well. He attracts and holds the closest attention of both. His wide knowledge of the law and careful preparation of his cases are always instantly available. His candor and honesty and brilliant powers of advocacy make him a most formidable antagonist in any case. He has been engaged in nearly all of the important cases that have been tried at the Bar of Detroit during the past ten years. In the treatment of his brethren at the Bar and his bearing toward opposing counsel, his manner is courteous and affectionate. He is therefore greatly admired and bound to his associates by the most intimate ties. He rarely says an unkind word of attorneys who may be opposed to him, unless first attacked; but when provoked by opposing counsel he has abundant resources of wit, sarcasm and invective, which he does not hesitate to use to the discomfiture of his opponents. In all the relations of life — domestic, social, political and professional — Mr. Stevenson is an upright, honorable man. It is not adulation to speak of such a man in terms of praise, but only the commendation which is justified by his character and reputation. The members of his profession who have tried his mettle and the neighbors who know his work are his strongest witnesses and most eloquent panegyrists.”

Mr. Stevenson was the first Democratic official elected in St. Clair county after the war, and his election as prosecuting attorney took place in 1878. He was re-elected two years later. In 1885 he was elected mayor of Port Huron and served one term. He declined to accept the

nomination for Congress urged by his party in 1882 and again in 1886, although such nomination would have insured his election. He was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1894 and served two years. In 1896 he was elected first delegate at large to represent Michigan in the Democratic convention held at Chicago. He was chosen because of his sound money views and made a strong fight in the committee on credentials for the cause he espoused and for the right of himself and his colleagues to sit in the convention. A majority of the committee holding adverse views and the contest being relentless; while he held his seat a sufficient number of his associates were ousted in order to seat contesting advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver to give the entire vote of Michigan under the unit rule to the opposition. After due deliberation he decided to support the nominees of that convention and thereupon a dissolution of the copartnership between Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Thurber and himself followed. In 1879 he married Miss Emma A. Mitts, of Port Huron, and three children born of that union are living: George Elliott, Helen and Kenneth.

ELISHA A. FRASER, senior member of the law firm of Fraser & Gates, Detroit. Mr. Fraser was born at Bowmanville, Ontario, Dominion of Canada, March 13, 1837. His father, Rev. Niram A. Fraser, was also born in Canada, in 1811. His great-grandfather, Elisha Fraser, was a native of Massachusetts and his grandfather was born in that colony in 1775, and married in New York in 1794, subsequently locating in Canada. The father of our subject was a clergyman, who particularly desired that his children should enjoy the best possible opportunities for education and did all that his limited means permitted to secure that end. The name Fraser is derived from a French word signifying strawberry. The history of the Frasers, who constituted a clan of the Highland Scots, extends far back into the Middle Ages. Several elaborate histories of the clan have been written. They are first recognized in array among those volunteers who accompanied William, the Norman Conqueror, into the borders of Britain. They extended thence northward, where they possessed large estates both in Tweedale and Lothian. The representation of strawberries was a distinguishing mark on the coat-of-arms of the family, whose motto was, "Je suis prest." The Frasers constituted one of the largest of the clans of Highland Scots. To-day branches of the family are found in all parts of the world. Elisha A. Fraser is equally Scotch on the side of his mother, Elizabeth Fletcher, who was the daughter of Alexander Fletcher, a wealthy and influential citizen of Bowmanville, Ontario, where she was born. She was in full sympathy with the views of her husband in regard to the education of their children and her labors and self-denial in that behalf were unceasing. He pursued his studies of a preparatory nature

principally at Oberlin, Ohio, and was graduated from the University of Michigan, after completing the classical course in 1863. In 1866 he received the degree of A. M. from the same University. Immediately after graduation he became principal of the public schools at Jonesville, Michigan, and held the position one year. During this year Mr. Fraser was married to Maude J. Lymburner, daughter of William Lymburner, of Ancaster, Ontario, Dominion of Canada. For nine years next ensuing he was superintendent of the public schools at Kalamazoo, Michigan, where thousands of pupils passed under his influence and many were prepared for admission to the University of Michigan and other colleges, whence they have gone to the active duties of the Bar and the Bench, and to the halls of legislation in the State and Nation. In 1873 Mr. Fraser resigned the superintendency of the Kalamazoo schools and was admitted to the Bar in that city, Hon. Charles R. Brown on the Bench. The following year he removed to Battle Creek, where he practised for two years as a member of the firm of May, Buck & Fraser. His partners were Hon. Charles S. May, at one time Lieutenant Governor of the State, and Hon. George Buck, afterwards Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit. This was a branch office in charge of Mr. Fraser, while the principal office was at Kalamazoo. A large and profitable business came to the firm during the two years. Among the many cases in which he was engaged were, *Macomber vs. Nichols* (34 Michigan, 21), involving the use of steam locomotives on the highway; *Merritt vs. Dickey* (38 Michigan, 41), involving administrators liability and rights of surviving partner. During the last year of his residence in Battle Creek he served as city attorney, an office to which he was appointed without solicitation on his own part. In 1876 he located in Detroit in order to have a larger field for practice. The senior member of the firm at Battle Creek accompanied him and the firm of May, Fraser & Gates was constituted. Within a year Mr. May retired, leaving Fraser and Gates in a partnership which has since remained unchanged. Previous to his removal from Battle Creek Mr. Fraser had been employed by Mrs. Doctor Newcomer in several suits relating to her property rights which had become entangled in consequence of her confinement in an asylum for the insane. These cases having been managed in a satisfactory manner, the firm of Fraser & Gates in Detroit was retained by the same client to bring suit against the superintendent of the asylum at Kalamazoo for damages on account of false imprisonment. This case is reported as *Newcomer vs. Van Dusen* (40 Michigan 90). It has been influential in modifying the regulations for admission of patients to asylums for the insane in several of the States besides Michigan. During the past twenty years Mr. Fraser has been employed in very many important causes, some of which have found their way into the Supreme Court and contributed largely to the case law of the State. Among the latter may be mentioned, *Tuxbury vs. French* (39 Michigan, 190), same (41 Michigan, 7), *Williams vs. Hodges* (41 Michigan, 695), *Alexander vs.*

Hodges (43 Michigan, 564), Westchester Fire Insurance Co. vs. Dodge Administrator (44 Michigan, 420), Burrough vs. Diebold (47 Michigan, 242), Stansell vs. Leavett (48 Michigan, 225), Ford vs. Bushor (48 Michigan, 534), Ford vs. Detroit Dry Dock Co. (50 Michigan, 358), Durfee vs. Abbott (50 Michigan, 379 and 479), Blitts vs. Union Steamboat Co. (51 Michigan, 558), Stansell vs. Leavett (51 Michigan, 536), Forncrook Manufacturing Co. vs. Barnum Wire Works (54 Michigan, 552), Foster vs. Hill (55 Michigan, 540), Reeg vs. Burnham et al. (55 Michigan, 39), Newkirk vs. Newkirk (56 Michigan, 525)), Watson vs. the Lyon Brewing Co. et al. (61 Michigan, 595), Forncrook Manufacturing Co. vs. the E. T. Barnum Wire and Iron Works (63 Michigan, 195), Catherine Stackable vs. the Estate of George Stackable, deceased, (65 Michigan, 515), Rose vs. Rose (67 Michigan, 619); Pulling vs. Durfee, Judge of Probate (88 Michigan, 387), Charles F. Power vs. the Estate of Abram L. Power, deceased (91 Michigan, 587), In re Estate of Pulling (93 Michigan, 274). This settled some nice points in relation to antenuptial contracts which had not been raised previously in the State of Michigan. The case Carmichael vs. Lathrop et al, growing out of the same estate and more recently considered, establishes the law of Michigan on questions of advancements and ademption. In addition to the foregoing many other causes will be found in the Michigan reports and still others will soon be published: Lewis vs. Bell, Plum vs. Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., and the litigation growing out of the large estate of William B. Morley, deceased. He has also been entrusted with the settlement of several large estates in the Probate Court. In 1891 a series of articles appeared in one of the Detroit daily papers, entitled "Pen Pictures of Prominent Detroit Lawyers," written by a well known member of the Detroit Bar, and generally regarded as just characterizations. The writer says of this subject:

"Mr. Fraser bears a striking resemblance to the late Gen. U. S. Grant, both in countenance and physique. His facial expression is calm and cold, almost stern. Physically he may be described as stocky, broad-shouldered and deep-chested. He wears his beard in Grant fashion. Although probably fifty-six years have passed over his head, he is a very vigorous, active man. He is one of the few real orators among the members of the Detroit Bar. His presence is dignified and imposing; he possesses a clear, powerful baritone voice of considerable range, which he uses to the best advantage. Evidently he has not neglected the study of elocution, for his gestures are graceful and appropriate, his enunciation distinct and his voice skilfully modulated. It may be said also that his diction is elegant; his power of illustration and comparison far above the average, his imagination lively and far reaching. Although outwardly resembling General Grant, he is emotional and magnetic, quite unlike the General. Born an orator, by assiduous study he has trained his fine intellectual faculties as an athlete trains his muscle, and has stored in his mind a vast fund of information, which is ever at command. Elisha A. Fraser is a strong man, mentally and physically, and withal a man of wit and humor. One naturally expects bursts of true eloquence from such a man, and is seldom disappointed. His oratorical efforts are always satisfactory, sometimes

inspiring even to enthusiasm. He is a very modest man, reserved and quiet in manner. He is not a 'hustler.' One can not help thinking that he sticks too closely to his office duties. As a lawyer Mr. Fraser stands high among his brothers of the Bar. He would quickly rise to distinction in the political arena, for in addition to oratorical powers he possesses the broad and comprehensive qualities of the true statesman."

He has always been a Republican in politics and sometimes made political speeches, but has never been a candidate for office. Since the establishment of the Detroit College of Law, he has been a member of the faculty, filling the chair on contracts. He takes a deep interest in religious matters; is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been a ruling elder for nearly thirty years. For the last eighteen years he has been one of the elders of Fort Street Presbyterian Church of Detroit. He was appointed Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which met in New York city in 1889 and was a member of the judicial committee of that body.

JASPER C. GATES, Detroit. Mr. Gates was born on a farm near Pleasantville, Venango county, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1850. He was the son of Rev. Aaron Gates, a Baptist minister, and Amanda M. Cross, grand-niece of Samuel Payne and Elisha Payne, the founders of Madison University. His father was educated in that institution and married Miss Cross during his college course. His paternal grandfather, Aaron Gates, was a volunteer soldier in the war of 1812, and commanded a company at Sackett's Harbor. The ancestors of his mother were French and emigrated from France (where the name was La Crosse) to New England in the early part of the eighteenth century. At the opening of the Revolution, in 1775, his great-grandfather, Uriah Cross, was living near Buckland, Vermont. He was a patriot, inspired by the love of freedom, and with his six brothers entered the Colonial army and served throughout the war. As an officer under Col. Ethan Allan, he took part in the capture of Ticonderoga, Skenesborough and Crown Point. He was with Allen when that officer was captured, but with a few comrades made his escape by breaking through the British lines. Later he served in a Connecticut regiment. His grandfather, Calvin Cross, was born January 21, 1781, and about twenty years later removed to Payne's Settlement (now Hamilton), New York. At this place he courted and married Polly Hosmer, eldest daughter of Rev. Ashbel Hosmer, who was then pastor of the Baptist church, at Hamilton, and one of the earliest officers of The Hamilton Baptist Missionary Society, which preceded the New York Baptist State Convention. He was one of the founders of the denomination in that region. Calvin Cross was also an officer in the war of 1812. Jasper C. Gates was brought up on his father's farm, and remained on the farm with



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Elisha A. Fraser



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Jasper C. Gates

his mother after the death of his father, February 17, 1861. His early education was obtained in the district schools and Pleasantville Academy. In 1869 he entered the school of Civil Engineering in Union College, Schenectady, New York. Soon afterwards he determined to take the literary course in that college, and thenceforward kept up the studies in both courses. He was graduated in engineering in 1872 and from the literary department, with honors, in 1873, receiving the degree of A. B. Three years later he received the degree of Master of Arts. His determination to become a lawyer appears to have been formed as a result of a lecture by the late Judge Ira Harris, in the Albany Law School. Although present by chance he became much interested in the law as expounded by the lecturer. He was influenced by this circumstance and the panic of 1873 to enter the law school at Albany in the fall of that year. He was graduated in June following with the degree LL. B. May 8, 1874, he was admitted to practice in all the courts of that State by the Supreme Court of New York. In July, 1874, he entered the law office of Josiah L. Hawes, at Kalamazoo, Michigan. In November of that year he was admitted to the Bar and privileged to practice in all the courts of Michigan. Subsequently he was admitted to the Federal Courts. He succeeded to the large practice of Judge Hawes in 1875, on the accession of the Judge to the Bench. His singular good fortune in the management of cases in the Circuit Court led to the offer and acceptance of a partnership with Hon. Charles S. May and Elisha A. Fraser. In June, 1876, Messrs. Fraser & Gates removed to Detroit, where they have since been in partnership continuously. The preference of Mr. Gates is real estate law, chancery cases and probate practice. A few years after his admission to the Bar he prepared for trial, both as to the law and the facts, the celebrated case of *Newcomer vs. Van Duzen*. The legal contests concerning the Pulling Estate, in progress since 1890, have established some important points as to the ante-nuptial agreements and ademption of legacies by gifts of real property. The litigations over the Morgan estate, in both State and Federal Courts, have been scarcely less important. In 1894-95 Mr. Gates conducted successfully the contested election case of *Attorney-General vs. May*, securing the office of county clerk of Wayne county for his client and establishing the constitutionality of all the provisions of the Australian Election Law of this State. For several years he has been a member of the faculty of the Detroit College of Law, in which he teaches the laws of real estate, evidence and domestic relations. For many years he has been active in the local and state work of the Baptist Church, and is now president of the Baptist Convention of the State. He was married October 9, 1878, to Miss Lulu Foster, of Kalamazoo. One child, Miss Lulu Gates, born August 4, 1879, is the fruit of this marriage. Following is from a Detroit paper:

“Mr. Gates is one of the most promising young lawyers at the Bar. He has a ‘legal head’ and, as a matter of course, views everything from

a lawyer's standpoint. He is a small man physically, almost fragile in appearance. So far as presence goes he doesn't 'cut much of a figure' before a jury. He is not oratorical, nor rhetorical. And yet he is successful. It is high praise, but it is not going too far to say that Jasper C. Gates is one of the best, if not the best lawyer of his age, at the Detroit Bar. One doesn't mean that he is a great advocate, but the word lawyer is here used according to its strict technical meaning. His knowledge of the law is simply wonderful, and he applies his knowledge to masses of facts with great rapidity and acuteness of understanding. What he knows he knows thoroughly and accurately. One notable feature about him is his inexhaustible patience. He goes about his legal work in a cool, deliberate manner, is never rattled, is vigilant, wide awake and armed at all points. The most microscopic weak spot in the enemy's armor does not escape his notice. His intellectual make-up is of the diamond order, bright and hard. As an advocate he is fairly successful before juries; he talks fluently, reasons logically, brings out facts so as to further his side as much as possible, and is a keen, shrewd cross-examiner. As an attorney he has no superior at the Bar, his knowledge of practice and legal points and details being immense."

PHILIP T. VAN ZILE, Detroit. Judge Philip Taylor Van Zile was born at Osceola, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1844. He is descended from old Holland stock, was prepared for college in the common schools of Osceola and in Union Academy, at Knoxville, Pennsylvania, and entered Alfred University at Alfred Centre, New York, in the classical course. He was compelled to rely upon his own exertion for his education, earning the money necessary for his tuition and other expenses by his own labor and by teaching in district schools. He was graduated in 1862 and taught as principal of a private school at Rochester, Ohio, for a short time. While there he was unanimously elected captain of Company D, Third Ohio Militia, which was organized to resist the Morgan raids in that State. He urged his company to follow him into the volunteer service, but being unable to prevail upon them to do so, and feeling that he could no longer desist from taking part in the war, he enlisted as a private in Battery E, First Ohio Artillery, known as the Edgerton Battery. Before enlisting he was recommended by the military committee as an efficient officer and was offered a commission as captain if he would raise a company for the Thirty-second Ohio Infantry, then in the field; but he concluded to enter the artillery branch of the service and chose a battery then in the field, in which a number of his friends had already enlisted. This was no doubt a mistake, for it was impossible for him to receive promotion over men who had been longer in the service, so he remained as a private, serving to the end of the war. While with the battery he engaged in all the campaigns with the Army of the Cumberland, the most important of which were the battles of the campaign of General Thomas against Hood after the siege of Atlanta and closing with



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Philip T. Van Zile

the important and very decisive battle of Nashville, after which the battery was ordered to join Sheridan in West Virginia. Before reaching Sheridan, however, they were ordered to garrison duty at Chattanooga and remained there until ordered north to be discharged. In 1865 he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan and was graduated in 1867. He was admitted to the Bar in April, 1867, and settled at Charlotte, Michigan. After practising a year he was elected prosecuting attorney for Eaton county and held that office four years. By indomitable push and studious habits he soon obtained a lucrative practice and in 1875 was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit. In 1878, after twice declining the office, he was, at the earnest solicitation of U. S. Senator Isaac P. Christiancy, who represented that President Hayes urgently requested it, persuaded to accept the appointment of U. S. District Attorney for Utah, and entered upon his duties there in March, 1878, remaining in charge of the office until the spring of 1884, when he resigned and returned to Charlotte, Michigan. In 1884 he was chosen Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1890 he removed to Detroit. At its semi-centennial anniversary the degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater, Alfred University, and in 1893, LL. D. Soon after settling in Detroit he was engaged as special lecturer at the Detroit College of Law, and in 1893 was elected Dean of the faculty, which position he still occupies. Judge Van Zile was selected for the responsible position of United States District Attorney for Utah because he was believed to possess both ability and determination to cope with the peculiar situation there, and the qualities essential to the successful administration of the law in that priest-ridden territory, then under Mormon domination. Every crime in the decalogue was rampant in Utah, and being committed in the name of and under the direction of the Mormon hierarchy and protected by all the power that most stupendous and mysterious of organizations could put forth. At the time Judge Van Zile entered upon the duties of the office of United States District Attorney it was almost impossible to secure a conviction of any of the numerous murder and polygamy cases arising in that territory, because of the protection they received from the Mormon Church; or indeed for a Gentile to secure justice in a civil suit against a Mormon; and he soon discovered that the cause of this state of affairs was two-fold—first, lack of proper laws bearing upon the empanelling of jurors, the production of witnesses and the acceptance of the wife's testimony in polygamy cases; second, the non-enforcement of the laws that were upon the statute books owing to the domination of all offices by the Mormon Church. Heroic measures were necessary to eradicate the existing evil and to place the territory in a condition where the laws could be enforced. One of the initial steps was taken when in the "Miles case" Judge Van Zile secured a ruling from the District Judge on the ineligibility of polygamists or members of the Mormon Church as jurors in the trial of polygamy cases.

This was of vital importance, for it was impossible to secure a conviction where the majority of the panel were equally guilty or sympathized with the prisoner at the Bar. The challenge to Mormon jurors, upon the ground that they were biased by their belief that polygamy was a law of God unto that people and therefore right, was sustained by the United States District Judge, and a Gentile jury was obtained and Miles was convicted and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. The case, because of this ruling of the District Court, was appealed to the Supreme Court of the territory where it was affirmed and then appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was again affirmed. This was the most important case ever tried for the Territory of Utah and did more to break the back of the monstrous oligarchy than anything ever done before. Judge Van Zile mastered the intricacies of the Mormon faith and of their secret rites attending the "Endowment House" marriages and succeeded in publishing an entire exposé of them, and by his able presentation of the entire subject to the Congress, secured such legislation by Congress as enabled him and his successor in office to eradicate the most objectionable features of Mormonism, to punish offenders against the law, to make Utah Territory a safe home for Mormon or Gentile. And perhaps to his efforts and success is due more than to all else the present Statehood of Utah. During the greater portion of his nearly six years' service in Utah he was in constant danger, often receiving letters threatening his life if he did not desist; but nothing turned him aside from what he believed to be his duty. The administration of the law in Utah required a strong arm and a stout heart. His experience in the war and his gigantic frame, standing over six feet, and his great determination and well-known personal courage were safeguards; while his amiability of character and gentleness of manner won friends, even among those whom his office compelled him to oppose. As a practitioner Judge Van Zile has met with signal success. His practice has been of general character and in the preparation and management of cases he exercises great care, every detail receiving attention. He is a pleasant speaker and a forcible jury advocate, always having his subject well in hand and thoroughly digested. He speaks with directness and in clear language with distinct enunciation. His advice and counsel is sought by a large and influential clientage. As the Dean of the Detroit Law School, Judge Van Zile is giving much valuable time to the thorough education of those who seek to enter the legal profession and has set the standard high. In 1893 he was appointed by the Wayne county Circuit Judges chairman of a standing committee for examination of applicants for membership to the Bar, and it was perhaps in approval of his action in making strict examinations that the Legislature at its session in 1895 established a State Board of Examiners, of which, the Governor, upon nomination of the judges of the Supreme Court, appointed Judge Van Zile a member. He married Miss Lizzie A. Van Zile in 1866, and has an interesting family of children, to



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Chas. Flowers.

whose education he and his wife are devoted and for whose sake he resigned the office of United States district attorney at Utah, that they might enjoy the advantages of our eastern schools. He takes great pleasure in the work of his chosen profession, has no desire for office or political fame, and though often solicited to enter the field for political positions, has always refused, believing that it would be detrimental to the one great object and aim of his life, viz: to be a good lawyer. Judge Stephen P. Twiss, of Kansas City, who presided in the United States Court for Utah, makes the following reply to the editor's request for information:

"I am glad to answer your inquiries concerning Hon. Philip T. Van Zile, of Michigan, who was for several years United States prosecuting attorney in the Territory of Utah. He was frequently in court in the trial of cases, civil as well as criminal, which gave me unsurpassed opportunity of observation as to his merits, methods and ability as a lawyer and advocate. His use or utilization of facts in jury cases was always good and sometimes remarkable. His perceptions were quick and generally correct. His good sense, excellent judgment and happy faculty of adapting himself to the vision of the jury, and of forcing his own theory and understanding of his case upon the mind, conscience and comprehension of the jury, together with his industry and care in preparation for trial, made him unusually successful as a trial lawyer."

CHARLES FLOWERS, Detroit. Mr. Flowers was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1845. His parents were Joseph and Sarah (Pickering) Flowers. His mother was a descendant of Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State under Washington, and of Revolutionary fame. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, and of the Quaker faith. His father was of English and Dutch descent, and his ancestors emigrated to Pennsylvania very early in the history of the colony. His parents, now both deceased, lived on a farm in Bucks county, on which Charles remained until about eighteen years old, helping his father with the farm work and attending the public schools during the winter season. He left home at this period of his life for the first time, and made his way to New York City, where he was given employment as a stenographer in the offices of the Grand Trunk Railway. He then attended the collegiate institute at Fort Edwards for two years. He was employed by the Government for a time to report military commissions in Raleigh, North Carolina. Leaving this service he returned to New York, and took up the study of law with Bangs, Sedgwick & North. He was with them a year, and in 1886 came to Detroit. In that city he secured a position as reporter in the Wayne Circuit and United States Courts, which he held for thirteen years. During this time he reported the proceedings of the constitutional conventions of Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio. He also continued the study of law while engaged in reportorial work, and had

had Judge Brown as his preceptor. This eminent gentleman was presiding over the United States District Court of Detroit, but now is on the Bench of the Supreme Court. He was admitted to the Bar in 1878, but continued reporting until 1880. He was then elected Circuit Court Commissioner, and served a term of four years. In 1884 he was nominated as a candidate for prosecuting attorney, but was defeated. He then took up the practice of his profession in which he has been engaged to the present time. He was appointed member of the fire commission in April, 1895, which position he still holds. He is now Corporation Counsel for Detroit, having received his appointment in July, 1896, from Mayor Pingree. He has always taken an active part in politics, and is an earnest worker in the Republican party. He made the nominating speech presenting Governor Pingree before the Grand Rapids Convention, and was complimented for its manifest ability and oratorical power. In the practice of the law he has won a place for himself that is both honorable and prominent. Capable men in the profession who know him willingly accord to him the possession of brilliant parts and demonstrated ability. He was married to Miss Mary E. DeNormandie, a native of Pennsylvania, in 1868. They have three children, one of whom, Norman, is engaged in practice with his father, and is a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Michigan.

GEORGE H. PRENTIS, Detroit. Mr. Prentis is the son of Eben and Rebecca (Gager) Prentis, natives of Virginia and Connecticut respectively. His father was born in Richmond in 1788, and his mother in New London, Connecticut, in 1800. Both died in Detroit. His father was eighty years old, while his mother had only reached the age of forty-four. At an early day the family came to Michigan, and settled in Monroe, where the subject of this sketch was born April 28, 1838. Soon after this the family removed to Detroit, and the education of George H. was principally secured in the public schools of that city. He graduated from the Detroit High School in 1854, and spent the next two years tutoring. He then began the study of law in the office of Backus & Harbaugh in Detroit. In 1860 he was admitted to the Bar, and at once began practice. He has not confined himself to any particular branch of the law, and has done a general legal business. It will be seen however by this sketch that he has won fame in certain branches of his profession. He has never had a partner, preferring to be alone. In politics he has always been a Democrat, but has been much averse to office seeking; so that the only office he has ever had is that of Circuit Court Commissioner, from 1862 to 1866. Among the more noted cases in which his professional labors have been employed we might mention the Ward Will Case that involved five million dollars, in which he was one of three counsel for the contestant. Another



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J. J. Farney

was the Blackely case, which involved the question of the liability of municipal corporations for injuries received from defective sidewalks and highways. This case resulted in a judgment for plaintiff in the Circuit Court, but it was carried to the Supreme Court of the State, by the city of Detroit, where it was held at the July 1870 term that in Michigan a city was not liable for such injuries. This decision was regarded as so adverse to the public welfare that soon after the Legislature passed a law making municipal corporations liable for such injuries in Michigan. Mr. Prentis is quite generally employed in contested election cases in Detroit, having a practical monopoly of that kind of business. He has also been employed by the defense in several noted murder cases, the most important of which were *People vs. Dr. Hollywood* and *Joseph S. Hardy* (November Term, 1878), and *People vs. Hugh S. Peoples* and *Dr. Hollywood* (August Term, 1882). In both cases he cleared the defendant. Mr. Prentis was married in 1866 to Miss Lovina C. Griffin, of Cuba, New York. They have an interesting family of three children. His only son, G. Griffin Prentis, is a graduate of the Literary and Law Departments of the University of Michigan, and is now practising law with his father. Of our subject it is a common saying that he is a very impulsive man, and that he loves his friends to extremes. As a lawyer he is strictly honest, and firmly believes in whatever proposition he advances for his client. He enjoys the reputation of being one of the very best posted men in the city of Detroit in common law pleading, his knowledge of it being simply wonderful. He is pronounced especially good in contested election cases, quo warranto proceedings and ejectment cases. As a cross-examiner he is unexcelled. He is very happy in his home relations, having a charming family, and is a good entertainer.

TIMOTHY E. TARSNEY, Detroit. Hon. Timothy E. Tarsney, a son of Michigan, is the architect of a unique and interesting personal career. He was born on his father's farm in Hillsdale county, February 4, 1849, and his scholastic education was practically limited to his acquirements in the country district schools prior to the age of twelve. He was a well-bred Irish boy, as to lineage and parentage. His father, Timothy Tarsney, was a native of County Sligo, and his mother, Mary A. Murray, of County Westmeath. They emigrated to America in 1831, were married in Rochester, New York, and soon afterwards came west, locating in Manhattan, now Toledo, at the mouth of the Maumee. His father was a farmer-blacksmith and usually plied the mechanical trade in a shop situated on his own farm and on the highway near his house. The family removed to Michigan in 1844, locating first in Medina, Lenawee county, and going thence four years later to Ransom, Hillsdale county, where the permanent family home was established. At the age of twelve young Timothy

started out for himself to improve the mechanical talent inherited from his father. Entering a machine shop at Hudson he remained there nearly three years, learning the trade of machinist. As may be imagined, he was impatient during this period to participate in the more exciting scenes enacted south of the Ohio river. He belonged to a patriotic family. Before the ink was dry on President Lincoln's first proclamation, calling for volunteers to suppress the rebellion, three of his brothers responded on the same day, offering their services. A fourth brother entered the service a little later, and Timothy followed before he was fifteen years old. He went to Tennessee, a mere stripling, in February, 1864, and was first employed in coupling cars at Nashville; next he served as fireman on a locomotive in the service of the Government. It was an extra-hazardous employment, but none the less attractive to the capable boy. During the siege of Nashville he was in the city awaiting orders. He heard the rumbling of the cannon at Franklin, eighteen miles away, and was fireman on the engine which carried relief ammunition to the beleaguered army. He tells the story of that day's adventure in most captivating style: The fighting, his fright and feverish imagination more wonderful than Falstaff's in its power to multiply the enemy; for he could see a million Confederate cavalry when the sober, unimpassioned roll-call would have revealed about one hundred on both sides engaged in a hand to hand conflict. The engine and seven box cars laden with munitions of war "zipped" through the midst of the combatants, bound for Franklin. The locomotive was lost; young Tarsney bought a mule for a dollar, rode back to Nashville and remained in the employ of the Government until the close of the war. His eldest brother was killed in the battle of the Wilderness; another brother was a prisoner of war seventeen and a half months at Andersonville, Belle Isle and Milan. His brother John was wounded and captured at Gettysburg; has recently served three terms as a member of Congress from the Kansas City, Missouri, district, and is now United States Judge for the territory of Oklahoma. His brother Tom carried the regimental colors at Gettysburg, where, in a hand to hand struggle for their possession, Col. H. S. Jeffords, of Chelsea, Michigan, was stabbed to the heart by a bayonet—a rare distinction for a field officer. Tom re-enlisted and went to Mexico to aid in expelling Maximilian, and two years ago he was adjutant-general for the State of Colorado. His brother Andrew, a locomotive engineer, was killed by accident in Mexico. Five brothers in the Union army at the same time is a rare and impressive object lesson in patriotism! After the war closed the subject of our sketch returned to the machine shops at Hudson, where he worked until February, 1866, and then took charge of a steam engine in a saw mill at East Saginaw. A year later he received from the United States board of steamboat inspectors a certificate as marine engineer. For the seven seasons next ensuing he pursued that occupation, and while thus employed cherished other aspirations. His impulse to adopt the profession of law became a fixed purpose

and thenceforward the monotony of his mechanical engineering was relieved by a study of the learned Commentaries of Blackstone. During the winter months, between the seasons of navigation, he pursued some academic studies and also attended the Law School of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1872. During the open season following he was chief engineer on the lakes and at the close of navigation he settled down to the practice of law in East Saginaw. The next year he was elected justice of the peace, but resigned in 1874 in order to devote all of his time to the practice. This election afforded a fair test of his personal popularity, as he alone of all the candidates on his party ticket was elected. In 1875, and for three successive years, he served as city attorney of East Saginaw, but resigned because of increasing private business. In 1879 he became the senior member of the firm of Tarsney & Weadock in a partnership which continued twelve years and enjoyed great prosperity. In its extent and profitableness their business was scarcely excelled in the Saginaw Valley. In 1880 Mr. Tarsney was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, against Roswell G. Horr, the sitting member. Although defeated he received two thousand votes more than were given to the Hancock electoral ticket in the same election. In 1882 he was nominated by his party for Attorney General, but suffered defeat with the ticket. In 1884 he was chosen unanimously as a delegate at large to represent the Democrats of Michigan in the National Convention and was a member of the committee on resolutions. The same year he was again nominated for Congress and defeated Roswell G. Horr. In 1886 he was re-elected over Mr. Horr. During both Congresses he served with distinction on the two important committees of commerce and labor. Although nominated by his party for a third term the campaign of 1888 was won by the Republicans and he resumed his neglected law practice. He has not been a candidate for public position since that time and freely expresses a preference for the practice of his profession. In 1893 he came to Detroit with Mr. W. W. Wicker, and the firm of Tarsney & Wicker was formed. Since that time he has devoted his time to the law without interruption, except the periodical participation in political campaigns, as a public speaker. A few of his most important cases should be mentioned: Owen et al. vs. Potter, executor et al. in which he was associate counsel. This case involves over eight million dollars, probably the largest sum ever contested for in the State of Michigan. Mr. Tarsney representing the prosecution recently finished a legal argument occupying seven days. Robert Crowley vs. the C. M. Nelson Lumber Company, representing values of three million dollars in iron mines in the Mesabo range, Minnesota, is now pending in the Minnesota Supreme Court. The case of Roger Kane vs. Mitchell Transportation at Buffalo is now demanding attention. The reports of the Supreme Court of Michigan contain many of his cases. Besides he is conducting a large admiralty business in the United States courts. His experience of seven

years as a sailor is of great advantage to him in admiralty cases. His practice extends from Detroit to Buffalo and Duluth. Mr. Tarsney's interest in politics is the manifestation of a born talent. He believes in the definition of politics as "the science of government" and thereby evinces his stalwart patriotism. He is one of his party's greatest champions in the discussion of political issues on the stump, winning his way by a persuasive logic and fervid oratory. Where the fight was hottest in the campaign of 1896, there was Tarsney found. He had a "silver tongue" for the campaign of 1896 and gave a reason for his faith on many a stump. Being among the most eloquent of the advocates of the free coinage of silver, he entered the campaign like a cyclone in full rotary motion. His intuitions are strong; his perspicacity remarkable; his sensibilities impressionable; his sympathies easily touched, his imagination is lively and his mental pictures are instantaneous as well as brilliant. The keenness of his perception would enable him to reach a conclusion from a premise without ratiocination and yet his judgment is not formed without deliberation or expressed without reason. When a conclusion is reached, whether intuitively or logically, he moves with celerity and supports his position with forcible arguments impulsively expressed. He is gifted in colloquial debate, ready with Irish wit, quick in repartee; impetuous in style and yet so courteous in bearing as never to offend an adversary. He makes an appeal or an assault with *ardentia verba*. Whether he shall again enter the nation's council chamber or continue in the forum, battling with giants, he will be heard from in the future.

GEORGE W. COOMER, Wyandotte. George W. Coomer was born November 3, 1843, in Oakland county, Michigan. He is English by descent, through both parents. His father, Zetus Coomer, was a native of the State of New York and a farmer; came to Michigan in 1835, settled in Oakland county, where he cleared and cultivated a farm, and died in 1878. His mother was Clara Rockwell. The first authentic record of the Coomer family in America shows that John Coomer, an English emigrant, was a clergyman at Boston in 1748. To this ancestor has been ascribed the founding of the family on the American continent. The settlement of the Rockwells in New England antedates that of the Coomers by more than a century. They emigrated from England in 1630, making the voyage on the ship *Mary and John*, in company with the Grants, ancestors of the General and President. It is a matter of sufficient importance to be referred to by General Grant in his memoirs, that one of his ancestors by the name of Grant, an emigrant passenger of the *Mary and John*, married the widow Rockwell, who was also one of the passengers, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. They were of Puritan stock, whose self-denial and courage were equal to the privations of exile and the battle for

freedom to worship God in harmony with the promptings of individual conscience. The traits and attributes transmitted from such ancestors constitute a valuable inheritance. George W. Coomer was educated in the district schools and the Birmingham Academy, situated in his native county. In this academy he was prepared for admission to the University of Michigan. He entered the Law School of the University, and after completing the course was graduated in the class of 1871. As a preliminary preparation he had read law in the office of Judge Franklin Johnson, of Monroe, prior to his admission to the law school. He was admitted to the Bar immediately after graduation and settled at Wyandotte, Wayne county, for practice. He has maintained his residence in Wyandotte continuously, and has also kept an office there for the practice of his profession. In 1891 he opened another office in Detroit, as affording greater accessibility to the general public. He served as city attorney of Wyandotte for twelve years, and was for the same time counsellor of the board of education. As a member of the common council of the city, his influence has been wisely exercised to promote its growth and prosperity. He recognizes good citizenship as the sum of public duty, and has always been active in the support of measures which conduce to the substantial material interests of the city, promote the culture and subserve the welfare of the people. Politically he has always been a Republican. In 1884 he was elected to the Legislature and served one term. In 1887 he was nominated as the candidate of his party for Judge of the Circuit Court, but the party was unsuccessful and he suffered defeat with it. He was married in 1870 to Miss Laura M. Harris, daughter of Solon Harris, of Oakland county. Their children are Grace A., J. Elroy and Harry H. Mr. Coomer is unassuming and unpretentious. He has built for himself a home among the people of Wayne county and secured their respect. He has proved himself the strong friend of popular education. While many others have attained great celebrity and more exalted position, there has all the time been substantial accord between himself and his work. He has chosen to maintain his residence continuously in one place, because in no other way can attachments be formed which are essential to the genuine home feeling. The sense of proprietorship in one who owns his dwelling place tends to give a man confidence and courage. Home is recognized as one of the chief sources of abiding happiness. It is one of the surest defenses against evil fortune. The intelligent owner of a good home is more self-respecting and commands the respect of others in a greater degree than is possible for the man who is content to live in another's house.

MICHAEL BRENNAN, Detroit. Mr. Brennan was born in Queens county, Ireland, October 28, 1851. His father, John Brennan, was a farmer. His mother was Mary Comerford. He came to America at the age of ten and settled at Detroit, where his uncle had located twenty years before. His early education was obtained at St. Anne's School and the public schools of the city. He was graduated from the high school of Detroit in 1868. For two years afterwards he studied under a tutor, making preparation for admission to the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, in which he intended to take a classical course. The death of his father about that time rendered necessary a change of his plans and a relinquishment of his purpose to attend the University. He was obliged to earn his own living and bravely set about it. His first employment was in the general freight department of the D. & M. railway, where he remained one year. When about eighteen years of age he was fortunate in securing a position as student and clerk in the law office of Don M. Dickinson, where he remained under a wise instructor and paid his expenses meanwhile by clerical services. In this way he was enabled not only to acquire a knowledge of the text books, but also to gain a practical knowledge of legal forms and pleadings. After remaining more than three years in this office he passed the required examination, was admitted to the Bar, and began practice at once. In 1873 he formed a partnership with John C. Donnelly, which has never been dissolved. Mr. Stewart O. Van de Mark later became associated with Messrs. Brennan & Donnelly, and the firm of Brennan, Donnelly & Van de Mark is now one of the strongest and busiest in Detroit. For two years Charles S. May was a member of the firm. Mr. Brennan makes a specialty of the trial of jury cases and has gained his best reputation at the Bar as a trial lawyer. He is attorney for the Peninsular Savings Bank and has become familiar with the laws regulating banking, both State and National. He has also had a large number of street railway cases as one of the general attorneys of the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company. Messrs. Brennan & Donnelly have frequently appeared in the Supreme Court of the State and in the Courts of the United States. Some of the appealed cases may be cited: Ryan-McPherson breach of promise case; U. S. vs. Ryan, in the United States Circuit and Supreme Courts. Hundreds of inferior cases might be enumerated if their importance warranted any reference to them in a historical work of the character of this publication. The records of the courts preserve them and to these all representatives of the Bar have access. The cases relating to affairs with the City Street Railway occupy much of Mr. Brennan's time and the conduct of these has added greatly to his popularity as a lawyer. Politically he has always been a Democrat, but is not classed as a bigoted or "hidebound" partisan. His understanding of political economy and the science of government enables him to place principles above partisanship and to value a political party not for



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Michael Brennan.

itself or its fame in history, but only as an instrument to facilitate the inauguration of a governmental policy. Principles and men are esteemed more highly than a partisan machine. He has never at any time been a candidate for political office. His preference is the practice of law. In religion he is a Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul. In 1894 at Philadelphia he was elected Supreme President of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association for a term of three years. He was married in 1878 to Miss Margaret F., daughter of Thomas Healy, of Detroit. Two daughters and two sons have been born of this marriage: Francis M. and John H., Grace M. and Mary J. Mrs. Brennan is a lady of culture whose interest is manifest and whose activities are enlisted in various organizations for the promotion of education. She is president of the Ladies' Auxiliary Board of the Columbian Summer School. Her assistance and leadership are valued highly by persons interested in the success of the enterprise. From members of the Detroit Bar who are intimately acquainted with the characteristics of Mr. Brennan it is ascertained that, as one member expresses it: "He has all the Irish wit and humor that you will find boiled into a fellow; is quick at repartee; has the Irish persuasiveness in his nature that always enables an advocate to win. He tries cases almost constantly. He and Mr. John C. Donnelly are the chief trial counsel for the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company." Another characterization is that in temperament he is impulsive, sensitive, generous and sympathetic. As a lawyer he is positive and tenacious, quick and sagacious, brave and pugnacious. As a friend he is enthusiastic, confiding, sincere and true. Socially he is genial, hospitable and liberal-minded. He is a natural student and the acknowledged wit of the Detroit Bar.

ALFRED J. MURPHY, Detroit. Alfred J. Murphy bears the distinction of being the youngest man ever nominated for the office of Attorney General in Michigan. He has always lived in Detroit, the city of his birth, where he was born January 1, 1868. His education was received in the public schools of Detroit and completed in Detroit College a classical school. He spent five years in the latter institution, taking a full classical course and graduating in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He thereupon took a position on the editorial staff of the Detroit Free Press, where he remained for two years, meanwhile pursuing a post graduate course at Detroit College. In 1889 he received the degree of Master of Arts from this institution. He entered upon politics before attaining his majority, by organizing the Young Men's Club of Detroit in 1888, of which he was made president. In 1890 he became assistant secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee of Michigan. The Democrats elected their State ticket in Michigan that year for the first

time in nearly forty years. He was elected Secretary of the State Senate in January, 1891, and then began the study of law. In December, 1891, he entered the Detroit College of Law, from which he was graduated in June, 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He had been admitted to the Bar in March, 1893, however, and at once began independent practice. The wide acquaintance he enjoyed in Detroit and Michigan, coupled with his industry and ability, gave him a speedy foothold. Gifted by nature with unusual powers of eloquence, he was fortunately given early chance to display his capacity for forensic oratory in several notable criminal cases, particularly those of the *People vs. Goodson*, and the *People vs. Considine*. The verdict of acquittal in the former case was attributed largely to his argument. In the latter case, while a conviction resulted, his argument was generally conceded to be of unusual strength and of most forceful delivery. He has been able latterly to direct the lines of his practice and in consequence has been enjoying a growing business in probate and commercial law. He has been confining his entire time to his profession, and his nomination for the office of Attorney General, in August, 1896, at the hands of the joint State conventions of the Democratic, People's and Union Silver parties, came not only without his solicitation, but without his knowledge. Mr. Murphy has advanced solely through his own efforts. He defrayed the expenses of his education and has made his own way independently. His talents are of a high order, his industry unflagging and his earnestness constant. There is ample proof of this in the position he has won at the Bar in the three years he has been practising.

JOHN C. DONNELLY, lawyer, Detroit. Captain William Donnelly was a native of County Wicklow, Ireland, who emigrated in childhood with his parents and settled in Warwick, Lambton county, Ontario, where he grew to manhood. He resided for many years in Kertch, Plympton and Sarnia, Ontario, and died at the latter place in 1873. He was a farmer, merchant and timber dealer, and carried on the largest business in square oak timber of any dealer west of London, Ontario. He held a commission as captain in the royal militia for twenty-five years. He was appointed magistrate by the Crown and held that office also for a quarter of a century. He married Elleanor Boulger, a native of County Kildare, Ireland, who was brought to Canada by her parents when a small child. They reared a family of fourteen children. John C. was the seventh member of this family. He was born at Kertch, Ontario, November 27, 1851. He was educated in the public schools and at home. At the age of eighteen he began the study of law in the office of Col. John Atkinson, at Port Huron. A year later, when Colonel Atkinson removed to Detroit, young Donnelly went with him. In 1871 he entered the Law School of



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John C. Donnelly

the University of Michigan, where he spent one year, then returned to Detroit and resumed his duties in the law office of Colonel Atkinson. He held this position until July 1, 1873. Prior to that he had been admitted to practice on examination in the Wayne county Circuit Court. After his admission to the Bar he completed the law course in the University and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. At the very beginning of his practice he formed a partnership with Michael Brennan under the firm name of Brennan & Donnelly, which has been maintained continuously for the past twenty-three years. In 1877 Hon. Charles S. May was received into the firm and remained a member of it until his return to Kalamazoo. From 1889, for two years, A. C. Raymond was a member of the firm, but soon retired to accept the position of attorney of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. In 1893 Mr. Van de Mark became associated with Brennan & Donnelly as junior member of the firm, a relation which is still maintained. The legal business of this firm is very large, especially in the line of corporation counsel. They are attorneys for some very large corporations. They are engaged in a very great number of negligence cases, having more of this class of litigation perhaps than any other firm in the State. Mr. Donnelly is well known in Lansing at the Supreme Court of the State, where he frequently represents the firm in cases carried to that court by appeal. His practice is not confined to any specialty, or any class of cases, but covers all kinds in all of the courts of record in the State, as well as those of the United States. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington in 1883. He is retained as counsel by such corporations as the Citizens' Street Railway Company of Detroit and the Detroit Gas Company. He is esteemed by members of the professions as an excellent lawyer, worthy to stand in the front rank of those who practise in the courts of Michigan. Politically he is a Democrat and has always exhibited a lively interest in the affairs of his party. In 1878 he was elected to the State Legislature from Detroit and served acceptably during the single term of his membership. He was a member of the committee on municipal corporations, a position which enabled him to work for his city with marked advantage. He was the nominee of his party for Attorney General in 1886, but defeated with the rest of the ticket. For years he displayed an interest in military affairs; was the first captain of the Montgomery Rifles, serving in that rank two years. He was also adjutant of the First Battalion of state troops. He was lieutenant of the National Guard and in company with that organization made the trip to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. He has given support to various club organizations which have for their object social culture and physical as well as intellectual development. He is a member of the Detroit Club, the Yondatega Club, the Detroit Riding Club and the Catholic Club. He was married September 1, 1875, to Miss Anna Minton, of Alpena, daughter of Martin J. Minton, Esq., a pioneer lumberman of that city, and has four children. Mr. Donnelly is in the

full flush and prime of life, with apparently thirty years of activity yet to come. He preserves always the bonhomie which gives to the noonday of life its radiance and most agreeable effects; which tends to longevity, and gives a glow to the sunset. He has the kind of *esprit de corps* which is not exhausted in organizing and disciplining a military company, but makes a man jealous of the honor of his profession. Such a man places a high estimate on professional honor and makes the preservation of it his personal concern. His ambition needs no other spur. It makes him zealous in attack and courageous in defense. It is the mark of a gentleman so to bemean himself in a contention that his adversary will be impressed with his honesty and sense of fairness. He does not employ censorious speech or seek to overbear with the manners of a bully. The temptation to terrorize a witness is stronger than some cross examiners can withstand; but the practice does not commend the lawyer who resorts to it, nor is it attended with the best results. A gentle manner is not significant of weakness, but is much more effective than boisterousness in establishing confidential relations with a witness. Mr. Donnelly is keen but honest. His conduct of a case is honorable and manly. His opponents have no dread or fear of petty trickery. They know that he will either win his contention by fair means in the open field, or he will lose. He knows that a resort to questionable tactics is unavailing in a weak case and unnecessary in a strong one — undignified and disreputable in any case. In society he is a prime favorite, because of his frankness, ready wit, heartiness and unassuming manners.

EDWIN F. CONELY, Detroit. Mr. Conely is descended from colonial ancestry. His ancestors were among the original settlers of Maryland and Massachusetts, and therefore he may be said to have sprung from a union of the Puritan and the Cavalier. His grandfather, Jeremiah Conely was born at Snow Hill, Maryland, prior to the Revolution. Various branches of the family were represented in the Revolutionary army. His father, William S. Conely, born in January, 1799, was a native of the city of New York, a man of affairs and a member of the New York Constitutional Convention of 1846. Edwin F. Conely was born September 7, 1847, in the city of New York. At the age of six years he came to Michigan with his parents. His literary education was received in New York, in Brighton and Jackson, Michigan, and in extended private study. He read law with Mr. Sardis Hubbell, of Howell, and Messrs. D. B. & H. M. Duffield, in Detroit. He also attended the Law School of the University of Michigan. In the spring of 1870 he became a permanent resident of Detroit, and in the autumn of the same year was admitted to the Bar upon examination of the Supreme Court then sitting in the old Odd Fellows Hall on Woodward Avenue. The judges sitting at the time were Chris-

tiancy, Campbell, Cooley and Graves, whose decisions gave a world wide fame to Michigan's highest court. Mr. Conely has practised law in the local and appellate courts of the State and Nation; also in the courts of Ohio and Indiana. His practice has included every branch of the law, but his principal work has been in the field of general common law practice, and the trial and argument of causes. The cases in which he has appeared in the Supreme Court of Michigan are scattered through twenty or more volumes of reports. Among the prominent cases in which he has appeared as senior counsel are the following: The Constable Case, constitutional law; Gott vs. Culp, Probate law; R. R. Co. vs. Gilbert, liability of corporation for employment of agent; Carew vs. Mathews, conflict of jurisdiction; Davis vs. Burgess, breach of the peace; People vs. Wilson, murder; People vs. Fonda, jurisdiction of federal courts; Klanowski vs. Grand Trunk Ry. Co., speed as evidence of negligence; Wheaton vs. Beecher, libel; Holcombe vs. Noble, innocent false representations as evidence of fraud; Robinson vs. Miner and Haug, constitutional law; People vs. Montague, habeas corpus and extradition; Weeks vs. Wayne Circuit Judges, lien of attorney on verdict; Estate of Mabel Ward, liability of guardian; Attorney General vs. James, quo warranto; Laffrey vs. Grummond, liability of warehouseman; McAllister vs. Free Press, libel; Latimer's case, murder; Clark and Graham's case, murder; People vs. Walsh, manslaughter; Finigan vs. Free Press Co., libel; Strobridge Lith. Co. vs. Randall, effect of settlement; Brown vs. McGraw, logging and lumbering case; Park Commissioners vs. Common Council, constitutional law; Wellman vs. Police Board, power of police commission; People vs. Fort Wayne and Elmwood Ry. Co., constitutional and municipal law; McRae vs. R. R. Co., constitutional law and railroad building; Baron vs. Detroit, liability of city as a proprietor; Coffin vs. Election Commissioners, right of women to vote; Down vs. Harper Hospital, liability of trust fund to claims for negligence of trustees; Campbell vs. Wyandotte, law of municipalities; Fort St. Union Depot Co. vs. Peninsula Stove Co., constitutional law; Attorney General vs. Supervisors, constitutional and statutory law; Metcalf vs. Tiffany, liability of female def't for alienation of husband; Moran vs. Moran, fraud as a basis of ejectment; Merz Capsule Co. vs. McCutcheon, monopoly and public policy; Richardson vs. Medbury, accounting. During the years 1891-2-3 he was professor of law in the University of Michigan, having among his subjects that of constitutional law, but resigned on account of the demand of increasing practice. In 1876 he was elected member of the Legislature and received the Democratic nomination for Speaker of the House of Representatives. During the session he was a member of the judiciary committee. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1880 and 1892. In 1881 he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic Convention for judge of the Recorder's Court, but was defeated by George A. Swift. He was a member of the board of water commissioners of Detroit in 1885, and from 1890 to 1896 was a member of the board of

library commissioners. In 1893 he was appointed by Governor Rich a member of the State Commission to frame a general law for the government of municipalities. He was connected with the Michigan State troops for thirteen years, serving as private, corporal and captain of the Detroit Light Infantry, major of the Fourth Infantry, and as colonel and A. D. C. and president of the State military board. He was instrumental in securing much favorable legislation for the benefit of the State troops. During the campaign of 1896 he supported the National Democracy as against the platform and nominees of the Chicago convention. He was one of the orators at the banquet given by the sound money Democrats in Chicago on Jackson's Day, 1897. He is a life member of the American Historical Association and a member of the American and Michigan Bar Associations. He has been a contributor to the American Law Review and other law periodicals; has travelled extensively in Europe and is a cultured gentleman. Mr. Conely delivered a public address before the Bar Association some years ago on the Bar of Detroit, which is referred to by members of the profession as a production of much literary excellence and great historic value. He is devoted to the law, for which he entertains the highest respect, and it is entirely within the record to say that he is one of the best lawyers of the State. As a writer his style is smooth, graceful and felicitous in expression. His words are fitly chosen from an extensive vocabulary. He was married December 1, 1873, to Miss Achsa Butterfield, of Green Oak, Michigan, who died in February, 1878. He was married a second time May, 1882, to Miss Fannie Butterfield, a cousin of his first wife. He has no children.

ELBRIDGE F. BACON, Detroit. Mr. Bacon was born in the township of Superior, Washtenaw county, May 3, 1850. His father was Henry Bacon and his mother was Caroline Farrand. The Bacon family is of colonial origin, and, on both sides, American for many generations. The great-grandfather of our subject was a Revolutionary soldier. The family also had representatives in the war of 1812. Mr. Bacon's grandfather settled in Superior in 1829, and his mother's people came four years later. At the age of thirteen he was sent to the Model School, then a part of the State Normal at Ypsilanti. His home on the farm was three miles distant from Ypsilanti, but almost every morning he made his appearance at the school before the hour of opening. This circumstance indicated a predominant characteristic of his entire life, promptness and punctuality. It was no easy task to attend school, trudging along on foot for such a distance, through all kinds of weather, always ahead of time, and keeping it up until his senior year. Mr. Bacon was graduated from the classical course in 1872, the next year after Professor Estabrook became president of the State Normal. With other members of his class he felt the inspira-



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Elbridge F. Bacon

tion of Michigan's greatest teacher. Mr. Bacon became principal of the Petersburg school soon after his graduation, but all his thoughts were of Blackstone. In 1873 he went to Wisconsin, where he remained for a little less than a year engaged in civil engineering. Coming back to Michigan the following year, he located in Huron county, where he began reading law with Richard Winsor, of Port Austin. This gentleman had been a member of the constitutional convention of 1867, and from him Mr. Bacon received his first impressions of constitutional law. He was elected county surveyor of Huron county in 1874, and re-elected two years later. Mr. Bacon was making his way slowly but surely into the profession of law. He spent nearly four years in solving knotty legal problems in jurisprudence; especially did he familiarize himself with the large annual tax sale of Huron county—a knowledge that has often stood him well in hand in after years. He is regarded to-day in Detroit and elsewhere as authority on tax titles. He was admitted to the Huron county Bar in 1876, and opened an office in Port Austin. He entered into a partnership with George S. Engle in 1877, which continued one year. The next year his services were retained by Col. Atkinson of Detroit. In 1879 he removed to Sand Beach and commenced practice for himself. He had an extensive clientage all along the coast from that harbor to the "City of the Straits." Ten years later Mr. Bacon found that his extensive business required a more central location, and accordingly removed to Detroit. His practice has steadily grown in all directions, and is constantly becoming more lucrative. To this he has given close and earnest attention, not yielding to the allurements of politics or other side issues, believing that a lawyer should stick as closely to his profession as a shoemaker to his last. His calling has become interwoven with the fiber of his life and he is content to rise by means of it alone. In his various experience in the courts Mr. Bacon has met the most distinguished lawyers and jurists of Detroit, who speak of him in eulogistic terms as an able advocate and all-round lawyer. He tries his cases twice and frequently thrice. He studies jurors, takes the measure of witnesses quickly, and is especially skilful in cross-examinations. He has a rare self-control, is courteous towards his opponents, keeps his mind upon the subject at issue and is rarely thrown off his guard. He is still a student with remarkable powers of abstraction and concentration. He discriminates between important and trifling issues, and retaining such facts as he shall need to draw upon when pressed for time, is always ready for assault or defense. He has built up a lucrative business in the Circuit Court and conducted cases in the other courts of the State, as well as in the Federal Courts. For a number of years he has enjoyed a large practice in the Supreme Court of the State and his name appears in connection with cases reported in several volumes of the official reports of that court. Some of these cases are important, both on account of the issues and the large pecuniary interests involved. He stands well among the members of his profession. In 1881 Mr. Bacon was married to Miss



Clarena W. Bailey, of St. Clair, and has three daughters—fourteen, nine and four years old. He is much in society, and is a member of the West Side Social Club, the Michigan Avenue and Grande Pointe Clubs. He has been for twelve years an active Knight Templar, and accompanied the Commandery to Boston in 1895. He is a Congregationalist and belongs to the old First Church on Woodward Avenue. He is progressive, practical and persistent; interested in manufacturing industries, and a strong advocate of protection and reciprocity. His mind, disciplined by study, has a comprehensive grasp, and he is able to present his cases to the court or jury in the most favorable light.

JOHN WARD, Detroit. The subject of this biography traces his lineage to William Ward, who settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1639. Among the distinguished representatives of the family was Artemus Ward, of Revolutionary fame. John was the son of Jonas and Anna Child Ward; was born at Westminster, Massachusetts, in 1821, removed to Vermont in 1826 and lived in the Green Mountain State until 1859. He was prepared for college in the Kimball Union Academy and was graduated from Dartmouth with the class of 1847. He cherishes as precious the memory of his college years. He was a member of the famous literary societies of Dartmouth and among his treasured souvenirs are manuscript letters received by him from a quartette of America's great men who were then at the zenith of their fame. These letters are responsive to his invitation to the writers on behalf of the literary societies, of which they had been members during their college days. They are reproduced here as samples of the polite correspondence of the times:

MARSHFIELD, Oct. 3, '46.

Dear sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th of September. It would give me pleasure to be able to comply with the wishes of the two societies in whose behalf you write, but for several years past I have found it absolutely necessary to decline all invitations of that kind.

With much respect and the most perfect good wishes, I am your obt.
Mr. Ward. DAN'L WEBSTER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25, 1846.

Dear sir: Your favor is duly received. I would be glad of the occasion to meet your literary society, but my health has been seriously impaired. I am still an invalid and must therefore decline your kind invitation.

With best wishes, Yours respectfully,
Mr. John Ward. THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1847.

Mr. John Ward. Dear sir:

I reproach myself for not sooner replying to your letter of 12th Dec. last inviting me to be the anniversary orator at your coming college commencement. I deferred an answer in the hope that it would soon be favorably solved and in the midst of important engagements lost of sight the matter. It is now recalled by a sight of your note and I hasten to make all the atonement in my power for this inexcusable forgetfulness and neglect. I trust it has not prevented the societies' securing the services of some one more capable than I am of doing honor to them.

With high consideration, your ob't serv't,

AMOS KENDALL.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1847.

Dear sir: I have received your letter inviting me to deliver a lecture before the societies of your college in the month of August next. I freely accept the invitation, willing to return to my native State for such a purpose after the absence of half a century and a life marked with much exertion and vicissitudes. You do not state in your letter upon what date the Commencement will take place. I had thought until the commencement of this note that August was the month designated by you. But I find that no period is mentioned and I will therefore thank you to write me a letter addressed to me at Detroit telling me at what time I must be with you.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,

Mr. John Ward.

LEWIS CASS.

Mr. Ward's motto while at college was "Semper Parata." He was not only prepared in his studies, but was also an officer of the celebrated Dartmouth phalanx, a military company of students. After his graduation he studied law in the office of Collamer & Barrett, of Woodstock, Vermont, and was admitted to the Windsor county Bar in 1849. He commenced the practice of law at Springfield in the same county, and paid his way from the start, doing some surveying at intervals. He has always paid his way, and, apropos of the late political campaign, says he has never heard of any of his ancestors who wished to scale his debts or expressed a desire to pay with fifty cent dollars at par value. He remained in practice at Springfield ten years, serving as State's Attorney for Windsor county during the last two. In 1859 he came west and settled in Detroit. His first partnership was with J. B. Farnsworth and his second with Irving Palmer. He became associated with E. C. Skinner and C. M. Burton in the abstract business, remaining with them seventeen years. Both of these gentlemen unite in testifying to his valuable services. He was married in 1859 and his wife died in 1864. A son, born of this marriage, died in infancy. Mr. Ward's chief business for a score of years has been in connection with the settlement of estates. He has loaned large sums of money and there never has been a stain upon his reputation or a suspicion against his integrity. He has been scrupulously honest in

all business transactions. Few men who have passed the seventy-fifth mile stone continue to be at their post of duty as regular as clock work. He is methodical in his habits and systematic in the conduct of his business. He may appropriately be called a gentleman of the old school. In a large and expressive sense, he is a man. Many good things, true and just, might be said of him; but he is modest. One of the very busy men of Detroit says: "John Ward is the best man in the city—the worthiest among the worthy; to know him best is to love him most." In politics he has always been a stalwart Republican. He has served on the board of education one term and was elected to the board of estimates: but he has no fondness for public office. In his religious views he is a Unitarian. During a long life of usefulness he seems to have merited the addition to his college motto "always ready," of these words—"in the service of his fellow men."

LAWRENCE N. BURKE, Kalamazoo. Mr. Burke is a native of Ireland, the son of James and Joanna Burke. He was born near Thurles, November 7, 1850. At the age of three he had the misfortune to lose his mother. When five years of age he came to America with other members of the family and lived for some years at East Scott, Cortland county, New York, was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood and in Cortland Academy, at Homer. As a large family was dependent for support upon the father, whose only means consisted of his daily wages, Lawrence was obliged early to depend upon his own exertions, not only for the means of living, but also for the higher education which he desired. At the age of eighteen he was able to teach a district school. In 1869 he came to Kalamazoo and took a course in Parson's Business College. Having previously formed the purpose to become a lawyer, he entered upon a course of reading and study in the office of the late Hon. J. W. Breese. In 1873 he passed the required examination and was admitted to the Bar. Immediately he entered into practice in partnership with William W. Peck, a relationship that existed about three years. At this time his health became impaired, and he spent several months in the South recuperating. When sufficiently restored he returned to Kalamazoo and resumed practice alone. In 1877 he was elected a justice of the peace and served as such for more than five years. He was then elected judge of the recorder's court and served four years. In 1890 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Kalamazoo county, and served a term of two years. The character of his practice has been general and extended into all the courts of the State. He has avoided all cases of a questionable or sensational character, and confined himself to such as are consistent with honorable and reputable practice. He has been successful, although his progress has been retarded to a considerable extent by ill health. As a lawyer he has

established a reputation for ability, candor as a counselor and earnestness as an advocate. He studies the case of his client until he becomes deeply interested, and then labors with zeal and enthusiasm to win it. His manner of argument to influence a jury is such as to gain their confidence. He is so manifestly sincere in his belief and candid in his statements of facts that the jury are impressed favorably with his arguments. Mr. Burke first entered politics as a liberal Republican and supporter of Greeley for President in 1872 at the age of twenty-two. From that time to the present he has been what might be termed a progressive Democrat. His personal popularity is duly attested by the various offices to which he has been elected when a majority of his constituents held opposite political views. The qualities prominent in his character are recognized by political opponents as readily as by partisan friends. He is liberal-minded, and displays that courtesy which naturally springs from genuine kindness of heart. He has long been an active, influential member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has won the highest honors that can be bestowed in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. At the age of thirty-four he was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan. In 1885 he was the representative of that body to the Sovereign Grand Lodge in session at Baltimore, and the following year was representative to the same body at Boston. He was married in 1877 to Mary J. Webster, of Detroit, with whom he lived happily until her death, in February, 1893. He has three children, Lawrence N., Jr., James Webster and Leah Maude, all of them attending school. Mr. Burke has always been devoted to the welfare of his family, and found congenial society at home. It may be said that his social traits are here manifested in the most marked degree, and that his highest form of social enjoyment has ever been found around his own hearthstone.

HENRY J. HARRIGAN, Ionia. The subject of this sketch is one of the youngest men in successful legal practice in the State. He was born in Onondago county, New York, February 13, 1867. His parentage may suggest a possible practical solution of the question of home rule in Ireland. His mother, Susan Clements, was an English woman, native of Liverpool; his father, Michael Harrigan, of Irish extraction, though born in Oswego county, New York. The family removed to Michigan in 1869 and settled on a farm in Ionia county, remaining there ten years. They were years of toil and care and saving incident to poverty. Every member of the family was expected to contribute something to the common support, and Henry worked on the farm faithfully from the time he was able to render any service, attending the district schools during a part of each year. In 1879 he removed to Ionia with the family and entered the public schools of that city in which he pursued the course of study to comple-

tion. He was not permitted to attend school continuously. The same necessity for work confronted him as existed on the farm. He met it bravely, taking up whatever afforded remuneration, at the wages offered, and by thus helping himself was enabled to complete the high school course, from which he was graduated in 1888. He was then twenty-one and ambitious in the best sense of that word. He aspired to the highest possible attainments intellectually. Immediately after graduating he entered the law office of Davis & Nichols where he remained until January, 1889, and then became associated in the law with William O. Webster, a scholarly and successful practitioner, where he has remained to the present. He was admitted to the Bar by Judge Smith at Ionia in March, 1890. While prosecuting his studies and assisting his preceptor in the office work, as well as litigation, he has grown in knowledge of the law and public favor. If his "yesterday" is not as long as that of some others he has more of "tomorrow" left for advancement. Today he is recognized as an upright young man of business, with a fixed purpose in life and commendable energy to achieve it. He has the confidence of his professional associates, his party friends and his townsmen generally. He was elected Circuit Court Commissioner in 1892 and again in 1894. Politically he is a Republican and is not without inclination to engage in politics. Indeed his activities have already been employed in promoting the interests and organization of his party by service as secretary of the county committee during several campaigns. He evinces a fraternity spirit by membership in Lucullus Lodge K. of P., in which he has filled some of the chairs. Mr. Horrigan was married in May, 1893, to Miss Blanche, only child of Benjamin and Lutia Vosper, of Ionia.

JAMES McMILLAN POWERS, Charlotte. Mr. Powers is a son of John R. Powers, a farmer, and Hannah Johnson. His father's ancestors were Irish, and originally settled in Vermont. His mother was of Scotch extraction, and lived in Wyoming county, in the western part of New York. He was born February 17, 1848, in Attica township, Wyoming county. When three years old his father emigrated to Michigan and settled in Assyria township, Barry county, and here our subject passed his boyhood days. He worked on his father's farm, and attended the common school in the winter until twenty years of age. From 1868 to 1876 he taught school during the winters, with the exception of two which he spent in the pineries. He worked at the carpenter trade in the summer, usually attending normal school in the fall. Many influences were drawing him to the law as a great life labor. His brother was studying law at the University of Michigan, and he went to Ann Arbor with him to stay until the brother got started in his studies. While there James M. became interested in the law himself, and determined to take a full course at the

University. He entered the Law Department, October 1, 1876, and was graduated with the class of 1878. He was admitted to the Bar at Charlotte during the April term of court, 1878. He practised alone for a time at Bellevue, and then removed to Charlotte. He did a general law business, and practised by himself until March 1, 1894. He then entered into a partnership with one of the prominent attorneys of the central part of the State, under the firm name of Powers & Stein. Since that time he has been engaged principally in criminal cases. In some of these he has won great reputation as a trial lawyer of uncommon ability and fertile resources. In the arson cases of *The People vs. Combs*, he secured the acquittal of the defendant. In the celebrated conspiracy case of *The People vs. Jacobs et al.*, in which Isadore Jacobs of Albion, and his brother, Jay M. Jacobs of Battle Creek, were on trial, the parties he defended, were acquitted as were also the wives of Rosen and Asher, who were themselves convicted. In the robbery case of *The People vs. Wilcox and Thomson*, he was able to clear the defendants. The case of *The People vs. McCaffery* on two counts — of poisoning and of assault with attempt to commit murder — was a celebrated one, and by great labor and a wide command of all the resources of the law he succeeded in clearing his clients. These cases were from Calhoun county and won him much favor in that part of the State. He defended Wolcott in the well-poisoning case, and had him adjudged insane, and sent to the Insane Hospital at Ionia. He defended the railroad strikers in the charge brought against them of wrecking a passenger train at Battle Creek in 1894. They were released on their own recognizance, and probably never will be brought to a final trial. Three who were arrested and tried in the Federal Court on the charge of conspiracy to interfere with the running of the United States mail, were acquitted by the court. In these cases Mr. Powers appeared as counsel for the defendants. He was Democratic candidate for Circuit Judge in 1893, and was defeated by a very few votes. Eaton county has a Republican majority of fifteen hundred, but he gave his opponent a very uncomfortable scare. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1896. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and is greatly respected by his Masonic fraters. He was married December 22, 1877, to Miss Eliza Davis, of Assyria township, Barry county. Her father is one of the solid and substantial farmers of that community. They have three sons, LaVerne, aged eighteen, Harold, thirteen, and Leslie, eight. Our subject is a man of inspiring energy, and prepares his cases with the utmost carefulness, covering every possible line of attack and defense. He is a good cross examiner, a desperate fighter, and a formidable opponent.

JAY P. LEE, Lansing. The subject of this sketch was born in Wakeshma township, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, April 11, 1859. His parents were John R. Lee, who came to Michigan from the State of New York in 1835, and Sarah M. Foote, who came from the same State with her parents in 1837. He was the youngest of three boys. When eighteen months old the family removed to Branch county and remained there until he was nineteen years old, when they settled in the village of Athens, Calhoun county. His father died at Athens in 1885, and his mother is still living there. He was the son of a farmer and was trained to work on the farm, and during the winters attended the district school until he was fifteen years old. He then spent two winters in the Athens school, and afterwards attended the business college in Kalamazoo. He then took charge of the farm in Branch county, of which he had the entire management until he was nineteen. He attended the Union City high school, and was graduated from the classical course. For three years afterwards he was in the University of Michigan pursuing selected studies in the Literary Department, and during a portion of the time attended the lectures in the Law Department. He was admitted to the Bar in June, 1884, and in the August following took a clerkship in the office of Secretary of State, where he remained until the middle of January, 1887. He was married April 11, 1885, to Miss Millie Ross Graham, the daughter of Harvey M. Graham, of Athens, and immediately located in Lansing, which has since been his home continuously. Upon retiring from the office of the Secretary of State he formed a partnership with Charles F. Hammond for the practice of the law. The legal profession has commanded his time and talents continuously to the present time. In 1888 and 1889 he was city attorney of Lansing under a Republican administration. In March, 1890, he was appointed assistant attorney general by Mr. Trowbridge, the incumbent of that office, the appointment having been made upon the suggestion of Governor Luce and Judge Edward Cahill of the Supreme Court. Owing to the illness of Mr. Trowbridge Mr. Lee had full charge of the duties appertaining to the attorney general's office, and upon the death of Mr. Trowbridge and the appointment of Major Huston he continued to discharge the duties of the office until the close of the term, December 31, 1890. During the period that Mr. Lee was acting assistant attorney general he wrote all of the opinions of the department but two, which were written by Major Huston to the Chairman of the Board of State Auditors. The question involved was the right of one Adoniram J. Smith to the payment of a bounty of one hundred dollars under Act number twenty-three of the laws of 1864. The board did not accept the official opinion of Major Huston and so he wrote a second one, covering substantially the same ground as the first. The board of auditors declining to accept the opinion as the law employed Mr. Lee to defend their action, and disallowed the claim. Whereupon a



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Jay P. Lee

proceeding for mandamus was instituted and the question submitted to the Supreme Court, whose decision sustained the action of the auditors as defended by their special counsel. It resulted in a saving approximately of six million dollars to the State, as the particular claim was only one of a large class dependent upon the same law. The case is reported in 85 Michigan, page 407. Mr. Lee was attorney for the board of State canvassers removed from office by Governor Rich because of the incorrect and alleged fraudulent canvass of the vote on the constitutional amendment increasing the salaries of State officers. They were removed from office upon quo-warranto proceeding and afterwards indicted by the grand jury for forgery in making a false public record, and for conspiracy in the matter of making a false canvass. The Secretary of State was tried upon the indictment for forgery and defended by Mr. Lee, with Col. John Atkinson and F. A. Baker, of Detroit, associate counsel. The jury disagreed, and the case was never again brought to trial. He was counsel for the defense in the Allen Whitaker forgery case, associated with R. A. Montgomery in a litigation which continued more than two years, and in which three trials were had. On the first the jury disagreed; on the second, at which Mr. Lee was unable to be present, a conviction resulted; upon a motion prepared by Mr. Lee a new trial was granted, and upon the third trial the jury again disagreed and the cases were *nolle prossed*. In 1894 Mr. Lee acted in defense of Nelson Bradley, cashier of the Central Michigan Savings Bank, who was prosecuted for making a false report to the commissioner of banking. He had reported his overdrafts at only half the real amount, and his checks and cash items as less than one-fourth of the actual amount; and had reported no rediscounts when there were about \$180,000. The trial of this case lasted a week and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. He has been engaged also in a number of important civil cases, and has made his highest reputation as corporate counsel and business lawyer. Mr. Lee is successful in the profession, and is withal a most estimable gentleman.

GERRIT JOHN DIEKEMA, Holland. Mr. Diekema is a native of Michigan and has been a resident of Holland all his life. His parents, W. Diekema and Hattie Stegeman, were born, reared, educated and married in the Netherlands, emigrated to Michigan and settled at Holland in 1847, where they still reside. His education was begun in the public schools of his home and continued in Hope College. He entered the academic department of this institution at the age of fourteen and pursued a regular course through the preparatory and classical departments, occupying a period of eight years, and was graduated in 1881 with the degree of A. B. Nature imparted to him the lawyer instinct and his preference for the profession of law was very marked even in childhood. One of his noteworthy

accomplishments as a boy was the ability to speak with the natural ease and grace of a trained orator. On the completion of his college course he began reading law with William H. Parks, and soon afterwards entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1883. Having passed the prescribed examination he was admitted to the Bar at Ann Arbor and immediately thereafter returned to Holland, where he settled down to practice. He started with the advantages of a general and favorable acquaintance in the community; aptitude for the profession; the bounding enthusiasm of youth; thorough scholarship, both literary and professional, and the social qualities which attract friends and cement friendships. He was therefore able to stand alone from the beginning and has never formed a business partnership. Clients came to him and he counseled with such evident knowledge of the law or managed litigation with such energy and tact as to hold them and secure other clients. It was not long before he had acquired a remunerative practice, general in its scope, and established a reputation as a painstaking, thorough-going lawyer. He was successful to a marked degree and success lent wings to his reputation, carrying it beyond the limits of his county and district, and securing a larger clientele. In fact, it may be stated in all candor that Mr. Diekema has made remarkably rapid progress and gained unusual distinction in his profession for a man of thirty-seven years. He has argued many cases in the Supreme Court and his arguments uniformly disclose a broad and comprehensive grasp of the principles involved and intimate knowledge of the law applicable to the case under discussion. He supports his contention by a lucid statement of facts, a logical course of reasoning and a methodical citation of authorities. Every argument evinces thorough preparation, going to the core of the subject, mastering not only the generalities but the specialties and niceties involved. Nature did much towards making him a lawyer by implanting the instinct — if the disposition and tendency in a man may be so termed. This instinct for the law has been cultivated by study and practice until he is strong in court, whether as pleader or advocate. The gift of oratory and very popular social traits are responsible for leading Mr. Diekema into a public career. In 1884 he was township superintendent of public schools. In 1885 he was elected Representative in the State Legislature and subsequently re-elected three times, serving in all four terms. In 1889 he was chosen Speaker of the House, when only thirty years of age. He was an active, working member of the Legislature — a law-maker in fact. Some of the very important statutes of the State were drafted by him and others were enacted chiefly through his influence. Among the former is the State drainage law of 1885. He was chairman of the judiciary committee of the House in 1887 and by the co-operation of Speaker Markey was largely responsible for the passage of the liquor law. The local option law enacted in 1889 was principally due to his intelligent, persistent efforts. As Speaker he was dignified and impartial, exhibiting strong executive qualities in dispatching

the business of the House in an orderly manner. In 1893 he was the candidate for attorney general on the Republican State ticket and received one thousand more votes than the head of the ticket. His successful competitor had the advantage of a fusion of the Democrats and Populists. In 1894 he was appointed a member of the State municipal committee, with Hon. Mark S. Brewer, of Pontiac, and Edward F. Conely, of Detroit. When this committee organized he was elected president. In 1895 he was elected mayor of Holland. He has for some years been a member of the city board of education and one of the trustees of Hope College. He is also a member of the board of directors of the State Pioneer Society, and a member of the Reformed Church of America. Mr. Dickema was married in 1885 to Mary E. Olcott, a graduate of Hope College, and the union is blessed with a son born in 1893. He possesses remarkable intellectual strength, vigor and versatility; is both tactful and resourceful, and withal a most companionable gentleman, cordial in manner, sympathetic in disposition. He is ever regardful of the rights and sensibilities of others and abounds in the graces of good humor and temperate good-fellowship. There is no lawyer of his age in the State who has a better standing in the profession, and no man who has secured a firmer place in the popular esteem.

JOHN R. CARR, Cassopolis. This well-known member of the Michigan Bar has been practising attorney in the city of Cassopolis for more than a quarter of a century, and during all that time has been associated with Mr. M. L. Howell, under the firm name of Howell & Carr. They early won a prominent position among the law firms of that part of the State, which they have held to the present time. Mr. Carr came originally from North St. Eleanor's, Prince Edward Island, Canada, where he was born May 18, 1841. His parents, Hugh Carr and Sophia Owen Ramsey, were both natives of the island, though of Scotch and Scotch-English origin. His paternal ancestors came directly to the island from Scotland in the latter part of the seventeenth century. But the Owens tarried both in England and in North Carolina, where they had become quite a powerful and influential family at the outbreak of the American Revolution. In that exciting struggle they were found on the losing side, and loyalty to the King made them so thoroughly unpopular in the new Republic that removal into some part of British America seemed an absolute necessity. Accordingly we find the Owens and Ramseys removing to Prince Edward Island immediately after the recognition of the Independence of the United States, and there they are now found active and useful citizens of the Dominion of Canada. There Sophia Owen Ramsey was born, reared, educated and married, and there the subject of this sketch was born and grew to manhood under the parental roof-tree. When he had attained the age

of twenty-two, he saw quite clearly that the Island did not afford the same opportunity for aspiring and capable young men that was found in the "States." He came into Michigan in search of that opportunity, and began his career in this country by teaching a district school in Van Buren county. He was a country school teacher for some two years, and while doing the work of a pedagogue he enrolled himself as a student in the high school at Decatur, teaching winters and attending school spring and fall. He was thus employed for three years, when he found himself ready to take up the study of law, which to him was not an irksome task. He was taken into the office of Parkhurst & Foster, prominent attorneys at Decatur, who recognized the especial fitness of the young teacher for the legal profession, and did their best to encourage him in preparation for it. He continued with them for some two years; then entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan and was graduated in 1870, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He immediately established himself at Cassopolis and formed a law partnership with M. L. Howell, which has continued unbroken to the present day. Between him and his partner there exists the warmest friendship. They have occupied the same rooms in the same building since 1870, and there is no prospect of any immediate dissolution of these pleasant relations. Mr. Carr takes much interest in the fortunes of the various local fraternities, and his name and active labors belong to several prominent orders. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the United Workmen. He is in the Foresters, and also in the order of the Golden Cross and is a Maccabee. As a churchman he is identified with the Presbyterian denomination both by membership and by five years spent in the office of superintendent of the Sunday School. A Democrat in his political affiliations, he has not taken a very active part in party affairs, and allows nothing to interfere with his work as a lawyer. That is his business in life, and to it he gives all the energies of heart and soul. And in the law he has done well. He has made a reputation as a careful, painstaking, conscientious lawyer, who not only marshals all the facts and principles of law in defense of his case, but presents them in the most impressive way to the judge and jury. Mr. Carr was married in 1868 to Miss Olive Lyle, daughter of John and Ann (Armstrong) Lyle, of Paw Paw, Michigan. His wife died in the month of October, 1894, leaving three children, Mae, Bessie and Carlisle.

THOMAS O'HARA, Benton Harbor. At this writing Ex-Judge Thomas O'Hara represents the United States as Consul at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, a post to which he was appointed by the President in 1894. He is a fine specimen of the American boy who aspires and has the talents, industry and will to achieve. His parents, John O'Hara and Catherine McKenna, had their nativity in Ireland; the former was born in 1831 and



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Thomas O'Hara.

came over to New York in 1848; the latter was born in 1837 and came to the State of New York with her parents in 1846. John O'Hara and Catherine McKenna were married at Batavia, New York, in 1854 and Thomas, the subject of this biography, was one of their nine children, and their eldest son. He was born at LeRoy, Genesee county, New York, March 9, 1856. When he was six years of age the family removed to Wisconsin and for eight years resided successively in Sheboygan, Waubeka, Boltonville and Newburg. In 1870 his father was elected principal of the third ward school in Manitowoc, and settled in that city where he has continued to reside. Thomas lived at home and attended school as much as possible until fifteen years of age. He was a manly boy, quite capable of independent action and resolute in the execution of a purpose. It was not the spirit of adventure so much as the desire to support himself which prompted him at that early age to ship as cabin boy on the propeller General H. E. Paine in the spring of 1871. Residence in lake ports had afforded him opportunity to be enticed by the excitement at the wharf to test the mysterious charm with which a sailor's life is invested. For eleven years he sailed the upper lakes as cabin boy, porter, steward and clerk, and then he was ready to settle down as a landsman to engage in the practice of law, which he had studied several winters during the season when navigation was closed. Soon after reaching his majority—May 3, 1877, he was married to Miss Mary Barrett, a native of Leicester, England, and established his home at St. Joseph, Michigan. He began the study of law the next autumn after his marriage in the office of N. A. Hamilton and in March, 1880, was admitted to the Bar. He was a candidate the same year, on the Democratic ticket, for Circuit Court Commissioner, but went down to defeat with his party. In November, 1880, he formed a partnership for the practice of law in St. Joseph with Clarence A. Webster, but a dissolution of the firm followed at the end of the first year. In 1882 he was elected county clerk by a majority of four hundred and seventy-five over the Republican candidate, and in 1884 he was re-elected by a majority more than three hundred larger. In each of these elections his vote was eight hundred and fifty larger than that cast for his party ticket—a result indicative of his personal popularity. The next biennial election was favorable to the Republican party and he was defeated. In 1887 Mr. O'Hara was elected Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, defeating Hon. George S. Clapp by a majority of over eight hundred in the district and receiving a majority of eleven hundred and forty-one in Berrien county. He presided on the Bench one term of six years and discharged the judicial duties with due regard to the enforcement of law, the rights of litigants and the promotion of the public welfare. It is a singular fact that at the time of his election to the office of Circuit Judge he had never tried a case in the Circuit Court; and yet his record very soon demonstrated his peculiar fitness for the work. His mental constitution was such as gave him acute perception and discriminating judgment. He was dignified in bearing,

impartial in his rulings and courteous in demeanor toward the Bar. He exhibited remarkable faculty for the dispatch of business, and cases on his docket were not allowed to gather dust and cobwebs, or become notorious by frequent continuances. His industry appeared to be without limit. During his term he disposed of six hundred contested cases, and thirteen hundred cases altogether. Soon after his election to the Bench he wrote a letter advising his friends in Berrien county to vote for local option, which was submitted to the electors at a special election held in February, 1888, and the proposition carried in that county by a majority of seven hundred and twenty-three, whereas at the election one year before the majority in favor of prohibition was only sixty votes. He called a grand jury in 1888 and again in 1890 to inquire into violations of the laws relating to the liquor traffic, a measure that had not been resorted to by any judge in the county for twenty years. He was nominated for re-election in 1893 but defeated by the opposition of narrow bigots because of his membership in the Roman Catholic Church. The secret order of A. P. A. contributed much to the result. Judge O'Hara located in Berrien Springs in 1882 where he lived for several years. After retiring from the Bench he opened an office for practice in Benton Harbor in partnership with Samuel H. Kelley. This was continued until December, 1894, when he was appointed by President Cleveland to the post of U. S. Consul at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua. Judge O'Hara has a fine, expressive face, a warm and generous heart and affable manners. He is the life of his social circle and deserves the host of friends which his kindly disposition and good nature have bound to him. He has three children, a daughter, Isabel, and two sons, Barratt and Frank.

JAMES O'HARA, St. Joseph. The subject of this sketch was born July 26, 1860, at Leroy, Genesee county, New York. He is the brother of Thomas O'Hara of Benton Harbor; the subject of the preceding sketch. He was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin. At the age of eleven he began sailing on the lakes, following this calling during the summer season for fourteen years. During the winters he attended school, and in 1877 commenced to teach district schools in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin. He taught there six winter terms. In the winter of 1880, while engaged in teaching, he began the study of law, borrowing books from the law firm of Estabrook & Walker, of Manitowoc. In the fall of 1882 he entered the office of this firm and remained with them until the following spring. In the fall of 1883 he entered the law office of N. A. Hamilton at St. Joseph and remained with him until the spring of 1884. In the fall of the same year he again entered Mr. Hamilton's office and remained with him until January 26, 1885, when he was admitted to the Bar at Berrien Springs. After admission he opened an office at Manitowoc. Subse-



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James O'Hara

quently he accepted the position of admiralty clerk in the office of Schuyler & Kremer, marine lawyers, at Chicago, where he remained until the spring of 1886. In July of that year he entered the office of DeLong & Fellows, at Muskegon, and Mr. Fellows retiring from the firm within a month thereafter, Mr. O'Hara remained with Mr. DeLong, and the next year entered into partnership with him under the firm name of DeLong & O'Hara. The partnership continued until August 3, 1893, and during its continuance was one of the best known law firms in western Michigan. Nelson DeLong, as an advocate at that time, had no superior at the Bar of western Michigan. After the dissolution of the firm Mr. O'Hara continued to practice in Muskegon until December 26, 1894, when he removed to Berrien county to take his brother's place in the firm of O'Hara & Kelley, at Benton Harbor. He remained at Benton Harbor until April 1, 1895, when he dissolved the partnership of O'Hara & Kelley, and removed to St. Joseph where by his energy he has built up a business that is not excelled in southwestern Michigan. Mr. O'Hara has conducted many important cases and has met with success. His most important case at the circuit was defending the cases of the People vs. Mary Hughson, tried in the Muskegon circuit in June, 1895. She was charged with the murder of her husband by arsenical poisoning, and fifty-one witnesses testified on behalf of the people and but one on behalf of the prisoner, that one being herself. The trial lasted seventeen days and resulted in a verdict of acquittal. He not only has had an extensive practice at the circuit, but also in the Supreme Court. In nearly every volume of the reports from the 74th Michigan to the last volume of the Northwestern are reports of one or more cases tried by him. Socially he is popular and is a member of many societies. He is a leading spirit in the Order of Elks, in the Maccabees, Knights of Pythias and in the Odd Fellows. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He was an alternate delegate at large to the Chicago Democratic Convention in 1896. In the campaign of 1894 he was the nominee of the Democratic State Convention for the office of attorney general and was defeated that fall with the rest of the State ticket. On May 22, 1889, he was married to Miss Florence Palmer, daughter of Abel B. and Martha (Rowe) Palmer, residents of Muskegon. He has two children, Chester, aged six, and Irene, aged two.

JACOB J. VAN RIPER, St. Joseph. Judge Van Riper is among the older attorneys of the southwestern part of the State, having been in practice more than a third of a century, principally in Cass and Berrien counties. He is a native of Haverstraw, New York, and reckons his age from the eighth day of March, 1838. His parents were John A. and Leah (Zabriskie) Van Riper, both natives of New Jersey. They were both reared to maturity near Paterson, where they were married. They lived

some years in New York City, came into Michigan in 1856, and at once located in Cass county, where the elder Van Riper engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, erecting one of the first factories for that business in that part of the State. He possessed a rich inventive genius, and perfected, among other machines, one of the first power looms for the weaving of ingrain carpets, a work which had hitherto been done mostly by hand. This invention was perfected in 1851, and immediately wrought a radical revolution in the manufacture of these goods. Mr. Van Riper was of the old Knickerbocker stock of New York, that came originally from Holland. Leah Zabriskie belonged to a Polish family that had settled in New Jersey several generations before. Their son, the subject of this writing, was educated in the public schools of the city of New York, until he had reached the age of eighteen. He then attended the Collegiate Institute at Charlottesville, New York. The removal of the family to Michigan brought him with his parents into the State. In 1860 he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, and remained one year, when his course was broken off by the Civil War. He entered the service of the Government in the Internal Revenue Department, and was appointed Deputy Collector of Cass county, holding this position throughout the war. Meanwhile he had completed his law studies in the office of Clark & Spencer, of Dowagiac, and was admitted to the Bar in the winter of 1862-3. In connection with the duties of his position in the Revenue service he began the practice of the law, and in 1865 gave up all other work to devote himself entirely to his profession. In 1867 he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and took an active part in framing a new organic law of the State. He was on the judiciary committee, and also on the committee on bill of rights. With one exception, he was the youngest member of that convention, but he acquitted himself with much credit and exercised an influence in shaping its councils far beyond his years. Judge Van Riper removed to Buchanan in 1870, and six years later was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and was re-elected in 1878, serving four years in all. He was appointed Regent of the University of Michigan by Governor Crosswell, in 1879, and continued to serve the State in this capacity for six years. In 1880 he was elected by popular vote attorney general of the State of Michigan, and re-elected in 1882, filling this office for four years. During all this time he continued to practice law at Buchanan and later at Niles, until his election to the office of Probate Judge in 1892, to which he was re-elected in November 1896. This position he still fills with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. During all these years Judge Van Riper has been principally and entirely a lawyer, entering into no business enterprises of any kind that would interfere with the practice of his profession. In politics he has taken an earnest and active part in behalf of the Republican party, and has been honored by that party on many occasions. He was married in 1858 to Miss Emma Bronner, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Norton)



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Samuel H. Kelley -

Bronner, residents of the vicinity of Utica, New York. They are the parents of one son and two daughters, all living. The son, Cassius M., is now engaged in the practice of law at St. Joseph. One daughter, Luella, is the wife of A. A. Worthington, attorney at law, at Buchanan, Michigan. The other daughter, Ada, is unmarried, and resides at home with her parents.

SAMUEL HARLAN KELLEY, Benton Harbor. Mr. Kelley has been a member of the legal profession since 1884. He is a native of Marion, Indiana, where he was born March 27, 1861. He is a son of Henry S. Kelley and Adelia Harlan. His father was born in the city of Cincinnati, and his mother in Marion. The Kelley family came originally from Scotland, the great-grandfather of this subject being a native of that country. He emigrated thence to the north of Ireland, where our subject's grandfather was born in the city of Limerick. Mr. Kelley's father was for many years a member of the great law firm of Kelley, Craig & Crosby, known and respected throughout the State of Missouri. Judge Henry S. Kelley was one of the best known lawyers and jurists of that State, and stood among the very first members of his profession. He entered Missouri in 1866, and established himself in the city of St. Joseph. Here he was elected to the Circuit Bench in 1870, having previously served one term in the same capacity in Indiana on the Marion Circuit. He was twice re-elected in Missouri, serving as Circuit Judge for eighteen years in the St. Joseph district. As a Republican he was on the unpopular side, and was finally defeated in the Democratic landslide of 1890, on the occasion of his fourth candidacy. He has written several works on criminal and civil law that have received high commendation from the profession generally. He is now Lecturer on Criminal Law at the State University, and was employed by the Assembly to revise and edit the statutes of the State relating to criminal procedure. He is one of the contributing editors of the Central Law Journal of St. Louis. The Kelley family is related to the Indiana Wallaces, Governor Wallace, the father of Gen. Lew Wallace, being first cousin to Judge Kelley. The Harlan and Henriks families are intimately related. Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, and Senator Harlan, of Iowa, are among the immediate relatives of the mother of our subject. Thus it will be readily seen that he comes of a good and vigorous family stock, and it is high praise that he has done it no discredit. Mr. Kelley received his earlier education in the public schools of Savannah and St. Joseph, Missouri, and at the age of seventeen entered the State University at Columbia, where he remained three years. In the last year of his college course he received an appointment to a position in the Treasury at Washington, D. C., and this position he held for four years. While still a student in the University he had

made extensive researches into the mysteries of the law, under the tutorship of his father, whenever the annual vacation gave time and opportunity. These studies he continued while in the Treasury Department, and he entered the Law Department of the Columbian University in 1882. In 1884 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The next year he resigned his place in the Treasury to take the chief clerkship in the United States Land Office at Wakeeney, Kansas. In 1886 he left the Government service to engage in the active practice of his profession at Scott City, Kansas. Two years later he returned to St. Joseph, Missouri, and continued in business there until 1893. That year he removed to Benton Harbor, and entered almost immediately upon a large and varied practice. He makes a specialty of corporation law, and is regarded as a master of this branch of the profession. He came into Michigan as attorney for the Big Four Railroad, and acts in a similar capacity for several large corporations in the western part of the State, being also the general attorney for the St. Joseph Valley Railway. He has taken a leading part in the political affairs of the community in which he lives. He is a worker for the party, not only on the stump, but in the conventions and councils of the leading men of the organization, and his advice is always heard and often heeded. He was united in marriage to Miss Julia Graham, May 4th, 1887, a daughter of George and Mary (Kimmel) Graham, of Berrien Springs, Michigan. They are the parents of three daughters, and constitute a charming family.

VICTOR M. GORE, Benton Harbor. Mr. Gore is Illinois born and bred, and belongs to a family that holds a high position in the great prairie State. There he was born in the pleasant village of Plainview, Macoupin county, September 29, 1858. His parents were David and Cinderella (Keller) Gore, both natives of Kentucky. The Gores were of English origin, while the Kellers came from Germany. The Gores appear in colonial history as early as the opening years of the eighteenth century, and were intimately identified with the affairs of Massachusetts. At a later period a branch of the family removed to Virginia, and finally located in Kentucky, where the father of our subject was born. He did not long remain in the blue grass country, but came into Illinois with his parents when only about eight years old. His early boyhood was passed in Madison county. In 1850 he removed to Macoupin county, where he has since resided. He was for many years engaged in farming, having acquired an extensive property at the time of the breaking out of the Civil War. His strong character soon made its impression on the community, and he became one of the representative men of his section. He was a member of the State Senate for some years, and was for a long period active and influential in the State board of agriculture. For four years he served as

the president of this important organization. At the present writing he is the Auditor of the State of Illinois. The family of the mother of our subject came from Germany something over a hundred years ago and made their first home in Virginia. They did not remain there long but came across the mountains and located in Kentucky. And there Cinderella Keller, mother of the subject of this sketch was born. Like her future husband, she did not long continue her residence there, but came while still very young with her parents into Illinois, where she still resides. Victor M. Gore was quite thoroughly trained in the common schools of his native county, and at the age of sixteen was admitted into Blackburn University, a well known institution of learning at Carlinville, Illinois. He was a student for five years in this excellent school, and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During the last year of his college course he had already begun the study of law, and as soon as he had graduated at Carlinville, he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan. This was in 1880, and two years later he was graduated from that institution with honors. His class evinced appreciation of his marked ability by electing him as its alumni orator. Mr. Gore entered upon the practice of his profession at Minneapolis, and almost immediately won recognition, not only for his ability as a general practitioner of the law, but for the mastery of legal lore. In 1890 he came to Michigan and located at Benton Harbor, where he has since remained. Here his practice has grown rapidly. He has been connected with many important litigated cases. Though always active and busy, he finds much time to devote to the general interests of the community and is a leading spirit in the political activities of his county, district and State. He is recognized as one of the leaders of the Republican party in his part of the State, and his voice is heard on the hustings during every campaign. He is an able and interesting speaker, and is considered one of the rising young men of the day. He has participated influentially as a delegate in recent State conventions of his party and had the honor to preside over the largest and most intensely interesting of such conventions held for many years. This was the Republican State convention of 1896 assembled in Grand Rapids and continuing for two days. The enthusiasm incident to Mr. Gore's election as president was renewed again during the delivery of his admirable political address on taking the chair. The speech was published in full and widely circulated. Leading newspapers pronounced it "eloquent, brilliant and logical, commanding the closest attention of the thirty-five hundred people present and eliciting rounds of applause." It was said the convention "went wild" over some of his happy allusions and eloquent periods. Mr. Gore is happily married, Miss Clara Whitaker, a resident of Carlinville, Illinois, becoming his wife, August 17, 1882. She is a daughter of Isaac and Virginia (Bennet) Whitaker, and herself the mother of two sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM C. HICKS, Benton Harbor. Mr. Hicks is a British American by birth, but a thorough-going American in spirit and temper. His earliest childhood, and indeed his entire life to young manhood, was spent in London, Ontario, where he remained until he had reached the age of eighteen years. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Campbell) Hicks. His father was a native of County Armagh, in the northern part of Ireland, but his mother was Canadian born and bred. The subject of this writing attended the public schools of Ontario until he had passed his eighteenth year. He was attracted by the legal profession and devoted some time to preparation for it after leaving school. But the christian ministry drew him still more powerfully, and for the ensuing fifteen years he was actively engaged in the ministry of the Advent Church. The most of this time was spent in the work of that denomination in Indiana and Michigan. While in the pastorate at Union City, Indiana, he discovered such a change in his religious views that he felt he could not longer continue ministerial work. He accordingly resigned from his pastorate and from the ministry of his church, and returned to the study of the law, to which he had partially committed himself fifteen years before. He was enrolled as a student in the office of the Hon. Freeman Church, at LaPorte, Indiana, and after a somewhat brief term of apprenticeship was admitted to the Bar in that city in 1884. There he at once began the practice of his new profession, but after a little over a year located himself anew in Berrien county, Michigan. Since that time he has remained at Benton Harbor, earnestly and successfully engaged in legal business. The fact that he has served as Circuit Court Commissioner for two years, evidences the popular estimation of his knowledge of the law, as well as his capacity and sturdy character as a man. He has also served as city attorney for Benton Harbor, and has been solicited to be a candidate for other important positions; but he is satisfied with his practice and feels that his profession is a world large enough for all the energies that he can possibly exercise. He therefore holds himself quite aloof from office-seeking, and devotes his time entirely to his profession. In it he has developed a very general practice, and has been connected in one way or another with nearly all the important litigation that has taken place in Berrien county during the last twelve years. As a member of the order of Odd Fellows he has been active and influential, and during the twenty-five years in which he has been a worker in that society he has filled in succession all the chairs in the Lodge with which he has been connected. Politically, Mr. Hicks has been identified with the Democratic party, and has aimed to be an exponent of its most sacred and vital Jeffersonian principles. Consequently when the Democratic party deserted those high ideals, and took up other and (as he believed) baser notions, he felt that he could no longer march under its banners, and so transferred his allegiance to the People's party of the United States—a party which he regards as representing to-day both



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Jeffersonian Democracy and Lincolnian Republicanism. Personally our subject has an attractive presence, and is a popular speaker, whose oratory is in demand not only on the stump during political campaigns, but also on the lecture platform.

EDWARD E. ANNEKE, Bay City. Mr. Anneke, though of Michigan birth, is of Prussian parentage and ancestry. His ancestors were brave men, imbued with a love of personal liberty and hatred of tyranny; who had respect for lawfully constituted authority, but did not believe that the "divine right of kings" gave them authority to oppress their subjects. They were men of strong convictions and dauntless courage, who did not hesitate to favor revolution as the remedy for despotism in their native land. When that failed they sought asylum in the land dedicated to freedom in which a revolution had succeeded. Having fought in the Fatherland for some political rights of subjects under a monarchy, they were qualified to accept the larger liberties and perform the more responsible duties of citizenship under a republic. Hon. Emil Anneke was born at Dortmund, Prussia, December 13, 1824, and died at Bay City, Michigan, Oct. 22, 1888. He entered the gymnasium at Dortmund when he was ten years of age, passed examination to the University of Berlin, where he studied higher mathematics, natural science and law; was graduated, travelled through Germany and Austria and over the continent of Europe generally; was practising law in 1848, when the rebellion was inaugurated; was an active participant and an officer in that attempted revolution, undertaken for the purpose of freeing Germany. When the rebellion failed he came to America with Carl Schurz, Alfred Sigel and others whose advanced thought and love of freedom brought them to our shores. He taught school in Pennsylvania nine months in 1849, was then employed on the editorial staff of the New York *Zeitung* and afterwards as clerk of a large mercantile house until 1855, when he became managing editor of a German paper in Detroit. In 1856 he was clerk in the office of the auditor general of the State; in 1862 and again in 1864 was elected auditor general on the Republican ticket. In 1866, upon retiring from office he was admitted to the Bar and entered upon the practice of law at Grand Rapids. The following year he was appointed by President Johnson receiver of public moneys in the Grand Traverse district, a position which he held until his removal to East Saginaw in 1869. Here he engaged in the practice of law until 1874, when he removed with his family to Bay City and engaged in practice there, in connection with the management of his large real estate interests. His elder brother, Gen. Frederick Anneke, was an officer in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, serving on the staff of General Sigel as colonel of a detachment of artillery. He lost his life in the Chicago fire, October, 1871. Gen. Frederick Anneke

was also a leader in the German Revolution of 1848 and forced to flee to America when it collapsed. He was Republican in politics. Edward E. Anneke, son of Hon. Emil Anneke, was born at Lansing, September 12, 1863, and educated in Bay City, from whose high school he was graduated in 1881. He spent one year in the Literary Department of the University of Michigan and two years in the Law Department, being graduated from the latter in 1883. He was admitted to the Bar at Ann Arbor the same year and entered upon practice in the office of his father at Bay City. In 1886 he was admitted to a partnership with his father, thus constituting the firm of E. & E. E. Anneke, which continued until the death of the senior partner in 1888. He was elected Circuit Court Commissioner and re-elected twice, serving for six years. He was the candidate of the Democratic party for prosecuting attorney, but was defeated with the ticket. After the death of his father he continued in the practice alone until 1895, when he became associated in partnership with James Van Kleeck. He has been successful, not only in the management of law cases, but in building up a profitable business and accumulating property. He has always been a student of the principles as well as books of the law and has maintained a good standing at the Bar of Bay county. His reputation for business integrity is high and he has become well established in a career which promises a large measure of professional success. In September, 1886, he was married to Helena F. Bertch, of Lansing, daughter of Andrew Bertch, a prominent dealer in real estate, and sister of C. W. Bertch, a lawyer of Grand Rapids. He is a member of the Catholic church and quite liberal in his religious views. Mr. Anneke exhibits some of the characteristics that are popularly attributed to educated Germans: He is disposed to be thorough, continuing his study of a subject until he has learned all that is possible to be learned. Applying this to his law cases he sedulously devotes himself to the work of preparation and is ready at all times to make strenuous contention in behalf of his own views. He sometimes wins by sheer persistency, which enables him to wear out an adversary. He reasons logically, however, from a given hypothesis, or an established premise, to an incontestible conclusion. He is inclined to be reserved and even taciturn, but when the occasion requires his speech is fluent and effective.

WILLIAM P. BENNETT, Cassopolis. Judge William P. Bennett has served continuously on the Probate Bench of Cass county since 1868, having been elected to that office seven times. He is a native of Burmah, British East India, where he was born October 17, 1831. His parents, Rev. Cephas Bennett and Stella K. Kneeland, were natives of the State of New York. At the time of the judge's birth his father was a missionary representing the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions in Burmah,

in which service he was employed about sixty years. Both of the judge's parents died while in the mission field of Burmah. His mother in 1869, his father in 1885, and both of them were over eighty years of age. Judge Bennett received his early education in the district schools of Madison and Tompkins counties, New York, until fifteen years old. He then spent a part of one year in the academy at Cazenovia, New York, and two years in the academy at Groton, near Ithaca, which closed his education in the schools. After that he devoted several years to teaching during the winter season while the remainder of the year was occupied at work on the farm. In the early fifties he came west and settled on a farm in Cass county, Michigan, which was then a comparative wilderness. He cleared up and cultivated a farm, remaining on it until 1868, when he was elected probate judge. Since that time his residence has been kept in Cassopolis. All of his elections have been as candidate of the Republican party. In 1884 he and the representative to the State Legislature were the only candidates of that party elected in Cass county. Although the changes have been great in the political sentiment at various times, Judge Bennett has always had the good fortune to succeed when he has been a candidate. He has filled the position so acceptably to the members of all political parties that partisan lines are not drawn very closely on him. In the conduct of his office for the twenty-eight years there have been not more than half a dozen appeals from his decisions to the Supreme Court; and of the cases appealed only two were reversed by that court. This record is not only creditable, but it is unique. The State of Michigan probably has not produced another record equal to it. Many large estates in Cass county have been settled under his supervision, one of which approximated half a million dollars in value, and others whose value approached the two hundred thousand dollar figure. Judge Bennett has long been a member of the Masonic order and of the order of United Workmen. He was married in 1851 to Miss Louisa Brokan, daughter of Garrett and Maria Klute Brokan, residents of Tompkins county, New York. They have three living children: Alton W., now an attorney at law and general business man at Big Rapids; Frank M., graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy and an engineer in the naval service of the United States now serving on the *Amphitrite*, one of the new monitors stationed at Key West, Florida; and Stella, who is the wife of Lieutenant Douglas Rohen, a retired officer of the U. S. Navy, now living at Big Rapids and engaged in the practice of law and the business of real estate agent. Judge Bennett is of English and German descent on his father's side. The earliest ancestor of the family emigrated from England about 1650 and settled in Connecticut. From there the descendants scattered into other New England States and New York. One branch of the family in Connecticut has lived on the same farm from the time of the first settlement until the present. The family was represented in the Revolutionary war by Nathaniel Bennett. On his mother's side he is of Irish and Scotch descent, the Kneelands having emigrated from the

North of Ireland and settled in Boston about the year 1700. Jonathan Kneeland, the judge's great-grandfather, was among the Continental soldiers of New England in the Revolution. Rev. Cephas Bennett learned the printer's trade early in life and most of his time while in mission work was devoted to the publishing department.

HUGO P. GEISLER, Saginaw. Mr. Geisler is one of the prominent young lawyers of Saginaw county. He was born in East Saginaw, May 20, 1866. As the name indicates he is of German extraction. His father, Peter P. Geisler, was a native of Silesia, Prussia, where he lived until 1854 and then emigrated to America, settling directly in Saginaw. He had learned the trade of ship builder in the Fatherland and pursued that occupation until 1867, when he was appointed superintendent of the car department of the F. & P. M. railroad. This position he retained for fifteen years. By economy and the exercise of good judgment in making investments he had managed to accumulate a comfortable fortune when he retired in 1882 in order the better to enjoy what his many years of toil had earned. Hugo's mother, whose maiden name was Kathrina Phoertner, was also a native of Silesia, Prussia, and like her husband was reared in her native town, and they were married there June 1, 1852. They are both still living in Saginaw, in comfortable affluence, respected by the people among whom they have lived more than forty years. Their family consists of two sons and a daughter. The elder son is a prominent druggist in New York; the daughter is the wife of a Saginaw business man; the younger son and youngest child, Hugo P., is the subject of this sketch. His boyhood, up to the age of sixteen, was passed in the schools of Saginaw. He then left the high school to learn the trade of engraver, jeweler and watch-maker. During the six years following he became an expert engraver, following the trade in Detroit and Omaha, Nebraska, and Atchison, Kansas. This art became to him the stepping-stone or vestibule to the profession of law. It provided him with the means to prosecute his studies independently. In 1888 he matriculated in the University of Michigan and while pursuing the regular course of the Law Department, took up certain elective studies in the Literary Department. He was graduated from the Department of Law with the degree of LL. B., in 1890, and immediately thereafter went to New York, where he entered the office of the late Gen. Thomas Ewing, as a clerk. This association afforded a superior opportunity to acquire a knowledge of commercial, corporation and real estate law. Mr. Geisler made a special study of the laws applicable to corporations and the laws relating to the title, conveyance and descent of real estate. He became interested in a suit involving the title to a large tract of land in the city of New York comprising some four hundred lots of the aggregate value of four million dollars. It was his

duty to ascertain the parties in possession and the sources of their respective titles. In 1891 he returned to Saginaw and opened an office, where he has since practised. He has a clientage also in New York, and transacts a general law business there as well as in Saginaw. He is a Democrat and has done some work for his party on the stump during recent campaigns. He has not been a candidate for public office. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Geisler was married November 16, 1892, to Miss Nellie O'Brien, daughter of the late P. F. O'Brien, a wealthy contractor of Brooklyn, New York. They have one child. The law business of Mr. Geisler, which is his chief concern, does not prevent the useful exercise of his genius for invention, which has already found practical expression in some valuable devices which he has patented. His mechanical instinct is pronounced and his friends will not be surprised if he becomes a famous inventor. He has given time to literary culture and his attainments, with his natural affability, make him an agreeable companion.

ROLLIN C. DART, Petoskey. Mr. Dart, a prominent and influential attorney of Petoskey, is a native of Potsdam, New York, where he was born June 10, 1831—the son of Alfred and Jane E. (Wright) Dart, natives of Connecticut. He is one of a family of five sons and one daughter, four of whom are now living. They are Eben W., Frances E., widow of Stephen W. Longyear, Rollin C. and James R. The father came to Michigan in 1858, and settled in Lansing, where he continued to reside until his death in 1886, at the venerable age of 88 years. His wife, the mother of our subject, died in 1882, at the age of 78. Both were Universalists, and they occupied a warm place in the regard of their associates. Simeon Dart, the paternal grandfather of Rollin C., was a native of Connecticut, whither his father had emigrated from England. He died at the age of 89 at Potsdam, New York. He was a blacksmith, a farmer, and a man of means. He was a leader of men in his community. Rollin C. Dart received an academic education in his native town, and remained with his parents until he was twenty years of age. Then he entered the University of Vermont at Burlington in 1851, remaining there until 1854, when his health failed, and he was sent west to recuperate. He came to Michigan, and entered the University of Ann Arbor, where he remained until 1856. He began the study of law at Lansing under the direction and instruction of Judge J. W. Longyear, and was admitted to the Bar in 1859. He then formed a partnership with S. E. Longyear, under the firm name of Dart & Longyear, which was in force until Mr. Longyear retired from practice in 1863. Mr. Dart then formed a partnership with Delos C. Wiley, as Dart & Wiley, which continued for eleven years. He then entered into a third partnership with J. C. Shields, which continued

from 1876 to 1880, when Mr. Shields was appointed to a judgeship in Arizona. He practised alone until the fall of 1882, when, having lost his health, he removed to Petoskey, where he has since resided. He never sought political preferment, and the only offices he ever held were those of prosecuting attorney for Ingham county for two terms, and alderman of the city of Lansing for two terms. He regained his health in the bracing air of northern Michigan, and, while carrying on his professional labors with much vigor, also transacts an extensive business in real estate. He has large interests in Ingham and Emmett counties, and is a prosperous man. April 23, 1861, Mr. Dart was married to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Christopher and Anna E. Darling. Three children were born to them, all sons: Carlton R., James A., and Fred A. The last named died at the age of seven years. James A. is married to Miss Florence Alger, a daughter of John L. and Mary E. (Chapin) Alger. Both of his sons are graduates of the Michigan Agricultural College. Carlton, who selected civil engineering for his life work, holds a good position in Chicago. James studied law with his father, was admitted to the Bar in 1887, and is now the partner of his father under the firm name of Dart & Dart. Mr. Dart is a Republican, but has no desire for office. He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a good lawyer, an upright citizen, a genial companion and well liked by the community at large.

FRANK P. SULLIVAN, Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Sullivan was born March 7, 1864, at Peterboro, Madison county, New York. His father, Jeremiah Sullivan, was of Irish nationality, and emigrated to America in 1828. He settled in New York State, where he still lives on a farm. His mother, Mary Sullivan, was also a native of Ireland, and came to this country in 1836. She was the mother of three children, all boys. His older brother, Andrew J., is a merchant at Great Falls, Montana, and his younger brother, Jeremiah Jr., is a farmer in New York. Frank P. Sullivan spent his early life under the parental roof. He was a bright scholar in the district school, and at the age of seventeen he was able to take a country school and engage in teaching. He taught for four years, and for the last year of that time he was employed in Michigan. In the meantime he attended Evans Academy at Peterboro, and prepared himself for the State Normal at Albany, which he entered in the spring of 1881 for a three years' course. He located in Saginaw, Michigan, in October, 1885, and became a student of the law in the office of John Hurst, a practising attorney of that city. After spending a year in reading under instruction he taught school a year for the sake of recouping his finances, and studied evenings. He finished his preparation for admission to the Bar

with Markey & Hall, at West Branch, where he was admitted to practice August 31, 1887. Mr. Sullivan went to the upper country in March of the following year and established himself at the "Soo." He still occupies the same office in which he first opened business in that city. John Hurst, of Saginaw, joined him, and the two became associated in a partnership which continued for several years and was finally dissolved upon the return of Mr. Hurst to Saginaw. Mr. Sullivan makes no speciality of any branch of practice, but does a general business, with conceded ability for criminal cases. He has achieved much success in that branch of professional labor. He has carried many cases to the Supreme Court, and acquitted himself well before that body. He has never been a candidate for any county office, but has served as chairman of the county and city Democratic committees. He became city attorney in 1891 and acted in that capacity for two years, and was subsequently re-elected. He was nominated in the fall of 1892 by the Democrats of his district for member of the Legislature, and was elected by a handsome majority. He was the only Democrat in either House from the Upper Peninsula. He took an active part in legislative deliberations and was one of the leaders of the minority on the floor of the House. He was on the corporation, judiciary and municipal committees. He introduced a bill making Labor Day a legal holiday, which became a law. He presented another bill revising the Constitution, which was defeated. He earnestly opposed all legislation looking to the repeal of the Miner Law, and secured the passage of an enactment of capital punishment by the Lower House, which was defeated in the Senate. He served one term and declined a renomination. He resigned the office of city attorney in 1896, preferring to devote himself entirely to his own professional business. He was married June 17, 1890, to Miss Minnie H. Hall, of Saginaw. They have one child, Lucile Margaret, born in 1895. Mr. Sullivan excels as an advocate, and has remarkable power over a jury for so young a man. He stands well with the Court and Bar and is a popular, genial gentleman.

MARTIN CROCKER, Mt. Clemens. Martin Crocker is the son of Judge Thomas Martin Crocker, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. The place of his nativity was Macomb county, and the date of his birth February 7, 1858. Before he reached a school age his father's family settled in Mt. Clemens; consequently his education was begun in the common schools of that district. After taking the entire course of the union schools he at once took up the study of law with the firm of Crocker & Hutchins (father and brother-in-law), which he kept up with them until 1879 when he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan. He continued his studies and attended lectures there for one year. In August 1880 he passed examination before the Circuit Court and was

admitted to the Bar at the age of twenty-two, a period in life which far too many young men appear to think should be devoted to sowing a bountiful crop of wild oats. Martin Crocker immediately began the practice of his chosen profession. He loved his calling, and, being of a zealous temperament, warm hearted and frank in his intercourse with his fellow men, he rapidly grew into their good graces. He was for four years a member of the city council, from 1881 to 1885; three years city attorney, and a member of the House of Representatives for the years 1887 and 1888. During the term of Charles A. Ward, he was special deputy collector of customs for the Port Huron district and from February 1888 to May 1889, discharged the duties of collector during the absence of his superior officer. He was elected by the voters of his district to represent them in the State Senate for the term of 1891 and 1892. Though young in years and in parliamentary practice his reputation as a skillful lawyer and hard working man had preceded him to the State capital and he was placed on several very important committees, among which were those of the judiciary, railroad and redistricting and political committees, being chairman of the latter two. He took a leading part in that unusually exciting and stormy session; he had charge of the bill which passed both houses and became a law, providing for the election of presidential electors by Congressional Districts. This law was contested in every State and Federal Court and finally declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, but was repealed by the Republican Legislature which followed. He was also chairman of the committee on contested seats and the work on the celebrated "Friedlande" contest devolved largely on him. Whether or not the decision met the approval of both contestants it was at least conceded by all that the work of the committee was well and faithfully done. Being an orator of more than usual power and an ardent Democrat, he has been a conspicuous figure in every campaign in the State since 1880. He has a large practice and has been employed in many important cases in the county of late years. His practice also extends to the State Supreme Court and the United States Circuit and District Courts. Among the cases he has tried in the higher courts which may be regarded as test cases, we mention: Owen vs. Yale, pending question of dower in estate of divorced husband when alimony had been allowed: State Supreme Court, April term, 1889. Granby vs. Michigan Central railroad: State Supreme Court, March term 1895—fixing liability of the road for damages resulting to stock when the company was not at fault in reference to such stock getting on the track or right of way. Mr. Crocker formed a partnership with his father in 1889 when the latter assumed the duties of the collector of the district. In 1893 he took Mr. Seth Wells Knight into business with him as junior partner. The last to be mentioned, but not the least important step of life taken by Mr. Crocker, was his marriage August 29, 1889, to Miss Emily Sabin, of Memphis, Michigan, daughter of Carleton Sabin, one of the early settlers of the



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Seth W. Knight,

county and original owner of the village site and in his life time a leading merchant of the town. Their pleasant home is made brighter by one child, Sabin Crocker. Though not a member of the society, Mr. Crocker attends the Protestant Episcopal Church with his family. He belongs to the order of F. & A. M., Lodge No. 6, of Mt. Clemens.

SETH WELLS KNIGHT, Mt. Clemens. The subject of this sketch was born at Utica, Macomb county, Michigan, July 17, 1863. His father, Dr. Phillip A. Knight, is one of the prominent physicians of the county. His mother is Clara Ewell Knight, a descendant, on her father's side, of the family of Ewells who emigrated to this country from Scotland and settled in Massachusetts prior to the war of independence. On her mother's side, she is a descendant of the Curtis family of Massachusetts. The Knights are descendants of a Scotch family of the same name who came to this county in 1626 as members of the colony that founded Salem, Massachusetts. Dr. Knight came to Michigan in 1844 and settled in Macomb county. He attended the University of Michigan and graduated from its Medical Department in 1854, and has been engaged in the active practice of his profession ever since. Seth Wells Knight, our subject, had the same advantages of early education as other boys who resided in the large towns of the country. He graduated from the high school of Utica, his native town, in 1884 and the next year entered the Literary Department of the University of Michigan as a member of the class of 1889. In 1890, he was graduated from the Law Department of the same institution with the degree of LL.B. and the same year was admitted to the Bar at Ann Arbor. Before leaving the high school, Mr. Knight had selected the law for his profession and his training had been with that vocation in view. He settled in Mt. Clemens and entered the law office Crocker & Crocker. When Judge Crocker, the head of the firm, retired to accept the position of collector of customs for the Huron District, Mr. Knight formed a partnership with Martin Crocker, under the firm name of Crocker & Knight, as at present. The firm has a wide and valuable practice, extending to all the State and Federal courts. The firm of Crocker & Crocker, to whose business they succeeded, was one of the oldest and best known in that section of the State and they inherited a very large clientage, which is not likely to grow less in their skillful hands. Politically Mr. Knight is a strong Democrat and takes an active interest in party politics. He is a member of the Democratic County Committee, of which his father was for many years chairman. He is an engaging talker, active and energetic in his work and does not shirk the laborious part of the calling. He is a bachelor; has one brother practising medicine with his father at Utica; another who is a prominent coffee planter of Central America.

SEWARD L. MERRIAM, Port Huron. Mr. Merriam was born in Romeo, Macomb County, Michigan, March 18, 1862. His preparation for his life work began in the public schools of the village. Fortunately for him they were good, and when he graduated from the high school in 1880 at the age of eighteen he had a much better education than many a man at the beginning of his career who afterwards reaches the highest round on the ladder of fame. During the winter of 1880 and '81 he taught school and with the proceeds of his labor he took a two years' course in the Literary Department at the State University at Ann Arbor. Returning to his home he taught in the Romeo school for one year, studying law in the meantime with D. N. Lowell; was admitted to the Bar at Mt. Clemens in January, 1886. He came to Port Huron the following February and entered upon the active practice of his profession. He remained alone for two years when he formed a partnership with H. W. Stevens, who had just retired from the Bench of the Circuit Court to engage in active work at the Bar. This partnership continued unbroken until 1894 and was eminently successful. In 1888 he was elected prosecuting attorney of St. Clair county, holding the office for one term. In 1893 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for mayor of Port Huron and was elected by the largest majority ever given a nominee of that party for the office in the history of the town. He resigned in 1894 on account of failing health and went to Colorado to try the effects of the rarer atmosphere of that high altitude. He returned to Port Huron in the fall of the same year and took up the thread of his business where he dropped it in the spring. He has a general practice in the county, State and Federal courts. One feature to which he has given special attention is that of personal injury and negligence cases. He is a strong advocate and among the finest speakers of St. Clair county Bar, and there are many able men represented there. He was married in July, 1888, to Miss Mattie Anderson of Port Huron and they have one child, De Witt H., aged seven years.

FRANK WHIPPLE, Port Huron. The subject of this sketch is a native of Vermont, born at Grafton, March 7, 1838. His early education, like that of other country boys, was obtained in the public school of his district. His only departure from the ordinary routine was that his father was his first school master. The family removed to Saratoga Springs in February, 1847, where he continued in the public and select schools, afterwards taking a two term course at Ft. Edwards (N. Y.) Institute. His early manhood days were passed uneventfully. His father seeing opportunities for bettering his condition in the growing west, determined to emigrate and, in 1856, came to Michigan, locating first at Hillsdale, where he entered a drug store as clerk. His ambition was to enter the law

profession, but as he had to earn his own means to complete his education, he was compelled to await his time. In two years he had saved enough of his earnings to start him on the way to his goal. Before he had fully entered upon his studies the dark cloud of war swept over the country, and with a love for the flag that is a marked characteristic of all of New England's patriotic sons, he forgot his own ambition and aspirations to respond to his country's appeal for help. He enlisted as a private in Company C, First U. S. Sharpshooters, and immediately went to the front. He was joined to the army of the Potomac, and was an actor in some of the bloodiest battles the world has ever seen. He participated in the second Bull Run fight, Antietam, Malvern Hill and McClellan's seven days' battle, the appalling battles of the Wilderness and in the numerous other hard contests that have immortalized that army. He served for three years and four months, holding the commissary sergeant until he was promoted second lieutenant Company B, 1st Michigan Sharpshooters, and was discharged as first lieutenant of that company. Coming to St. Clair he entered the employment of Wheaton & Carleton, and by them was engaged to write a set of abstracts of St. Clair county. This was a tedious work, but he completed it. In October, 1866, he removed to Port Huron and, entering the office of A. E. Chadwick, began the study of law and in May, 1871, was admitted to the Bar. He formed a partnership with Mr. Potter, under the firm name of Whipple & Potter, which continued until 1880. Since that time he has been alone. He is and always has been held in very high esteem by his neighbors. He was special deputy collector of customs for the Huron District from 1883 to 1885. He was married October 27, 1869, to Miss Azzie J. Riddle, of Beloit, Wisconsin, and they have four children. Benjamin R. is the oldest, aged twenty-five; Frank B., aged twenty-three; Gail, aged twenty; and Mary H., aged seventeen. He is a member of Charter Lodge No. 18, Knights of Pythias, and of William Sanborn Post No. 98, Grand Army of the Republic, and served as judge-advocate of the department of Michigan in 1891. In politics he is a pronounced Republican, and one of the pillars in the councils of the party and an active worker in every campaign.

FRANK TURNER WOLCOTT, Port Huron. Mr. Wolcott was born in Perry, Wyoming county, New York, January 1, 1861. He was a son of Orson M. Wolcott and Emily Thompson. His father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and served for four years in a New York regiment during the great rebellion. Both father and mother were of New England ancestry, both families having associations with the colonial history of Maine. He attended Perry Academy, and received a certificate of scholarship from the Board of Regents of the State of New York in June, 1880. At the time he finished at Perry Academy, it was



his intention to enter Cornell University and prepare himself for the ministry, in harmony with his father's wish. But about this time he spent one summer vacation with an uncle who was a lawyer in the city of Buffalo. While there he obtained such an insight into the study and practice of law, that he determined to make it his life work. Being a young man of energy and ambition he was not long in finding an opportunity of making such preparation for it as the times demanded. He entered the office of Stevens & Thomas, attorneys at Port Huron. In the two years that he spent with them he was quite thoroughly initiated into the art and science of law. He was admitted to the Bar July 11, 1882, and immediately opened an office in that city, and began business for himself. After the expiration of some time his professional services were retained by Atkinson & Vance, and in 1886 they took him into a partnership under the firm name of Atkinson, Vance & Wolcott. This pleasant and profitable association was broken off by the election of Mr. Vance as Circuit Judge. The firm then became Atkinson & Wolcott, and still continues under that name. Mr. Wolcott has succeeded in building up a very large general business, but makes no specialty in any particular line of practice. He was Circuit Court Commissioner for four years, and has served two terms as city attorney. He takes a lively interest in the political affairs of the State, serves as chairman of the Republican Committee for the Seventh Congressional District, and is secretary of the county committee. He was elected Judge of Probate in 1896. Judge Wolcott is considered one of the rising young lawyers of the eastern part of the State.

ANDREW J. SAWYER, Ann Arbor. Mr. Sawyer was born near Ithaca, Tompkins county, New York, in 1834. His paternal grandfather was the Rev. John Sawyer, of New York City and latterly of Western New York, a Baptist clergyman who lost his sight at the age of thirty years and afterwards won great reputation as the "blind preacher." Mr. Sawyer traces his lineage to Sir Thomas Sawyer who was once Attorney General of England. The subject of this sketch was thrown upon his own resources at the age of fourteen years and has won his way to an enviable success by his own efforts. He began teaching when only seventeen years of age. He graduated from Starkey Seminary, Eddytown, New York, at the age of twenty-two, and was classed among the leading educators of the community. He came to Michigan in 1857 and taught school until 1860, his last labors in that field being in the capacity of principal of the union school at Mason. While teaching he read law with Hon. H. L. Henderson, of Mason, and later with Hon. O. M. Barnes, now of Lansing, and was admitted to the Bar in 1860. Forming a co-partnership with J. T. Honey, he opened a law office in Chelsea in the winter of 1860-61. This partnership was terminated in the spring of 1861 by the removal of Mr. Honey to Dexter. Mr. Sawyer continued to practise in Chelsea until 1873 when



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A. J. Sanger

he removed to Ann Arbor and formed a partnership in the practice of the law with the late Judge Lawrence. After a year's partnership the Judge retired from practice because of the infirmities of advancing age. Mr. Sawyer continued the business of the firm in his individual name. In 1879 he formed a partnership with Jerome C. Knowlton under the firm name of Sawyer & Knowlton. This partnership continued for eleven years and was only dissolved upon Mr. Knowlton's being appointed Professor in the Law Department of the University of Michigan, since which time Mr. Sawyer has continued in the practice of his profession and has been identified in all the important litigation arising in his district, having achieved a success as a trial lawyer reached but by few. In the case of North vs. Johnson, reported in the 59 Michigan, in speaking of the efforts of Mr. Sawyer, the Court said: "And it is a satisfaction for us to know that she has been fortunate enough in the end to secure the aid of counsel whose ability and integrity have not failed her, and, knowing their client's rights, will faithfully see that they are not imperiled but enforced and protected." Mr. Sawyer's greatest effort at the Bar was in the closing argument of the Hand murder trial. So clear and forcible was his description of the manner in which the crime had been committed that the daughter of the deceased who had been in attendance during the entire trial fainted and was unable afterwards to appear in court. Mr. Sawyer has always taken an active part in politics. He cast his first vote for John C. Fremont and has always continued a member of the Republican party. He was a member of the Republican Committee from 1862 to 1874 and chairman of that committee from 1874 to 1880. He was elected a member of the Michigan House of Representatives in 1876 and again in 1878 and his legislative career was brilliantly successful, being recognized as leader of both Houses. He was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and a member of several other important committees. He made the nominating speech for Hon. Thomas W. Ferry for United States Senator in 1877, and rendered a similar service for Hon. Zachariah Chandler in 1879. He introduced the first measure which resulted in the establishment of the girls' reformatory at Adrian and was the author of many other important bills which grew into law. He was again nominated and elected member of the Michigan House of Representatives in 1896, which met January 6th, 1897. Mr. Sawyer boasts that more students have been prepared for the profession in his office than in any other office in the State. He still commands the largest practice in his part of the State, is endowed by nature with a shrewd business sense, has availed himself of profitable investments and is master of a very comfortable fortune. He married Miss Lucy A. Skinner, of Corning, New York, after a romantic courtship of ten years. They are the parents of five sons, three of whom are now living. They dwell in a beautiful home in one of the most delightful quarters in the "Athens of the West," and are intimately associated with the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE HOGLE, Pontiac. Oakland is one of Michigan's very best counties and the largest in the Southern Peninsula except Presque Isle. Its twenty-five townships form a perfect square and fifty-two odd thousand people dwell within its borders. Eligibly situated, with a landscape whose surpassing beauty is set off with clear lakes and water courses, flourishing villages and well kept farms; surrounded by an agricultural belt whose remarkable fertility is matched by the richness of its own soil, it abounds in the elements and advantages which contribute to the morality and prosperity of a rich and busy people of American antecedents and proclivities. Pontiac, the county seat, is one of the most progressive cities of the Wolverine State. It has never had a boom; it has never stood still; it has never retrograded. Its growth has been substantial and uninterrupted. In the county of Oakland and township of Novi, George Hogle first saw the light September 17, 1861. His ancestors were of the sturdy stock that settled New York. His parents came to Michigan in 1833. His early education was obtained in a district school. At the age of sixteen he left home to earn a livelihood, working for several years as a farm hand, living economically and spending his spare hours in study. In 1880 he entered the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, where he remained three years pursuing the Latin and German course of study. He was known there as an industrious and thorough student, was well liked by his fellows and always possessed the confidence and esteem of his teachers. After his study at the Normal he taught six terms of district school in a manner satisfactory to the patrons. One important qualification not always possessed by the teacher was paramount in him, viz., heart power, without which teaching in its highest and best sense is impossible; it is the influence of character. In 1887 Mr. Hogle was married to Miss Madge, daughter of Charles M. Wright, of Novi. Four children have come to make happy the home of the Hogles. He was elected township clerk of Novi in 1885-7-8 and 1893-4. In 1891 he was elected justice of the peace, an office which he now holds. In 1890 he began the study of law under the direction of William C. Sprague, of Detroit, and was admitted to the Bar of the State in 1892. Mr. Hogle is undeniably a student in no unmeaning sense of the term. He studies the law continuously. When not engaged in outside business he is found at his office with his books, making preparation so as to be ready for any call that may be made upon him for counsel or the management of a case. He was a candidate for Circuit Court Commissioner, wanting only eighty-five votes of election; was renominated without opposition in 1894 and elected by a majority of eleven hundred. He was re-elected in November, 1896. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and cannot be said to have inherited his politics, as his worthy father is a Democrat. He is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Hogle is a young man of excellent character, stands well in his profession, is level-headed, industrious and full of promise. He is modest in his aspirations but keeps

his eye on the goal. A young man who has good health, good habits, and systematic plans for study may overcome all obstacles to success in his chosen calling if he is at the same time persistent, energetic, ambitious and prudent.

JOHN F. LAWRENCE, Ann Arbor. For sixty years the name Lawrence has been known and honored in Washtenaw county. This particular representative of the name was born October 20, 1844, at Ann Arbor. His entire life thus far has been passed within the borders of the county of his birth. He passed through the common schools and was graduated from the Literary Department of the University of Michigan in 1866. After that he took the course in the Law Department of the University, from which he was graduated with the degree LL.B. in 1868. Entering upon the practice of his profession without delay, his career at the Bar has been at home, with the exception of a single year spent in New York. He inherited his taste for the law, and doubtless much of the propensity and many of the distinctive attributes which enter into the highest qualifications of the successful lawyer. He was a partner at Ann Arbor of ex-Judge Frank Emerick, now of Alpena. The partnership was formed in 1878 and continued about two years. From that time Mr. Lawrence continued in the practice alone until 1893, when he formed a partnership with O. E. Butterfield. He has devoted himself exclusively to the law, never having been appointed to any office except that of Supreme Court Commissioner, and never having been a candidate for political honors. He is a Republican, and what may be termed an advisory member of the party, as his counsels in management and administration are highly regarded. He has been local attorney for the Michigan Central Railroad for several years. His standing at the Bar is excellent, and his reputation both as counsellor and trial lawyer assign him to a rank well to the front in his profession.

EDWIN LAWRENCE, deceased. The late Edwin Lawrence, who was for many years judge of the Circuit Court, and who was for a few months Judge of the Supreme Court, settled in Ann Arbor in 1832. Not more than half a dozen lawyers preceded him in Washtenaw county. He came there as a young man just entering upon the practice of his profession, and became identified with the sturdy pioneers and the men of the last generation who contributed so much to the prosperity and the glory of the State. He was well qualified in knowledge of the law to make his position among the first, and schooled in the principles which make and govern the best communities. He was often called by the people to serve them in official station, and for twelve years held the office of Cir-

cuit Judge. In this position he gained a favorable acquaintance in the profession throughout the State. In May, 1857, he was appointed by Governor Bingham to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Bench occasioned by the resignation of David Johnson, and served during the remainder of that year. After his retirement from the Bench he continued in the general practice with very marked success. During the last year of his active participation in the trial of causes and the proceedings of courts he was in partnership with A. J. Sawyer. He retired from the practice in 1874 and died at Ann Arbor, June 26, 1885, after a continuous residence there of more than half a century. His son, John F. Lawrence, succeeds him in the profession and in citizenship in Washtenaw county.

ISAAC M. TURNER, late of Grand Rapids. Mr. Turner, who died in Washington, D. C., February 5, 1895, had won a prominent place in Grand Rapids business and professional circles simply and solely by his upright character and uncommon ability. His father left him neither gold or lands, but implanted in his heart a love for good reading and a discriminating sense as to what is best in the literature of the world. He read Plutarch and the old standard authors before he was ten years old. Mr. Turner was born in England, April 6, 1851, and his father died before he reached the age of fifteen, leaving the family in somewhat straitened circumstances. But with a mind mature beyond his years, he saw possibilities for penniless lads in the new world that did not obtain around him. His mother was persuaded to cross the ocean with him and join a brother who had become a prosperous farmer in southern Illinois. There he worked hard, burned the midnight oil, pored over ponderous law tomes, and made haste as best he could to enter the legal profession. He was a student at Champaign when President Gregory was at the head of the University and was under his instruction for two years. In 1876 he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan and was a member of the graduating class of 1878. He was admitted to the Bar and located in Grand Rapids, thinking that in the midst of its teeming activities he could make a place for himself. After spending a little time with Judge Grove in gaining an insight into the business ways of the people, he opened an office for himself. There was something attractive and inspiring about the contagious energy with which he applied himself to the business that came to him and he very quickly won an enviable position at the Bar. He soon came to stand among the first lawyers of Grand Rapids, and his abilities were cheerfully recognized alike by attorneys and judges of the courts where he practised. Judge Montgomery said of him "Mr. Turner is the best all around lawyer and has more tact with the court and jury than any other attorney that has practised in the Kent county courts since the days of D. Darwin Hughes." He was associated with many important cases



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Isaac M. Turner

in Kent county from 1880 to the time of his death. His professional labors gained much from his broad culture and varied information. He was a profound student in many departments of research, and was familiar with the wide sweep of history and its great tendencies, as well as its more particular phases. He was a lover of the literature of all ages and nations. It was a maxim with him that in the knowledge of universal literature was to be found the widest culture. Mr. Turner was a shrewd business man and a close student of the financial world. He was a careful reader of the London commercial literature, and kept a close watch of business indications all over the world. He clearly outlined the present business depression while the country was still in the phenomenal activities of 1892, and pictured the present situation almost exactly as it afterwards occurred. He was shrewd financier, and his modest savings were well invested, and so quickly turned that at his death he had accumulated a comfortable fortune. He had been in uncertain health for several years and his sudden illness at Washington, where he had only gone a week before, occasioned much alarm. He went to the National Capital as an attorney in the celebrated Richardson-Belknap contested election case, and the circumstances of his death were peculiarly painful. He was met at the train by Mr. Richardson, who had retained his services as attorney. They went to the St. James Hotel, where Mr. Richardson left him with the agreement that he would call in the evening and discuss the case. But leaving the hotel upon an errand he was taken suddenly ill and was removed to Providence Hospital, where he was cared for by friends until the arrival of Mrs. Turner. The resources of medical skill were exhausted in his behalf without avail. His death was a sudden and untimely closing of a most promising career. It was not wholly unexpected. For years those most intimately associated with him had often felt deep anxiety on account of his health. But he had a stout heart and unshaken courage; and he compacted into forty-three years achievements and attainments that would have richly crowned an average life of fourscore. Mr. Turner was the senior member of the law firm of Turner & Carroll, which was formed in 1880, and at the time of his death was the oldest firm in the city without a change. He was also a member of the real estate firm of Davis, Turner & Carroll. The relations existing between Mr. Turner and Postmaster Carroll were of the warmest character and most confidential in their nature. Working easily and heartily together they soon built up a practice worthy of comparison with that of any firm in the State. He was an active and enthusiastic Democrat, and naturally became the leader of his party in that section of the State. He gave his services with no thought of reward, and it was largely through his work and counsel that the party reached its highest influence simultaneously with the city's greatest prosperity. In 1882 he was elected prosecuting attorney and served until 1887. During his term of service in that office he had several cases of general interest and in every important instance he secured a conviction. One of the most

remarkable cases brought before the court in his official career was that of the *People vs. Dr. N. J. Aiken*, on a charge of abortion. With the death of Mr. Turner, the last person connected with that memorable trial passed away. Another case which attracted almost as much attention was that of the *People vs. Harry McDowell*, a travelling salesman, who was convicted of manslaughter. He broke up a gang of thugs who had infested the neighborhood of Grandville, and after a hot legal fight, railroaded them to the penitentiary. In 1889 he was elected alderman, and his work in the common council was of great value to Grand Rapids. He was easily conceded to be leader of that body when Edwin F. Uhl was mayor. He was chairman of the park committee, and did much to improve the park system. He was the Democratic candidate for mayor in 1893, but was defeated by William J. Stuart, the city going overwhelmingly Republican. He was a hard worker, and, though much debilitated during the last years of his life, kept himself up by his indomitable will. He was a great reader, and had gathered one of the most valuable private libraries in the city. He had a reputation throughout the State as a student of Shakespeare. He was genial and courteous in his personal character, and with all his learning belonged to the common people. His death was deeply mourned in Grand Rapids. The local press hastened to bear eloquent tribute to his manly character and the large place he had filled in the business circles of the city. The Kent county Bar adopted resolutions to the effect that it had lost in common with the State of Michigan one of its most honored, able and respected members and citizens. They declared appreciation of his sterling character, courage and fortitude in meeting and overcoming difficulties. They recognized in him the combination of the able lawyer, the patriotic citizen, the cultured scholar and the considerate gentleman. Prominent members of the Bar made addresses of ardent eulogy. Willard Kingsley, in submitting the resolutions, quoted from the address of the great actor Kemble, who said on retiring from the English stage, that

"He hoped to enjoy some space between the theatre and the grave,
like the Roman in the capitol,
I may adjust my mantle 'ere I fall."

Mr. Turner enjoyed no such space between the forum and the tomb, for he fell like a soldier at the front. He had simplicity of manner and cordiality of heart. He has left an excellent reputation because he earned it. He dug deep into political economy and advocated those conservative principles that make a nation strong. He was much more than a commonplace lawyer in this commonplace age." Mr. Turner's domestic relations were of the happiest character. He and Mrs. Turner became acquainted while they were students at the University of Michigan. Her maiden name was Frances Belle Bailey, and her parents resided in Missouri. They were married in 1879 and had two children, Henry Carroll and Agnes. She is a woman of far more than ordinary ability and is a writer



Thomas F. Carroll

of note. She is a member of the Grand Rapids school board and takes a prominent part in the Ladies' Literary Club. Something over a year before his death Mr. Turner purchased the old Griggs mansion on South Division street and remodeled it so that it became one of the handsomest residences in the city. There, surrounded by his books and family, he spent his leisure time. He was domestic in his tastes, fond of company and delighted to have his friends around him at his own table. He was loyal to them and his noble character will be long remembered by his associates in public and private life.

THOMAS F. CARROLL, Grand Rapids. The subject of this sketch was born in Monroe county, New York, November 24, 1854. His father, James Carroll, was a direct descendant of the original Carroll family of Ireland and Maryland. He married Mary Kennedy, both being natives of County Meath, Ireland. His parents came to this country in 1845 and settled in New York State, afterwards removing to Van Buren county, Michigan, where he spent his early life. While young he evinced a fondness for books and literature, and took advantage of every opportunity for acquiring a thorough education, and at the early age of sixteen years began teaching school, which he pursued for six years. He read law ardently and devotedly during this time, and in 1877 located in Grand Rapids, where, in the office of the then well known law firm of Hughes, O'Brien & Smiley, he completed his studies and was admitted to the Bar October 14, 1878. In 1880 he entered into a law partnership with the late Hon. Isaac M. Turner, which partnership continued up to the time of Mr. Turner's death, in 1895. The firm at that time had the distinction of being the oldest in the city without change in its membership. From 1883 to 1886 he was assistant prosecuting attorney for Kent county. Upon the death of Mr. Turner the firm was reorganized, and Joseph Kirwin, who had long been in the employ of the old firm as manager of the office, was admitted to the firm. As a mark of respect to his late partner, the name of Mr. Turner is still kept in the firm, the business being conducted under the name of Carroll, Turner & Kirwin. This firm has always done a large and lucrative law business and is among the oldest and strongest in the State. And while their practice has been almost wholly of a civil nature, yet they have been employed in some of the most important criminal cases which have been on the court dockets in recent years. In addition to his large law business Mr. Carroll is an extensive owner of real estate, and is also Postmaster of Grand Rapids, having been appointed by President Cleveland March 9, 1894. Upon his appointment the Postal Record of Washington said, Mr. Carroll is a Democrat, a self made man and a typical American, in the full sense of the term. Seldom, if ever, has a more thoroughly popular appointment been made for an important office

in the State than that of Thomas F. Carroll for Postmaster of Grand Rapids, not only from a political, but from a business standpoint. It is an assured fact that not a man or woman in this city but who has commended President Cleveland's action in this manner. Although Mr. Carroll has been one of the most able and efficient workers for the principles of Democracy, to which his long and valued services on city, county, congressional and State committees will amply testify, he has never sought office, although frequently mentioned and urged to accept the nomination for mayor and also for Congress; but has invariably declined, preferring to work in the ranks of his party and aid his friends rather than accept any honors himself. Immediately after the National election his name was suggested unanimously by the party leaders as the man on whom the important position to which he has been appointed without opposition, should be bestowed. His high character, business ability, energy and social qualities eminently fit him for the place. Under his guidance the office will not recede, but, on the contrary will be made to keep pace with the rapid advancement of the city. He assumed charge of the office April 7, succeeding Col. G. G. Briggs, whose term had expired. One of the leading bankers of Grand Rapids has this to say:

"I regard Mr. Carroll as one of the safe and conservative lawyers of our city. A man of broad learning, sound judgment, coupled with fine executive ability, as his record as a lawyer and business man has often demonstrated; and as has been particularly shown in his official capacity as postmaster of our city. He reorganized and systemized the entire office, so that to-day we have beyond question the best equipped and best managed post office in the country, and among all our people there is but one opinion about Mr. Carroll, and that is, 'He is a successful lawyer, and one in whom his large clientage has the utmost confidence, and is the best postmaster this city has ever had.'"

Mr. Carroll was married October 11, 1880, to Ella M. Remington, eldest daughter of W. B. Remington, of Grand Rapids, who died in January, 1882. He was a second time married August 19, 1889, to Julia Agnes Mead, only daughter of the late Major A. B. Watson. By the former marriage he has a son, Charles Carroll, and by the latter marriage a daughter, Katharine Carroll.

CHARLES P. CALKINS, late of Grand Rapids. Charles P. Calkins was born January 24, 1803 at Hinesburg, Chittenden county, Vermont, and died at Grand Rapids, Michigan, September 2, 1890. His earliest education was received in his native county, but, coming west, it was continued and completed at Kalamazoo and Ann Arbor. He was admitted to the Bar of Michigan in 1835. The following year he removed to Grand Rapids, which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. In 1837 he formed a partnership for the practice of law with Benjamin G.

Bridge, who died in 1839. For some years thereafter he continued in practice alone and succeeded well in the profession. In 1853 he associated with himself in partnership John T. Holmes, who had been a student at law in his office. In 1879 he retired from the practice, in which he had been actively engaged for nearly forty-five years. The official positions which he held were related to the legal profession. He was Master in Chancery for the Circuit Court in 1848-49; justice of the peace in 1845 and city recorder in 1850. He declined political office at all times and under all circumstances, preferring to devote himself wholly to the practice of law. Mr. Calkins was one of the pioneer lawyers of Kent county, only one or two having preceded him. At the time of his death he was the oldest member of the Bar, counting from date of his admission. He had formed the habit of industry in early life, which was continued during all the years of his practice. He became familiar with the principles of law, the statutes and the reports from close application to reading and the frequent recurrence to them in practice. He was a good counsellor and a logical reasoner, able to present a strong argument for the consideration of the judge or the information of a jury, although he was not in the popular sense an orator. He early established a reputation for honesty and high moral courage, which remained with him throughout life and was left unstained by any dishonorable action or questionable conduct. He gained and held the love and respect of the community in which he lived so long and which his example, industry, public spirit and morality helped to build. He was married December 23, 1839, to Mrs. Mary A. Hinsdale, of Grand Rapids.

CHARLES W. CALKINS, Grand Rapids, is the son of Charles P. and Mary Hinsdale Calkins. He was born June 19, 1842. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the age of nineteen enlisted as a private in the engineer corps of Michigan under Col. William P. Innes. His soldierly qualities soon marked him for promotion and he served six months as regimental sergeant major and for two years as first lieutenant and adjutant. At the close of the war he remained south for some time and entered the employ of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, at Nashville, as general business agent. After returning home he was employed for three years by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, as cashier, at Kalamazoo. In 1871 he embarked in mercantile business at Grand Rapids, which was continued four years. In 1875 he established an insurance and loan business. During this time he was reading and studying law, and in 1881 was admitted to the Bar. He has not engaged in general practice, but employed his knowledge of the law and the privileges secured by his license in the special practice incidental to his loan business. Mr. Calkins has discharged the duties of citizenship and taken

a lively interest in municipal affairs. He has served a term in the common council of the city, two terms on the board of education and eight years on the board of health. For three years he has been secretary of the Michigan Masonic Home Association, in whose management he has been influential. The military taste acquired during early life led to his identification with the militia organizations of the State. For seventeen years he was a member of the militia and during that time served in every rank from private to chief of staff of the brigadier general commanding, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Colonel Calkins has attended every State encampment in Michigan, either as an active participant or an interested visitor. In the conduct of his business, as in all public affairs, he is methodical, careful and systematic. Order and neatness have a place in the arrangement of everything managed by him and he works quietly, without pomp or ostentation. His intelligence and refinement are crowned by a strict morality and therefore he is a valuable citizen in a progressive community. He was married September 21, 1869, to Miss Mary L. Scovel, daughter of H. G. Scovel, of Nashville, Tennessee. They have three children, Anna, Effie and Charlotte. Colonel Calkins is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and has served seven years as a vestryman.

MITCHELL J. SMILEY, Chicago. Mr. Smiley, though a resident of Chicago at the present time, has long been intimately associated with the courts of Michigan, in which for many years he has been a successful practitioner. He was born in South Avon, New York, May 2, 1841, and ten years later removed with his parents to Van Buren county, Michigan, where they settled on a farm. He grew to manhood on the farm and developed a strong and sturdy physique that has stood him well in hand during the close and exhaustive labors of the later years. He was bright and ambitious; at the age of seventeen became a student of Kalamazoo College, and taught part of each year for the purpose of paying his own expenses. He began the study of law in 1860 under the direction of N. A. Balch, of Kalamazoo, who was then at the summit of his professional career. Two years later he was admitted to the Bar and was at once taken into partnership by his preceptor, who had come to highly esteem the earnest and capable young attorney. Mr. Balch and Mr. Smiley were together in practice some ten years, and the firm was dissolved on account of the desire of the junior partner to enter into partnership with Hughes & O'Brien, of Grand Rapids. They needed the additional services of a good trial lawyer in their business, and made him a very flattering proposition, which he accepted and accordingly removed to Grand Rapids. On the death of Mr. Hughes in 1883, Mr. Smiley organized the firm of Smiley & Earl, which was dissolved by the death of Mr. Earl in 1891. Soon after-



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M. J. Smiley

wards he formed a partnership with Wm. Alden Smith and Frederick W. Stevens, which continued until February, 1895, when the firm was dissolved and Mr. Smiley removed to Chicago, on account of the greater facility afforded there for the executive management of corporations in another State. Prior to that time he had acquired large interests in Wisconsin and had been elected president of several corporations, chief of which is the Land, Log & Lumber Company of Milwaukee. Other important ones are the West Shore Lumber Company of Racine, and the Penobscot Lumber and Dock Company of Milwaukee. In Chicago he associated with himself Mr. Thomas C. Clark in the firm of Smiley & Clark, for a general law practice, which is carried on in addition to the corporate and business interests. For twenty-five years he was singularly devoted to the law and it is only within a comparatively recent period that other affairs have been permitted even to divide his allegiance. When twenty-four years of age he was a candidate for the Legislature on the Democratic ticket and was defeated, perhaps fortunately for himself. Some years later he came within fifty votes of an election to the office of Mayor of Grand Rapids, as an independent candidate. He has sought no preferment and cherished no political ambition. For an estimate of his abilities and characteristics the editor applied to one of the very able practitioners of the State, whose intimate relations afforded the opportunity of studying the subject and whose impartiality lends value to his judgment. And this is what he says:

“ For many years Mr. Smiley has been rated as one of the real leaders of the Bar of the State of Michigan. While he has been connected with many of the great cases, his reputation is not due to any special effort of his in any one prominent case, but rather to thoroughness in every case with which he has been connected. His reputation was not, therefore, of hasty growth, but is firmly fixed. Nor is it confined to particular merit in some one branch of professional work, as is often the case with distinguished lawyers. In his case it can hardly be said that he excels any more in one branch than in another. To use a common expression, he is an ‘all round good lawyer.’ If there be any kind of legal work in which he may be said to be more valuable than in other kinds, it is the trial or difficult jury cases, and to this fact may be attributed his employment by many corporations in the defense of damage cases. His skill in the examination of adverse witnesses is not less notable than the ability with which he presents the evidence to the jury and the law to the court. In the popular sense of the term, he is not eloquent in his address to a jury, but he appeals strongly to the reason of the jurors, with sledge-hammer blows striking the weak places in his opponent’s case, by a close analysis of the testimony and a logical arrangement of the facts. In the preparation of a case for trial, he is diligent to a high degree, shrinking from no amount of labor which may be necessary to prepare himself on all points to insure success. Herein lies the secret of success in the profession, and in its service Mr. Smiley has the advantage of excellent health and a vigorous constitution. Among those who have observed him in the trial of a case, it is notable that he seldom appears surprised or disconcerted by anything in the way of proof. However damaging may be the answers of a witness, it

is not given additional importance by anything in Mr. Smiley's countenance or in his speech, although he is a most acute observer of the tendency of the evidence. He never loses his temper during a trial and is uniformly courteous to his opponents, indulging, however, in no flattery. During the trial it is his habit to take full notes of the testimony, sometimes with considerable deliberation, and unlike the results of such energy in the case of many attorneys, one who looks on the paper will find something legible. His extreme modesty has prevented his elevation to exalted judicial place for which the entire Bar of the State recognize his fitness. By general consent he occupies the position of leader of the Bar of Western Michigan."

One of the greatest compliments that can be paid an attorney in the opinion of the legal fraternity is to be called into cases as counsel by other lawyers, for it demonstrates the estimation placed upon his abilities by men most competent to judge. For the past twenty years a large portion of Mr. Smiley's practice has come to him through the desire of brother attorneys to have his assistance in the trial of their cases before juries and in legal and equitable proceedings before the courts. His practice extended not only to all the courts of Michigan, but he many times appeared before the courts of Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin. During his practice, Mr. Smiley's services have been particularly sought by railroad corporations. He for many years was the trial lawyer of the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. Co., and for a time acted as its general counsel. He has been the local attorney for the Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Co., the Detroit, Lansing & Northern R. R. Co., and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee R'y Co., and has tried many cases for all of them in Kent and other counties of Michigan. He has been, and still is, the general counsel for the Manistee & North Eastern R'y Co., and has at times been retained in important matters of the Pennsylvania Company. Scarcely a volume of the reports of the opinions filed by the Supreme Court of Michigan beginning with Vol. 15 has been published, in which Mr. Smiley's name does not appear as attorney for one of the contesting parties. When it is remembered that Vol. 15 contains the cases heard in 1866, and that since that time about ninety additional volumes have been published, the extent of his practice before that tribunal may be imagined. His practice also before the Federal Courts of Michigan was very large, the calendars of the Western District showing that he appeared in more cases than any other attorney who practised at that Bar. His extensive practice in this court necessarily resulted in his appearing many times before the Supreme Court of the United States in cases taken there on appeal. The records of that court show more than a score of cases argued by him and they also show that in more than two-thirds of these cases he met with success. Among the many important cases argued by him there were those known as the Lake Shore Railroad Bond cases and the Great Western Insurance Company cases, all of which involved large sums of money, and in all of which his clients were victorious. Lawyers of Michigan are all familiar with the famous Perrin cases which were so long before the Federal and State



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Courts and the sensational "Jockey Brown" will case, in both of which Mr. Smiley was counsel. In Attorney General vs. Ruggles and Brown vs. Brown many complicated legal questions as to land titles were settled by the Supreme Court of Michigan on lines laid down by him in his briefs and presented by him in his arguments before that court. Among the many cases tried by him before the Kent county courts, and afterwards argued by him in the Supreme Court that are celebrated locally for the amount involved and the nice legal questions raised, are Godfrey vs. Rathborne, a complicated partnership accounting, and the Leonard insanity case. The Bench before which Mr. Smiley has appeared during his many years of practice, and the lawyers with whom he has been associated, or to whom he has been opposed, unite in saying that a distinguished characteristic is his unvarying honesty to the court and counsel. He never knowingly mistakes the law or the facts, and agreements made by him with opposing counsel are uniformly carried out with scrupulous exactness. In 1874 he married Miss Florence M. Fitts of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and they are the parents of two children, Edmund C., now in his second year at Yale, and Louise B., a girl of twelve. Mrs. Smiley has always occupied a high position in society and is especially well known in Grand Rapids for her work in literary and musical circles. It is needless to add that her hospitable home has always borne evidence of her artistic tastes.

EDWIN F. UHL, Grand Rapids. Hon. Edwin F. Uhl, ambassador to the Court of Germany, was born August 14, 1841, near Avon Springs, New York. His parents, David M. Uhl and Catherine De Ganno, were natives of Dutchess county, New York. They removed to Michigan in 1844 and settled on a farm near Ypsilanti, where Edwin grew to manhood, gaining in the meantime a practical familiarity with all kinds of farm work. He attended the district school in boyhood and was prepared for college under the instruction of Prof. Joseph Esterbrook, in the Union school at Ypsilanti. He entered the University of Michigan in 1858, took the classical course of instruction and was graduated from the Literary Department with the class of 1862, receiving the degree of A. B. in course. Some three years later the degree of *Artium Magister* was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater. His study in the text books of the law was begun at Ypsilanti under the instruction and in the office of Norris & Ninde, and his formal admission to the Bar by the Supreme Court of the State was in January, 1864. For the next two years he engaged in practice alone, and in 1866 was fortunate in forming a partnership with Hon. Lyman Decatur Norris, one of the most eminent and successful lawyers of Michigan. His aptitude in the law and his habits as a student had not escaped the observation of his perceptor, Mr. Norris, during the years of his preparation, and the firm of Norris & Uhl then formed became one of the strongest, most

widely known and prosperous in the State during the years that followed. A dissolution was occasioned in 1871 by the removal of Mr. Norris to Grand Rapids, but the partnership relation was renewed a few years later, after the removal of Mr. Uhl to the same city. He was appointed attorney of the Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana, and the Detroit, Eel River and Illinois railroad companies, and subsequently was appointed receiver of the former company. He served one term as prosecuting attorney of Washtenaw county, and declined a second nomination because of his preference for private practice. From 1873 to 1876 he was associated in partnership with Albert Crane, under the style of Uhl & Crane, at Ypsilanti, and in January, 1876, Mr. Uhl removed to Grand Rapids, where, at the beginning of the next year, he renewed the association with his old partner and preceptor in the law, L. D. Norris. It is a significant and singular fact in his career at the Bar that he entered into partnership relations at Grand Rapids, successively, with both of the lawyers with whom he had been associated at Ypsilanti. The dissolution of his partnership with Mr. Norris, January 1, 1887, was followed a year later by the organization of the firm of Uhl & Crane. This partnership was continued until January 1, 1894, when the senior member was called to Washington. The business of both firms in Grand Rapids with which Mr. Uhl was connected was large and lucrative, embracing as great a variety of litigation and as many important cases as came into the hands of any firm of lawyers in Western Michigan. During all this time Mr. Uhl was gaining reputation as a lawyer and eminence at the Bar. He had also become prominent in State and National politics. November, 1893 he was appointed assistant Secretary of State and removed to Washington. He filled this position until May, 1896, performing all official duties with the utmost prudence and sagacity. His record there was his highest recommendation for promotion to a very exalted and responsible diplomatic post. He was appointed by President Cleveland to represent the United States as Ambassador to the Court of Germany. As soon as the arrangement of his private business permitted, he went abroad to enter upon the duties appertaining to an ambassador. His appointment was a recognition of the spirit of the civil service laws—promotion for merit. Mr. Uhl's prominence in financial affairs has not been less conspicuous than in the law. For fifteen years he has been connected directly with the management of large corporations at Grand Rapids. From 1881 until his removal to Washington he was president of the Grand Rapids National Bank. For some time he was president of the Gunn Hardware Company, engaged in the importing and jobbing business. He is a stockholder and director in several large manufacturing companies. He was for several years attorney for the Michigan Central railroad. Until he had become firmly established in the practice of the law and accumulated a competence he was little inclined to accept political office, although regarded as a most available candidate, and frequently solicited by his partisan friends to

stand for office. He served two terms as mayor of Grand Rapids. He gets on well at whatever he undertakes, because he gives every step due consideration. Socially inclined, his companionship is sought and his friendship highly regarded. He was the first president of the Peninsular Club. He is an Episcopalian, a member and one of the wardens of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church at Grand Rapids. He was married May 1, 1865, at Ypsilanti, to Miss Alice Follett, whose father, Benjamin Follett, was a leading citizen of Michigan. They have four children, namely, Lucy Follett, David Edwin, Alice Edwina, and Marshall Mortimer.

CHARLES M. WILSON, Grand Rapids. The subject of this biographical sketch is of Scotch, English and Irish extraction. His father, Henry J. Wilson, born at Avon, New York, was of Scotch-Irish descent; a man of affairs, a banker and a merchant, who came to Michigan in 1846 and settled in Ionia, where he carried on business until his death in 1879. His mother, Helen Moseman, was of Scotch-English descent, a woman of firm Christian character and estimable traits. She is still living in Ionia. Charles M. is one of a family of five children and the eldest son. The only daughter is Mrs. Lee M. Hutchins, of Detroit; the second son is William K. Wilson, a merchant of Ionia; the third is Hugh E. Wilson, of Grand Rapids, a lawyer; the fourth is Gilbert W. Wilson, of Ionia, engaged in the mercantile business with his elder brother. Charles M. passed his boyhood days in Ionia, where he attended the public schools and received a diploma from the high school in 1875. After taking a post graduate course of one year in the high school, he entered the Literary Department of the University of Michigan in the fall of 1876, and was graduated as a Bachelor of Letters in June, 1880. While in the university he displayed talent as a writer and an orator. He was graduated with honors and chosen the class historian. He was also selected from the Literary Department of the University to deliver the address on behalf of that department to President Angell on the eve of his departure for China as the Envoy-Extraordinary of the United States. After the completion of his course he returned to Ionia, where for a time he was employed as editor of *The Standard*. His leisure hours during the same period were occupied with the study of law in the office of Blanchard, Bell & Carwin. Indeed it is proper to say that most of his time was devoted to the study of law and the editorial work was incidental. He was admitted to the Bar at Ionia upon passing the required examination in September, 1882, and the same month entered the senior class of the Law Department of the University of Michigan. His study in the office and his admission to the Bar, upon examination, were accepted as the equivalent of the first year in the law course. After his graduation in the class of 1883, he settled in Grand

Rapids in April, and was employed as clerk in the law office of Champlin & More. This engagement continued only until January, 1884, when the firm was dissolved by reason of the entrance of Judge Champlin upon the duties of Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, to which he had been elected. Soon afterwards Mr. Wilson formed a partnership with John E. More, junior member of the firm, in whose office he had found employment, under the name of More & Wilson, and the partnership is still maintained. With a single exception, it is the oldest law firm in Grand Rapids. Among the important cases with which he has been connected may be mentioned *Koopman vs. Blodgett* in the Missaukee Circuit. This case involved the relative rights of log-runners and mill owners on the streams of the State. It is reported in 70th Michigan, page 610. Mr. Wilson was one of the counsel for complainant. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, where the complainant prevailed. Another case that may be mentioned is *Brown vs. Grand Rapids Parlor Furniture Company*, in the United States circuit court, in which he was one of the counsel for defendants. The case involved the right of an insolvent corporation to give preferences to its creditors. The decision was in favor of the defendants in the lower court; an appeal was taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Reports, volume 7, page 225. As a lawyer Mr. Wilson is very clear in his discernment of points and felicitous in the expression of his views. He understands the theory of the law and has made himself familiar with the text books. He examines authorities relating to his cases with a great deal of care, not overlooking those which favor the opposite side of the controversy. He seeks to understand his own case and at the same time inform himself thoroughly as to the nature of the case made by his adversary and the authorities relied upon to maintain it. On account of this carefulness he is not often surprised in the trial of a case, but is usually ready with an argument to meet any position that may be taken by opposing counsel. Politically he has always adhered to the Democratic party, believing in its time-honored principles and defending the views of the fathers. In the campaign of 1896 he was enrolled with the Sound Money Democrats and was an alternate at their National Convention at Indianapolis, September 2. He has never at any time been an office-seeker, but was the nominee of his party for prosecuting attorney of Kent county in 1894. Although running ahead of his ticket, he went down with the land-slide that was universal in that campaign. In June, 1893, he was appointed by Comptroller of the Currency Eckels Receiver of the First National Bank of Lakota, North Dakota, and in October, 1896, he was appointed Receiver of the First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, Michigan. June 3, 1891, he was married to Jane Wadsworth Dunning, of Auburn, New York, daughter of Henry S. and Jane Wadsworth Dunning, of that city. They have one son, Henry Dunning Wilson, aged four years. Mr. Wilson has the characteristics and qualities



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Fred Maynard

of a successful business man. He has been a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church during the period of his residence in Grand Rapids and is one of the trustees. He is a lawyer of more than average ability and of unchallenged integrity. He has made for himself an honorable position at the Bar, and by his courteous manner, deference to his associates in the profession, and respect for the court, has won the esteem of all practitioners, as well as of the courts in which he has the management of cases. He is quiet in deportment, unassuming in bearing, even-tempered, sincere—exhibiting the spirit of christianity. He is guided in his practice by strong convictions, and it is not in his nature to be connected knowingly with any action that is improper or questionable. In the home, in the larger circle of society, in the church, in the community and in his professional work his motives and conduct are alike irreproachable.

FRED AUGUSTUS MAYNARD, Grand Rapids. This distinguished representative of the Michigan Bar is the Attorney General of the State, is still in the prime of life, and his friends insist that he is at the opening of a brilliant career. He is a master of the theory and practice of law, and his enviable standing as an honest man and an upright citizen gives character to his eloquent speech. He was born in Ann Arbor, January 20, 1852, and his career has honored his native state. His father, John W. Maynard, is the oldest living settler of Washtenaw county as respects years of residence. The father came from Massachusetts in 1824, and when he grew to manhood engaged in mercantile pursuits in Ann Arbor, in which he is still interested. By his generosity it was made possible for Ann Arbor to become the seat of the great University of Michigan. Mr. Maynard's mother is a native of New York, the daughter of the Hon. Gideon Wilcoxson, a leader of the Bar in the early days of Michigan. She came with her parents to Ann Arbor in the spring of 1826. Mr. Maynard's parents were married on the 7th day of December, 1836, and soon thereafter established their home in the house which they now occupy. It is thought that this is the oldest home in the State of Michigan. Mr. Maynard was reared under the parental roof, and graduated from the city high school in 1870. The same year he matriculated in the Classical Department in the University of Michigan, and in due time completed his studies and receiving the degree of A. B. in 1874. In the fall of that year he entered the Law Department of the same University, and made so good a record in the next two years that he was graduated without undergoing the ordeal of an examination. Even while a law student he was admitted to the Wayne county Bar, after a thorough examination, in the spring of 1875. In 1876 he had conferred upon him the degrees of M. A. and LL. B. The Literary class of 1874 contained a number who have since become prominent in professional, business and

political circles. Among these is Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, president of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois; Lawrence Maxwell, of Cincinnati, a leader of the Ohio Bar, and lately Solicitor General of the United States; Henry T. Thurber, President Cleveland's private secretary; Victor H. Lane, Circuit Judge; Henry R. Pattengill, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Michigan; William H. Wells, a leader of the Detroit Bar; Prof. Calvin Thomas, lately of the University of Michigan, now a professor in the College of the City of New York, and one of the most brilliant educators in the country. Mr. Maynard was a leading spirit in the University athletic world, being a member of the University baseball nine, cricket eleven and foot ball eleven. Late in the year 1875 he went to Grand Rapids, and the next year became assistant prosecuting attorney of Kent county,—his partner, Capt. Stephen H. Ballard, being prosecuting attorney. In 1881 Mr. Maynard was elected prosecuting attorney by an overwhelming majority, and at the same time formed a partnership with Mr. George P. Wanty, which was continued for three years. In 1887 his present partner, Mr. Henry E. Chase, became associated with him under the firm name of Maynard & Chase. Mr. Maynard's administration of the duties of prosecuting attorney was marked with great brilliancy. Many reforms were instituted by him, which have resulted in the saving of thousands of dollars to the tax-payers. In 1885 he was unanimously nominated for the office of judge of the superior court of Grand Rapids. In 1886 he declined the nomination to the State Senate. In 1889 he became Michigan's candidate for the office of Governor of Alaska, having the unanimous support of the Michigan delegation, but President Harrison saw fit to give the appointment to Vermont. In 1890 he was elected representative to the State Legislature under the law providing for cumulative voting, which was afterwards declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. In 1894 he was elected Attorney General by a plurality of over 112,000. He was warmly commended by the State press in his preliminary canvass, and his nomination was made by acclamation—if not the first, among the very few times in the history of the State when a first nomination was accorded by acclamation. In the summer of 1896 he was renominated by acclamation and a rising vote, and elected by a plurality of over 57,000. He has an established reputation as a trial lawyer, and his management of a case is a delight to the student. He is an enthusiastic, all round lawyer, and was for several years a director of the State Bar Association. He is a stalwart Republican, and never hesitates to express his convictions. He advocates broad and progressive ideas, and is a vigorous representative of the young Republicans of the State. He is a public speaker of much power and many natural oratorical gifts. Quickness of perception, soundness of judgment, solid common sense, fidelity and enthusiastic loyalty to his friends are regarded as the prominent characteristics of Mr. Maynard's character. He is very happy in his domestic relations. Miss Charlotte Nelson became his wife Octo-

ber 24, 1878. She is a daughter of the late James M. Nelson, a prominent figure in the first manufacturing enterprises in Grand Rapids. She is a lovely woman, an accomplished and popular lady and well supports her husband's name and standing. They are the parents of two children, a girl and a boy. Mr. Maynard comes of good patriotic stock, and belongs to the order of "The Sons of the American Revolution." He enjoys the somewhat unusual distinction of having had three great-grandfathers in the American Revolution. He is a college Greek, and is a member of the D K E, in whose fortunes he still takes a lively interest.

DENNIS SHIELDS, Howell. Dennis Shields is one of the old lawyers and prominent citizens of Livingston county. He was born, reared and educated in the State of Michigan, and has always practised his profession in the same place since his admission to the Bar. He taught in the district schools seven winters and settled at Howell in April, 1860. His father, John Shields, and his mother, Elizabeth McCabe, were both natives of Ireland. His father was a farmer and he was brought up to work on the farm, and his early education was received in the common schools. He had no opportunity of attending college or acquiring a classical education. In early boyhood he had a liking for the profession of law and resolved to become a lawyer as soon as the opportunity offered. His preliminary reading and study was in the law office of Mark Chase at Detroit, in 1858, and afterwards completed in the office of H. H. Harmon at Howell, where he commenced early in 1859. He was admitted to the Bar on the last day of December, 1861, and settled in Howell for practice. His only partnership was formed with his brother, Judge John C. Shields, in 1872, and continued for three years. His practice has been general in scope and varied in character, embracing all classes of civil business, criminal cases and chancery practice. The chances for taking up a specialty and devoting one's time exclusively to that do not exist in a small town, such as he has resided in during the course of his professional life. He held the office of prosecuting attorney eight years. Mr. Shields has tried or assisted at the trial of nearly all the important cases litigated in the circuit of his residence for thirty years. Among the criminal cases may be mentioned the People vs. Hartsuff, for murder, and the People vs. Burt, indicted for murder, besides numerous assaults with intent to commit murder, and the People vs. Byand. His civil suits have covered almost every conceivable kind of controversy. Among the important cases may be mentioned Moore vs. Thompson; the matter relative to the Neminster Estate; the will of Francis Monroe; Alonzo Gorton; People vs. Emily Marble, murder, in the Ingham circuit; People vs. George Stapleton, murder, in the Saginaw circuit; People vs. Levi Culver, assault with intent to murder, Ingham circuit. These are only a few of the many cases which have occupied the time of

Mr. Shields in his own and neighboring counties during the past thirty years. He has also assisted in the argument of many important cases in the Supreme Court of the State, including *Beebe vs. Birkett*, *Dean vs. Ellis*, *Wright vs. Neminster*, *Sutphin vs. Ellis*, *Chubb vs. Randall*. Besides he has assisted in the trial of several cases in the United States courts at Detroit, among which were the cases of *Tuthill vs. the village of Howell*, and *Fagan vs. Cullen*. Mr. Shields has always been a Democrat. He has taken an interest in politics and has held the office of justice of the peace four years, Circuit Court Commissioner four years, in addition to his service as prosecuting attorney. He is not a member of any society, club or fraternity. In his father's family were six sons, all of them lawyers, all Democrats, and all Democratic stump speakers; so that the family appears to be unanimous in politics and in the legal profession. He was married May 12, 1869, to Lydia A. Lonergan. Three sons were born of this marriage and have grown to maturity. The eldest, James L., twenty-five years of age, is in the mercantile business at Benton Harbor; Edmund C., aged twenty-three, a graduate of the Literary and Law Departments of the University of Michigan, is engaged in the practice of law with his father; Frank J. is now a student in the Law Department of the University of Michigan.

FRANK A. LYON, Hillsdale. Mr. Lyon was born in Walworth, Wayne county, New York, January 4, 1855, and is now at the prime of his powers. Through his parents he inherits many of the best traits of English and Scotch character, as well as a moral trend that has been of vast benefit to him. They came into Michigan in 1856, where they spent their declining years. His father was Newton T. Lyon, and his mother Caroline M. Smith. Both were much respected by those who knew them best. Mr. Lyon received his preliminary education in the Branch county common schools, and afterward attended high school at Quincy and Coldwater, and finished his school days in the Northern Indiana Normal at Valparaiso. For some years he was engaged in school teaching, and in 1879 entered the office of Hon. Charles Upson at Coldwater, for the purpose of reading law. After a thorough course of reading he was admitted to the Bar in February, 1880. After his admission to the Bar he found it wise to defer his entrance upon the practice of his profession for a time on account of his having received the appointment to a clerkship at the consolidated Omaha and Winnebago Indian Agency in Nebraska. He was in the West about six months. On his return to Michigan he opened offices at Howard City and Edmore, and almost immediately found many patrons. At the expiration of about three years he removed to Stanton to enter a partnership with M. C. Palmer. Their relations were always very pleasant, but were broken off after some three years by the ill-health of Mr. Lyon, who



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A. A. Lyman.

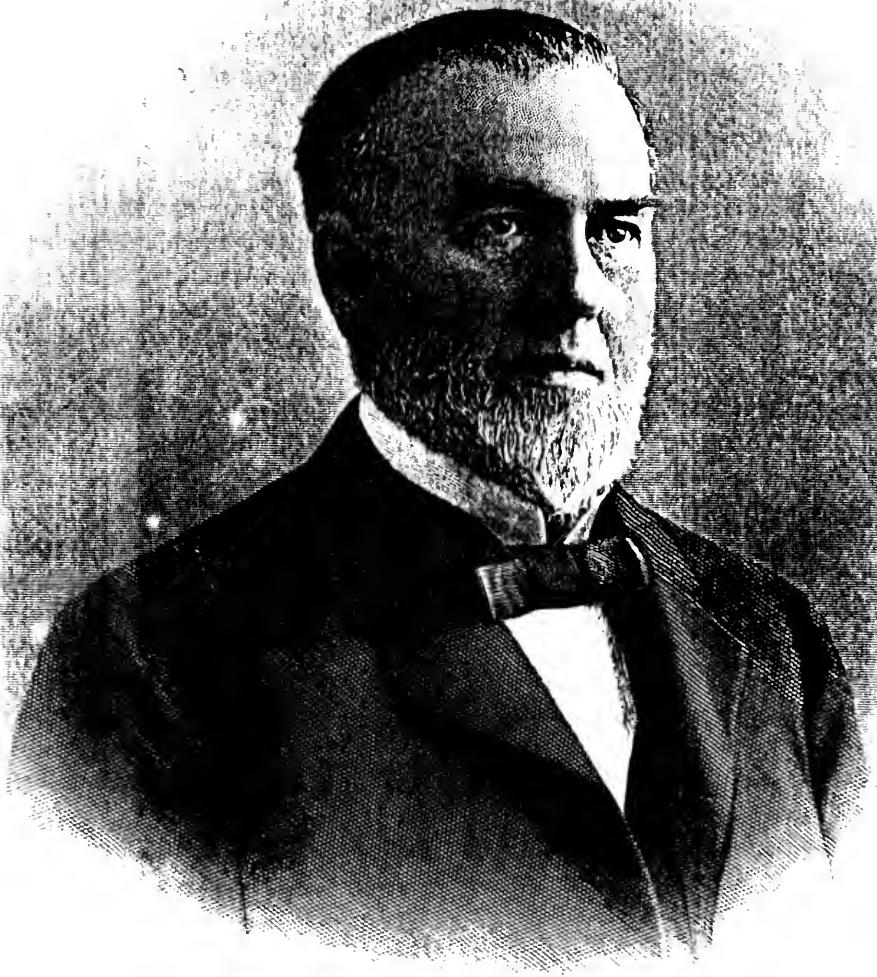
was compelled to return to his old home in Quincy and devote himself principally to the business of recuperation. In 1891 he located at Hillsdale, and formed a limited partnership with A. B. St. John to close out his business. This was accomplished in about a year, and Mr. Lyon was without a partner until 1896, when he found one in C. M. Barre. The subject of this sketch is a capable and aggressive lawyer and has frequently surprised his friends by the variety of his resources in emergencies and the fire of his action in complicated cases. Probably the hardest legal fight of his career was in this great criminal case: In 1893 he was appointed by Judge Lane to prosecute the case of the People vs. M. P. Foglesong, who was charged with the murder of his wife. The accused was a physician, and it was said that he poisoned his wife. The trial lasted for seventeen days, and brought out much expert testimony on the question of chronic strychnine poisoning. Some of the leading experts of the country were employed as witnesses upon this trial—the result of the case depending very largely upon their testimony. This testimony was skillfully handled by the prosecution and resulted in the conviction of Mr. Foglesong. In the early part of his professional career he turned his attention especially to criminal law and had a large practice in that line. His success was such that in upwards of six years he did not lose a single case. Among his important cases decided by the Supreme Court are the following: Lewis vs. Rice (61 Mich. 97), Ranney vs. Donovan (78 Mich. 315), Donovan vs. Donovan (85 Mich. 63), Keagle vs. Pessell (91 Mich. 618), Cook vs. Foster (96 Mich. 610), People vs. Fowler (104 Mich. 449). Mr. Lyon served on the Montcalm county board of school examiners for three years, and was Circuit Court Commissioner in Branch county one term. In Hillsdale county he took no active part in politics until 1896, when he took the stump for McKinley and the Republican party. He is attorney for the First National Bank, and attends to the legal interests of Hillsdale College. As attorney for the college he has had some important litigation involving the question of the corporate powers of such corporations. He is a Mason much beloved in Masonic circles, and is a member of the Blue Lodge and Hillsdale Chapter No. 18, R. A. M. He has been married twice, his first wife, Mary L. Demarest of Girard, dying December 6, 1881, after a wedded life of three years. He was married August 5, 1885, to Emma Fink, of Ionia. She is the mother of one child, Vivian E., who is nine years old. Mr. Lyon has been for two years a member of the board of directors of the State Bar Association, and his legal acquirements are freely conceded by his brethren at the Bar. As a lawyer he is careful and painstaking, and his health has undoubtedly suffered from his intense application to his work. He has the best law library of any single lawyer on the line of the Lake Shore Railway in Southern Michigan. He is reliable and honest, and suffers no essential detail of any case to escape his observation and attention. His associates regard him as the most thorough lawyer in Hillsdale county. It is claimed that in his effort to be

through he sometimes gives more personal attention to minute details than is necessary, and certainly more than is good for his health. He always does the hard work himself instead of leaving it to others. In the Foglesong poisoning case he studied medicine with special reference to the action of mineral poisons on the system and his knowledge of the subject was so clear and comprehensive as to puzzle the best medical experts called as witnesses by the defense. He has the habit of going to the bottom of all his cases so as not to be surprised at anything that may arise during the trial. In social contact one might conclude that he is too mild-mannered to be successful; but in the trial of a cause he manifests all the force and vigor necessary. He is so thoroughly imbued with the subject matter and his client's interests as to be afire with earnestness and enthusiasm. He never tries his cases in the newspapers, or outside of court, and his methods are known only to himself except as they are developed during the trial. In all personal matters he is careful and prompt, maintaining a reputation for business integrity not excelled by that for legal ability. He is fond of his home and family, ever exhibiting in the domestic circle the kindness and indulgence which adorns the relations of husband and father.

ALEXANDER R. AVERY, Port Huron. If there is in America any distinction attaching to seniority of ancestry, then the Avery family of the United States and Canada are entitled to it. The honors that accrue to unbroken lineage extending backward into the dim past, with the super-added honor of knighthood, belong to them. Their genealogy is traced beyond Plymouth Rock nearly four centuries to the days of King John, when Sir William Avery was knighted by that monarch on the field of battle, for feats of valor. Capt. Christopher Avery, youngest son of Sir William Avery, came over in the good ship *Arabella* and landed at Plymouth Rock with Gov. John Winthrop in 1630. He was the founder of the American branch of the family. In the war for independence the family took an active part. Eight members bearing the name of Avery were killed in the battle of Groton and massacre of the garrison of Fort Griswold, which followed the descent of Benedict Arnold in command of the British and their Indian allies. Relatives of the Averys were slaughtered in the same historic engagement—September 6, 1781, during the fiendish massacre of the little garrison of patriots at the fort. The old homestead at Groton which was built by James, the son of Capt. Christopher Avery, is still standing and is occupied by the Elder Park Avery branch of the family. The grandfather of our subject moved to Canada just prior to the breaking out of the war of 1812, and was conscripted into the British army. Alexander R. Avery was born November 14, 1846, of American parents, in the village of Claremont, Ontario county, Ontario.

His father, Anthony R., and his mother, Sarah Hilborn Avery, were both natives of Pennsylvania. His education began in the district schools near Toronto. His family moved to Michigan and settled on a farm in St. Clair county, near Port Huron, in 1862. He attended district school during the sessions, for two years, working on the farm in the intervals. In 1864 he attended the State Normal school, after which he taught until 1868, and attended the Normal another term. He resumed teaching which was continued until 1871. During all these years he had kept one object steadily in view—to prepare himself for the profession of law, and law books were his constant companions during leisure moments. His studies were continued in the law office of Nims & Beach, of Lexington, and in the fall of 1871 he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, where he remained for a year. During the December vacation 1871 he was on examination admitted to practice, but returned to the University and completed the year. Immediately thereafter he took up the practice at Port Huron, with Cyrus Miles. The connection lasted only until January 1873, when he purchased Mr. Miles's interest and good will and formed a partnership with William T. Mitchell, who had just retired from the Circuit Bench, under the style of Mitchell & Avery. Mr. Mitchell retired in 1875 and J. W. Avery, who had just passed examination, was admitted, forming the firm of Avery Bros. In 1886 J. W. Avery retired on account of failing health, and his place was taken by Lincoln Avery, present prosecuting attorney, who was a student in the office. In 1892 Mr. Joseph Walsh, who had been with the firm since he was fourteen years of age, was taken into the business and the style of the partnership was changed to Avery Brothers & Walsh, as at present. Since 1875 Mr. Alexander R. Avery has been prominent in connection with cases tried in St. Clair county. He was prosecuting attorney from 1874 to 1879, two terms, and Circuit Court Commissioner from 1872 to 1874. At present the firm is retained by the State to assist the attorney general in settling the titles to the lands known as the St. Clair Flats. In politics Mr. Avery is an uncompromising Republican. He was appointed postmaster of Port Huron by President Harrison, held the office forty-seven months, and was removed by President Cleveland for offensive partisanship, one month before his term expired. He has several times been chairman of the Republican County committee and member of the State Central committee. He was married July 22, 1866, to Miss Martha Locke of Sanilac county, and they have three children. Henry, aged twenty-eight, residing in Detroit; Minnie, aged twenty-four and Kittie, aged fifteen, residing at home.

JOHN C. FITZGERALD, Grand Rapids. John Chaplain FitzGerald is practically a native of Michigan. His mother, Sylvia Strickland, was of Puritan stock, while his father, Jeremiah FitzGerald, was a native of New York. He was born in Berlin, Huron county, Ohio, in 1835, and when an infant his parents removed to Springport, Jackson county, Michigan, where his father engaged in farming. Jeremiah FitzGerald served his country as a captain of Volunteers in the War of 1812, and after removing to Michigan, was one of the sturdy pioneers of Jackson county. The subject of this sketch had the advantages and the disadvantages in his early days of the average farmer's boy, with the obligation to work as soon as able, and the privilege of attending the district school during a few months of the year. His early education was secured under difficulties which to many would have seemed insurmountable. He, however, made the most of his opportunities, and by dint of hard labor and working late at night after his farm duties had been attended, not only acquired a rudimentary education, but cultivated that persistent and untiring energy in the face of opposition which has been characteristic of his subsequent life. With money earned by teaching a district school he was enabled to attend Albion College. In his work at home, and afterwards at Albion, he had steadily in view the purpose of studying law, and following this plan he, upon leaving school, went to Jackson and entered the office of Austin Blair, afterwards Michigan's War-Governor. In this office he was prepared for his admission to the Bar, which took place in 1858, after which he continued to practice in Jackson until early in 1860, when he removed to Marshall, Calhoun county. The Bar of Calhoun county at that time was second to none in the State, and Mr. FitzGerald was compelled to and did win his place, through unflinching and energetic devotion to the business entrusted to him. He remained there until 1873 and built up a large and profitable practice. He held the office of prosecuting-attorney from 1861 to 1865 and was also State Senator in 1869, declining to serve beyond the one term. With the exception of a nomination for Congress for the Grand Rapids District in 1884, he has at no other time engaged in politics. On this occasion he was defeated with his party. In 1873 he was invited to enter into a partnership with John W. Champlin and Roger W. Butterfield of Grand Rapids, and the firm of Champlin, Butterfield & FitzGerald was continued for several years in the enjoyment of a most excellent practice. His removal to Grand Rapids was most happily timed; legal business in the settled agricultural country of Southern Michigan had greatly diminished, while that of Grand Rapids and the country tributary to it was at full tide. His hands were at once full of important business, and his thorough preparation elsewhere fitted him well for the new and more extended litigation in which he was to play a prominent part. On the dissolution of the firm, Mr. FitzGerald opened an office for himself and was without other partnership association until a comparatively recent period. He is still in active practice and has shown



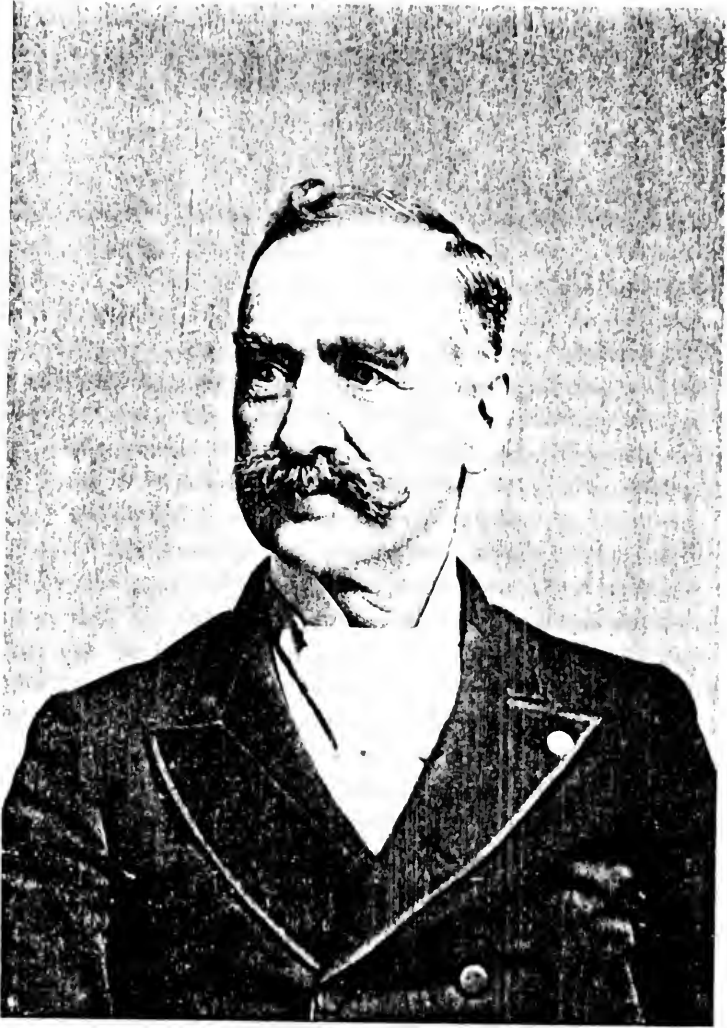
John L. Fitzgerald

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no disposition to relieve himself of the arduous cares of his profession. He has a fine physical development, a keen intellect, quick perception, strong convictions, and is a man of untiring industry. From the outset his ambition has been to reach prominence in his profession and to bring to those entrusting business to his hands satisfaction and success. He has always displayed an unswerving loyalty to the interests of his clients. His natural disposition is to leave nothing untried, and nothing undone that may lead to success in his undertaking, and to that end he enjoys his work. He believes in thorough preparation for the trial of every case, and is always well equipped to meet any position his adversary may take. He deservedly stands high in the ranks of the lawyers of the State. Aside from his unqualified success at the Bar, he has also met success in a material way. His whole strength and ambition have been devoted to legal practice, pure and simple, and he has never allowed himself to engage in speculative enterprises. He was married in 1859 to Addie F. Taylor, only child of Reuben and Harriet Taylor of Albion, Michigan. They have one child, the wife of Edmund D. Barry. Mr. Barry is also a lawyer, and for the past few years has been associated with Mr. FitzGerald in the practice. No biography of Mr. FitzGerald would be complete without making reference to his family life. It has been as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made. His home has always been an ideal one, and no amount of distraction or worry in business has ever been allowed to interfere with his unflinching kindness to those dear to him. He is a lover of books, enjoys foreign travel, and is a close student of economic and financial questions. To add nothing to the above, would be to leave half the truth untold. Much of Mr. FitzGerald's position and success must be credited to the unflinching loyalty, the devotion and the sound judgment of his wife. She brought to the union just the qualities most needed by her husband, and whatever his labors or disappointments elsewhere, he found at home such unflinching charm and sympathy that the labor was soon forgotten and the cares and perplexities soon dissipated. He would not care to have the story of his career told without this recognition of indebtedness to one whose gentle character and genuine assistance has made his success beyond doubt.

ROLLIN H. PERSON, Lansing. Hon. Rollin H. Person is judge of the Thirtieth Judicial Circuit, a native of the State of Michigan and in the prime of life. He is descended from good New England stock, with English ancestors on both sides. His great-grandfather was Rev. Cornelius G. Person, of New Hampshire. His grandfather was Daniel Person, a native of New York, and his grandmother, Fanny Stevens, a native of Vermont. He is one of the two sons born to Cornelius H. and Lucinda Stafford Person, both of whom were natives of New York, who came to

Michigan when young with their respective families. His father came to the State with his parents in 1837, was a teacher in early manhood, and later devoted his energies to farming. The family settled on a quarter section of land in Iosco township, Livingston county, cleared the forest and cultivated a farm. Here Rollin H. was born October 15, 1850. He was brought up on the farm, inured to hard work and privation. During the winters he attended district school and in this manner passed the first fifteen years of his life. After teaching for two winter terms he attended the Howell high school where he completed the academic studies and closed his literary education in school. In 1871 he was appointed deputy register of deeds and held the position two years. Before that he had decided to become a lawyer and began reading the text books in the office and under the instruction of Dennis Shields, an able lawyer of Howell. As may be assumed his preparation was broad and thorough. It was accepted as the equivalent of a year's instruction in the best law school. He entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan in 1872 and was admitted to the Bar the following year. Regarding it advantageous to begin the practice in a new country, he located on the Republican river in Harlan county, Nebraska, where he opened an office and began business. Very soon his clientage was large; but the grass-hopper raid, by which the crops were destroyed and the whole country devastated the following year, rendered it impossible for him to collect his fees. Not being able to live upon debts and uncertain promises to pay, he returned to Michigan in 1875 and opened a law office in Howell. Here he established himself successfully and built up a profitable practice. In 1876 and 1877 he served as recorder of Howell. In 1877-8 he was Circuit Court Commissioner of Livingston county. These are the only offices ever held by him until he was appointed Judge of the Thirtieth Circuit, upon its formation in 1890. At the April election in 1891 he was chosen judge of the circuit, as his own successor, by a very complimentary vote, running ahead of his ticket about eighteen hundred. His reputation as a lawyer, his record on the Bench, and his personal popularity all contributed to this result. He was regarded a leader of the Livingston county Bar before his appointment to the judgeship. He is possessed of all the essential qualifications for successful service on the *nisi prius* Bench: knowledge of the law, a judicial temper, keen perception in grasping a legal point or proposition, quick discernment of what constitutes proper evidence, and capacity for ready decision. He is therefore regarded by the Bar within his acquaintance as one of the best judges on the Circuit Bench in the State. His rulings and decisions have almost uniformly been sustained by the Supreme Court. He exercises the functions of a judge with undoubted moral courage and wise discretion. Whatever appears in the line of duty is taken up fearlessly. Judge Person is favored with social traits which are courted by the best society. He is a very fine conversationalist and has other characteristics which attract friends. He was one of the organizers of the first



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G. H. Walbridge

State Savings Bank of Howell. In 1890 he removed to Lansing, which continues to be his home. He is described as a self-made man because the education which he acquired and the position which he has gained in the profession did not depend upon the assistance of others. He is in all respects a clean man. As judge he summoned the grand jury to investigate the frauds of State officers in canvassing the vote on the salary amendment. He seeks to enforce all laws and is an upright judge.

HENRY WALBRIDGE, St. Johns. Capt. Henry Walbridge was born August 21, 1820, at Cabot, Washington county, Vermont. He was orphaned at the age of twelve years and from that time forward was obliged to support himself. He learned a trade and worked during the day for self-maintenance and spent his evenings reading. Appreciating the importance of a liberal education he took a thorough course in the academy and while attending the academy utilized his evenings in the study of the law. In this manner he qualified himself to pass the examination before Judge Isaac P. Redfield and was admitted to practice in the courts of Vermont. He entered upon the practice at law at Plainfield and subsequently located at Glover in the same State, where he remained in practice until thirty-two years of age. In 1852 he came West with his young family and located in Saline, Michigan, where he combined the practice of law with the business of a merchant. He was present at the birth of the Republican party, as a delegate to that memorable convention held "under the oaks" at Jackson. In 1856 he removed with his family to St. Johns and established his permanent residence there, devoting himself entirely to his law practice and filling the office of prosecuting attorney for a term. He was appointed second lieutenant by Governor Blair in 1862 and assigned to the service of recruiting for the Twenty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He raised Company G of that regiment and was mustered as its captain in July, 1862, going to the front at once. Later he was attacked with fever and diarrhea in camp at Loudon, Tennessee, which unfitted him for service, and in January, 1864, he resigned on the surgeon's certificate of disability, returning to his home at St. Johns. While in the army he was detailed as Judge Advocate in courts martial. Soon after the war he was again elected prosecuting attorney. He also served as Circuit Court Commissioner several terms. In 1896 Mr. Walbridge was once more nominated and elected prosecuting attorney of Clinton county. He is hale, active and vigorous, although nearly seventy-seven years old. His popularity is attested by the fact that he was the only successful candidate on his ticket at the last election. He is undoubtedly the oldest prosecuting attorney in the United States. Captain Walbridge has made a reputation as one of the most prominent and suc-

cessful lawyers in central Michigan. As an advocate before a court and jury he is fearless and powerful. In the examination of witnesses he has few superiors. He has tried many important cases in the circuits of the State, and his name is a familiar one in the reports of cases in the Supreme Court. He was married in Vermont to Zilpah Allen, a native of that State and a relative of Gen. Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga. Their three children are Henry E., lawyer, St. Johns; Edward L., lawyer, Grand Rapids; and Ella, wife of Dr. H. H. De May, of Jackson.

PATRICK HENRY PHILLIPS, Port Huron. Mr. Phillips, of the law firm Phillips & Jenks, was born in New York City, October 11, 1853. His father was a native of Ireland, a tailor by trade, and came to America in 1845. His mother was of Irish parentage and a native of New York City. In 1857 the family came West and settled at Port Huron, Michigan. What schooling he had was obtained in the public schools of that city. He improved his opportunities as demonstrated by the fact that at the age of fifteen he was working at the printing trade and writing for the columns of a weekly paper. While he worked for his daily bread he found time to devote to books and made as much progress in improving his mind as he did in learning a trade. Having mastered the printer's trade he failed to see in it the promise of advancement his ambition craved and he turned to the law, entering the office of Atkinson & Brother—afterwards Atkinson & Stevenson, where he remained in a clerical capacity from 1875 to 1881. He was admitted to the Bar in 1879 in the Circuit Court of St. Clair county. He was for a short time associated with Samuel W. Vance, now the Circuit Court Judge of St. Clair county. In 1881 he formed a partnership arrangement with Elliott G. Stevenson, now a partner of Don M. Dickinson, in Detroit. It will be seen from the foregoing that Mr. Phillips's education had been of the practical kind rather than theoretical. Six years spent with men who stood at the top of the profession and who had a practice that covered every principle in law was the best possible kind of education for a close observer and hard worker, such as Mr. Phillips. The partnership formed with Mr. Stevenson continued until 1885. From that time up to to 1891 he remained alone, when he associated with him in the business, Mr. William L. Jenks, a partnership that continues to the present time. In politics Mr. Phillips is a Democrat. He was elected on that ticket to the office of prosecuting attorney for the years 1885 and 1886. He has been city attorney by appointment of the city council since 1891. He took an active part in the steps that were taken to establish a public library for the city which placed the library in the hands of a commission and which will result in the people of the city having advantages which they were long deprived of, and he fully appreciates what a boon such an institution is to people who are unable to buy books. This provision was

incorporated in the amendments to the charter of the city of Port Huron made in 1895, and it made provision for a commission of three persons to be appointed by the board of education, whose duty it is to look after the interests of the library and it also made provision for the raising of a fixed sum by taxation every year for library purposes. The firm, of which he is the senior member, has a large general practice in the State and Federal Courts. Mr. Philips was married in 1882 to Miss Kate B. Atkins of Port Huron. They have two children.

WILLIAM LEE JENKS, Port Huron. The founder of the Jenks family in America was John Jenks, who came from England in 1642 and settled near Lynn, Massachusetts. He possessed remarkable genius, united with practical common sense. He was the inventor of the modern mowing scythe, which for two centuries held undisputed sway in the meadows. He also invented or discovered a process of iron forging, and had the sagacity to protect it by letters patent from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. This was the first patent issued to an inventor on the American continent, and therefore gave to the patentee a historical distinction. His invention was one of the contributions to modern civilization, inestimable in the money of barter and exchange. One of his descendants, who was the great-grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. William Lee Jenks was born in St. Clair county, Michigan, December 27, 1856, the son of Bela W. Jenks and Sarah Carleton. His father, a native of Essex county, New York, was a dealer in lumber and real estate, came to Michigan in 1848 and located in St. Clair, where he still lives. William Lee was prepared for college in the St. Clair high school and entered the University of Michigan in 1874, where he took the full classical course. He was graduated in 1878, and the following year located in Port Huron and became a student of law in the office of Brown & Farrand. For more than a year he pursued his studies in the law under the instruction of his preceptors, and in October, 1879, was admitted to the Bar. For the first five years he practised alone, and in 1884 became associated in partnership with B. C. Farrand, constituting the firm of Farrand & Jenks, which was dissolved after a continuance of five years. He then united with A. R. and Lincoln Avery to form the firm of Avery, Jenks & Avery, which was dissolved after an existence of one year. Mr. Jenks then continued in practice alone until 1891, when the firm of Phillips & Jenks was organized. Mr. Jenks has not given undue prominence to any specialty, or devoted himself to a consideration of one class of cases, or a single branch of the law. He has given particular attention to the laws relating to real estate—the investigation of titles by descent or devise or occupation—and all the various complications attending the inheritance, partition, conveyance and incum-

branch of real property. This is a most interesting branch of the law, and one whose mastery requires vast research. His practice in the main has been general and in all the State and Federal courts. While the law has commanded his devotion and employed his abilities chiefly, he has been led by a pronounced financial instinct to engage in various enterprises that are purely traffic or commercial in character. He has been active in the organization and maintenance of private corporations which require a legal adviser. He is a director and the attorney of the City Electric Railway Company of Port Huron; director and attorney of the Port Huron Loan and Building Association; director and attorney of the Commercial Savings Bank of St. Clair, and a stockholder and director in other Port Huron corporations. He is a plain, practical, sensible man and a good lawyer. He is not distinguished for oratory so much as for the dispatch of business. He is inclined to accept Dickens' definition of time as the measure of business, and makes his argument clear, plain and direct. One of the foremost lawyers of northeastern Michigan characterizes him as a man of gentlemanly instinct, kind, courteous and obliging; a good student and a thorough lawyer. He is a thoughtful, clear-headed man, capable in business, as well as the practice of law. He is not one who can make a flowery speech upon the spur of the moment, and you must know him in order to appreciate his sterling qualities. He is one of the ablest members of the Port Huron Bar. Mr. Jenks was married in 1881 to Margaret S., daughter of Dr. Moses B. Wilson, a practising physician of Belle Center, Ohio, and has one daughter.

EDWARD L. WALBRIDGE, Grand Rapids. Mr. Walbridge was born November 1, 1856, at St. Johns, Michigan. His father, Capt. Henry Walbridge, whose sketch is published in this volume, is a native of Vermont, who came to this State in 1852. His mother, Zilpah Allen, was a descendant of the renowned Col. Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame. The early life of the subject of this biography was spent in St. Johns. His education was obtained in the high school of that city and in the University of Michigan. He read law in his father's office and was admitted to the Bar February 17, 1879, before Judge Louis S. Lovell, passing a highly creditable examination, being the only candidate for admission. Before being admitted he was deputy postmaster of St. Johns for a year and a half. He began the practice immediately upon his admission, and in the fall of the next year was elected Circuit Court Commissioner. In the spring of 1883 he removed to Ithaca, Gratiot county, was at once appointed village attorney and acted in that capacity for five years. He was appointed circuit court commissioner of Gratiot county by Governor Rich in 1887. Was three years on Ithaca school board and its President in 1890. Soon after locating in Ithaca the construction of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and



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Edward L. Walbridge.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

2. It then goes on to describe the various methods used to collect and analyze data, including surveys, interviews, and focus groups.

3. Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and a list of recommendations for future research.

Northern Michigan Railroad was begun through the county and he was retained in over twenty injunction suits in the Circuit Court against the proprietors of the road. The object of this litigation was to restrain the company from building the road until the right of way had been paid for. The company at first paid some attention to the injunctions, but soon began to disregard them and began putting down the iron track without paying for the right of way. Mr. Walbridge and his clients tore up the tracks, burned the ties, and plowed up the road bed several different times. He and all his clients were arrested upon a criminal warrant, but through the earnest determination of young Walbridge to fight the suits in the courts the company abandoned the action and all were discharged. He and his clients were afterwards sued in the Federal Courts at Detroit for damages and again arrested upon a *caus* by United States Marshal Matthews. Bail was given and again the company resumed track laying; but it was no sooner down than Mr. Walbridge and his clients again tore it up. The company then proceeded in the probate court to condemn the land for railroad purposes. In the probate court Mr. Walbridge contested the proceedings and upon his motion to quash for defects in company's papers, the suits were dismissed with costs and attorney fees granted Mr. Walbridge. Again the company proceeded in probate court as before and again Mr. Walbridge detected vital errors in their proceedings and the suits were again dismissed with costs and attorney fees. The third time the company commenced proceedings in probate court and this time it was so sure the papers were right that on the day of hearing the company got several hundred men all ready to start putting down the track just as soon as the hearing was had; but upon this hearing Mr. Walbridge made another motion to quash the proceedings for defective papers, and after an earnest and hotly contested argument the motion was granted and cases were again dismissed. This ended the fight in probate court, as James Ashley, president of the road, called upon Mr. Walbridge and proposed settlement. The latter obtained full price for all the land taken from his clients and full costs and attorney fees. The company at its own cost and expense dismissed its suit for damages in the Federal Court, and shortly afterwards appointed Mr. Walbridge the local attorney for its road. He held the position for two years and tried several important cases for the company. In 1886, at Detroit, he was admitted to practice in the U. S. Circuit and District Courts before Judge Henry Brown, now an Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. Four years later he formed a partnership with James Clarke, then prosecuting attorney, and served as assistant in this office until the partnership was dissolved in 1892. In May, 1892, he removed to Grand Rapids and formed a partnership with his brother, H. E. Walbridge, which continued one year, when the latter returned to St. Johns. In June, 1893, he was elected to membership in the Michigan State Bar Association, of which he is still a member. The same year he entered into partnership with J. T. McAlister, which was terminated by

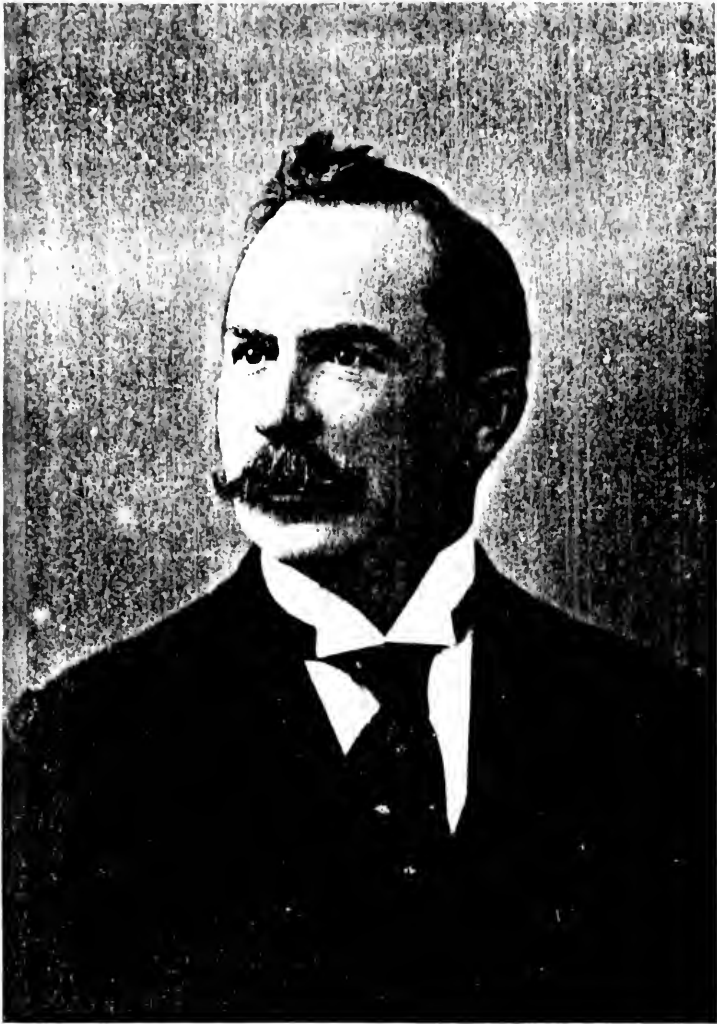
the appointment of Mr. Walbridge, March 1, 1894, to the office of assistant prosecuting attorney, by Alfred Wolcott, the prosecuting attorney of Kent county, which he held until June 1, 1896, and then resigned. The appointment came to him unsolicited, after his success in two important cases which he had before tried in the superior court. His work was generally in the circuit and superior courts as assistant prosecutor, and he has made a fine reputation as a trial lawyer. One week he tried eight important criminal cases in the superior court in succession before a jury and won seven out of the eight. He has done good work in prosecuting cases for the Kent county Humane Society and that organization has passed resolutions thanking him for his zeal in their behalf. He has tried several important cases in the Supreme Court and was one of the first lawyers who made a success in Supreme Court on the "Bohemian Oat Swindle" cases. In politics Mr. Walbridge is a Republican, and has always taken an active part in campaigning; but the last few years has devoted all his time to his profession. He is a popular and magnetic speaker and has been often called upon to deliver memorial and other addresses. When he came to Grand Rapids he had the endorsement of many prominent men in the State, including Judge R. M. Montgomery, of Lansing, Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge A. B. Morse, Consul at Glasgow, Judge Daboll and others. When he left Ithaca the attorneys and court officers held a meeting in open court and passed resolutions of regret at his leaving and characterized him as a man who had practised his profession without reproach. These were signed by all the attorneys in the Twenty-ninth Judicial Circuit, the presiding judge and all the county officers. A copy was filed with the clerk of the court and an engrossed copy presented to the subject. September 26, 1896, he formed a partnership with William P. Belden, a recent graduate of Cornell University. Mr. Walbridge was married February 11, 1880, to Miss Mary Topping, daughter of Dr. G. W. Topping, of Dewitt, one of the prominent physicians of the State. Dr. Topping was president of the Clinton county Medical Society at different times, has been secretary and treasurer of the State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1883. He was a delegate to the American Medical Association several times, was an active member of the Detroit Medical and Library Association, a prominent Mason and a writer of some note; gave much attention to ornithology and entomology, and possessed one of the largest collections of birds and insects in the country. He died January 14, 1895. Mrs. Walbridge was educated at Hillsdale College. They have one daughter, Zoe, and are a happy family. Mr. and Mrs. Walbridge are both members of the Park Congregational church of Grand Rapids. Mr. Walbridge is a gentleman in every respect, entirely trustworthy, painstaking and industrious. His legal ability is of a high order and he is a courteous and companionable man. He is true to his clients and diligent in their interests. He comes from a stock that cannot be "bought, bluffed or choked off." He was counsel for the plaintiff in a recent important case

of E. E. Barrett vs. Grand Rapids Vencer Works, whose trial in the Circuit Court occupied twenty days. It was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover damages and future profits for breach of a lumber contract. Upon the first trial the presiding judge took the case from the jury upon the theory that the damages were too speculative and uncertain, and instructed them to find for the defendant, for no cause of action. Counsel for plaintiff carried the case to the Supreme Court, secured a reversal and order for a new trial. The second trial which closed November 11, 1896, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing his damages at \$6,198.40 with costs.

WILLARD F. KEENEY, Grand Rapids. Willard F. Keeney, of the firm of Butterfield and Keeney, was descended from the yeomanry. Both of his grandfathers were farmers. His paternal grandfather and grandmother were natives of New York State, the former of Columbia and the latter of Genesee county. His maternal grandfather was born in Oneida county, New York, and his maternal grandmother was a native of Lancashire, England. His father, Daniel Keeney, a native of Canada, born at Dumfries, Ontario, came to Michigan with his parents at the age of six. His mother, Rhoda White, a native of Oneida county, New York, came to Michigan with her parents at the age of eight. In this State the parents of our subject were reared, educated and married. They removed to Illinois, where Mr. Daniel Keeney spent several years in the retail lumber trade and then returned to Michigan. He is now a resident of California. Willard F. Keeney was born at Arcola, Illinois, January 25, 1862, and came with his parents to Michigan when he was two and a half years old. He has lived in Kent county ever since that time. His education was received in the Grand Rapids public schools, and he was graduated from the high school in 1879. Immediately after that he entered the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, but in consequence of the failure of his sight, occasioned by over-study, was compelled to leave before completing his course. As soon as he was able to resume his studies he returned to the University and spent one year in the Law Department. In 1882 he returned to Grand Rapids and entered the law office of Hon. R. W. Butterfield as a student. In 1883, at the age of twenty-one, he was admitted to the Bar at Grand Rapids, and, January 1, 1887, he had made such progress in the law as to be admitted to partnership with Mr. Butterfield. This was before he had reached the age of twenty-five years. The firm has continued unchanged until the present time. Mr. Keeney has practised in the various courts of the State, the Federal courts of Michigan, and the Supreme Court of the United States. Among the cases he has conducted which have excited public attention is one decided in favor of his client by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is entitled Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company vs. Butler and is

reported in 159 U. S. 87. It involved a question of riparian rights. In this case the bank of Grand river was surveyed in 1831 and there was no express reservation at the time of an island in Grand river opposite the main land. The island was not surveyed at this time, although lines were drawn on the plat indicating the place where the island lay. The land upon the shore was patented. Subsequently the island was surveyed by the United States and a patent to the island was granted by the United States to the railroad company. The land became quite valuable, being near the center of the city of Grand Rapids. Mr. Keeney represented the riparian proprietor, and the court held with him that the patent to the railroad company was void and that the island belonged to the riparian proprietor. Mr. Keeney is engaged in general practice, but the business which has fallen to his lot has related largely to corporate and commercial affairs and estates. In politics he is a Republican. He has never held public position, nor been an aspirant for political preferment; but has confined himself closely to the duties of his profession. He is a bachelor.

HENRY E. WALBRIDGE, St. Johns. Henry E. Walbridge is one of the strong, capable and successful lawyers of central Michigan. His character as a man and his standing at the Bar make it entirely appropriate that a sketch of his life should appear in a publication dedicated to the profession of which he is an honorable member. It will be interesting to investigate the sources of his influence and discover the hidings of his power. The brief story of his genealogy discloses the probability of hereditary traits and inherited abilities and tendencies. His parents were born natives of Vermont, and possessed the best attributes of the New England type—valor and probity, industry and thrift, integrity and perseverance. His father, Captain Henry Walbridge, is accounted for in his personal sketch. His mother was Zilphia Allen, a daughter of Ethan Allen of Vermont, and a collateral descendant of Gen. Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga. Henry E. Walbridge is the eldest of the three surviving children born to his parents, the others being Edward L., attorney at law, Grand Rapids, and Mrs. Ella DeMay of Jackson, Michigan. He was born in Glover, Vermont, March 31, 1850, and brought to Michigan by his parents two years afterwards. His early childhood was spent in Saline, and he was six years old when the family removed to St. Johns. Here he attended the Union Schools and the St. Johns high school, in which he was prepared for college. When only seventeen years of age he entered Olivet College, where he took the scientific course. On leaving college he studied law in the office and under the instruction of his father, and was peculiarly favored in having for a teacher a man so interested in his success, and one who understood his mental capacity and disposition. The next week after attaining his majority he was admitted to practice and to a partnership



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Henry E. Walbridge

with his father. This relation was continued until the retirement of his father, and in 1890 he formed a partnership with Gen. O. L. Spaulding. At the end of two years this relation was dissolved, and after practising alone until May, 1893, he became associated in a partnership with J. H. Fedewa, which is still in existence. The first case with which Mr. Walbridge was connected in the Supreme Court was of prime importance and established a precedent. He represented the defendant in the suit of Eunice E. Vought (by her next friend) vs. George D. Frost (by his guardian). Hon. Randolph Strickland was counsel for plaintiff. The question involved was whether or not under the Michigan statutes a man over eighteen and under twenty-one years of age was liable for damages on account of breach of promise, or contract of marriage. The Circuit Court held that such liability existed and the verdict therein was in favor of the plaintiff. The Supreme Court, after a full hearing and review of the case, reversed the Circuit Court and established the law of Michigan. Mr. Walbridge has had numerous important cases in the Supreme Court, and during later years has won almost every such case by the carefulness and thoroughness of his preparation, the lucidity and strength of his argument. He inherited an unmistakable tendency or inclination to the law, without which it is difficult for any man, however learned and industrious he may be, to achieve the full measure of success. He is fortunate also in having early formed the habits of a student. He has been able to summon all of his abilities and command them in the investigation of important or intricate questions, devoting himself to the work with a persistency which cannot fail. He has what is aptly termed a cultivated common sense. He is not capricious; there is no vacillation in his course. He is therefore capable of maintaining himself among the men who form the front rank in professional progress. In 1872 he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner and held the office six years. His practice takes him into the courts of Clinton, Shiawassee, Saginaw, Ingham, Gratiot, Kent, Ionia and Montcalm counties. He is local attorney for the D. G. H. & M. railway. Mr. Walbridge has no fondness for political office, preferring the work and rewards of his profession. He is a very enthusiastic Republican and participates actively in all political campaigns, both in public meetings and at the polls. He is frequently chosen as delegate to party conventions. He has two estimable daughters who live with him at home. He is especially courteous in his bearing toward strangers and impresses favorably all who meet him in social contact. His sterling qualities of character no less than his lawyerlike abilities commend him to the profession and the public. He has won an enviable reputation as a skillful examiner of witnesses and a successful advocate before juries.

THOMAS F. MCGARRY, Grand Rapids. Mr. McGarry was born in Ada, Kent county, Michigan, December 25, 1859; received a common school education; taught school; also taught night school, mathematics and penmanship. He became station agent of railroad, and construction contractor. He was admitted to the Bar April 13, 1880; January 1, 1881, became a member of the firm of Mitchell, Bell & McGarry of Ionia, Michigan; was city attorney three terms, and mayor of Ionia, one term; was attorney for the D. L. & N. and C. S. & C. railroads. In 1884 he married Miss Nettie Belding, of Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of D. W. Belding, vice-president of the silk firm of Belding Bros. & Co. In 1890 he moved to Grand Rapids, and became associated successively with the Hon. M. H. Ford, William F. McKnight, Allen B. Morse and J. Byron Judkins. January 1, 1895, he formed a partnership with George E. Nichols of Ionia. This firm conducts business both at Ionia and Grand Rapids, under the name of McGarry & Nichols, and has a large practice.

EDMUND D. BARRY, Grand Rapids. Edmund Drinan Barry was born August 4, 1854, in a log house four miles south of Ann Arbor in the Township of Pittsfield, Washtenaw county, Michigan. His father, Robert J. Barry, worked his way to Michigan from New Jersey when but a boy, and was one of the early settlers of Washtenaw county. His mother, Sarah A. Moseley, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and came with her father's family to Michigan when Washtenaw county was still a wilderness. In 1855 Robert J. Barry was elected county clerk and moved his family from his farm to Ann Arbor, which continued to be the family residence until 1883. Mr. Barry thus obtained his early training in the Ann Arbor graded schools, and grew up in a literary atmosphere of that college town. On graduating from the high school he entered the classical course of the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, and graduated therefrom in June, 1876, receiving the degree of A. B. He was principal of the Port Huron high school during 1876-7, and superintendent of the Allegan public schools from 1877 to 1881. While at Allegan he devoted his spare time to reading law and was admitted, on examination, to the Bar of Allegan county June 12, 1880. One year later he resigned his position at Allegan and entered the law office of Norris & Uhl at Grand Rapids, remaining with that firm until its dissolution in June, 1887. Mr. Barry was married August 2, 1888, to Miss A. Belle FitzGerald, daughter of Hon. J. C. FitzGerald. In December, 1889, Mr. FitzGerald and Mr. Barry formed a law partnership under the name of FitzGerald & Barry, which still exists. Mr. Barry has never indulged in politics, and has never sought nor held public office. His entire time and attention are given to his profession.



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Edmund D. Barry

FOREST C. BADGELY, Jackson. The subject of this sketch is another of Michigan's sons who graduated from the farm before he did from any educational institution. In fact he never graduated from college at all. It can be said to his honor that he educated himself. If we were to eliminate from the records of the country the names and doings of the men who have made the history of this country during the past two generations, all those who were not graduates of some of our institutions of learning, what an appalling gap there would appear. Forest C. Badgely was born twenty-nine years ago on a farm in Jackson county, Michigan. He resided on the farm until he reached the age of maturity, getting in the interval all the educational advantages that were to be obtained in the district school. He supplemented this education by a course in the Jackson high school, completing in one year the entire two-year course. He had determined on the law for a vocation long before he left the paternal roof and Blackstone and other authorities on legal subjects had been the companions of his leisure hours. In the spring of 1889 he entered the law office of Hammond, Barkworth & Cobb, and pursued his studies for a year, when he was admitted to the Bar at Jackson and one year later opened an office for himself. He was subsequently elected Circuit Court Commissioner, whose duties he discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. The habits of industry formed early he carried with him into his professional work, which, supplemented by his other excellent habits and well known integrity, soon put him on the high way to success. For a young man in practice but a short time he has a remarkably large clientage. He has engaged in some important litigation and has held his own with lawyers of ripe years and experience. For the time he has been in practice he has made a good reputation and been highly successful as a criminal lawyer. Among his clients are some of the largest jobbing and manufacturing firms in the city of Jackson. He is the local representative of many outside firms and corporations, among which are mentioned the Snow-Church Company, The North American Mercantile Agency Company, The United States Law Association, The Bradstreet Company and Feifield & Feifield. He is an esteemed member of the Knights of Pythias, Maccabees and of the Ancient Essenic Order. Mr. Badgely is a member of the Bar in good standing and is therefore entitled to representation in a volume bearing the title selected for this work. With a substantial moral character formed by the practice of essential virtues, with correct ethical ideas and the habits of a student he may grow and achieve honorable distinction in the profession.

IRA R. GROSVENOR, Monroe. Col. Ira Rufus Grosvenor is a noteworthy figure in the legal profession of Michigan. Coming at the age of twenty into the territory before its admission into the Union as a state, he has been a resident of Monroe county more than sixty years. He was born in Paxton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, March 18, 1815. His parents were Ebenezer A. and Mary A. Livermore Grosvenor. His father was a school teacher, first in Massachusetts and afterwards at various places in central and southern New York, and the family was poor. Ira therefore found it desirable to become a bread-winner at a very early age. He was barely sixteen when he left home to enter upon a career for himself which should be independent and self-supporting. His capital consisted of good health, a good academic education, and a character well compacted of the elements and principles which make the best manhood. He was resolute in the purpose to succeed, and willing to accept any employment that was useful and remunerative. He was fortunate, before reaching the age of twenty, in being promoted to a clerkship in the land-office at Monroe, Michigan, from the clerkship of a small steamer plying on Lake Ontario, whose owner was appointed receiver of the land-office. He remained in this office two years and worked his way to the position of chief clerk. When the land-office was removed to Detroit he began the study of law, which he pursued four years under most capable instructors: Warner M. Wing, afterwards judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan; Robert McClelland, afterwards governor of the state and Secretary of the Interior in President Pierce's cabinet; and Alpheus Felch, one of the noble men and great lawyers of the State. It was a rare privilege to be associated in early life as a student of law with the men most eminent in the jurisprudence and political affairs of the State. His four years of study under such teachers qualified him liberally for practice when he was admitted to the Bar. His first employment in the profession was in the capacity of clerk or assistant to older lawyers. After two years he opened an office for independent practice. He had several partnerships during the next forty years, first with David A. Noble, an excellent lawyer and prominent man, for nearly ten years; second, with Talcot E. Wing, in the firm of Grosvenor & Wing, for eight years; third, with John R. Rauch, who had been a student of law in his office, for nearly fifteen years; next with Rufus E. Pinney, in a partnership which continued until the latter was elected Judge of Probate in 1876; afterwards with George M. Landon until the appointment of Mr. Landon as Judge of Probate. The War of the Rebellion interrupted the course of Col. Grosvenor's professional life. He had, prior to the war, manifested a considerable taste for military affairs and taken an active interest both in the militia organized under State law and the formation and drilling of independent companies. He was one of the commissioned officers of such a company at Monroe. In 1861 he organized the seventh Michigan infantry and received a commission as colonel.

The regiment was mustered September 5, 1861, and proceeded at once to the front. He discharged the duties of a field-officer with bravery and intelligence, was in numerous battles and skirmishes, and led his regiment in some brilliant charges. At Ball's Bluff he was in command of a brigade for a time. He participated in the Peninsular Campaign, the siege of Yorktown, the battles of West Point and Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg and Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamps and Glendale. He resigned July 7, 1864, with health greatly shattered, and returned to his home soon afterwards. It required some time to gather up the threads of his law practice; but little by little, as the enfeebled state of his health permitted, he regained the business and took an advanced position in his profession. He manifested the interest of a good citizen in political affairs and as a candidate of the Republican party was elected to the State Legislature in 1870, although the county was overwhelmingly Democratic. This is the only political office he has ever held. In 1879 he was nominated as a candidate for judge of the twenty-second judicial circuit, but the adverse majority in the counties of Monroe and Washtenaw, which comprised the circuit, was too large to be overcome. In 1881 he was appointed by the Governor a trustee of the Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo and served as such fourteen years. He has long been president of the Bar Association of Monroe county. For nearly sixty years Col. Grosvenor has been a member of the Bar of Monroe, giving earnest thought and attention to the practice of law. He has aimed to master the principles and apply the spirit of the law, rather than concern himself with mere technicalities. His early instruction and reading helped to a proper understanding of the common law. He has the acumen to discern what the law is, a sense of justice which is innate and intuitive, and tireless perseverance. To brethren of the Bar his courtesy is unflinching. He concedes the rights of others and maintains his own. His fidelity to a cause or a client is absolute. As an advocate he is argumentative and sympathetic. His sensibilities are fine. He espouses the cause of the poor who are unable to pay with the same alacrity and earnestness as that of the rich. As a man he is highly esteemed for the exhibition in daily life of the traits which make an upright citizen, a kind neighbor and a faithful friend. He was married September 14, 1837, to Miss Harriet Wood, daughter of Col. Joseph Wood, of Monroe, who died in 1845. May 22, 1849, he married Miss Sarah A. Wood, the sister of his first wife. Three children, born of the second marriage, survive: Irene Frances, wife of H. B. Wheelock, of Chicago; Elliott O., who was graduated from the University of Michigan with the honors of his class in 1885, and afterwards graduated from the Law Department of the University and was admitted to the Bar, but who has preferred agricultural pursuits; Winthrop W., who is also a resident of Monroe. Col. Grosvenor resides on his beautiful farm just outside of the city, which he named Fair Oaks on account of its resemblance to the battlefield of that name.

FITCH REED WILLIAMS, Elk Rapids. Hon. Fitch R. Williams is descended from good old Dutch and Welsh stock. His father, John Williams, a native of Connecticut, and of Dutch descent, was a teacher in his early manhood, and afterwards a merchant and manufacturer. His mother, Bulia Calkins, was a native of Litchfield county, Connecticut, and of Welsh descent. Fitch R. Williams was the second in a family of six children who lived to maturity. He was born at Amenia, Dutchess county, New York, December 18, 1834. His early years were spent in Sharon, Connecticut, to which his parents removed when he was a small child. There he attended the district school until he was ten years old, when he came west with his parents, who settled in Sharon, Washtenaw county, Michigan. This was in 1845. Afterwards the family removed to Albion, where Fitch attended the seminary which developed into Albion College. In this seminary he was prepared for college, and after his attendance there and at the university, he was professor of Latin and Greek in Albion College for two years. He entered the University of Michigan and was graduated in 1858 with the degree of A. B. Subsequently the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him for continuation in literary pursuits. After graduation he was appointed instructor in Latin in the University, and held the position two years. In the Freshman class of eighty or more young men, which he then instructed, were many who have since become prominent in affairs, among whom may be mentioned Judge Henry H. Swan, Regent Levi L. Barbour, Regent C. S. Draper, deceased, Professors D'Oge and Walter of the University, Edwin F. Uhl, Ambassador to Germany, and many others who became distinguished in the State, in professional life or public station. He recalls this period of his life with much satisfaction, and esteems it an honor to have been permitted to teach such men. His father died about this time, and he was compelled to resign in order to care for the family and the estate. On this account he was obliged to remain in Albion for six years. He had begun the study of law while in the University, and was an important factor in the establishment of the Law Department of the University. That he was instrumental in securing Professor Cooley to the Law School, and to citizenship in Ann Arbor, will always afford him a pleasurable memory. While engaged in the settlement of his father's estate he established a book and drug store at Albion, in connection with his brother, and became a successful merchant. In 1866 he sold this business, resumed his law studies and was admitted to the Bar at Marshall two years later. He began practice at Albion, where he remained two years, until the fall of 1870. The well-known firm of Dexter & Noble, having extensive interests at Elk Rapids, induced Mr. Williams to locate there. For the past twenty-six years he has continued to reside in Elk Rapids, and during most of the time has conducted a law practice alone. In the seventies J. A. Parkinson, now of Jackson, was associated with him under the firm name of Williams



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Fitch Reed Williams

& Parkinson; and afterwards, for a short time, Mr. Charles T. Hickox, now of Milwaukee, was in partnership with him. His practice has been general and as large as that of any other firm in his section of the State. In 1870 Elk Rapids was the county seat of a district which has since been divided into the four counties of Antrim, Kalkaska, Otsego and Crawford. From 1870 to 1876 he served as prosecuting attorney, and while in office he prosecuted fifty cases for infraction of the prohibitory and liquor tax laws, securing convictions in forty-nine of the cases. He was elected to the State Senate in 1876 for a term of two years, and as a member of that body was the authority on the law governing taxation, to which he had given much study. He was counsel for the State against the L. S. & M. S. Railway Company in the case entitled Pritchard (State Treasurer) vs. Latimer (Auditor-General). The question involved was taxing the railroad company under its old charter after its reorganization or consolidation with other companies. He took the position that the old charter was surrendered by their consolidation under the general railroad law. This was the beginning of that class of litigation which has since attracted much attention in the State. Mr. Williams started the ball rolling. He was the principal attorney for defendant in the suit for removal of the county seat from Elk Rapids to Bellaire, in which close constitutional questions were raised, but was defeated. He tried in the United States court the first case of the series since known as the "Swamp-Land Cases," involving the principle that under the original surveys, as agreed upon, the swamp-lands appearing thereon were granted to the State by the Act of 1850 without further identification. Mr. Williams was married August 12, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Roberts, of Ogden, Monroe county, New York, a lady of much refinement and cultivated taste; an artist of recognized ability. She was educated at Albion College, and Leroy University, New York. They have one son, Fitch Roberts Williams, who was born in 1874, and educated classically at Albion, but is now studying law in his father's office, preparatory to entering the Law Department of the University of Michigan. Mr. Williams is a man of substantial means and high financial standing; a stockholder and director in the Elk Rapids Savings Bank, for which he is also the attorney. He has the legal business of several large corporations. He is a Mason and a member of the Alpha Delta Phi, Greek fraternity, and a scholarly gentleman of versatile talents. The mental discipline which he acquired in teaching was scarcely less important in his subsequent career than the accurate knowledge of the classics obtained by study, and firmly fixed in mind by imparting instruction to others. His success in the law is equalled by his prosperity in business, for which he has always displayed large capacity. Trained to study, he mastered intricate problems of the law; clear in his perceptions, industrious and persistent in gaining all possible knowledge of his cases, systematic in the arrangement of his evidence, lucid and forceful in the presentation of his facts, he is able to accomplish all that may be done for a client in

the trial of a cause. He believes in his profession, and pursues it with a devotion that always secures good results. He believes in culture and practises the amenities. The air of refinement in his home is as distinct as the hospitality and good cheer. He is regarded one of the most useful as well as prominent citizens in his part of the State.

APPENDIX.

ROLL OF MICHIGAN LAWYERS.

Following is a complete list of attorneys whose names appear on the roll kept in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, as certified by that official.

Where the date of admission is unknown the names are marked *.

Date of Admission.	Name.	Date of Admission.	Name.
*	---- B. F. H. Witherell,	May 5, 1860	---- John J. Speed,
*	---- R. M. Clelland,	" "	---- Chas. A. Kent,
1838	---- Samuel T. Douglass,	" "	---- Jas. W. Romeyn,
Jan. 1839	---- Thos. W. Lockwood,	June, "	---- O. J. Atkinson,
Nov. 12, 1839	---- Wm. T. Mitchell,	" "	---- A. H. Wilkinson,
*	---- E. C. Walker,	" "	---- T. R. Denison,
*	---- C. I. Walker,	" "	---- Jos. G. Lodge,
June, 1839	---- Wm. T. Young,	Sept. 9, "	---- G. H. Mason,
May, 1842	---- Aug. C. Baldwin,	Mar. 23, 1861	---- Dan H. Ball,
1842	---- A. B. Maynard,	" "	---- L. S. Hodges,
1843	---- G. V. N. Lothrop,	Apr. 27, "	---- L. M. O'Brien,
"	---- D. B. Duffield,	July, "	---- Henry B. Brown,
"	---- D. C. Holbrook,	Sept. 3, "	---- G. O. Robinson,
Nov. 1846	---- Edmund Hall,	Oct. 15, "	---- Jos. D. Horton,
Mar. 1847	---- H. H. Wells,	Nov. 2, "	---- C. J. O'Flynn,
Mar. 1848	---- S. Stevens,	" "	---- A. C. Story,
1851	---- Wm. L. Webber,	" "	---- F. H. Elder,
"	---- Sidney D. Miller,	Nov. 12, "	---- E. P. Stebbins,
1852	---- Thos. H. Hartwell,	Mar. 1862	---- A. E. Cowles,
1853	---- Alex. J. Fraser,	" 28, "	---- G. A. Graves,
Jan. 8, "	---- W. A. Moore,	Apr. 4, "	---- T. H. Peabody,
"	---- E. T. Throop,	" "	---- Dan'l W. Perkins,
"	---- Hugh McCurdy,	May, "	---- M. J. Smiley,
Feb. 25, 1854	---- Chas. S. Crosby,	May 17, "	---- F. A. Ashley,
Oct. "	---- H. C. Cheever,	" "	---- D. W. Brooks,
1855	---- Geo. S. Swift,	" "	---- Jas. Captis,
Jan. 1856	---- Ashley Pond,	" "	---- L. R. Smith,
"	---- E. Hawley, Jr.	" "	---- E. H. Towar,
"	---- Wm. P. Wells,	" "	---- John Atkinson,
Jan. 26, "	---- D. J. Davidson,	Dec. 6, "	---- Brady E. Backus,
June 4, "	---- Geo. Kingsley,	*	---- T. K. Gillett,
Nov. 3, 1857	---- Geo. W. Wilson,	*	---- Geo. W. Parks,
May 29, 1858	---- Levi T. Grillin,	1863	---- Hoyt Post,
"	---- D. W. Jackson,	Apr. "	---- E. E. Benedict,
Oct. 16, "	---- Jas. P. Rexford,	May 30, "	---- Edward Boltwood,
"	---- Ervin Palmer,	" "	---- Horace M. Hale,
"	---- L. S. Trowbride,	Sept. "	---- Dan P. Foote,
*	---- T. M. McEntee,	Oct. 20, "	---- Wm. R. Andrus,
*	---- Geo. Andrews,	Nov. 7, "	---- Jas. S. Galloway,
*	---- E. C. Hinsdale,	*	---- Benton Hanchett,
*	---- Thos. M. Cooley,	*	---- George Gray,
*	---- Geo. S. Newberry,	Apr. 5, 1864	---- John W. Barnhart,
*	---- O. E. McCutcheon,	" "	---- Francis E. Baker,
*	---- Chas. S. Draper,	" "	---- John L. Turrel,
*	---- A. J. Dovell,	" "	---- John R. Parsons,
*	---- C. H. McGurrin,	" "	---- Francis B. Van Hoesen,
*	---- H. A. Forrest,	" "	---- J. T. Hoke,
May, 1859	---- John Ward,	" "	---- W. W. Dedrick,
" 28, "	---- Wm. H. Rexford,	" "	---- John A. Townsend,
Nov. 5, "	---- Hobart Miller,	" "	---- Emery D. Potter, Jr.,
" 25, "	---- A. G. Boynton,	" "	---- James M. Wilkinson,
Mar. 20, 1860	---- Jas. D. Weir,	" "	---- Cassius M. Osgood,
"	---- John F. Loose,	" "	---- Gideon B. Stile,

Date of Admission.	Name.	Date of Admission.	Name.
April 5, 1864	George W. Herrick,	Nov. 8, 1866	J. G. Dickinson,
" "	James Gamble,	Nov. 10, "	Otto Kirchner,
" "	Wm. M. Hayes,	Jan. 7, 1867	N. H. Redmond,
" "	Francis Smith,	Apr. 2, "	Wm. H. Beadle,
" "	James F. Billings,	" "	L. B. Harrigan,
" "	John M. Jones,	Apr. 3, "	D. S. Harley,
" "	James I. Van Kuren,	" "	E. A. Parsons,
" "	James S. McIntyre,	Apr. 4, "	S. R. Proper,
" "	Arthur Brown,	" 9, "	T. D. Hubbard,
" "	Calvin A. Brewer,	" 10, "	L. W. Whiting,
" "	Watson Ambruster,	" 11, "	A. F. Wilcox,
" "	Harrison Kelly,	" 27, "	H. H. Saunders,
" "	Daniel P. Sagendorph,	" "	H. H. Norrington,
" "	Solomon T. Underhill,	" "	Edward Minoock,
" "	Edwin B. Gidley,	May 1, "	Don M. Dickinson,
" "	William L. Cobb,	" 2, "	Dan'l G. Cash,
" "	W. H. H. Russell,	" 15, "	C. W. Glasgow,
" "	Chas. W. Wright,	June 14, "	Fred A. Baker,
" "	C. H. Denison,	" "	John Dean,
Apr. 6, "	C. J. Chaddock,	" "	Horace E. Burt,
" 30, "	C. F. Harrington,	June, 1867	Frank Dumon,
" "	Chas. H. Steele,	Sept. 5, "	A. J. Chapman,
" "	Jas. J. Brown,	Oct. 26, "	John Weber,
June 8, "	Henry D. Smith,	" "	J. W. Finney,
Oct. 22, "	Thos. A. Bradley,	" "	Winsor Scofield,
" "	Geo. P. Griswold,	" "	Henry H. Swan,
" "	Frank A. Hooker,	" "	W. Montgomery,
" "	J. C. Patterson,	Nov. "	Will C. Harris,
Apr. 4, "	John E. Kelly,	" "	Chas. D. Long,
" "	John McNamara,	Jan. 6, "	J. B. Humphrey,
" "	Giles T. Brown,	Mar. 30, "	Eugene Fecht,
" "	F. J. M. Wonsler,	Apr. 7, "	C. P. Stoops,
" "	M. H. Carleton,	" "	John W. McGrath,
" "	W. J. Terrell,	" "	Warren Olney,
Apr. 6, 1865	Isaac S. Coe,	" "	E. H. Green,
" "	Chas. L. Watrous,	Apr. 15, "	W. C. Stevens,
Apr. 29, "	H. M. Dufield,	Apr. 22, "	M. I. Ewell,
" "	F. C. Bigelow,	" "	J. B. Crane,
" "	C. L. Altenburg,	Apr. 28, "	W. H. McDowell,
" "	Thos. M. James,	May 2, "	A. B. Markham,
July, 1865	Wm. S. Tennant,	" "	Wm. B. Moran,
Oct. 28, "	S. F. Seager,	" "	Hamilton Balus,
" "	Walter Elliott,	June 2, "	B. F. Wagner,
" "	C. N. Riopelle,	Oct. 22, "	Sylvanus Backus,
Apr. 3, 1866	J. W. Alexander,	" "	F. G. Russell,
" "	H. L. Follett,	" "	Alex D. Fowler,
" "	R. R. Rogers,	Oct. "	W. G. Howard,
" "	Geo. Chandler,	" "	Fred'k O. Clark,
" "	J. W. Ranstead,	Apr. 6, "	J. H. Kingsbury,
" "	F. M. Graham,	" "	B. B. Edwards,
" "	T. J. Dent,	" "	A. E. Ball,
" "	C. S. Andrews,	" "	E. A. Burlingame,
" "	Chas. Ladd,	" "	John Young,
" "	J. Ward Hill,	" "	M. D. C. Thornton,
" "	J. C. Baldwin,	" "	Jas. McNamara,
" "	H. E. H. Bower,	" "	S. A. Burroughs,
" "	J. W. DuBois,	" "	E. B. Steele,
" "	J. Y. McMillan,	" "	L. R. Delamater,
Apr. 4, 1866	C. F. Gibson,	Apr. 13, "	Henry Lincoln,
" 5, "	S. L. Taylor,	" "	C. T. Bartlett,
" 12, "	Hannibal Hart,	" "	H. W. Stevenson
" 28, "	A. L. Canfield,	" "	A. A. Crippin,
" "	A. M. Nichols,	Apr. 20, 1869	H. F. Brownson,
" "	Hal E. McNeil,	" 27, "	Chas. E. Thomas
" "	P. J. D. Van Dyke,	May 1, "	Herbert Bowen,
May 2, "	Annie Giddings,	" "	David F. Fox,
" "	John O'Connor, Jr.,	" "	Wm. J. English,
" "	Ezra Keeler,	May 6, 1869	E. R. Slawson,
June, 1866	C. B. Grant,	" "	Chas. W. Tindall,
Oct. "	Hiram J. Hoyt,	" "	John F. Mahon,
Nov. 8, "	Wm. S. Edwards,	May 11, 1869	Benj. F. Heckert,
" "	E. H. Fllnn,	Oct. 5, "	Lewis L. Wood,

Date of Admission.	Name.	Date of Admission.	Name.
Oct. 7, 1860	Jos. N. Galge,	Apr. 4, 1871	Geo. H. Hopkins,
Oct. 16, " "	H. G. Howard,	" "	A. M. Lettingwell,
" "	C. J. Reilly,	" "	C. M. Swallow,
Oct. 18, " "	P. H. Van Buren,	" "	Chas. S. Thomas,
" "	Jos. B. Moore,	" "	James P. Danders,
Apr. 5, 1870	Henry Lorenz,	" "	James B. Beals,
" "	Alfred E. Hawes,	" "	James S. McKay,
" "	Hugh R. Fulton,	" "	Edwin Spencer,
" "	L. B. Hilliard,	" "	Chas. Woodworth,
" "	S. C. Robison,	" "	T. L. Norval,
" "	Albert Kern,	" "	Leonard F. Brown,
" "	D. L. Thomas,	" "	S. T. Stapleton,
" "	Frank W. Clapp,	" "	Guy W. Cole,
" "	Ezra D. Lewis,	" "	W. V. B. Croskey,
" "	John S. Lee,	" "	Jerome Coleman,
" "	Maurice Stame,	" "	R. S. Jarvis,
" "	Geo. F. Colby,	" "	W. D. Gould,
" "	L. A. Hurlbut,	" "	W. F. S. Hadley,
" "	Albert Jackson,	" "	G. D. Pierce,
" "	T. O. Snodgrass,	" "	S. Van Blarcon,
" "	Ace Gregg,	" "	E. H. Eggleston,
" "	Amos Wolfe,	" "	Gid S. Ives,
" "	Eugene Carpenter,	" "	Albert R. Greene,
" "	S. C. Knight,	" "	Henry A. Chaney,
" "	E. P. Burnett,	" "	Wm. C. Maybury,
" "	David M. Cook,	" "	R. J. Hill,
" "	M. L. Hamblit,	" "	Wm. F. Kenfield,
" "	A. J. Comstock,	" "	D. B. Hibbard, Jr.,
" "	Wilson A. Forst,	" "	Jas. K. Marshall,
" "	Harvey D. Burch,	" "	Chas. H. Wisner,
" "	M. D. Ayers,	" "	J. S. Nottingham,
" "	Fred F. Wendell,	" "	Isaac C. Seeley,
" "	James M. Barnum,	" "	M. D. Howard,
" "	Newell Leonard,	" "	W. F. Thomas,
" "	J. A. Schuyler,	" "	Wm. W. Warner,
" "	Isaac H. Pedrick,	" "	W. H. Perley,
" "	Walter W. Ames,	" "	Ryan B. Cowles,
" "	DeWitt H. Taylor,	" "	Frank L. Burton,
" "	J. S. Stermitz,	" "	Gordon J. Keeney,
" "	B. F. Hudson,	" "	L. B. Farrar,
" "	Orson H. Look,	Apr. 5, "	V. C. Burnham,
" "	Oliver H. Dean,	" "	James B. Erwin,
" "	Edward C. Lovell,	" "	Horace C. Snover,
Apr. 6, "	W. A. Kingsley,	Apr. 9, "	Jos. E. Sawyer,
" "	J. L. Starkweather,	" "	V. W. Steele,
" "	William N. Brown,	Apr. 12, "	Geo. W. Coomer,
Apr. 15, "	Alex. M. Harrison,	" "	M. H. Stanford,
" "	M. McKernon,	" "	Edward P. Allen,
Apr. 30, "	Herbert L. Baker,	Apr. 19, "	Jas. E. Dalliba,
" "	Henry A. Harmon,	" 21, "	H. B. Carpenter,
" "	Geo. B. Cochran,	July 4, "	Erastus Thatcher,
" "	Ed. E. Kane,	" 25, "	R. M. Montgomery,
" "	H. Z. Potter,	Sept. 27, "	David A. Rice,
" "	J. W. Donovan,	" *	C. P. Thomas,
" "	James M. Skinner,	Oct. 28, 1871	Michael Brennan,
Oct. 19, "	T. L. Chadbourne,	" "	Peter Roberts,
Oct. 26, "	Edwin F. Conely,	Nov. 3, "	E. F. Mead,
" "	Charles C. Hickey,	Feb. 8, 1872	John G. Hawley,
Apr. 4, 1871	Sarah Killgore,	Mar. 18, "	Henry C. Wisner,
" "	W. R. Edgar,	" 20, "	A. G. Comstock,
" "	J. B. Cleland,	" 25, "	Charles M. Howard,
" "	Cass Williams,	Apr. 2, "	R. A. Parker,
" "	Frank Butterworth,	" "	M. G. B. Swift,
" "	T. W. Heatty,	" "	Albert Dickerman,
" "	R. S. Norval,	" "	Robt. D. McDonald,
" "	John S. Maltman,	" "	George Gartner,
" "	Fred S. Staff,	" "	Wm. J. Stuart,
" "	Wm. O. Axford,	" "	Edward French,
" "	William Byrnes,	" "	Geo. M. Stevens,
" "	J. W. Shepherd,	" "	Chas. F. Beeston,
" "	Justin Badgerow,	" "	John R. Rowlen,
" "	Hugh C. Killeman,	" "	David A. Stout,

Date of Admission.	Name	Date of Admission.	Name.
Apr. 2, 1872	Chas. W. Derr,	Apr. 8, 1873	Jos. T. O'Neal,
" "	Chas. D. Wright,	" "	Robert H. Hazlett,
" "	Alfred B. Sager,	" "	Samuel Hambleton,
" "	Geo. W. Moore,	" "	J. C. Watson,
" "	Harvey W. Mager,	" "	Hiram Smith, Jr.,
" "	D. E. McIntyre,	" "	A. M. Frankhauser,
" "	Chas. H. Budd,	" "	Edward B. Sumner,
" "	Curtis Buck,	" "	John T. Dehany,
" "	W. B. Gilbert,	" "	John M. Harris,
" "	Henry C. Waldron,	" "	L. F. Porter,
" "	Edwin M. Irish,	" "	Henry A. Neal,
" "	H. K. Wheeler,	" "	Thos. J. Corkey,
" "	Martin L. Becker,	" "	Wm. N. Skinner,
" "	Daniel C. Lyle,	" "	Robt. B. Windham,
" "	Harnel A. Patton,	" "	C. B. Dean,
" "	Benj. F. Eason,	" "	A. C. Steck,
" "	Alvah A. Benjamin,	" "	A. D. Cruickshank,
" "	Alexander Thomson,	" "	Alonzo S. Stephen,
" "	J. H. Johnston,	" "	John D. Evans,
" "	Hiram B. Swarts,	" "	T. J. Mitchell,
" "	H. P. Blackburn,	" "	Albert Anderson,
" "	James E. Hazell,	" "	Teggart H. Jones,
" "	John D. Wing,	" "	Alonzo A. Rowley,
" "	Chas. L. Burton,	" "	C. E. Thornton,
" "	Jas. H. Blanchard,	" "	J. M. Reynolds,
" "	Amos G. Huber,	" "	James F. Thomas,
" "	H. S. Pettungell,	" "	T. A. E. Weadock,
" "	Francis D. Neale,	" "	L. C. Holden,
" "	Benj. H. Derby,	" "	V. E. Burke,
" "	Milo E. Marsh,	" "	Jas. Cruickshank,
" "	Edward C. Hagar,	" "	Jas. N. Young,
" "	Charles Bicy,	" "	Malcolm Kelly,
" "	Wm. L. Conly,	" "	James Ten Eyck,
" "	Wm. H. Turner,	" "	J. T. Finnegan,
" "	G. S. Conger,	" "	Geo. W. Buckley,
" "	Weller D. Bishopp,	" "	George W. Mann,
" "	Castillo Ball,	" "	James H. Pound,
" "	Samuel B. Davis,	" "	Amos W. Martin,
" "	John A. Edget,	" "	Jos. H. Wendell,
" "	A. W. Sindlinger,	" "	Chas. A. Cornwell,
Apr. 3, "	M. N. Stickney,	" "	Dennis J. Brown,
" "	J. A. Van Auken,	" "	S. D. Coon,
" "	F. R. Williams,	" "	E. W. Rider,
Apr. 4, "	A. C. Rickett,	" "	Wesley A. Sperry,
" "	C. H. DuBois,	" "	O. Preston,
Apr. 9, "	H. O. Cowley,	Apr. 9, "	Orris W. Farrar,
" 10, "	C. J. Beerstecker,	" 10, "	Susannah Raper,
" "	William Haynes,	" *	Chas. M. Woodruff,
Apr. 11, "	Walter H. Palmer,	Apr. 16, 1873	M. E. Dowling,
" 16, "	L. S. Montague,	" *	John C. Howland,
" 21, "	R. W. Melembly,	Apr. 24, 1873	Stearns F. Smith,
" 30, "	D. C. Warner,	" 25, "	O. W. Powers,
May 2, "	Geo. N. Lovejoy,	" *	John M. Boyd,
" 6, "	John T. McKown,	Apr. 26, 1873	James B. Pelte,
" 8, "	John C. Donnelly,	" *	M. C. Palmer,
" 16, "	Jno. Tyler,	Apr. 29, 1873	Geo. A. Hawley,
" "	James M. Sligh,	" "	Edward R. Minock,
" "	Dallos Bondeman,	" *	George R. Shaw,
" "	James D. Turnbull,	" *	Geo. A. Chase,
" *	Samuel B. Price,	" *	Fred M. Clarke,
" *	Julien Williams,	" *	W. M. Lillibridge,
Apr. 8, 1873	F. H. Achauer,	" *	C. M. Wilkinson,
" "	Eli B. Vincent,	May 1, 1873	S. A. Armstrong,
" "	Jas. F. Ware,	" "	Wm. R. Kendrick,
" "	Gilbert Lidelle, Jr.,	May 12, "	James H. Cambell,
" "	Orson H. Gilmore,	" "	Geo. P. Edwards,
" "	Fred'k D. Grove,	Feb. 1874	D. F. Glidden,
" "	Edwin F. Abbott,	Apr. 7, "	Geo. P. Voorheis,
" "	S. L. Morehouse,	May 13, "	Schuyler S. Olds,
" "	Wm. O. Robinson,	June 12, "	Geo. P. Stone,
" "	L. D. Turner, Jr.,	July 16, "	Jacob Beller, Jr.
" "	W. H. Washington,	" "	T. J. McSweeney,

Date of Admission.	Name.
July 16, 1874	T. D. Scofield,
Aug. 3, "	E. E. Williams,
Oct. 7, "	Chas. H. Bauer,
" 14, "	Chas. K. Turner,
Oct. 15, "	Geo. E. Halladay,
" "	Ephraim Follett,
" "	Charles R. Ford,
" "	Samuel W. Stewart,
Oct. 20, "	Harvey W. Montrose,
" 28, "	Frank Giddey,
Jan. 4, 1875	John R. Carr,
" "	Harsen D. Smith,
Jan. 6, "	Benj. T. O. Clark,
" 17, "	Frank A. Cahill,
" *	Edward Cahill,
Feb. 16, 1875	Thos. S. Sprague,
" 26, "	Henry Clay Riggs,
Apr. 6, "	Peter Shields,
" "	G. H. Francis,
" "	George Wenzell,
" "	Thomas F. Shields,
" "	W. J. Hill,
Apr. 7, "	Henry C. Stewart,
" "	Perley K. Scott,
Apr. 13, "	Geo. E. Putnam,
" "	J. Henry Smith,
May 24, "	W. C. Buchanan,
June 17, "	Albert P. Jacobs,
Oct. 6, "	William B. Given,
" 14, "	John Carland,
" 26, "	James R. Bishop,
Dec. 9, "	Henry F. Higgins,
" 31, "	B. E. Benson,
Jan. 13, 1876	Fred T. Sibley,
" 26, "	Reuben H. Roys,
Jan. 26, "	Walter S. Westerman,
" *	James W. Johnson,
Mar. 20, 1876	P. W. Niskern,
" 28, "	C. C. Hopkins,
Apr. 4, "	Jason E. Nichols,
" "	Frank H. Colbath,
Apr. 6, "	George M. Reid,
" *	G. F. Tincher,
Apr. 11, 1876	T. E. Tarsney,
" 12, "	M. Devereaux,
" "	N. S. Wood,
" "	A. Tauszig,
Apr. 13, "	John E. Nolan,
" "	Chas. B. Lothrop,
" *	Wilbur F. Drury,
" *	Albert G. Day,
June 9, 1876	George Luton,
" *	E. G. Dudley,
June 13, 1876	Louis H. Jennings,
" 15, "	E. W. Pendleton,
" "	Geo. W. Radford,
" "	Chas. H. Burnett,
June 20, "	R. C. Ostrander,
" 25, "	S. P. DeBlvitt,
" *	L. D. Johnson,
July 14, 1876	Thos. Smurthwalte,
" *	A. D. Cadwallader,
" *	Rogers W. Berry,
" *	Myron E. Bishop,
" *	Edward J. Kennard,
" *	Jas. S. MacDonald,
" *	George W. Mead,
" *	Henry Russel,
" *	D. Clayton Page,
" *	Seymour M. Sadler,
Jan. 3, 1877	Geo. F. Marsh,
" 27, "	A. G. Pitts,

Date of Admission.	Name.
Jan. 27, 1877	Albert R. McBride,
Jan. 17, "	C. P. Black,
Apr. 2, "	F. W. Knowlen,
" 3, "	E. F. Mearkle,
" "	Claudius M. Rivers,
" "	Theo. S. Shaw,
" *	Donald McPherson,
" *	Calvin C. Staley,
" *	Wm. S. Gridley,
" *	Chas. W. Renwick,
June 14, 1877	Jos. M. Weiss,
" *	Wm. J. Fowler,
" *	Orlo Phelps,
" *	Frank W. Hunter,
" *	John M. Hall,
" *	Anthony Cook,
Aug. 29, 1877	Chas. I. Beatty,
Oct. 2, "	Henry W. Rogers,
" *	Wills A. Coulter,
" *	Edward Donnelly,
Dec. 1, 1877	Ira E. Randall,
" 2, "	E. E. Haskins,
" *	N. F. Handy,
Dec. 17, 1877	S. S. Miner,
" *	H. G. McIntire,
Feb. 19, 1878	Jos. H. Holman,
" *	Harry F. Chipman,
" *	William H. Fox,
" *	John R. Webster,
" *	James V. D. Willcox,
" *	James L. Coe,
" *	Edward E. Edwards,
" *	Benjamin F. Button,
Mar. 1878	Isaac A. Gilbert,
Apr. 2, "	Henry Allyn Haigh,
" "	G. A. Wolf,
" 3, "	Bronson Schoonmaker,
" 9, "	Daniel E. Thomas,
" *	Geo. A. Cady,
" *	George S. Hosmer,
" *	Levi J. Hamilton,
" *	Geo. C. Moore,
" *	Fremont Woodruff,
" *	H. Prosser,
" *	Augustus C. Stellwagen,
" *	William S. Sheeran,
" *	Robert H. Vickers,
May 9, 1878	Geo. P. Wanty,
June 3, "	Eugene M. Joslin,
" *	Louis H. Jennings,
" *	Austin Herrick,
" *	Bryant Walker,
June 20, 1878	Levi C. Van Fleet,
" *	D. W. Hitchcock,
" *	Thos. J. Davis,
Aug. 6, 1878	H. P. Stewart,
Oct. 17, "	Simon R. Harris,
" *	E. H. Ranney,
" *	Frank E. Knappen,
Oct. 28, 1878	Samuel Slesinger,
" "	John B. Corliss,
Nov. 22, "	Newton H. Barnard,
Dec. 19, "	Frank E. Withey,
Jan. 15, 1879	Wm. Glover Gage,
" 16, "	Ellwood T. Hance,
" 20, "	D. V. Samuels,
" 30, "	Henry R. Hill,
" "	A. M. Stearns,
" "	W. T. Bope,
Mar. 24, "	Allison C. Roe,
Apr. 15, "	E. A. Fraser,
" 16, "	Fritz Morris,

Date of Admission.	Name.	Date of Admission.	Name.
Jan. 17, 1879	Geo. W. Bates,	*	A. A. Ellis,
"	Quincy A. Smith,	*	Thos. Wellman,
"	Rufus Waples,	Apr. 13, 1882	Mark Norrils,
"	Samuel S. Babcock,	"	Geo. E. Breck,
Apr. 17, 1879	Israel T. Cowles,	May 6, "	Chas. C. Howell,
" 18, "	James L. Clark,	"	E. D. Comstock,
"	Philip T. Colgrove,	June 28, "	John H. Lowell,
"	Alfred C. Sharpe,	July 25, "	Wm. F. McCorsch,
"	Robert D. Graham,	Oct. 3, "	Arthur H. Rood,
Apr. 23, 1879	John R. Stirling,	*	G. K. Groat,
"	Hiram M. Keeler,	Oct. 12, 1882	Byron A. Snow,
"	J. Henry W. Nolan,	"	Edwin H. Hackley,
"	Byron Kelly,	Oct. 21, "	John Harwood,
"	George W. Hunt,	Jan. 3, 1883	Tyrrell Rayner, Jr.,
"	Thomas D. Hawley,	" 15, "	Geo. W. Smith,
June 12, 1879	Louis C. Stanley,	" 18, "	Jerome W. Robbins,
" 29, "	Wallace Westerman,	Feb. 13, "	Major L. Dunham,
"	L. Curran Clark,	Mar. 28, "	Albert L. Chandler,
"	William McKay,	*	Peter F. Dodds,
"	Fred B. Low,	Apr. 12, 1883	J. W. Fletcher,
"	William H. Hinman,	" 12, "	M. D. Snow,
"	Samuel T. Douglas,	" 17, "	F. L. Snodgrass,
"	James Cooper,	" 18, "	W. H. Russell,
"	Oscar S. Burgers,	" 19, "	Milo A. Boynton,
Oct. 16, 1879	Fred C. Harvey,	"	Geo. E. Nichols,
"	Theo. S. Trombly,	" 24, "	Orlando W. Wight,
Nov. 20, "	William J. Craig,	" 26, "	James A. Boggs,
Dec. 23, "	W. G. Clarke,	May 21, "	Alfred Walcott,
" 31, "	Geo. F. Gillam,	June 5, "	Thomas Davies,
Jan. 7, 1880	Louis W. Crofoot,	Oct. 11, "	John D. Canfield,
" 9, "	Jacob J. Van Riper,	"	Jacob T. Choate,
"	James O'Brien,	"	Eugene A. Snow,
Mar. 27, 1880	R. P. Tinkham,	Oct. 12, "	William H. Howard,
Apr. 11, "	Thos. F. McGarry,	" 19, "	Arthur R. Tripp,
" 15, "	H. W. Harpster,	Jan. 3, 1884	Wm. C. McLean,
"	M. D. Sutherland,	" 4, "	H. M. Elliott,
June 2, "	William Rathbun,	" 8, "	A. A. Worthington,
" 22, "	Albert M. Henry,	"	John H. Winton,
"	Ira Scott,	Jan. 15, "	William Look,
Aug. 24, "	Jas. G. Tucker,	"	William E. Depew,
" 28, "	R. A. Hawley,	Jan. 17, "	David E. Dozer,
Sept. 13, "	Thos. Hislop,	" 22, "	Chas. R. Wilkes,
" 14, "	W. D. Totten,	" 23, "	Samuel Bacon,
" 20, "	Alonzo B. Haynes,	" 29, "	Henry C. Sessions,
Oct. 5, "	Frank S. Pratt,	"	George Gallup,
"	Wm. P. Van Winkle,	Mar. 13, "	John E. Mills,
Oct. 19, "	Alexander H. Dunlap,	Apr. 8, "	Arthur Jones,
" 22, "	Hirma Kimball,	"	C. C. McCarthy,
Dec. 24, "	Jas. H. Davitt,	Apr. 9, "	Harvey A. Price,
Jan. 4, 1881	Dallas Boudeman,	" 15, "	M. A. Merrifield,
" 19, "	Albert McCall,	" 18, "	E. S. Grace,
" 21, "	Wm. L. Jenks,	June 3, "	Geo. W. Bridgman,
Feb. 14, "	Cyrus A. Hovey,	" 6, "	L. A. Tabor,
"	C. W. Bertsch,	" 12, "	Frank P. Guise,
"	Herbert H. Howe,	"	J. B. McCracken,
"	George L. Yapple,	"	F. E. Jones,
"	F. D. Mead,	Sept. 10, "	L. H. Titus,
Apr. 26, 1881	J. B. Woodhouse,	Oct. 7, "	R. Hovenden,
May 7, "	Henry G. Dozer,	" 13, "	C. G. Jones,
"	D. Wilford Le Valley,	Dec. 17, "	Geo. W. Mechem,
June 16, "	James C. Smith, Jr.,	*	Willard F. Keeney,
"	Ira T. Sayre,	*	Charles A. Withey,
"	David C. Campbell,	Jan. 7, 1885	Geo. W. Albrecht,
June 28, "	Charles Henry Rose,	*	Armond F. Tibbitts,
Sept. 28, "	H. E. Jeffers,	Jan. 15, "	Henry H. Barber,
Dec. 20, "	Jno. T. McCurdy,	"	Arthur C. Denison,
"	James B. Howard,	Mar. 13, "	Morse Rohuert,
"	Oscar M. Springer,	Apr. 7, "	Louis K. Travis,
Jan. 6, 1882	Ed. W. Lowe,	"	Louis P. Ernst,
" 12, "	Arthur H. Fleming,	Apr. 9, "	Wilford Macklem,
Mar. 25, "	H. F. Barnard,	" 16, "	Bethune Duffield,
"	M. J. Gue,	"	Henry A. Mandell,

Date of Admission.	Name.	Date of Admission.	Name.
Apr. 16, 1885	Leonard F. Humphrey,	Jan. 11, 1887	Henry F. Auten,
" " " "	Chas. A. Towne,	" 11, " "	Henry E. Walbridge,
May 8, " "	Jay P. Lee,	" 13, " "	Freeman E. Bowers,
" 26, " "	M. M. Underwood,	" " " "	Wm. C. Sprague,
June 10, " "	Elmer E. Stanton,	" " " "	Wm. R. Clarke,
" 11, " "	Hiram O. Bliss,	" " " "	Irving A. Bassett,
" 16, " "	L. B. Tompkins,	Jan. 17, " "	M. D. Bryce,
" 29, " "	S. J. Platt,	" 26, " "	J. H. Robinson,
" " " "	Wm. Gowan,	Apr. 14, " "	J. F. Connor,
Sept. 19, " "	Frank G. Wixson,	" " " "	James G. Hays,
Oct. 8, " "	C. W. Root,	" " " "	Oscar C. Lungerhausen.
" 14, " "	John A. Bell,	May 9, " "	E. A. Whitney,
" 15, " "	Charles T. Wilkins,	June 13, " "	Jos. N. Tompkins,
" " " "	Albert Edward Miller,	" " " "	Jas. T. Malony,
" " " "	Alexander Tison,	" " " "	E. S. Avery,
" " " "	P. H. Dolan,	Aug. 2, " "	L. B. Hanchett,
Jan. 5, 1886	Andrew Hanson,	Sept. 12, " "	Chas. A. Jahraus,
" " " "	John M. Corbin,	Nov. " " "	Thos. S. Jerome,
" * " "	Edward A. Barnes,	Dec. 19, " "	M. H. Moriarty,
" * " "	Clarence A. Lightner,	" " " "	S. S. Abbott,
Jan. 20, 1886	Cassius O. Trumbull,	Jan. 12, 1888	C. Clayton Johnson,
Feb. 20, " "	W. H. Bahlke,	" " " "	Herbert A. Wright,
" 26, " "	John H. Farley,	Mar. 19, " "	W. F. Shedd,
Mar. 8, " "	Newell S. Wright,	Apr. 12, " "	George B. Sheehy,
" 10, " "	John I. Carpenter,	" " " "	Theodore D. Halpin,
Apr. 6, " "	Louis C. Miller,	" " " "	William A. Leet,
Apr. 14, " "	Wm. H. King,	" " " "	Elmer Elsworth Clark,
" " " "	H. H. Bacon,	" " " "	Henry Mervale Morrow.
" " " "	F. A. Rasch,	" " " "	Benton Middlekauff,
" " " "	E. J. McKay,	May 28, " "	F. R. Boselly,
Apr. 15, " "	George Thomas Abrey,	June 14, " "	Hiram H. K. Fitzpatrick,
" 16, " "	V. H. Lockwood,	" 25, " "	John B. Cook,
" " " "	L. C. Watson,	" " " "	A. Wakeley,
Apr. 19, " "	E. L. Beach,	June 14, " "	Robert McD. Langville,
" 20, " "	James Brassington,	" " " "	Irving Willis French,
" 20, " "	E. O. Durfee,	" " " "	William Ward Lindsay,
" 27, " "	John V. B. Goodrich,	" " " "	Christopher H. Wilson,
" 27, " "	E. O. Grosvenor,	" " " "	William Kent Clute,
May 5, " "	Wallace A. Anger,	" " " "	Joseph Bell Cotton,
" 12, " "	Wm. S. Moore,	Sept. 18, " "	Chas. W. McGill,
" 15, " "	F. W. A. Kurth,	Oct. 11, " "	William C. Chadwick,
June 16, " "	Stewart O. Van de Mark,	" " " "	Frederick A. Brown,
" " " "	Albert Danner Elliott,	" " " "	A. Esler Wood,
" " " "	Barton T. Jones,	" " " "	Walter Bordwell,
" " " "	Henry D. Jones,	Nov. 20, " "	Wm. H. Aitkin,
" " " "	Frank S. Parker,	Dec. " " "	Fred Irland,
" " " "	Joseph A. Nealy,	Apr. 11, 1889	Fred E. Briton,
" " " "	John A. Fairchild,	Apr. 11, 1890	G. R. Creelman,
" " " "	Charles Reed,	" " " "	T. T. Gelder,
" " " "	Will E. Brown,	" " " "	J. T. Chestnut,
" " " "	James W. Twaitts,	Apr. 13, " "	Geo. I. Canfield,
" " " "	D. Augustus Straker,	May 9, " "	Wm. G. Emerick,
June 17, " "	Albert A. Hartzell,	" " " "	John P. Garman,
" " " "	William H. Mitchell,	" " " "	A. E. Sharpe,
June 23, " "	William Potter,	June 7, " "	Edwin S. Morey,
" 28, " "	Frank E. Durning,	" 13, " "	John A. Brooks,
July 20, " "	Charles M. Humphrey,	" " " "	F. S. Porter,
Aug. 11, " "	J. F. McKinlay,	" " " "	H. E. Thomas,
Oct. 1, " "	E. A. Woodward,	" " " "	Stanley S. Fast,
" 12, " "	Harvey Sparling,	" " " "	Chas. Rouse,
" 13, " "	Elvin Swarthout,	" " " "	W. D. Fast,
" " " "	William A. Tateum,	" " " "	G. W. Poynton,
" " " "	Charles H. Carey,	June 20, " "	W. V. Rinehart, Jr.,
" " " "	Sidney T. Miller,	July 2, " "	H. P. Strong,
" " " "	Percy D. Dwight,	" 26, " "	A. M. Smith,
" " " "	William C. Gallagher,	Sept. 26, " "	J. C. McLennan,
Oct. 14, " "	Alvin W. Barry,	Oct. 17, " "	Chas. Wilcox,
" 25, " "	C. I. T. Goad,	" " " "	A. H. Tuttle,
Nov. 10, " "	Edmund D. Barry,	" " " "	S. B. Ricaby,
Dec. 3, " "	James W. Blakely,	Jan. 11, 1890	Walter McBride,
" 4, " "	B. W. Shoemaker,	" 16, " "	F. E. Rankin,
" " " "	Grant Fellows,	" " " "	R. I. Lawson,

Date of Admission.	Name.	Date of Admission.	Name.
Mar. 19, 1890	L. Bassett,	June 16, 1890	John A. Ferguson,
" 22, "	J. A. Lombard,	" 17, "	H. A. Hickman,
Apr. 1, "	J. G. Lamson,	" 17, "	W. C. Frazer,
" 12, "	Rowland Connor,	" 22, "	J. A. Wilson,
" 12, "	R. L. Crane,	July 21, "	J. C. Flynn,
" 17, "	John B. Teagan,	Aug. 9, "	A. L. Sutherland,
" "	H. L. Schellenberg,	Oct. 16, "	M. P. McGregor,
" "	Clark Hubbell,	" "	A. L. Jones,
" "	Loyd Walker Moultrie,	Dec. 22, "	Chas. W. Nichols,
" "	Flora V. W. Tibbits,	Jan. 15, 1891	Robert Parker,
" "	Alanson K. Salisbury,	" "	Arthur D. Welton,
" "	T. M. McVeigh,	Feb. 12, "	Michael F. McDonald,
" "	Jas. S. Shortle,	Mar. 23, "	James A. Harris,
Apr. 21, "	F. N. Gavitt,	Apr. 4, "	Kirk E. Wicks,
June 2, "	E. H. Long,	" 16, "	Frank T. Aldrich,
" 4, "	H. H. Thompson,	May 29, "	J. L. Horner,
" 6, "	B. A. Herrington,	" "	Dwight A. Pray,
" 10, "	A. A. Dorn,	" "	Thos. W. Hughes,
" "	J. R. Davis,	" "	Herman S. Hepner,
" "	L. I. Abbott,	" "	S. P. Harris,
" "	J. C. McNally,	" "	Geo. A. Kendall,
June 11, "	W. K. Gillette,	" "	William F. Allen,
" "	Jas. H. Kershavy,	" "	E. A. Cress,
" "	Wm. A. Blakeley,	" "	J. Marshall Miller,
" "	O. Ellingson,	" "	Oliver Morton Jones,
" "	J. A. Matthews,	" "	John H. Mohr,
" "	Frank L. Grant,	" "	Jos. L. Hepburn,
" "	Geo. O. Crane,	" "	Fred. H. Abbott,
June 12, "	James S. McCreary,	" "	Fred. H. Johnson,
" "	Tom Elwood McClelland	" "	Wm. D. Steele,
" "	Harry D. Jewell,	" "	Frank J. Taylor,
" "	William R. Rummier,	" "	Wm. Kaufman,
" "	John R. Sutton,	" "	S. E. Sniveley,
" "	Henry W. Baird,	" "	W. B. O'Neill,
" "	Thos. W. Shackelford,	" "	L. F. Butler,
" "	J. R. Tabor,	" "	H. S. Haines,
" "	John Barrow,	" "	D. Harrington,
" "	William H. Foster,	" "	P. P. Ferry,
" "	James Everett Ball,	" "	W. R. Dedrick,
" "	Nestor Rummons,	" "	Asa H. Danforth,
" "	Orrice A. Murdock,	" "	J. C. Lindley,
" "	David Jones Davis,	" "	Amos C. Maple,
" "	Edward J. McKenna,	" "	Chas. L. Dundey,
" "	Rufus H. Bennett,	" "	Wm. B. Ramsay,
" "	Geo. Q. Rich,	" "	Arthur P. Will,
" "	John M. Cannon,	" "	Arnold H. Burger,
" "	Byron F. Smith,	" "	Daniel O. Byrne,
" "	Henry James Barton,	" "	Thos. J. Wilson,
" "	M. G. McClung,	" "	S. B. Mornde,
" "	W. W. Mcloan,	" "	L. D. Buenting,
" "	Alvin C. Spindler,	" "	Chas. C. Butler,
" "	Henry C. Van Meter,	" "	L. P. Gould,
" "	Camden W. Keen,	" "	Wm. E. Thompson,
" "	Daniel B. Richards,	" "	Will O. Lindley,
" "	Andrew J. Smith,	" "	Wm. M. Ninde,
" "	Clare P. Tallman,	" "	D. B. Tewkesbury,
" "	Will Hatch Walden,	" "	Elmer Evans,
" "	Oliver D. Comstock,	" "	Will E. Cort,
" "	William R. Taylor,	" "	L. D. Hubbard,
" "	Thomas Mulvihill,	" "	Henry Lardner,
" "	Van R. Brown,	" "	John R. Newcomer,
" "	Thomas Webster Hoyt,	" "	Brayton E. Davis,
" "	Morgan C. Shafer,	" "	Alfred J. Davis,
" "	Benjamin F. Richardson,	" "	P. James Cosgrove,
" "	Edward H. Huckleby,	" "	Rolland B. Hamilton,
" "	Henry C. Van Meter,	" "	B. F. Chase,
" "	Edward J. Kent,	" "	Sherman T. Handy,
" "	Samuel S. Cooper,	" "	Harry Allen Pelssol,
" "	James R. Hile,	" "	Edward J. Stehick,
" "	Walter R. Taylor,	" "	Joseph Richard Wilson,
June 15, 1891	Wm. A. Grace,	" "	John Amby Largent,
" "	R. C. Johnson,	" "	Charles M. Cassin,

Date of Admission.	Name.
May 29, 1891	Harry E. Hooker,
"	Eber Ward Owen,
"	Thomas J. Rose Darling.
"	Charles B. Padlicek,
"	H. A. Forkner,
"	George E. Wissler,
"	Francis Neff Henley,
"	Hugh J. Miller,
"	Ira More,
"	Harmon C. St. Clair,
"	Jeremiah Donovan,
"	Robert W. Wilde,
"	Thomas D. Lewis,
"	Guy D. Duncan,
"	Chas. M. Hamper,
"	Dudley M. Shiver.
"	H. M. Bird,
"	Geo. W. Brown,
"	Harry F. Downing,
"	William B. Munnell,
"	W. L. Carpenter,
"	Harry D. Rankin,
"	George Edmond Clarke,
"	John Henry Kelly,
"	John Clarence Huntoon,
"	Lew S. Callaway,
"	Robert Bruce Francis,
"	John E. Strong,
"	John Dwan, jr.,
"	George Mechlin Hosack,
"	Chas. O. Knudson,
"	Berkley Albert Deyoe,
"	Jesse William Curtis,
"	Michael Roach,
"	Henry D. Wood,
"	Eli R. Sutton,
"	Arthur J. Kendall,
"	George Jefferan,
"	Wm. M. Miller,
"	Augustus S. Butler,
"	Jesse L. Waller,
"	Hudson Pomeroy Ellis,
"	W. A. Applegate,
"	Miles Rosenbluth,
"	N. A. Phillips,
"	W. W. Maughan,
"	Melvin E. Peters,
"	V. L. Bevington,
"	John T. Inghram, jr.,
"	Thomas D. Long,
"	Henry L. Johnson,
"	U. G. Foreman,
"	Horace C. Stilwell,
"	Austin C. Gormley,
"	John E. Bunting,
"	Benjamin F. Niude,
"	Allin L. Rhodes,
"	U. S. G. Mitchell,
"	E. R. Spotts,
"	Harold Taylor,
"	L. G. Rothschild,
"	D. G. Inverarity,
"	J. W. Knipp,
"	F. W. Benz,
"	O. E. Butterfield,
"	John Thomas Condon,
"	Emery B. Tyler,
"	Henderson F. Johns,
"	Francis J. Lynch,
"	C. E. Babcock,
"	H. H. Wefel, jr.,
"	J. B. Middlecoff,

Date of Admission.	Name.
May 29, 1891	L. B. Robertson,
"	Ralph Platt,
"	Frederick Eberhardt,
"	Abram Lynn Free,
"	John N. Myler,
"	Fred R. Stark,
"	Odell Oldfather,
"	Arthur K. Holmes,
June 2, "	W. C. Campbell,
"	W. F. S. Cairns,
June 3, "	Howard T. Abbott,
"	Frank H. Kelly,
"	Frederick Mains,
June 6, "	Ira A. Leighley,
June 25, "	W. H. Prescott,
July 11, "	W. H. S. Wood,
Oct. 15, "	Arthur E. Sweet,
Oct. 27, "	E. Scatcherd,
"	Norman Ellsworth,
"	Henry B. Graves,
Dec. 23, "	Thos. H. Pugh,
Jan. 12, 1892	Edward S. Kelley,
Jan. 15, "	R. J. Cleland,
"	Jean L. Burnett,
March 1, "	Harry D. Cowan,
"	John S. Macbeth,
May 25, "	John Mimmerly,
June 3, "	Wm. H. Sears,
"	John W. Dwyer,
"	E. F. Johnston,
"	G. B. Killen,
"	J. W. Pennington,
"	Jos. Kirwin,
"	Frank M. Burwash,
"	Eugene F. Law,
"	Wm. J. Carbaugh,
June 13, "	J. Elijah Farr,
"	John Albion Harmon,
"	Alex. C. Mackenzie,
"	Herbert L. Woodworth,
"	Eber P. Hotchkiss,
"	William S. Card,
"	Lee Nathan Brown,
"	Lyman T. Powell,
"	Francis J. Welsh,
"	Hugh A. Myers,
"	Willard D. Thompson,
"	Clarence A. Lawson,
"	Almon Ward Copley,
"	George Clark Johnson,
"	H. L. McNeil,
"	Flor Ashbaugh,
"	Milton E. Lewis,
"	Patrick Austin Berry,
"	Chas. E. Olver,
"	J. W. Browning,
"	Frank Thos. Dempse,
"	Yojire Kawabara,
"	J. M. McGill,
"	W. J. May,
"	Perry Smith, jr.,
"	Frank H. Gale,
"	John G. Erdlitz,
"	Newt H. Peer,
"	Wm. C. Gattman,
"	Frank A. Spies,
"	Chas. M. Lennum,
"	John Henry Walker,
"	Camden Bretz,
"	John F. Kennedy,
"	William L. Steele,
"	William Davis,

BENCH AND BAR OF MICHIGAN.

Date of Admission.	Name.
June 13, 1892	Elias D. Salisbury,
" " "	John E. Maley,
" " "	William L. Holloway,
" " "	David E. Burns,
" " "	Joseph Sears, jr.,
" " "	Will P. Luther,
" " "	Monroe Juster Echols,
" " "	George H. Burchard,
" " "	Melvin B. Parmely, jr.,
" " "	Wm. A. Smith,
" " "	Wm. P. Crotser,
" " "	A. E. Baskerville,
" " "	Mark Chamberlin,
" " "	A. Donald McCarty,
" " "	John M. Manley,
" " "	August A. McLaughlin,
" " "	Elmer DeWitt Brothers,
" " "	Benj. Chas. Duvall,
" " "	J. S. Bolard,
" " "	Francis T. Hard,
" " "	George M. Davis,
" " "	Geo. E. Hawes, jr.,
" " "	Victor D. Sprague,
" " "	Arthur H. Seymour,
" " "	J. F. Webb,
" " "	J. H. Whitely,
" " "	Elmer H. Clement,
" " "	Bert R. Clark,
" " "	S. A. Niebuhr,
" " "	Chas. M. Haft,
" " "	Edwin A. Clunch,
" " "	Nelson E. Freer,
" " "	George A. Eberly,
" " "	Robert C. Wertz,
" " "	W. D. Lukehart,
" " "	James T. Gordon,
" " "	Edward Mayo Burst,
" " "	Frank Maury Wells,
" " "	Lester Samuel Overholt,
" " "	Clarence Vanderburgh Benson,
" " "	Thomas F. Fox,
" " "	Chas. Howard Thomas,
" " "	Albert P. Simpson,
" " "	Alvin F. Wentworth,
" " "	Frank C. Moore,
" " "	Wilson D. Lett,
" " "	Victor Moran Etting,
" " "	Edward A. Stricker,
" " "	Geo. B. Wilson,
" " "	Geo. A. Jeffers,
" " "	Daniel Weber,
" " "	Frank P. Tscherner,
" " "	Will P. Story,
" " "	Geo. H. Cross,
" " "	Wm. J. Coulson,
" " "	A. L. Campbell,
" " "	George M. O'Connor,
" " "	John J. Aldrich,
" " "	Peter Sharpe,
" " "	John Q. A. Crosby,
" " "	S. W. Holloway,
" " "	Edwin Green Babcock,
" " "	Samuel M. McCalmont,
" " "	Charles R. Moore,
" " "	Oscar W. Moyle,
" " "	Samuel Treby,
" " "	Alfred Budge,
" " "	Grant Steele,
" " "	George R. Patterson,
" " "	Colston W. Estey,
" " "	D. Storms,

Date of Admission.	Name.
June 13, 1892	Ralph Stone,
" " "	Aaron W. Morris,
" " "	Edward Ralph Heard,
" " "	Walter M. Harvey,
" " "	Will A. Brady,
" " "	Frank L. Fowler,
" " "	Daniel Wright Yancey,
" " "	Wm. A. Turner,
" " "	I. J. Stewart,
" " "	H. T. Mears,
" " "	Geo. V. Berry,
" " "	Lemuel W. Stewart,
" " "	Fred D. Hammond,
" " "	Charles P. Dunbaugh,
" " "	Dennis S. Donahue,
" " "	Joseph T. Atwood,
" " "	Frank Martin,
" " "	John William Dawson,
" " "	I. Lincoln Jones,
" " "	Howard D. Stannard,
" " "	Frank Milton Pierce,
" " "	Walter B. Evans,
" " "	Frederick Wm. Hoebel,
" " "	John Henry Herley,
" " "	Hervey M. Porter,
" " "	Robert G. Thomson,
" " "	John Knauf,
" " "	Walter D. Meals,
" " "	William T. Horden,
" " "	J. Warren Hunter,
" " "	John Daniel R. Bronson,
" " "	Thomas A. Morrin,
" " "	Cramer B. Morris,
" " "	Geo. O. Williams,
" " "	Herbert Lincoln Harley,
" " "	George E. Morgan,
" " "	Alvin E. Ewing,
" " "	H. V. Gard,
" " "	J. J. Bennett,
" " "	V. A. Troom,
" " "	R. Addison Hall,
" " "	Maris T. Kendig,
" " "	H. A. Smith,
" " "	Abraham Jay Randall,
" " "	Herbert B. Shoemaker,
" " "	Geo. A. Sutherland,
" " "	Rody P. Marshall,
" " "	Thomas Lawry,
" " "	Arthur Webster,
" " "	Howard W. Phillips,
" " "	Fred Arthur Sheldon,
" " "	Alexander W. Gravelle,
" " "	Jesse Elmer Roberts,
" " "	Jno. Archibald Coleman,
" " "	Robert F. Thompson,
" " "	James Francis Burke,
" " "	Thos. W. Butler,
" " "	E. E. Harriott,
" " "	Thos. J. Gaffey,
" " "	F. B. Hawk,
" " "	D. A. Crall,
" " "	Aylmer Cole,
Jun. 16, "	Jas. H. Hoffman,
Jun. 25, "	F. S. McClure,
Oct. 13, "	Casper C. Weber,
" " "	T. J. Butler,
" " "	John Nichol,
" " "	W. B. Barrett,
Dec. 14, "	Eldridge M. Lyon,
Feb. 9, 1893	Geo. W. Davis,
Feb. 17, "	Wm. E. Stevens.
Mar. 20, "	A. J. Murphy,

Date of Admission.	Name.
Apr. 10, 1893	Chas. Line,
" 18, "	D. E. Heineman,
" 21, "	A. P. Britton,
May 23, "	O. G. V. Knecht,
" 26, "	A. R. Nichols,
" " "	H. C. Mehan,
" " "	J. W. Zuber,
June 6, "	R. F. Skeels,
June 9, "	S. D. Kinne,
" " "	Arthur Brown,
June 10, "	E. W. Marland,
" " "	B. F. Scanlon,
" " "	Milton Johnson,
" " "	T. L. Yancey,
" " "	John Y. Rice,
" " "	E. S. Osborn,
" " "	Albert B. Hall,
" " "	A. K. Hitchcock,
" " "	George W. Thompson,
" " "	C. B. Stewart,
" " "	J. W. McCaughey,
" " "	C. W. Scrutchin,
" " "	D. Joseph Reinhan,
" " "	F. G. Campbell,
" " "	Frank Crawford,
" " "	H. M. Jarrett,
" " "	D. O. Rideout, Jr.,
" " "	Fred W. Walter,
" " "	Jessie J. Knight,
" " "	Thomas John,
" " "	Ernest Paul Bennett,
" " "	Ulysses F. Bickley,
" " "	Miner Levant Davis,
" " "	S. B. Roe,
" " "	Zeph G. Dunn,
" " "	R. J. Willis,
" " "	A. H. Upton,
" " "	H. W. Jarvis,
" " "	Charles T. Wetherby,
" " "	Berton E. Vickery,
" " "	J. W. Sheehan,
" " "	Arthur G. Thompson,
" " "	Wm. R. Hall,
" " "	Mark Sands,
" " "	William A. Bateman,
" " "	S. T. Wiggins,
" " "	J. H. Liggett,
" " "	George E. Ferguson,
" " "	L. P. Paldo, Jr.,
" " "	Walter E. Keeler,
" " "	Paul Hurd,
" " "	J. Edwd. Jolnitz,
" " "	Chas. E. Dedrick,
" " "	George C. Stewart,
" " "	William O. Mortow,
" " "	Fred Van Tassel,
" " "	Edwin A. Wilcox,
" " "	James J. Crosby,
" " "	Jas. S. Hentoy,
" " "	L. K. Montgomery,
" " "	W. A. Reeves,
" " "	Edward J. Bodwell,
" " "	Ernest E. Ford,
" " "	Joseph C. Hadley,
" " "	John A. Percy, Jr.,
" " "	Simon J. Spangler,
" " "	Eva J. Akers,
" " "	Samuel H. Seecombe,
" " "	John E. Hunter,
" " "	Clinton P. McAllaster,
" " "	John B. Hoy,
" " "	Albert N. Blessing,

Date of Admission.	Name.
June 10, 1893	Chas. P. Richardson,
" " "	Frank C. Smith,
" " "	Archie McIntyre,
" " "	Philip V. Fennelly,
" " "	Richard F. Waddle,
" " "	Ross Beale,
" " "	Alpha C. Barras,
" " "	W. G. Wilson,
" " "	Norman B. Morrell,
" " "	Samuel A. King,
" " "	W. C. Belknap,
" " "	Louis C. Jones,
" " "	John A. Titworth,
" " "	Wm. J. Conroy,
" " "	Geo. F. Rich,
" " "	M. E. Benson,
" " "	James C. Lewis,
" " "	Gordon R. Campbell,
" " "	J. J. Duncan,
" " "	Anton Maresh,
" " "	T. A. Laney,
" " "	Porter W. Fleming,
" " "	Will M. Biggs,
" " "	Wm. T. Aggeler,
" " "	Willard C. Fitzer,
" " "	Alfred H. Braus,
" " "	Willis M. Brooks,
" " "	A. J. Falknor,
" " "	T. E. Haynes,
" " "	Marion G. Paul,
" " "	Jno. S.
" " "	Ambrose C. Hindman,
" " "	Clement L. Russell,
" " "	William L. Tracy,
" " "	Thomas M. Clough,
" " "	Robert L. Campbell,
" " "	Gelmer Kuiper,
" " "	B. C. Thorpe,
" " "	E. S. Cunningham,
" " "	Clifford Thaxton,
" " "	M. R. Rosenberry,
" " "	John H. Koenig,
" " "	H. L. Hegner,
" " "	Louis W. Jefferson,
" " "	Hiram Powers,
" " "	T. B. Cunningham,
" " "	Jas. G. Estep,
" " "	Eugene G. Schoonover,
" " "	Harry C. Lillie,
" " "	Edwin L. Johnson,
" " "	Grant A. Dentler,
" " "	William Hosea Fields,
" " "	George M. Fields,
" " "	James M. Lockhart,
" " "	J. E. Young,
" " "	Purcell Rowe,
" " "	George J. Parker,
" " "	Charles F. Parsons,
" " "	Eugene M. Bumphrey,
" " "	George A. True,
" " "	E. F. Binford,
" " "	Will L. Miller,
" " "	George R. Neil,
" " "	W. N. Smelser,
" " "	C. M. Howell,
" " "	James J. Danhof,
" " "	J. N. Gerlash,
" " "	Oscar F.,
" " "	Verne A. Wright,
" " "	Fred E. Glick,
" " "	Edwin F. Weil,
" " "	C. C. Thorington,

Date of Admission.	Name.	Date of Admission.	Name.
June 10, 1893	Jesse S. Phillips,	May 26, 1894	B. F. Wollman,
" "	Champ Ross,	" "	Frank A. Rockhold,
" "	C. C. Walsh,	" "	Peter McDonald,
" "	E. C. Armitage,	" "	N. J. Harris,
" "	C. A. Howell,	" "	W. K. Moore,
" "	D. D. McDonald,	" "	R. N. McConnell,
" "	R. L. Lewis,	" "	James Halleck Crowell,
" "	B. B. Crawford,	" "	James H. McDonald,
" "	A. P. McCormick,	" "	Victor H. Ringer,
" "	F. H. Kleekamp,	" "	George F. Fells,
" "	Richard D. Purcell,	" "	Lewis B. Lindsay,
" "	E. A. Fink,	" "	Frank Walters,
" "	F. W. Beal,	" "	Benjamin Friend,
" "	H. H. Van Sellar,	" "	Lott R. Herrick,
" "	E. Hollingshead,	" "	Leonard Fiske,
" "	L. L. Baker,	" "	Joe E. Kirby,
" "	Ross Beale,	" "	Norman Bruce Country-
" "	James B. Nelson,	" "	man,
" "	James W. Good,	" "	Hyrum Smith Harris,
" "	Joseph H. Servatious,	" "	Julius C. Travis,
" "	Herbert H. Reed,	" "	A. S. Beach,
" "	Richard A. Shipp,	" "	A. P. Cady,
" "	Ed Reed,	" "	Evan B. Goss,
" "	A. B. Tucker,	" "	John Wright,
" "	Henry M. Gardner,	" "	Gilbert W. Phelps,
" "	Sylvester W. Barker,	" "	Arthur D. Bate,
" "	H. T. Ruch,	" "	W. P. Harvey,
" "	H. A. Reese,	" "	S. H. Schall,
" "	Samuel McRoberts,	" "	Geo. R. Stoner,
" "	William E. Griffin,	" "	Chas. A. Pratt,
" "	Jesse D. Spitzer,	" "	Jacob Koenigstern,
" "	Albert W. Jeffries,	" "	Louis C. Kuhn,
" "	F. E. Baldwin,	" "	Harland B. Howe,
" "	Harrison V. Calkins,	" "	H. Frank Eshleman,
" "	Wm. C. Swan,	" "	H. S. Gray,
" "	Isaac B. Lipson,	" "	David E. Porter,
" "	Francis N. Trevor,	" "	Hugh E. Root,
July 11, "	John A. Wood,	" "	M. L. McLaughlin,
" 14, "	Geo. E. Tegart,	" "	Edward M. Wellman,
" 17, "	Tyler Hull,	" "	Geo. W. Fuller,
" 25, "	John A. McKay,	" "	Bertram Shone,
Sept. 28, "	Harry E. Leroy,	" "	Lulu B. Richardson,
Oct. 12, "	S. F. Master,	" "	Henry Walters,
" "	W. F. Gibbs,	" "	George H. Kane,
Nov. 4, "	D. R. Barlow,	" "	Robert A. Howard,
Jan. 15, 1894	Wm. Webster,	" "	Dudley C. True,
" 18, "	A. H. McDiarmid,	" "	Robert Emmet Minalan,
" "	V. F. Ducat,	" "	Charles Henry Kubat,
" "	F. T. McArthur,	" "	Charles Howard Rector,
Jan. 20, "	A. F. Bissell,	" "	David J. Marshall,
May 26, "	J. A. Harris,	" "	G. L. Reed,
" "	John Kroodsm,	" "	Charles H. Towle,
" "	Sherman Henry,	" "	Jesse Cameron Moore,
" "	J. L. D. Morrison,	" "	A. C. Melchior,
" "	G. J. Genebach,	" "	M. Leo Coleman,
" "	John F. Peters,	" "	Henry T. Ronning,
" "	W. R. Hervey,	" "	D. J. Buckley,
" "	E. D. Babst,	" "	B. J. Hope,
" "	John J. Ingle,	" "	Darwin T. Mason,
" "	Benj. F. Reed,	" "	Walter A. Eckles,
" "	H. C. Vidal,	" "	Matthew F. Coleman,
" "	L. L. Stevens,	" "	Percy Wilson,
" "	H. F. Condon,	" "	Irving W. Durfee,
" "	J. S. Hurd,	" "	C. L. Parker,
" "	Chas. A. Park,	" "	H. W. Webber,
" "	H. C. Livengood,	" "	F. W. Smith,
" "	C. W. Burch,	" "	Geo. Gerlach,
" "	O. E. Hopkins,	" "	Ira Milton Long,
" "	Lewis A. Stoneman,	" "	Reuben Silliman,
" "	H. H. L. McCrastic,	" "	Milton E. Blake,
" "	Chas. E. Cochran,	" "	George F. Waters,
" "	J. M. Haddock,	" "	Raymond M. Ferguson,

Date of Admission.	Name.	Date of Admission.	Name.
May 26, 1894	Charles H. Mattingly,	June 1, 1895	Ackley Beach Hinman,
" "	Martin S. Dillon,	" "	John Sidney Burnet,
June 2, "	Albert Beell,	" "	Elmer Lewis Allor,
" 12, "	F. L. Williams,	" "	Wilbur R. Thirkield,
" 18, "	J. D. Wakeley,	" "	W. K. Vance,
" 21, "	L. J. Dann,	" "	Albert R. Crozier,
Oct. 11, "	Mercer Morton,	" "	Martha Lewis Sullivan,
" "	V. R. Dwyer,	" "	Emory D. Brownlee,
" "	J. H. Zuver,	" "	Henry J. McKay,
Oct. 29, "	Wm. Peters,	" "	Burton L. Hart,
Jan. 4, 1895	Van R. Pond,	" "	Norman M. Cameron,
" 24, "	Henry Wunsch,	" "	Burton Jay Onstine.
Mar. 12, "	Chas. H. Chapman,	" "	Ross M. Rimming,
" "	Geo. M. Valentine,	" "	E. E. Gardner,
Apr. 16, "	Ernest S. Fuller,	" "	Marr O'Connor,
" "	Wm. M. Shier,	" "	John H. Wilson,
" "	O. C. Granger,	" "	Frank P. Graves,
May 27, "	G. E. Foerster,	" "	Glenn Beale Roseberry,
June 1, "	Frank Garrett,	" "	Frank D. Adams,
" "	Moulton J. Hosack,	" "	Jos. P. Ulk,
" "	Wm. W. Wedemeyer,	" "	Julius W. Gogarn,
" "	James Harvey Payne,	" "	Chas. Phillips,
" "	Charles L. DeVault,	" "	Harry H. Parsons,
" "	Frederick J. Flagg,	" "	J. W. Gillespie,
" "	George L. Bowman,	" "	Ulysses A. Albertson,
" "	Allan P. Gilmour,	" "	Wm. N. Marshall,
" "	A. C. Bartels,	" "	George Abby Salisbury,
" "	Ralph I. Sullivan,	" "	Robert F. Hall,
" "	Sanford Levi F. Reece,	" "	Judd Winton,
" "	W. J. Honey,	" "	J. G. Wine,
" "	W. A. Coutts,	" "	William Albert Keerns,
" "	Thomas S. Hayden, Jr.,	" "	Jacob Nockels,
" "	Percy B. Champagne,	" "	Agnes Fraser Watson,
" "	David F. Maher,	" "	Geo. V. McConahay,
" "	Gilmore D. Price,	" "	Albert L. Lehman,
" "	Lawrence E. Mahan,	" "	G. A. Jetmore,
" "	Bernard B. Selling,	" "	Francis M. Springer,
" "	Chas. B. Henderson,	" "	Marvin M. Atherton,
" "	John W. Brown,	" "	Frank L. Edinborough,
" "	Llewellyn B. Case,	" "	Daniel C. Reeves,
" "	C. D. Kennedy,	" "	Willis Edwin Hodgman,
" "	Charles Zollinger,	" "	Horace Tupper, Jr.,
" "	James H. Bigger,	" "	Walter Scott Wall,
" "	Daniel F. Lyons,	" "	R. M. Addleman,
" "	Joe Van Rosecrance,	" "	Garland R. Gillespie,
" "	Jas. P. Mahan,	" "	Henry R. Jewett,
" "	Mrs. A. B. Butler,	" "	Henry L. Bright,
" "	Melvin L. Tysser,	" "	Edgar M. Morsman, Jr.,
" "	Claude A. Brayton,	" "	T. Myron Westover,
" "	Ed C. Saltzman,	" "	George F. C. Eyre,
" "	H. M. Zimmerman,	" "	Jerome Tugersall,
" "	Ira R. Carter,	" "	Chas. M. Showalker,
" "	Robert B. Crane,	" "	Wm. G. Duncan,
" "	John Clarkson,	" "	Frederick W. Newton,
" "	Chas. H. Hogg,	" "	Jacob F. Kass,
" "	Horace L. Dyer,	" "	Israel Ludlow,
" "	Frank Q. Quinn,	" "	Henry H. Cash,
" "	P. McGovern,	" "	Frank B. Reynolds,
" "	A. G. Shepard,	" "	L. A. Thompson,
" "	J. S. Pearl,	" "	Lee R. Crawford,
" "	Joseph Edward Bland,	" "	Ray Hart,
" "	Emil C. Wetten,	" "	Richard L. Ewbank,
" "	C. F. Gilkey,	" "	Thomas M. Wallace,
" "	Arthur J. Tuttle,	" "	Harry H. Patterson,
" "	William O. McNary,	" "	Charles H. Coates,
" "	C. H. Eastman,	" "	Richard Allen Hitchens,
" "	E. H. Wetzel,	" "	William H. Leahy,
" "	Edward Horsky,	" "	T. S. Lackey,
" "	Francis M. Follison,	" "	Henry Blatchford,
" "	Marmion Hilton Scott,	" "	Frank J. C. T. Krahn,
" "	Frank Kauke,	" "	Wm. Israel,
" "	Albani Joseph Violette,	" "	George E. Bailey,

Date of Admission.	Name.
June 1, 1895	Thomas Parks Bradfield,
" "	Rufus Gillett Lathrop.
" "	James H. Mays,
" "	Edward T. Hamilton,
" "	Benjamin K. Knight,
" "	Frank W. Ballenger,
" "	E. H. Storle,
" "	W. H. Smiley,
" "	Harry Couant Bulkeley.
" "	John W. Beemer,
June 22, "	D. B. Duffield,
June 24, "	C. H. Alexander,
" "	William Huff,
" "	Arthur W. DeSehn,
" "	D. E. Miner,
" "	James Orin Murfin,
" "	James Leonard Smalley,
" "	Kenner S. Boreman,
" "	D. F. Noble,
" "	A. Edward Meyer,
" "	Charles W. Stratton,
" "	John Wilson Hart,
" "	J. M. Adams,
" "	E. F. Blakely,
" "	Harry G. Hay,
" "	George Arthur Marston,
" "	Giovanni R. F. Villa,
" "	C. L. Brooks,
" "	Octavia W. Bates,
" "	W. Stockton Bigger,
" "	Jesse G. Yont,
" "	Charles G. Beale,
" "	Clarence V. Donovan,
" "	Thomas M. Benner, jr.,
" "	J. Earle Brown,
" "	Clark E. Baldwin,
" "	Frederick W. Bacorn,
" "	Franklin E. Bump,
" "	William B. Rubin,
" "	Martin S. Chandler,
" "	Henry M. Wallace,
" "	Robert M. Barnett,
" "	O. S. Williams,
" "	John C. Crapser,
" "	Albert A. Huseman,
" "	Charles W. Awrey,
" "	W. H. Vodrey, jr.,
" "	Wm. B. Murdock,
" "	Henry J. Malone,
" "	Charles R. Cary,
" "	H. T. Strong,
" "	H. H. Wait,
" "	John W. Arnold,
" "	Arthur A. Meeker,
" "	F. A. Kulp,
" "	Mark P. Olney,
" "	A. E. Dunning,
" "	A. H. Perkins,
" "	John McUlvan,
" "	Guy V. Williams,
" "	Roy J. Covert,
" "	James D. Kennedy,
" "	Arthur Miller,
" "	J. J. Truman,
" "	Alfred Rice,
" "	Joseph Henry Gosnell,
" "	Ralph D. Haley,
" "	Lewis E. Royal,
" "	A. H. Jarman,
" "	Orville W. Prescott,
" "	Ernest A. Snow,
" "	E. L. Norris,

Date of Admission.	Name.
June 24, 1895	F. A. Wood,
" "	John Loughnane,
" "	Michael F. Conry,
" "	Wm. Chas. Manchester,
" "	W. A. Spell,
" "	Charles E. Carter,
June 25, "	W. C. Cadwallader,
" "	Arthur Van Duren,
" "	Ray G. MacDonald,
" "	D. S. Ewing,
" "	Charles J. Vert,
" "	Paoli A. Tarr,
" "	Wade Warren Thayer,
" "	Edmund R. Harrington,
" "	William Lachner,
" "	George H. Voorhees,
" "	Henry H. Wende,
" "	Edward E. Spear,
" "	William Wallace Kerr,
" "	W. H. Kelly,
" "	C. H. Stein,
" "	Edward M. Shelby,
" "	Fred D. Hunker,
" "	C. L. McGuire,
" "	Bradford Knapp,
" "	Clifford H. Rauch,
" "	Joseph Hudson Hunt,
" "	Reuben A. Fogg,
" "	Fred L. Ingraham,
" "	William Carveth,
" "	Arthur W. Rinehart,
" "	L. F. Jackson,
" "	Newton J. Smith, jr.,
" "	C. C. Kelly,
" "	Rolfe A. Mills,
" "	C. E. McConkey,
" "	Charles Marvin O'Neill,
" "	Alfred Lee Short,
" "	Daniel A. Edwards,
" "	Jacob Lingard Lorie,
" "	Kenner S. Boreman,
" "	Robert W. Manly,
" "	Alfred H. Hunt,
" "	Henry L. Lyster,
" "	A. C. Bloomfield,
" "	Chester Fritzbaw,
" "	John C. Davies,
" "	Wm. H. Simons,
" "	Chas. W. Foster,
" "	Albert J. Farrah,
" "	E. G. Ryker,
" "	Bert E. Nussbaum,
" "	Joseph D. Jones,
" "	Thos. McC. Benner, jr.,
" "	Harry G. Nicol,
" "	J. O. Mellwain,
June 28, "	A. C. Leet,
Aug. 12, "	Wm. D. Skinner,
Oct. 11, "	Alex K. Sedgwick,
" 17, "	L. S. Thompson,
Nov. 8, "	John L. Duncan,
" 9, "	Henry N. Morros,
Dec. 3, "	Jas. E. White,
Jan. 7, 1896	Olin Pengra,
" 16, "	Roger Wykes,
Apr. 16, "	Geo. D. Williams,
" 23, "	Jos. P. Vronan,
June 24, "	William O. Van Eyek,
" "	Chas. H. Winkenwerder
" "	Geo. E. Meredith,
" "	Guy Merrill Wilson,
" "	Elmer J. Neville,

Date of Admission.	Name.
June 24, 1896	Herbert N. Rose,
" "	Wirt A. Cook,
" "	Benjamin N. Savidge,
" "	Charles H. McBride,
" "	Kent D. Williams,
" "	Eclaud H. Sahin,
" "	Charles A. Taylor,
" "	Lawrence T. Harris,
" "	C. S. Carney,
" "	George Herbert Lytle,
" "	Pierce H. Ryan,
" "	Harry T. Huber,
" "	John Albert Rosen,
" "	Harry S. Tafft,
" "	George L. Sanders,
" "	Earle V. Mudge,
" "	Ernie A. Snow,
" "	Daniel N. Bessie,
" "	Geo. H. Kelly,
" "	Luther G. Beckwith,
" "	E. G. Hackney,
" "	Herbert K. Oakes,
" "	Wm. Pringle,
" "	D. R. Williams,
July 17, "	William Arthur Hurst,
" "	Frederick Reed Fenton,
" "	Harry Milton Lau,
" "	William T. Hewitt,
" "	Robert Brown Beath,
" "	Duncan B. C. Beath,
" "	James Gibbons,
" "	Wm. P. Fitzsimmons,
" "	Paul E. Davis,

Date of Admission.	Name.
July 17, 1896	Paul T. Davis,
" "	E. Russell Huston,
" "	Everett B. Latham,
" "	Paul F. Hempel,
" "	Wm. H. Corlette,
" "	Herbert G. Peckham,
" "	Walter M. Trevor,
" "	Frederick P. Smith,
" "	Clarence Y. Aird,
" "	Templeton P. Twiggs,
" "	William Scott,
" "	Albert M. Donovan,
" "	William H. Hockaday,
" "	Neil E. Reid,
July 21, "	John A. Higley,
Dec. 18, "	Albert B. Hall,
*	R. M. Connor,
*	Wm. Stacy,
*	H. M. High,
*	John W. Adams,
*	N. H. Stewart,
*	P. T. Glassmire,
*	Clark C. Wood,
*	C. T. Alexander,
*	E. A. Murphy,
" "	Frank P. Lombard,
*	M. M. Nesbitt,
*	Chas. P. Locke,
*	Wm. C. Hicks,
*	Walter C. Burridge,
*	Frederick S. Wheat,
*	Geo. P. Hopkins.

