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A
BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD
OF
BOONE COUNTY
IOWA

ILLUSTRATED

The people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote generations.—MACAULAY.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
1902.

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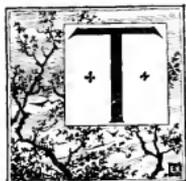
Biography is the only true History.—*Emerson.*

A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors
will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with
pride by remote generations.—*Macaulay.*



AND
OLIVE
WALKER

PREFACE.



THE greatest of English historians, MACAULAY, and one of the most brilliant writers of the present century, has said: "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people." In conformity with this idea, the BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD has been prepared. Instead of going to musty records, and taking therefrom dry statistical matter that can be appreciated by but few, our corps of writers have gone to the people, the men and women who have, by their enterprise and industry, brought this county to a rank second to none among those comprising this great and noble State, and from their lips have the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this volume will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy, have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence as statesmen, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how that success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells also of those, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued the "even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them, as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy—"They have done what they could." It tells how many, in the pride and strength of young manhood, left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting-room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," and how through their efforts the Union was restored and peace once more reigned in the land. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost upon those who follow after.

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

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

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J.F. JOHNSTON



W.S. ONGSTREE



JOSEPH ROGERS



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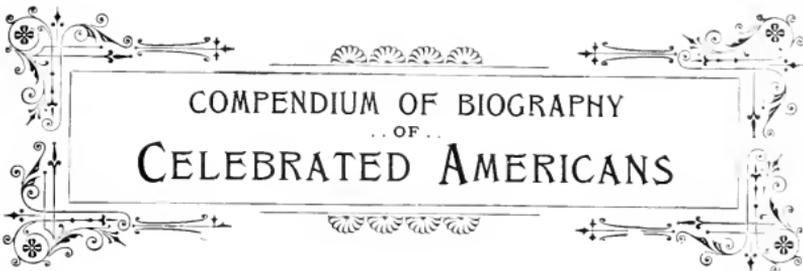
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R. A. ALGER



COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY
.. OF ..
CELEBRATED AMERICANS



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1796 Mr. Adams was chosen presi-

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

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

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

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

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



GEORGE THOMPSON



ELIZABETH CADY STANTON



JAMES WESTCOTT



ELIAS R. LOVELL



HENRY W. BEECHER



WENDELL PHILLIPS



HARRIET E. STOWE



WASHINGTON IRVING



JOHN G. WHITTIER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Washington Irving was never married.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Jefferson landed in Virginia Novem-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



R. B. HAYES



CHARLES SUMNER



GEORGE WASHINGTON



GROVER CLEVELAND



WILLIAM MCKINLEY



JAMES A. GARFIELD



THOMAS JEFFERSON



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



ANDREW JACKSON

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

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

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

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

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

At the age of three years Joseph Jefferson came on the stage as the child in "Pizarro," and his training was upon the stage from childhood. Later on he lived and acted in Chicago, Mobile, and Texas. After repeated misfortunes he returned to New Orleans from Texas, and his brother-in-law, Charles Burke, gave him money to reach Philadelphia, where he joined the Burton theater company. Here his genius soon asserted itself, and his future became promising and brilliant. His engagements throughout the United States and Australia were generally successful, and when he went to England in 1863 Mr. Boucicault consented to make some important changes in his dramatization of Irving's story of Rip Van Winkle, and Mr. Jefferson at once placed it in the front rank as a comedy. He made a fortune out of it, and played nothing else for many years. In later years, however, Mr. Jefferson acquitted himself of the charge of being a one-part actor, and the parts of "Bob Acres," "Caleb Plummer" and "Golgightly" all testify to the versatility of his genius.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

James Fenimore Cooper was born Sep-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



SUSAN B. ANTHONY



WM. LLOYD GARRISON



CYRUS W. FIELD



EDWIN BOOTH



HENRY WATTERSOY



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



FRED DOUGLASS



T. D. WITT TALMAGE



WM. J. BRYAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



HORACE GREELEY



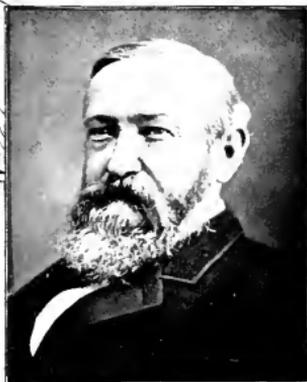
ALLEN G. THURMAN



CHESTER A. ARTHUR



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



BENJ. HARRISON



HENRY CLAY



JAMES BUCHANAN



THOMAS A. HENDRICKS



MARTIN VAN BUREN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

of age. On attaining his majority in 1811 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and for five years held that position by the almost unanimous vote of his county. He was elected to congress in 1816, and served in that body for four years, after which for two years he represented his district again in the legislature of the state. While in congress, he opposed the United States bank, the protective policy and internal improvements by the United States government. 1825 saw Mr. Tyler governor of Virginia, but in 1827 he was chosen member of the United States senate, and held that office for nine years. He therein opposed the administration of Adams and the tariff bill of 1828, sympathized with the nullifiers of South Carolina and was the only senator who voted against the Force bill for the suppression of that state's insipient rebellion. He resigned his position as senator on account of a disagreement with the legislature of his state in relation to his censuring President Jackson. He retired to Williamsburg, Virginia, but being regarded as a martyr by the Whigs, whom, heretofore, he had always opposed, was supported by many of that party for the vice-presidency in 1836. He sat in the Virginia legislature as a Whig in 1839-40, and was a delegate to the convention of that party in 1859. This national convention nominated him for the second place on the ticket with General William H. H. Harrison, and he was elected vice-president in November, 1840. President Harrison dying one month after his inauguration, he was succeeded by John Tyler. He retained the cabinet chosen by his predecessor, and for a time moved in harmony with the Whig party. He finally instructed the secretary of the treasury, Thomas Ewing, to submit to congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



M. S. QUAY



COM. VANDERRILT



ALFRED MILLER



WM. M. EVANS



JOHN SHERMAN



PETER COOPER



W. B. ALLISON



GEO. W. CHILDS



JAY GOULD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ten years after the close of the war, Anna

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



RUSSELL SAGE



HENRY GEORGE



P. T. BARNUM



C. M. DEPEW



MARK HANNA



MARSHALL FIELD



G. F. PULLMAN



ROBERT G. INGERSOLL



S. J. TILDEN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

His death occurred March 23, 1888.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



W.T. SHERMAN



JAS. G. ELAINE



OLIVER W. HOLMES



JOHN G. CARLISLE



LYMAN J. GAGE



P.D. ARMOUR



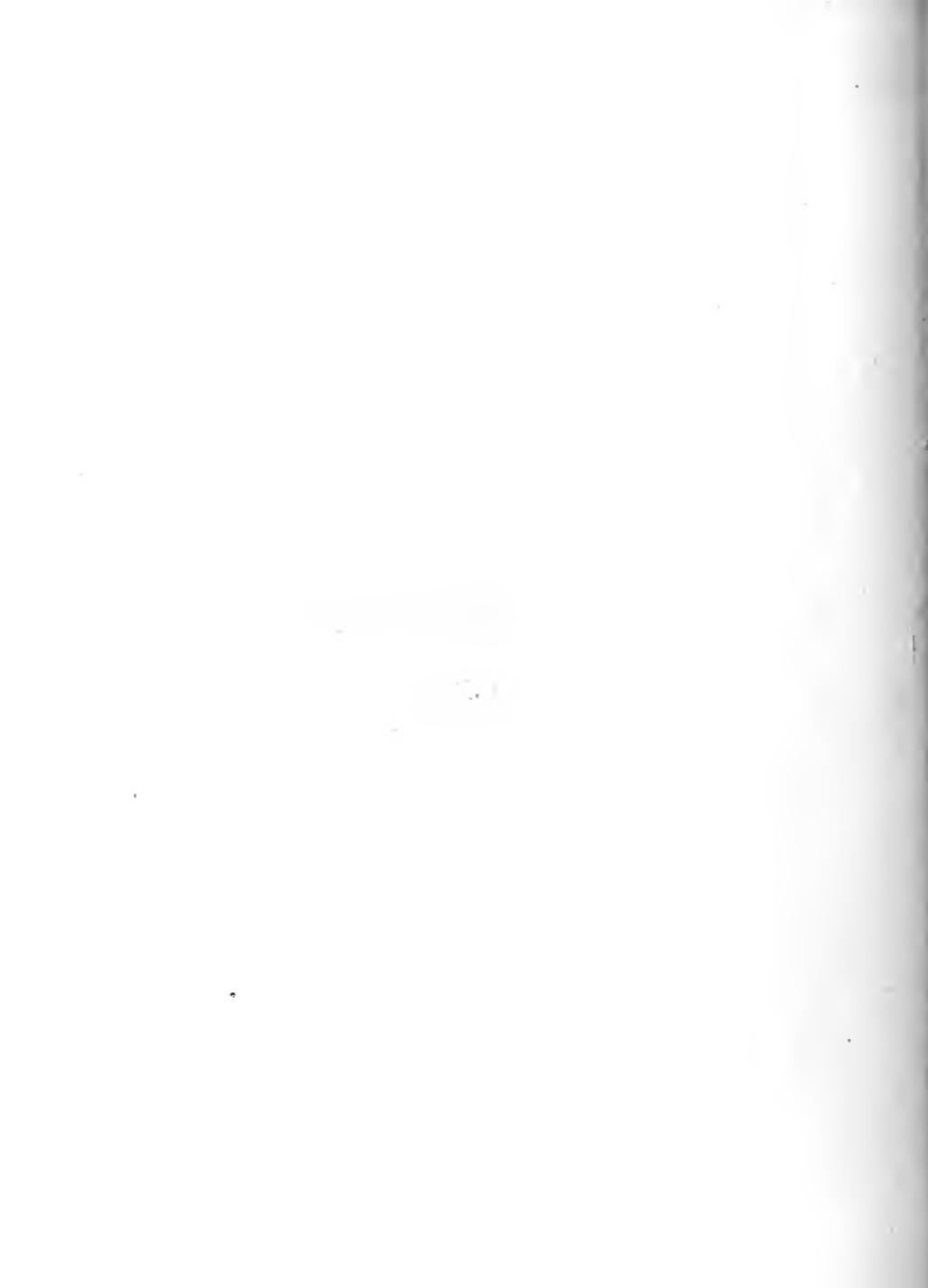
BENJ. BUTLER



CHAS. A. DANA



THOS. BREED



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ognized as one of the ablest leaders of his party.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

practice of law, and when William W. Belknap, late secretary of war, was impeached, entered the case for General Belknap, and secured an acquittal. During the sitting of the electoral commission of 1877, Mr. Carpenter appeared for Samuel J. Tilden, although the Republican managers had intended to have him represent R. B. Hayes. Mr. Carpenter was elected to the United States senate again in 1879, and remained a member of that body until the day of his death, which occurred at Washington, District of Columbia, February 24, 1884.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



WINFIELD SCOTT



S. F. B. MORSE



D. G. FARRAGUT



W. CULLEN BRYANT



WINFIELD S. HANCOCK



H. W. LONGFELLOW



ULYSSES S. GRANT



ROBERT E. LEE



D. D. PORTER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, an American statesman of national reputation, was born in Richmond, Vermont, February 1, 1818. His education was obtained in the public schools and from the instructions of a private tutor. He was admitted to the bar, practiced law, and served in the state legislature from 1854 to 1859, during three years of that time being speaker of the lower house. He was elected to the state senate and acted as president *pro tempore* of that body in 1861 and 1862. He became prominent for his activity in the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, and was appointed to the United States senate to fill out the unexpired term of Solomon Foot, entering that body in 1866. He was re-elected to the senate four times, and served on the electoral commission in 1877. He became president *pro tempore* of the senate after the death of President Garfield, and was the author of the bill which put an end to the practice of polygamy in the territory of Utah. In November, 1891, owing to impaired health, he retired from the senate and again resumed the practice of law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, a noted American, won distinction in the field of literature, in which he attained a world-wide reputation. He was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809. He received a collegiate education and graduated from Harvard in 1829, at the age of twenty, and took up the study of law and later studied medicine. Dr. Holmes attended several years in the hospitals of Europe and received his degree in 1836. He became professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth in 1838, and remained there until 1847, when he was called to the Massachusetts Medical School at Boston to occupy the same chair, which position he resigned in 1882. The first collected edition of his poems appeared in 1836, and his "Phi Beta Kappa Poems," "Poetry," in 1836; "Terpsichore," in 1843; "Urania," in 1846, and "Astræa," won for him many fresh laurels. His series of papers in the "Atlantic Monthly," were:

"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Professor at the Breakfast Table," "Poet at the Breakfast Table," and are a series of masterly wit, humor and pathos. Among his medical papers and addresses, are: "Currents and Counter-currents in the Medical Science," and "Borderland in Some Provinces of Medical Science." Mr. Holmes edited quite a number of works, of which we quote the following: "Else Venner," "Songs in Many Keys," "Soundings from the Atlantic," "Humorous Poems," "The Guardian Angel," "Mechanism in Thoughts and Morals," "Songs of Many Seasons," "John L. Motley"—a memoir, "The Iron Gate and Other Poems," "Ralph Waldo Emerson," "A Moral Antipathy." Dr. Holmes visited England for the second time, and while there the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. His death occurred October 7, 1894.

RUFUS CHOATE, one of the most eminent of America's great lawyers, was born October 1, 1799, at Essex, Massachusetts. He entered Dartmouth in 1815, and after taking his degree he remained as a teacher in the college for one year. He took up the study of law in Cambridge, and subsequently studied under the distinguished lawyer, Mr. Wirt, who was then United States attorney-general at Washington. Mr. Choate began the practice of law in Danvers, Massachusetts, and from there he went to Salem, and afterwards to Boston, Massachusetts. While living at Salem he was elected to congress in 1832, and later, in 1841, he was chosen United States senator to succeed Daniel Webster, Mr. Webster having been appointed secretary of state under William Henry Harrison.

After the death of Webster, Mr. Choate

was the acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts bar, and was looked upon by the younger members of the profession with an affection that almost amounted to a reverence. Mr. Choate's powers as an orator were of the rarest order, and his genius made it possible for him to enchant and interest his listeners, even while discussing the most ordinary theme. He was not merely eloquent on the subjects that were calculated to touch the feelings and stir the passions of his audience in themselves, but could at all times command their attention. He retired from active life in 1858, and was on his way to Europe, his physician having ordered a sea voyage for his health, but had only reached Halifax, Nova Scotia, when he died, July 13, 1858.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, one of the most noted and effective pulpit orators and evangelists America has produced, was born in Northfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, February 5, 1837. He received but a meager education and worked on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he became clerk in a boot and shoe store in Boston. Soon after this he joined the Congregational church and went to Chicago, where he zealously engaged in missionary work among the poor classes. He met with great success, and in less than a year he built up a Sunday-school which numbered over one thousand children. When the war broke out he became connected with what was known as the "Christian Commission," and later became city missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Chicago. A church was built there for his converts and he became its unordained pastor. In the Chicago fire of 1871 the church and Mr. Moody's house and furniture, which had been given him, were destroyed. The

church edifice was afterward replaced by a new church erected on the site of the old one. In 1873, accompanied by Ira D. Sankey, Mr. Moody went to Europe and excited great religious awakenings throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. In 1875 they returned to America and held large meetings in various cities. They afterward made another visit to Great Britain for the same purpose, meeting with great success, returning to the United States in 1884. Mr. Moody afterward continued his evangelistic work, meeting everywhere with a warm reception and success. Mr. Moody produced a number of works, some of which had a wide circulation.

JOHAN PIERPONT MORGAN, a financier of world-wide reputation, and famous as the head of one of the largest banking houses in the world, was born April 17, 1837, at Hartford, Connecticut. He received his early education in the English high school, in Boston, and later supplemented this with a course in the University of Göttingen, Germany. He returned to the United States, in 1857, and entered the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, and, in 1860, he became agent and attorney, in the United States, for George Peabody & Co., of London. He became the junior partner in the banking firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co., in 1864, and that of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in 1871. This house was among the chief negotiators of railroad bonds, and was active in the reorganization of the West Shore Railroad, and its absorption by the New York Central Railroad. It was conspicuous in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, in 1887, which a syndicate of capitalists, formed by Mr. Morgan, placed on a sound financial basis. After that time

many other lines of railroad and gigantic financial enterprises were brought under Mr. Morgan's control, and in some respects it may be said he became the foremost financier of the century.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED, one of the most eminent of American statesmen, was born October 18, 1839, at Portland, Maine, where he received his early education in the common schools of the city, and prepared himself for college. Mr. Reed graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860, and won one of the highest honors of the college, the prize for excellence in English composition. The following four years were spent by him in teaching and in the study of law. Before his admission to the bar, however, he was acting assistant paymaster in the United States navy, and served on the "tin-clad" *Sybil*, which patrolled the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers. After his discharge in 1865, he returned to Portland, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. He entered into political life, and in 1868 was elected to the legislature of Maine as a Republican, and in 1869 he was re-elected to the house, and in 1870 was made state senator, from which he passed to attorney-general of the state. He retired from this office in 1873, and until 1877 he was solicitor for the city of Portland. In 1876 he was elected to the forty-fifth congress, which assembled in 1877. Mr. Reed sprung into prominence in that body by one of the first speeches which he delivered, and his long service in congress, coupled with his ability, gave him a national reputation. His influence each year became more strongly marked, and the leadership of his party was finally conceded to him, and in the forty-ninth and fiftieth

congresses the complimentary nomination for the speakership was tendered him by the Republicans. That party having obtained the ascendancy in the fifty-first congress he was elected speaker on the first ballot, and he was again chosen speaker of the fifty-fourth and fifth-fifth congresses. As a writer, Mr. Reed contributed largely to the magazines and periodicals, and his book upon parliamentary rules is generally recognized as authority on that subject.

CLARA BARTON is a celebrated character among what might be termed as the highest grade of philanthropists America has produced. She was born on a farm at Oxford, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain Stephen Barton, and was educated at Clinton, New York. She engaged in teaching early in life, and founded a free school at Bordentown, the first in New Jersey. She opened with six pupils, but the attendance had grown to six hundred up to 1854, when she went to Washington. She was appointed clerk in the patent department, and remained there until the outbreak of the Civil war, when she resigned her position and devoted herself to the alleviation of the sufferings of the soldiers, serving, not in the hospitals, but on the battle field. She was present at a number of battles, and after the war closed she originated, and for some time carried on at her own expense, the search for missing soldiers. She then for several years devoted her time to lecturing on "Incidents of the War." About 1868 she went to Europe for her health, and settled in Switzerland, but on the outbreak of the Franco-German war she accepted the invitation of the grand duchess of Baden to aid in the establishment of her hospitals, and Miss Barton afterward followed the German army. She was deco-

rated with the golden cross by the grand duke of Baden, and with the iron cross by the emperor of Germany. She also served for many years as president of the famous Red Cross Society and attained a worldwide reputation.

CARDINAL JAMES GIBBONS, one of the most eminent Catholic clergymen in America, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1834. He was given a thorough education, graduated at St. Charles College, Maryland, in 1857, and studied theology in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1861 he became pastor of St. Bridget's church in Baltimore, and in 1868 was consecrated vicar apostolic of North Carolina. In 1872 our subject became bishop of Richmond, Virginia, and five years later was made archbishop of Baltimore. On the 30th of June, 1885, he was admitted to the full degree of cardinal and primate of the American Catholic church. He was a fluent writer, and his book, "Faith of Our Fathers," had a wide circulation.

CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW.— This name is, without doubt, one of the most widely known in the United States. Mr. Depew was born April 23, 1834, at Peekskill, New York, the home of the Depew family for two hundred years. He attended the common schools of his native place, where he prepared himself to enter college. He began his collegiate course at Yale at the age of eighteen and graduated in 1856. He early took an active interest in politics and joined the Republican party at its formation. He then took up the study of law and went into the office of the Hon. William Nelson, of Peekskill, for that purpose, and in 1858 he was admitted to the bar.

He was sent as a delegate by the new party to the Republican state convention of that year. He began the practice of his profession in 1859, but though he was a good worker, his attention was detracted by the campaign of 1860, in which he took an active part. During this campaign he gained his first laurels as a public speaker. Mr. Depew was elected assemblyman in 1862 from a Democratic district. In 1863 he secured the nomination for secretary of state, and gained that post by a majority of thirty thousand. In 1866 he left the field of politics and entered into the active practice of his law business as attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company, and in 1869 when this road was consolidated with the New York Central, and called the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, he was appointed the attorney for the new road. His rise in the railroad business was rapid, and ten years after his entrance into the Vanderbilt system as attorney for a single line, he was the general counsel for one of the largest railroad systems in the world. He was also a director in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul & Omaha, West Shore, and Nickel Plate railroad companies. In 1874 Mr. Depew was made regent of the State University, and a member of the commission appointed to superintend the erection of the capitol at Albany. In 1882, on the resignation of W. H. Vanderbilt from the presidency of the New York Central and the accession to that office by James H. Rutter, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president, and held that position until the death of Mr. Rutter in 1885. In this year Mr. Depew became the executive head of this great corporation. Mr. Depew's greatest fame grew from his ability

and eloquence as an orator and "after-dinner speaker," and it has been said by eminent critics that this country has never produced his equal in wit, fluency and eloquence.

PHILIP KEARNEY.—Among the most dashing and brilliant commanders in the United States service, few have outshone the talented officer whose name heads this sketch. He was born in New York City, June 2, 1815, and was of Irish ancestry and imbued with all the dash and bravery of the Celtic race. He graduated from Columbia College and studied law, but in 1837 accepted a commission as lieutenant in the First United States Dragoons, of which his uncle, Stephen W. Kearney, was then colonel. He was sent by the government, soon after, to Europe to examine and report upon the tactics of the French cavalry. There he attended the Polytechnic School, at Samur, and subsequently served as a volunteer in Algiers, winning the cross of the Legion of Honor. He returned to the United States in 1840, and on the staff of General Scott, in the Mexican war, served with great gallantry. He was made a captain of dragoons in 1846 and made major for services at Contreras and Cherubusco. In the final assault on the City of Mexico, at the San Antonio Gate, Kearney lost an arm. He subsequently served in California and the Pacific coast. In 1851 he resigned his commission and went to Europe, where he resumed his military studies. In the Italian war, in 1859, he served as a volunteer on the staff of General Maurier, of the French army, and took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, and for bravery was, for the second time, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. On the opening of the Civil war he hastened home, and, offering his services to the general gov-

ernment, was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of a brigade of New Jersey troops. In the campaign under McClellan he commanded a division, and at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks his services were valuable and brilliant, as well as in subsequent engagements. At Harrison's Landing he was made major-general of volunteers. In the second battle of Bull Run he was conspicuous, and at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862, while leading in advance of his troops, General Kearney was shot and killed.

RUSSELL SAGE, one of the financial giants of the present century and for more than an average generation one of the most conspicuous and celebrated of Americans, was born in a frontier hamlet in central New York in August, 1816. While Russell was still a boy an elder brother, Henry Risley Sage, established a small grocery store at Troy, New York, and here Russell found his first employment, as errand boy. He served a five-years apprenticeship, and then joined another brother, Elisha M. Sage, in a new venture in the same line, which proved profitable, at least for Russell, who soon became its sole owner. Next he formed the partnership of Sage & Bates, and greatly extended his field of operations. At twenty-five he had, by his own exertions, amassed what was, in those days, a considerable fortune, being worth about seventy-five thousand dollars. He had acquired an influence in local politics, and four years later his party, the Whigs, elected him to the aldermanic board of Troy and to the treasuryship of Rensselaer county. In 1848 he was a prominent member of the New York delegation to the Whig convention at Philadelphia, casting his first votes for Henry Clay, but joining the "stampede" which

nominated Zachary Taylor. In 1850 the Whigs of Troy nominated him for congress, but he was not elected—a failure which he retrieved two years later, and in 1854 he was re-elected by a sweeping majority. At Washington he ranked high in influence and ability. Fame as a speaker and as a political leader was within his grasp, when he gave up public life, declined a renomination to congress, and went back to Troy to devote himself to his private business. Six years later, in 1863, he removed to New York and plunged into the arena of Wall street. A man of boundless energy and tireless pertinacity, with wonderful judgment of men and things, he soon took his place as a king in finance, and, it is said, during the latter part of his life he controlled more ready money than any other single individual on this continent.

ROGER QUARLES MILLS, a noted United States senator and famous as the father of the "Mills tariff bill," was born in Todd county, Kentucky, March 30, 1832. He received a liberal education in the common schools, and removed to Palestine, Texas, in 1849. He took up the study of law, and supported himself by serving as an assistant in the post-office, and in the offices of the court clerks. In 1850 he was elected engrossing clerk of the Texas house of representatives, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar, while still a minor, by special act of the legislature. He then settled at Corsicana, Texas, and began the active practice of his profession. He was elected to the state legislature in 1859, and in 1872 he was elected to congress from the state at large, as a Democrat. After his first election he was continuously returned to congress until he resigned to accept the position of United States senator, to which he

was elected March 23, 1892, to succeed Hon. Horace Chilton. He took his seat in the senate March 30, 1892; was afterward re-elected and ranked among the most useful and prominent members of that body. In 1876 he opposed the creation of the electoral commission, and in 1887 canvassed the state of Texas against the adoption of a prohibition amendment to its constitution, which was defeated. He introduced into the house of representatives the bill that was known as the "Mills Bill," reducing duties on imports, and extending the free list. The bill passed the house on July 21, 1888, and made the name of "Mills" famous throughout the entire country.

HAZEN S. PINGREE, the celebrated Michigan political leader, was born in Maine in 1842. Up to fourteen years of age he worked hard on the stony ground of his father's small farm. Attending school in the winter, he gained a fair education, and when not laboring on the farm, he found employment in the cotton mills in the vicinity. He resolved to find more steady work, and accordingly went to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he entered a shoe factory, but on the outbreak of the war he enlisted at once and was enrolled in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, which was his initial fight, and served creditably his early term of service, at the expiration of which he re-enlisted. He fought in the battles of Fredricksburg, Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. In 1864 he was captured by Mosby, and spent five months at Andersonville, Georgia, as a prisoner, but escaped at the end of that time. He re-entered the service and participated in the battles of Fort Fisher, Boyden, and Sailor's Creek. He

was honorably mustered out of service, and in 1866 went to Detroit, Michigan, where he made use of his former experience in a shoe factory, and found work. Later he formed a partnership with another workman and started a small factory, which has since become a large establishment. Mr. Pingree made his entrance into politics in 1889, in which year he was elected by a surprisingly large majority as a Republican to the mayoralty of Detroit, in which office he was the incumbent during four consecutive terms. In November, 1896, he was elected governor of the state of Michigan. While mayor of Detroit, Mr. Pingree originated and put into execution the idea of allowing the poor people of the city the use of vacant city lands and lots for the purpose of raising potatoes. The idea was enthusiastically adopted by thousands of poor families, attracted wide attention, and gave its author a national reputation as "Potato-patch Pingree."

THOMAS ANDREW HENDRICKS, an eminent American statesman and a Democratic politician of national fame, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1822 he removed, with his father, to Shelby county, Indiana. He graduated from the South Hanover College in 1841, and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1851 he was chosen a member of the state constitutional convention, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that body. He was elected to congress in 1851, and after serving two terms was appointed commissioner of the United States general land-office. In 1863 he was elected to the United States senate, where his distinguished services commanded the respect of all parties. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1872, serving four years, and in

1870 was nominated by the Democrats as candidate for the vice-presidency with Tilden. The returns in a number of states were contested, and resulted in the appointment of the famous electoral commission, which decided in favor of the Republican candidates. In 1884 Mr. Hendricks was again nominated as candidate for the vice-presidency, by the Democratic party, on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, was elected, and served about six months. He died at Indianapolis, November 25, 1885. He was regarded as one of the brainiest men in the party, and his integrity was never questioned, even by his political opponents.

GARRETT A. HOBART, one of the many able men who have held the high office of vice-president of the United States, was born June 3, 1844, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and in 1860 entered the sophomore class at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1863 at the age of nineteen. He then taught school until he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, New Jersey, with whom he studied law and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He immediately began the active practice of his profession in the office of the above named gentleman. He became interested in political life, and espoused the cause of the Republican party, and in 1865 held his first office, serving as clerk for the grand jury. He was also city counsel of Paterson in 1871, and in May, 1872, was elected counsel for the board of chosen freeholders. He entered the state legislature in 1873, and was re-elected to the assembly in 1874. Mr. Hobart was made speaker of the assembly in 1876, and in 1879 was elected to the state senate. After serving three years in the same, he was elected president of that body in 1881,

and the following year was re-elected to that office. He was a delegate-at large to the Republican national convention in 1876 and 1880, and was elected a member of the national committee in 1884, which position he occupied continuously until 1896. He was then nominated for vice-president by the Republican national convention, and was elected to that office in the fall of 1896 on the ticket with William McKinley.

WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART, noted as a political leader and senator, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, August 9, 1827, and removed with his parents while still a small child to Mesopotamia township, Trumbull county, Ohio. He attended the Lyons Union school and Farmington Academy, where he obtained his education. Later he taught mathematics in the former school, while yet a pupil, and with the little money thus earned and the assistance of James C. Smith, one of the judges of the supreme court of New York, he entered Yale College. He remained there until the winter of 1849-50, when, attracted by the gold discoveries in California he wended his way thither. He arrived at San Francisco in May, 1850, and later engaged in mining with pick and shovel in Nevada county. In this way he accumulated some money, and in the spring of 1852 he took up the study of law under John R. McConnell. The following December he was appointed district attorney, to which office he was chosen at the general election of the next year. In 1854 he was appointed attorney-general of California and in 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, where he largely engaged in early mining litigation. Mr. Stewart was also interested in the development of the "Comstock lode," and in 1861 was chosen a

member of the territorial council. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1863, and was elected United States senator in 1864, and re-elected in 1869. At the expiration of his term in 1875, he resumed the practice of law in Nevada, California, and the Pacific coast generally. He was thus engaged when he was elected again to the United States senate as a Republican in 1887 to succeed the late James G. Fair, a Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1887. On the expiration of his term he was again re-elected and became one of the leaders of his party in congress. His ability as an orator, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions, gained him a national reputation.

GEORGE GRAHAM VEST, for many years a prominent member of the United States senate, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1848. He graduated from Center College in 1868, and from the law department of the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1853. In the same year he removed to Missouri and began the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was an elector on the Democratic ticket, and was a member of the lower house of the Missouri legislature in 1860-61. He was elected to the Confederate congress, serving two years in the lower house and one in the senate. He then resumed the practice of law, and in 1879 was elected to the senate of the United States to succeed James Shields. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891 and 1897. His many years of service in the National congress, coupled with his ability as a speaker and the active part he took in the discussion of public questions, gave him a wide reputation.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, a noted American statesman, whose name is indissolubly connected with the history of this country, was born in Paris, Maine, August 27, 1809. He learned the printer's trade and followed that calling for several years. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1833. He was elected to the legislature of the state of Maine, where he was several times chosen speaker of the lower house. He was elected to congress by the Democrats in 1843, and re-elected in 1845. In 1848 he was chosen to the United States senate and served in that body until 1861. He was elected governor of Maine in 1857 on the Republican ticket, but resigned when re-elected to the United States senate the same year. He was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Lincoln in 1860, and inaugurated in March, 1861. In 1865 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston. Beginning with 1869 he served two six-year terms in the United States senate, and was then appointed by President Garfield as minister to Spain in 1881. His death occurred July 4, 1891.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, famous as Confederate war governor of Tennessee, and distinguished by his twenty years of service in the senate of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, and educated at the Academy of Winchester. He then took up the study of law, and admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Paris, Tennessee, in 1841. He was elected to the state legislature in 1847, was a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1848, and the next year was elected to congress from his district, and re-elected in 1851. In 1853 he was renominated by the Democrats of his

district, but declined, and removed to Memphis, where he took up the practice of law. He was a presidential elector-at-large from Tennessee in 1856, and was elected governor of the state the next year, and again in 1859, and in 1861. He was driven from Nashville by the advance of the Union armies, and for the last three years of the war acted as aid upon the staff of the commanding general of the Confederate army of Tennessee. After the war he went to Liverpool, England, where he became a merchant, but returned to Memphis in 1867, and resumed the practice of law. In 1877 he was elected to the United States senate, to which position he was successively re-elected until his death in 1897.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR., for nearly a quarter of a century one of the leaders in congress and framer of the famous "Dingley tariff bill," was born in Durham, Maine, in 1832. His father as well as all his ancestors, were farmers, merchants and mechanics and of English descent. Young Dingley was given the advantages first of the common schools and in vacations helped his father in the store and on the farm. When twelve years of age he attended high school and at seventeen was teaching in a country school district and preparing himself for college. The following year he entered Waterville Academy and in 1851 entered Colby University. After a year and a half in this institution he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1855 with high rank as a scholar, debater and writer. He next studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. But instead of practicing his profession he purchased the "Lewistown (Me.) Journal," which became famous throughout the New England states as a leader in the advocacy of Repub-

lican principles. About the same time Mr. Dingley began his political career, although ever after continuing at the head of the newspaper. He was soon elected to the state legislature and afterward to the lower house of congress, where he became a prominent national character. He also served two terms as governor of Maine.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON, a distinguished American statesman, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His early education was by private teaching and a course at the Wayne County Seminary. At the age of twenty years he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and at the end of two years quit the college, began the study of law in the office of John Newman, of Centerville, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1847.

Mr. Morton was elected judge on the Democratic ticket, in 1852, but on the passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" he severed his connection with that party, and soon became a prominent leader of the Republicans. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1861, and as war governor became well known throughout the country. He received a paralytic stroke in 1865, which partially deprived him of the use of his limbs. He was chosen to the United States senate from Indiana, in 1867, and wielded great influence in that body until the time of his death, November 1, 1877.

JOHN B. GORDON, a brilliant Confederate officer and noted senator of the United States, was born in Upson county, Georgia, February 6, 1832. He graduated from the State University, studied law, and took up the practice of his profession. At the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate service as captain of infantry, and rapidly

rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, commanding one wing of the Confederate army at the close of the war. In 1868 he was Democratic candidate for governor of Georgia, and it is said was elected by a large majority, but his opponent was given the office. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions in 1868 and 1872, and a presidential elector both years. In 1873 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1886 he was elected governor of Georgia, and re-elected in 1888. He was again elected to the United States senate in 1890, serving until 1897, when he was succeeded by A. S. Clay. He was regarded as a leader of the southern Democracy, and noted for his fiery eloquence.

STEPHEN JOHNSON FIELD, an illustrious associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816, being one of the noted sons of Rev. D. D. Field. He graduated from Williams College in 1837, took up the study of law with his brother, David Dudley Field, becoming his partner upon admission to the bar. He went to California in 1849, and at once began to take an active interest in the political affairs of that state. He was elected alcalde of Marysville, in 1850, and in the autumn of the same year was elected to the state legislature. In 1857 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state, and two years afterwards became its chief justice. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. During his incumbency, in 1873, he was appointed by the governor of California one of a commission to examine the codes of the state and for the preparation of amendments to the same for submission to the legislature.

In 1877 he was one of the famous electoral commission of fifteen members, and voted as one of the seven favoring the election of Tilden to the presidency. In 1880 a large portion of the Democratic party favored his nomination as candidate for the presidency. He retired in the fall of 1897, having served a greater number of years on the supreme bench than any of his associates or predecessors, Chief Justice Marshall coming next in length of service.

JOHAN T. MORGAN, whose services in the United States senate brought him into national prominence, was born in Athens, Tennessee, June 20, 1824. At the age of nine years he emigrated to Alabama, where he made his permanent home, and where he received an academic education. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He took a leading part in local politics, was a presidential elector in 1860, casting his ballot for Breckenridge and Lane, and in 1861 was a delegate to the state convention which passed the ordinance of secession. In May, of the same year, he joined the Confederate army as a private in Company I, Cahawba Rifles, and was soon after made major and then lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel, and soon after made brigadier-general and assigned to the command of a brigade in Virginia. He resigned to join his old regiment whose colonel had been killed. He was soon afterward again made brigadier-general and given command of the brigade that included his regiment.

After the war he returned to the practice of law, and continued it up to the time of his election to the United States senate, in 1877. He was a presidential elector in 1876 and cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks

He was re-elected to the senate in 1883, and again in 1889, and 1895. His speeches and the measures he introduced, marked as they were by an intense Americanism, brought him into national prominence.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, the twenty-fifth president of the United States, was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 29, 1844. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and received his early education in a Methodist academy in the small village of Poland, Ohio. At the outbreak of the war Mr. McKinley was teaching school, earning twenty-five dollars per month. As soon as Fort Sumter was fired upon he enlisted in a company that was formed in Poland, which was inspected and mustered in by General John C. Fremont, who at first objected to Mr. McKinley, as being too young, but upon examination he was finally accepted. Mr. McKinley was seventeen when the war broke out but did not look his age. He served in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry throughout the war, was promoted from sergeant to captain, for good conduct on the field, and at the close of the war, for meritorious services, he was brevetted major. After leaving the army Major McKinley took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, and in 1869 he took his initiation into politics, being elected prosecuting attorney of his county as a Republican, although the district was usually Democratic. In 1876 he was elected to congress, and in a call upon the President-elect, Mr. Hayes, to whom he went for advice upon the way he should shape his career, he was told that to achieve fame and success he must take one special line and stick to it. Mr. McKinley chose tariff legislation and he became an authority in regard to import duties. He was a member of congress for

many years, became chairman of the ways and means committee, and later he advocated the famous tariff bill that bore his name, which was passed in 1890. In the next election the Republican party was overwhelmingly defeated through the country, and the Democrats secured more than a two thirds majority in the lower house, and also had control of the senate, Mr. McKinley being defeated in his own district by a small majority. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1891 by a plurality of twenty-one thousand, five hundred and eleven, and two years later he was re-elected by the still greater plurality of eighty thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five. He was a delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis Republican convention in 1892, and was instructed to support the nomination of Mr. Harrison. He was chairman of the convention, and was the only man from Ohio to vote for Mr. Harrison upon the roll call. In November, 1892, a number of prominent politicians gathered in New York to discuss the political situation, and decided that the result of the election had put an end to McKinley and McKinleyism. But in less than four years from that date Mr. McKinley was nominated for the presidency against the combined opposition of half a dozen rival candidates. Much of the credit for his success was due to Mark A. Hanna, of Cleveland, afterward chairman of the Republican national committee. At the election which occurred in November, 1896, Mr. McKinley was elected president of the United States by an enormous majority, on a gold standard and protective tariff platform. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1897, and called a special session of congress, to which was submitted a bill for tariff reform, which was passed in the latter part of July of that year.

CINCINNATUS HEINE MILLER, known in the literary world as Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841. When only about thirteen years of age he ran away from home and went to the mining regions in California and along the Pacific coast. Some time afterward he was taken prisoner by the Modoc Indians and lived with them for five years. He learned their language and gained great influence with them, fighting in their wars, and in all modes of living became as one of them. In 1858 he left the Indians and went to San Francisco, where he studied law, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar in Oregon. In 1866 he was elected a county judge in Oregon and served four years. Early in the seventies he began devoting a good deal of time to literary pursuits, and about 1874 he settled in Washington, D. C. He wrote many poems and dramas that attracted considerable attention and won him an extended reputation. Among his productions may be mentioned "Pacific Poems," "Songs of the Sierras," "Songs of the Sun Lands," "Ships in the Desert," "Adrienne, a Dream of Italy," "Danites," "Unwritten History," "First Families of the Sierras" (a novel), "One Fair Woman" (a novel), "Songs of Italy," "Shadows of Shasta," "The Gold-Seekers of the Sierras," and a number of others.

GEORGE FREDERICK ROOT, a noted music publisher and composer, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on August 30, 1820. While working on his father's farm he found time to learn, unaided, several musical instruments, and in his eighteenth year he went to Boston, where he soon found employment as a teacher of music. From 1839

until 1844 he gave instructions in music in the public schools of that city, and was also director of music in two churches. Mr. Root then went to New York and taught music in the various educational institutions of the city. He went to Paris in 1850 and spent one year there in study, and on his return he published his first song, "Hazel Dell." It appeared as the work of "Wurzel," which was the German equivalent of his name. He was the originator of the normal musical institutions, and when the first one was started in New York he was one of the faculty. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1860, and established the firm of Root & Cady, and engaged in the publication of music. He received, in 1872, the degree of "Doctor of Music" from the University of Chicago. After the war the firm became George F. Root & Co., of Cincinnati and Chicago. Mr. Root did much to elevate the standard of music in this country by his compositions and work as a teacher. Besides his numerous songs he wrote a great deal of sacred music and published many collections of vocal and instrumental music. For many years he was the most popular song writer in America, and was one of the greatest song writers of the war. He is also well-known as an author, and his work in that line comprises: "Methods for the Piano and Organ," "Handbook on Harmony Teaching," and innumerable articles for the musical press. Among his many and most popular songs of the war time are: "Rosalie, the Prairie-flower," "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Just Before the Battle," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "The Old Folks are Gone," "A Hundred Years Ago," "Old Potomac Shore," and "There's Music in the Air." Mr. Root's cantatas include "The Flower Queen" and "The Haymakers." He died in 1896.



BOONE COUNTY

IOWA





by A. Ericson

BIOGRAPHICAL

CHARLES J. A. ERICSON.

For almost a third of a century Charles J. A. Ericson has been a resident of Boone, and his life work has contributed to the commercial and political history of the state. Although he began his business career without capital he is now the cashier and one of the leading stockholders of the City Bank of Boone. His political service covers two sessions of the state legislature, in which he was a member of the house and three sessions in the state senate. Although he has never sought official or public acknowledgment for his service, nor does he claim to have done more than his duty in the various walks of life, all who are acquainted with the life record of Mr. Ericson know that his labors, directly and indirectly, have benefited the city, county and state.

A native of Sweden, Mr. Ericson was born in the province of Calmer, on the 8th of March, 1840. His father, Eric Nelson, was a farmer by occupation, and with his family came to America in 1852. Two older brothers had come to the United States about three years before and had settled in Rock Island county, near Moline, Illinois, and thither Mr. Nelson proceeded. The family had taken passage at Gutenburg on a

three-mast schooner, the Virginia, under command of Captain Janson, and after a pleasant voyage of forty-five days reached the harbor of New York. They at once proceeded westward, going up the Hudson river by boat to Albany, New York, and by the Erie railroad from Albany to Buffalo. He then proceeded by steamer to Dunkirk and on by rail to Chicago, and as there was then no railroad line extending west of Chicago, they went by canal boat to Peru, Illinois, and across the country by team to Moline. The father came into possession of a small tract of land near Moline and turned his attention to farming, and also engaged in fishing, an occupation which he had previously followed while in Sweden. He was thus engaged until 1865, when he removed to Webster county, Iowa, locating upon a farm. It was his place of abode until within a few years prior to his death, which occurred in 1891. He died at the home of his son, N. P. Peterson, at Mineral Ridge, and there the mother of our subject also passed away in 1889. They were consistent members of the Lutheran church, and in his political views Mr. Nelson was a Republican. In their family were four children: N. P., who makes his home in Mineral Ridge, Iowa; G. A., who died in Florida, in 1886, at the

age of fifty-one years; one that died in infancy; and Charles J. A., of this review.

The early education of Mr. Ericson was obtained in the common schools of his native land, where he pursued his studies until twelve years of age, when he accompanied the family to the new world and continued his studies in the common schools of Rock Island county, Illinois. At the age of thirteen he began to work for his elder brother upon a farm, hauling wood and logs and also breaking the prairie. He was thus engaged for three years, and then found employment in a sawmill and soon acquired sufficient knowledge to run the stationary engine. Later he assisted in running a flat-boat ferry across Rock river. About this time the family removed to Altona, Knox county, Illinois, the brothers having built a saw and flour mill there, and in the new plant Mr. Ericson served as engineer for a time. The brothers also conducted a general store, and our subject later became a clerk in the establishment. This gave him an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the mercantile business—a knowledge which afterward proved of much value to him.

In the spring of 1859 Mr. Ericson arrived in Boone county, locating in Mineral Ridge, where he opened a little store, having but little capital, and that all having been acquired through his own efforts in former years. He also engaged in buying and selling cattle and other livestock, and in both branches of his business met with credible success. In 1870 he purchased the general store of Jackson Orr, in Boone, the former proprietor having been elected to congress, which caused him to wish to discontinue the business. For five years Mr. Ericson then carried on general merchandise in this city,

his patronage steadily increasing as his honorable business methods and earnest desire to please his patrons became recognized by the public. In 1872 Mr. Ericson assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Boone, and was elected its vice president. In 1875 he closed out his mercantile interests and became cashier of the First National Bank, which surrendered its charter and was reorganized as the City Bank in 1878. Mr. Ericson has been continuously in the position since. The original capital stock was fifty thousand dollars, and from the earnings of this bank alone this has been increased to one hundred thousand dollars, and there is a surplus of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. The building occupied by the City Bank is a handsome and commodious structure, which was remodeled in 1892 especially for the bank, and is fitted with all the equipments of a model banking institution. The present officers are: Frank Champlain, president; Louis Goepfenger, vice president; Charles J. A. Ericson, cashier; C. A. Rice, assistant cashier; C. H. Goepfenger, second assistant cashier, and R. J. Duckworth, teller.

Since attaining his majority, Mr. Ericson has always taken a deep interest in politics, keeping well informed on the issues of the day, and while a resident of Mineral Ridge was appointed postmaster, in 1860, during Buchanan's administration, filling the position continuously until his removal to Boone in 1870. He had also served as road supervisor, school director, school treasurer and township clerk. He has been alderman of Boone, city treasurer several terms, and president and treasurer of the school board of the city.

In 1871 he was elected a member of the

fourteenth general assembly of Iowa, on the Republican ticket, his opponent being Judge M. K. Ramsey. He served during the regular session and during an extra session, which was called in 1873, to revise the code. Senator Allison was at that time elected to succeed Senator James Harland, and Mr. Ericson was one of his stalwart supporters. Twenty-five years later he consented to become the candidate for state senator, and was elected in the year 1895. While in the senate he introduced a bill, and was largely instrumental in securing its passage, whereby corporations are taxed, and this has resulted in bringing hundreds of thousands of dollars into the state treasury. He also secured the passage of a bill for the reduction of the interest on state warrants from six to five per cent. His official record is that of a business man who looks at things from a practical standpoint, who can see beyond the conditions of the moment to the exigencies of the future, and labors not only for the present but for the future of the state, placing the government before partisanship and the general welfare before personal aggrandizement.

Mr. Ericson has been twice married. In 1858 he wedded Miss Matilda Nelson, and unto them were born two daughters, Alice and Lorena, who are with their father. In 1873 Mr. Ericson was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Linderblood, who died in 1899. The family have an attractive home in Boone, and in addition to this Mr. Ericson owns much other valuable real estate, including one thousand acres of land in Hancock county.

In 1894 Mr. Ericson, in company with his daughter Lorena, made an extensive trip abroad, sailing from New York to Gibraltar,

thence to Italy, Greece, Egypt, Palestine and Turkey on their return. They then made their way to sunny Italy, and as the season advanced journeyed north through Switzerland, France, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, and Norway and Sweden, returning home by way of England and the British Isles. In 1863 Mr. Ericson became a Mason and now holds membership in Mount Olive Lodge, No. 79, F. & A. M. He is also a member of Tuscan Chapter, R. A. M.; Ecclibur Commandery, No. 13, K. T., and has held all the principal offices in these organizations, having served as treasurer of the commandery since his arrival in Boone. He has taken a deep interest in the welfare and progress of his adopted city, and has cooperated in many movements for the general good. At a cost of ten thousand and seven hundreds dollars he built a handsome library building, which he presented to the city, known as the Ericson Memorial Library. In 1901 he was requested by the board of directors of the State Historical Society of Des Moines, through the Hon. Charles Aldrich, curator, to furnish a marble bust of himself, to be placed in the Iowa hall of history. After much hesitation as to the propriety of complying with this unexpected request, being a modest man, he finally consented to do so. A fine carara marble bust, made by a noted artist in Florence, Italy, has been placed as desired in the Iowa hall of history.

In a summary of his career one of the most noticeable facts is his continued advancement from the time when as a boy of thirteen years he started out to earn his own living at hauling logs and breaking prairie. A laudable ambition prompted him to continued effort in the legitimate channels of

business, and he stands today among those who command wealth as the result of untiring industry and capable management above all of honorable methods. Whether as a private citizen or an official in local or state offices he has labored for the general good along lines of substantial and lasting improvement. He commands uniform confidence and respect, not by reason of any claim which he makes upon the regard of his fellow men, but because his salient characteristics are those which in every land and every clime win esteem.

He has been a liberal contributor to educational institutions, especially to Augustana College, of Rock Island, Illinois, a Swedish theological seminary, which he endowed by the contribution of two hundred and eighty acres of valuable coal land, worth thirty thousand dollars, for the endowment of a Swedish chair, and the sum of thirteen thousand dollars. For this a valuable tract of land was purchased, and Mr. Ericson agreed to give one-half of the amount if the faculty would raise the other half. This was done, the land being purchased for twenty-six thousand dollars, and it has been given the name of Ericson Park, in his honor. It was there that a part of his childhood was passed, having often gone hunting upon that very tract in early days.

REV. JOSEPH A. ANDERSON.

Rev. Joseph A. Anderson is pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America, having local charge in Boone, Iowa. He resides in the Des Moines district and is a young man of exceptional

ability, being one of the most popular and best known clergymen in the Des Moines and Stanton districts, having served both districts in the highest official capacity. His influence is broad and dominant and arises from a deep human sympathy, combined with an earnest desire to aid his fellow men and promote the cause of Christianity.

Joseph Alfred Anderson was born in Sweden, July 10, 1868, and is a son of J. M. and Louisa (Samuelson) Anderson, who were natives of the same country, but before their son Joseph was a year old the family circle was broken by the death of the mother and six years later the father left his native country and with his son Joseph came to America, locating in Des Moines, Iowa. Here the subject of this review became a student in the public schools and was afterward graduated in the Augustana College at Rock Island, Illinois, with the class of 1888. He had thus acquired a good literary knowledge to serve as a foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his theological learning. In 1891 he again entered his alma mater, where he won the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1892 he was ordained as a minister of the gospel, since which time he has devoted his attention untiringly to the work of promulgating the great principles of Christianity which lead to the salvation of men.

Rev. Anderson was at once given a church at Creston, Iowa, and there he remained for eight years, his labors proving effective in advancing the interests of his denomination. In the meantime he was elected to fill the office of secretary of the conference for a term of five years. He was also elected president of the Stanton conference district and capably filled that position for

two years. He was likewise a member of the board of trustees for three years and has been elected twice as a delegate to the general council of his church, but served only once. Other sacred offices have been conferred upon him, for he was elected as president of the Des Moines conference district and is at the present time the incumbent in that office whereby he has largely extended the usefulness of the church and made its efforts more effective. As a pastor of the church in Boone he looks after the spiritual welfare of three hundred and fifty church members. Under his guidance the church is growing both numerically and spiritually and his work is proving an important element in the moral development and progress of this part of Iowa.

On the 23d of September, 1896, Mr. Anderson was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Ellen Carlson, a daughter of A. G. and Mary (Rydhold) Carlson, by whom he had two children, Gerald and Lydia. Mrs. Anderson is a native of Creston, Iowa, her birth having occurred on the 6th of July, 1879. She is an able assistant to her husband in his holy work and her labors in the church have been attended with good results. In his political views Mr. Anderson is a Republican. He belongs to that class of citizens who, while realizing fully the importance of preparation for the spiritual world, is also cognizant of his duties in this life. He keeps well informed on the political questions of the day and votes as he believes right. His kindly disposition, humanitarian principles and broad sympathy have gained for him the confidence of many whom he has desired to help, while his logical and earnest utterances from the pulpit have had their effect upon many lives; but

the influences of one who deals with the moral nature of man cannot be determined by any known rule or standard and it is not until the books of eternity are opened that the full measure of his life work will be known.



IRA SMITH.

Ira Smith has always been loyal to duty and principle as has been demonstrated by his faithful service as justice of the peace of Moingona and his valiant defense of the Union's cause during the Civil war. He is a pioneer of Boone county, where he has made his home since 1869, twenty years before the county had been organized; but during that period its growth had been comparatively small and frontier conditions still existed when Ira Smith took up his abode here.

He is a native of Waldo county, Maine, born December 8, 1831, and is a son of Owen and Annie (Fenderson) Smith, both of whom were natives of the Pine Tree state. The father was a millwright by trade and with his son, our subject, came to the west in 1856, settling in Jasper county, Iowa, where he worked at his trade until 1858. He then returned to Maine, settling in Penobscot county, where both he and his wife died.

Ira Smith, their son, was reared under the parental roof and to the common school system of his native county he is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He was married in Jasper county, Iowa, in 1857, to Miss Annie Slater, who was born in England, October 9, 1839, and is a sister of John Slater, a brick manu-

facturer of Moingona, who is represented elsewhere in this volume. Unto our subject and his wife have been born five children: Charles W. married Alice Munson and is a carpenter living in Moingona; Ira E. married Ida Horton and resides in the city of Boone; Thomas R. is a brakeman running out of Boone on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; Mary E. is deceased; and a second Mary died in infancy.

After his marriage Mr. Smith worked at the carpenter's trade in Jasper county, Iowa, until 1862. In the meantime a dissension in the county over the question of slavery had brought on civil war and in that year Mr. Smith with patriotic spirit offered his services to the government, enlisting as a member of Company A, Second Iowa Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Hatch and Captain Charles C. Horton. He took part in the engagements at Water Valley, Mississippi, in the fall of 1862; Coffeeville in December; the Grierson raid in April, 1863; the engagements of Okolona, Birmingham, and Moline; that of Palo Alto, in April, 1863; Jackson, Mississippi, July 13, 1863; and Colliersville in the month of November of that year. At that point Mr. Smith knocked the supper table of Colonel Forest to pieces with a ten-pound parrot shell. He afterward took part in the battles of Moscow, December 4, 1863; West Point, February 21, 1864; and Tupelo, July 13, 1864. At Colliersville November 23, 1863, Mr. Smith was accidentally wounded by a piece of blank cartridge which struck him in the face and caused the loss of the sight of one eye. He was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., in November, 1864.

Mr. Smith then returned to Newton,

Iowa, where he worked at the carpenter's trade until he came to Boone county, in 1869. He became identified with building interests in this locality and worked at carpentering for four years, after which he returned to Jasper county, making that his place of residence for several years. His next home was in Kansas for four years and then at Franklin, Nebraska, where he conducted a furniture and undertaking business, being one of the merchants and representative men of that town through fourteen years. In December, 1895, he returned to Boone county, settling in the village of Moingona, where he has since lived retired. He has been justice of the peace there for the past five years and his decisions indicate strict impartiality and careful attention to the points in evidence. In politics he is a Republican and has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, while both he and his wife are identified with the Methodist Episcopal church of Moingona. Mr. Smith is a prominent and well-to-do citizen here, of social manners and genial disposition, and has won many warm friends.

JOHN H. MAYER.

The farming interests of Boone county are well represented by John H. Mayer, who is interested in agricultural pursuits in Garden township, his home being on section 16. He was born in Washington county, this state, February 22, 1863, his father, John Mayer, having become one of the early settlers of that locality. He removed to Iowa from Pennsylvania and in this state entered land from the government, carrying on the

farm work in connection with his father. He improved an excellent farm and thus contributed to the general progress and development of this section of the state. His death occurred in Washington county, in 1874, and his wife, surviving him a quarter of a century, passed away in 1899.

John H. Mayer was reared upon the old family homestead there and at the usual age entered the common schools where he acquired a good knowledge of the common English branches of learning. After his father's death he remained with his mother and assisted her in carrying on the home farm until he sought a home of his own and to this end he was married on the 6th of March, 1892, in Washington county, to Miss Isabelle Mason, a most estimable lady. She is a native of Illinois and a daughter of George Mason, who removed from that state to Washington county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming for a number of years, but at the present time he is living a retired life in Madrid. His wife was reared and educated in Illinois and was for several years engaged in teaching music there. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer began their domestic life in Washington county upon a farm which was their home for two years and in 1894 they came to Boone county, our subject purchasing his present farm on section 16, Garden township. There was an old house upon the place and a few improvements, but the farm bore little resemblance to the substantially developed property of the present day. Mr. Mayer has erected a good residence and has divided his farm into fields of convenient size by well kept fences. He has also planted fruit trees, tilled his land and added all modern equipments. He has a flowing well upon the place and is engaged in the

raising of good graded stock. He has some very high grade short horn cattle, a pure blooded bull and also some standard bred Clydesdale horses. He is regarded as one of the most successful stock raisers of the county and is an excellent judge of stock, quickly recognizing the fine points of a domestic animal. His business has been carefully conducted and his enterprise and industry have succeeded in bringing to him success.

Called to public office by his fellow townsmen, Mr. Mayer has served as supervisor of highways, yet political honors have never had any attraction for him as he has desired rather to give his undivided attention to his business. He has always been a Democrat, voting first for Cleveland in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer have one son, Glenn. They are highly esteemed people of the community, their home is noted for its gracious hospitality and their circle of friends is an extensive one.

THOMAS BURK.

Thomas Burk, who is residing on section 15, Des Moines township, is one of the active and enterprising farmers of Boone county, owning a valuable tract of land adjoining the City of Boone. He is also a public-spirited man and one who has long been actively identified with the progress and improvement of this portion of the state, having taken up his abode here in 1885. Mr. Burk is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in the city of Philadelphia on the 11th day of June, 1843. He received good school privileges in his native

state and when a young man made his way to the west, hoping to secure good business opportunities in the Mississippi valley. He located in Bloomington, Illinois, in 1861. By trade he is a painter and he followed that pursuit in Bloomington for about three years, after which he worked in Chicago. Subsequently he removed to Iowa, and engaged in teaching school in Boone county, during the winter of 1867-8. At a later date he returned to Chicago and gain worked at the painter's trade for several years in that city. He took up his abode permanently in Boone county in 1885, and purchased land near the city, since which time he has devoted his attention to general farming. He secured one hundred and sixty-two acres of land upon which some improvements had been made and began the further development of the property. He then sold his first farm and purchased eighty acres in Des Moines township upon which he now resides. He has since rebuilt and remodeled the house and has erected a good barn, has planted splendid fruit and shade trees and made many other substantial improvements which add to the value and attractive appearance of the place. The farm is pleasantly and conveniently located just outside the city limits of Boone, so that Mr. Burk and his family are enabled to enjoy the comforts and conveniences of city life as well as the freedom and pleasure of farm life.

In the city of Bloomington, Illinois, in 1864, Mr. Burk was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary E. Horne, a native of McLean county, Illinois, and a widow at the time of her marriage to Mr. Burk. Her father was John Mahary, one of the old settlers of McLean county. By her former marriage she had one son, John C. Horne, who is mar-

ried and lives in Chicago. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Burk have been born three children, who are yet living, the eldest being Charles T., who assists in the operation of the farm. Barbara E., is the wife of Professor C. C. Gray, principal of the schools of Wyoming, Iowa. He is a man of brilliant education, a graduate of Cornell College and is regarded as one of the prominent instructors in the state. Anna M. is the wife of William M. Bass, a farmer of Boone county. Mr. and Mrs. Burk lost their first child, Francis M., who died in Chicago, September 5, 1881, when about sixteen years of age. Mrs. Burk is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Boone, and Mr. Burk attends services with her and contributes to its support.

In politics he has been a life-long Republican since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He has taken an active interest in local politics and has been honored with a number of public offices. He served for six years as township clerk and in 1896 he was elected supervisor and re-elected to that office until he has filled the position for six consecutive years, being an active and leading member of the county board. For four years he has been its chairman and he does everything in his power to promote the substantial improvement of the county through the exercise of his official prerogatives. He is a friend of education, a believer in good schools and the employment of capable teachers, and through many years service on the school board he has labored to advance educational facilities in this county. For fourteen years he has served as secretary of the the school board. He has been a delegate to numerous county, congressional and

state conventions and was one of the delegates to the state convention of 1901, when Governor Cummins was nominated. Thirty-five years have passed since Mr. Burk first came to Boone county and during this time he has witnessed much of the growth and upbuilding of this portion of the state, having seen its wild lands transformed into fine farms, while the county has been crossed and recrossed by the network of railroads—the telegraph and telephone have been introduced and agricultural, commercial and professional interests have been carried on until the county has grown and developed into one of the leading counties of this great commonwealth.

JERRY RINEHART.

Extensively engaged in farming in Amaqua township, Jerry Rinehart is a representative of one of the oldest families in that part of Boone county, their connection with the development and progress of the locality dating from 1865. Half the width of the a continent separates him from his birthplace, for he is a native of Washington county, Maryland, born July 26, 1837. His parents, Samuel and Lydia (Prett) Rinehart, were both natives of Maryland, their home being in Washington county, where the father was engaged in farming for several years. He afterward removed to Hardy county, West Virginia, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until he was called to his final rest. His wife also passed away in that locality. A brave man, he served his country in both the Mexican and Civil wars. Unto him and his wife were born twelve children, seven of whom are yet living, as

follows: Henry, who resides in Washington, D. C.; Jane, the wife of Rev. A. M. Everetts, a resident of Hagerstown, Maryland; Mary, the wife of Jacob Snyder, who is living in Estherville, Iowa; Susan, the wife of Rev. Zimeri Umstadt, who makes his home near Kaiser, West Virginia; Lydia, the wife of Calvin Smith, also of West Virginia; William, a large and prominent farmer of Amaqua township, living on section 11; and Jerry, whose name introduces this review.

In the common schools of his native state Jerry Rinehart pursued his education and while living in Hardy county, West Virginia, he was married on the 7th of June, 1859, to Miss Lydia Cosner, a native of Hardy county, born August 10, 1839. Her parents were Adam and Rachel Cosner, and the former followed farming in West Virginia until his death. His widow afterward removed with her children to Missouri, where she spent her last days. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart have been born sixteen children, of whom eight are yet living, namely: Allen, a minister, who married Sadie Duffield and lives in Shelby county, Iowa; Armedia the wife of Amiel Vaugniaux, who is in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and resides in Boone, Iowa; Benona, who married Rosa Irwin and is a farmer of Amaqua township; Washington, who married Lottie McCaskey and is a resident farmer in Yell township; Minnie, the wife of George Duffield, a painter who is now living in Lincoln, Nebraska; Curtis, Vera and Herbert, all at home with their parents. Those who have passed away are: Cornelia, Charles, Orlena, Emma, Bertha, Audia, Jasper and Francis. All died in Boone county.

After his marriage Mr. Rinehart removed to the west in a wagon and for one year lived in Tama, Iowa, after which he came to Boone county, settling on his present farm in Amaqua township. Here he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land at five dollars per acre and at once began making improvements. His first home was a little sod house but it has long since been replaced by a more modern structure. He now has a beautiful residence located on section 24, Amaqua township. His farm is splendidly improved with all modern equipments; the buildings are kept in good repair; the fields well tilled and excellent grades of stock are found in the pastures. He also owns another farm in Amaqua township, his landed possessions comprising two hundred and forty acres and in addition to farming and stock raising for the past quarter of a century he has also engaged in the operation of a threshing machine throughout this part of Boone county. He likewise built a gristmill in Ogden and he conducted its operation for several years. For a number of years he conducted a creamery in Ogden. His business interests have thus been varied and extensive and through his capable management, his enterprise and sound business judgment he has won very creditable success.

For six years Mr. Rinehart filled the office of justice of the peace and won high commendation because his decisions were strictly fair and impartial. He also filled the position of school director. In politics he at first supported the Republican party, but is now a Prohibitionist. He and his wife hold membership in the United Brethren church of Amaqua township, and take a great interest in church work, doing all in their power

to extend the influence of Christianity and promote the upbuilding of the denomination with which they are identified. Thirty-seven years have passed since Mr. Rinehart came to this county and it has been within this period that he has advanced from a humble financial position to one of affluence. He owes his success entirely to his own effort and well has he merited the proud American title of a self-made man.



WESLEY MUNN.

Wesley Munn, now deceased, was connected with the operative department of the railroad service in this portion of Iowa, making his home in Boone, where he had many warm friends. He was born July 24, 1849, in Utica, New York, a son of James and Abigail (Patterson) Munn. In the schools of the Empire state he pursued his education and after putting aside his text books he followed farming for some time. Later he turned his attention to the butchering business, in De Kalb, Illinois, and about 1870 became connected with the railroad service in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company as a brakeman. There his fidelity to duty, combined with his capability, won him promotion and he was made a conductor on a freight train and later became a passenger conductor, serving in that capacity with credit to himself and satisfaction to the company until his death. He was killed in an accident caused by an open switch which allowed his engine and thirteen cars to run off the track. He was on the engine at the time and was killed. This accident occurred September

1, 1883, and was the cause of deep and widespread regret amid his large circle of friends and acquaintances.

On the 7th of November, 1878 Mr. Mumm was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Mitchell, a daughter of George Washington and Lydia (Inman) Mitchell. She was born in Belvidere, Illinois, and by her marriage became the mother of two interesting daughters, Alice Josephine and Ida May. The family was an old one of the east, having been established in Delaware at an early day. Her father was born in that state, while the mother of Mrs. Mitchell was a native of the Empire state. The death of Mr. Mumm came as a telling blow to his wife and daughters, for he was a devoted husband and father and counted no personal sacrifice too great that would increase the happiness of his family. He attended the services of the Presbyterian church and molded his life in accordance with honorable, manly principles. In politics he was a Democrat and held some public offices, but the greater part of his attention was given to his business affairs. His family reside in their pleasant home at No. 1004 Fifth street, in Boone. The mother and daughters are widely and favorably known in the city and the hospitality of the best homes is extended to them. Mr. Mumm left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name and for years to come his memory will be cherished by those who knew him.



WILSTON W. GOODRICH.

Wilston W. Goodrich, whose home is in Luther, was for many years an active and influential farmer of Garden township, but

is now living retired. He still owns, however, a valuable farm of eighty acres. He is numbered among the old settlers of the county, dating his residence in Iowa from 1856 and in Boone county from 1850. He was twenty-seven years of age at the time of his arrival here, his birth having occurred in Steuben county, New York, April 8, 1832. He was reared to manhood upon a farm in that county and was married there in 1853 to Margaret Jane Chambers, whose birth occurred in Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1836. He afterward located upon his farm in Steuben county, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until 1856, the year of his arrival in Iowa. He first located in what is now Hamilton county and secured a claim which he cultivated and improved. After farming in that county for more than two years he came to Boone county in 1859 and purchased a claim of eighty acres, on which he built a cabin, living in it for seven years while opening up his farm, breaking his land by placing it under the plow. He also fenced the place and made many substantial improvements upon his land, including the erection of a good residence and barns and outbuildings. Fruit and shade trees are found upon his place, adding to its value as well as to its attractive appearance, and the property is a very desirable one in this portion of the county.

On the 11th of August, 1862, Mr. Goodrich enlisted as a member of the Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was assigned to Company D, and with his regiment joined the Western Army. A valiant soldier of the Union he participated in many engagements that led to its preservation. He took part in the battle of Cape Girardeau and went with General Banks on the Red river

expedition, during which he was under fire continuously for a number of days. During that time he sustained a gun-shot wound in the right knee and was thus permanently disabled, being sent to the hospital in Memphis, Tennessee. He there remained for four months, lying flat on his back, not being able to turn over during that entire time. He was then transferred to the St. Louis hospital in Jefferson Barracks, where he continued for two months. On the expiration of that period he was sent home and has never yet recovered the entire use of his limb. After he had recovered partially he resumed business and until his retirement from active life was identified with agricultural pursuits in this county.

In 1896 Mr. Goodrich was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 18th of April, that year and was laid to rest in Clark cemetery. They had become the parents of three children: Charles L., a farmer of Colfax township, James C., who is married and operates the home farm; and Sarah, who became the wife of Hiram Shutts. They then settled upon their farm, and Mrs. Shutts there died May 9, 1884, leaving two children.

Mr. Goodrich is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is serving as one of the trustees of the church of that denomination in Luther. He also belongs to the Grand Army Post at Madrid, and since casting his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont in 1856 he has supported each presidential nominee of the Republican party without one exception. He served for one term as assessor and has been a delegate to conventions of the party. He takes a deep interest in its growth and success, yet he has never been an office seeker, preferring to de-

vote his attention to his business affairs. Forty-six years have passed since he came to Boone county, years in which great changes have occurred. The pioneer settlers are passing away one by one their work will endure for years and, in fact, throughout future ages generations will be benefitted by what they accomplished in reclaiming wild lands for the purposes of civilization. Mr. Goodrich has now reached the allotted psalmist's span of three score years and ten, he is enjoying a well-earned rest in his home in Luther, and is respected and highly esteemed citizen of that place.

CHARLES T. CULVER.

The name of Charles T. Culver figured for many years upon the pages of the business annals of Boone county and now he is enjoying a well-merited rest after the years of labor and has put aside business cares, living in honorable retirement, one of the men of worth and value in the community. He makes his home at No. 1211, Story street, in the city of Boone, a place far removed from the locality in which he first opened his eyes to the light of day. He was born in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, June 12, 1836, and comes of a family of Scotch ancestry that was founded in the old Bay state at a very early epoch in its history. The grandfather of our subject was Charles Culver, who was born in Massachusetts, and Titus Culver, the father, was likewise a native of Hampshire county, where he grew to manhood and married Ruth Slade. She, too, was born in Hampshire county and was a daughter of Jacob

Slade, a representative of another old family of the Bay state. Titus Culver engaged in farming in his native county and there spent his entire life, passing away on the 30th of December, 1862, when he was seventy years of age. His wife survived him nineteen years, departing this life in 1881, in Boone, having spent her last years in the home of her son, C. T. Culver. In their family were twelve children, three sons and nine daughters, of whom our subject was the eleventh in order of birth.

Charles T. Culver spent the first twenty years of his life in the county of his nativity, receiving fair school advantages there. In 1856, however, he left the Atlantic coast and made his way to the Mississippi valley, stopping first in Illinois. He established his home in Boone county, that state, where he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for eight years. During that period he was married in Boone county, Illinois, January 19, 1862, to Hannah E. White, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and a daughter of Nathan White, one of the early settlers of Illinois, who there opened up a farm, upon which Mrs. Culver was reared, while her education was pursued in the district schools near by.

In 1865 Mr. Culver removed from Boone county, Illinois, to Boone county, Iowa, and made a permanent location here. From that time to the present he has been identified with public progress and improvement, and Boone county owes not a little of its advancement to his efforts in its behalf. He was elected a member of the first city council and aided in organizing the town and to his efforts is attributable the substantial improvement of the municipality in no small measure. Here he engaged in con-

tracting and building for a number of years, following that pursuit until 1872, when he established a sawmill in Worth township and was engaged in the manufacture of lumber, that enterprise claiming his attention for a number of years. He afterward engaged in buying and shipping grain in the city of Boone for five years. His health then failed him and not desiring to make further inroads upon his vitality or to undermine his constitution he retired from business life. As the years have passed he has made judicious investments in real estate and has built and owns several residence properties.

Mr. Culver has filled the offices of assessor, marshal and councilman. Both he and his wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Boone. No history of the city would be complete without the mention of Charles T. Culver, for his work has been closely interwoven with its progress and improvement. He has watched the development of Boone from a crossroads village to one of the important municipalities of the state and no measure or movement calculated to prove of public good has ever solicited his aid or co-operation in vain.

GEORGE MASON.

George Mason, a retired farmer living in Madrid, well merits the rest that has come to him, because his life has been characterized by unremitting diligence. He took up his abode in the town in 1895, but has been a resident of the state since 1884. He was born in the neighboring state of Illinois, his birth having occurred on the Fox river, in La Salle county, February 19, 1839. He

was reared to manhood in La Salle county, Illinois, upon the old home farm and there early became familiar with the work of field and meadow as he assisted his father in carrying on the old home place. At the usual age he entered the common schools and later continued his studies in a private school in that locality. For two terms he engaged in teaching in La Salle county. Under the parental roof he remained until his marriage, which was celebrated in La Salle county, July 3, 1862, the lady of his choice being Sarah Ann Kennison, who was born in Vermont, but spent the greater part of her girlhood days in Illinois. She is a sister of J. S. Kennison, of Garden township, who is represented on another page of this work. After his marriage Mr. Mason located upon a farm in Kendall county, Illinois, near Joliet, and there purchased a good tract of land which he continued to cultivate for eighteen years. He then sold the property and removed to Washington county, Iowa, purchasing there a farm of two hundred and forty acres. Many improvements he placed upon the land during his eight years' residence there, and on the expiration of that period he sold the property for nearly double the amount which he had paid for it. For two years he then resided in Washington county and then in 1895 he removed to Madrid, purchasing ten acres of land in the village. On this he erected a large white residence which is one of the attractive homes of the town and here he is now living retired.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason are the parents of five children, of whom four are living: Isabelle, the wife of John H. Mayer, a substantial farmer of Garden township; E. G., who carries on farming near Washington,

Iowa; L. E., who is also an agriculturist of Garden township; and Florence, the wife of Dr. E. C. Brown, of Madrid. They also lost one son, Delbert, who died at the age of four years. They have also reared a niece, Miss Edna Copp, who was left an orphan in infancy and has since been a member of the Mason household. Our subject and his wife are Christian people, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal church of Madrid, and Mr. Mason is now serving as president of the church board. He is also identified with the Masonic fraternity which he joined in 1856. At the present time he is associated with Madrid Lodge and is likewise a member of the chapter and commandery of Morris, Illinois, thus having become a Knight Templar Mason. He votes with the Democracy, having cast his first presidential ballot for Stephen A. Douglas, the "Little Giant" of Illinois. At local elections, however, he does not consider himself bound by party ties, supporting the candidates whom he thinks best qualified for the office. While residing in Kendall county, Illinois, he was elected and served for eleven consecutive years as justice of the peace. This was a well-deserved honor and indicated his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him, for, although a Democrat, he was continually elected in a Republican township. In Washington county, Iowa, he served for seven years as justice of the peace and was also assessor, school treasurer and filled other positions of honor and trust. He is now serving as justice of the peace of Douglas township, Boone county. His decisions have ever been strictly fair and impartial and have won for him golden opinions. Mr. Mason has ever commanded the respect and confidence of the people, for he has ever been

loyal to public duty and the obligations of the home and of friendship. His career is in all respects an exemplary one and his example might well serve as one worthy of emulation.

WILLIAM BENSON.

William Benson, whose home is at No. 203 West Fifth street, is one of the leading and influential business men not only of the city of Boone but of the county and is closely associated with the development of her coal mines, owning and operating a coal bank near Boonesboro. He is largely self-educated as well as a self-made man financially, but experience, reading and observation have broadened his knowledge, while untiring energy and unflinching purpose have gained for him success in the business world. He came to this county in 1877 and with his family located permanently here in 1879.

Mr. Benson is a native of Scotland, his birth having occurred near Glasgow, on the 10th of February, 1840, his parents being Peter and Margaretta Benson. His father was also born and reared in Scotland, and removed from Dumfriesshire to Lanark, where he reared his family and there died. The subject of this review spent the days of his childhood and youth in that place. He had but limited school privileges for at a very early age he started out to make his own way in the world, being employed in a coal bank. For a number of years he was connected with coal mining in Scotland and while there residing he chose as a companion and helpmate for the journey of life Miss Margaret Clark, their wedding being cele-

brated in Scotland, in October, 1860. She also is a native of the land of hills and heather and was there reared to womanhood. Two years after their marriage our subject and his wife came to the new world, taking passage on a vessel at Glasgow which was bound for Quebec. They did not tarry long in the Dominion of Canada, however, but made their way to La Salle, Illinois, where Mr. Benson secured work as a coal miner, spending the winter there. He then removed to Pennsylvania and was engaged in work in the mines along the Monongahela river. After a few months, however, he returned to Scotland in 1864. The same year he removed to England and obtained employment in the mines of Staffordshire, residing in that portion of the country for two years. However, he had become imbued with a strong liking for the new world and in 1866 he returned with his family to America, locating first in Pennsylvania, near the Eagle coal works on the Monongahela river. He was there employed for a time and afterward removed to Center county, Pennsylvania, where he secured a situation in the coal mines. Afterward, however, he removed with his family to Middlesex, Pennsylvania, where he was employed for two or three years, during which time he built and occupied a residence there. His next home was in Trumbull county, Ohio, where for a year and a half he was engaged in digging coal. Leaving his family at that place he came to Iowa, settling in Boone county about 1867. He began work at Shepards town and being pleased with the state and its future prospects he sent for his family and was joined by his wife and children in his new home in 1869. His first purchase of land in this

county consisted of a tract of forty acres on which was a little brick house. There he carried on farming and also worked in the coal mines to some extent. Subsequently he purchased fifty acres of land adjoining the first tract. About 1895 he opened a brick yard and began its operation. It is located on the farm and for four years he engaged in burning brick to the extent of about three or four hundred thousand brick annually. The product of his kilns was of such excellent quality that it found a ready sale on the market and the enterprise contributed in no small degree to his business success. He also added to his farm until it comprises one hundred and forty acres of rich land. He erected thereon a good residence and a substantial barn and other outbuildings for the shelter of the stock and grain. In 1901 he sunk a coal shaft and found a rich vein of a thickness of three feet. Since that time he has been engaged in digging out coal, working about twenty men and doing a good business.

In 1900 Mr. Benson erected a pleasant and substantial residence at No. 203 West Fifth street, in Boone, and there he now resides with his family. Unto him and his wife have been born several children: one daughter was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, while one daughter was born in Staffordshire, England, the others in the United States. Peter was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, while Jennie, William and Sadie are natives of Mercer county, that state. James is a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, and Robena and Robert were born in this county. Margaret is the wife of James Crow, who owns and operates a coal bank in Boone county. Annie is the wife of George Heeps, who operates a mine near

Boonesboro. Jennie is the wife of Al. Frazier, of Marshalltown, Iowa. Sadie is at home. Robena is the wife of Charles Olson, county recorder of Boone county. Peter is the eldest son. James, William and Robert are connected with their father in the coal business and Robert is still a student.

Politically Mr. Benson is a staunch Republican, having voted with the party since he cast his first ballot for General Grant, but he has never sought office, preferring to give his attention to his business interests. For a quarter of a century he has made his home in this county and has witnessed the upbuilding of the town, the introduction of railroads and the addition of all modern equipments to the locality. His efforts in agricultural lines and in other departments of business activity have brought to him creditable success and he is now one of the substantial as well as one of the highly esteemed citizens of Boone.

F. S. KENDALL.

Near the town of Ogden, on section 6, Peoples township, lives F. S. Kendall, who is classed among the wide-awake and energetic farmers of Boone county. His place of one hundred and seventy acres is a monument to his life of industry and thrift. He was born in Madison county, Ohio, March 18, 1833, and comes of an old Virginia family. His father, James Kendall, was born in Virginia, but when a young man removed to Kentucky, and later crossed the Ohio river into the state of Ohio, establishing his home in Madison county among its early settlers. The greater part of that region was covered

with a dense growth of timber, the trees standing in their primeval strength, but soon the monarchs of the forest fell before his sturdy strokes and he continued the task of clearing his land until the sun shone down upon the rich fields of golden grain. He was married in that county to Margaret Seltzer, a native of Virginia who removed to Ohio with her parents both of whom were natives of Germany. Mr. Kendall reared his family upon the farm there and made it his home continuously until his life's labors were ended in death in the year 1848.

F. S. Kendall of this review was only fifteen years of age at the time of his father's demise. He was reared on the old family homestead, which he had aided in clearing and in cultivating. His school privileges were limited for the educational advantages of the neighborhood were then of a primitive character and he also had little time even then to attend school, his aid being needed in clearing and improving the farm. At length he attained his majority and then he desired to establish a home of his own. To this end he was married on the 1st of January, 1854, to Ann Eliza Huffman, a native of Madison county, Ohio, and a daughter of Amos Huffman, whose birth occurred in Germany. The young couple began their domestic life upon the old Kendall homestead, which continued to be their place of residence for a few years, during which time four children were born unto them.

In 1865 our subject came to the west and first took up his abode in Polk county, Iowa, where he rented a farm, but later bought land in Boone county. This was raw prairie, having never been reclaimed for purposes of civilization. He also purchased a

tract of land in Dallas county, near Perry, and with characteristic energy began the task of clearing and developing his fields. He farmed there for two years and then came to his present home, where he has since erected a good house. He at first built a little barn, but this was replaced in time by a large barn, one of the best in Peoples township. His labors, too, wrought a great change in the land, which was transformed into a rich and arable tract. To-day his valuable farm of one hundred and seventy acres is equipped with all modern accessories and the efforts of the owned result in gaining good harvests as a return for his labors.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Kendall has been blessed with eight children who are yet living: John A. is now a substantial farmer of Peoples township; Alva J. follows farming in Yell township; George is living in Ogden; Fred is a farmer of Peoples township; Ada is the wife of Ben Treloar, a resident farmer of Mason township; Maggie is the wife of James Phillips, a worthy citizen of Boone, Iowa, in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; Margaret is the wife of Rev. Joseph E. Treloar, a minister of the Baptist church, and Dora is a successful teacher of the county. The family is one of prominence in the community, and have the respect of one and all.

Mr. Kendall belongs to the Peoples Baptist church, becoming a charter member upon its organization. In fact, it was organized in his home and for many years he has been one of its deacons. He has served for a number of years on the school board and the cause of education found in him a warm advocate and friend. He has filled

the position of justice of the peace and his fair and impartial rulings have won him high commendation. He was also elected and served for nine years as township trustee in Peoples township and since casting his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont in 1856, he has given his ballot at each presidential election for the candidates of the national Republican party. In this part of the state F. S. Kendall is numbered among the pioneer settlers who took up their abode in this region when Boone county was upon the western frontier. His interest in public progress has led him to put forth every effort in behalf of his adopted county and his hearty co-operation is given to all measures for the general good.

HENRY FRIEDLEY.

Living on section 9, Dodge township, and devoting his energies to general farming and stock-raising and to the raising and sale of nursery stock, Mr. Friedley has become well known in this portion of the state. He was born in Clark county, Indiana, February 20, 1834, and is a son of Daniel Friedley, a native of Kentucky. The family is of German descent, and was founded in America by the grandfather of our subject, who emigrated to the new world, settling in Pennsylvania. He afterwards removed to Kentucky and there resided for a number of years, but ultimately took up his abode in Harrison county, Indiana. Later he became a resident of Clark county. His son, Daniel Friedley, was married in Harrison county to Miss Rebecca Hiestand, who was born in Ohio, but removed to Indiana be-

fore the state was admitted to the Union. For a few years after their marriage Mr. Friedley remained in Clark county and then removed to Clay county, where his remaining days were passed, his death occurring in 1849. His wife had departed this life three years previous.

In taking up the personal history of Henry Friedley we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known. He spent the first sixteen years of his life in Indiana and in 1850 came to Boone county, Iowa, where for a half century he has made his home. He first lived with his brother-in-law, Logan Defore, one of the early settlers of this portion of the state and a very prominent resident of Boone county. Mr. Friedley worked with Mr. Defore, broke the prairie during the spring and summer months and in the winter engaged in making rails. He later became the owner of a breaking team of from four to six yoke of cattle. His first plow cut a furrow twenty-two inches wide and had a wooden mold board. He engaged in breaking the prairie for a number of years and turned the first furrows upon many hundreds of acres of the virgin soil of Boone county. During the cold season of the year he cut and split rails and many rods of fence were built from rails which he had prepared for the purpose. He thus became an active factor in the early development of the county. In 1852 he entered a tract of land of eighty acres from the government and about two years later he bought an adjoining eighty acres. This he broke and cultivated, making an excellent farm comprising a fourth section. In the spring of 1850, however, he sold that property. He had previously purchased where he now

lives, having here one hundred sixty acres upon which the usual work of the farm was carried on. He built fences and good buildings that he might provide shelter and comfort for his family and for the stock and might provide a place which would protect the crops from the storms of winter. Fruit trees were planted until now there is a good orchard and shade and ornamental trees adorn the lawn. He purchased an additional tract of eighty acres and thus became the owner of a good farm of two hundred and forty acres. In 1884, in connection with his sons, he began raising nursery stock and has since conducted that business, supplying his neighbors and many residents of adjacent counties. His stock is of an excellent grade and this branch of his business has proved a profitable source of income and to-day he is a prosperous farmer.

On the 25th of August, 1858, in this county, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Friedley and Miss Mary Coe, a daughter of Joshua Coe, who removed here from Ohio and was among the early settlers. Mrs. Friedley was born in the Buckeye state and was a maiden of fourteen summers when she came to Iowa. Her death occurred April 11, 1890, and she was laid to rest in Ridgeport cemetery. Five children have been born of the marriage: John S., who is married and resides upon the farm, carrying on the place; Florence, the wife of John Condon, a resident farmer of Dodge township; Clara, who became the wife of J. Peterson, but is now deceased; Ed, who owns and operates a farm near his father; and Iva, the wife of Charles Burke, who resides upon a farm adjoining the city of Boone.

Mr. Friedley is known as a stalwart advocate of Republican principles, his identi-

fication with the party dating from the time when its first presidential candidate was placed in the field. The only office he has ever held has been that of supervisor of highways and a member of the school board, for he has never sought or desired political preferment. He belongs to the Ridgeport Methodist Episcopal church and his has been an honorable and upright career, in consistent harmony with his religious beliefs and principles. His genial manner, his devotion to the public good and above all his known reliability and honesty, have made Mr. Friedley one of the respected and valued men of Dodge township.

JOHN KRUSE.

Among the leading farmers of the northern part of Beaver township is John Kruse, who has spent his entire life in Boone county, having been born in Yell township, November 6, 1868. His parents were Peter and Margaret (Schosen) Kruse, the father being a native of Northstoble, Germany, who in the year 1865 came to America. He afterward worked for a year upon a farm near Clinton, Iowa, and thence came to Boone county, being employed in a similar capacity in Yell township for two years. He then purchased the farm upon which he now resides, it being located upon section 10, Yell township, and also extending into Amaqua township. He is a prominent agriculturist and year by year gathers rich harvests from the well tilled fields. He has held the office of school director of his township for several years and is a leading and influential citizen there. Unto him and his wife have been

born eleven children: Maggie, the wife of Hans Hendrichs, a farmer of Fairmount, Minnesota; John, of this review; Katie, the wife of Herman Paulson, a resident of Amaqua township; George, a farmer in the same township; Anna, the wife of Claus Heldt, an agriculturist of Yell township; Phoebe, the wife of Dave Hardin, a farmer of Amaqua township; Emma, who died several years ago; Hans H., who assists his father in the work of the home farm; Lena, the wife of Claus Peters, who resides upon his father's farm; Peter, also at home, and Henry, who died at the age of seven years.

Like the other members of the family, John Kruse acquired a common-school education and early became familiar with farm work in all its departments. He remained upon the old homestead until he was twenty-six years of age, when he was united in marriage to Miss Emma T. Bierfeldt, a daughter of Henning and Katie (Peters) Bierfeldt, both of whom were natives of Germany, the father coming as an early settler to Boone county. He resided upon a farm in Amaqua township and continued its cultivation until 1898, when he removed to Ogden, where he is now living retired. Unto him and his wife have been born six children. George, who is engaged in farming and is operating a thresher and grain sheller, his home being in Ogden; Maggie, the wife of Clinton McCaskey, a resident of Yell township; Katie, the wife of B. F. Ritter, a farmer of Yell township; Anna C., the wife of William F. Paulson, a resident farmer of Amaqua township; Mrs. Kruse, the wife of our subject; and Maria F., the wife of Charles Paulson, who resides on the Bierfeldt homestead in Amaqua township. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kruse have been born

three children: Freda, Albertie and Velma, aged respectively six, four and two years.

After his marriage Mr. Kruse settled upon his present farm on section 4, Beaver township, where he has one hundred and twenty acres of choice land and neat and substantial buildings adorn the place, while the fields are well tilled. He also takes great interest in the raising of fine stock and is a very enterprising and progressive agriculturist. Throughout his entire life he has carried on farm work and is a worthy representative of agricultural interests in his native county. In politics he is a Democrat being deeply interested in the growth and success of his party. He and his wife attend the German Lutheran church and are people of the highest respectability, enjoying the warm regard of many friends.

JOHN SPARKS.

John Sparks is a prominent and influential farmer of Marey township and a representative of one of the old families of the county. He has made his home within the borders of Boone county since 1851 and therefore for more than half a century has been a witness of the changes which have occurred and have brought the community from its primitive condition to one of marked advancement. At the time of his arrival Mr. Sparks was a youth of only about ten years, his birth having occurred in Owen county, Indiana, October 31, 1841. He is a son of Rev. William J. and Sarah (Jennings) Sparks, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. Becoming residents of Indiana, they remained in the latter state un-

til 1851, when they brought their family to Boone county, Iowa, settling on a farm in Worth township. Later they came to Marcy township, locating on the Berry farm, where the father made his home until his death, which occurred in 1878, when he was seventy-two years of age, while his wife died at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Both were consistent Christian people and held membership in the Baptist church and the father was a minister of that denomination, devoting much of his time and energy to the work of advancing the cause of Christianity. This worthy couple were the parents of thirteen children, of whom five are now living: Mary, the widow of Francis Williams, and a resident of Marcy township; Milley, wife of Joe Staley, of the same township; William, a retired farmer living in Taylor county, Iowa; Sarah Ann, the wife of Louis Phipps, a resident farmer of Des Moines township; and John, of this review.

Like the other members of the family, John Sparks pursued his education in the common schools, beginning his studies in Indiana. Later he continued his school work in Boone county. He assisted in the arduous task of developing a new farm here and continued to work in the fields and meadows of the old homestead until he had attained his majority. About the time the Civil war was begun and with patriotic spirit Mr. Sparks offered his services to the government, enlisting under Captain DeTar, but was taken ill and was unable to go to the front. He afterward purchased a farm in the southern part of Marcy township and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits for about thirty years. He also conducted a saw-mill there and both branches of his business

proved a source of a good income to him. In February, 1882, he removed to his present farm known as the old Jerry Gordon farm, comprising two hundred thirty-three acres on section 14, Marcy township. Since that time Mr. Sparks has made excellent improvements on his property and now has a good set of farm buildings, together with the latest improved machinery and all the modern accessories for facilitating farm work. He is successfully carrying on general farming and stock raising and trades to a considerable extent in stock. For some time he also operated a threshing machine in Marcy township and was very busy during the harvest season.

Mr. Sparks has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Adelina Phipps, a daughter of Solomon Phipps, a farmer of Boone county. She died and their only child died in infancy. For his second wife Mr. Sparks chose Nancy S. Cartwright, who was born in Pike county, Ohio, November 25, 1848, a daughter of William A. Cartwright, an agriculturist of the Buckeye state, now deceased. Unto Mr. Sparks and his present wife have been born eleven children. The eldest is Sarah Jane, the wife of Wallace McCall, a resident of Marcy township. The others are: Alice, George E., Della, Grover, John Franklin, Carl, Justin, Arville C., Clinton M. and Flossie, all at home.

Mr. Sparks has always given his political support to the Democracy and never fails to exercise his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the party. He has served for several terms as constable in his township, has been road supervisor and school director. Fraternally he is connected with Moingona Lodge No. 258 F. & A. M., of Moingona. Almost his entire

life has been passed in this county and as the years have gone by he has taken a deep interest in public progress and improvement, doing what he could to promote the general welfare along such lines. He has a vivid recollection of the county as it was a half century ago, when the prairies were largely uncultivated and one could ride for miles without meeting a fence to impede progress. The work of improvement lay almost entirely in the future, but there has come to Boone county a progressive and enterprising class of citizens who have reclaimed the region for purposes of civilization and today it is the home of a prosperous and contented people who enjoy the conveniences and improvements of the older east.

A. J. BARKLEY.

Alonzo J. Barkley was born upon a farm in Linn county, Iowa, March 27, 1842. His father was James Newton Barkley, a native of Virginia, while his mother, Lydia Hobson, was a Carolinian. The father, while yet a child, was taken by his parents to Kentucky, thence to Indiana. When about twenty-one years old, he came to Iowa in the year 1841, settling in Linn county. He was a carpenter, also engaging to some extent in farming. In the summer of 1856 he removed with his family to Boone county, settling on land in Dodge township, about eight miles from Boonesboro, on the then unbroken prairie. In politics he was a Republican, which in those days, preceding and during the Civil war, required much firmness; and in religious faith he was a Methodist. He died April 6,

1866. He was married at Bedford, Indiana, to Miss Lydia Hobson, who was a Quaker in faith, but subsequently became connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. Prior to her marriage and subsequent to the death of her mother, she found a temporary home in the family of the late L. Q. Hoggatt, of Ames, Story county, Iowa, then a resident of Indiana. She died in 1887, at the age of seventy-four years, canonized by her children, respected and regretted by all her acquaintances. To this family the following children were born, three of whom survive: Mary, deceased; A. J., the subject of this article; Harriet M., widow of Eugene Favre; Levina; Linzy, deceased; Mazzini; and Henry, deceased.

The boy Alonzo derived his primary education chiefly by contact with nature and from the Bible, interpreted at his mother's knee and illustrated by applications to the moral questions which arise in the progress of a young life. The schoolhouse at Ridgeport being seven miles from his home, he spent his winters in the woods making rails and posts and hauling them with oxen to the farm. The year 1861 he spent in chopping cord wood, farming and attending school in Boonesboro. In the spring time he returned to the duties of the farm, for the father was mostly away from home constructing habitations for the immigrants. He took a principle in grammar or a problem in mathematics with himself to work and solved it in his own way. The "rule in the book" and its textual explanations were in verbiage unrecognized by him, but behind the plow or while breaking the prairie were melted in the "converter" of his brain, and, when reduced the product turned on its trunions appeared in definitions which for



A. J. BARKLEY.



MRS. A. J. BARKLEY.

conciseness and perspicuity of statement often excelled those of the book and astonished his preceptors. Thus the years passed, from the age of fourteen to that of twenty, in plowing and thinking, harvesting and selling, an experience in common with many of the great men of America.

Then came the great clash between the two civilizations in our country, diametrically opposite, which had thus far in its history struggled to discover some method of existing side by side in peace, but ineffectively. The war tocsin sounded throughout the land and roused the sleeping giant in the bosom of every American youth. Young Barkley recognized the voice, and on August 11, 1862, took the oath as a soldier of the Union, with the members of Company D, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in the courthouse square at Boonesboro, and marched away with Captain DeTar to the army. After the regimental organization at Camp Franklin, Dubuque, it received orders to move to the front, and a detachment of four companies, A, F, G and D, commanded by Major G. A. Eberhart, went to Cape Girardeau, spending the fall, winter and spring in southern Missouri building fortifications for the Cape and at Bloomfield. The detachment assisted in defeating Marmaduke's army at Cape Girardeau and driving it into Arkansas, returning in time to accompany General Davidson's cavalry division on its famous five-hundred-mile march through Missouri and Arkansas to Little Rock, where Price's army was defeated and driven out. Mr. Barkley was one of the sixty men that went up the river from Clarendon to Searey and burned the pontoon bridge across the Little Red river after a portion of Marmaduke's

duke's army had crossed. These sixty men captured two small steamers, "The Tom Sugg" and "Kaskaskia," and returned to Clarendon, one-third of their number having been killed or wounded before their return to the command. He also took part in the fight at Bayou Metoe, where one of his company was killed and two severely wounded.

The regiment was reunited at Vicksburg and in the spring of 1864 joined in Banks's Red River expedition. It participated in the skirmishes and battles of that disastrous campaign until Pleasant Hill was reached on April 8, 1864. The next day that fierce conflict raged and Shaw's brigade, in which was Colonel Scott's Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, held the center until nightfall, when it was surrounded and obliged to cut its way out. Private Barkley was dangerously wounded and the next morning fell into the hands of the Confederates as a prisoner of war, the Union army having retreated, leaving its dead and wounded to the tender mercies of the enemy. A thrilling description of this battle is that by Mr. Barkley as seen from the point of view of the private soldier, written for and published in "The Annals of Iowa," the organ of the Iowa Historical Department, Vol. III., page 23, wherein this action is duly set forth.

For more than two months he was a prisoner of war, and then selected for parole, as one who could never be of farther service to the enemy, was sent down Red river to its mouth and turned over to the Federal army. Surgeon Sanger, surgeon-general of the Nineteenth Army Corps, dressed his wounds on the battlefield; and meeting him when paroled on the boat nearly three months afterward, again performed this service. It is a

coincidence that nearly twenty years since the war this same medical gentleman again discovered his former "army lad," had a photograph of his arm taken, showing the uses which it was capable of, and incorporated the "interesting case" in a medical work which he published at his home, Bangor, Maine. At Benton Barracks, while yet a paroled prisoner, Mr. Barkley was given a discharge and arrived home on Christmas, 1864, opening the door of his father's farmhouse without notice—a happy holiday for all.

In March, 1865, he went to Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa, and made industrious use of its advantages until the death of his father in April, 1866, then came home and herded cattle on the prairies with his arm in a sling, until autumn, meanwhile having been placed on the Republican ticket for the office of county recorder and elected at the November poll, taking the office in January, 1867. He was re-elected in 1868. During this official term he wrote a set of abstract books for the real estate in Boone county, doing the labor out of hours, and devising his own system, having never before seen a set of abstract records, the result being as complete a set as any in Iowa, and now in use by Moore & Crooks of Boone.

At the close of his office as recorder, he entered the real estate business; was the local agent for the Iowa Railroad Land Company, the Blair Town Lot and Land Company, and on his own account continuing in this business until 1882, when he sold out. In 1889 he constructed for his own use a telephone line from his office to the courthouse. In 1891 he organized the Boone County Telephone Company, started the first tele-

phone exchange in Boone county, and as president of the corporation, sold out in 1882 to what is known as the "Bell," or "Old Line."

In February, 1884, he was one of the organizers of the Boone County Bank, a private institution, in which the first officers were R. J. Hiatt, president; A. J. Barkley, vice president, and Oscar Schleiter, cashier. Six years later Mr. Schleiter and Mr. Hiatt left the state and the bank was reorganized, with Mr. Barkley as president, which position he still holds. It has always been a conservative bank and long in good repute and successful in its affairs. He has also served two terms as a member of the city council of Boone. In 1899 he was elected a member of the house of representatives in the twenty-eighth general assembly to represent Boone county and two years thereafter was returned in the same capacity. During the first term he was a member of the library committee, assisted in preparing the bill creating the Iowa library commission, which became a law and has proven to be of much service in promoting this educational feature of our state; and in his second was a member of the ways and means and other important committees, and chairman of the library committee. His bill became a law consolidating the associate and traveling library with the Iowa library commission, increasing the former appropriation from two thousand dollars to six thousand dollars.

Mr. Barkley is one of the trustees of Cornell College. He has long been a member of the Masonic orders and served his brethren of the blue lodge at Boone for four terms as its master; and is a member of the chapter, commandery and Mystic Shrine; also is a

member of J. G. Miller Post, G. A. R., of Bconesboro, and never forgets that he was one of the boys who went down into rebellious Dixie.

As might be inferred from his southern ancestry, Mr. Barkley is hospitable and social, delighting in association with his fellowmen, and his home is the center of much geniality. He is large in person and with a leonine face, as shown in his portrait; in mind, not rapid to arrive at conclusions, but certain, and a position once assumed, cannot be shaken, save by new evidence. He is humorous, can enjoy the jokes of others and delights in perpetrating one himself to the extent of prolonging the luxury of it. Children love him, and the domestic animals about the place know he is their friend.

Mr. Barkley has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Henrietta Trickey, to whom he was united November 6, 1866, in Boone county. She died in 1889. On July 28, 1891, he was married at Ainsworth, Nebraska, to Miss Flora E. Spencer, who had been for a number of years a successful educator in the high school of Boone. Their home here is a haven of rest to them and a magnet which attracts a large coterie of pleasant friends. May they live long to enjoy both.

MRS. A. J. BARKLEY.

Flora E. Spencer, wife of Hon. A. J. Barkley, was born February 28, 1860, in Rice county, Minnesota, about forty miles south of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Her father was Wilson Spencer, a native of Herkimer county, New York. His grandfather,

John Spencer, served in the War of 1812. Her mother, whose maiden name was Caroline Beaver Goodykoontz, is a native of Indiana. She traces her lineage through the Beaver family of Pennsylvania, to the immigrant ancestor in Alsace, who came over in 1740 and settled in the Keystone state. The family were leaders in public affairs in the great commonwealth and have "furnished 'food for powder'" in every war which America has waged since their accession to its citizenship. One of them was General James A. Beaver, four times wounded during his service with the Army of the Potomac, the last received at the battle of Ream Station, on the Weldon railroad, necessitating the amputation of his leg and his discharge from the military service of the country. He was governor of Pennsylvania from 1882 to 1886.

Mrs. Barkley was one of a family of eight children, and her youthful years illustrate the fact that "the strenuous life" is not confined to the sex which "roams the court, the camp, the field." When she was five years of age her parents removed from Minnesota to the neighborhood of Waukon, Allamakee county, Iowa, residing on a farm. Here the young child attended the country schools until eleven years old, when the family removed into the town of Waukon. This gave her better educational opportunities, of which she made diligent use, in the high school until the age of seventeen. Thirsting still for knowledge she began to plan and work for the higher planes of educational opportunities, and to this end entered the teachers' profession, finding occupation in the country schools of her neighborhood. With money thus and otherwise earned, and entirely by her own unaided efforts, she

took the course in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, graduating therefrom July 28, 1880, a date which has ever since been "A Red Letter Day" in her memory.

After a year as teacher in the Valparaiso public schools, she returned to Waukon and took a position in the high school as teacher, which she retained until she resigned to accept a similar position in the high school at Boone, Iowa, in 1887. This she retained for four years, doing most efficient and highly acceptable service in behalf of the young people committed to her instruction.

In 1885 her parents removed and found a new home at Ainsworth, Nebraska. There, on July 28, 1891, she was married to Hon. A. J. Barkley, of Boone, Iowa, and has since presided over his comfortable and hospitable home.

Unlike many ladies, Mrs. Barkley did not lay down her activities after marriage. Though children have been denied her she has found, as all who search can find, many avenues of helpfulness for humanity. She was the first president of the Lowell Club, a study club of Boone ladies; the first president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, in the same city; in 1891 was elected vice president of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, and made chairman of its library committee. As such she aided very materially in securing the enactment by the twenty-eighth general assembly of the law creating a library commission in Iowa, an act which has been of inestimable benefit to the library cause in this state. She is a member of the board of trustees of the Ericson Library in Boone, has thrice been its vice-president, and is now holding that position. When the Fleanor Moore Hospital

was recently instituted in Boone, she was chosen as one of its board of directors. She took an active part in securing the enactment of the compulsory education law by the twenty-ninth general assembly of Iowa. These are some of her works known to the public; but her help in times of need, in sorrow and distress, where the general eye is not turned, will not be known save to the Great One who presides over the good acts of His children and to the grateful recipients of her ministrations.

In Mrs. Barkley are found strength of intellect and womanly tact, high aspiration and delicacy in the use of means to the end, acute feminine sympathies with that judgment which holds them in due check. While at times her health has not been so good as could be wished, the fact seems never for long to have deterred her altruistic activities. Her home is the abode of hospitality and she delights in the society of her friends. She is fond of good literature, and Lowell is her favorite poet. Art, in all its subdivisions, claims her appreciation, and the beauties of nature are to her as the breath of Deity. Her married life has been most happy with the kind husband by her side, who truly sympathizes with and assists in her endeavors as she does with his ambitions. To all human eyes they have many useful years before them, and to all this promise their many friends say, Amen!



ARTHUR CLARK.

Arthur Clark is the president of the Ogden State Bank, of Ogden, Iowa, and his name figures conspicuously in connection with financial circles in this part of the state,

where he is honored and respected by all who know him, not only because of his excellent success, but because of the straightforward and honorable business policy he has ever followed. Mr. Clark is a native of Java, Wyoming county, New York, born February 14, 1830, his parents being Samuel and Anna (Bryant) Clark, both of Hanover City, Vermont, whence they removed to Wyoming county, New York, at an early day. There the father engaged in farming throughout the remainder of his life and was a very prominent and influential man of that county. He filled either the office of a justice of the peace or that of county supervisor for a quarter of a century and was most loyal to the trust reposed in him. His wife is still living at the age of eighty-seven years and makes her home with her granddaughter, A. Blanche Clark, in Ogden, Iowa. She has long been a very active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has retained her mental and physical faculties to a marked degree. By her marriage she became the mother of nine children, five of whom are yet living, as follows: William, a merchant and horse dealer at Ames, Iowa; Arthur, the second, in order of birth; Orson, a prominent practicing physician of Ogden; Lucina; and James, a banker of Ravenna, Buffalo county, Nebraska.

Arthur Clark received a common-school education in early life and was married on reaching man's estate, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary Watson, a daughter of John Watson, of Eagle, Wyoming county, who was proprietor of a saw and flour mill at that place. There Mrs. Clark passed away in 1874. Three children were born of this union: Samuel Watson, who came to

Ogden in 1880, was engaged in the banking business until his death, which occurred February 12, 1891. Lillian is the wife of Ellsworth Cheney, who is now traveling in the interests of a large wooden mill of Sandusky, New York. A. Blanche, the youngest, has for several years been the efficient assistant cashier in the Ogden State Bank. After the death of his first wife Mr. Clark was again married, his second union being with Miss Marian Holmes, a daughter of Myron Holmes, of Sandusky, New York, who was a leader in general merchandise until his death, which occurred in 1894. Unto Mr. Clark and his wife has been born one child, Arthur, who, in connection with his sister, A. Blanche, purchased the old Cutler farm in Beaver township, upon which they are now living.

During the Civil war Arthur Clark was drafted and detailed to Colonel Tracy's office for camp distribution at Elmira, New York. At one time there were eleven thousand Confederate soldiers there. He was mustered out in 1863 with the Sixty-third New York regiment. For one year he was a clerk in Governor Fenton's office, which position he satisfactorily filled. He resided upon the old homestead in Wyoming county, New York, and there engaged in farming until 1891, when he removed to the west and established his home in Ogden. Here he at once began the banking business and was chosen president of the Ogden State Bank, in which capacity he has since served. In politics he is a staunch Republican and in 1862 he became a delegate to the first Union convention, composed of Whigs, War-Democrats and Republicans, at which Morgan was nominated for governor of New York. While residing in the Empire state our sub-

ject was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, serving in 1876-7. Socially he is identified with Rhodes Lodge, No. 303, F. & A. M., of Ogden, and has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic since its organization. During the greater part of the summer months he spends his time upon his farm with his wife and son, on section 27, Beaver township. This is known as the Forest Home farm and is being placed under a high state of cultivation, a variety of grains, vegetables and fruits being raised. At the front has been planted a grove of evergreens, elms, maples and other trees, which is said to be the finest grove in the state. Mr. Clark owns a fine residence on Main street in Ogden and intends to make his home here. He is one of the prominent citizens of the place and the family is well known throughout Boone county. Few men are more prominent or more widely known in the enterprising city of Ogden than Mr. Clark. He has been an important factor in business circles and his popularity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags. He is public spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of his community.

JOHN ENGLER.

In the citizenship of Boone county are found representatives of many lands. From Switzerland John Engler came to the United States and is now a representative farmer of Jackson township, Boone county. He was born in the land of the Alps, August 20, 1829, his parents being Gallus and Margaret

Engler. The father was a farmer and in the year 1852 emigrated to America. He took up his abode in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where he spent his remaining days, passing away at the age of sixty-two years. His wife is also deceased. In their family were six children, of whom four are yet living, Ursula and Ulrich, the eldest and youngest, having passed away. The others are: Christina, Margaret, John and Jacob.

John Engler was reared to manhood in Switzerland, pursuing his education in the public schools there. At the age of nineteen years he crossed the briny deep and became a resident of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin. This was in the year 1849 and he lived in the Badger state until 1867, at which time he came to Boone county, Iowa. In Wisconsin he had owned and operated eighty acres of land. The first land which he purchased in this county was a tract of two hundred acres upon which he yet lives. Here he has carried on mixed farming. He has one hundred acres of splendid grain while the remainder of his farm is devoted to the raising of hay and to pasture land. He keeps about fifty head of short-horn cattle of a high grade and his stock sells for good prices because of its excellent condition. There are good buildings upon the place and everything about the farm is indicative of the thrift, enterprise and up-to-date business methods of the owner.

In 1858 Mr. Engler was united in marriage to Miss Mary Tischauser, who died in 1878, and on the 20th of October, 1880, he was again married, his second union being with Clara Cronk, who was born in Washington county, New York, December 25, 1855, a daughter of Robert and

Adeline Cronk. Her father was a native of Northumberland, New York, while her mother's birth occurred in Herkimer county, that state. He is now deceased, but his widow is living in Boone. By his first marriage Mr. Engler had four children: Christian, Ulrich, Margaret and John, and the children of the second marriage are: Adeline, Ursula and Zeruah. In his political views Mr. Engler largely endorses the Republican party, generally voting its ticket. He is a believer in the Dutch Reformed church, while his wife is connected with the Baptist church. They are people of the highest respectability and have lived lives of industry and honesty, and thorough-out the community they enjoy the high regard of a large number of friends. Mr. Engler is one of the men of foreign birth who realized the advantages offered by the new world, have improved the opportunities of America and have achieved success through earnest and honorable effort.

JAMES E. ROBERTSON.

Upon a farm where for many years he was actively engaged in the cultivation of the soil, James E. Robertson is now living a retired life and his rest is well merited for his business career was one of untiring activity and honor. Mr. Robertson is a native of Canada, his birth having occurred near Toronto, September 26, 1833. He is a son of James Robertson, who was born, reared and married in Scotland. The lady of his choice bore the maiden name of Mackintosh and her death occurred when her son James was a little child. He was then reared by his maternal grandparents

and spent the first sixteen or seventeen years of his life in Canada, after which he came to the United States, locating in Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in teaming in connection with railroad construction. He followed railroad work until 1858 on the Cleveland & Erie road for three years and subsequently became an engineer on the Milwaukee road running from Chicago, Illinois, to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for four years.

In 1858 he went to California, going by way of New York, the Isthmus of Panama and Aspinwall, proceeding thence up the Pacific coast to San Francisco. On landing at the Golden Gate he made his way to the mines, where he devoted his attention to searching for the precious metal for several years. In 1861 he left California for Montana, where he engaged in mining for a number of years. On the expiration of that period he came to Boone county, Iowa, and with the capital he had acquired through his former labors he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land. He built there a little home and locating on the place began to break the prairie and cultivate the fields. Now, in connection with his son, he owns five hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, all in Grant township, comprising three farms which are valuable and well improved. Coming to the United States when a young man, without capital, he resolved that he would win success if it could be gained through determined effort and honorable purpose. Those qualities are foundation stones for many fortunes and it was upon those that Mr. Robertson builded his prosperity. Upon the home farm he erected a large and substantial residence, also built good

barns and buildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He has planted trees which are now of splendid size, while his orchard yields to him excellent fruits.

Mr. Robertson was married in Montana, in 1869, to Mrs. Ann Griffin, a widow. She was born in Ireland and during her girlhood was brought to America, being reared mostly in Montana and Colorado. Her death occurred in July, 1898. By her former marriage was born one son, Frank, who was adopted, reared and educated by our subject and is now one of the prominent men of the township. He is a leading Republican and at the present time is serving as township trustee. Mr. Robertson has also been a lifelong Republican and attained the right of franchise at the time the Republican party sprang into existence and placed its first candidate in the field. He voted for John C. Fremont and has since never faltered in his allegiance to the time-honored principles of the party. He was elected to serve for six years as justice of the peace and for eighteen years was township trustee, while on the school board he has done effective service for the cause of education. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, although he is now dimitted from active membership. His son Frank is likewise identified with the craft.

Mr. Robertson has had a somewhat eventful life; his youth was passed in Canada, his early manhood in the east. He afterward came to the Mississippi valley, being connected with railroad construction and the operative department of railroads in Wisconsin and Illinois. He then sought a home upon the Pacific coast and is familiar with all the experiences of mining life in the early days when the story of the

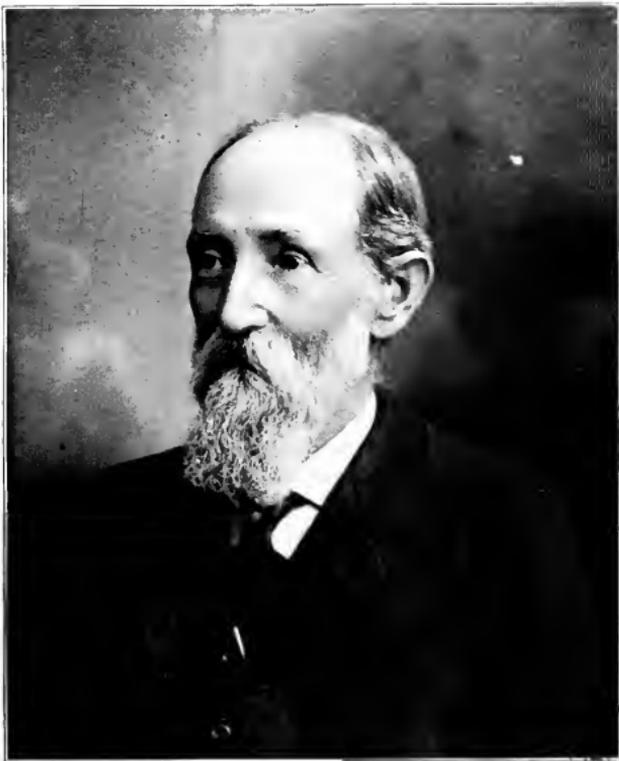
mines was far different from that at the present time. He was also one of the pioneers in mining prospectors in Montana, then settled down to the quiet pursuits of the farm in the rich agricultural state of Iowa. Here he has been a valued representative citizen for a third of a century and as the years have passed prosperity has attended his well directed efforts until now he can rest in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

JOHN M. BRAINARD.

By Charles Aldrich.

John McCrea Brainard was born in Blairsville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, March 30, 1836, in the seventh generation of English ancestry. The immigrant ancestor was Daniel Brainard, who crossed the seas when but eight years of age, and found a home in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1640. In 1662 he became a citizen of and large landholder in Haddam, Connecticut, was a successful colonist, reared eight children—seven sons and one daughter—died and was buried in Haddam, April 1, 1715.

The father of our subject, Martin Brainard, sixth in line of descent from this immigrant ancestor, was a son of Isaac and Abie (Brainard) Brainard (not relatives), born at Randolph, Vermont, June 29, 1796; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817; studied and was admitted to the bar at Utica, New York; practiced at Rochester and Buffalo in that state, and in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin; died at St. Augustine, Florida, April 17, 1883 (whither the family had re-



JOHN M. BRAINARD.



moved in the autumn of 1875), and was buried in the "Old Huguenot Cemetery" in that city. The mother was Agnes (more generally known by her pet name, Nancy), daughter of Samuel and Martha (Bell) Moorhead, was born near Blairsville, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1813; married November 6, 1830, and died at St. Augustine, Florida, December 14, 1893. She was a woman of more than usual education for those days, was possessed of a tenacious memory and a capacity for ready and pertinent quotation, generally recognized among her acquaintances. Her ancestry was Scotch-Irish, immigrating in the early part of the eighteenth or latter part of the seventeenth century, via Baltimore, and settling in the rich Cumberland valley, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, near Chambersburg. Her grandfather, Samuel Moorhead, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, married Agnes, daughter of Samuel Craig, also of Scotch-Irish stock, who was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and lost his life in the line of duty, being killed by the Indian allies of the British while crossing Chestnut Ridge on his way to Fort Ligonier, in the same county. The intermarriages of the Moorhead families were almost without exception with persons of Scotch-Irish descent; and this was also true to a considerable extent on the Brainard side of the house, the first—Daniel—having married a Scotch lassie, Hannah Spencer, and Scotch names appearing frequently in the list of brides in later generations.

John M. was the fourth child in a family of thirteen, three older brothers dying in early childhood. The remaining ten children—three girls and seven boys—are still living: John M., the subject of this sketch, Boone, Iowa; Justin M., Waterloo, Iowa; Mary

Alice (Seymour), Chicago; Joseph, Boone, Iowa; David W., South Orange, New Jersey; R. H., Curwensville, Pennsylvania; William A., St. Augustine, Florida; Martha E. (Kidder), Ripon, Wisconsin; Harriet H. (Foster), St. Augustine, Florida; and Henry M., South Orange, New Jersey.

John M. Brainard received his primary education, including the elements of the Latin language, from his parents at home. Then, after a few terms in the common schools, which were excellent for that period, he was sent, in the autumn of 1851, to the preparatory academy at Eldersridge, in the same county. He was then fifteen years of age and soon became self-supporting. At this school he was prepared for the junior year at Jefferson College, teaching school in the winter and attending the five months' terms at the academy. One of his pupils in those early days was Ell Torrance, now commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Another was Lieutenant Geary, son of General and afterwards Governor Geary. Lieutenant Geary was killed in the battle of Lookout Mountain (General Hooker's movement), which introduced the battle of Chattanooga. In the spring of 1853 his father's family removed from Pennsylvania to Beloit, Wisconsin. He entered the college at that place, but only remained until fall, when he returned to Pennsylvania, where he alternately studied in the academy and taught school until the spring of 1856.

Soon after his completion of the academic course he decided to go west. This westward migration was preceded by his marriage to Miss Martha Vale Wilson, daughter of Sanford and Letitia (Clark) Wilson, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. The marriage was in Callensburg, Clarion county,

Pennsylvania, March 18, 1856. (Letitia Clark was a cousin of Governor James Clark, the third and last territorial governor of Iowa, who died by cholera shortly after the close of his official term, and lies buried at Burlington, Iowa.) The children of this marriage are seven, all but two of whom are living: Justin, born May 9, 1858, at Charles City, Iowa; married Gladys J. Calonkey September 4, 1884, living in Boone. Walter L., born March 12, 1860, at Clear Lake, Iowa; married Lizzie A. Shackleton, June 20, 1886, at Boone; died September 23, 1887, buried at Boone. Frank S., born February 18, 1862, at Clear Lake, Iowa; lives at Centralia, Illinois. Elmer E., born January 31, 1864, at Nevada, Iowa; married Fannie E. Woodward, January 2, 1889, at Elkader, Iowa; lives at Pocatello, Idaho. Mabel Alice, born December 24, 1865, at Nevada, Iowa; married J. T. Coveny, M. D., October 17, 1889; lives in Oskaloosa, Iowa. They have two sons, H. Ward and Clarence C. Emma Vale, born May 23, 1871, at Boone, Iowa; married Stillman Pearson, February 17, 1896; lives in Aurora, Illinois. A twin brother of the latter (unnamed) died a few days after birth.

The young husband and wife came out to Wisconsin, and July 21 of the same year, 1856, removed to Floyd county, Iowa, taking up their abode in Charles City, since which time they have resided continuously in Iowa. In the autumn of 1856 he was employed to teach the public schools in Charles City, where he remained for a year. He was afterwards employed in the bank of Ferguson & Eastman, in the store of Ferguson & Stanley, and in the county offices. He remained in Charles City until 1858, when having secured a school at Mason City, he removed there and taught it during the ensuing year.

In the autumn of 1859 he removed to Clear Lake and taught the school there during the ensuing winter. While so employed he became associated with Silas Noyes in the establishment of the first newspaper in Clear Lake. The paper was known as "The Clear Lake Independent." Journalism was from that time forward his life work. At the time of entering this profession he was twenty-three years of age. The following year "The Independent" suspended, and the office was removed to New Amsterdam, Hancock county, where it was published for a portion of the year 1861. At the outbreak of the Civil war times became very hard for country journals on the frontier, and "The Independent" was again suspended, the proprietors engaging in merchandising at Clear Lake. This venture proved to be an unfortunate one. Many of their goods went to persons who were afterwards lost in the war, and to their dependent wives and children on the frontier, and such accounts were never collected. In the summer of 1863 Mr. Brainard sought a new field, going to Nevada, Story county, Iowa, where he bought the "Reveille" from George Schoonover, which he rechristened "The Story County Ægis." He remained in Nevada for five years, and in the autumn of 1868 acquired John Chapman's interest in the "Council Bluffs Nonpareil," which he edited the latter portion of that year and into the summer of 1869. About this time he purchased "The Boone Standard," when his editorial wanderings ceased. He had attended the first sale of lots in the embryo town three years before. The paper was published without missing an issue until January 1, 1902, or nearly a third of a century. Its publication became too great a burden, owing to his advancing years, and

the changed circumstances of newspaper publication, which rendered a weekly paper unprofitable, and to the public undesirable. Only daily papers can meet the demands of the people these days of telegraphs and rural mail delivery. While Brainard's modest little "Standard" was always readable from the first line to the last, the propitious days for a weekly in Boone county, Iowa, had "faded into the azure of the past." Some men of his years, when compelled by the logic of their environments to give up a line of business and retire to a life wholly private, become soured and misanthropic, imagining that they have been ill-used, that "republics are ungrateful" and all that sort of thing. Not so was it with John M. Brainard. He saw that the days of the country weekly had passed away never to return, and he accepted the situation cheerfully without a word of complaint, turning his attention to other fields of usefulness.

While he has never been in the generally accepted sense an officeseeker, at times the favor of the people or of influential friends has called upon him for public service. In 1862 he was elected a member of the state board of education from the sixth district of Iowa to fill a vacancy; but the action of the general assembly March 24, 1864, relieved him from further duty by the abolition of the board. On February 14, 1873, his "valentine" was President Grant's commission as postmaster for Boone, Iowa, a position which he filled for the usual term of four years. He served a term on the Boone school board, by appointment, in 1877 and 1878. In 1886 he was elected, for the term of two years, a member of the city council of Boone, a period of development in its growth which gave him opportunity for the impress of some of his

cherished conceptions of civic improvement upon the community. In 1893, when the city decided to construct a general sewer system, he was largely instrumental in securing as its advisory engineer in this work the distinguished Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., whose plans were substantially adopted. In 1881-82 he was active in the promotion of the St. Louis, Des Moines & Northern Railway, from Boone to Des Moines, now the property of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The opening of this line in July, 1882, marked the commencement of an era of new prosperity for the city of Boone and the territory adjoining the new line.

The writer has known Mr. Brainard intimately and well for nearly forty years, and it is a pleasure to bear testimony to his many excellent qualities of head and heart. As a writer for the press he was one of the first among those who came as pioneers into northwestern Iowa prior to 1860. His paper was a clean piece of writing and printing. No parent ever felt any hesitancy in having it come into the home. It always contained much aside from the news of the day that was in the highest degree instructive. Even now old settlers speak in most cordial terms of what John Brainard's paper was a quarter of a century ago. A complete file of that most excellent journal is in the State Historical Library at Des Moines. Among other good works he has always been a persistent advocate of public libraries. The city of Boone is now, thanks to a few excellent people, building up a growing library, to which all are welcomed. But the sentiment in its favor has arisen mainly from the untiring work of John M. Brainard. This is conceded by everybody. Another point may be men-

tioned. He has labored in season and out of season for the best interests of the public schools. No other ten men in Boone have done so much unrequited labor for the cause of education. Others have been "too busy"; but a man with tastes in these directions, whose heart is in the work, can generally find time to help a good cause.

His many appreciative, abiding friends will join the writer in the hope that many happy years yet remain to Mr. Brainard, and that—among the trees and flowers planted by his own hand, and fondly cherished from year to year, and cheered by the songs of the birds which always find protection within his gates—he may, in content and happiness, "crown a life of labor with an age of ease."

S. T. STEELSMITH.

S. T. Steelsmith is filling the position of township trustee in Beaver township, Boone county, Iowa, where he is well known as an extensive stock buyer and a prominent farmer, his home being one section 16. A native of Ohio, he was born in Tuscarawas county, on the 19th of September, 1847. He is a son of John and Lydia (Foreman) Steelsmith, the latter a native of Ohio and the former of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. The father was born in 1805 and from his native state removed to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he resided until 1850, when he came direct to Iowa by way of the river route, the water being very high at that time. He first settled in Warren county, but after a short time came to Boone county, because of an uncle living here.

He settled upon a farm near Boone, then in Worth township, and there spent his remaining days, being engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died June 20, 1865, and his wife, long surviving him, passed away in November, 1888. In their family were six children: John, who is now living on the old homestead in Worth township; Solomon W., who resides upon the home place; Peter W., a carpenter residing in South Prairie, Washington; Samuel T., of this review; Luther M., who is engaged in mining in Troy, Idaho; and Benjamin F., who died in California in 1880.

Like the other members of the family, S. T. Steelsmith was educated in the common schools. His early boyhood days were spent in the county of his nativity. When about twelve years of age he accompanied his parents to Iowa, where he has since remained, being a resident of Boone county during the greater part of the time. After arriving at years of maturity he married Miss Catherine A. Davis, of this county, a daughter of Lewis Davis, of Worth township, one of the early settlers and a representative of an eminent family of Boone county. Here he died in 1898. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Steelsmith have been born six children: Lydia, who died in infancy; Clarence, who is engaged in teaching school and is making his home with his parents, for his wife, who bore the maiden name of H. Nolin, is now deceased; C. Fred, who married Effie Gonder and resides two miles south of Boone; John A., Benjamin F., and Florence Belle, all at home.

After his marriage Mr. Steelsmith rented a small farm on section 16, Beaver township, where he resided for two years,

when he removed to the old Ten Eyck place, making it his place of residence until the spring of 1878. He then removed to his present farm, known as the old Lloyd property. His farm is well improved, the buildings have all been erected here since its purchase. He has one hundred and sixty acres upon section 16, Beaver township, and is accounted one of the prominent, progressive and practical agriculturists of his community. He carries on general farming and stock raising, also buys and sells cattle. He now holds the office of township trustee in Beaver township and has filled other local positions. In politics he has always voted with the Republican party and is unfaltering in his allegiance thereto and in the support of any measure or movement which he believes will contribute to the general good. He keeps well informed on the issues and questions of the day, both political and otherwise, and is a wide-awake, representative American citizen who realizes that industry is the foundation of all success and has therefore made it one of the salient features in his career.

W. F. MENTON.

W. F. Menton, who is connected with journalistic interests in Boone, Iowa, as one of the owners and publishers of the Boone County Democrat, was born in Colfax township on the 13th of September, 1874, and is a son of John and Joanna (O'Leary) Menton, both of whom were natives of Ireland, whence they emigrated to the United States and took up their abode in Boston. The father was first employed upon a farm

and later was for twelve years an employe in the Ames Shovel Factory, near Brockton, Massachusetts. In April, 1866, he came to Iowa, locating in Colfax township, Boone county, upon the farm where our subject was born. He purchased fifty-eight acres of land and in the spring of 1889 he removed to Boone, where he is now living retired, having for about a quarter of a century been an active factor in agricultural interests. He is now enjoying a well-earned rest, for in the years of his business activity he accumulated a considerable competence. In his family were nine children, of whom eight are yet living: Julia; Daniel; John A., Catherine, wife of D. P. Ivis, of Boone county; Ellen Elizabeth; Thomas P.; William F., and Edward J. One son, Dennis, died at the age of twenty-five years, on the 19th of February, 1888. He had been admitted to practice at the Boone county bar, after completing a course in the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, and in the Iowa State University, where he pursued his law course. He seemed to have a bright future before him, but his career was terminated in death.

W. F. Menton, whose name introduces this record, pursued his education in the public schools and in early life became familiar with all the work of the farm, early assisting in the cultivation of the fields. At length, however, he left the old homestead and on the 3d of September, 1900, purchased a half interest in the Boone County Democrat, becoming the partner of J. R. Herron. This relation has since been maintained and the paper is conducted under the firm name of Herron & Menton. The Democrat was established in 1868 and has the largest circulation of any Demo-

cratic weekly published in Boone county. It also is the strongest organ of the party in central Iowa. Its owners and publishers are men of good business ability, wide awake and enterprising and their paper has now a large and constantly increasing circulation. It supports every measure calculated to benefit the general welfare and has been a valued factor in advancing the public good.

Mr. Mentor is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, belonging to Oneida Tribe, No. 22, of Boone, and he now holds the office of great senior sagamore of Iowa. He is also identified with Boonesboro Lodge, K. of P. and with the Fraternal Choppers of America. Mr. Menton is a young man who exemplifies the progressive spirit of the west. He has a wide acquaintance in Boone county where he has always resided, and the circle of his friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

JOHN R. HERRON.

In the promotion and conservation of advancement in all the normal lines of human progress and civilization, there is no factor which has exercised a more potent influence than the press, which is both the director and the mirror of public opinion. Iowa has been signally favored in the character of its newspapers, which have been vital, enthusiastic and progressive, ever aiming to advance the interests of this favored section of the Union, to aid in laying fast and sure the foundations of an enlightened commonwealth, to further the ends of justice and to uphold the banner of the Hawkeye state. In a compilation of this

nature, then, it is clearly incumbent that due recognition be accorded the newspaper press and in this connection we are glad to mention The Boone County Democrat and its proprietor, John R. Herron.

Mr. Herron was born in Des Moines township, Boone county, Iowa, March 19, 1874, and is a son of Richard and Sabina (Payton) Herron. The paternal grandfather also bore the name of Richard and was a native of Ireland. Crossing the Atlantic to America at an early date, he located in Canada and followed the occupation of farming. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Henneberry. In their family were four children, three sons and a daughter: Richard; Mary, the wife of T. McDermott, of Eagle Grove, Iowa; William, of Missouri Valley, Iowa; and John, deceased. The father of our subject was also a native of the Emerald Isle and when he sought a home beyond the Atlantic, took up his abode in Stratford, Ontario, in 1847, making his home there until 1865. In the meantime, in the year 1858, he wedded Sabina Payton, a daughter of Patrick Payton, who was born in Ireland but in the '30s removed to Canada and there spent his remaining days. His wife bore the maiden name of Hogan and died when her daughter, Mrs. Herron, was quite young. In the family were eight children: Catherine, Bernard, Thomas, Jane, Sabina, Ann, Alice and Margaret. While residing in Canada Mr. Herron engaged in farming and in 1865 he came to Iowa, residing for two months in Cedar Rapids, after which he removed to Boone. The railroad at that time extended only to Nevada and there were but two houses in what is now the city of Boone. Mr. Herron and his family took up their

abode in the little hamlet where they remained until 1869 when they settled upon a farm in Des Moines township, three and one-half miles southeast of the city. It was there that our subject was born. The family resided continuously upon the farm until the spring of 1886, when the parents removed to Boone, where they yet make their home. Their children are Mary, deceased, and John R.

In the common schools John R. Herron began his education, attending the parochial school of Boone and also the high school of this city. His connection with journalistic work began when he was sixteen years of age, in the capacity of a printer's devil in the office of *The Boone County Democrat*. There he remained, winning advancement from time to time until he became the owner of a half interest in the plant, purchasing this on the 1st of January, 1899. He had previously served as an apprentice and local editor. His partner in the enterprise is W. F. Menton, the partnership being designated by the style of Herron & Menton. They are both wide-awake, enterprising young business men and are publishing a journal which is creditable to the city and which is ever found as the champion of movements and measures for the general good. Socially Mr. Herron is connected with the Woodmen of the World, the Fraternal Choppers of America, and other social and fraternal organizations.

JOHN H. BOYS.

John H. Boys is well-known in journalistic interests in Boone. He is a young man possessing the enterprising spirit so

typical of the west. His birth place was in the Mississippi valley, for he is a native of Metamora, Illinois, born October 8, 1870. His father, Isaac Boys, was also born there and was widely known as a stock dealer, extensively engaged in the raising of thoroughbred cattle. He is still living at the age of sixty-two years. His father, James Boys, was a native of Pennsylvania and a farmer by occupation.

The subject of this review pursued his education in the Northwestern University of Evanston, Illinois, and in Knox College, of Galesburg, completing the course with the class of 1893. While in college he engaged in newspaper work and after the completion of his collegiate course he continued in that line of industrial activity in connection with the publication of the *Council Bluffs Nonpareil*. After one year he became advertising manager for the *Peoria Transcript* and the *Evening Times*, and two years later he was made managing editor of the latter and in that capacity served for one year. In the winter of 1899 he removed to Atlantic, Iowa, where he purchased the *Atlantic Messenger*, conducting that paper until August, 1900, when he entered into partnership with W. W. Loomis, with whom he has since been associated. Together they conducted the *Messenger* until March, 1901, when they purchased the *Boone Daily Republican*, which was established as a weekly journal in 1865 and the daily on the 1st of January, 1899. The present proprietors have enlarged the plant and added the first type setting machine ever brought to Boone. They publish both the daily and weekly papers. The *Republican* is a leading political factor, its support being indicated by

its name. Its influence is widely felt in behalf of the party and also in advocacy of every measure which tends to promote the social, intellectual and moral welfare of the community. Mr. Boys is business manager and the enterprise is proving a profitable one. In 1896 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Boys and Miss Jean Caskey, a daughter of Alex. Caskey, of Chicago Heights. They have one son, Philip, born March 21, 1901.

WILLIAM W. LOOMIS.

William W. Loomis is associated with J. H. Boys in the publication of the Evening Republican and has editorial charge of the paper. Mr. Loomis was born in Fayette county, Iowa, and came to Boone in March, 1901.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

For twenty-nine consecutive years William Johnson was successfully engaged in merchandising in Madrid, and was one of the leading representative men of that place. He passed away April 20, 1902, and his death was mourned throughout the entire community, for he was a man who had endeared himself to his fellow men by reason of his possession of those sterling traits of character which in every country and every clime command respect. In his business affairs he was found to be reliable, just, accurate and diligent, and in social life his friendly interest in his fellow men, his genial manner and kindly disposition won for him the high regard of those with whom he came in contact. It is

therefore proper that the sketch of his career should be given in a volume, the purpose of which is to preserve the history of the men who have taken a part in molding the progress, improvement and upbuilding of Boone county.

His name indicates his Swedish lineage. He was born in the kingdom of Sweden on the 1st of June, 1839, and when a lad of fourteen years crossed the briny deep to the new world in company with his brother, arriving in August, 1852. They remained for some time in New York city and state, also residing for a time in Pennsylvania, during which period Mr. Johnson of this review worked as a farm hand. He had few advantages, educational or otherwise, in his youth. He early had to depend upon his own resources for a living, and whatever he achieved or gained in life was the result of his indefatigable efforts. In 1859 he went to California, where he secured employment, and later he engaged in farming on rented land until he was enabled to purchase a farm of his own. He then operated his property until 1870, when he sold his possessions in the far west and came to Iowa, establishing his home in Polk county. He purchased a farm in Madison township, that county, and continued its cultivation for four years, but in 1874 he again sold out and in that year he came to Boone county, making his home in Madrid. Here he purchased an interest in an established general mercantile store, and as the years passed built up an excellent trade. For twenty-nine years he was a representative of the mercantile interests of this place. He carried a large and well selected stock of general goods, and his reasonable prices and his earnest desire to please, together with his trustworthy methods, se-







Wm Johnson

cured to him a very desirable patronage. After residing in Madrid for a time he purchased a good business house and also erected a comfortable home and two other brick business blocks in this city. He likewise purchased and sold several other business houses and aided materially in the improvement of the town. His assistance was never sought in vain in behalf of any movement intended to promote the public welfare. When he came to America he was a poor boy, with no capital and no influential friends to aid him, but he possessed energy, resolution and strong will, and these enabled him to meet business opportunities in a way to make them return to him a good income. He thereby accumulated a very desirable estate, a good home, and moreover he won an honored name in the land of his adoption.

Mr. Johnson was married in Boone county July 7, 1871, to Miss Anna Johnson, a native of Sweden, who came to America when a little maiden of twelve years, and was reared in this county. She was born December 12, 1853, and is a daughter of Jonas and Josephine (Barnquist) Johnson. Her birth occurred in the town of Mjölby, Sweden, and there she pursued her studies until she attained the age of twelve years, when the family removed to America, settling at Swede Point, now Madrid, and it was here on the 7th of July, 1871, that she gave her hand in marriage to William Johnson. Her parents are both dead, her father having passed away Feb. 26, 1873, while her mother died on the 21st of March, 1902. They were residents of Madrid and were laid to rest in the cemetery of this place. They were the first passengers into Boone over the railroad, having come here in a freight car on the first train

that entered the city. They left Sweden in the month of May and arrived at their destination in September. Two children blessed the union of William and Anna Johnson: Arthur, a young man, who assisted his father in the store; and Selma, at home. Mr. Johnson was a pronounced Republican in his political views, and when he became a naturalized citizen of America he cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, and at each presidential election from that time until his death he supported the men and measures of the party, but was never an aspirant for office himself, his time and attention being occupied by his business affairs. He, however, served as a member of the town board, as town treasurer and as school treasurer for seventeen years. Both he and his wife were reared in the Lutheran faith and he adhered to the church of that denomination until his death. Mr. Johnson aided in building and supporting various churches, not only in Madrid but in the adjoining districts. He looked at life from a broad and practical standpoint and realized that there is nothing of true value in the world save character, and he so lived as to develop an upright, honorable manhood. He was known as a reliable merchant and a loyal citizen, a devoted husband and father, as well as a consistent Christian man, and thus in his life record there is much that is worthy of emulation.

ERIC SODERLAND.

The fitting reward of a well-spent life is honorable retirement from labor and this has been vouchsafed to Mr. Soderland, who has put aside business cares and is now liv-

ing a retired life in Madrid, although for thirty-seven years he was actively associated with farming interests. He is numbered among the old settlers of Iowa, dating his residence in the state from 1858, while since 1865 he has made his home in Boone county. Sweden has sent a large quota of citizens to this portion of the state and they have been important factors in advancing public progress. Among the number is Mr. Soderland, who was born in Sweden June 25, 1831. During the period of his youth there he learned the shoemaker's trade and followed it for some time. He had but little opportunity to attend school and is largely a self-educated man, learning many valuable lessons in the school of experience and thus supplementing the knowledge which he had gained in early manhood.

In the year 1857 he emigrated to the new world, sailing from Stockholm and going by way of Hamburg to New York city. On reaching the shores of the new world he did not delay in the east, but made his way at once to the Mississippi valley, settling in Knox county, Illinois, where he remained for more than a year, working upon a farm. In 1868 he arrived in Boone county, Iowa, and was employed as a farm hand by the month for one year. In 1859 he purchased his first land, becoming the owner of a tract of eighty acres of raw prairie in Hamilton county. This he broke and planted and enclosed it within a fence, but he put aside business cares in 1862 in order that he might aid the government in the struggle to preserve the union intact.

He enlisted at Boonesboro, as a member of Company I, Thirty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and after drilling in Des

Moines and Davenport for a time, receiving uniform in the latter city, he went with his regiment to the south and was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. He first participated in the battle of Parker's Cross Roads and subsequently in the engagement at Corinth. Later the regiment was assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps and took part in the Vicksburg campaign. After participating in numerous engagements Mr. Soderland was also in the battles of Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and then joined the Fifteenth Army Corps and went with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, fighting all along the line. He aided in capturing the city, then marched through to Savannah, going with Sherman on his celebrated march to the sea, which was a continual triumph. He then took part in the North Carolina campaign to Columbus, and after the destruction of that city participated in the last battle of the war at Bentonville, marching thence to Richmond and on to Washington, D. C., where he participated in the grand review at the close of the war. He lost very little time from sickness or other causes and returned home with a most creditable military record, being honorably discharged in Clinton, Iowa, in June, 1865.

Mr. Soderland then made his way to Madrid and purchased land near the town, in Garden township, becoming the owner of eighty-seven acres upon which no furrows had been turned or improvements made, but his energetic labors resulted in bringing a change in a very short course of time and the wild lands returned to him good harvests. He first built two small houses in which he lived for several years. He afterwards added forty acres to his land

and then built a good, substantial and commodious residence and also erected barns and outbuildings, while fruit and shade trees were planted and modern machinery was purchased and all the accessories of a good farm were added. There Mr. Soderland continued to make his home until 1902, when he purchased residence property in Madrid and is now living retired in the town. He still owns his farm, however, and is also possessor of three hundred acres of land in Lincoln county, Minnesota, of which two hundred acres are under cultivation.

Mr. Soderland was married January 22, 1866, in Boone county, to Miss Hattie Anderson, who was born and reared in Sweden and was a daughter of Andrew Carlson, who came to Iowa in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Soderman now have six living children: Christina, the wife of Haney Johnson, of Slater, Iowa; Maggie, at home; Andrew, who is married and is operating the home farm; Emil, who is married and is now in Arizona, for his health; Siegel, who is assisting his brother on the old homestead; and Hannah, who is still under the parental roof. They also lost two children: Arthur, who met death by accident when nine years of age; and Peter, who died in infancy.

Mr. Soderland is a member of the Grand Army Post at Madrid, and his wife belongs to the Lutheran church there. In politics he is a pronounced Republican and probably cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1864, at Rome, Georgia, while he was serving in the army. He has never been an office seeker but has never wavered in his allegiance to Republican principles. He commenced life a poor man, coming to

America with no capital. He realized, however, that energy, strong purpose and honorable methods prove an excellent foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of success and as the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well. During a residence of thirty-seven years in Boone county, he has become familiar through experience with the history of its development and progress, has seen the building of towns and cities, the construction of railroads, the development of farms and the work of improvement along all lines leading to the substantial upbuilding of this portion of the state. He deserves great credit for what he has accomplished in life and well does he merit representation in this volume.

JEHIEL B. HURLBURT.

Farmer, teacher, California argonaut, citizen, soldier and civil officer, Jehiel B. Hurlburt was born in the town of Winchester, Litchfield county, Connecticut, June 1, 1828, in the sixth generation from English ancestry and is a son of Erastus G. and Clarissa (Goodwin) Hurlburt, both natives of Hartford county, Connecticut, the father born in 1787. He traces his ancestry back to Thomas H. Hurlburt, the immigrant who came from England in 1637; through Stephen (2); Thomas (3); Elijah (4); and Erastus G., the father of our subject. The immigrant ancestor was the father of five sons.

Erastus G. Hurlburt, the father of our subject, was a farmer and was assisted in his occupation by a family of eleven chil-

dren, all born on the home place. In 1842 he removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio, one of the counties of "The Connecticut Reserve," as it was popularly called, and then a comparatively new country. As the land in that region was covered with a dense growth of timber, young Jehiel found occasion for the plentiful use of his spare energies in clearing it. After three years his father died, in 1845; his wife survived him for eleven years, passing away in 1856. In their family was seven sons and four daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter are now living, namely: Mrs. Louisa Freer, a widow, residing at Mount Vernon, Iowa, at eighty-four years of age; Judge Belden G., of San Jose, California, eighty-two years old; Jehiel Burr, of this review; H. C., of Osborn county, Kansas; and Captain David E., of Ashtabula county, Ohio, who commanded Company K, of the Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry, during the Civil war.

Young Jehiel spent his boyhood in the usual manner of the lads of that day, working on the farm in summer and attending the country schools in the winter. His removal to Ohio when fourteen years old did not materially vary the order of his occupations, for the citizens had a common ancestry and like eagerness for educational advantages for their children. Thus it came, in the most natural way, that he graduated from the school benches to the seat of the teacher, and seven consecutive winters saw him occupied in the latter capacity in Ohio and Illinois. In the latter state he taught in the towns of Bloomingdale and Nauvoo. While thus engaged, in the latter place, he contracted the prevailing "gold fever" and prepared during the

winter of 1851-2 for an overland trip to the Pacific coast country, which design was carried out in 1852, consuming six months of the summer season. The departure of himself and brother, B. G., was from Nauvoo, and arriving in central Iowa they found that the grass was not yet grown sufficiently for their oxen and they encamped for a month on what is now the site of Mitchellville, a few miles east of the city of Des Moines, until the herbage was sufficiently advanced. This period of rest gave opportunity to observe the richness of Iowa's prairie soil and doubtless afterward had its influence in determining his future location. There was nothing out of the common happened to his party in this long, weary and monotonous journey; the way lined with the wreck of wagons, ox-bows, discarded boxes, bones of dead cattle and sometimes those of human beings; all conditions requiring the utmost endurance, patience and whatever of hope was left yet in their weary bodies or more weary minds. Arrived at the long sought Eldorado August 28 Mr. Hurlburt engaged in mining for a short time, but meeting with indifferent success took up truck farming in the Sacramento valley, forty miles north of the city of the same name. This he followed for three years, returning in the early part of 1856 to his home in Ohio, by way of Nicaragua Lake and New York city.

In 1857 Mr. Hurlburt came to Iowa and purchased a farm in Worth township, Boone county. After this investment he returned to Ohio and pursued the work of farming until 1860, on November 10th of which year he was united in marriage with Miss Myra S. Lloyd, a native of Lake county, the ceremony occurring in Ashta-

bula county. The bride had been engaged in teaching successfully prior to her marriage, and was a daughter of Lester Lloyd, who was Massachusetts born and engaged in agriculture after his removal to Ohio. Shortly after the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Hurlburt came on to Iowa and took up their residence on the land previously acquired, building first temporary quarters and breaking the prairie sod, and in due course of time establishing themselves in a comfortable farm home. In recent years—in 1896—they have built and occupy a pleasant residence in the village of Luther, which town owes its existence to the construction of the line of the Milwaukee railway within a mile or two of the home farm.

Seven children blessed this union, only four of whom are now living, namely: Mrs. Anna L. is the wife of Edwin Moss, whose farm lies not far from that of the parents, and they have one son, Howard L.; Myra S. is the wife of C. D. Todhunter, of Indianola, Iowa, and they have a son, Lewis J.; Jay B. is a merchant of Luther; Lillian L. is a trusted employe in the post-office at Luther.

A youth who imbibed his views of political equity and the rights of man from perusing the New York Weekly Tribune ever since his thirteenth year could not be indifferent to the assault upon the nation's integrity by open rebellion, and in 1862 Mr. Hurlburt responded to the call for troops by enlisting, August 11th, in the ranks of Company D, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel John Scott. The regiment rendezvoused at Dubuque for organization and equipment and was promptly sent southward. It was divided at Cairo, one portion going into gar-

risson duty at New Madrid and a battalion of four companies under command of Major Eberhart being detached for a long and arduous campaign which took it into southern Missouri and to Little Rock, Arkansas, often skirmishing and capturing the capital aforesaid. After lying ill in the hospital at Memphis, Mr. Hurlburt received an honorable discharge and returned home in July, 1864. To have been a member of this regiment was itself an honor; its regimental colors, now in the capitol building, are inscribed with the battles of Cape Girardeau, Bayou Metaire, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill (where the regiment suffered "the greatest loss in modern battles"), Marks-ville, Yellow Bayou, Lake Chicot, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, Brentwood Hills and Fort Blakely.

Upon the organization of the Republican party Mr. Hurlburt became identified with it and voted for John C. Fremont, its first presidential candidate. He is of the same political faith yet. In 1865 he was elected to the responsible office of treasurer of Boone county for the term of two years. In 1873 he was elected sheriff of the same county, serving the customary term of two years. He has at all times taken an intelligent interest in promoting the best local government, often seeing his prevision of public policies become true, and patiently waiting the slower conception of these by his less discerning neighbors. His religious convictions have caused his affiliation with the Methodist Episcopal church. In the welfare of the young he takes a kindly, fatherly interest, and is a most excellent neighbor as is the habit of all pioneer settlers, imbibed in the times when conveniences were few and all were mutually help-

ful. He is entirely too modest to permit the recitation here of the good qualities which his intimates ascribe to his nature, but we can not refrain from the remark that the man who was nurtured from the columns of the New York Tribune, who reads habitually the Forum and like substantial literature, takes his cue in morals from the pages of the Bible, bears in these his own banner of respectability, sincerity and ability. May he have many years before is "beat the last tattoo."

STEPHEN G. GOLDTHWAITE.

Stephen G. Goldthwaite is a representative of the newspaper interests of Boone. It is said that no other one industry indicates so clearly the social, business and moral status of the community as do the newspapers and as this is so, many words of commendation may be written concerning Boone, for its journalistic interests are certainly most creditable. Mr. Goldthwaite was born in this city November 22, 1868, his parents being Nathan E. and Mary A. (Thayer) Goldthwaite, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts, but are now residents of Boone. In the public schools our subject was educated, completing the high school course by graduation in 1885. He then attended Des Moines College for two years and afterward entered Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, where he was graduated in the class of 1890. He then returned to his native city and accepted a position as reporter on the Daily News, in which capacity he served continuously for three years. At the expiration of that period he became one of the proprietors of the

Boone County Republican, in partnership with W. H. Gallup. He conducted that paper until November, 1896, when he sold out to his partner. He then held a position with the Chicago Dry Goods Reporter, remaining in Chicago until 1899, when he returned to Boone and became a half owner in the Boone Daily News, entering into partnership with C. O. Carter. Together they published the daily and weekly journal with a combined circulation of four thousand.

On the 5th of June, 1895, Mr. Goldthwaite was united in marriage to Miss Iva Bryant, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Bryant, of Boone, and they now have one child, Mary Thayer, who was born March 30, 1902. Mr. Goldthwaite is a Republican in his political views and does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of that party. As a citizen he is public spirited and deeply interested in everything pertaining to the general good and his efforts through the columns of his paper have largely resulted to the public benefit.

JAMES MILLER.

Upon his farm on section 30, Garden township, James Miller is devoting his time and attention to the cultivation of field and meadow and to the raising of stock and his work has been so energetically prosecuted that gratifying success has attended his efforts. He today owns four hundred and forty acres of land, covering portions of sections 2, 14, 22, 27 and 28, which is a well improved farm on which are three sets of farm buildings. He also has a place of thirty acres adjoining Madrid.

Mr. Miller is a native of New York, his birth having occurred on the St. Lawrence river, in St. Lawrence county, February 6, 1842. His father, John Miller, was a native of Ireland and on leaving the Green Isle of Erin crossed the briny deep to the new world when a young man. St. Lawrence county, New York, was his destination, and he located on a farm in Lisbon township, where he carried on agricultural pursuits, becoming one of the substantial farmers of that locality. There he reared his family and spent his remaining days, his death occurring there in 1891 at the ripe old age of eighty years. He was married in that county to Mary Burk, also a native of Ireland. She died in 1864. By her marriage she became the mother of four sons and a daughter, all of whom reached adult age.

Of this number James Miller was the eldest and upon the old home farm in the Empire state he was reared to manhood, remaining under the parental roof until he had reached his majority. He had fair common school advantages and on starting out on an independent business career he secured employment as a farm hand and his time was thus passed for eleven years. He was married March 2, 1874, to Matilda Miller, a native of St. Lawrence county, reared and educated there. The wedding journey of the young couple consisted of a trip to the west. They made their way direct to Boone county, Iowa, arriving on the 4th of March and for two years they resided upon a rented farm. Mr. Miller then purchased the first farm which he ever owned, becoming the possessor of one hundred and sixty acres on section 14, Garden township. Not a furrow had been turned or improvement made upon the place but with characteristic ener-

gy he undertook the work of developing a good farm there. He built a small house and began to break the land and fence the fields. Later his first home was replaced with a good residence, while substantial barns and outbuildings were provided for the shelter of grain and stock. In his new home success attended his efforts and he purchased a tract of land, adding to his property from time to time until he secured two hundred acres in the home place and other lands nearby. In 1900 he removed to his present home, adjoining Madrid and rented his original farm. The place had been purchased in 1891 and in September, 1900, he took up his abode there.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Miller has been born one son, Linnie J., who it is home with his parents. Mr. Miller is most earnest in his advocacy of the principles of the Republican party and in 1864 he cast his presidential ballot of Abraham Lincoln, while to each candidate of the party since that time he has given unwavering allegiance. He firmly believes in the principles of the organization, including the protection of American industries, sound money and expansion. He has never desired or sought office, but has served as township trustee and also as supervisor of highways. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend and he endorses all measures which he believes will contribute to the general good. Both he and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Madrid and Mr. Miller is serving as one of the church trustees. He is a respected citizen of the county in which he has made his home for twenty-eight years and in which he has been known as a progressive and enterprising agriculturist. He came to the county a poor man, empty

handed but possessed of courage and determination. He has met obstacles and difficulties on his path but has overcome these by strong purpose and to-day he stands among the substantial men who owe their advancement to indefatigable labor. His life history is an illustration of what may be accomplished through unremitting diligence when guided by practical common sense and should serve to encourage and inspire many young men starting out for themselves without capital.

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JOSIAH P. TILLSON.

Josiah Pierce Tillson, deceased, was born on a farm in Otsego county, New York, April 17, 1839, son of Asa and Camilla (Pierce) Tillson. He grew to manhood on the home place, receiving his education in very good rural schools of the Empire state and at the Gilbertville Academy. At the age of twenty-five years he emigrated to Wisconsin in 1864, but the climate did not agree with him, and two years afterward, in 1866, he came to Iowa, locating in Boone county. His first occupation was conducting a brick yard, a prime necessity in the neighborhood of a rapidly growing town, the works being in the vicinity of what has since come to be known as the historical "Kate Shelley Bridge." This he managed for a year or more and then removed to the town of Montana, as the present city of Boone was then called. He immediately found occupation, in 1867, in the freight depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, which he served for the greater portion of his lifetime. As an occasional variation of this work, he took employment in grocery stores, the

woolen mill, and at the date of his final illness was employed as a carpenter by the railway company.

Josiah P. Tillson was the fourth child and oldest son of his parents, the brothers and sisters being: Mrs. Louisa Fessenden, of Clyde, Kansas; Mrs. Ruth Eaton, of Maple Grove, New York; Mrs. Marcella Baker, of Binghamton, New York; Albert, of Maple Grove, New York; Mrs. Rosaline Hunt, Mrs. Marcia Holliday, Warren, Hiram and Sidney, all deceased.

On February 4, 1868, Josiah P. Tillson was united in marriage to Miss Olive Lucas, at Belvidere, Illinois, she being the fifth child of Horace and Elizabeth (Hinkson) Lucas, and was born February 26, 1847, near Flora, Boone county, Illinois. She was one of seven brothers and sisters, namely: Walter, of Belvidere, Illinois; Oscar F. and Moses, also of Belvidere, Illinois; Catherine, deceased wife of Hawley Main, Boone, Iowa; Horace, deceased; and Mrs. Mila Ann Gibbs, deceased.

The children born to Josiah P. Tillson and wife were as follows: Ida May, deceased; Clarence D., head clerk of Fraternal Choppers of America, Boone, Iowa; Edward E., machinist, Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, at Boone; Lloyd A., plumber, of Boone; Harry L., student in the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

In all that makes for good American citizenship Josiah P. Tillson was well equipped. He was industrious, companionable and thrifty. He took interest in public affairs, was active in the incorporation of the new city of Boone, and one of its early councilmen, serving as such in the years 1868 and 1871. He was later foreman of the fire company, and always alert to the necessity



J. P. TILLSON.

of securing good and capable men in public office. Upon the organization of the Universalist Church Society of Boone he was one of its charter members, connecting himself with the church, May 9, 1870, and always taking an active part in its work. For many years he was one of its trustees and at the time of his decease was the superintendent of its Sabbath school.

Mr. Tillson always showed a preference for fraternal societies and was a member of the Legion of Honor in which he carried insurance, as he also did in several other organizations, a precaution which was highly commendable. Perhaps his nature derived the greater enjoyment from his association with the Masonic bodies. He was a member of Mount Olive Lodge, No. 79, F. & A. M.; of Tuscan Chapter, No. 31, R. A. M.; and of Excalibur Commandry, No. 13, K. T. He took an active part in all Masonic work, and was the Tyler for each of these bodies for many years. The members of the fraternity who survive him are wont to recall his many pleasantries during their "hours of refreshment."

He died March 8, 1886, within a few weeks of his forty-seventh birthday, and was buried with full Masonic honors. He had been ill but three weeks, his malady being a malignant form of typhoid fever. From a notice published shortly after in one of the local papers, the manner of the man is characteristically delineated:

"In disposition the deceased was one of the most equable of men; with a cheerful temperament, hopeful, sturdy, independent; conceding to all men similar independence of action and the same purity of motive which actuated himself. He made few enemies and was respected by all. He was a thoroughly

reliable man, one of the conservatives of society, neither too fast nor too slow, making few mistakes and generally attaining his ends without undue display of the means. A community of such persons would have little use for statutes. He will be sadly missed in the church, the home, the lodge and in society."

CLARENCE D. TILLSON.

Life is meaningless unless it is universal and coherent. It is in the helpful spirit of the times that strength is found and when much good is accomplished. The concerted efforts of the day are those which lead to results and there has been no one element of greater importance to the world than that represented by fraternities, in their helpful spirit bringing aid to those who through co-operation with others have also aided their fellow men. Clarence D. Tillson is the founder of one of these fraternal organizations and his effort in this direction was a humanitarian spirit as well as business enterprise.

Mr. Tillson was born March 21, 1871, in Boone, Iowa, where he still makes his home, his parents being Josiah P. and Olive (Lucas) Tillson, the former a native of New York and the latter of Boone county, Illinois. The father was a son of Cephas Tillson and the family was of English lineage. He was born in the Empire state and died at the age of seventy years, while his wife reached the age of eighty-eight years.

In the public schools Clarence D. Tillson began his early education and continued in the high schools of Boone, being a graduate and the valedictorian of the class of 1890. Later he attended Cornell College at

Mount Vernon, Iowa, for two years and then became a student in the Gem City Business College of Quincy, Illinois, where he completed a business and shorthand course in 1892. For one year thereafter he was employed as a shorthand reporter in St. Louis, Missouri. On the expiration of that period he returned to Boone, where he entered the service of the Northwestern Railroad Company, with which he continued for a year and a half. He next became stenographer for the National Building and Savings Association, with which he was connected until September, 1900. During this time he had taken a deep interest in fraternal societies, and in August, 1900, in connection with B. C. Wood, now deceased, as head consul, he was the chief promulgator of the new organization of Woodcraft known as the Fraternal Choppers of America, the general office of the organization being at Boone. On the death of Mr. Wood H. A. Miller became head consul, while C. D. Tillson was made head clerk. Other prominent men of the state filled the other important positions and the society has already won a large following. Mr. Tillson is also interested in Boone real estate and is the owner of considerable valuable property.

In 1897 occurred the marriage of Mr. Tillson and Miss Kittie Hill, a daughter of J. H. and Rebecca (Moore) Hill. The children born of this union are Elizabeth and Ralph C. Mrs. Tillson is connected with the Daughters of the American Revolution. Specially Mr. Tillson is identified with the Masonic Lodge of Boone, of which he is worshipful master. He has also taken the degrees of the chapter and the commandery and has crossed the sands of the desert with the Mystic Shrine. Both he and his wife

belong to the Eastern Star Lodge and he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Woodmen of the World. Under his able guidance the new organization, the Fraternal Choppers, is winning creditable and gratifying success, having already been endorsed by many prominent and reliable men throughout this section of the country.

J. H. RINKER.

J. H. Rinker is the owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and twenty acres situated on section 16, Beaver township, where he has resided since 1895. He was born near the Atlantic coast, his birth having occurred in Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Virginia, on the 9th of May, 1841. He is a son of Rev. Henry St. John and Mary (Fravel) Rinker, both of whom were natives of Woodstock, Virginia. The father began studying for the ministry at Woodstock. He attended the high school at York, Pennsylvania, for two years and afterward became a student in Marshall College at Mercerburg, Pennsylvania. On the completion of his literary course he took up the study of theology, having determined to devote his life to the holy calling of proclaiming the gospel among men. For over a half century he devoted his time and energies to the work of the ministry in the Reformed church, and his influence was of no restricted order. After his marriage he took charge of what was then the Mill Creek work and held it for twenty-five years, gaining the love, confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He was then called to Lovetts-

ville, Loudoun county, Virginia, where he served the congregation acceptably for sixteen years, and at the end of that time returned to his old home in the valley of Virginia, where he spent his last days, dying in February, 1900. At his funeral there were fourteen ministers present, representing different denominations. His loss was deeply and widely felt, for wherever he was known he had gained the respect and confidence as well as the friendship and love of those with whom he was associated. Many were led to choose the better way of life through his teachings and his influence, his memory remaining as a blessed benediction to those who knew him. His wife passed away on the 7th of April, 1895.

Their marriage was blessed with fourteen children, the eldest being Jonathan H., of this review. The others are: Robert D., proprietor of a livery stable in Newark, Ohio; Jacob G., a railroad bridge builder, living in Corning, Arkansas; Anna Margaret, who resides upon the old homestead in Shenandoah county, Virginia; Joseph F., a clerk in Grottos, Rockingham county, Virginia; Susan E., who resides upon the old homestead in the Old Dominion; N. Eugene, a traveling salesman living in Columbus, Ohio; John Casper, who died at the age of fourteen months; Philip S., a farmer also living on the old homestead; Charles F., a traveling salesman for a dry goods house in St. Louis, Missouri; Calvin H., a farmer near Woodstock; James William, who died at the age of a year and a half; one that died in infancy; and Kirby I., who is agent on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Brunswick, Maryland, having charge of the transfer in the freight department.

To the public school system of his na-

tive state J. H. Rinker of this review is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He spent the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof and continued a resident of Virginia until 1870, when he removed to Ohio, where he resided for two years, during which time he followed teaming. He then removed to Illinois, locating near Arrowsmith, McLean county, where he lived until the 1st of March, 1877. His next home was in Ford county, that state, but March 1, 1886, he returned to McLean county, and from there came to Iowa in 1895, when he took up his residence upon his present farm in Beaver township, Boone county, having purchased this property three years before. He now has a well improved and valuable tract of land and carries on general farming and stock raising. In his work he is prosperous and has a well developed place, upon which are seen all the evidences of advanced farm methods.

Mr. Rinker was united in marriage to Sarah C. Hoover, a daughter of Reuben and Rachel Hoover, of Woodstock, Virginia. Her father was a captain in the state militia and during his business career carried on farming, his death occurring in Woodstock, in 1866. His widow afterward removed to Illinois, where she located in 1888, there remaining until 1895, when she came to the Rinker home in Beaver township, Boone county, Iowa, and here died at the very advanced age of ninety-one years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hoover were members of the Reformed church. Unto our subject and his wife have been born twelve children: Mary M., who died in infancy; Harvey H., who is married and is engaged in farming near his father; John

Casper, who was born March 2, 1867, and died April 2, 1877; George J., a farmer of Amaqua township; Lizzie A., the wife of Albert E. Rose, a resident farmer of McLean county, Illinois; Willie, who died in infancy; Lucy A., the wife of M. S. Wise, a dealer in farming implements, in Arrowsmith, Illinois; Sallie M., the wife of Burton Van Pelt, a resident of Amaqua township; Robbie, who died in infancy; Charles R., a resident farmer of Amaqua township; and Milton J. and Ernest E., who are at home with their parents.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Rinker hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and take an active part in its work. He votes with the Democracy and has served as road supervisor and school director of his district, having held these offices for five years. Although he is one of the recent arrivals in Boone county, Mr. Rinker is already widely known as an enterprising and progressive farmer and as a valued citizen, and he and his estimable wife have a large circle of friends in this locality.

WILLIAM McCALL.

It would not be a complete history of Boone county if William McCall was not mentioned upon its pages, for fifty-five years have passed since he became a resident of this portion of the state. He came from Indiana in 1846, settling first in Dallas county, but on the 7th of April, 1847, took up his abode near Centertown, Boone county, where he secured a claim. From that time forward he has been a witness of the progress and improvement of this portion of the state.

Mr. McCall was born in Rush county, Indiana, November 18, 1829, and is a son of Montgomery and Charlotte (McCane) McCall, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. In an early day the father removed to Indiana, where he made his home until he came to Boone county, Iowa. He entered here four hundred acres of land from the government. On the tract not an improvement had been made or a furrow turned, but he located upon the place and at once began its development and cultivation. After two years, however, he returned to Dallas county, Iowa, where he conducted a gristmill and sawmill, carrying on business along those lines until his death, which occurred in 1855. His wife survived him for a number of years, passing away in Marcy township, Boone county, in 1872. In their family were nine children: Emily, the wife of Reuben S. Clark, a resident of Ray county, Missouri; Samuel B., who is living in Los Angeles, California, where he is in charge of the Soldiers' Home of the state; William, of this review; Margaret M., who became the wife of J. Bowles, but is now deceased; Martha, who has also passed away; Solomon, a resident farmer of Marcy township; John, who died in March, 1902; Margaret, the wife of Samuel Parks, of Boonesboro; and James, who is living in Boone. All were educated in the common schools and thus acquired knowledge fitting them for the practical duties of business life.

William McCall of this review spent the first seventeen years of his life in his native state and at the usual age began his education there. He also worked upon the home farm and thus early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the

lot of the agriculturist. At the age of seventeen he came with his parents to Iowa and in 1847 took up his abode in Boone county, where he secured a claim, residing thereon for eight years. He then removed to a place near his present home. After his marriage he entered land where the village of Moingona is located. This he cleared and made excellent improvements upon the property. Since that time he has resided continuously in this locality with the exception of one summer which he spent in Ray county, Missouri. He now owns ninety acres of land on section 12, Marcy township, adjoining the village of Moingona, and here has a comfortable home. In connection with his son he is carrying on general farming and the united labors of the two result in the acquirement of a good competence.

Mr. McCall was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Rose, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Colonel John Rose, an early resident of Marcy township, settling here in 1850. From that time forward he was identified with farming interests in this locality until his death. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McCall have been born two children: Charles Henry, who is residing in Boone; and William Wallace, who married Sarah J. Sparks and resides upon the old homestead. He has two children, Roy and Florie.

In his political affiliations Mr. McCall is a Democrat and fraternally he is connected with the Masonic Lodge of Moingona and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of that place. He represents one of the oldest families in this part of the state and deserves great credit for the work he has accomplished in laying the foundation for the

present prosperity and development of Boone county. He was familiar with the hardships and trials of pioneer life and it is but justice that he now enjoys the fruits of his former toil and has become the possessor of a comfortable home in which to spend the evening of his life. He has reached the age of seventy-three years and all along life's journey he has won and retained the friendship and respect of those with whom he has been associated.

D. R. HINDMAN.

D. R. Hindman, of Boone, was born in Otsego county, New York, May 10, 1834, of Scottish parentage. He was educated in the state of New York, served in the war of the Rebellion as a member of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and has served for ten and a half years as judge of the eleventh judicial district of Iowa and is now actively engaged in the practice of law in Boone, Iowa.

GEORGE F. FREIE.

George F. Freie, who is living on section 33, Grant township, near the town of Ogden, is one of the more recent arrivals in Boone county, dating his residence here from March, 1885. He was born in Cook county, Illinois, September 28, 1860. His father, John Freie, was a native of Germany and when a lad of fourteen years crossed the briny deep to the United States, taking up his abode in Cook county, Illi-

nois. He was afterward married there to Katarina Buberl, a native of Germany, who died when her son George was only five years of age. The father afterward married again and had several children by his second wife, but our subject is the only son born of the first marriage in a family of four children. Of the second marriage, two sons and six daughters are still living. The father devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits in Cook and Kankakee counties, Illinois, and his last years were spent in retirement in Chicago. His second wife still survives him.

George F. Freie remained in the county of his nativity until he was twelve years of age and in 1872 accompanied his father on his removal to Kankakee county, Illinois. He worked by the month as a farm hand from that time forward and gave his father his earnings until he was twenty-two years of age. He then began working for himself and was employed as a farm hand in Kankakee, La Salle and Cook counties. He afterward rented land in La Salle county, continuing its cultivation for three years, and in the spring of 1885 he came to Boone county, Iowa, where he again leased a farm, which he operated for ten years. On the expiration of that period he purchased the place upon which he now resides, first becoming the owner of eighty acres, upon which he built a summer house and stable. In 1895 he took up his abode here and has since purchased an additional tract of eighty acres so that he now owns a quarter section in Grant township. He has also remodeled the house, to which he has made additions and has built a large barn. An air of neatness and thrift pervades his place and Mr. Freie is well known as one of the

progressive and enterprising agriculturists of the community. He has planted fruit and shade trees upon his place. He now makes a specialty of the production of potatoes, planting from fifteen to twenty acres each year to that tuber, raising about two thousand bushels annually. During the season of 1901 he had thirteen hundred bushels although it was considered a very bad year for crops of all kinds. He also raises a good grade of stock, making a specialty of Poland China hogs and is known as a breeder and dealer in pure blooded animals. He has some very fine Poland China hogs and these command prices upon the markets. In 1902 he further extended his business interests by the purchase of the Renner Creamery, located in this neighborhood. He employs a butter maker and his business is now being successfully conducted.

Mr. Freie was married in La Salle county, Illinois, in the winter of 1885, to Miss Anna Peter, a native of Germany, who came to the new world in childhood. She was reared in La Salle county and by her marriage she has become the mother of six children: Nora Ella, Benjamin, Edward, Nettie, Esther and Lillie. Mr. Freie and his family are prominently connected with the Evangelical Association, and he heartily supports the men and measures of the Republican party, his first vote being cast for James G. Blaine, in 1884. While not a politician in the usually accepted sense of office seeking he always keeps well informed on the issues and questions of the day and for four years he served as justice of the peace and likewise held the position of constable, filling both offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is a self-

made man, owing his prosperity entirely to his own efforts. Possessed of laudable ambition to secure a home for himself and family he steadily worked his way upward and to-day is classed among the substantial agriculturists of Grant township.

MIKE KELLY.

Mike Kelly is now living a retired life in Ogden. Years of active connection with business interests, the capable control of his affairs and untiring energy in the prosecution of his work led to the acquirement of a handsome competence, so that he is now enabled to rest from his labors. He has resided in this county for twenty years. He was born in county Kildare, Ireland, on the 8th of April, 1835, and is a son of John and Catherine (Owens) Kelly, who were also natives of the same county. The father followed the occupation of farming there. In the year 1848 he emigrated with his family to America, settling in New York, where he remained until the fall of 1855, when he went to Chicago, Illinois, and after spending the winter in that city he went to Boone county, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming for several years. He afterward returned to New York and from that state removed to Missouri, where he died at the age of seventy-five years. His wife passed away in Boone county, Illinois, on the 28th of February, 1887. This worthy couple were the parents of eight children, the eldest being the subject of this review. John died March 16, 1857, at the age of twenty-one years. Edward, who enlisted in a Chicago regiment at the time of the Civil war, was detailed for service in Virginia,

where he was mustered out at the close of the Rebellion. He then enlisted in the United States Regulars and was stationed at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, while later he was transferred to New Mexico. Simon has resided in Lincoln, Nebraska, for thirty years. Patrick died in that city in the fall of 1900, after having spent a quarter of a century there. Thomas died at Walker, Iowa, in the spring of 1894. Ellen became the wife of Felix McCune and died in 1897, while her husband and children are still living in Boone county, Illinois. James is engaged in mining at Cripple Creek, Colorado. All received common-school educations.

At the age of twenty-one years Mike Kelly started out in life on his own account. For four years he was employed as a farm hand. Then he resolved to make a home of his own. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Horton, a daughter of Abraham and Lena Horton, both of whom were natives of New York. In 1855 they removed to Boone county, Illinois, and there engaged in farming for many years. The mother died in 1867, but the father passed away in this county about 1885. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Kelly has been blessed with ten children: Kate, the wife of William McConley, a farmer residing at Red Cloud, Nebraska; Mary Elizabeth, the wife of P. Cronin, a traveling salesman representing a firm of St. Joseph, Missouri, living in Lawrence, Nebraska; Simon, who is engaged in mining in the Sierra Nevada mountains; Emma Josephine, the wife of Henry Johnson, a farmer living at Red Cloud, Nebraska; Francis Edward, who married Sarah Clavey, of Boone county, and follows farming in Beaver township; John A., who is engaged in the lumber business in California; James

Mr. Kelly has firm faith in the principles of the Democracy and has taken quite an active interest in politics, keeping well informed on the issues and questions of the day. He and his family are communicants of the Catholic church of Ogden, and are actively interested in church work. He has been a very industrious and successful man, carrying his business operations to a successful conclusion. He is to-day the owner of a fine farm in Beaver township comprising two hundred and eighty acres, which is well improved. He settled upon that tract when there was not a building between his house and Grand Junction, Iowa, except the section-house on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. For many years he carried on farming and as time passed his well tilled fields brought to him a handsome return for his labor. On the 1st of March, 1868, he gave over his farm to the supervision of his sons and removed to the village of Ogden, where he has a pleasant home and is now living a retired life. He is a very prominent citizen and no man is better known throughout this part of the county than Mike Kelly.

JACOB TONSFELDT.

Jacob Tonsfeldt, now deceased, was one of the early settlers of Boone county and as he was a reliable business man and a valued citizen his loss was deeply felt through-

out the community when he was called to his final rest. His birth occurred in Germany, March 13, 1838, and he was a son of Eggert Tonsfeldt, who always lived in the fatherland, working there as a laborer throughout his entire life. Both and his wife died in Germany. There were only two of the family that ever crossed the Atlantic to the new world—Jacob and his brother Hans, the latter now a retired farmer living in Davenport, Iowa.

These two brothers came to America in 1858, settling in Davenport. The subject of this review had attended the schools of his native country and thus had been fitted for life's practical and responsible duties. He was a young man of twenty years when he sailed across the briny deep to the United States. For four or five years he worked on a farm in the vicinity of Davenport and then removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he was employed in a brick yard for two years. On the expiration of that period he came to Boone county and purchased a farm in Amaqua township, on which his widow is now living. From that time until his death he devoted his attention and energies to agricultural pursuits and soon his practical work was manifested in the improved condition of the land which came into his possession. As year after year went by he harvested good crops as the result of his capable and energetic labors and became the owner of two hundred and forty acres of rich farming land, constituting one of the best country homes in this portion of the state.

Mr. Tonsfeldt was united in marriage to Miss Elsie Lohse, who was born in Germany, January 7, 1830, a daughter of John Lohse, a resident farmer who always lived



JACOB TONSFELDT.

in Germany and there died. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Tonsfeldt were born nine children: John, who wedded Emma Dierks and is farming near Terril, Clay county, Iowa; Henry, who wedded Emma Hagge and is a resident farmer of Amaqua township; Anna, who resides at home with her mother; Jacob, who married Lizzie Kuhl and follows farming in Grant township; Eggert, who died at the age of two years and five months; Lena, at home; Herman and Emil, twins, who manage the home farm for their mother; and Charlie, who is yet under the parental roof.

Mr. Tonsfeldt served as a trustee in his township for two terms, and for several years acceptably filled the office of road supervisor. He was a Democrat in his political views, strongly endorsing the principles of the party. Classed among the progressive farmers of the county, he deserved this position because of his untiring energy and the success which attended his efforts. He continued his farming operations until May 18, 1900, when he was called to his final rest, his death being deeply mourned by many friends as well as his immediate family.

Mrs. Tonsfeldt now owns the farm of two hundred and forty acres on section 12, Anaqua township, where she and her children are now living. This is one of the best improved farms in her part of the country, and her sons are successfully engaged in the tilling of the soil and in the raising of stock. The mother and her children are all members of the German Luthern church of Ogden, and the family is one of prominence in the community, the members of the household occupying an enviable position in the social circles in which they move.

C. E. RICE.

The true measure of success is determined by what one has accomplished, and, as taken in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, there is particular interest attaching to the career of the subject of this review, since he is a native son of the county in which he has passed his entire life and so directed his ability and efforts as to gain recognition as one of the representative citizens of Boone. He is actively connected with a business which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community, and in the City Bank he has worked his way steadily upward from the position of errand boy to that of assistant cashier.

Mr. Rice was born November 10, 1856, in Boonesboro, his parents being L. J. and Jennie I. (Moffatt) Rice, both of whom were natives of Jefferson county, New York. At the usual age he entered the public schools and was graduated in the Boonesboro high school. In 1875 he pursued a pharmacy course in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and in 1875 became interested in a drug business in Boone with his father. The latter became an active factor in the conduct of the City Bank in 1880 and our subject then succeeded to the drug business, in which he continued until 1885, when he also became connected with the bank, in which his father was vice-president. His advancement has come entirely through his own efforts. He began work in the humble capacity of errand boy and mastered every detail of the business as it came to him. Later he was made bookkeeper and since 1892 he has been assistant cashier of the

bank which was organized in 1872, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. It was organized as a national bank and later surrendered its charter and continued as the City Bank of Boone. Its present capital and surplus amounts to two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. Its officers are Frank Champlin, president; Louis Goepfinger, vice-president; C. J. A. Ericson, cashier; C. E. Rice, assistant cashier, and C. H. Goepfinger, second assistant cashier.

In 1879 Mr. Rice was united in marriage to Miss May Belle Jackson, of Boone, who died November 13, 1881, at the age of eighteen years, leaving one child, Charles, born August 12, 1881, and died at the age of two years and nine months. Mr. Rice was again married, June 14, 1887, the lady of his choice being May Goetzman, a daughter of Charles Goetzman, of Boone, and their children are Howard, born May 1, 1890; Margaret, born January 8, 1894. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rice are well known in Boone and the hospitality of the best homes is extended to them. Mr. Rice is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He possesses the typical spirit of the west, being enterprising, progressive and always alert and watchful for favorable business opportunities, nor is he afraid of that laborious attention to labor without which there is little real success.

MILDEN LUTHER.

Milden Luther, who is one of the thrifty farmers and stock-raisers of Boone county, owns and operates a farm on section 13, Douglas township, comprising two hundred acres of well improved and most valuable

land. It is also pleasantly located within three miles of Madrid. The owner is one of the honored pioneer settlers of the county, dating his residence here from 1849. He was born in Indiana, his birth having occurred in Clay county, on the 22d of March, 1840. His father, Samuel Luther, was born in North Carolina in 1802, and came of German ancestry, the family having been established in Pennsylvania at an early day. Samuel Luther was reared in North Carolina and was married there to Dora Green, a lady of English lineage, also a native of North Carolina. After their marriage they removed from the old north state to Indiana, settling in Clay county, and were among its early residents. The father had a farm which he continued to cultivate and improve for a number of years, but in 1849 he sought a home in Iowa and took up his abode in Douglas township, Boone county, where he entered land from the government, becoming the owner of over a thousand acres. This he broke, fenced and improved, and through cultivation he made it a very valuable farm, spending thereon his remaining days. He passed away at the advanced age of seventy years, his wife surviving him about four years. The subject of this review was the eighth in a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters, all of whom reached mature years.

Milden Luther was a lad of about nine years when he arrived in Iowa, and amid the wild scenes of frontier life in Boone county he spent the days of his youth, living upon the old home farm and assisting in the arduous task of developing fields hitherto uncultivated. He remained with his father, rendering him such assistance as was possible until he was almost twenty-two years of age.

During that time he acquired a common-school education and gained much practical knowledge of farm work in all its departments. In early life he also engaged in teaching, but during the greater part of his business career has carried on agricultural pursuits.

On the 6th of March, 1862, in Boone county, Mr. Luther was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hull, a daughter of Dr. James Hull, one of the pioneer settlers of Boone county, whither he came from Indiana. Mrs. Luther was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, and was reared in this county. After their marriage our subject and his wife began their domestic life upon the farm which is yet his home. He at once began to improve it and to-day has a tract of two hundred acres, which is rich and arable and returns a splendid harvest for the care and labor bestowed upon it. In 1874 he built a good, substantial residence and has also erected large barns and the necessary outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He has also splendid shade and fruit trees which add to the value and attractive appearance of the place, and he is now the owner of one of the best improved farms in the township. The home, too, has been blessed with the presence of four children. The eldest, Lillie, is now the wife of W. H. Williams, a farmer of Douglas township. Ella married Dr. H. S. Farr. Zylpha is the wife of George Hutton, a teacher of Madrid. Carrie is the wife of H. D. Lucas, of Madrid. Mr. and Mrs. Luther also lost three children, two who died in early infancy and Libby M., who died in her second year.

In his political views Mr. Luther was long a Democrat. He was reared in the faith of that party and gave to it his un-

faltering allegiance through an extended period, but he has always been a strong temperance man and now believes that is one of the dominant issues before the people, so that in recent years he has given his support to the men and measures of the Prohibition party. He was elected and served as township trustee for a number of years and has also been a member of the school board and its secretary, but has given little time to seeking office, preferring to devote his attention to his business affairs. Both he and his wife are members of the Madrid Christian church, in which he is serving as trustee and also as one of the elders. He is likewise a Master Mason, identified with Madrid Lodge, in which he has filled all of the chairs and is now a past master. He also represented his lodge in the grand lodge for four or five terms. For more than half a century he has been a resident of Boone county, the entire period of his manhood being here passed. He has never desired to leave this district, believing that it is a favored one, and he has borne his part in all measures tending to the substantial improvement and upbuilding of the community. Widely and favorably known, his worth is acknowledged by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He is a man of unflinching integrity and unflagging diligence, — two characteristics which contribute to the development of genuine worth.

JOHN R. BUTTOLPH.

Near the village of Ogden resides John R. Buttolph, whose home is on section 32, Pilot Mound township. Almost a half cen-

tury has passed since his arrival in Iowa, and since 1856 he has made his home in Boone county. He was born in Lorain county, Ohio, August 18, 1842, and is a son of George Buttolph, a native of Massachusetts, while the grandfather of our subject was Starr Buttolph, a native of Connecticut. The family is of English lineage and was established in America in early colonial days by representatives of the name, who settled in the Charter Oak state. George Buttolph grew to manhood in Massachusetts, and when a young man removed westward, taking up his abode in Lorain county, Ohio, about 1828. It was then a sparsely settled region and with its pioneer development he became identified. He was married there in 1829 to Dorothy Clark, a native of Maine and a daughter of Bunker Clark. Mr. Buttolph cleared away the timber from a tract of land, then built a barn and in course of time improved an excellent farm in Lorain county, where he remained for a number of years. He removed to St. Joseph county, Indiana, in 1842. Seven children were born in Lorain county, Ohio, and four in St. Joseph county, Indiana, eleven altogether. In 1845 he came to Iowa, establishing his home in Linn county, but about 1856 he came to Boone county locating in Pilot Mount township, where he engaged in farming. His remaining days were spent here, and in 1872, when sixty-six years of age, he was called to his final rest. His wife survived him for a number of years, passing away in 1895, at the ripe old age of eighty-five.

John R. Buttolph was a lad of twelve summers when he came to Iowa and was fourteen years of age when he arrived in Boone county. He acquired a good com-

mon-school education in Linn and Boone counties, returning to the former county in order to attend school there during the winter terms. When the country became involved in Civil war he was found as a loyal defender of the Union, enlisting in June, 1861, for three months' service. Later he re-enlisted for three years' service, becoming a member of the Second Iowa Battery, and was in the Army of the Tennessee in the "Eagle Brigade," participating in the battles of New Madrid, Island Number 10, Farmington, siege and battle of Corinth, the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Meridan, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Iuka, Tupelo and Nashville, in altogether twenty-seven battles. He received two slight gunshot wounds at Vicksburg, but was not disabled, and he lost no time from illness and other causes during four years of active service. He was honorable discharged and mustered out on the 7th of August, 1865, as first sergeant of his battery, at Davenport, and with a most creditable military record returned to his home, for he was a loyal soldier, never failing in the discharge of his duty, whether upon the picket line or in the thickest of the fight.

Again coming to Boone county, Mr. Buttolph then entered upon his business career, renting land which he cultivated for some time. About 1869 he purchased eighty acres where he now resides. There were no improvements upon the place, but he built a little house and lived in it while opening up the farm. He afterward purchased an adjoining tract of eighty acres. This he fenced and built upon it a large substantial residence, also erected a big barn and convenient outbuildings, while fruit trees were planted and an excellent orchard developed. Shade

and ornamental trees were set out upon the land and substantial improvements of a valuable and attractive kind were added. Mr. Buttolph also engaged in raising a good grade of stock in addition to the cultivation of his place and is one of the progressive agriculturists of his community.

On the 24th of December, 1865, our subject was united in marriage to Sarah A. Myers, who was born in Seneca county, Ohio, a daughter of Jacob Myers, who was one of the first settlers of the county, locating here in 1854. Mrs. Buttolph was reared and educated in Boone county and is a most estimable lady, who has indeed proven a faithful companion and helpmate to her husband since they started out on the journey of life together. They have three children: Ada C., now the wife of Sherman Elliott, of Fraser, Iowa; Ida L., the wife of Ralph Casey, of Beaver; and J. Frank, who is married and is now carrying on the home farm.

Mr. Buttolph is well known in fraternal circles, being a valued member of Pilot Mound Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of J. G. Miller Post, G. A. R., at Boonesboro. He is quite prominent in political circles also, and since 1868 has voted the Republican ticket. He was elected and served for five years as township clerk, has also been assessor, filling the position for twenty consecutive years, and at the present time he is serving as township trustee. In the discharge of his official duties he has ever been prompt, reliable and faithful and has frequently been a delegate to the county and state conventions of the Republican party. His official career has ever been a blameless one, as is indicated by his long retention in office. During forty-six years he has made his home in Boone county, witnessing almost

its entire growth and improvement, as the conveniences of an advanced civilization have been added to the pioneer district. He is a man of tried and true integrity, faithful to the duties of home life and to friendship and is as loyal in the discharge of his duties of citizenship as when he followed the starry banner of the nation upon the battle-fields of the south.

ROBERT D. CLARK.

Boone county has been kind to her citizens, for the rich land can be brought under a very high state of cultivation and therefore yields good return for the care and labor bestowed upon it. Mr. Clark is numbered among those who in following agricultural pursuits have won success and now he is living a retired life in Luther, where for five years he has made his home. He is a native of Indiana, his birth having occurred on the Wabash river, where the old fort Harrison once stood, his natal day being April 1, 1831. His father, Samuel Clark, was born in Pennsylvania, but was reared in Ohio, and subsequently removed to Vigo county, Indiana, where his remaining days were passed, his death occurring there in 1841.

Robert D. Clark, of this review, was reared in the Hoosier state until sixteen years of age, and in 1847 he removed to Bureau county, Illinois, and later to Peru, La Salle county, while subsequently he made his home in Livingston county, that state, where he remained until 1874. His school privileges were very limited, but his training at farm work was not meager. He is a self-educated as well as a self-made man. There have been many traits of character in

his life record worthy of commendation. His faithfulness to duty is indicated by the fact that for seven years he was in the employ of one man engaged in the livery business in Peru, Illinois.

On the 9th of May, 1855, in Livingston county, Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Hannah Maria Ostrander, a native of Erie county, New York, born near the city of Buffalo. About 1852, however, she became a resident of Illinois. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Clark located upon a farm and for three years he devoted his energies to its cultivation, after which he engaged in the hotel business at Old Redding continuing there and upon the farm for twelve years. He became a prominent and influential citizen of the community and was elected and served as county supervisor, township clerk and justice of the peace. He was deputy sheriff and filled other positions of honor and trust. In 1866 he came to Iowa and purchased land in Colfax township, Boone county, becoming the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of raw prairie. He then returned to Illinois, but in 1874 took up his permanent abode in Boone county, locating upon the land which he had previously purchased. The buildings there were erected by him and the work of cultivation and improvement was also the result of his energy and determination. For twenty-three years he successfully carried on general farming and stock-raising and his efforts were so discerningly directed that he gained for himself very creditable success. In 1897, however, he resolved to live a retired life and rented his place, removing to Luther, where he purchased a residence property, having since made it his home. He is now enjoy-

ing the fruits of former toil and his rest is well merited.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Clark were born four children. Chester W. is a farmer of Calhoun county, Iowa. He is married and has five children. The daughter, Ida, is the wife of B. K. Luther, a resident farmer of Douglas township, Boone county, and they have three children. Mr. and Mrs. Clark lost two children, Eliza Jane, who died in her sixth year, and Rosetta, who died at the age of fifteen months. Mr. Clark voted for John C. Fremont in 1856 and at each presidential election since that time has supported the Republican party, for he believes firmly in its principles of sound money, of protection and of expansion. His business career as well as his private record has been an honorable one and shows that success may be attained through diligence and perseverance when guided by sound judgment. He had no friends or wealth to aid him in starting out upon his career, but steadily he has advanced and to-day his competence is sufficient to enable him to live without future labor.

A. M. BURNSIDE.

Boone county figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state of Iowa, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve consecutive development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of the section. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have controlled its affairs in official capacity, and in

this connection the subject of this review demands representation as one who has served the county faithfully and well in positions of distinct trust and responsibility. He is now filling the office of county auditor, to which he was elected on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Burnside was born in Ames, Iowa, December 14, 1809, his parents being John A. and Margaret P. (Smyth) Burnside, both of whom were natives of Ohio and in 1809 came to Iowa, locating first in Ames. The father followed farming in that portion of the state. His death occurred September 14, 1883 when he was thirty-seven years of age. In his family were four children, namely: A. M., of this review; Mary L., the wife of J. J. McGregor, of Ogden; Anna M., the wife of E. E. Beatty, of Grand Junction, Iowa; and Alice E., now a teacher in the Boone schools.

Mr. Burnside, of this review, pursued his education in the common schools of Ohio, Ogden, Iowa, and at Highland Park, Des Moines. He remained upon the farm until about four years ago and in the meantime he engaged in teaching school in the winter months, assisting in the labors of the fields during the summer seasons. In November, 1898, however, he was elected to office and on the 1st of January, 1899, entered upon the duties of county auditor, which he discharged so acceptably that in 1900 he was re-elected and is now the present incumbent. He received a majority of two thousand at the second election, which proved conclusively that his first term's service was highly satisfactory to the public. He has ever been a staunch Republican, unflinching in his advocacy of the principles of the party and his efforts in its behalf have

been so discerningly directed that they have resulted in promoting the party's success. Socially he is connected with Ogden Lodge, No. 281, I. O. O. F., and with the Knights of Pythias fraternity.

ALFRED MORGAN.

Alfred Morgan is a retired farmer, land owner and prominent citizen now living retired in the village of Ogden, and his connection with Boone county and its interests covers a period of twenty-eight years. He is a native of Cambridgeshire, England, born October 7, 1813, and is a son of William and Rebecca N. (Hart) Morgan, both of whom were also natives of the "Merrie Isle." The father there engaged in carpentering and in cabinet-making, following those pursuits in England until 1857, when with his family he sailed for America landing in New York city on the 6th of July, 1857. He went direct to Bureau county, Illinois, and there worked at his trade for two years, after which he turned his attention to farming upon a tract of land in Bureau county. In 1875 he put aside agricultural pursuits, however, and lived retired from active labor until his death, which occurred January 28, 1892. For but a brief period he had survived his wife, who died on the 10th of November, 1800. In their family were six children, the eldest being the subject of this review. The others are: William, a resident farmer of Bureau county, Illinois; Isaac, who died at the age of nine years; John, who married Margaret J. Miller and is a retired farmer now living in Ogden; Arthur, who died at the age of six years; and

David, who is living upon the old homestead farm in Bureau county, Illinois.

Alfred Morgan, of this review, spent the first fourteen years of his life in the land of his nativity and then came with his parents to the United States. When twenty-one years of age he started out upon an independent business career and was engaged in farming in Bureau county, Illinois, for six years. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Miss Rosamond M. Tilson, their wedding being celebrated on the 28th of November, 1866, her parents being T. T. and Sarah (Ballard) Tilson, of Princeton, Illinois. Her father was a carpenter and builder by trade, but after his removal to Boone county Iowa, he engaged in farming in Peoples township until his death, which occurred in March, 1892. His widow still resides in Wyanet. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have been born six children: William L., who married Dora Caylor, is a farmer living in Peoples township. A. A. (better known as Fred) married Laura Jenner and is also a farmer of Peoples township. Clyde C., carries on agricultural pursuits in Marcy township; Amy L. is the wife of Percy Clark, a resident farmer of Peoples township. Ralph D. follows farming in Marcy township. Jessie B. is at home.

After his marriage Mr. Morgan engaged in farming and in the operation of a threshing machine in Bureau county, Illinois, until the spring of 1874, when he resolved to establish his home in Boone county, Iowa, and settled in Peoples township. Here he purchased a tract of land and at once began its improvement. As time passed and his financial resources increased he afterward added to that property and also bought land in Marcy township. He was successfully

engaged in general farming and stock raising until 1901, when he removed to Ogden and purchased what was known as the Charles Baker residence, which is a nice modern home on one of the main streets of Ogden, and here Mr. Morgan has since lived retired. He has made judicious investment in property as the years have gone by, and now owns between seven and eight hundred acres of land in Boone county, both in Marcy and Peoples townships, upon which his sons are now living. He is a staunch Democrat in his political views, unswerving in his allegiance to the party. Socially he is connected with the Rhodes Lodge, No. 303, F. & A. M., of Ogden. He has become very widely and favorably known throughout Boone county and is a man of genuine worth who was active in business and has always been found to be reliable and thrupworthy in all life's relations.

JOHN HERRING.

John Herring, now deceased, was a man who throughout life enjoyed the respect and esteem of those with whom he was associated and when death came to him Boone lost one of its valued citizens. He had long been in the railroad service and was a most trusted employe of the corporation. A native of England, he was born at Barnstable, in 1840, and when only four years of age came to the United States, being brought to this country by his parents, who settled near Rochester, Nev. York. He was a son of William and Margaret (Cox) Herring. The father remained in the Empire state, following the occupation of farming throughout the entire period of his active



JOHN HERRING.

business life and thus providing for his family. Both he and his wife died upon the old homestead in New York when about eighty years of age.

Mr. Herring, of this review, remained upon the old farmstead in the Empire state until he was twenty-one years of age, and during that time he acquired a good knowledge of the branches of learning taught in the common schools and also was trained to to various departments of farm work, early becoming familiar with the labors of field and meadow. At the age of eighteen, however, he sought a home in the west, making his way to Chicago, Illinois, where he was employed for a number of years. He then resumed his westward journey and took up his abode at Belle Plaine, Iowa, where he entered the service of the Northwestern Railroad Company, being employed as fireman for two years, after which he was promoted to the position of engineer and in that capacity served continuously until twelve years ago, when he was injured in a wreck on the line. He was then running on the limited and in the accident he lost his right leg. After this he did not again engage in active service. He was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and was also a Mason in his fraternal relations.

Mr. Herring was married in the city of Boone to Miss Celia Alcott, a second cousin of Louisa M. Alcott, the noted author, and a daughter of Addison and Almira Alcott. The parents were both natives of Connecticut, born near the city of New Haven, and shortly after their marriage they removed to Ohio and subsequently to Illinois. After spending some time in the latter state they came to Iowa about 1873 and took up their abode in Boone, where they spent their re-

maining days, but both have now passed away. Mr. Alcott was a wagonmaker by trade, but did not follow that pursuit during the later years of his life. Both he and his wife passed away in the city of Boone when seventy-nine years of age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Herring were born five children, four of whom are still living: Gertrude A., now the wife of Jonas Nichols, a resident of Santa Anna, California, where he is engaged in the grocery business, living there with his wife and their son Jonas; John H., a mail carrier of Boone, who has served in that capacity since the establishment of the free delivery system; Nita, who is at home; Alfred, now sixteen years of age; and Robert, who died at the age of seventeen years.

In his political views Mr. Herring was a Republican and believed the principles of that party were best calculated to conserve the general good. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, called him to public office, and for a number of years he served as a member of the city council of Boone, taking an active part in its work and promoting as far as possible all measures which he believed would prove of public benefit. He resided in Boone about one-third of a century and was highly respected by many friends there. He passed away March 15, 1898, and was laid to rest in the Boone cemetery. There was in his life much that is worthy of emulation. He was loyal in friendship, faithful in business and true to every public trust, while in his family he was a devoted and loving husband and father. His widow with her younger children still resides at her pleasant home at No. 126 Tama street. Mrs. Herring has a wide acquaintance in Boone, including a large number of friends.

A. F. ARMSTRONG.

The name of Garden township is an index or indication of the portion of the country included within its borders. Rich farming lands produce excellent crops in return for the care and labor bestowed upon the place and Garden township has aided in winning for Iowa its splendid reputation as an agricultural state. Connected with the work of cultivating the soil is Andrew F. Armstrong, who lives on section 29, Garden township, where he owns a tract of land of seventy-seven acres that is located a mile and a half from Madrid. During forty-five years he has resided in Boone county and has contributed in every measure to the growth and development of this portion of the state along agricultural lines.

He is a native of Sweden, born June 21, 1844, and is a son of Peter Armstrong, whose birth also occurred in that country. The mother bore the maiden name of Christina Nelson and she, too, was a native of Sweden. The father carried on agricultural pursuits in order to provide for his family, consisting of his wife and two children. In 1857, however, he came to the new world, taking passage on a sailing vessel, the *Eclipse*, in the command of Captain Conrad. They left the harbor of Gottenborg and proceeding across the pathless ocean, arrived at the harbor of Boston in June, 1857, after what was considered a very quick voyage of three weeks. By rail they made their way westward to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and from there to Jefferson county, taking up their abode near the town of New Sweden, where they remained for six weeks. They then continued their journey with ox teams to Boone county.

Here Mr. Armstrong purchased the land which his son now owns. He bought a tract of eighty acres which was raw and unimproved and on which he built a small house. Soon the track of the plow was to be seen across the hitherto unbroken prairie, the seed was sown over the fields and the sun and rain came, bringing forth good harvests. Mr. Armstrong also purchased eighty acres on section 20, and this, too, ho improved. He resided upon the homestead which he developed until his death, which occurred in the fall of 1901, when he had attained the advanced age of more than eighty years. His wife passed away January 8, 1900, and both were laid to rest in the Delander cemetery. In their family were but two children, the daughter being Christina S., who became the wife of Andrew W. Anderson. They located in Garden township and she died leaving one son, who is also now deceased.

Andrew F. Armstrong, of this review, was a lad of thirteen years at the time of his arrival in Boone county. His memory carries him back to pioneer days, when the family experienced the hardships and trials as well as the pleasures of pioneer life. For miles away stretched the unbroken prairies, and improvement and progress seemed yet a work of the future. Mr. Armstrong aided in developing the farm, remaining with his father until twenty-four years of age. He had but limited educational advantages, being almost wholly self-educated, but he has made the most of his opportunities in life and has not only secured a good competence, but through experience and observation he has largely broadened his knowledge, gaining a practical view of life.

On the 23rd of October, 1848, occurred the marriage of Mr. Armstrong and Miss Christina W. Segren, a native of Sweden, who came to the new world in 1801, when a child of nine years and was reared in Boone county. Four children have been born of this marriage: Elma, Peter E., Frederick and Jennie, all of whom are at home and the sons assist their father in the work of the farm.

After his marriage Mr. Armstrong located on section 20, Garden township, there improving a place on which he erected a good residence and also substantial barns and outbuildings. Trees were planted around the house, casting grateful shades over the lawn and home, and an orchard was also set out and its fruit stored in the cellar for winter use. Mr. Armstrong became the owner of four hundred and thirty-two acres of land and three business blocks in Madrid and continued to carry on farming until 1896, when he rented his land, which is divided into four farms and supplied with four sets of buildings. In the spring of 1897 he returned to the old homestead, carrying for his father during his declining years. In 1899 he erected a large, neat and attractive residence. It is built in modern style of architecture and forms a pleasing feature of the landscape. In it is a furnace, which heats the house with hot water and other modern equipments are found, and altogether it is one of the best residences in the township. Politically Mr. Armstrong has been a life-long Republican and cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant. The honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him for his labors have been concentrated upon his farm. Both he and his wife

are members of the Swedish Lutheran church of Madrid and are honored and respected people as well as pioneers of the county, where Mr. Armstrong has made his home for nearly a half century, while his wife has been equally long a resident of this portion of the state. He is a man of integrity and worth and in the time when Boone county was a frontier region, he took an active interest in promoting its growth and improvement, while as the years have passed he has manifested a deep regard for the general good and as far as possible has aided in promoting its general welfare.

L. W. CLARK.

With the farming and stock-raising interests of Boone county L. W. Clark is identified, his home being on section 27, Peoples township. He is an extensive land owner, having five hundred and twenty acres all in one farm. His is a splendidly improved tract, regarded as one of the best farms in the district. Mr. Clark is a native of Vermont, his birth having occurred in Caledonia county, in the town of Peacham, May 14, 1842. His father, Gideon Clark, was born in Connecticut, about the year 1808, while the grandfather, John Clark, was also a native of the Charter Oak state and with his family removed to Vermont settling in Caledonia county. The father of our subject was married there to Miss Harriet Watts, whose birth occurred in that county. Mr. Clark was a mechanic and followed the machinist's trade for some time. In 1857 he resolved to seek a home in the west and make his way to Clinton

county, Iowa, where he secured a tract of land, turning his attention to agricultural pursuits. For several years he pursued this vocation while residing there and then removed to Calhoun county where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring about 1897.

In taking up the personal history of L. W. Clark we present to our readers the life record of one widely and favorably known in this portion of the state, for his residence in Iowa dates from 1856 and in Boone county from 1867. He spent the first fourteen years of his life in the Green Mountain state and then came to the west with an uncle, who settled in Clinton county, Iowa, where Mr. Clark grew to manhood. His educational privileges were somewhat meagre, but through reading, experience and observation he has broadened his knowledge. Upon the farm in Clinton county he gained a practical knowledge of agricultural pursuits and his experience in that direction has proven of value to him in later years.

On the 20th of January, 1862, Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Amelia Davis, a native of Schoharie county, New York. Seven children have been born of this union: George who is married and is a farmer of Peoples township; Elmer, who works upon the home farm; Charles and Francis who also assist in the work there; Effie, the wife of Henry Smith, of Montgomery county, Iowa; Jennie, the wife of Ed Vickroy, a farmer of Peoples township; and Allie, who is yet under the parental roof.

After his marriage Mr. Clark carried on farming in Clinton county, Iowa, for five years and then came to Boone county. As

he had but limited capital he rented land for two years and on the expiration of that period he located upon the farm where he now resides. It was totally unimproved, but the forty acres which he secured was soon placed under cultivation and rich fields brought to him golden harvests. He prospered in his undertakings and from time to time he has made judicious investments in property until his landed possessions now aggregate five hundred and twenty acres all in one body. This is a very valuable farm and certainly indicates the life of industry and enterprise which Mr. Clark has led. A good residence, four barns and other large outbuildings for grain and stock stand as monuments to the enterprise and labor of the owner. Many rods of fences inclose this place and fruit and shade trees add to its value and attractive appearance. In connection with the cultivation of grain Mr. Clark is extensively engaged in the raising of good graded stock and annually feeds and ships a large number of cattle and hogs which bring a good price upon the market, due to the excellent condition in which they are when sent to the city.

Although reared in the faith of the Democratic party, Mr. Clark endorsed the principles of the new Republican party when in 1864 he cast his first presidential vote. He has been elected and served for nine years as township trustee and his official work has been of a character to win him high commendation. He has also been a member of the school board for a number of years and in his official position he has manifested marked fidelity to the general good. He takes a deep interest in politics doing everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party.

His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and although Mr. Clark is not identified with any religious organization he attends the services of the church to which his wife belongs and contributes to its support. From an early age Mr. Clark has been dependent upon his own resources. When quite young he started out to fight life's battles and in the strife he has come off conqueror. His life history should serve to inspire and encourage others who are dependent upon their own resources, for his record certainly proves that prosperity may be gained by determined purpose, laudable ambition and capable management together with honesty in all business dealings. During thirty-six years residence in Boone county Mr. Clark has ever commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow men, and it is with pleasure that we present the record of his life to our readers knowing that it will be gladly received by his many friends.

THOMAS B. HOLMES.

Thomas B. Holmes, who is filling the office of deputy sheriff of Boone county, has always resided in this county and is widely and favorably known to its citizens. His birth occurred October 20, 1857, in Boonesboro. His father, William Holmes, was a native of Greene county, Ohio, born January 17, 1814. The grandfather, Samuel Holmes, was born in this country, March 2, 1772, but was of Irish parentage. He was left an orphan when only five years of age and was reared by German people in Pennsylvania. He joined the United

States army at the time of the war of 1812 and took part in the battle known as St. Clair's defeat, where he received two wounds. He afterward married Martha Miller, who was born January 15, 1781, and was of English lineage. Samuel Holmes died in Ohio in August, 1830, at the age of fifty-eight years and his wife passed away in Iowa, on the 11th of October, 1852.

In early life William Holmes removed to Indiana, taking up his abode near Thorntown, where he lived with his mother. Subsequently he removed to Illinois and after a year came to Iowa in 1838, long before the admission of the territory into the Union. He took up his abode at West Point in Lee county, where he was married September 22, 1838, to Elizabeth Abbott, who was born May 24, 1810, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, of German and Scotch parentage. When only eight years of age she accompanied her father and mother on their removal westward, the journey being made on a flat boat down the Ohio river to a point near Cairo, Illinois. There Mrs. Holmes was reared to womanhood and later she became a resident of Iowa. The parents of our subject continued residents of Lee county, until 1842, when they removed to Wapello county, locating on a claim near Agency City. There the father engaged in farming until the fall of 1840, when he visited Boone county, locating on a claim west of the present city of Boone. In May, 1851, however, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he started with Z. S. McCall and others for the Pacific slope. They were three months in making the trip and having abandoned their wagons, the last four hundred miles was accomplished on horseback.

Mr. Holmes at first engaged in mining, but did not find that a very profitable venture and began packing provisions from the settlements to the mines. This proved to be much more lucrative and eventually he returned home by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York city. By sailing vessel he proceeded to New York, thence by rail to Buffalo, and from there to Chicago by way of the lakes, continuing his journey by stage to Agency City and then coming on horseback to Boonesboro. He arrived at his home after an absence of two and one-half years and here again engaged in carpenter work, building many of the finest houses of Boonesboro. In 1856 he was elected sheriff of Boone county, taking charge of that office on the first Monday in January, 1857. For four years he there remained and during his term the Pardee riot and the river land trouble occurred. It was also the period of the critical political arguments preceding the Rebellion. As an officer he showed neither fear nor favor, and it is said that he never went after a horse thief and failed to get him. Mr. Holmes also acted as a member of the board of supervisors. On the expiration of his term as sheriff he again engaged in carpentering which he followed until 1895, when he purchased a farm in Marcy township, spending his remaining days thereon. His death occurred November 10, 1895, and his wife, who had shared with him in the pioneer trials of the west, died December 10, 1893. They left four children: Jasper W., now of St. Joseph, Missouri; Miriam, the wife of Jacob Holcomb of Dallas county, Iowa; Sarah J., the wife of Henry Shockey, of Oregon; and Thomas B., of this review.

In his youth Thomas B. Holmes acquired a common school education and upon the home farm he remained until twenty years of age. He then went to Kansas where he engaged in teaching school in 1878-9, after which he returned to Iowa and was identified with educational work here from 1879 until 1885, proving himself a competent instructor by the readiness with which he imparted to others the knowledge that he had acquired. At the latter date, however, he turned his attention to farming which he followed continuously until 1898, when he was appointed deputy sheriff of Boone county for a term of four years and is now serving in that office. He has also been township assessor.

On the 1st of November, 1885, Mr. Holmes was united in marriage to Emma Harcastle, a daughter of Thomas and Sybil Harcastle, the former a native of Lancaster, England, and the latter of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Harcastle was of English and Scotch lineage. In 1859 they removed to Minnesota and after three years there came to Iowa, settling in Story county. The father of Mrs. Holmes is still residing there, but the mother passed away in 1875 at the age of forty-two years. Their children were Anna, the wife of George Chapman, of Nevada, Iowa; Emma, the wife of our subject; William R.; Mary, the wife of C. H. Elliott, and Daniel, who is living in Ames, Iowa. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Holmes has been blessed with three children: Bessie E., Jasper Leroy and William R. In the discharge of his official duties Mr. Holmes has followed in the footsteps of his father and has been most loyal to the trust re-

posed in him. He has always resided in this county where he is widely known, and the fact that many who have been acquainted with him from boyhood are numbered among his staunchest friends, is an indication that his career has ever been upright and honorable one.

SAMUEL WIRTZ.

Switzerland, the land of the Alps, has furnished many worthy citizens to America. They are men of strong resolution, undaunted purpose and unflagging industry and are a valued acquisition of the industrial ranks of the new world. Samuel Wirtz comes from that little mountainous country and in America he has worked his way steadily upward to a position of affluence, so that he is now living a retired life. His birth occurred July 28, 1841, his parents being Jacob and Rosalia (Zimbelmann) Wirtz, also natives of Switzerland. The father came to the new world in 1803 and made his way across the country to Boone county, Iowa, settling in Des Moines township. Here he spent his remaining days, passing away when nearly eighty years of age. His wife still survives him and is now residing on the old home place, having passed the eightieth mile-stone on life's journey. They were the parents of five sons and a daughter, who are yet living: Samuel, Edward, Gotlieb, Media, Daniel and Charles. They also lost six children.

Samuel Wirtz spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the land of the Alps and when twenty years of age crossed the broad Atlantic to the new world, believing that

he might have better business opportunities and privileges in this country. Boone county was his destination and in 1862 he took up his abode here. In his native land he had learned the stone-cutter's trade and he also mastered the trade of silk-weaving, following it for some time in his native country. After he arrived in America he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for three years and then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, for with the capital that he had acquired through his own efforts he purchased eighty acres of land on section 2, Des Moines township. This he subsequently sold and bought his present farm in 1881. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of rich and arable land on the home place and has made excellent improvements upon it, the buildings standing as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. His efforts return to him a good harvest and he makes a specialty of the raising of corn, oats and hay. He also keeps from twenty to thirty head of cattle, preferring the short-horns. In both branches of his business he has been very successful and is now practically living retired. He expects soon to remove to Boone, where he will put aside all business cares and rest in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former labors. In addition to the home farm he also owns another tract of one hundred and sixty acres in Beaver township, which he now rents to his eldest son.

In 1871 Mr. Wirtz was united in marriage to Caroline Heman, who died in 1882. The following year he was again married, his second union being with Christina Gesein. She was also born in Switzerland. By the first marriage there was one child, while the children of the second marriage

numbered four. They are Edward, Adolph, Emma, Samuel and Jacob.

Mr. Wirtz is one of the honored early settlers of Boone county, and has witnessed almost its entire development, as it has emerged from primitive conditions to take its place among the leading counties of the state. He has been an active factor in its agricultural interests and his business affairs have been so capably conducted that he has won most creditable and gratifying success. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as school director in this district and also in Beaver township. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the German Reformed church. The hope that led him to seek a home in the new world has been more than realized, for here he has found how potent is industry in the active affairs of life and that labor directed by sound judgment always brings its reward. He has gained prosperity and has also won the warm regard of a large circle of friends in his adopted county.

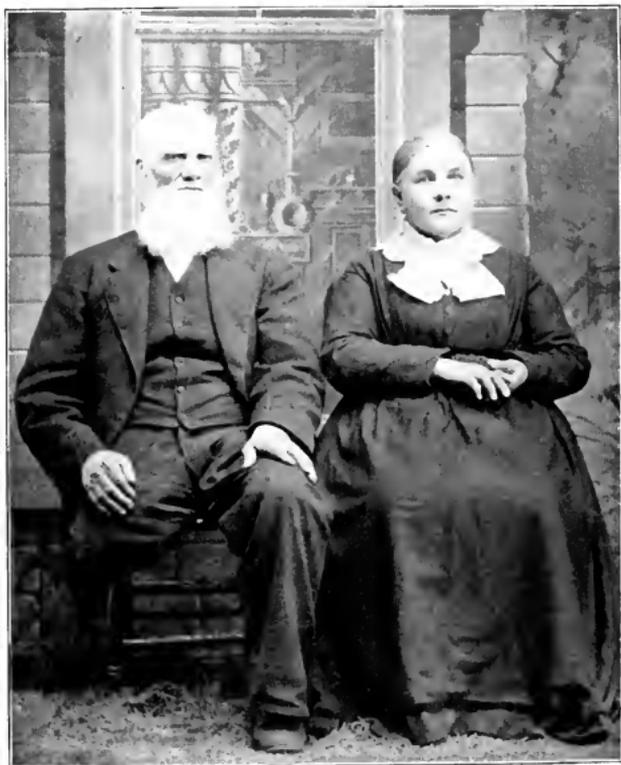
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JESSE C. WILLIAMS.

Jesse C. Williams, who is extensively engaged in farming on section 24, Marcy township, has made his home in Boone county since April 6, 1851, when he came to this locality with his father. Comparatively few of the residents of the county have so long resided within its borders, and classed among the honored pioneer settlers Mr. Williams well deserves representation in this volume. He was born in Henry county, Kentucky, April 2, 1825, and is a son of Jesse and Susanna (Simmons) Williams, both of whom were natives of Virginia, whence they

removed to Kentucky, where the father engaged in farming until the year 1828. At that time he became a resident of Montgomery county, Indiana, where he purchased a farm, residing thereon until he came to this state in 1850. At that time he settled near Des Moines, but after a year came to Boone county, arriving in April, 1851. He took up his abode in Cass township and there he devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits until his life's labors were ended in death. He was one of the earliest settlers in the community and aided in laying broad and deep the foundation for the present progress and improvement of the locality. He died in 1854, while his wife passed away in 1869. In their family were eight children, but Polly, Annie, John, Nancy and Samuel are all deceased. The next is Jesse C., of this review. Sanford B., the seventh, now resides upon the old homestead in Cass township, while Francis, the youngest of the family, is deceased.

When the family came to Boone county the father and two of his sons located in Cass township, but Jesse C. Williams came to Marcy township and took up his abode on his present farm. He had spent the years of his minority in his native state and was about twenty-five years of age when the family came to Iowa. He was the first settler in his part of Marcy township and secured his farm through a land warrant. He also bought land of the River Company and thus secured a very large tract, being to-day one of the extensive land owners of the community. He has three hundred and twenty acres, all in Marcy township, and has been numbered among the progressive and enterprising agriculturists of this portion of the state. At the present time, how-



JESSE C. WILLIAMS AND WIFE.

ever, he is practically living retired from business life, while his son-in-law conducts his farming interests.

Mr. Williams was married in Indiana to Miss Letitia Hopper, of Wayne county, that state, and for many years she was to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey, but on the 26th of August, 1892, she was called to the home beyond. In the family were nine children: James F., a resident farmer living near Woodward, Boone county; Mary E., the wife of Thomas Johnson, of Washington; Sarah E., the wife of Oliver Holloway, who is living in Montana; Robert, who married Jane Holloway and resides near his father; Harriet, the wife of Jerry Shaw, a representative of an old family, by whom she had five children: Nettie; Violet, deceased; Pearl; Opal; and Roy T., deceased. Mr. Shaw now operates the farm belonging to Mr. Williams and is a practical and progressive agriculturist. The children of the family that have passed away are: John Gilson, Drusilla, Martha and Jesse.

At the time of the Mexican war Mr. Williams, of this review, entered the army and fought for American rights. He was never injured in any way. He had also rendered effective service in civic affairs. At the time of the Civil war he was for four years a member of the county board of supervisors. He has filled various township offices. He votes with the Democracy and takes a deep interest in the growth and success of his party. His daughter, Mrs. Shaw, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Marcy township. He has always been a hard-working man and as the result of his enterprise and careful management he is now the owner of a fine farm. His life

history proves that success may be won through strong determination, earnest purpose and honorable effort, and in many respects his life is well worthy of emulation.

JOHN ANDERSON.

Boone county is situated in the center of a rich agricultural district. The fine farms of Iowa are noted throughout the entire land, and of one of these John Anderson is the owner, having two hundred and seventy-five acres which is well improved and highly cultivated. His home is only two miles from Madrid and thus he is enabled to enjoy the conveniences and comforts of city life as well as the pleasures which can only be obtained upon a farm. In the fall of 1846 he arrived in Boone county and throughout the intervening years he has been interested in its development and progress, while his labors have been of a character that have advanced its substantial improvement.

As his name indicates he is of Swedish birth and first opened his eyes to the light of day in the country of Sweden on the 23d of June, 1832. His father, Magnas Anderson, was also a native of Sweden, where he was reared, married and followed farming for some years. Six children were born unto him in that country, and in 1846 he emigrated with his family to the new world, landing at New York. He thence made his way across the country to Iowa and established his permanent home in Boone county, although he first located in Polk county, coming to this county in 1847 at which time he took up his abode in Douglas township. Here he had entered some land and his attention was now given to the development

and improvement of his farm, but he was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, for he died the same year.

John Anderson was a lad of fourteen years when he came to the United States. He had acquired a fair education in the schools of his native land, but is entirely self-educated in the English language, having acquired a knowledge of that language since attaining his majority. When still a young lad he started out in life on his own account, being employed as a farm hand. He was inured to hardships and privations from early youth, owing to his father's death, but he then developed self reliance and force of character that have proved important elements in his later success. When he had acquired a sufficient capital he purchased eighty acres of land which was the nucleus of his present farm. It was well watered and upon it he built a log house in which he lived during the time when he was opening up his farm. He turned the first furrows of the virgin soil, fenced his property and in course of time garnered rich harvests from the fields which he had cultivated. From time to time as his financial resources increased he purchased other land until he is to-day the owner of two hundred and seventy-five acres. He has built a large residence upon the place, also substantial outbuildings and the entire tract is under cultivation. Everything about the place is kept in good repair, and the air of neatness and thrift which pervades the place indicates the practical and progressive spirit of the owner. An orchard yields its fruits in season and shade trees adorn the lawn and protect the home from the hot rays of the summer sun. The farm is now a valuable one and the owner deserves great credit for what

he has accomplished. There are two sets of farm buildings there and all of the improvements upon the place are visible evidences of the life of industry which Mr. Anderson has led. His efforts too, have been extended to other lines. He was one of the organizers of the Madrid State Bank. He was elected its first president and has acted continuously in that position from the organization of the bank in 1895. It has become one of the strong banking institutions of the county and is a valued and enterprising concern in the business activity of this section of the state.

Mr. Anderson was married in Boone county in 1857 to Miss Caroline Nelson, who was born and reared in Sweden. She died in 1870, leaving three children, the eldest being John P., who is now a resident of Minnesota. Alma is the wife of E. P. Dalander, a prominent business man of Madrid. C. A. Silford is the editor and proprietor of the Madrid Register News. Mr. Anderson was again married in 1877, his second union being with Olive Anderson, who spent her girlhood days in Sweden, her native land. Eight children have been born of this union: Selma, the wife of Mines Olson, a farmer of Douglas township; Dora, Teresa, Alven, Arthur, Harold, Roy and Ester, all at home.

In his political affiliations Mr. Anderson is a staunch Republican, having been allied to that party since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. For six years he served as county supervisor, has filled the office of assessor for more than twenty years and has been secretary of the Swedish Mutual Insurance Company for sixteen years being one of its prominent promoters and organizers. The cause of educa-

tion has ever found in him a warm friend. He believes in having good schools and capable teachers and has long served as a member of the school board and as its treasurer. He has been a delegate to various state and county conventions of the Republican party and in all public offices has been loyal and true to the trust reposed in him. He and his wife are members of the Swedish Lutheran church of Madrid and contributed liberally to the erection of the present house of worship. Few men can antedate his residence in Boone county, where he has passed fifty-six years. He has been an eye witness of its wonderful growth and development and has also contributed to its progress along many lines. The sterling characteristics of his race are manifest in his career and America has no more valued citizens than Sweden has furnished to this land.

JOHN MCGREGOR.

John McGregor is the proprietor of the Orchard farm, one of the most desirable farms of Boone county. It comprises two hundred and forty acres of arable land on section 18, Beaver township, and while he carries on general farming he is also extensively engaged in fruit growing, his horticultural interests proving a remunerative source of income. Upon his place are good buildings and all modern equipments, and the neat and thrifty appearance of the farm indicates the practical and progressive spirit of the owner, who for thirteen years has made his home in Boone county.

Mr. McGregor was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1845, a

son of Duncan and Sarah (Blackburn) McGregor, both of whom are natives of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where they were reared and married. There the father engaged in farming until May, 1853, when he removed with his family to Peoria county, Illinois, spending two years in that place. He purchased a farm in Princeville township, Peoria county, and was engaged in farming until the death of his wife in February, 1889. He then came to Boone county, Iowa, in 1890, and died here in the same year. Unto him and his estimable wife were born eight children: A. H., who is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising in Beaver township; John, of this review; Ella, the wife of J. H. Miller, a farmer and stock raiser of Warren county, Iowa, who served for two terms in the state legislature and also an extra session, and was a loyal soldier in the Union army in the Civil war; William, a retired farmer living in Monica, Peoria county, Illinois; George, who is conducting a large cattle ranch in South Dakota; Margaret, the wife of Thomas Darby, an agriculturist of Peoria county, Illinois; Daniel, who is engaged in the cattle business in western Kansas; and Jackson, who died in infancy.

To the common school system of his native county, John McGregor is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. In his youth he early became familiar with farm work in all its departments, for he assisted his father from an early age remaining upon the old home farm until he was twenty-three years of age. At that time he was married to Martha Colwell, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Dawson) Colwell, the former a farmer and stock buyer of Stark county, Illinois. Af-

ter their marriage the young couple began their domestic life upon a farm in Peoria county. They started with very little, but working with the steady purpose to become independent and to give their children a good education, they have gained a handsome competence which will supply them with all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life in their declining days. It was about 1889 that they left Illinois and became residents of Boone county, Iowa. They now have in the home farm two hundred and forty acres of valuable land and most of the improvements upon the place stand as monuments to the enterprise, thrift and progressive spirit of John McGregor. In addition to general farming he has one of the largest orchards in this part of the state, including apples, crabapples, peaches, plums, cherries and a large variety of small fruits. He likewise has a fine grove which consists of soft maples and ash trees and constitutes one of the finest groves in this part of the country. Everything about the place is in keeping with the ideas of a model farm of the twentieth century and Mr. McGregor's opinions concerning fruit growing are largely considered as authority in this locality.

The home of our subject and his wife has been blessed with nine children. C. D., the eldest, is occupying the position of professor of shorthand in the commercial department of Drake University, at Des Moines, Iowa. William died in infancy. J. J. is a resident farmer of Beaver township. M. D. follows farming in Greene county, Iowa. A. D. is a farmer of Beaver township. Hattie is attending Drake University. LeRoy is a resident farmer of Anamqua township. Ollie is also a student in

Drake University. Frank, who completes the family, is at home.

In the spring of 1892, in company with Mr. Steelsmith, of Beaver township, Mr. McGregor took an extensive trip to the Pacific coast, visiting many places of interest and spending about three weeks in that way. In the fall of the same year he traveled through Colorado, Texas, New Mexico and the republic of Mexico and also visited Oklahoma and Arkansas, looking for a good location for his sons. Mr. McGregor and his family are numbered among the leading citizens of Boone county and his life has been one of untiring activity and energy whereby a comfortable competence has been won and a leading position in reliable financial circles has been gained.



SAMUEL M. STERRETT.

Samuel M. Sterrett, who is familiarly called "Uncle Sam" by his numerous friends, is one of the wide-awake and progressive farmers of Dodge township, living on section 21, where he owns and cultivates two hundred and forty acres of rich land, pleasantly situated six miles north of Boone. Mr. Sterrett is numbered among the native sons of Indiana, his birth having occurred in Carroll county of that state on the 14th of October, 1835. His father, Robert Sterrett, was a native of Ireland, and on crossing the Atlantic to the new world took up his abode in Carroll county, Indiana. By trade he was a weaver, following that vocation in early life, but after his removal to Carroll County he carried on agricultural pursuits. His death there occurred in 1837

and his wife passed away about five years later.

Mr. Sterrett of this review was only two years old at the time of his father's death and was left an orphan at the age of seven. He then went to make his home with his uncle, but from early youth has been dependent entirely upon his own resources. After attaining his majority he rented land and engaged in farming upon his own account in Carroll county, Indiana, for four years. The year 1865 witnessed his arrival in Boone county, Iowa. He had visited this district in 1859 and was married here to Miss Mary Dawkins, a native of Kentucky, her girlhood days being spent in that state and in Indiana and Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Sterrett began their domestic life in the Hoosier state where he continued his farming pursuits until 1865 when he made preparations to establish a home in Iowa. In January, 1866, he purchased two hundred and forty acres of raw prairie land on section 21, Dodge township and he at once began the work of making his fields cultivable. He built a fence around the place and soon the breaking plow was seen on the tract, turning the first furrows and getting the land into a condition for cultivation. From year to year his farm has been improved and today is a very valuable tract. He has a large and pleasant home which was erected in 1888. There are also two good barns and he has planted fruit, shade and ornamental trees. The substantial improvements on all parts of the farm are indicative of the enterprise and progressive spirit of the owner who commenced life a poor young man, in fact, has depended upon his own resources from early boyhood. He found that industry, close application and

reliability won him advancement and these qualities have been salient characteristics in his entire career.

Mr. Sterrett lost his first wife after coming to Boone county, her death occurring in 1860. Three children were born of that union: Telitha J., the wife of John Haman, of Boone, who is in the employ of the Northwestern Railway Company; Celesta, the wife of Rev. A. T. Carpenter, a Methodist Episcopal minister now located in Keyapala county, Nebraska; and Margaret E., the wife of John Boucher, of Churdan, Iowa. In 1870 Mr. Sterrett was again married, his second union being with Winnie Baker, who was born in Clay county, Indiana, but during her infancy was brought to Iowa where she was reared to womanhood. Ten children were born of this marriage: Docia, the wife of Herman Stotts, of Dodge township; Mae, the wife of Arthur Stotts of the same township; Eva at home; Mabel, who is a student in the high school of Boone; Clara Belle; William Alexander; Lillie, and Irene. They also lost one son, Robert L., who died when about eight years of age. The parents are consistent and active members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Ridgeport, and in politics Mr. Sterrett is a Prohibitionist. He has ever been fearless in the defense of his honest convictions and has never faltered in announcing the same. In early life he was a Jackson Democrat and cast his first ballot for James Buchanan, in 1856, and his next vote for Stephen A. Douglas. He afterward supported the men and measures of the Republican party for several years and is now a Prohibitionist, having long been a warm friend of the cause of temperance. He has served for a few terms

as township trustee and has been a member of the school board. Mr. Sterrett is a man of known integrity who enjoys and merits the confidence and good will of his fellow men. He is true to every cause or interest which he believes to be right and does not hesitate to denounce those which he believes will prove detrimental to the general welfare. That he has a pleasant and genial manner is indicated by his large circle of friends and by the name of "Uncle Sam" with which they usually greet him.

SIDNEY R. DYER.

When the history of Boone county and her public men shall have been written, its pages will bear no more illustrious name and record no more prominent career than that of Mr. Dyer. If "biography is the home aspect of history" as Wilnot has expressed it, it is entirely within the province of true history to commemorate and perpetuate the lives and characters, the achievements and honor of the leading sons of a community. For thirty years Mr. Dyer has figured prominently in connection with the judicial annals of this portion of the state, having practiced continuously in Boone since 1872.

A native of Lockport, New York, he was born December 28, 1845, and is a son of John and Sarah A. (Webb) Dyer. His paternal grandfather was Isaac Dyer, a native of Vermont, while John Dyer was born in Watertown, New York. His grandfather was a cooper by trade, and his father successfully followed the boot and shoe business for a number of years in Fulton, Illinois. He had left the Empire

state in 1856 and had taken up his abode in Fulton, where he remained until 1899, when he came to Boone to make his home with the subject of this review. Here he is yet living at the age of seventy-eight years, while his wife passed away at the age of seventy-two years. In their family were four children: Eva E., the wife of G. K. Bent; Sidney R.; Frances A., the wife of S. A. Austin; and Leamon A., who completes the family.

Mr. Dyer of this review was quite young when his parents removed to Illinois. In Fulton, that state, he attended the public schools and a military academy at that place, continuing his studies until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when, at the age of seventeen years he enlisted in July, 1862, as a member of Company F, Ninety-third Illinois Infantry, in which he became a drummer boy, being mustered out in 1865.

After his return home Mr. Dyer attended the Northern Soldiers College, where he completed his studies and in 1870 he took up the study of law in the office of W. E. Lettingwell, of Lyons, Iowa. He diligently continued his reading until 1872, when he was admitted to the Clinton county bar. He then practiced law for a time in Fulton, Illinois, but in November, 1872, opened an office in Boone, where he has remained continuously since. Few lawyers have made a more lasting impression upon the bar of the state, both for legal ability of a high order and for the individuality of a personal character. He has gained a high place in his profession by hard work. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his profession, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients, and assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the de-

tails of his cases, have brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct. His arguments have elicited warm commendation, not only from his associates at the bar, but also from the bench. He is a very able writer; his briefs always show wide research, careful thought, and the best and strongest reasons which can be urged for his contention, presented in cogent and logical form, and illustrated by a style unusually lucid and clear.

In 1870 Mr. Dyer was married to Jennie L. Moffatt, a daughter of Charles M. and Charlotte (Bascom) Moffatt, natives of New York. Her father died at the age of fifty-eight years but her mother is still living. In their family were four children and unto Mr. and Mrs. Dyer have been born two sons, John S. and Walter R. Mr. Dyer belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His political support is given with unflinching loyalty to the Republican party and he has served as a member of the school board, while for two terms he has been mayor of Boone. Such in brief is the history of Sidney R. Dyer. In whatever relation of life we find him,—in the government service, in political circles, in business or in social relations—he is always the same honorable and honored gentleman, whose worth well merits the high regard which is uniformly given him.

EDWARD C. JORDAN.

Edward C. Jordan, who is engaged in the feed and fuel business in Boone, is a worthy representative of that class which forms the great majority of our citizens—

the men who do not owe their business standing and prosperity to inheritance or to influence but who have won it through close application and honorable effort. He has always lived in the Mississippi valley, his birth having occurred near Dixon, Illinois, on the 21st of December, 1861. It was in that city that his grandfather, Richard Jordan, died in 1876, at the age of seventy-five years. In this family were two daughters and four sons, including John Jordan, the father of our subject, who was born on the Emerald Island and in 1848 crossed the briny deep to the new world. Here he married Anna Connolly, also a native of Ireland, the year of her emigration to the new world being 1850. From 1856 until 1866 he carried on farming near Dixon, Illinois, and then came to Boone county, Iowa, where he has since made his home. His wife died, however, December 5, 1899, at the age of sixty-seven years. Mr. Jordan has been honored with a number of local offices. He has served as township trustee; was for several years treasurer of the school fund; and in 1890 was elected a member of the city council of Boone, in which capacity he served for two years. He is a citizen of worth, honorable in business, reliable in office, and trustworthy in friendship. In his family were five children: Richard F., now deceased; Minnie, the wife of C. Deering, of Boone; Maurice, an engineer on the Union Pacific railroad; and Alice, wife of Matt Welsh.

During the period of his boyhood and youth Edward C. Jordan remained under the parental roof, assisting in the labors of the farm and acquiring a good education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-five he was appointed to a position in the

railway mail service during President Cleveland's administration. He resigned the office in February, 1889. In 1894 he came to Boone and entering into partnership with Patrick Brody has since been engaged in the fuel and feed business, in which they have secured a good trade, their patronage now being large and profitable.

On the 30th of October, 1888, Mr. Jordan was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth M. Cooper, of DeWitt, Clinton county, Iowa, and their children are Helen, Anna T., Genevieve M., Edward C. and Richard Francis Clement. Fraternally Mr. Jordan is connected with the Modern Woodmen. His political support is given to the Democratic party and for two terms he has served as a member of the city council, filling that position from 1897 until 1901, discharging his duties in a manner which was unmistakable proof of his deep interest in the progress and welfare of his adopted city. His business methods and qualifications have gained him confidence, his social nature has won him many friends.

CHARLES F. ANDERSON.

Charles F. Anderson, now deceased, was a man who merited and received the trust, confidence and friendship of his fellow men, because they had learned to appreciate his worth and to value his regard. He was a native of Sweden and came to the United States when eighteen years of age. His birth had occurred in December, 1844. His mother died when he was quite young and the father passed away in Sweden after the subject of this review had attained to years of maturity. Crossing the Atlantic to the

new world, Mr. Anderson landed at New York and remained in that city for some time, removing thence to Delaware, New Jersey. He was a carpenter and contractor, having learned the trade in his native land. He was also a bridge builder and for some time followed that department of industrial activity in the state of New York.

In the spring of 1881 Mr. Anderson came to the west, locating in Eagle Grove, Iowa, where he resided for eight years, during which time he worked in the water supply department of the Northwestern Railroad Company, repairing pumps, tanks, etc., along the line of the road. In the fall of 1889 he removed with his family to the city of Boone, where he spent his remaining days, still continuing in the employ of the same company and at the same work until his demise.

In 1885 Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Joyce, the wedding ceremony being performed in the month of July in Webster City. The lady is a native of Utica, New York, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bott) Joyce, both of whom were natives of England, in which land they were reared and married. After coming to the United States they took up their abode in Utica, New York, and the father was employed as a gardener, but both he and his wife are now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Anderson was born one son, Charles Edward, whose birth occurred in Eagle Grove, Iowa, and who at the age of fifteen years is now attending school.

Mr. Anderson was a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the lodge at Eagle Grove. He held membership in the Lutheran church, but attended the Presbyterian church at Boone,



CHARLES F. ANDERSON.

because his wife was not able to understand the Swedish language, in which tongue the sermons were preached in the Lutheran church. In politics he was a Republican and had firm faith in the principles of the party, but never sought or desired office. His death was the result of an accident in one of the wells of the railroad company that he was repairing. He passed away October 10, 1898, and was laid to rest in the cemetery in Boone. He was a trusted employe, an exemplary and useful citizen, a devoted, kind and loving husband and father, and a man who enjoyed and deserved the respect of all who knew him. His widow still resides in Boone, having a pleasant home at No. 1213 Carroll street, and throughout the city she has many friends.

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GEORGE KUHL.

George Kuhl is a well known farmer of Amaqua township and diligence and enterprise are numbered among his salient characteristics. These elements in his character have made him successful and to-day he is the owner of two hundred and forty acres of valuable land on sections 13 and 14, Amaqua township. He is numbered among the worthy citizens that Germany has furnished to Boone county, his birth having occurred in the fatherland on the 26th of November, 1846. His parents, Claus and Tepka Kuhl, always lived in Germany and the father was a weaver by trade, but both are now deceased. Five children of the family came to this country and all are now residents of Boone county: Annie, the wife of Hans Heldt, who makes his home in Amaqua township; George, of this review; Catherine,

the wife of Hans Hagge, a well known farmer of Yell township; Maria, the wife of Claus Tems, a resident of the village of Ogden; and Lena, the wife of Hans Cook, a farmer of Amaqua township.

The educational advantages offered by the excellent schools of Germany were those enjoyed by the members of the Kuhl family. It was thus that our subject gained the knowledge which fitted him for active participation in the business world. Having heard favorable reports of the opportunities offered in America to ambitious young men he determined to seek a home beyond the Atlantic and sailed for New York city, but he did not tarry long in the eastern metropolis, making his way westward to Clinton county, Iowa, where he remained for a year and a half and then came to Boone county and began working as a farm laborer, being employed in the capacity of a farm hand in this locality for several years. All this time he manifested determination, perseverance and diligence and at length his labors brought to him capital sufficient to enable him to begin farming on his own account. After his marriage he located on section 6, Yell township, where he resided for eleven years. He then removed to his present farm in Amaqua township, known as the old Lark place. Here he now owns two hundred and forty acres of land which is highly cultivable and is ever kept in good condition, the fields annually returning to him golden harvests. He also raises good graded stock and both branches of his business are proving profitable.

In 1880 Mr. Kuhl was united in marriage to Miss Alvina Henson, a native of Jackson county, Iowa, born December 24, 1860, and

a daughter of Detlef F. and Franka Henson. Her father was a farmer of Boone county for a number of years but is now living retired in the village of Ogden. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Kuhl has been blessed with six children, but they lost their first born in infancy. The others are: Lizzie, the wife of Jacob Tonsfeldt, a resident farmer of Grant township, Boone county; John; Bertha, Detlef and Henry, all at home.

Mr. Kuhl exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy. Both he and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church of Ogden and take a deep and active interest in all movements pertaining to the general welfare and to progress along substantial lines of development. Mr. Kuhl is a leading and influential farmer of his township, well known and respected by all with whom he has been associated. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in America for here he found the business opportunities he sought and has not only profited in this way but has also achieved success in gaining the regard of his fellow men.

C. I. SPARKS.

C. I. Sparks, who is filling the position of county attorney of Boone county is one of the younger members of the bar of this locality, but has attained a creditable position as a representative of the legal fraternity and sets at naught the old adage that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, for Mr. Sparks is a native of Jackson township. His birth occurred on the 22d of December, 1872, his parents being A. B. and Jennie R. (Weston) Sparks. His

paternal grandparents were Isaac and Catherine Sparks, who lived in Ohio for some years, removing thence to Boone county, Iowa, where their remaining days were passed. The father of our subject was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and came to Iowa in 1850, locating first in Jackson township upon a farm, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until about three years ago, since which time he has lived retired. He was a progressive farmer, following modern methods and using the latest improved machinery that would facilitate his work. He married Jennie R. Weston, a native of Jefferson county, New York, and a daughter of Charles Weston, who was the first Republican county clerk of Boone county. He also filled other political positions, serving as a member of the board of supervisors, as township trustee and township assessor. He had three brothers, Judson; Clark, who is living in Oxbow, New York; and John, who was killed at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, in the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Sparks are now residing in Boone and the father is fifty-three years of age. He is living retired in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. In their family were the following children: Charles Isaac, Augusta W., Jeremy N., George A., Lawrence B., Bernice Edna, Miranda J. and Dorothy.

After acquiring his elementary education in the district schools Mr. Sparks of this review, continued his studies in Simpson College at Indianola, Warren county, Iowa, where he pursued a four years' course. Not wishing to follow the plow as a life work, but desiring to enter upon a professional career, in 1895 he took up the study of law in Iowa City, Iowa, completing his course by graduation in June, 1896. He then be-

gan practice in Boone in the same month and has since been a well known factor at the bar of this county, winning distinction by reason of his thorough knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and the correctness with which he applies these to the points of litigation. He is also very prominent in political circles and in 1897 became chairman of the Republican central committee, at which time he was the youngest county chairman in the state. With excellent foresight and ability he planned the work of the party and his labors contributed in no small degree to its success. In 1898 he was elected county attorney by a majority of four hundred and fifty and entered upon the duties of the office in January, 1899. In 1900 he was elected for a second term by an increased majority of over seventeen hundred, although he ran against one of the strongest men in the Democratic party. The large vote was certainly an indication of his personal popularity and of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens. He was only twenty-four years of age when made chairman of the Republican central committee and was about twenty-five when elected county attorney, probably the youngest candidate ever chosen for such an office in Iowa. That he discharged his duties with marked capability and without fear or favor is beyond question. He is strong in argument and his deductions follow in logical sequence. He has won several notable cases and the profession as well as the public accord him a leading place in its ranks.

On the 28th of September, 1895, Mr. Sparks was united in marriage to Ida D. Roberts, a daughter of E. D. and Catherine Roberts, natives of Pennsylvania and Indiana, respectively. Her grandfather was a

member of Abraham Lincoln's company in the Black Hawk war. He served as inspector of county mines for a long period and was a prominent and influential citizen of his community. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Sparks has been blessed with two children—Catherine D. and Charles Alden. Mr. Sparks is a valued member of Mount Olive Lodge, No. 79, F. & A. M., and of Central Lodge, No. 73, K. P. He is also identified with the Bar Association. Earnest effort, close application and the exercise of his native talents have won him prestige as a lawyer at a bar which numbers many prominent and able men.

C. L. LUCAS.

No history of Madrid, Iowa, would be complete without the history of C. L. Lucas, so actively and efficiently has he been identified with the work of progress and improvement here. He has left the impress of individuality upon its commercial circles and is still identified with business affairs here as a dealer in real estate and insurance. Numbered among the early settlers of Boone county, he dates his residence within its borders from October, 1853.

The Lucas family is of English lineage and was founded in Virginia at a very early day. The grandfather of our subject was there born, while Hiram Lucas, the father, was a native of Kentucky, in which state he was reared. In Indiana he married Susan Payne, also a native of Kentucky. He had become an early settler of Indiana, there opening up a farm in Putnam county, where he made his home for many years.

Seven children were born unto him and his wife in that county, including Mr. Lucas of this review, whose birth occurred on the 19th of November, 1838. In 1853, Hiram Lucas removed with his family to Iowa, Boone county being his destination. He located in Worth township, where he purchased some land, and also entered a tract from the government. With characteristic energy he began the cultivation and improvement of his farm of one hundred and sixty acres and in the course of time the fields brought to him a splendid return for their care and cultivation. The station of Gracon is located upon his land. He still lives upon the old home place and is now a venerable man of eighty-seven years, while his wife, who has been spared to him through all these years, has reached the age of eighty-four. They have long traveled life's journey together, sharing with each other the joys and sorrows, the adversity and prosperity which checker the careers of all.

C. L. Lucas was a youth of about fifteen years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Iowa. He had attended the common schools, but is largely a self-educated as well as a self-made man, and although he is now well informed his knowledge has been largely acquired through reading, experience and observation. He remained with his father, assisting in the development of the home farm, until he had attained his majority, when he began farming on his own account purchasing land near Belle Point. There he engaged in the tilling of the soil for twenty years and as time passed he prospered, gradually adding to his capital until he had acquired a fair remuneration for his

efforts. He then came to Madrid and for the past twelve years has been engaged in real estate and insurance here, prosperity attending his efforts in this direction, the only interval that has occurred during his business connection with Madrid, covering a period of four years, during which time he served as postmaster from 1893 until 1897 under the administration of President Cleveland.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Lucas has been identified with the Democracy and cast his first presidential ballot for Stephen A. Douglas, the "Little Giant of Illinois," in 1860. He takes quite an active interest in local politics and has been elected and served in different offices. For ten years he was justice of the peace and has also been township trustee and township clerk for a number of years. He was Madrid's first mayor and filled that office for one term and several years later was again elected to the same office which he filled for two terms, discharging his duties in such a manner that promoted the welfare, progress and improvement of the city. He has also been a delegate to the county and state conventions and in every office in which he has served he has efficiently and faithfully performed his duties. In other ways he has taken an active part in public improvement here. In 1860, in company with his brother, H. M. Lucas, he became one of the editors of the Boonesboro Herald and for one year he was editor of the Granger's column in the Boone County Democrat. He has been almost constantly a correspondent of the county press for many years. During those years he wrote many historic sketches and articles of pioneer times which were read with much interest and

which were copied by many papers in central Iowa. He purchased what was known as the Anderson second addition to Madrid and is now known as the Lucas addition. He has made improvements upon his property and it is now a desirable residence section of the city.

On the 9th of February, 1862, Mr. Lucas was united in marriage in this county to Miss Nancy Sturdivant, a native of Clay county, Indiana, born in the same neighborhood where the birth of Mr. Lucas occurred. She is a daughter of John Sturdivant, one of the old settlers of Boone county who arrived here in 1851. Unto our subject and his wife have been born four children, but Pandora died at the age of six years. John W. is engaged in the real estate business in Madrid, is married, and has one child. H. D. is married and is engaged in business in Madrid. J. G. is a young man at home, and is a printer by trade. Mr. Lucas and his family are connected with the Christian church of Madrid. Almost half a century has passed since his arrival in this county and the history of its development and improvement is therefore very familiar to him. He can remember the building of the railroad and the introduction of many business enterprises which have contributed in a marked measure to public advancement and improvement. He is widely known as a man of integrity and worth and he and his estimable wife have a large circle of friends throughout this portion of the state.

FREDERIC D. GAY.

A country has but one chief ruler, be he king, emperor or president. Comparatively few men can attain to the highest offices

in civil or military life but commerce offers a broad and almost limitless field in which one may exercise his powers unrestrained and gain a leadership as the head of a chosen calling. Drawing the lessons which we do from the life of Mr. Gay, we learn that the qualifications necessary for success are a high ambition and a resolute, honorable purpose to reach the exalted standard that has been set up. From an early age he has depended upon his own resources and has won the proud American title of self-made man.

Mr. Gay was born in Pittston, Maine, September 25, 1853, and is a son of Joshua S. and Sarah E. (Jordan) Gay, the former a native of Stoughton, Massachusetts, and the latter of Biddeford, Maine. In the paternal line the ancestry can be traced back to John Gay, who came from the west of England and landed in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 30th of May, 1630. He took up his abode at Watertown in the Massachusetts colony but in 1635 removed to Dedham, in Massachusetts, in company with eighteen others and there he was married in 1639. Unto him and his wife, Joanna, were born nine children. Calvin Gay, the great-grandfather of our subject, took up his abode at Walpole and served his country in the war for independence, valiantly aiding in the struggle, which resulted in the establishment of the American republic. He married Joanna Kingsbury. Ebenezer Gay, his son, was born October 11, 1792, at Walpole, Massachusetts. In 1810 he entered Harvard College and on completion of a four years' course was graduated in 1814, in a class of sixty-two and was the last survivor of that class. The diary, which he kept in his early years, shows a young man of earnest piety.

He was a regular and devout attendant on public worships and the notes which he made upon sermons that he heard show at once a judicious criticism and a jealous regard for the doctrine which he believed to be true. Immediately after entering college he commenced reading the Greek testament—a chapter daily—and continued that habit until the last week of his life, using the same copy of the sacred text for three-quarters of a century. Mr. Gay was pastor of the Trinitarian Congregational church at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, from 1823 until 1842, when he was dismissed at his own request. He remained a resident of Bridgewater, however, supplying churches in the vicinity either temporarily or as a regular pastor for nearly thirty years. His interest in the cause of education was manifested in his effective labor as a member of the school board of the town and as a trustee of the Academy of Bridgeport for a generation. He was also active in the establishment of the normal school in Bridgewater. He also served as the representative from his town in the state legislature in 1842. As a preacher of the Gospel he ranked among the ablest of his denomination and his Catholic spirit opened the pulpits of the Unitarian churches in his vicinity, where he frequently acceptably preached. At length he removed from Bridgewater to Tompkins Cove, New York, and spent his declining years with his youngest son. He was married May 13, 1818, to Laura Sanders, of Wrentham and into them were born three sons and two daughters. Mr. Gay retained his mental vigor to the last and ever found special satisfaction in reading the current literature of the day and all classical works. He was a man of scholarly attainments and broad and general in-

formation. His old age was full of peace to himself and comfort to his children. Like his father, who served in the Revolutionary war, he was a patriotic lover of his country, at all times and under all circumstances.

The Rev. Joshua S. Gay, the father of our subject also became a Congregational minister and for about forty years labored continuously in the ministry of that denomination in different churches in New England. He also did much missionary work in that part of the country. Through his own force of character and business ability he was enabled to make his way through college and theological school. His life was indeed an honorable one and the world is certainly better for his having lived. He married Miss Sarah E. Jordan, who proved to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey. Her father, Captain Richard Jordan, was born in Biddeford, Maine, and when twenty-one years of age turned his attention to the seafaring life and followed the same until too old to longer engage in that kind of work. He was one of the oldest Masons in the state at the time of his death and was a worthy exemplar of that craft, which is based upon the principles of the brotherhood of man. He served his country in defense of Fort Hill in the war of 1812. He made monthly trips by boat between Boston and Saco and was well known in both ports. He died at the advanced age of ninety-five years and his mother was ninety-seven years at the time of her demise. It was his daughter that became the wife of Joshua S. Gay. By their marriage there were six children born, of whom Frederic D. Gay was the second in order of birth. Three younger children died within fourteen days of diphtheria, and those still living are

Ebenezer, a resident of New Jersey; Robert Henry, who is living in Maine; and the subject of this review.

Frederic D. Gay acquired his early education in the public schools and at the age of sixteen years began earning his own living in Chelsea, Massachusetts, in the employ of a carpenter and builder with whom he remained for six months. The succeeding winter he attended school in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and the following spring removed to Vermont, where he began work on a farm. For four years he was employed in Massachusetts at farm labor and in 1876 he came to Iowa, settling first at Dubuque, whence he removed to Boone, in September, 1877. Here he has since resided and has been an active factor in business circles throughout the intervening period. He is especially well known in insurance circles. For four years he served as collection clerk in the McFarland Bank from 1880 until 1884 and during that time was also connected with insurance interests. In 1882 he was elected city clerk, in which capacity he served until 1889 with the exception of the year 1884. In 1894 he was elected a member of the city council, in which he served for two years. In the Business Men's Association he has been honored with offices, serving as its secretary during the past three years. He is also secretary of the Boone Building and Loan Association, filling this position since its organization in 1886. He is likewise secretary and treasurer of the Iowa Domestic Local Building and Loan Association League, having filled this position for the past eight years. During all this time Mr. Gay has likewise been connected with the insurance business as a rep-

resentative of some of the most reliable companies of the country and he owes his success entirely to his own efforts, his business capability and his resolute purpose.

In 1884 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gay and Miss Anna A. Boss, daughter of John H. and Martha A. (Hoxsie) Boss, of Rhode Island. Her father, John H. Boss, died about the year 1868, being killed on the Erie Railroad during the infancy of his daughter, Mrs. Gay. Her mother and brother, Walter A. Boss, came to Boone in the '70s and the latter was killed on the Northern Pacific Railroad in May, 1889, in a head-end collision, at which time he was serving as engineer on the passenger train. The accident occurred at Crystal Springs. The mother was born at White Brook, Rhode Island, September 26, 1833, and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gay, December 29, 1897, in her sixty-fourth year. She was married September 6, 1859. She held membership in the Baptist church and her social and moral qualities made her respected and loved by all who knew her.

Mr. and Mrs. Gay have one son, Walter E., who was born February 11, 1889. Fraternally Mr. Gay is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to both the subordinate lodge and encampment. In political thought and action he has always been independent, carrying out his honest views without fear or favor. In business he has achieved success through honorable efforts, untiring industry and capable management, and in private life he has gained that warm personal regard which arises from true nobility of character, deference for the opinion of others, kindness and geniality.

JOHN CRIM.

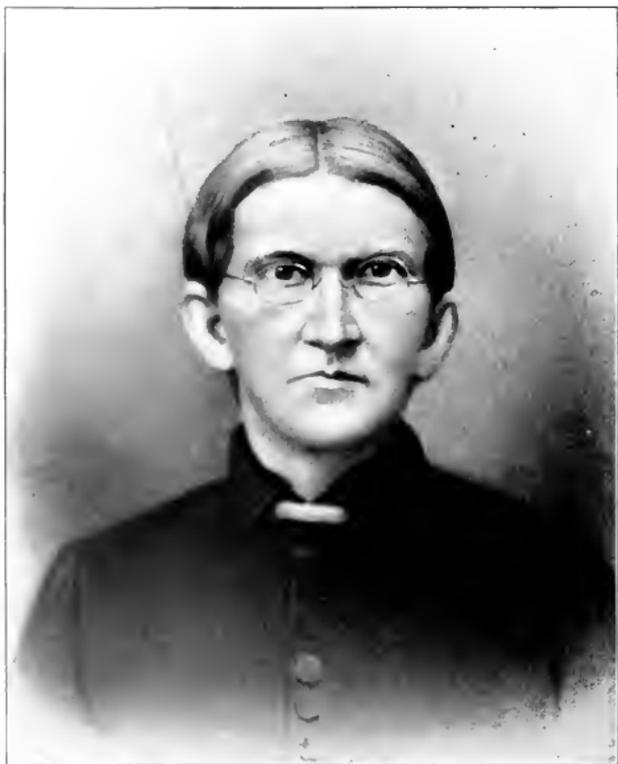
John Crim, living on section 8, Dodge township, is practically living retired upon the old home farm which has been the scene of his active labor for many years. He was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, October 2, 1825. The same year his parents removed westward, settling in Carroll county, Ohio, among the frontier people there living. The father chopped down the great forest trees, grubbed up the stumps, cleared away the brush and eventually was enabled to carry on the work of plowing and planting upon his farm of one hundred and sixty acres. In course of time the tract of land became rich and arable. He spent his last years upon that place and was the leading agriculturist of his community.

Upon the home farm John Crim was reared and in early youth he took his place behind the plow and continued to assist in the work of the farm through a long period. About 1848 he married Salina Kail and then to provide a home for his bride he rented a tract of land, continuing its cultivation until 1854, when he came to Iowa. The first season after his arrival was spent near Madrid, and in the spring of 1855 he came to Dodge township, entering from the government land which he now owns and occupies. It was a tract of raw prairie, covering eighty acres and also an eighty-acre tract of timberland. Preparing it for cultivation, he continued the work of a progressive and practical agriculturist for many years. He also bought eighty acres adjoining his first purchase, erected a good residence and put up all the other buildings which constitute the necessary and desirable improvements

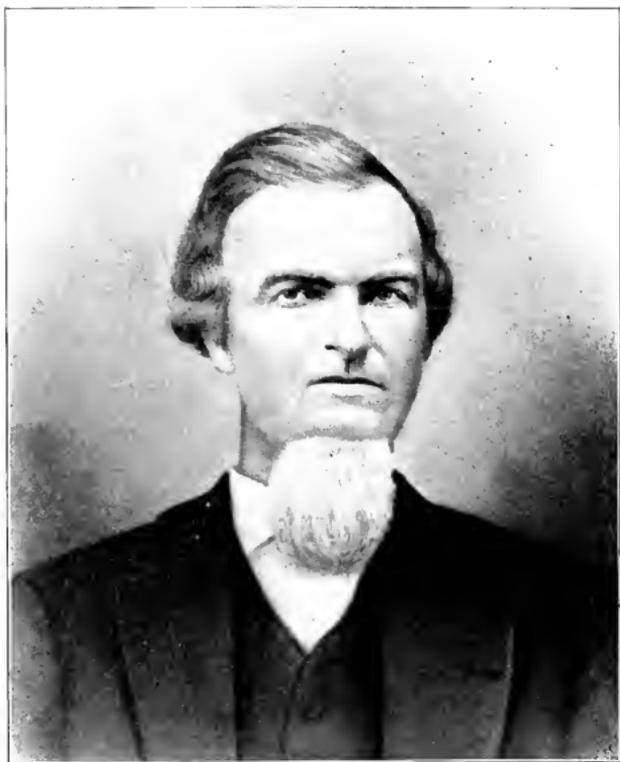
upon a farm. He has an excellent orchard, good forest trees and splendid equipments, and all these stand as monuments to his enterprise and thrift.

Mr. Crim for many years enjoyed the companionship and aid of his estimable wife, but on the 12th of December, 1893, was called upon to mourn her loss, for she died on that date and was laid to rest in the Ridgeport cemetery. They became the parents of nine children: C. W., a lawyer, now enjoying a large clientage in Estherville, Iowa, is married and has two children. Albert, a resident farmer of Emmet county, Iowa, is married and has four children, one of his daughters being engaged in teaching. John B., who is occupying the home place, is married and has three children.—Floyd, Kuby and Edgar. Maggie is the wife of Columbus Richardson, by whom she has five children, four of whom have reached years of maturity. Virginia is the wife of David Richardson, of Hancock county, Iowa, and has four living children. Mrs. Ettie Hanson is a widow of Webster City, Iowa, and has five children. Carrie is the wife of Mort Condon, of North Dakota, and has five children. Dora is the wife of Peter Mather, of Stanhope, Iowa, and has two children.

In his political views Mr. Crim is a Jeffersonian Democrat and never failed to vote each presidential election since casting his first vote for Franklin Pierce, in 1852, with the exception of the last two times when he was not able to go to the polls. For a few terms he served as township trustee and has also been school director, but has never been a politician in the commonly accepted sense of office seeking. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church of Ridgeport and is



MRS. JOHN CRIM



JOHN CRIM.

a valued man whose advancement in life has come as a direct result of his own efforts. He had no friends to aid him and no inheritance came to him, but with strong purpose he resolved to work his way upward, and as the years have passed his labors have borne excellent fruit. He now has a valuable farm upon which he is living in retirement, for his former toil has brought him a comfortable competence that now supplies him with all of the necessities and comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

JACKSON HULL.

Jackson Hull, who follows agricultural pursuits on section 34, Worth township, has been a resident of Boone county for a longer period than almost any of its citizens, the date of his arrival here being the fall of 1848. He is a native of Schuyler county, Missouri, born April 25, 1841. His father, George Hull, was born in Virginia, in 1779, and was a soldier in the war of 1812, at the close of which he moved to Muskingum county, Ohio, where he remained for several years, moving finally to Fulton county, Illinois, and thence to Schuyler county, Missouri. During the Black Hawk and other Indian wars, he commanded a company of the regiment commanded by Colonel Farris. After the death of his first wife he married Lucy Farris, the sister of his old colonel, and the mother of Jackson Hull, the subject of this sketch. In 1848 they moved to Boone county, Iowa, where he died in 1855, his wife having died in 1852.

After the death of his father, Jackson Hull resided with his older brother, Jesse

Hull, until he was sixteen years of age, when he began earning his own living by working as a farm hand by the month. He then went to Colorado, in the spring of 1860, making his way to Denver and Pikes Peak where he engaged in prospecting for a time. Subsequently he was employed in a quartz mill in Colorado, spending about eighteen months in that state, after which he returned to his home in Iowa. At the time of the Civil war his loyalty to the Union was manifested by his enlistment, in December, 1861, at which time he joined the boys in blue of Company D, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry. The regiment went south, was attached to the Army of the Tennessee and participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Iuka, Black River Bridge, the siege of Vicksburg and the capture of that Confederate stronghold. Mr. Hull then veteranized and was granted a furlough of thirty days, at the end of which time he rejoined the army at Clifton, Kentucky, and participated in the Atlanta campaign, including many noted battles. He was taken prisoner at Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and was then sent to Andersonville, where he was incarcerated for two months when he was exchanged and rejoined the army. He went with Sherman on his celebrated march to the sea and participated in all of the engagements of that campaign, then marched through to Richmond and on to Washington, where he participated in the most celebrated military pageant ever seen on the western hemisphere—the "grand review"—a most fitting close of the brilliant victory of the northern army. He was then sent to Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained until mustered out. Returning to Iowa he was honorably discharged at Day-

enport, in July, 1865. He was only twenty years of age when he enlisted, but his loyalty and valor were equal to that of many an older soldier and his military record is a most creditable one.

During the summer season following his return to Boone county, Mr. Hull rented land and engaged in farming. As soon as possible he purchased a tract comprising forty acres in Douglas township. Clearing away the timber and brush he built a home and with characteristic energy began the improvement of the farm upon which he lived for several years when he sold the property and purchased a part of the farm upon which he now resides, becoming the owner of thirty-five acres. Taking up his abode here he has each season since cultivated the fields and year by year has successfully carried on farming until he is now one of the substantial agriculturist of the community, having one hundred and forty-five acres of rich land which brings him splendid harvests. He has a good residence upon the place, substantial improvements, barns, a bearing orchard and beautiful evergreen trees which adorn the lawn and shade the home. No equipments of a model farm are lacking. He has purchased improved machinery to facilitate the work of the fields and he also raises a good grade of stock, this branch of his business likewise proving profitable.

Throughout the greater part of his business career Mr. Hull has enjoyed the companionship and assistance of a most estimable lady, who in her maidenhood was Mary J. Payne, and whom he made his wife on the 17th of March, 1867. She is a native of Indiana and a daughter of Benjamin and

Rebecca Payne. Benjamin Payne died during the early girlhood of Mrs. Hull. She was largely reared in Boone county, and has become the mother of three children: Ida, now the wife of P. H. Zenar, a resident farmer of Worth township, formerly a telegraph operator on the Northwestern Railroad; Rebecca May, who was married to B. F. Hull and died at the age of twenty-one years; and Frank, who is married and assists in the operation of the home farm.

In early life Mr. Hull was a Democrat but in 1864 he cast his ballot for Abraham Lincoln. He endorsed the Democracy after the war, but of recent years has been a Prohibition-Republican. He was elected and served as township trustee, filling the position for six years and also has been a member of the school board, doing everything in his power to advance the cause of education in this locality. He and his wife belong to the Christian church known as the Meadow Grove church, and Mr. Hull is serving as one of its elders and as a trustee. He was formerly a Master Mason, but is now dimitted from the lodge. Fifty-four years have passed since he came to Boone county. He is one of the few remaining early settlers who have witnessed the development of this portion of the state through a half century. There were no railroads when he came and few wagon roads. The greater portion of the land was still in possession of the government and upon the prairies grew the native grasses or timber. He has taken a just pride in what has been accomplished in the way of improvement and development here and has borne his part in the work of progress. His efforts have not been without result and

as the years have been added to the cycle of eternity, Jackson Hull has been numbered among the valued and representative men of his county.

JOHN GUST MARTENSON.

In the history of Boone county it will be found that many of its citizens are of Swedish birth or descent, and that the Swedish-American element has been an important one in the development of this portion of the state. The sons and daughters of Sweden are characterized by thrift, energy and strong determination, and these qualities prove important elements in winning success. They are also honest and reliable and in the life record of Mr. Martenson we note many of the sterling characteristics of his people. He is now one of the thrifty and prominent farmers of Douglas township, owning and cultivating a farm of one hundred acres which is not far from Madrid, so that the accessories of city life are easily obtainable.

Coming to Boone county on the 24th of May, 1860, he has since made it his home. He was then a young man of thirty years, his birth having occurred in Sweden on the 15th of September, 1830. He was reared to manhood upon the farm there and had good school privileges in his native town, but his knowledge of English has been acquired entirely through his own efforts since his emigration to the new world. He worked upon his father's farm for a number of years and then with the family crossed the broad Atlantic to the United States in 1860. They sailed from Gottenborg on a steamship bound for New York and thence made their

way to Boone county, Iowa, where Mr. Martenson lived with his father, mother and brothers. Two brothers had located here four years previous, and one had returned to the old country and again came to America with the father and his family. John Gust Martenson and one of his brothers purchased a farm in Dallas county, Iowa, and locating thereon continued its cultivation for about three years when they sold out. Mr. Martenson of this review then came to Madrid and purchased the farm upon which he now lives, in the spring of 1873. It was a place with fair improvements and he at once undertook the further development of the farm. He has built two barns and granary cribs and all other necessary outbuildings and has planted a large number of fruit trees. In his yard are evergreen trees and other shade trees and altogether his place is an attractive one, presenting a pleasing appearance to the traveler who passes his way.

Mr. Martenson was married in Boone county, January 10, 1873, to Miss Matilda Carlson, a native of Sweden who came to the United States when a maiden of ten summers, the year of her arrival being 1853. She is a daughter of Andrew Carlson who settled upon the place now owned and occupied by Mr. Martenson. The latter is a staunch Republican, having never wavered in his allegiance to the party since he gained the right of franchise, yet he has never desired office and has continually refused to become a candidate. Both he and his wife were reared in the Lutheran faith and are now members of the Swedish Lutheran church of Madrid. He has been a resident of Iowa for thirty-three years and his wife for forty-nine years, and she was reared upon the farm which is now her home. They are

well known people of the community for during the period of their long residence here they have gained a large circle of friends, many of whom entertain for them warm regard and cherish for them warm friendship.

AUSTIN T. SHADLE.

Austin T. Shadle, who is a representative of the farming interests of Amaqua township, living on section 26, possesses good business ability, a fact which has been demonstrated by the success which has crowned his efforts in the years that have passed, during which he has given his attention to general farming and to the buying and shipping of stock. He is also interested in the grain business, being part owner of one of the largest grain elevators in Ogden.

Numbered among Iowa's native sons, his birth occurred in Clinton county, in October, 1806, his parents being George and Susan (Hilman) Shadle. During his infancy his parents removed to this county and in his boyhood days he largely assisted his father in the operation of the home farm in Amaqua township. He attended the public schools during the winter months and thus gained a fair knowledge of the common branches of English learning. To his father he gave the benefit of his services until he was twenty years of age when he was married on the 15th of June, 1887, the lady of his choice being Miss Laura Powers, of Amaqua township, a daughter of William Powers, a prominent and influential citizen and an early settler of this county. He yet lives in Boone county and his children are all around him, the family being one highly

respected in the community. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Shadle has been blessed with seven children and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. In order of birth these are as follows: Myrtle, Ida, Minnie, Orin, Eva, Goldie and Gay, all living at home.

After their marriage our subject and his wife began their domestic life upon a farm upon section 15, Amaqua township, where they lived for a few years and then removed to the village of Beaver, where Mr. Shadle was engaged in the real estate business for a year. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode on section 23, Amaqua township, and rented a farm for five years, after which he removed to his present home on section 26, Amaqua township. This is known as the old Clapp farm. Here he owns two hundred acres of rich land capable of high cultivation and his fields are well tilled while in the autumn he garners rich harvests. He is also engaged in the stock business, buying and selling all kinds of stock and his annual shipments return to him a good income. During the season he operates a threshing machine. In partnership with the firm of Nylander Brothers, he recently purchased the Henning & Hagge grain elevator at Ogden, which they now conduct under the firm style of Nylander Brothers & Shadle. It being splendidly located the Nylander Brothers have removed their stock of agricultural implements there, not having sufficient room at their old location.

Mr. Shadle served as constable of his township for one term and for one term has been school director. He votes with the Republican party and is deeply interested in all that tends to promote the growth and insure the success of the party. His wife, a most

estimable lady, is a member of the German Baptist church of Dallas Center. Mr. Shadle is yet a young man but has already attained a degree of success which many an older man might well envy. He is very progressive in all his business methods, is farsighted and possesses sound judgment, forming his plans carefully, he is then determined in their execution and through the conduct of his varied business interests he has met with desirable and gratifying prosperity.

W. J. KEIGLEY.

W. J. Keigley is now living a retired life in Madrid, but for a number of years was classed among the successful business men of Boone county. For fourteen years he engaged in merchandising here and prior to that time was a representative of the agricultural interests of the state and county. Pennsylvania is the state of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Greene county upon a farm, June 12, 1824. His father, John Keigley, was also a native of that state, his birth having occurred near Cumberland, Maryland, but across the borders of Pennsylvania, in 1789. After arriving at man's estate he wedded Rachel Anderson, also a native of Pennsylvania. He devoted his attention to farming in Greene county for many years and there four sons and three daughters were born unto himself and wife. In the year 1852 he sought a home in Iowa, locating at Belle Point, Boone county. He improved a farm and throughout his remaining days was interested in agricultural pursuits here. His death occurred about 1856 and the com-

munity thereby lost a valued and representative citizen, a man who, in all life's relations was true to duty, although there were no exciting chapters in his history. His wife survived him about nine years and was then laid to rest by his side, in the Lutheran cemetery.

Mr. Keigley of this review was reared to manhood in the county of his nativity. He had little opportunity to attend school for his services were needed upon the home farm, but as the years have passed he has gained practical knowledge and moreover he has developed a character of sterling worth. He remained with his father until his twenty-fourth year, when he was married in Greene county, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of February, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Throckmorton, also a native of the Keystone state and a daughter of Joseph Throckmorton. Her father was a native of New Jersey, and represented an early family of that state, of English ancestry. Mrs. Keigley was born November 27, 1824, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and is about four months younger than her husband.

After their marriage the young couple began their domestic life upon the old Keigley homestead in Pennsylvania, where they remained for four years, afterward spending one year upon the Throckmorton farm. In the spring of 1854, however, they resolved to test the truth of the favorable reports which they had heard concerning Iowa and in that year they traveled across country to Boone county, where they arrived on the 12th of April. Mr. Keigley purchased a farm, of which only ten acres had been broken. Few improvements had been made, a small amount of fence had been built but the greater part of the tract

was unfenced. He built a cabin and for four years lived in it in pioneer style, enduring many of the trials and hardships of frontier life, at the same time enjoying many of its pleasures. At the end of that period, however, the little cabin and all its contents were destroyed by fire. In order to provide a home for his family Mr. Keigley at once rebuilt, erecting a good frame house. He first owned eighty acres of land and afterward he added to this as his financial resources made additional purchases possible, becoming the owner of about five hundred acres of rich land of which two hundred and sixty acres lay in the home farm. The years witnessed the addition of many improvements to the place. He remodeled and improved the house, built a good barn, planted fruit and shade trees and in the course of time gathered good crops from his orchard as well as from his fields. For thirty-two years he carried on agricultural pursuits, and then put aside the labors of the farm, removing to Madrid in 1886. Here he turned his attention to merchandising and for fourteen years successfully conducted a general store. Many men who have been identified with agricultural pursuits, cannot retire and turn their attention to commercial interests, but Mr. Keigley displayed excellent business and executive ability, meeting with prosperity in his new undertaking. After fourteen years had passed he sold his store to his son and has since lived retired. He is now in the evening of life and well merits rest from active labor. His efforts have been of benefit to the town along the lines of substantial improvement and progress. He now owns a brick business block here which was erected by his two sons and he also has a very

pleasant residence. Mr. Keigley began life in Boone county a very poor man, having scarcely any capital, but through the assistance of his estimable wife and as a result of his capable management and unremitting diligence he has steadily advanced until today he is accounted one of the men of affluence in this portion of the state.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Keigley have been born seven children: John Warren, who is married and resides in Boone; C. C., who is married and owns a rice plantation at Crowley, Louisiana; T. H., who is married and resides upon a farm in Colfax township, Boone county; Lionel F., who is engaged in merchandising in Madrid; Robert M., who is a partner of his brother Lionel F.; Emma, the wife of Andrew Sutherland, of Madrid; and Wilbur, who is married and resides in Madrid.

Politically Mr. Keigley is a Democrat, whose allegiance to the party has never wavered through all the years of his manhood. He has served as a member of the county board of supervisors, as a member of the town council and as a delegate to various county and state conventions, but has to no extent sought public office as a reward for party fealty, his business interests having made heavy demands upon his time; neither did he care for the excitement of the political arena. Both he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church of Madrid and enjoy an unusual degree of the esteem and respect of all with whom they have been brought in contact. Few indeed of the settlers of Boone county have so long resided in this portion of the state as Mr. Keigley, whose residence here covers more than forty-eight years. He truly deserves representation among the honored pioneers

who have laid the foundation for the present prosperity and upbuilding of the county as not only did he take part in the beginning of business here, but throughout many years was an active factor in industrial circles leading to substantial improvement.

HENRY GOEPPINGER.

For nearly thirty-seven years Henry Goepfinger has been associated with the business interests and general development of the city of Boone. He is the junior member of the firm of L. & H. Goepfinger, wholesale leather and saddlery hardware merchants. A native of Germany, he was born October 31, 1843, at Reutlingen, Wurtemberg, son of Johannes and Katharine (Ammur) Goepfinger, with whom he came to America in 1851. The father, Johannes, was born January 10, 1790, and died at Boone, Iowa, October 4, 1873. The mother, born December 12, 1806, died April 9, 1888, in Boone. The family stopped, for the first six months after their arrival, in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, then removed to New Chambersburg, Ohio, and after the close of the Civil war the father went to Ravenna, in the same state, dwelling with the daughter, Lena, until he removed to Boone. The children were fifteen in number, six of whom died in infancy. The living are: Frederick, born July 10, 1828, now residing at Albion, Indiana; Louis; Henry; Christian, born June 25, 1837, residing at Bushnell, Illinois; Charles, born October 25, 1848, residing at Denver, Colorado. The following adult children have passed to the great beyond:

John, born September 10, 1830, died June 19, 1893, at Kendallville, Indiana; Maria (Buren), born March 18, 1832, died August 21, 1894, at Boone, Iowa; Lena (Gretzinger) born October 26, 1834, died July 27, 1890, at Ravenna, Ohio; and Gotthilf (Caleb), born April 20, 1830, died July 27, 1863.

In Germany Henry Goepfinger had commenced his primary education which he continued in this country, acquiring readily a mastery of the English language. Then he worked in his father's tannery at Chambersburg, Ohio, until twenty-one years of age, continuing the same occupation until 1864. Having contracted rheumatism through exposure, he abandoned the tanning business and engaged in that of general merchandising for a year. This he sold to his sister, Maria Buren, and entering into partnership with his brother, Louis, came to Boone, March 31, 1866, and established the wholesale saddlery business which the firm has continued to the present. The brothers have found the partnership mutually pleasant and profitable, and it bids fair to continue so for many years.

On January 13, 1867, Mr. Goepfinger was united in marriage to Miss Anna Mary Le Beau, who was born March 28, 1848, and was the eighth in a family of eleven children, whose father was Charles Le Beau of Malvern, Carroll county, Ohio. To Henry Goepfinger and wife have been born seven children, but three of whom survive: Ursula Caroline, (Mrs. J. H. Herman), born February 1, 1869; John H., born November 30, 1870; and Mary Matilda, born October 13, 1875. The children deceased were: Mary Catherine, born December 30, 1867, died January

17, 1863; Emma Catherine, born May 7, 1873, died July 18, 1887; Magdalene Margaret, born August 21, 1880, died August 3, 1897; and Henrietta Catherine, born October 1, 1886, died January 3, 1889. Mr. Gœppinger and his wife are members of the German Evangelical Lutheran church in the teachings of which they firmly believe and confidently hope to rejoin their lost ones in another and a better world.

Though always a busy man Mr. Gœppinger has liberally given of his time to the cause of education and city government. He was for four years a member of the city school board, during one of which he filled the responsible position of president; for another four years he served the public interests as a member of the city council; and in other like positions he has served the general interests of this community, unrequited save in the knowledge of things well done. He has financial interests in the City Bank, Security Savings Bank of Boone and in real estate.

Though not at all an invalid, the advance of years and close application to business, has made it desirable to seek more genial climes in the winter season, which he and his wife have done of late in California and other warm localities,—a recreation wholly justifiable. Henry Gœppinger's most distinguished personal traits might well be stated in the two adjectives—kindly and placid. He is never knowingly unjust. By nature and in practice he is deliberate, hence has little to regret. Properly careful of his own, he readily concedes the same to others, and no man can say he has ever endured wrong at his hands. Guided by such principles, his life flows along as a smooth

river, whose banks are bordered by the love of his family, the esteem of his acquaintances and the respect of his business friends, each and all of whom join in the hope that its ocean is yet afar away.

HON. A. J. HOLMES.

Adoniram Judson Holmes was a man of the strenuous life. He was born March 2, 1842, at Jackson, Wayne county, Ohio, son of Dr. Benjamin Franklin Holmes, who saw the light first near East Aurora, New York, in 1816, and who died in Palmyra, Wisconsin, at the age of fifty-seven years. The immigrant ancestor of the Holmes family was Captain George Holmes, of New Amsterdam, who was born in England about the year 1600. In 1635 he was captain of a party which effected a settlement on the Delaware river. His descendants afterward settled in Virginia, Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa. A. J. Holmes' mother, Susan (Parker) Holmes, daughter of Ephraim Parker, was born in Massachusetts, March 25, 1771, and died February 20, 1853. Her father was a pioneer on the "Holland Purchase," New York. Our subject's brothers are B. Frank Holmes, who died in 1889, and Ira W. Holmes, who resides in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. His sister, Lucinda M. Holmes, died in 1866. Shortly after the birth of our subject his parents moved to Granville, Licking county, Ohio, afterwards to Rouseburg, Ashland county. In 1852 they removed to Palmyra, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, which became their permanent abode.

A. J. Holmes was a boy of ten when he went to Wisconsin. He was educated in the common and high schools of Palmyra,

and at Milton College at Milton, Wisconsin, until the breaking out of the Civil war, then in his twentieth year. Like thousands of other college youths he nobly responded to his country's call and enlisted on the 16th of August, 1862, as a private, his name being carried on the army rolls as "Judson A. Holmes" through an error of the mustering officer. He was a member of Company D, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Albert Philbrook and Colonel Charles H. Larabee. The adjutant of the regiment was General Arthur, as he eventually became, recently the commanding officer in the Philippines, and Private Holmes was used to tell how efficient he was thus early in his career.

The regiment was assigned to the Thirty-second Brigade, Eleventh Division, of the Army of the Ohio. In 1863 it became a portion of the First Brigade, Third Division, right wing of the Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Holmes participated with his regiment in the battles of Perrysville, Stone River, or Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, the siege of Knoxville and campaigns in East Tennessee and the action near Danridge. From February to April, 1864, he was assigned to duty at General Sheridan's headquarters.

Upon the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac, Sheridan was transferred to that army. Private Holmes was promoted, receiving his commission as second lieutenant in Company G of the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, and was transferred with Sheridan's command to the Eastern Army, being assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, of the Ninth Corps, of the Potomac, in June, 1864. He did guard duty from White House to Cold Harbor; partici-

pated in the assault on Petersburg June 15 to 17; the action on the N. & P. R. R. June 18; in outpost duty before Petersburg until July 10, and was in the action of the Mine in front of Petersburg, July 30, 1864. In this battle of the Mine his troops held the fort captured until nearly all of our forces had retired, when he and his comrades were captured by the enemy and taken into Richmond as prisoners of war. Some negro regiments had participated in the action of the Mine and were captured with their white comrades. The Confederates in charge of these prisoners arranged them for sleep the first night after falling into their hands, alternating a black private with a white officer, all upon a bare floor, an expression of contempt on the part of the victors characteristic of those violent times.

Lieutenant Holmes was imprisoned in Danville, Virginia, Columbia, South Carolina, Greensboro, North Carolina, Charlotte, North Carolina, Goldsboro and Raleigh, transfers caused by the advances of the Federal forces into the enemy's country. He was paroled March 1, 1865, at Wilmington, North Carolina, after an imprisonment of nearly seven months; was commissioned first lieutenant of Company G, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, May 12, 1865; was detailed to the provost marshal's office, District of Columbia, until mustered out, July 27, 1865, by termination of the war. While a prisoner at Columbia he, in company with a comrade, broke out one dark night, and after hiding in the obscure portions of the town until search had ceased took to the open country. For a few days they enjoyed the luxury of freedom, aided and their wants supplied by the ever faithful blacks, but were captured through the

aid of bloodhounds and returned to confinement. While in prison at Columbia Lieutenant Holmes obtained a copy of Pitman's short-hand through the favor of a kindly guard, and employed his enforced leisure in mastering this art, in company with a comrade who was located in the floor beneath his. They exchanged notes in the characters, lowering and raising the same with a string. Once this act was detected by the guard and the note captured, but as nothing could be deciphered it was accepted as a deep laid plot to prepare for a general delivery on the part of the prisoners and double guards were stationed for some time after.

The war was closed and this young lieutenant found himself, in common with hundreds of thousands of other young soldiers, facing the problems of existence in civil life without adequate preparation for the same. The best years for fundamental education were gone from them; they must now do what they could, prompted by ambition and a pride to serve their country in the walks of peace as faithfully as they had in war. That so many succeeded in attaining eminence under these disadvantages is a credit alike to themselves and the country where such success is made possible under its institutions. His pastime as a prisoner now became his support as a student; he entered the law department of the University of Michigan and in due time graduated therefrom and shortly after began the practice of law in Boone, Iowa, in 1868, which remained his home for the rest of his life. His skill as a stenographer, an art then unusual in the courts of the new west, enabled him to supplement the scant earnings of a young lawyer until he was well established in the

profession. After a year or so he formed a co-partnership with another young attorney, L. W. Reynolds, also a graduate of the Michigan Law School, and the firm of Holmes & Reynolds soon rose to more than local prominence. It remained until dissolved by the election of Mr. Holmes to congress and was acknowledgedly the leading law firm in the city.

Hon. A. J. Holmes' official career commenced soon after his residence was established in Boone. He held several minor offices, such as notary public, clerk of the city council, city solicitor and mayor, and was elected by the Republicans of his county to the lower house of the nineteenth general assembly of Iowa. Before his term as such legislator had fully expired he was nominated by the Republicans of the tenth congressional district of Iowa as their candidate for representative in congress and was elected as such to the forty-ninth session of the national legislature. He was twice re-elected, and served with distinction in the fiftieth and fifty-first congresses. He secured the passage of a bill for the relief of the "river land settlers," which had troubled his predecessors in preceding congresses for over twenty years; a bill which also passed the senate, but was vetoed by President Cleveland; then carried by a two-thirds majority over the president's veto, lacking but six votes. But undeterred by this he secured from the secretary of the interior such action and inquiries as eventually, after his own term in the house had closed, resulted in the passage of the much desired relief, and closed the incident of the "river land matter" in Iowa forever.

At the organization of the fifty-second congress the Republicans of the house, by

practically unanimous action in caucus, selected Mr. Holmes as sergeant-at-arms of that body, without any solicitation whatever on his part, a position which he accepted and satisfactorily filled during the stormy career of that noted congress.

A. J. Holmes was married on February 28, 1878, to Miss Emma, daughter of Z. Allan and Margaret (Robson) Folsom, relatives of Mrs. President Cleveland. Of this marriage there were children born as follows: Lulu Emma, who was born June 12, 1879, but did not live; Judson Harold, who was born November 6, 1881, and died February 12, 1884; and Clarence Folsom, who was born May 26, 1886, and is living with his mother in Boone.

After the close of his congressional career Hon. A. J. Holmes returned to Boone and essayed again the practice of the law. But his many years in public life had seen his clientele vanish and it was slow work recalling the business. He also made some investments in the neighborhood of Arkansas Pass, Texas, which, though considered promising, turned out unfortunately, and he lost his fortune. He endeavored to meet these changed conditions bravely and patiently, but the long years in camp and field, the hardships of early life and the strain of official duties had impaired his health, and with deep regret his friends noted the gradual failure of his intellect. In time this required his entrance to the state infirmary at Clarinda, Iowa, where some months after the spark of life flickered and finally went out, on January 21, 1902, in the sixtieth year of his age. The interment was in Boone, January 23, under escort of the Odd Fellows, of which fraternity he was a member, and with an attendance of many of his old

friends. He was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Union Veterans Union, his connection with the latter having been made in Washington, D. C., and of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of Iowa.

"Major" Holmes, as he was brevetted by his personal friends and neighbors at home, was a man of fine physical mould. Tall, straight, of due proportions, he enjoyed to the full a life of athletics, exemplifying President Roosevelt's oft repeated injunction, he lead "the strenuous life." He won his way fully as well by untiring effort as by mental abilities. No check in the trial of a case at law discouraged him, but he renewed the contest with fresh courage and new weapons promptly on the following morning. He was generous to a fault, but had no ill personal habits. Liquor never touched his lips during the whole course of his life, nor was he given to the use of any kind of narcotics or stimulants. The pleasures of the field, the hunt upon the open prairies before they were converted into farms and while wild game yet was plenty, field games of foot ball and the like, pedestrianism for its own sake,—these claimed him. At one time, missing his train at Des Moines, he walked home by the country roads between four in the afternoon and late bedtime. He loved good literature, and having a phenomenal memory made many of its choicest phrases his own at call. He knew no limit in the credit he extended to his friends and they could draw on him for personal services, money or his time with never failing certainty. Happily not many abused this confidence. He evidently enjoyed army life, and had he chosen this field at the close of the Civil war there is no

reason to believe that he would not have achieved distinction similar to that by his old adjutant of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, General Arthur.

J. W. THOMPSON.

J. W. Thompson, who is the editor and publisher of the Boone County Messenger of Ogden, Iowa, has resided in this county since May, 1866. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1833, his parents being James and Jane (Park) Thompson. The father was born in Maryland and by occupation was a farmer. The mother's birth occurred in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and in the year 1852 the family came to Iowa, settling in Linn county. The parents have both passed away, the mother having died in that county in 1860, while the father's death occurred in Jefferson, Greene county, Iowa, in 1871. In his political views he was a Whig in early life and later became a Republican, but he never sought or desired political preferment. In the family were twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, of whom one brother is in Oregon, another in Washington, the third in Bayard, Iowa, while the fourth brother of our subject is deceased. The sisters are living, one in Ogden, one in Lenox, one in Amaqua township, Boone county, one in Marquette, Michigan, and one in Oklahoma, while the other two are deceased. Two of the brothers served throughout the Civil war as members of Company A, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry and were mustered out at the close of hostilities.

The subject of this review spent his early youth in the county of his nativity, acquiring his education in the public schools and when about nineteen years of age he came with his parents to Iowa, settling in Linn county. He was married in that county in 1854 to Miss Mary Rogers, whose birth occurred in Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 16th of August, 1832. She was a daughter of Henry and Fannie (Wertz) Rogers, both of whom have now passed away. They, too, were farming people. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been born seven children of whom a son and a daughter died in childhood. Five daughters are now living and three of the number are married. Mrs. Martha Elliott makes her home in Beaver, Iowa. Mrs. Etta Weaver resides in Boone, Iowa, while Mrs. Anna Kellogg, a widow, is a resident of Chicago. The daughters at home are both successful educators in the public schools of Ogden, Clara being a principal, while Mae is a teacher in the grammar grade.

Mr. Thompson has resided upon a farm for many years yet spent much of his time as a teacher and his educational work ranked him among the successful members of the profession in this part of the state. In January, 1890, however, he turned his attention to journalistic work and founded the Boone County Messenger in company with Cyrus F. Weaver under the firm name of Thompson & Weaver. In the fall of 1892, however, he purchased Mr. Weaver's interest and since that time has been sole owner and publisher of the paper, which he has made one of the leading country journals in this part of the state. The political complexion of the paper is

that of an independent Democratic journal. It is largely devoted to the dissemination of local and general news and to affairs in behalf of the welfare, progress and improvement of the community.

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JOHN W. PAGE.

Practical and enterprising in his work, John W. Page is successfully carrying on farming on section 30, Colfax township, where has one hundred acres of land, adjoining the village of Luther. He is a native of Ohio, born May 23, 1845. His father, Benjamin B. Page, was born in Bedford county, Virginia, in 1812, and when a young man left the Old Dominion, establishing his home in Ohio. He there married Miss Mary H. Crishin, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Page followed farming in the Buckeye state until his death, which occurred in 1864. His wife survived him and reared her children, living for many years in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, near the old home. In the family were eleven children—five sons and six daughters—who reached mature years and the sons and three of the daughters are yet living.

Mr. Page of this interview spent his boyhood days not unlike the manner in which most lads of the period were reared upon the farms. He enlisted in December, 1861, for one year's service, being at that time about sixteen years of age. He joined Company I, of the Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Regiment and served under General Fremont in the Shenandoah Valley, participating in the battles of Cross Keys, Harper's Ferry and some skirmishes. He

was then taken prisoner at Harpers Ferry in the fall of 1862, but soon afterward was paroled and discharged in Chicago in the same year.

Mr. Page then returned home and later worked at bridge carpentering in the employ of the railroad until 1870, when he came to Boone county, Iowa. He was married in Worth township of this county on the 15th of December, of the same year, the lady of his choice being Catherine Eppert, who was born in Indiana and reared in Boone county, having been brought here in 1854, when a child of one year by her father, Daniel Eppert. He was among the first that entered land in this locality. His birth occurred December 16, 1829, in Ohio, and in 1832, he was taken to Indiana, where he was reared. There on the 24th of June, 1852, he wedded Mary J. Huffman, a native of the same state. In Indiana he carried on farming for a number of years and in 1854 emigrated westward to Boone county, where from the government he secured a tract of two hundred and forty acres of land, which in course of time became a rich and fertile farm. Thereon he reared his family and there his death occurred March 22, 1886, while his wife passed away in June, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Page began their domestic life upon the Eppert farm and after a year he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Colfax township, operating it for one season. He then removed to Des Moines, where he engaged in business for a number of years. On the expiration of that time he returned to Boone county, bought one hundred acres of land in Worth township, and continued its cultivation for sometime, also placing substantial buildings upon the property.

In 1892, however, he sold that farm and bought the one on which he is now living on section 30, Colfax township. Since that time he has remodeled the house, has planted fruit and shade trees and added to the place many excellent improvements, which have tended to make this one of the model farms of the community.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Page have been born eight children, who are yet living: Melvin E., a resident farmer of Garden township; Nellie, the wife of J. B. McClarnan, a farmer of Worth township; H. E., who is married and is the station agent and telegraph operator at Luther; Minetta at home; Daniel B. and Scot D., who are assisting in the operation of the home farm; Raymond; and Emma. The political support of Mr. Page is given to the Republican party and in 1868 he cast his first presidential vote thus endorsing the candidacy of U. S. Grant. At each presidential election he has given his support to Republican principles. He belongs to the Grand Army Post at Madrid and takes pleasure in recalling the scenes of army life with his old comrades. Since the fall of 1870 he has made his home in Boone county, which he has helped to improve and develop as the years have passed by. In manner he is pleasant and genial and the qualities of an upright business career and of a sterling character have gained for him the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been associated.

GEORGE G. YEAMAN.

Although Mr. Yeaman is one of the younger lawyers practicing at the Boone county bar, his years do not seem to hamper

his capability or his success for he has already won a liberal clientage that has connected him with some of the important litigations tried in the courts of his district. He was born in Sugar Valley, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of December, 1872, and is a son of William and Barbara (Gray) Yeaman, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Pennsylvania. William Yeaman came to America fifty-eight years ago and took up his abode in the Keystone state, whence he removed to Minnesota in 1879. There he remained for a year and a half and on the expiration of that period located in South Dakota in 1881, securing a homestead and tree claim, which he developed into a valuable property. He is now living a retired life in De Smet, Kingsbury county, South Dakota. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the call of his adopted country for aid and joined the Union Army. He has been twice married, his first union being with Miss Reminger by whom he had seven children, as follows: James, John, William, Richard, Anna, Harry and McClellan. For his second wife Mr. Yeaman chose Barbara Gray and they also had seven children: Arnela, Hiram, George, Joseph, Samuel, Charles and Albert. William Yeaman, a half brother of our subject, is now living in Coal Valley, Boone county. Joseph Yeaman, a brother of our subject, is a member of Company I, First South Dakota Volunteers and is serving his country in the Philippines.

George G. Yeaman was a boy of only about seven years when he accompanied his parents to Minnesota and in the common schools of De Smet he pursued his early education, which was afterward supplemented by study in the Drake University, where he

completed the course with the class of 1890. During his early life he spent eight years in Deadwood, in the Black Hills, and in Wyoming, having a position with the Indian School Agency, in Sisseton, South Dakota. In 1896 he arrived in Boone and after his admission to the bar began the practice of law here. On the 4th of October, 1890, he was admitted to practice in the various state courts and has won creditable success in his chosen vocation. His mind is keenly analytical and his trial of a case is characterized by strong argument and ready mastery of all points bearing upon his suit.

In October, 1899, Mr. Yeaman was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Evans, of Boone, and they now have an interesting little daughter, Gladys Ruth. Their home is the center of a cultured society circle and their friends in the community are many. Mr. Yeaman is rapidly winning his way upward and his success will undoubtedly come because his is a nature that never could be content with mediocrity.

LOUIS GOEPPINGER,

Louis Goepfinger, the senior member of the firm of L. & H. Goepfinger, is one of the pioneer business men of the city of Boone. He is a native of Reutlingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, born June 9, 1829, the second child of Johannes and Katharine (Ammer) Goepfinger. He acquired a practical education in Germany, then learned and pursued the trade of his ancestors who had been tanners for three hundred years. In the year 1849, with his oldest brother Frederick, he emigrated to America, landing in New York city on the 18th of April in that year. He

went to Dauphin, Pennsylvania, a town on the Susquehanna river eight miles above Harrisburg, and after six months removed to Allegheny City. The incidents of this trip, which was made in a canal boat of that time,—vessels in sections for the purpose of transfer by railway over the inclined planes across the Allegheny mountain region,—still linger in his memory. Stationary engines at the apex of each plane, using a wire cable coiled about a huge drum, simultaneously raised one section of a boat and lowered another on the opposite side. The length of his journey was two hundred miles and required five days time; it is now made by the railway in less than four hours. Working at his trade and husbanding his earnings, he eventually established a tannery of his own at Malvern, Ohio, which he conducted profitably until 1866, when he disposed of it, having spent twenty-three years in this occupation. Then he removed to the new town of Boone, Iowa, which has been his abiding place continuously since.

Prior to this removal he was united in marriage, July 19, 1857, at Malvern, Ohio, to Catharine LeBeau, a native of that village, born February 10, 1840, and a daughter of Charles LeBeau, who was a native of Lindau, Germany, who had emigrated to Ohio and carried on the cooper's trade until his death at the age of seventy-five years. To Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goepfinger have been born the following children: Mary, Mrs. Fred. Kengott, of San Francisco; John L.; Charles H.; F. Louis and Emilie, of Boone, and three children who died in infancy.

When Louis Goepfinger came to Boone he was offered land at his own price. A sea of waving grass rested upon the earth from

the Northwestern railway tracks to the extreme northern limits of the state and far out into the "Land of the Dakotas" where the Indian and the buffalo were the sole inhabitants. All this vast expanse up to the base of the Rocky Mountains is now the home of an industrious and happy people. He witnessed the sale of lots on Story, the principal business streets of Boone, at two hundred and twenty-five dollars each, like property now being cheap at six thousand dollars. With this development he has been prominently identified from the date of his arrival in 1866, when in company with his brother Henry he opened the leather store of L. & H. Goepfinger in a modest frame building, with an equally modest stock of goods. He is now the oldest business man in Boone, and the house is the oldest saddlery establishment in the state.

He was one of the first stockholders in the City Bank, and for many years, as he is now, its vice-president, he has been associated with the improvement of real estate in the town and country; his firm's being the first three-front, substantial business block on Story street. He was also active in the construction of the German Lutheran church building, and of the congregation he has long been a consistent member. All that he has undertaken he has carried to successful completion, brooking no hindrance which could be overcome by determined effort and honorable attack. He has witnessed many changes in business methods in this region, as well as in its landed development, and has adapted himself to these with true American facility. When he came over the seas in '49 in the sailing vessel *Luconia*, he was forty-nine days on the water, and the passage was rough. In 1891 he was one of a party of

six who paid a visit to Germany to survey the scenes of his youth. The vessel which carried them over was the "Columbia" of the Hamburg-American line, and she made the trip in six days. After four months of unalloyed enjoyment he was happy to again set foot upon the land of his adoption.

Though always a busy man, he has found time to encourage education and good morals in the community in which he resides. He has been a member of the school board of Boone for three terms, and has lent his presence, counsel and encouragement to every good work which has commanded the attention of this people. His rugged frame and strong yet kindly countenance are frequently seen in the convocations of his fellow citizens, or beaming with friendly look upon the young. Withal, the years have dealt lightly with him, "the period of the sear, the yellow leaf" has been deferred, and he lives to enjoy the product of his care, the esteem of his friends and the affection of his intimates.

In these sketches of the Goepfinger and other German families one is again reminded of the value of such immigration from the fatherland, bringing so much of prudence, sagacity, perseverance and sterling integrity to this country of new lands, wider opportunities, full civil and religious freedom, and mingling with those already here, forming a more perfect nation. To such is due in no inconsiderable measure the marvelous development of the great west, and their memories and their deeds shall live after them.

JOHN L. GOEPPINGER.

John L. Goepfinger, now in the prime of life, is an active factor in the business life of the city of Boone. He was born at Malvern,

Ohio, June 5, 1862, the son of Louis and Catharine (LeBeau) Geppinger, who are of German parentage. When four years old he migrated with his parents to Boone, Iowa. In due season he entered the public schools of the town, passed through the several grades, entered the high school and was graduated in 1880 in the first class ever turned out, consisting of seven members, of whom he was sole representative of the male sex. Shortly after he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and entered Duff's Commercial College in that city, from which he was graduated in 1881.

Returning home he immediately entered upon his commercial career in the firm of L. & H. Geppinger, composed of his father and uncle, with which firm he now remains. In the twenty-one years of his engagement in this house he rose rapidly in the business, and has been for many years the manager of this extensive enterprise, capably conducting its affairs and having general oversight. This success has required on the part of John L. close and careful attention but the studious habits contracted while a student and his well known record as a pupil naturally pointed him out among his neighbors for the graver duties of educational direction when he had reached full manhood. He was for nine consecutive years a member of the board of school directors, and for three subsequent years its president. He advocated and helped to secure the consolidation of the school districts of Boone and Boonesboro. Quoting from the Boone School Manual, a book published in 1896, under the title "Historical Sketch of Boone Schools." "This young man got into the habit of being in the front ranks and the habit clings to him. First alumnus of the

school, he was the first graduate to be placed upon the school board, and the first graduate to be elected president of that honorable body."

But as though the perplexities of this educational supervision, in a district employing fifty or more instructors, might possibly fail of giving him diversified occupation sufficient to supply his hunger for hard work, his business neighbors of Boone made him president of their association; and other calls required him upon the directorship of the City Bank, the Security Savings Bank, the Public Library, with occasional calls in other advisory positions where public interests were involved. The public is sometimes unwittingly exacting where it finds a man with capacity and an obliging disposition, and in the case of our subject drew too strongly upon his endurance. So it came about that he sought a temporary vacation in 1891 by accompanying his father and several others, a party of six, in a visit to the former land of his father in Wurtemberg, Germany, and other states of Europe, in which delightful and educational occupation he obtained a restoration of health and several months of recreation.

On June 24, 1896, Mr. Geppinger was married to Miss Ella, daughter of Julius and Elizabeth (Shauwecker) Groetzinger, the wedding being solemnized at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. Her father was a native of Reutlingen, Germany, born February 6, 1831, and is still living; her mother, born July 31, 1837, at Columbiana, Ohio, died March 29, 1890, at the age of nearly sixty-three years. John L. Geppinger's marriage has been blessed with the birth of three children: Julius Louis, born May 9, 1898; Alfred Henry, born December 25,

1890; and Katharine Louise, born January 2, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Geppinger are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

If John L. Geppinger's life is extended to man's allotted span of which there is no present evidence to the contrary, he will become still further distinguished in the lines of his chosen work. His habits are fixed and repose upon the firm foundations of justice, honor and consideration for the rights of all. He is sagacious, industrious, kindly, with a cheerful social disposition which views the success of others without marring his own enjoyment. There is no ladder of success so high as to carry him beyond the regard of his old friends, or from the heights of which he will be unable to look back and give them his smile of cheerful recognition.

JOHN J. DANA.

John J. Dana, one of the thrifty farmers of Union township, was born in Washington county, Maine, June 8, 1833, and is a son of William D. and Mary E. Dana. Upon the home farm our subject was reared. In his youth he entered the common schools of the neighborhood and when he had acquired his preliminary knowledge he entered the Bridgewater State Normal School of Massachusetts, in which institution he was graduated with the class of 1854. Later he engaged in teaching in the old Bay state for a number of terms. Subsequently he followed the same profession in Maine and Iowa. His attention was entirely given to educational work through the winter months while in the summer seasons he carried on farming. The year 1863 witnessed his removal from

the Pine Tree state to the Mississippi valley and he took up his abode in Macoupin county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming for a year. On the expiration of that period he removed to Chicago and was employed in the stock yards for a year. In 1865 he arrived in Iowa, settling first in Jones county where he engaged in farming for four years.

Mr. Dana came to Boone county in 1869. He had previously visited this county in the fall of 1868 and had purchased the land which he now owns, settling thereon the following year. He first built a little shanty in which he lived while performing the initial labor of the farm transforming the once wild prairie into a rich and lovely place. In course of time, however, the pioneer home was replaced by a good residence and barns were also built. Forest and fruit trees have been planted and many substantial improvements have been made indicating the progressive and practical spirit of the owner.

Mr. Dana went to Massachusetts in 1858 and was married in that state in the month of April to Sarah E. Warren, whose birth there occurred. She was to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey for almost thirty years and her many excellencies of character gained for her the warm regard of a large circle of friends. On the 6th of December, 1887, she was called to her final rest and her remains were interred in Fairview cemetery. Six children were born of that marriage: W. A., who is married and makes his home in St. Paul, Minnesota; Charles L., a resident farmer of Union township, Boone county; George G., a mechanic employed in the J. I. Case works, of Racine, Wisconsin; Anna C., the wife of E. A. Jewell, of Union township; Charlotte W., who is a trained nurse of Boston, Massachu-

setts; and Mary A., who is a successful teacher of Wisconsin. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Dana returned to Maine and was there a second time married, on the 29th of January, 1861, the lady of his choice being Mary Sophronia Gates, who was born in Washington county of the Pine Tree state. She had at one time been a pupil of Mr. Dana and subsequently became a teacher, while still later she became connected with a mercantile establishment. Mr. Dana is a member of the Unitarian church while his wife belongs to the Episcopal church. His life has been a busy, useful and active one. As an educator he imparted clearly and concisely to others the knowledge that he had acquired. As a farmer he has been progressive and industrious and in all of his business affairs he has been reliable and trustworthy. He is now numbered among the old settlers of the county, having since 1869 resided within its borders, covering a period of thirty-three years.

Study of the political issues and questions that gave rise to the two old parties has led Mr. Dana to give his political support to the Republican party and his first presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont in 1856. He was elected and served for two years as county surveyor and in the township he has filled the positions of trustee and assessor and has also been a member of the school board for a number of years. His labors have been effective in promoting the general welfare. He has ever been found as a most loyal officer and over the record of his public career and private life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He has been a delegate to a number of conventions in his party and is regarded as one of the prominent Republicans of the locality.

CHARLES A. UPTON.

For thirty-one years Charles A. Upton has resided in Boone county and is widely acquainted within its borders, where he is recognized as a valued citizen and a progressive farmer. He was born in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, on the 1st of May, 1808, and is a son of Albert Edward and Henrietta (Dellate) Upton. His father was born in Vermont and when about four years of age became a resident of Beloit, Wisconsin, and from there removed to Jo Daviess county, Illinois, in the year 1862, and through the succeeding decade he was there engaged in farming with a fair degree of success. On the expiration of that period he came to Boone county, locating on a farm in Beaver township. He afterward purchased some land and became one of the largest land owners in his township. A few years ago he removed to the village of Ogden, where he has since lived retired and his rest is well merited, as his life of industry should be crowned by a period of ease. He and his wife were the parents of four children, the eldest being Charles A., of this review. The others are: George H., who resides upon his father's farm in Beaver township; L. L., who is also living on that farm; and one that died in infancy.

Under the paternal roof Charles A. Upton spent the days of his boyhood and youth. He was but four years of age when the family came to Boone county and upon the home farm he continued to remain until he had reached man's estate, when he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he was engaged in constructing the grade for a railroad company. This work occupied his attention for three months and he then took a contract for

doing some work for the Illinois Central Railroad Company at Cherokee, Iowa. On the expiration of another three months he sold his grading outfit and was then engaged in buying and training race-horses and in racing them throughout this part of the state. Thus three years passed by, during which time Mr. Upton also devoted some attention to the operation of a threshing machine in this section; in fact, he followed the latter business for six years. He to-day owns two hundred and thirteen acres of well improved land on section 12, Beaver township, and his time and energies are devoted to general farming, his well tilled fields indicating him to be a man of practical views and progressive ideas.

In 1861 Mr. Upton was united in marriage to Miss Annie C. Flannery a daughter of Thomas Flannery who was born in Kilkenny county, Ireland, and came to America at an early day, residing in Clinton county until 1868, when he came to Beaver township, this county, and was engaged in farming for a short time. He then removed to Boone, where he is now living in honorable retirement from labor. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Annie Brennan, was also a native of Ireland and her death occurred on the 20th of March, 1901. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Upton have been born four children: Grace Edna, born in 1862; Maud Marie, born in 1865; Henrietta and Albert Edward (twins), born March 9, 1902.

Mr. Upton has studied the political situation of the country and the issues of the day have led him to ally his strength with the Republican party, for he has firm faith in its principles. For six years he served as road supervisor in his township and is now filling the position of president of the school board

in his district. Having long resided in this portion of the state, Mr. Upton is widely known and his circle of friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintances. His life record is of such a character as to commend him to public confidence and regard, and with pleasure we present his history to our readers.

MOSES BAKER.

Moses Baker, who for eighteen years has filled the office of justice of the peace and is known as one of the leading and highly respected citizens of Jackson township, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of November, 1829, and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock. His paternal grandfather was born in Germany and had been here but a short time when hostilities were begun resulting in the achievement of American independence. He joined the army and aided in the cause of liberty. His son, William Baker, the father of our subject, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and in early life engaged in working in the coal mines, but later turned his attention to farming. In the state of his nativity he married Christina Beazinger, who was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. In 1834 he removed to Wayne county, Ohio, where he purchased land, thereon spending his remaining days, his death occurring when he was about eighty-three years of age. His wife passed away when about the same age. Mr. Baker was a very industrious, enterprising man and a good citizen. He gave his political support to the Democratic party and while



MOSES BAKER.



not a member of any church he rather endorsed the teachings and principles of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his family were sixteen children, nine sons and seven daughters, all of whom reached years of maturity with the exception of one who died at the age of eleven years. Fourteen of the family are still living.

Moses Baker, whose name introduces this record, was reared to manhood in Wayne county, Ohio, whither he went with his parents during his boyhood days. There he pursued his education in the subscription schools, for there were no common schools at that time. The first schoolhouse in which he was a student was a log structure with a puncheon floor, while benches were made of slabs placed upon wooden pins. The heating was furnished by an immense fireplace and the methods of instruction were very primitive. His training at farm work, however, was not limited, for he assisted his father in the arduous task of developing a new farm in the midst of the forest. Not only one but four farms were cleared in this way, and Mr. Baker remained with his parents upon the old homestead until he was twenty-two years of age, when he hired out to work as a farm hand for eleven dollars per month. He was thus employed for eight months during which time he saved his earnings and afterward made his first purchase of land, but in the meantime he had rented a farm for nine years before buying. In his twenty-fourth year he was united in marriage to Rebecca Feazel, who was born in Ohio and died about nine years after her marriage, leaving no children. Subsequently he wedded Lurinda J. Dummire. In 1866 they came to Boone county, Iowa, and lived in the city of Boone for about eighteen

months. Mr. Baker then purchased forty acres of land north of the courthouse, on which was considerable timber. He paid one hundred and eighty dollars for this property, from which he sold five hundred dollars' worth of cord-wood. He also made other sales which were profitable, and then sold his farm for eight hundred dollars. In January, 1867, he purchased his present farm, upon which he took up his abode in 1872. This was all raw land and he at once began making improvements. He could only see a few houses scattered here and there over the prairie at the time of his arrival, but he has lived to witness remarkable changes in the county as settlers have arrived and reclaimed the wild land for purposes of civilization. He still operates the home farm here, owning one hundred and sixty acres, and in other localities he has owned other farms.

After locating in Boone Mr. Baker was called upon to mourn the loss of his second wife, who died leaving two sons and two daughters: Grant, who is now engaged in the practice of law in Boone; Ernest, who is also an attorney practicing in Barberton, Ohio; Alma C., the wife of James Dull, of Medina county, Ohio; and Cora A., the wife of Albert Smalley, of Boone county, Iowa. For his third wife Mr. Baker chose Sarah A. Shields, who was born in Tama county, Iowa, and unto this marriage were born four sons and three daughters, as follows: Samuel W., William H., Roscoe S., Russell B., Ada L., Aita M. and Minnie L. Of this number Samuel W. married Miss Dove Miller, of Wayne county, Ohio, and he has engaged in teaching school for two terms and has also followed carpentering to some extent.

Mr. Baker has led a very busy, useful and active life and has succeeded in gaining a comfortable competence. He filled the office of justice of the peace for sixteen consecutive years and after an interval was again elected, serving another term of two years, making eighteen years in all. He then positively declined to fill the position longer. He proved a most capable officer, his decisions being just and impartial. He has likewise filled other local positions, and has always been a staunch Republican in politics since the organization of the party. In his religious views he is a Methodist, belonging to the church in Boone. Mr. Baker has now passed the seventieth milestone on life's journey, but is still an active factor in agricultural circles and is accounted one of the progressive and representative farmers of his adopted county.

JOSEPH B. BARNETT.

From the age of fifteen years to the present time Joseph B. Barnett has been dependent upon his own resources and well may he be called a self-made man for his success has resulted from his untiring labor, perseverance and capable management. He was born in Cynthiana, Kentucky, December 14, 1844, and is a son of James B. and Lettie (McDonell) Barnett, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Scotch descent. In his early days the father accompanied his parents from Virginia to Kentucky and when our subject was three years of age removed to Jackson county, Missouri, where he followed farming throughout the remainder of his active business career, making a

specialty of the raising of flax and tobacco. He also filled the position of Indian agent in district. He was a gentleman of superior education and ability and exerted a strongly felt influence among his fellow men. His life was ever upright and honorable and he was a minister of the Society of Friends. His death occurred when he was seventy-four years of age and his wife passed away at the age of sixty-nine. In their family were five children, two sons and three daughters: Ann, wife of John F. Elbert; Joseph B.; Nancy; James; and Sarah.

When only fifteen years of age Joseph B. Barnett left home and went to California in search of a fortune. He remained on the Pacific coast for seven years and then returned to the Mississippi valley but again went to California and continued there until 1872. That year witnessed his arrival in Iowa where he found employment with the Hawkeye Insurance Company until 1881, and from the latter year until 1885 he was a resident of Crawford county, this state. In September, 1885, he came to Boone and engaged in raising Poland China hogs, being the first man to introduce that breed into this county. He also originated the Hawkeye herd of Poland China hogs, which he later sold to A. J. Benson of O'Brien county, Iowa, in 1892. From 1896 until July, 1899, Mr. Barnett was engaged in the real estate business in Boone, and in the latter year he purchased a half interest in the Boone County Democrat, but a year later he sold out. He then again turned his attention to the real-estate business, which he is still conducting, controlling some valuable and desirable property and negotiating many important real-estate transactions.

On the 28th of December, 1882, Mr.

Barnett was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Snodgrass, a daughter of the Rev. J. W. Snodgrass, of Boone. He is a valued member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, belonging to Boonesboro Lodge, No. 324. He is a member of the executive committee of the Business Men's Association and in politics he is a Democrat. His life has been one of continuous activity, in which he has been accorded due recognition of labor; and to-day he is numbered among the substantial citizens of his county. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of the northwest, and at all times he is ready to lend his aid and co-operation to any movement calculated to benefit this section of the country or advance its wonderful development.

BURR BOUTON.

Mr. Bouton has been a resident of Boone county for comparatively a brief period, arriving in 1890, but already he has gained a wide acquaintance and the friendship of many with whom he has come in contact has been extended to him in recognition of his worth. He lives on section 34, Peoples township. A native of Illinois, he was born in Peoria county, October 12, 1846. His father, Jehiel Bouton, was born in New York in 1807 and in the year 1817 accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio, the family having been one of the first to locate in the section of the state which they made their home. There amid the wild scenes of the frontier Jehiel Bouton was reared and experienced many of the hardships and difficulties of pioneer life. Again, however, he became identified with

pioneer experiences, for he took up his abode in Peoria county, Illinois, when the work of improvement was just being begun there. He was married in Princeville, that county, to Miss Hannah L. Hall, who was born and reared in Ohio. Mr. Bouton was a carpenter by trade and although he worked at that pursuit to a limited extent he also owned and operated a farm, upon which he reared his family. From the time of his removal to Illinois until his demise he continued a resident of Peoria county and there died in the year 1885. His wife survived him for several years and passed away in September, 1900. This worthy couple were the parents of seven children who reached man and womanhood, three sons and four daughters. The eldest son was James Bouton, now a resident of Dallas county, where he follows farming; Burr is the next younger; Warren is a business man of Princeville, Illinois. The sisters are: Elizabeth, the wife of William Spears, of Pekin, Illinois; Amanda, the wife of Jacob Cox, of Adair, Iowa; Mary, who was married and died leaving one son, Herbert Savage; and Julia, the wife of Burt Harden, of Peoria, Illinois.

In the county of his nativity Burr Bouton was reared, spending his life upon the home farm where the work of field and meadow early became familiar to him through practical experience. In the winter months he attended the common schools and thus gained a good knowledge of the common branches of English learning. He remained with his father until he had reached man's estate and then started out in life for himself. Coming to Iowa he worked for about a year in Wapello county and then returned to Peoria county, Illi-

nois, where he continued to reside until 1871. In that year he again came to Iowa, this time settling in Taylor county, where he spent two years. Next he again located in the county of his nativity, where he was employed until 1876.

In the meantime Mr. Bouton was married in Stark county, Illinois, on the 18th of December, 1873, to Sarah E. Hull, whose birth occurred in that county and who was a teacher prior to her marriage. The young couple took up their abode upon a farm in Peoria county, where they remained until the spring of 1876, at which time they became residents of Keokuk county, Iowa. For four years Mr. Bouton was identified with farming interests there and then removed to Dallas county where he operated a rented farm near Woodward for two years. He then purchased fifty-three and one-half acres of land in Dallas county and developed the place into an excellent property. He continued to plow and plant the fields there with good results for eight years and also rented a farm there, running it in addition to his home property. In June, 1889, he purchased his present farm on section 34, Peoples township, and the following season established his home here. He built a small house and began to improve his land. Later he made additions to and remodeled the house and now has a good farm residence together with a large barn and all other necessary outbuildings. He has since purchased an additional tract of sixty acres of land on section 13, and this is now occupied by his son. Mr. Bouton's long experience as an agriculturist has made him well qualified to carry on the work which he is now undertaking and in which he has met with creditable and satisfactory success.

The home of our subject and his wife has been blessed with four children: Newton, who is married and is operating his father's land; Orpha, the wife of Fred Wernhil, a resident farmer of Peoples township; Della, a well educated young lady who is now an able teacher of the county; and James, who assists his father in the operation of the home farm. Mr. Bouton has been able to supply his family with a very comfortable living and a good home all through his own well directed efforts and the assistance of his estimable wife.

He is a Democrat in his political views and has served as a member of the school board but otherwise has held no public office. He and his wife are identified through membership relations with the Methodist Episcopal church. One by one Mr. Bouton has seen the evidences of frontier life displaced by the work of progress and improvement as it has been successfully carried forward. He has aided in laying broad and deep foundation for the improvement of the sections of Iowa in which he has lived and now he is classed among the representative and esteemed citizens of Peoples township.

ADAM BEITER.

Adam Beiter, who is one of the active business men of Boone, having been closely associated with its commercial interests through the greater part of the time for twenty-two years, dates his residence in Iowa from January, 1860. He is a native of Indiana, his birth having occurred in Mishawaka, St. Joseph county, February 23, 1849. His father, Barnhart Beiter, was a native of



ADAM BEITER.

Germany, but when a young child was brought to America and was reared, educated and married in St. Joseph county, Indiana. There he carried on farming and reared his family, but afterward removed to Michigan, where he spent his remaining days.

Adam Beiter, of this review, continued under the parental roof during the period of his minority. He had but limited school privileges and is largely a self-educated and self-made man, having depended upon his own resources from an early period. He learned the baker's trade in South Bend, Indiana, and afterward removed to Terre Haute, that state, where he worked at his chosen vocation in a wholesale steam bakery for one year. On the expiration of that period he came to Iowa, settling in Des Moines, in January, 1869. Here he sought and found employment in the line of his trade, continuing for two years and four months in the service of another, at the expiration of which period he formed a partnership and carried on a successful bakery business and grocery store on his own account. At length, however, he sold out there and removed to Grinnell, Iowa, where he continued working at his trade for eight months, but was not content in that place and returned to Des Moines, where he occupied a position as clerk during the succeeding winter. He next removed to Jefferson and for five years was in the employ of J. D. Hall, in the bakery business at that place. In 1880 he came to Boone and established a grocery store, bakery and lunch room, successfully carrying on business along those lines until 1891. He then removed to Chicago and during the period of

the World's Columbian Exposition conducted a restaurant and lodging house. After the Fair was over he handled World's Fair goods for about two years, returning to Boone in 1895. Here he resumed business along the old lines of trade in which he had formerly been engaged, and has secured a good patronage, conducting now an excellent grocery store, bakery and lunch room, which are meeting with creditable success. His long efforts in this line of trade have made him well equipped for carrying on the business and to-day he is enjoying richly merited prosperity.

In the spring of 1872, in Des Moines, Mr. Beiter was united in marriage to Eliza Shirts, a native of Fairfield, Iowa, who was born in 1849, but reared mostly in Des Moines. Unto our subject and his wife have been born ten children: Charles, now a resident of California; Sylvester, who is engaged in business with his father; Ross, at home; Adolph, attending school; Isabella, the wife of E. A. Hyde, a resident of Waterbury, Connecticut; Daisy, the wife of Charles Hartford, of Boone; Leora; Paulina; and Iva Dell, all under the parental roof. Mr. and Mrs. Beiter also lost one child, Vivian, who died in early youth. In his political views our subject is a staunch Republican, but has never consented to hold office, not wishing to let political aspirations or work interfere with his business interests. He and his wife belong to the Presbyterian church and are widely and favorably known in the community which has been their home for so long. Twenty-two years have passed since they took up their abode in Boone, and here Mr. Beiter has gained a creditable position in business circles, being classed

among the reliable and enterprising men whose efforts have contributed to commercial activity and therefore to the progress and improvement of this portion of the state.

JOHN N. MALMQUIST.

John N. Malmquist, who carries on general farming on section 35, Grant township, is a native of Sweden his birth having occurred in that land on the 21st of June, 1866. There he spent twenty years, having acquired a good education in his native town. He became familiar with farm work in all its departments and in 1887 he resolved to seek a home beyond the Atlantic and accordingly sailed for New York. Making his way to Iowa in the fall of the same year, he took up his abode in Boone county, joining an uncle who was living here. In order to gain a knowledge of English he attended the public schools in this locality. Entering upon his business career he was employed as a farm hand by the month and on the 7th of March, 1889, he made preparation for having a home of his own by his marriage to Johanna Johnson, a native of Sweden, who was brought to the new world when two years of age. Her father, Eric Johnson, left his native land in 1870 and with his family came to Boone county, Iowa, where he opened up and developed a farm becoming one of the substantial men of his locality.

After his marriage Mr. Malmquist engaged in farming with his father-in-law for six years and then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 35, Grant

township. It was almost destitute of improvements and in fact the prairie was still covered with its native grasses, but his energy and unremitting labor soon wrought a great change in the appearance of the tract. He divided his farm into fields of convenient size by well kept fences and the work of plowing and planting was carried on until excellent harvests now reward his labors. He has a neat frame residence, a large barn and other good outbuildings, has shade and fruit trees and is raising a good grade of stock in addition to the cultivation of his crops.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Malmquist has been blessed with four children: Harry J. E.; Hulda; Godfrey; and Carl. Our subject and his estimable wife are widely known in this community and have a large circle of friends. They are devoted members of the Swedish Lutheran church and Mr. Malmquist is a pronounced Republican. He cast his first presidential ballot for William McKinley, in 1896. He is now serving as a member of the township central committee and does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. For a number of years he has served as supervisor of highways and is the present constable. He has frequently been a delegate to county conventions and is recognized as one of the leading members of the Republican party in this locality. In addition to his home place he owns eighty acres of land on section 27, Grant township. His valuable farming interests are the visible evidences of a life of thrift and industry. Dependent upon his own resources from an early age he has been untiring in his work and as the years have

passed his labors have been crowned with a high measure of success, which never fails to reward diligence when guided by sound business judgment.

F. E. CUTLER.

F. E. Cutler ranks among the most prominent and successful business men of Boone, and his efforts have ever been of such a character that they have led not alone to his success but have also contributed to the general prosperity. A man of great natural ability, Mr. Cutler's success in business from the beginning of his residence in Boone has been uniform and rapid. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution; his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him a high degree of prosperity. To-day he is one of the leading representatives of the insurance interests of this portion of the country, being secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Cutler was born in Waterford, Vermont, October 30, 1849, his parents being Thomas A. and Caroline (Chandler) Cutler. His paternal grandfather, Ezekiel Cutler, was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1793, and on leaving the Bay state took up his abode at Waterford, Vermont. He died in Lansing, Iowa, in 1869, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a prominent and practical farmer and prided himself upon the excellent condition of his farm and was engaged in the raising of fine stock. He held membership in the Congregational

church, was one of its leading and active representatives and took a deep interest in the promotion of the moral development of his community. He married a Miss Atkins, who died in middle life and they became the parents of six children: Ebenezer, Thomas A., Martha, Almira, Ezekiel and Betsey Eliza. The last named died at the age of twenty years.

The Rev. Ebenezer Cutler, who was an uncle of our subject, was the pastor of the Union Congregational church in Worcester, Massachusetts. He was a graduate of both the University of Vermont and the Andover Seminary. In 1865 he was elected to the presidency of the former institution, but declined to serve in that capacity. He afterward wrote a history of the church in which his pastorate covered a quarter of a century. He had formerly served as pastor of the Congregational church in St. Albans, Vermont, for seven years. Ezekiel Cutler, another member of the same family, was a prominent attorney of Anamosa, Iowa, and represented his district in the Iowa senate. He served as major of the Thirty-first Iowa Infantry during the Civil war, and afterward removed to Decorah, where he practiced law and also held the office of county judge. He likewise served as county auditor and was a very active and influential member of the Congregational church.

Thomas A. Cutler is now the only surviving member of that family. His birth occurred in Waterford, Vermont. In early life he attended the schools of the Green Mountain state. Subsequently he became connected with educational interests and has served as superintendent of schools in his native state. He also served as a member

of the Vermont legislature. A man of scholarly attainments and strong literary tastes, he has always read extensively and had a library of more than twelve hundred volumes. He can also speak seven languages and is particularly proficient as a French and German student. In the spring of 1866 he came to Iowa, first settling at Waukon, where he purchased what was then known as Allamakee College, which he conducted as a seminary for some three years. He then sold the building to the Independent school district and it was then used as a public school building. Professor Cutler afterward took charge of a private school at Lansing, Iowa, which he conducted for three years, at the expiration of which period he came to Boone county and purchased a farm, conducting the same throughout the remainder of his active business life. At the present time he is living retired at the age of seventy-seven years. He has held the position of county superintendent of the schools of Boone county and his influence has been a potent factor in promoting intellectual progress in this portion of the state. He belongs to the Congregational church and is a man of strong character and refined nature, whose influence has ever been for good. Although a most highly educated man, he has largely acquired knowledge through his own unaided efforts. He is an excellent musician, and his broad knowledge, capability and uprightness have rendered him a favorite with young and old, rich and poor. He laid out extensive grounds of twelve acres in a most beautiful way, following the plan of the landscape gardener having charge of the Copeland place in Boston, and his is one of the most beautiful and attractive homes

of Boone county. He planted four hundred evergreen trees, many shrubs of hardy varieties, and beautiful plants of all descriptions. Mr. Cutler married Miss Caroline Chandler who was born in North Conway, New Hampshire, and died in Vermont, January 11, 1861, at the age of thirty-five years. She left five children, of whom our subject is the eldest. The others were: Edna, the wife of Dr. M. D. Warren, of Cabot, Vermont; Mary Elizabeth, the wife of D. E. Foristall, of Republic City, Kansas; Carrie, the wife of Harry Sawyer of Osceola, Nebraska; and Charles L., of this county.

F. E. Cutler, whose name introduces this review, pursued a common school education in his native town and later became a student in Newberry Seminary of Vermont. In 1866 he came to the west with his parents, and acted as assistant teacher in the school conducted by his father. Later he taught in the public schools of Boone county until the winter of 1874 when he married. The lady of his choice was Rosella Astleford, a daughter of William and Hannah (Temple) Astleford, who were natives of Ireland and Massachusetts, respectively. For the past half century the Temple family has been represented in St. Lawrence county, New York. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cutler have been born three children, two of whom, Walter and Elmer, are yet living. They lost one son, Leonard, who died in infancy.

After his marriage Mr. Cutler turned his attention to farming, which he carried on continuously until 1880. He was then elected county auditor and served for five years. He was afterward cashier of the Security Savings Bank for three and one-

half years, and he left that institution in 1898 when he was chosen secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company in which capacity he is now serving. Both he and his wife are identified with the Presbyterian church, holding membership therein, and Mr. Cutler belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity. In every work of life which he has undertaken he has met with success, for in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabated energy and industry.

GEORGE SHADLE.

George Shadle is now living retired in the village of Beaver, but for many years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has a wide acquaintance and to many of his friends is known as "Uncle George." He is one of the oldest settlers in the western part of Boone county, having taken up his abode there in 1867. A native of the Keystone state, his birth occurred in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1826, his parents being John and Susan (Hoffman) Shadle, who always lived in Pennsylvania, where the father devoted his energies to the work of the farm. Both he and his wife passed away in the state of their nativity. Four of their children came to the west including the subject of this review. They made hie journey to Iowa together in 1856, settling in Clinton county. There the three brothers and our subject carried on agricultural pursuits and all three died in that county.

George Shadle had spent his boyhood days upon the old home farm and under the direction of his father had gained a practical knowledge of farm work in all its de-

partments, while in the public schools of the neighborhood he acquired a good education, fitting him for his life work. On his arrival in Clinton county, Iowa, he rented a farm and conducted its cultivation and improvement for eleven years. At the expiration of that period he came to Boone county, Iowa, and was among the first settlers that established homes in the western part of the county. He began hauling wood for a living and was at that time offered as a gift one-half of all the land he would plow or break, but did not accept this proposition. During the first year after his arrival here no crops were raised on account of the grasshoppers destroying every particle of vegetation, but Mr. Shadle perserved in his attempt to make a home in this locality and in the course of time he got a start. During the first year he had to go as far as Marshalltown, Iowa, to buy wheat and have it ground into flour. He finally settled on a farm on section 15, Amaqua township, where he lived for many years and as time passed his labors wrought a great transformation in the place, bringing to him excellent harvests as a reward for his careful cultivation of the fields. In 1890, however, he put aside the arduous duties of farm life which he had so faithfully prosecuted, and removed to the village of Beaver, where he is now living retired.

Mr. Shadle married Miss Susan Hileman, a native of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, where her parents spent their entire lives. Fifteen children were born unto our subject and his wife, of whom seven are yet living: George is a farmer of Sac county, Iowa; Joseph S. is a prominent stock man and an extensive farmer of Greene county, Iowa; Sarah is the wife of Robert Van Pelt,

who follows farming in Amaqua township; Hiram H. is a carpenter of Boone, Iowa; Austin T. is a well known agriculturist of Amaqua township; Grant follows farming on section 22, Amaqua township; and Calvin, born October 12, 1872, married Ella Gray, a member of one of the old families of Boone county, and operates a large grain elevator in Beaver, where he is classed among the leading and substantial citizens. Unto him and his wife have been born two children: Kirby and Lloyd. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. George Shadle that have passed away are as follows: Rachel Ann, John, Samuel, Daniel, Martin Luther, Frances Fidelia, Mary Ann, and Jenima.

Mr. Shadle has sold much of his farming land since his retirement to private life, but indolence seems utterly foreign to his nature and it is almost impossible for him to entirely put aside business cares, so that he now retains and operates forty acres of land near Beaver, where he raises a nice crop each year. He owns a beautiful residence in the northern part of the village and there he and his wife are now living, the fruits of their former toil bringing to them all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. They are both devoted members of the United Brethren church, to which some of their children also belong. Mr. Shadle has held many township offices, and in politics has ever been an earnest Republican. His life has been one of untiring industry and his success is well merited. He knew that advancement for him must be secured by diligent effort and as the years passed his labors and capable management enabled him to overcome the difficulties and obstacles in his path and advance to the goal of prosperity.

JOHN BASS.

The history of the pioneer settlement of Boone county would not be complete without an account of the life of Mr. Bass, who from the early development of this portion of the state has been a prominent factor in its establishment, growth and improvement. When the county was cut off from the advantages and conveniences of the older east by lack of railroad communications, he made his way thither and through a long period was identified with agricultural interests, reclaiming a tract of wild land for purposes of cultivation. He arrived in the year 1854, coming to Iowa from Indiana. He is a native, however, of Surrey county, North Carolina, and a son of Edward and Pollie (Sackley) Bass. His father was a native of Kentucky but removed thence to North Carolina, where he remained until 1835, when he became a resident of Owen county, Indiana. There he engaged in farming until 1854, when he came with his family to Boone county, Iowa, and purchased a farm two miles north of Boonesboro. The tract was then partially covered with native timber but he cleared away the trees and carried on agricultural pursuits there until his death, which occurred in 1884, when he was eighty-four years of age. His wife, surviving him about two years, passed away in 1886, when eighty-six years of age. Three sons and a daughter of the family are still living: James, now a retired farmer of Dayton, Iowa; Tillie, the widow of M. R. Cole, a resident of Boone county; David M., a farmer residing near Boone; and John, of this review.

But limited educational advantages were enjoyed by John Bass, but his training at

farm labor was not meager. He was taken by his parents to Indiana and was reared in that state and in Iowa, remaining under the parental roof until his marriage, during which time he largely assisted his father in the farm work. In the year 1858 he was joined in wedlock to Magdeline Getzman, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Barnhardt Getzman, who was one of the early settlers of Boone and is now deceased. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bass has been blessed with six children: Amanda, the wife of Frank Davis, a resident of Polk county, Iowa; Emma, the wife of Wilbur Curl, of Brown county, Kansas; Charlie, who is residing in Sherman county, Nebraska; Mack, who married Ida Martin and is a farmer of Beaver township, Boone county; Katie, the wife of Oscar Rinehart, of Chicago; and Carrie who resides at home.

After his marriage Mr. Bass began farming on his own account and continuously engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1893, when he retired from active business life and purchased a residence in the northern part of the village of Ogden, in which he has since lived, enjoying the fruits of his former toil. He was a successful agriculturist, having placed his land under a very high state of cultivation and carefully watching his crops so that he annually garnered rich harvests. He is still the owner of two hundred and forty acres of good farming land in this county. His efforts in behalf of agriculture have been effective and beneficial. He served for about fifteen years as the president of the Boone County Agricultural Society and largely promoted the welfare of the farming classes. In his political views he is a Democrat and while he has not been an active politician in the sense of

office seeking he has served as township trustee and was school director for several years. Fraternally he is connected with Rhodes Lodge, No. 303, F. & A. M., of Ogden and in his life exemplifies the spirit of the craft, which is based upon mutual helpfulness. He is now a prominent and well-to-do citizen of Ogden and justly merits the rest from labor which has been vouchsafed to him. Through almost a half century he has made his home in this portion of the state and has seen pioneer conditions replaced by those of an advanced civilization. In all the work of improvement and upbuilding he has borne a creditable part and is a man whom to know is to respect and honor.

T. P. ROGERS.

Honored and respected by all, there is no man in Boone or in the county who occupies a more enviable position than T. P. Rogers, who is engaged in the manufacture of cereals. His business is proving one of creditable success. His parents, John and Mary (Bartley) Rogers, were natives of Ireland and in 1848 the father came to the United States, while three years later his wife arrived in the new world. Their first home was in Laporte, Indiana, where they were married in 1855. Subsequently they removed to Amboy, Illinois, in 1858 and in the spring of 1869 came to Boone. The father was engaged in boiler-making throughout his active business career. His birth occurred in 1830 and his wife's in 1833 and by their marriage they became the parents of twelve children, of whom eight are yet living. All, however, reached years of man-

hood and womanhood: E. W., who is foreman of the Cook Locomotive Works, of Paterson, New Jersey; John, who makes his home in Perry, Iowa, where he is employed as an engineer on the Milwaukee Railroad; Margaret, the wife of Daniel Finley, of Missouri Valley, Iowa; James, who died in Norfolk, Nebraska, in 1896 at the age of thirty-five years while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Kate Connelly, is still residing in Boone; Mary, the wife of Charles Clemens; Simon, who is president of the Dunlap Milling Company, at Dunlap, Iowa; Alice, the wife of W. H. Coughlin, a miller of Eagle Grove, Iowa, who is now president of the Rogers-Coughlin Milling Company; Frank, who is vice-president of the same company; Joseph, who is proprietor of the Woodbine Flour Mills as a partner of the firm of Rogers & Brothers; and Miles and Catherine, twins, who are both deceased, the former having passed away at the age of twenty-one years and the latter of twelve years.

T. P. Rogers, whose name introduces this record, was born in Amboy, Illinois, February 18, 1865, and pursued his education in the schools of Boone. Entering upon his business career in the capacity of a salesman in a grocery store, he was employed in that way for eight years, then purchasing an interest in the grocery business in connection with S. S. Payne. For one year the firm of Payne & Rogers continued business, at the end of which time the partner of our subject disposed of his interest to M. J. Reilly, forming the firm of Rogers & Reilly, and the new firm maintained its existence for two years. Mr. Rogers then sold out and was engaged in the wholesale coffee business with the Columbia Coffee Company,

of Chicago. Later he sold his interest in that enterprise and in 1894 came to Boone, purchasing a half interest in the Carlson Milling Company, which eventually developed into the Dowd, Rogers Milling Company. Charles H. Carlson, a member of the firm, was killed in 1895, at which time E. H. Dowd became his successor and the name of the Dowd, Rogers Milling Company was then assumed. In February, 1891, Mr. Rogers sold his interest and established the Rogers Cereal Company, which has since been engaged in manufacturing breakfast foods their leading cereal being the Morning Glory oats. The daily output is three hundred and twenty-five barrels of oatmeal, one hundred barrels of wheat flour, fifty barrels of rolled wheat and ten tons of corn and oat feed. The products are shipped to nearly all the markets of the United States and they sell only to the wholesale trade, doing a jobbing business. To T. P. Rogers is due the success of this enterprise, his keen judgment and unflagging industry being salient features in his prosperity.

In 1880 Mr. Rogers was united in marriage to Della Payne. She died at the age of twenty-two years, leaving two children, Hazel and Bessie. In 1897 he was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Wilfarene Johnston, a daughter of John Gamble, of Boone. She was first married to B. E. Johnston, of Kansas City, and by that marriage has two surviving children—John and Wilfarene Johnston. By her second marriage, to Mr. Rogers, she also has two children—Mienard and Emmett. Our subject and his wife hold membership in the church of the Sacred Heart and are people of genuine worth, having due regard for all the obligations and duties of life and at the

same time winning many friends through their genial manner and social dispositions. Mr. Rogers is notably prompt, energetic and reliable in business affairs, brooking no obstacles that can be overcome by determination and honorable effort. He has steadily worked his way upward to success and today is an important factor in the industrial life of Boone, his enterprise being one of moment to the city through its promotion of commercial activity and the employment furnished to a large force of workmen.

JOHN BILSLAND.

In the city of Madrid are a number of men who are now living in retirement from business life and well do they deserve this rest from labor because of their active connection with business affairs at an earlier date. Of this class Mr. Bilsland is a representative. His energies were directed along the line of agricultural interests and he owned and operated a valuable farm of two hundred and sixty acres a mile and a half north of Madrid. Forty-six years have passed since his arrival in Boone county. Throughout this period he has manifested marked loyalty to the public good by his faithful allegiance to all measures and movements calculated to prove of public benefit.

He was born in Fountain county, Indiana, April 7, 1831. His father, John Bilsland, Sr., was born on the Atlantic while the parents were emigrating to the new world. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Alexander Bilsland, who, on reaching America, took up his abode in

Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming and upon the old homestead there John Bilsland, Sr., was reared. Attracted by military life and desiring to serve his country he enlisted in the regular army with which he was connected for six years, during which time he participated in the war of 1812. Subsequently he returned to his home in Pennsylvania and afterward removed to Pickaway county, Ohio, where he was married to Susan Evans, a lady of Welsh descent who was born in the state of Vermont. Mr. Bilsland carried on farming in Pickaway county for a number of years and afterward went to Indiana, locating in Fountain county, where he opened up a farm, transforming it into a productive tract and rearing his family thereon. It was his place of residence until his death.

John Bilsland, of this review, was reared upon his father's farm in Indiana. He had little opportunity to attend school and is largely a self-educated as well as a self-made man. Attracted by the business opportunities of the west he came to Boone county, Iowa, in 1853, and purchased three hundred acres of wild land. He then returned to Indiana, where he continued to make his home for three more years when he once more came to Iowa. Here he devoted his energies to breaking prairie and transforming the wild land into rich fields. For three years he lived upon his farm and in June, 1859, he returned to his native state where he was married in the month of September to Eliza Wagner, who was born in Iroquois county, Illinois. Her father, David Wagner, was one of the pioneer settlers of that county and there Mrs. Bilsland was reared and educated. After her father's death she went to Indiana and re-

sided with her sister. While in the latter state she became acquainted with Mr. Bilsland and gave him her hand in marriage. Soon after the marriage ceremony was performed the young people started for Boone county, beginning their domestic life upon the farm which he had developed here. He further improved the place and as the years passed added all modern equipments and accessories. The fields returned to him splendid harvests and the neat and thrifty appearance of the place indicated his careful supervisor and progressive methods. He continued his farm work until about 1897, although he had removed to Madrid in 1873.

In 1896 Mr. Bilsland was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 25th of January of that year and was laid to rest in Mount Hope cemetery where a substantial monument marks her place of interment. Mr. Bilsland has one daughter, Blanche, now the wife of S. B. Williams, a grain merchant and leading business man of Madrid. They have two children, Edna and Dorothy.

Politically Mr. Bilsland has been a lifelong Democrat, his first presidential vote having been cast for Franklin Pierce in 1852. His fellow townsmen recognizing his worth and ability called him to office in the public interests and for a number of years he served as township trustee. He was also road supervisor and has ever been a friend to education, doing all in his power to promote the cause of the schools and to secure good teachers that his economic methods have made possible by his services on the school board through a number of years. He has also been a delegate to numerous county and state conventions of his party.

He has been a member of the town council of Madrid for several terms and although he has frequently served in office he has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, accepting such positions because he believed it to be his duty to the community. He is a member of the Christian church, to which his daughter and her husband also belong. Mr. Bilsland is serving as one of its trustees and Mrs. Williams is a very active church worker. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Star Lodge, No. 115, F. & A. M., of Madrid, in which he has served in several official capacities. He came to Boone county in pioneer times before the admission of the state into the Union. His interest in its welfare and progress has ever been manifest by a hearty co-operation in all movements tending to promote material, social, intellectual and moral progress. His entire life has been one over which there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He has passed the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, and now in the evening of his earthly pilgrimage receives the respect and esteem which should ever be accorded to one who has advanced far on life's journey.

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DRS. CLARK & CLARK.

This firm name is one well known in Ogden and throughout Boone county. The members are father and two sons, who have become widely and favorably known in connection with the practice of medicine and the sale of remedial agencies. The father, Orson Clark, has resided in Ogden since the 1st of September, 1869, being the sec-

ond resident physician of Ogden. He was born in Wyoming county, New York, on the 21st of April, 1844, a son of Samuel and Annie (Bryant) Clark. The mother, a native of Wyoming county, is now living in Ogden, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. The father was a resident farmer of Wyoming county and died there in the spring of 1870. After his demise the other members of the family came to the west, some settling in Ames, Iowa, and others in Ogden. There are five children, who are yet living: William, who is retired in Ames; Arthur, the president of the Bank of Ogden; Lucina, the wife of John D. Gillett, a resident of West Superior, Wisconsin. James, who is living in Ravenna, Nebraska, and Dr. Clark, Sr.

The last named acquired his elementary education in the common schools of his native town and afterward attended a seminary there. He remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, at which time he continued the work of preparing for the practical and responsible duties of life by entering the medical school of the University of Buffalo, in New York. There he continued his studies until he was graduated in the class of 1866. Immediately afterward he began practice in Ellicottville, New York, where he remained for six months, going thence to Linden, Iowa county, Wisconsin, where he continued for three years. In 1869 he arrived in Ogden, Iowa, being the second practicing physician at this place. He has since continued an active member of the profession, although at the present time he is to a considerable extent leaving the duties of his calling to his sons. He has always been a close and discriminating student, carrying his investi-

gations far and wide into the realms of medical knowledge in order to give to his patrons the most effective service possible in the great and important work of restoring health and prolonging life.

The Doctor was married in Wisconsin on the 1st of September, 1868, to Miss Emma Sylvester, a native of Maine, and a daughter of Caleb Sylvester, who on removing westward located in the Badger state, where he spent his remaining days. Unto the Doctor and his wife have been born six children and with the exception of the eldest all were natives of Ogden. Herbert, born May 23, 1869, is a farmer living three miles northwest of Ogden. He married Ella Clark and their children are Herbert, Vesper, Lucy and Whitney. Charles, a practicing physician, was born here July 9, 1871, and is a graduate of the University of Iowa of the class of 1893. In 1897 he was married to Mannie McFarland at Gilbert Station, Iowa, and they have one child living, James A.; Cedric died at age of fourteen months, February 28, 1901. Orson W., the third member of the family, was born September 6, 1873. He is also a practicing physician of Ogden, completing his course in the medical department of the State University of Illinois, at Chicago, in 1900. Louise, born January 17, 1877, became the wife of R. W. Hosford and died January 31, 1902. Anna Belle, born August 13, 1878, is at home. Samuel Parker, born November 13, 1881, completes the family.

Dr. Clark, Sr., has never sought or desired office but takes an active interest in political affairs and in the success of the Republican party, of which he has long been an earnest advocate. He is a charter

member of Rhodes Lodge, No. 303, F. & A. M., and his sons are also identified with that organization. He and his wife and their children belong to the Congregational church and the Doctor has lived in consistent harmony with the teachings of that denomination.

The firm of Clark & Clark is a strong one in connection with general practice. The sons conduct a drug store in Ogden, S. P. Clark being a graduate pharmacist. They carry a large line of paints, oils, drugs and druggist sundries and now have a very liberal patronage. In the practice of medicine they are also well versed and their efforts, like those of their honored father, have proven of much value in checking diseases and restoring to man his most cherished possession, health. Dr. Clark was one of the organizers of the Ogden State Bank and served for a number of years as president of the institution. Not only as a physician, however, has Dr. Clark won prominence. His life has ever been honorable and he has social qualities which have rendered him popular, being always courteous, cordial and considerate.

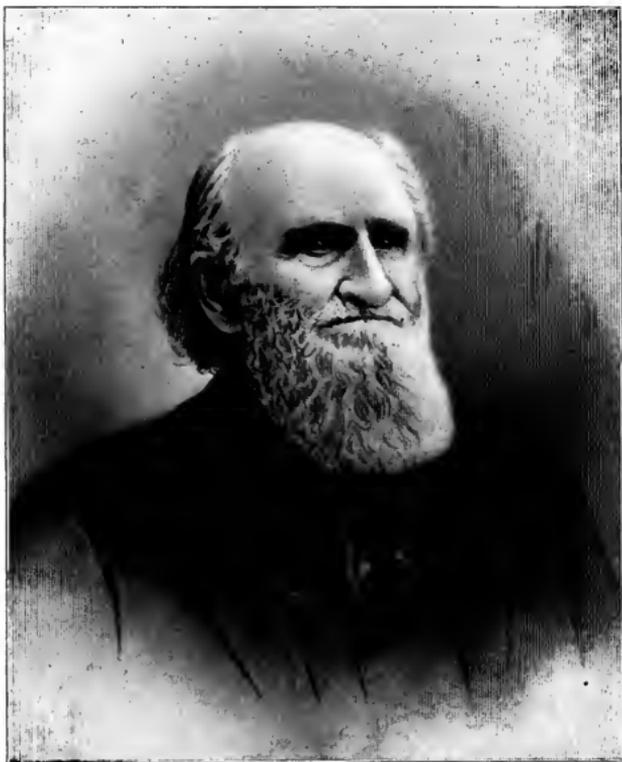
WILLIAM L. PILCHER.

No history of Boone county would be complete without mention of William L. Pilcher, who was numbered among the honored pioneer men and took a very active part in the work of early progress and improvement here. He left the impress of his individuality upon the development of the county his labors were most effective in replacing primitive conditions with those of the civilization of the east.

Mr. Pilcher was born in Stafford county, Virginia, on the 28th of February, 1814, and represents an old family of that state. His father was Charles Pilcher, with whom he resided in Virginia until fourteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio. For the succeeding thirty-four years the subject of this review was a resident of the Buckeye state.

It was in Ohio that Mr. Pilcher was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Hamilton, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, July 7, 1819, and on the 4th of May, 1842, gave her hand in marriage to the subject of this review. She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Lafferty) Hamilton, the former born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ohio. Her father was a farmer and miller and spent his entire life in the Buckeye state, where both he and his wife passed away. Unto the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Pilcher were born six children, five of whom are yet living: James H., born August 27, 1840; William M., born January 26, 1852; Emily J., born June 27, 1854; Charles F., born December 25, 1856; and Leonard D., born October 9, 1859. Mrs. Louisa E. Hoyer, the eldest of the family, was born April 22, 1845, and died July 24, 1899.

Attracted by the possibilities and opportunities of the west, in the year 1848 Mr. Pilcher left his Ohio home and with his wife and two children came to Iowa, settling first in Des Moines. Three years later, in 1851, he brought his family to Boone county, finding here a region which was situated on the very border of civilization. It was indeed a western frontier district, for wild game of many kinds abounded, including deer, turkeys and other lesser game, while



WILLIAM L. FILCHER.



MRS. WILLIAM L. PILCHER.



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there were many wolves in the neighborhood. The nearest market was Des Moines, forty miles away, and the settlers had to go to Iowa City for flour and meal, for no mill had been built in this section of the state. Mr. Pileher purchased a claim of three hundred and twenty acres and his first home was a little log cabin, which he erected. He then began the development of a farm and his untiring industry and unremitting diligence soon wrought a great transformation in the appearance of his land, which was changed from a barren tract into one of rich fertility, making the place a very valuable one. In his farming operations Mr. Pileher met with a high degree of success, for as the years passed excellent crops brought to him a good income. He continued to reside upon his home farm until his death, and in the meantime he had placed excellent improvements upon it, including a substantial modern residence, good barns and other necessary buildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He passed away November 9, 1900, respected by all who knew him, for his life had ever been honorable and upright. He voted the Democratic ticket, but always declined to hold office. In his religious views he was a Baptist and his wife is a member of that church. In all matters of business he was reliable, honorable and straightforward, and his history proves conclusively the forces of integrity and industry in the active affairs of life. His labors were of the greatest benefit to the county along lines of improvement and progress and his name should be placed high upon the roll of honored pioneers.

Mrs. Pileher still survives her husband and is yet living upon the old home farm which he improved. She is one of the few

pioneer women remaining that have for a half century been witnesses of the growth and development of the county. The work of the home farm is carried on by her grandson, Edward Hoyer, who carefully manages the property and keeps the land under a high state of cultivation.

WEST MYERS.

West Myers, well known as a leading farmer and stock raiser of Boone county and one whose success is attributable entirely to his own efforts, was born December 26, 1851, upon the old home farm in this county, where he now lives. His father was Michael Myers, who was born in eastern Tennessee on the 24th of January, 1825. The grandfather bore the name of West Myers and was three times married. He was a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit in eastern Tennessee and was one of the prominent and well-educated men of his district. He served as justice of the peace for a considerable period and was a capable and intelligent officer. From Tennessee he removed to Indiana and thence came to Iowa, in the winter of 1854-5. Here his death occurred when he was fifty-six years of age. Michael Myers, the father of our subject, was a mere child when his parents removed to the Hoosier state. There he was reared to manhood and was married there. In 1850 he came to Boone county and purchased the claim upon which our subject is now living, removing his family to this farm on the 26th of April, 1851. A little log cabin sheltered the family while he carried on the work of field and meadow.

He paid five hundred dollars for his property, consisting of two hundred and forty acres. On this farm Michael Myers spent the remainder of his life and was never away from home for any great length of time, the longest period being on one occasion when he was buying cattle in Minnesota, when he was gone for one month and two days. He was extensively engaged in handling stock, being one of the leading representatives in this line of business in the county. He was very industrious and active, and sturdy, honest man in all his ways, and through his earnest labor he accumulated a nice property; in fact, became one of the largest landowners of the county, his realty holdings covering thirteen hundred acres. During the last eight years of his life he largely lived retired from active business.

Michael Myers was united in marriage to Charlotte Latham, who was born in Indiana. She died February 4, 1859, at the age of thirty-three years and ten months. By this union were born eight children. After the death of the first wife the father again married, his second union being with Mrs. Mary Latham, who died August 30, 1890. There were five children by this union. In the family were thirteen altogether and ten of the number are yet living, as follows: Alexander, Nancy A., John W., West, Harrison, Johnson, Vincent, Lotta, Charles R., and Bell. Michael Myers was not an office seeker, but his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, called him to a number of positions of public trust during his residence in Des Moines township. He served as school trustee and was administrator of several estates. In his political views he was a Dem-

ocrat where questions of state and national importance were involved, but at local elections where there was no issue before the people he voted regardless of party affiliations, supporting the men whom he thought best qualified for office. He was not identified with any religious organization, but attended the Methodist Episcopal church more than others. However, he contributed to the support of all churches and in his dealings with his fellow men he was generous, upright and honorable. His life was, indeed, well worthy of commendation and his example of emulation. He started out upon his business career empty handed, but with strong purpose and steadfast will he continued his labors and thus advanced steadily toward the goal of prosperity. At all times he was just and reliable in his relations with his fellow men and thus he commanded their esteem, and when he was called to his final rest his death was deeply mourned.

West Myers, whose name introduces this review, spent his boyhood days upon the old family homestead and in the common schools pursued his education. He has followed general farming and stock raising. He is to-day the owner of the old home farm which covers an extensive tract of rich land and here he carries on general agricultural pursuits. He raises the grains best adapted to the soil and climate, and in addition is giving considerable attention to the raising of stock, making a specialty of Durham cattle. He keeps from seventy-five to one hundred head of this breed upon his farm and his annual sales of stock materially increase his income, and his home farm comprises three hundred and twenty-two and one-half acres. He also owns another

farm of four hundred and twenty-two acres.

Mr. Myers was married April 9, 1879, to Belle F. Joice, who was born in Boone county, Iowa, February 28, 1861, a daughter of A. Joice. Unto our subject and his wife have been born four children, three yet living, namely: Lotte B., Austin, and Selden W. Their daughter, Lotte B., is the wife of Clarence Lockard, a resident of Boone. In religion Mr. Myers favors the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is a member. He is a representative of one of the earliest families of Boone county and has witnessed almost its entire development, as it has emerged from pioneer conditions to take its place among the richest and best sections of this grand state. A native son of Boone county, he well deserves representation in this history as one of its representative and honored men.

WILLIAM MYRTLE BOONE.

William Myrtle Boone, who is now living a retired life in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Page, on section 14, Worth township, was for many years a thrifty and enterprising farmer owning and operating one hundred and sixty acres of land. He came to Boone county in the fall of 1851, finding here a district situated upon the frontier while pioneer conditions existed throughout the county. He was born in Harrison county, Indiana, on the banks of the Ohio river, May 30, 1822, and is a son of Squire Boone and a grandson of Moses Boone, both natives of Kentucky. The latter's father was also named Squire Boone and was a brother of the noted pioneer and

explorer, Daniel Boone, who led the way into the wilds of the Blue Grass state. The father of our subject was reared to manhood in Kentucky and was married there to Phebe Rissler, who was born in Virginia and was reared in Kentucky. In that state the father carried on agricultural pursuits for a number of years and then moved across the Ohio river into Indiana, where he again developed a new farm. In 1852 he came to Iowa, settling in Worth township, Boone county. Here he purchased land and with the aid of his sons again improved a new farm upon which he spent his last years. For several years prior to his death he was a resident of Boonesboro. His wife died there and he then went to live with his son, William M., with whom he remained until his death which occurred December 5, 1879, when he was eighty-five years of age. He was twice married and by the first union had two daughters, while by the second union he had three daughters and four sons. William M. was the eldest of this family. There are two sons and one daughter living, the brother, Tyler Boone, being one of the substantial farmers and well-known citizens of Worth township. The sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, is a widow living in Madrid.

William M. Boone was reared in Putnam county, Indiana, and assisted his father in the arduous task of developing a new farm. He remained with his father until he had attained his majority and then took charge of the old home place which he conducted for ten years. He was married in Putnam county, in 1841, to Miss Nancy Parker, a native of Kentucky. In the fall of 1851 he came to Iowa and settled near old Boonesboro, in Boone county.

There he purchased a claim of two hundred and forty acres and when the land came into the market entered it from the government and secured his title. After raising one crop he rented his land for a number of years and subsequently traded it for land in Worth township on which he took up his abode about 1853. He had removed to Worth township in order to be near his father and attend to the business interests of his parents. He then cultivated and improved a new farm of one hundred and sixty acres, built good residences upon it, operated the fields, planted fruit trees and made valuable additions to the place which transformed it into a model farm of the period. There he continued to carry on agricultural pursuits with signal success until 1896. On the 1st of January, of that year, his wife passed away and he then rented the farm, but previous to this time he had given portions of it to his children and aided all of them to get a start in life by making a gift of a farm to each.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Boone were born nine children, two of whom died in infancy. Alice is the wife of Thomas Page, now of Luther; Edward M., is a resident of Wyoming; Jesse P. is also living in Luther; Virgil is a resident farmer of Worth township; Matilda is the wife of Wesley Page, a substantial agriculturist of Worth township; Laura is the wife of James W. Wayne, also a farmer of Worth township; and Oliver P. follows agricultural pursuits in this county.

In the early life Mr. Boone of this review voted with the old Whig party and upon its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new Republican party at its organization and cast his ballot for John C. Fre-

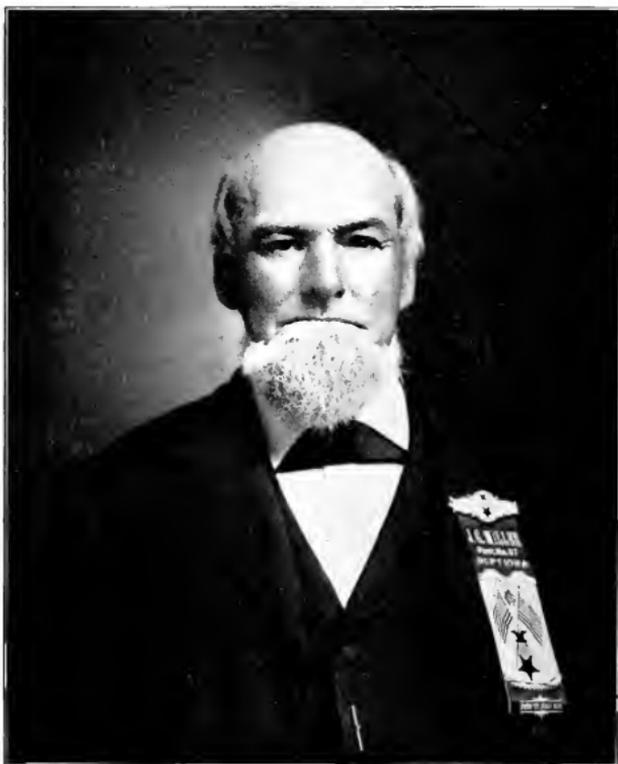
mont in 1856. He has since voted for each presidential candidate of the party, never wavering in his allegiance to the principles in which he so firmly believes. He has never sought or desired office, preferring that his attention shall be given to his business affairs. Fifty-one years have passed since his arrival in Iowa,—more than half a century—and great changes have occurred during this long period. The most farsighted could not have imagined, much less dreamed of the present flourishing condition of the county, ranking to-day among the leading counties of this great commonwealth. He has seen Boone grown from a mere hamlet to one of the leading cities of the state; has witnessed the introduction of the railroads, bringing the county into close communication with other portions of this land; saw the wild prairies reclaimed for purposes of civilization, while roads were constructed and homes were built and churches and schools indicate the moral and educational status of the community. Mr. Boone has endorsed every movement for the benefit of the county and is well known throughout this section of the state as a man whose life has ever been honorable and upright, his example being well worthy of emulation by his children and grandchildren. He has many friends throughout this portion of Iowa who will be glad to see his record in the history of Boone county.

THOMAS PAYNE.

Thomas Payne has contributed to an important chapter in the history of America, for he was one of the soldiers of the Civil war, who, in response to the president's call



MRS. THOMAS PAYNE.



THOMAS PAYNE.

for aid, donned the blue uniform of the nation, and went forth to battle for the Union. He was a most loyal soldier, never shirking any duty, but ever faithfully defending the old flag. Certainly he deserves the recognition and gratitude of his country. In business affairs he has been very successful and has become one of the extensive land owners of the county, owning eleven hundred acres.

Mr. Payne was born in Clay county, Indiana, on the 5th of November, 1834, and is a son of Benjamin C. and Maria (Bryant) Payne, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Maryland. The Payne family was founded in the Old Dominion at an early epoch in its history. The father of our subject was a soldier in the war of 1812 and throughout life carried on farming. He resided for many years in Maryland and Indiana, taking up his abode in the latter state about 1830. There he made his home until the 5th of November, 1854, when he arrived in Boone county, Iowa, where he spent his remaining days. He reached an extreme old age, being eighty-nine years and eight months at the time of his demise. His wife died many years before, passing away in 1842. They were the parents of six children, of whom three are now living. The names of all are William B., Maria, James R., Mary, Thomas and Carmelia.

Thomas Payne was born and reared in Indiana and acquired his education in the schools of Clay county, but his opportunities in that direction were somewhat limited. He began the mastery of the branches of English learning in a little log school house seated with slab seats, the boards resting

upon wooden pegs. There was a stick chimney through which the smoke made its egress from an immense fireplace. Mr. Payne's training at farm work, however, was not limited for very early in life he began work in the fields and assisted his father in the labors of the home farm until a short time prior to his majority, when he came to Boone county. He purchased eighty acres of prairie land and forty acres of timber land, investing capital which he had earned through various lines of labor. As his financial resources increased he here made other investments until he owned three hundred acres of land in connection with his brother. He then sold his interest but immediately afterward purchased other land. Later he removed to his present place of residence. Here he has a valuable farm of two hundred acres and another farm in the county which he owns comprises four hundred and eighty-one acres, in fact he has become one of the extensive landholders of this portion of the state. His realty possessions comprise ten hundred and thirty-five acres of land. He has always carried on genral farming and has traded quite extensively in stock, purchasing as much as any other man in this section. He makes a specialty of handling short horn and Hereford cattle and his excellent judgment concerning stock and his business ability have been most important elements in winning him success.

Mr. Payne has been three times married. At the age of thirty-three years he wedded Marian Morris, who died leaving no children. He afterward wedded Laura Bell Parker and they had three children—Ella Cora Lee, Nettie Bell and Thomas Edward.

Mr. Payne's present wife bore the maiden name of Laura Lee Quinlan and was born in Putnam county, Indiana. She is a daughter of William Quinlan of Harford, Maryland, who followed farming throughout life and died in 1879. He married Sereldah Sinclair, a daughter of Rev. J. P. Sinclair, a pioneer minister of Putnam county, Indiana. Her death occurred in 1899. Mrs. Payne is one of a family of six children, the others being John H., deceased; America A., deceased; Susanna Q., Sarah J. and James S.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Payne watched with interests the progress of events in the south and aroused by a spirit of patriotism he enlisted in August, 1862, as a member of Company D, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, remaining in the service until honorably discharged after the close of the war in August, 1865. His was a most creditable military record and his course ever commended him to the respect of his officers and the friendship of his comrades. He participated in the battles of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, Little Rock, Arkansas, and the Red River campaign. He was also in the engagement of Bermuda Hundred and in all of the battles and skirmishes in which his regiment took part in Arkansas. Later the command came down the White river to Mississippi, thence proceeded to Memphis and afterward returned to Vicksburg, where in 1864 it was consolidated. In April of that year Mr. Payne was transferred to the Sixteenth Army Corps Division train and the command proceeded to Cairo. He indeed saw some very active service and was never off duty except for ten days, although he was ill at different times. In July, 1864, he participated in the Tupelo raid, march-

ing about one hundred and fifty miles from Memphis. He was also in Missouri and Kansas chasing Price and suppressing the guerrillas there. During this time the regiment made over thirty miles a day for about thirty days, pursuing Price for over nine hundred miles. Subsequently the command went to Nashville, from there to Eastport and then down to Cairo, and on the 10th of February, 1865, they landed at New Orleans. The last charge of the rebellion was made at Fort Blakely by this regiment. Whether on the picket line or in the thickest of the fight, whether making long forced marches or resting in winter quarters, Mr. Payne was ever found loyal to the stars and stripes and shirked no duty which would promote the Union cause.

Mr. Payne has never aspired to office but votes with the Republican party, which stood as the defender of the Union in her hour of peril. His religious faith is rather that of the Methodist Episcopal church, although he is not a member of any organization. He has witnessed the growth of the county, having located here in pioneer days, when goods were hauled by teams from Keokuk and when wild game abounded, some of it furnishing meals for the frontier settlers. In the work of improvement and progress, Mr. Payne has ever borne his share. He has led a very busy and useful life and all that he has he has made himself. Well may he be termed a self-made man for he deserves all the credit and praise which that word implies. In business he is reliable, straightforward and energetic and in citizenship he is as true to-day to his country as when he followed the starry banner over southern battlefields and fought to prevent the division of the Union.

W. H. SPRAGUE.

W. H. Sprague, who is filling the office of city weigher, is far separated from the place of his birth, for he is a native of the Empire state, having been born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1844. His parents were Israel and Eunice Ann (Noble) Sprague, both of whom were also natives of New York, where they spent their entire lives. Of their family, H. H. Sprague, who is a brother of the subject of this review, and W. H. Sprague came to Boone county, Iowa, the former in 1869 and the latter in 1870. For a time they were associated in business as proprietors of a grocery store, and later engaged in farming for a period of ten years. In 1837 Mr. Sprague of this review came to Boone, Iowa, where he has since made his home. For fifteen years he has been city weigher, filling the office in a most capable manner, his duties being discharged with promptness and fidelity.

Mr. Sprague has ever been a loyal and patriotic citizen, and when the country was engaged in Civil war he responded to the call for aid, enlisting on the 30th of December, 1861, as a member of Company I, Ninety-second New York Infantry. He remained at the front through the period of hostilities, being mustered out on the 12th of January, 1865. He had been wounded in front Petersburg, June 24, 1864, having been shot through the wrist, the bones thereof being shattered. On account of his disability he was sent to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained in the hospital until honorably discharged. He took part in twenty-four engagements in all, including many of the leading battles of the Army of the Potomac.

In 1871 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Sprague and Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, a daughter of William Mitchell, of Boone county, Iowa. Their children are: Anna May, the wife of Charles Clark; Arthur H., Bert and Benjamin. Of this number Bert enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war as a member of Company I, Fifty-second Iowa Infantry. The regiment was called to Chickamauga, but was never called to active field service, and eventually he was discharged.

Mr. Sprague is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Redmen, and with the Grand Army Post, whereby he maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades who wore the blue in defense of the Union cause. Local advancement and national progress are both dear to his heart and he carefully considers and supports all measures which he believes will contribute to the general good.

GEORGE J. BOYD.

George J. Boyd, who is engaged in farming and stock raising on section 17, Colfax township, there owns and operates an excellent farm of three hundred and twenty acres, within eight miles of the city of Boone. He is one of Iowa's native sons, his birth having occurred in Clinton county, on the 4th of December, 1842. His father, James Boyd, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1821, and was reared in the Keystone state until sixteen years of age, when he emigrated westward, locating in Clinton county, Iowa, among the first set-

tlers there. He purchased land from the government, afterward bought other land and engaged in the difficult task of reclaiming the wild prairie for cultivation. In his work he persevered and his two hundred acres were in the course of time transformed into rich and arable fields. He also made good improvements upon his property in the way of buildings. In Clinton county he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Sloan, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania and was a daughter of Squire Sloan, one of the early settlers of Iowa. Mr. Boyd remained in Clinton county for several years and in 1869 came to Boone county, where he purchased a farm, spending his remaining days thereon. He died November 30, 1887, having survived his wife four years. In their family were six sons and three daughters, all of whom reached years of maturity, while four sons and one daughter are yet living.

George J. Boyd of this review is the eldest, and upon the old homestead farm in Clinton county the days of his boyhood and youth were passed. He attended the public schools there through the winter months and in the summer season worked upon the farm, remaining with his father until he had attained his majority, when he began clearing his land. He then went to Colorado, where he spent one year in freighting and mining. On the expiration of that period he returned to his home. In 1864 Mr. Boyd, in partnership with John Cooper, engaged in the lumber business, following it for five years in Clayton county, Iowa, on the Turkey river, purchasing standing timber and manufacturing same into lumber which they would raft to Dubuque, Iowa. In 1869 he accompanied his father

and the family on their removal to Boone and at once took up his abode upon the place where he now resides. It was then wild prairie land, totally without improvements, but soon the breaking plow was seen in the fields and as the sod was turned the seed was planted and in course of time good harvests were gathered. He began here with one hundred and sixty acres of land, but as his financial resources increased, making possible the purchase of other property, he extended the boundaries of his farm until it now comprises three hundred and twenty acres. He has recently erected a commodious and attractive farm residence, has also built good barns and grain sheds and fruit and shade trees have been planted. The latest improved machinery is found upon his place and the equipments are such as to indicate that the owner is a practical and progressive agriculturist.

Mr. Boyd was married in Clinton county, Iowa, March 10, 1872, to Rebecca Hill, a native of Ohio. She came to Iowa during her girlhood days with her parents and was reared in Clinton county. Her father was an early settler there but died soon after arriving in this state. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have four children: Leslie R., who is carrying on the home farm; Frank, also at home; Mary, the wife of William Rea, a farmer of Colfax township; and Carl, a little lad of seven years.

In his political affiliations Mr. Boyd is a Jefferson Democrat and in 1864 he voted for George B. McClellan. At local elections, however, he is independent, casting his ballot without regard to party ties. He has filled some township offices but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, as his business affairs have made

heavy demands upon his time and energies. His entire life has been passed in Iowa and for one-third of a century he has made his home in Boone county. During this period many of the now thriving towns and villages have been founded; business interests formerly known only to the east, have been introduced, while the wild prairie has been transformed into good farms, which are the homes of contented and prosperous people. Mr. Boyd has had a successful career and his enterprise and careful supervision of his business affairs have been the foundation upon which he has builded his prosperity.

JOHN T. S. WILLIAMS.

John T. S. Williams, who is engaged in handling real estate in Ogdén, is a representative of business men who almost from the beginning of the town have been identified with its commercial interests. He located here in June, 1868, when there were only two stores in Ogdén. He was born near Hanshenbrook, Canada, on the 31st of August, 1835, and is a son of the Rev. Ebenezer and Margaret Williams, the former of Welsh descent and the latter of Scotch lineage. They were married, however, in Canada and settled in the southern portion of that country but afterward removed to New York, thence to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and afterward to Iowa county, Wisconsin, where they made their home until coming to Boone county, Iowa, in 1860. The father was a minister of the Episcopal church, devoting his entire life to that holy calling. For nine years he remained a resident of Iowa, passing away on the 8th of

December, 1878. His wife died in New York. After her death the father was again married, his second union being with Jane Honmann. By the first marriage there were two children, John T. S., of this review, and one that died in infancy.

In Philadelphia Mr. Williams pursued his education and for three years was a student in the Dr. Hare Academy, an Episcopalian school of that city. When he came to Iowa in 1868 he purchased a farm in Beaver township, Boone county, and with characteristic energy began the improvement of the place, continuing its cultivation successfully until 1880, when he abandoned the work of the farm in order to devote his attention to official duties.

From 1871 down to the present time Mr. Williams has been an active factor in political circles in Boone county and in 1880 he was elected county treasurer, filling the position for two years. On the expiration of that period he established a general mercantile store in Ogdén and conducted the enterprise with success for six years. He then turned his attention to dealing in agricultural implements and for four years was in that line of commercial pursuit. On the expiration of that period he was elected postmaster and served for four years under President Cleveland's administration. When he again retired from office he turned his attention to the real estate and insurance business, in which he is engaged. His office is located on Main street and he has met with a fair degree of success in the various enterprises which he has conducted.

Mr. Williams was married to Miss Jane Thomas, of Iowa county, Wisconsin, and they became the parents of seven children: G. K., who resides on the old homestead

in Beaver township; Charles H., who is also living on the old homestead; Charlotte N., the wife of J. H. Nylander, who is engaged in agricultural implement business in Ogden and resides near the town; Lillie, the wife of C. H. Reed, a dentist of Avoca, Iowa; Laura, the wife of C. L. Thomas, a resident of Beaver township; Edgar, who is a printer by trade and is living in Scranton, Iowa; and Amy, who is engaged in teaching in the public schools of Ogden.

Mr. Williams has always given his support to the Democracy and is a strong adherent to its principles, doing all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. In 1870 he aided in organizing Beaver township and has always been an active factor in public affairs. He served as township clerk and was secretary of the school board throughout the period that he resided upon his farm in Beaver township. Throughout his residence in this state Mr. Williams has been recognized as a valued citizen, as a reliable man, a capable officer and one who, in all life's relations, has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been associated.

S. J. ELLIOTT.

S. J. Elliott, who follows farming near the village of Beaver, his home being in Amaqua township, belongs to one of the oldest families of Boone county, a settlement having been made here by the Elliotts in 1856. Our subject was then scarcely three years old, his birth having occurred in Logan county, Ohio, November 22, 1853.

He is a son of Amos and Belinda Elliott. The father was born in Stark county, Ohio, but removed to Logan county, where he resided upon a farm until 1856, when with his family he came to the west, settling in Boonesboro, Iowa. There he engaged in farming for a year and a half, after which he removed to Marcy township and purchased a tract of land, becoming one of the first settlers within the borders of that township. Farming pursuits occupied his attention until his life's labors were ended in death. He passed away February 7, 1899, and his widow is now living with a son on the old family homestead in Marcy township. Six children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Elliott: William P., who follows farming near Tracy, Minnesota; Abraham W., who is engaged in farming pursuits in Montgomery county, Iowa; Spain J.; Charles H., who is farming on the old homestead; Liburn E., an employe of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, living in Beaver; and Sherman A., who resides in Fraser, this county.

Upon the old home farm Spain J. Elliott was reared and in the common schools of Marcy township he pursued his education. Through the summer months he worked in the fields and was employed upon the old homestead until after he had attained his majority, when he rented a tract of land in Marcy township and began farming on his own account. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Miss Martha E. Thompson, a native of Linn county, Iowa, and a daughter of J. W. Thompson, now editor of the Boone County Messenger, which is published in Ogden. The children have been born unto our subject and his wife: Clarence and Mabel. The former

is at home, while the latter is employed in Mr. Thompson's printing office in Ogden.

Mr. Elliott resided upon several different farms in Marcy township before he finally located upon the old homestead, there continuing its further development and improvement until 1888, when he took up his abode upon his present farm in Amaqua township, known as the old Becker property. This is located just north of the village of Beaver and adjoins the corporation limits. Since removing to that place Mr. Elliott has sold a portion of his farm for town lots, but still owns thirty-four acres. He carries on general farming and stock raising and from his aunts he also rents eighty acres of land in Amaqua township which he cultivates. His work as an agriculturist has been the means of bringing to him a comfortable competence and he is now numbered among the substantial citizens of the community. He is serving at the present time in the office of township trustee of Amaqua township and has held other minor positions. Like his father he is a staunch Republican and socially is connected with the Good Templars of Beaver. His life has been honorable and upright, characterized by faithful allegiance to manly principles and throughout the community he is heartily esteemed for his genuine worth.

HERMAN HENNINGS.

Herman Hennings is the senior member of the firm of Hennings & Hagge, grain merchants and dealers in farming implements and lumber in Ogden. Among those who have come from foreign lands to be-

come prominent in business circles in Boone county is this well-known gentleman. His success in his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and strict, unswerving integrity. He was born in Germany, May 19, 1851, and is a son of Clause Hennings, a farmer of that land, who spent his entire life in the country of his nativity.

Mr. Hennings of this review was a young man of thirty-two years when he emigrated to America, landing in New York. He made his way direct across the country to Ogden, where he had a sister living and began farming in Amaqua township, where he followed agricultural pursuits for a year. He then came to Ogden and worked on the section of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for a year and a half. For seven and one-half years he was connected with the grain trade in the employ of I. W. Rice and at length he purchased an interest in an elevator, becoming a member of the firm of Hennings & Hennings. In 1892 the present firm of Hennings & Hagge was formed and has since conducted a successful and growing business. They are dealers in grain, farm implements and lumber and in the various departments of their enterprise they are meeting with success, having a large patronage, which annually returns to them a good income. Mr. Hennings and his partner are also engaged in buying hogs and cattle and dealing in real estate and insurance. They handle all kinds of farm implements and their business is now one of the leading commercial enterprises of the town.

Mr. Hemings was united in marriage in 1878 to Miss Helen Ohlstein, also a native of Germany, and they now have two children, Fredia and Martha. For three years Mr. Hemings has served as a member of the city council of Ogden for Yell township. He has always supported the Democracy, believing firmly in the principles of that party. Truly a self-made man in the best sense of that oft-misused term, he has worked his way steadily upward from a humble position, brooking no obstacles that could be overcome by determination and honorable effort. He stands to-day strong in his success and in his good name and well does he merit representation in this volume.

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B. ARIE.

The history of Mr. Arie is one which demonstrates the force of industry and keen discrimination in the active affairs of life. Boone numbers him among her valued and representative citizens, and he is one who has contributed a large measure to her improvement and upbuilding. Many of the leading structures of the city stand as monuments to his enterprise and progressive spirit. He was born in Brodi, Austria-Hungaria, in 1847, and was very young when his father died. When he was but six years of age his mother removed with her children to Braila, Roumania, where a brother of Mr. Arie was living. After acquiring his education in the common schools, the subject of our review engaged in the wholesale liquor business with his brother, until the year 1876, at which time he became connected with military af-

fairs, entering the Roumanian army, for his country was then allied with the Russians, and fought in the Russian and Roumanian war in the years 1877-8. While thus engaged Mr. Arie suffered the loss of the sight of one of his eyes. When the war was over his brother having died, he engaged in the wholesale liquor business alone for a year or two, and also in the brewery and bottling business.

In 1868 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Arie and Miss Eva Abrams, and they became the parents of three children, one of whom is yet living and is his father's assistant in business.

It was in the year 1880 that Mr. Arie crossed the Atlantic to the new world, believing that he might have better business opportunities in this country. He first landed in Philadelphia, whence he went to New York city, remaining there for but a short time. Establishing his home in Omaha, Nebraska, he there embarked in the bottling business, but a few months served to prove to him that his efforts at that place would not prove successful. Accordingly he removed to Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and from that point again looking for new fields of labor he found several places that he believed would prove good locations but finally decided that Boone was preferable to all others and has made his home here continuously since 1881. When he arrived at Boone he had only money enough to buy a meal. Through the assistance of friends in Omaha, however, he established the bottling works here and continued in that line of business until 1894. From that time to the present he has been connected with the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, of St. Louis, as its agent



B. ARIE.



in this district. His assistant is his son, Oscar B. Arie.

Mr. Arie, however, is a man of resourceful business ability, who has not limited his efforts to one line of business. He has been largely associated with building interests, has erected many fine structures in Boone, including the Opera House block and the Arie building. He also built the Arie Hotel at Madrid, Iowa, and his judicious investments in real estate have contributed not a little to his success. He is a companionable gentleman and has won many friends, but when business cares need his attention he concentrates his thought and energies upon the work in hand and carries it forward to a successful completion. His success in all his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. Yet there is no secret connected with his prosperity, for it has been acquired through diligence and honest toil combined with capable management. He is a liberal contributor to all worthy charities.

JOHN TINGWALD.

John Tingwald may well be classed among those men of enterprising spirit who owe their advancement to their own efforts, as he started out upon his business career empty handed, placing his dependence upon self reliance, energy and determination. Gradually he has advanced until he now occupies a position among the leading merchants of Boone. In the analyzation of the character and life work of Mr. Tingwald we note many of the characteristics which

have marked the German nation for many centuries—the perseverance, the reliability and the unconquerable determination to pursue the course that has been marked out. It is these qualities which have gained for Mr. Tingwald success in life and made him one of the substantial and valued citizens of Boone county. His birth occurred in the fatherland in 1865, his parents being Fred and Anna (Keltling) Tingwald. The father died in 1884, at the age of fifty-one years, but his widow is still living in Germany. In their family were six children, of whom our subject was the second in the order of birth. The others are: Henry, a resident of Perry, Boone county, Iowa; Charles F., of Boone; Martin; Louisa, and Freida.

At a very early age John Tingwald entered upon an independent business career. Early in life, when but sixteen years of age, he came to America, believing that he might have better business opportunities in the new world. He accepted a clerkship in the store of P. Rattray, with whom he remained for three years. At the expiration of that period he removed from Ogden, Iowa, to Boone and entered the employ of F. M. Ballou, a dry goods merchant in whose service he remained as a salesman for five years. He afterward clerked for Theodore Wilson for five years and in the fall of 1896 began business on his own account, establishing a mercantile store which he conducted until 1902. In that year he entered into partnership with his brother, Charles F., under the firm name of Tingwald Brothers, and in order to meet the growing demand of their trade they removed to larger quarters and increased their stock. They now carry a large line of dry goods, notions, cloaks and carpets. On the

25th of February, 1902, they removed the store to its present location.

In 1899 occurred the marriage of Mr. Tingwald and Miss Katie Braklow, a daughter of Herman Braklow, of Boone. Mr. and Mrs. Tingwald now have two children, Lillian and Edward.

Charles F. Tingwald, the partner of our subject, married Rosa Leininger, of Dodge township, Boone county, a daughter of Chris Leininger, their wedding being celebrated in June, 1901. The firm occupies a very enviable position in trade circles of Boone.

The hope that led Mr. Tingwald to leave his native land and seek a home in America has been more than realized. He found the opportunities he sought,—which, by the way, are always open to the ambitious, energetic man,—and making the best of these he has steadily worked his way upward. He possesses the resolution, perseverance and reliability so characteristic of people of his nation, and his name is now enrolled among the best citizens of Boone county.

MRS. ELLEN BICKET.

Mrs. Bicket has resided in Boone county for only a short period, but already she has gained a wide acquaintance and won the friendship of many with whom she has been brought in contact, and she and her family are regarded as valued acquisitions to the citizenship of this portion of Iowa. She bore the maiden name of Ellen Pratt, and is a native of Wisconsin. After arriving at years of womanhood she gave her hand in marriage to William A. Bicket, who was born

in Toronto, Canada, on the 9th of September, 1842, and is a son of James B. and Jane (Leckie) Bicket. The father was a native of Scotland and in his youth went to Canada, while the mother was born in Kingston, Canada, and both parents of our subject died in the Dominion. They had five children, but with the exception of Agnes, who is the wife of George Mitchell, of Toronto, Canada, all are now deceased.

Like the other members of the family, Mr. Bicket pursued a common-school education and when about twenty years of age he went to Minnesota, where he engaged in farming until 1863. In that year he enlisted in Company A, of the Seventh Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, and was detailed as recruiting clerk at Fort Snelling, where he was stationed until after the close of the war. At that time he was mustered out of the service, after which he went to Chicago and accepted the position of bookkeeper for his uncle, with whom he remained for several years. He then went to the forty-thousand-acre Sullivan farm, in Ford county, Illinois, now known as the Hiram Sibley farm, where he was engaged in keeping books for two years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Texas, remaining there for a year and a half, after which he returned to the Sullivan farm and began taking charge of the books, acting in that capacity until the extensive tract of land passed into the control of Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, New York, at which time Mr. Bicket became manager, acting in that capacity with excellent ability and to the satisfaction of all concerned until his death. He was a man of excellent business and executive force, well qualified for the important duties that devolved upon him.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bicket were born eight children: Mary Gertrude is the wife of Rev. Elbert Alford, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman now located in Peoria, Illinois. Nellie Louise resides with her mother. Harry Leckie died at the age of fifteen months. Effie May is the wife of John Hirdlicka, a bookkeeper on the Hiram Sibley farm, at Sibley, Illinois. James Pratt is a desk man of the Associated Press of Chicago. William Albert died at the age of one year. Grace Darling is at home with her mother. Hiram Sibley is now engaged in general farming and stock raising on the home farm in Beaver township, Boone county. After attending the common schools the children were all afforded college or business courses, Mr. and Mrs. Bicket desiring that their family should be well equipped for the practical and responsible duties of life.

Fraternally he was a prominent man, holding membership with the Knight Templars, the Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic. In his political affiliations he was a Republican and took an active part in local, state and municipal politics. For several years he served as county supervisor and at different times held many minor offices in Illinois. Several times he was chosen as a delegate to national conventions and took an active part in the committees of the same. Of the Methodist Episcopal church he was a very prominent, consistent and loyal member, thereby contributing most generously and liberally to its support. He had an especial regard for the needy, and his benevolent spirit came as a blessing to many of his fellow men. He was indeed a friend to those that needed assistance and heartfelt regret was manifested at the time of his demise by many

whom he had befriended in the dark hour of adversity. It was on the 10th of April, 1896, that Mr. Bicket was called to his final rest and thus closed a most useful, honorable and active career, but his memory is still enshrined in the hearts of many who knew him, while his influence remains as a blessed benediction to those with whom he was associated.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Bicket removed with her family to Chicago, Illinois, in the fall of 1897, and there remained until March 17, 1902, when they came to Beaver township, Boone county, and settled upon the land purchased several years ago by the husband and father. Mrs. Bicket now owns four hundred and eighty acres on sections 20 and 21, Beaver township, and has recently erected a modern eight-room residence and expects to build a large barn and cattle sheds and make other improvements upon the farm this season. She lately had a well dug, in which water is constantly flowing with great force, and it is said by experts to be one of the best wells in this part of the state. Mrs. Bicket and family are educated and refined people and have already been warmly welcomed to the social circles of Boone county.

HARRISON MEYERS.

Harrison Meyers was born in Boone county, Iowa, on the 20th of February, 1854, and is a brother of West Meyers, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. His entire life has been passed in Boone county and throughout the period of his manhood he has been identified with agri-

cultural pursuits. He pursued his early education in the public schools and afterward completed his studies in the high school of Boonesboro. Since that time he has given his attention to general farming. He and his brother handle stock. He makes a specialty of shorthorn cattle of a high grade and his business in this line has reached very extensive proportions and is proving to him a profitable source of income. Our subject owns his farm of two hundred and sixty acres in Jackson township, having made his home thereon for the past twenty-one years. One hundred and ninety-five acres of this land was formerly owned by his father, but when removing here Mr. Meyers, of this review, purchased the land of his father and has since retained possession of it. The fields are now in a high state of cultivation and everything about the place is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating the careful supervision of the practical and progressive owner.

On the 27th of November, 1879, occurred an important event in the life of Mr. Meyers, for it was on that date that his marriage to Miss Ethel A. Boyd was celebrated. She was born in Clinton county, Iowa, and is a daughter of James and Mary A. (Sloan) Boyd. They now have two children, Frank V. and Mary E. In his social relations Mr. Meyers is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, at Boone, and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen of the same place. He votes with the Republican party, believing firmly in its principles as most conducive to good government. He is widely recognized as one of the leading farmers of Jackson township and does a large business in raising, feeding and selling stock. The Meyers family has through half

a century been a prominent, respected and honored one in the community and Harrison Meyers, of this review, well sustains the family reputation. He carefully conducts his business affairs and at all times is fair and just in his dealings. He is widely known throughout his native county and the fact that many who have known him from boyhood are numbered among his warmest friends is an indication that his entire life has been worthy of commendation.

DANIEL LEHMAN.

Daniel Lehman, who is devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits on section 31, Grant township, owns and operates a valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres. This is well improved land and in its neat and thrifty appearance indicates the careful supervision of the owner who since March, 1875, has made his home in Boone county. He was then a young man of twenty-seven years, his birth having occurred on the 11th of April, 1848, in Henry county, Illinois. His father, Lawrue Lehman, was born, reared and married in Germany and on emigrating to the new world took up his abode near Geneseo, Illinois, in Henry county, being one of the first settlers to establish a home in that portion of the state. He purchased his land from the government and at once began the improvement of the farm upon which he reared his family and spent his remaining days passing away there in 1865.

Daniel Lehman of this review was reared in the county of his nativity upon the old homestead and assisted in the work of



DANIEL LEHMAN AND WIFE.

cultivating and improving the place, working in field and meadow during the summer months while in the winter seasons he became a student of the public schools, thus acquiring the knowledge that fitted him for life's practical and responsible duties. On attaining his majority he started out in life on his own account and was first employed as a farm hand working by the month for two seasons. He then entered upon an independent venture by renting an improved farm which he cultivated for a few years. Believing that good opportunities were afforded in Iowa, which had recently been opened up to civilization, he came to Boone county in 1875 and purchased a portion of his present farm becoming the owner of a quarter section. Not a furrow had been turned upon this raw tract of prairie, but he built a small house and at once began the task of placing the land under the plow. Later he added eighty acres to the farm so that his landed possessions now aggregate two hundred and forty acres. The little home has long since been replaced by a large and commodious residence which is one of the best in the township. He has also built a substantial barn and good cribs, has a wind pump upon the place, has planted fruit and shade trees; in fact, has made his place one of the very best farms of the community. In connection with the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate he is also engaged in the raising of good graded stock. As the years pass by he is continually adding to his capital which has come to him as a result of his unremitting diligence and industry that never flags. Mr. Lehman was married in this county in 1879, the lady of his choice being Miss Caroline Vetter, a native of Germany, who,

when a little maiden of seven summers, crossed the Atlantic to the new world and was reared in Whiteside county, Illinois. By her marriage she has become the mother of eight children: Ida M., the wife of Jacob Schneider, a farmer, residing near Grand Junction, Iowa; Harvey L., who is aiding in carrying on the home farm; Alice C., the wife of Fred Wagner, of South Dakota; Charles, who also assists his father; Minnie, Bernice L., Warner A., and Vern E., all at home.

Mr. Lehman is a Republican and since 1872, when he voted for General Grant, has supported each presidential nominee of the party. He and his wife belong to the Evangelical Association. He is a man of good business ability, enterprise and keen discernment and in his business career has brooked no obstacles that could be overcome by determination and honorable effort. Thus he has advanced from an humble financial position to one of affluence.

H. J. PARKER.

H. J. Parker, who is filling the office of justice of the peace, was born in Woodford county, Illinois, May 5, 1838, his parents being Ellis and Sarah (George) Parker. The father was born in New Jersey and when eight years of age removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his boyhood days were passed. His birth occurred in 1805 and when twenty-four years of age he was united in marriage in Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, to Sarah George, a native of Kentucky. The paternal grandfather was Jacob Parker, at one time an em-

ploye of Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In his family were six children, Ellis being the fifth in order of birth. The maternal grandfather was Richard B. George, a prominent minister of the Methodist church. It is supposed that he came from Kentucky, with his daughter Sarah, the mother of our subject, and other children.

Ellis Parker was a blacksmith by trade. He followed that occupation through much of his life. In the year 1834 he removed westward to Illinois, and twenty years later went to Hardin county, Iowa. His political support was given the Whig party until after its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the new Republican party. When our subject was only eight years of age the wife and mother died. Ellis Parker never married again, ever remaining true to the memory of his wife. In their family were four children: Francis, who is now living in the state of Washington; Martha, the wife of Christopher Tucker, of Shenandoah, Iowa; Hiram J., whose name introduces this record; and Mary, the wife of Benjamin Robb, of Eldora, Hardin county, Iowa. The father of this family long survived his wife, passing away January 14, 1893, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He was intimately acquainted with Abraham Lincoln while living Illinois and strongly endorsed the party of which that great statesman was one of the early leaders.

H. J. Parker, whose name introduces this record, accompanied his father on his removal from Illinois to Iowa and remained in Hardin county until 1867, when he came to Boone county and took up his abode in Boonesboro. He engaged in business there

as a brick layer and aided in the construction of many of the leading brick blocks of the city, as an employe of William Palmer, a well known contractor. In 1892 Mr. Parker was elected justice of the peace on the Republican ticket and was re-elected at the succeeding election. In fact, he has been the people's choice continuously to the present time, covering a period of ten years.

In 1860 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Parker and Miss Amanda Richards, the daughter of Edward Richards. Their children are: Lois, who is a teacher in the primary schools of Boone; and Edna, the wife of G. M. Rosenthal, of San Francisco, California. Mr. Parker is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is connected with the Degree of Honor. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. In public office his "even handed justice" has "won golden opinions from all sorts of people," and over his public career as well as his private life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

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J. H. RIEKENBERG.

J. H. Riekenberg is what the world calls a self-made man, and he deserves all the credit and honor which that term implies. He began work for himself at the early age of fourteen years and has since been depending upon his own resources. Although he has encountered difficulties and obstacles in his path he has overcome these by determined effort and by honest purpose, and today he is a leading representative of the

business interests of Boone, being the owner of a large dry-goods establishment and the vice-president of the Boone County Bank. He is still a young man and has attained the success that many an older man might well envy.

Mr. Riekenberg was born February 16, 1802, his parents being C. J. and Martha (Eckstein) Riekenberg, both of whom were natives of Germany, whence they came to the United States in the year 1807, our subject being at that time five years of age. The father was employed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company until his death, working in the capacity of stationary engineer as well as various others. In the former position he served for a considerable period. He died in July, 1888,—a man who was quiet and unassuming, but highly respected by all who knew him because of his genuine worth. He held membership with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In his family were six children, of whom four are yet living: Maggie, the wife of Mark Heiman; John H., of this review; Lizzie, the wife of A. Schaneman; and Edward. Those deceased are: Gusta, the wife of H. Jurgensen, and Charles, who was a partner of our subject, but died at the age of twenty-five years. Their business relations had been maintained for two years, and previous to the establishment of the partnership he had been in the employ of his brother John from the time he was thirteen years of age.

John H. Riekenberg entered upon his business career at the early age of fourteen years, being employed as a salesman in a dry-goods store in Boone. Gradually he worked his way upward and mastered the business in both principle and detail. In

1884, with the capital he had acquired from his own efforts, he opened a small dry-goods store in company with Hawley Maim. Success attended the new enterprise from the beginning, and at the expiration of five years Mr. Riekenberg purchased his partner's interest and has since been alone. He has a large store in which he carries a complete and well selected stock of dry goods. His earnest desire to please his patrons, his study of the business and of business methods, his reliability and his genial manner have won for Mr. Riekenberg a large and constantly growing patronage. He has also been vice-president of the Boone County Bank for several years.

In August, 1888, was celebrated the marriage of our subject and Miss Mary Munn, a daughter of A. J. Munn. Their home is noted for its gracious hospitality, which is enjoyed by their large circle of friends. Mr. Riekenberg is a man of keen discernment in business affairs, enterprising and alert, and his life proves conclusively that success is not a matter of genius but is the outcome of honorable and determined effort.

W. H. SLADE.

The subject of this sketch, W. H. Slade, an enterprising shoe merchant of Boone, represents an old New England family. He was born in Erie county, New York, his parents being William and Virginia (Stanley) Slade, both of whom are natives of Alden, Erie county, New York. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Slade, was a native of New Hampshire and became one of the pioneers of the western portion of the

Empire state. He built a log cabin on the old family homestead and aided in clearing a farm in the midst of the wilderness. He died at about seventy years of age. Horace Stanley, the maternal grandfather of our subject, also spent his life in western New York.

William Slade, the father, was a representative farmer of Erie county, and for many years was actively identified with agricultural pursuits, but in 1865 he sold the original homestead and is now living retired at the age of seventy-seven. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and has possessed excellent musical ability. At the age of eighteen years he became a chorister in the Presbyterian church to which he belonged, and continued to act in that capacity until 1901. He also taught singing school during his early life. He possesses a genial and kindly nature. He has won many friends. In politics he was a staunch Democrat for many years, but when William McKinley was first nominated for the presidency he joined the ranks of the Republican party and by his ballot supported the late statesman of Ohio. He has been three times married, his first union being with Virginia Stanley, who died when our subject was only four years of age, leaving three children: Fred S., Samuel T., and William H. For his second wife Mr. Slade chose Harriet Stanley, and his third wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Cooke. She died in 1893, at the age of fifty-eight years.

Fred S. Slade, the brother of our subject, was the first of the family to come to Iowa, the year of his arrival being 1875. He located in Boone, in the music business, in the employ of John N. Reynolds, and afterward entered the employ of W. T. Wil-

son in the dry-goods trade. Samuel T. was the next to come to Iowa, arriving in Boone in 1876. He entered the employ of Mason Brothers, dry-goods merchants, as a salesman. Later Fred S. and Samuel T. Slade embarked in business together, in Tekamah, Nebraska, in 1878, and opened a general store, which they conducted until 1882. They then became interested in mines and in a supply store at Mechakimock, Iowa, continuing there until 1890, when Fred S. located in Buffalo, New York, where he is engaged in the music business as proprietor of a piano store. Samuel T. went to Saylor, near Des Moines, Iowa, where he has continued conducting a mining store.

William H. Slade arrived in Boone in 1878 and entered the employ of C. A. McCune, a retail dealer in boots and shoes, where he continued until 1888. He then began business for himself in the same line in connection with his brother Samuel T. This arrangement continued for two years under the firm name of Slade Brothers. Our subject then became a representative upon the road for the firm of Buell & Sons, shoe merchants of Waterville, New York, and continued as one of their traveling salesmen until June 10, 1901, when he entered into partnership with John Johnson, under the firm name of Johnson & Slade, purchasing the stock of shoes of Garrett & Bomas. They have since doubled their stock and their trade has constantly increased, so that the enterprise has proven very profitable.

William H. Slade was united in marriage to Virginia Astor, of Nebraska, in 1882. She is a daughter of Christian Astor, who died in 1902 at the age of seventy-four years. Their children are Milo A., Fred W. and Sam S. From an early period in

life Mr. Slade has been dependent upon his own resources, and, placing his dependence in the substantial qualities of enterprise and progressiveness, he has steadily worked his way upward, and to-day commands a leading place in the commercial circles of Boone.

SQUIRE B. WILLIAMS.

Squire B. Williams, who is numbered among the business men of Madrid, where he is actively connected with the grain trade, is one of Iowa's native sons; indeed, Boone county claims him among her native citizens, for his birth here occurred on the 13th of May, 1860. He is a son of Benjamin Williams, a native of Kentucky, who removed to Indiana during his childhood, becoming a resident of Putnam county, where he was reared and educated. He also married there and in 1847 came to Iowa, settling in Boone county, where he purchased land which he cleared and developed, transforming the raw tract into a productive farm. Subsequently he sold that and purchased a place near Madrid and engaged there in farming and further improved that property. There he reared his family and made his home until he was called to his final rest in February, 1883, when sixty-six years of age. He was three times married, his last marriage being to a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Goodrich, a daughter of Squire Boone, who was another of the early settlers of the county.

Squire B. Williams, of this review, is one of a family of four children that reached mature years, born of the last marriage. He was reared and educated in the county of

his nativity, pursuing his studies in the common schools. He remained with his father upon the farm until after he had arrived at man's estate and was prepared to start out in life on his own account. He then followed farming for one year and a half, when he became engaged in the livery business in Madrid, conducting that enterprise for four years. He was then appointed postmaster under President Cleveland and filled the position for one term in a manner which reflected credit upon himself and the office. Upon his retirement from that position he turned his attention to the grain business, becoming connected with the McFarland Grain Company, with which he was associated for twelve years, having the management of the business here. He then bought out an established business on the 1st of August, 1900, and has since carried on the grain trade on his own account. He now makes extensive purchases and shipments, sending on an average of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred carloads of grain annually to the city markets. He is also a stockholder in the Madrid State Bank and is widely recognized as a business man of importance who carries forward to a successful completion whatever he undertakes.

On the 29th of September, 1883, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Blanche Bilsland, a daughter of John Bilsland. She was reared and educated in Boone county and has become the mother of two interesting children: Edna and Dorothy. Mr. Williams is a staunch Democrat, having voted with the party since casting his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland in 1884. In addition to filling the position of postmaster he has served as city treasurer for two years and was most loyal

and faithful to the duties of his office. He has been a delegate to the county convention of his party. Socially he is identified with the Masonic fraternity, having become a Mason in Star Lodge, No. 115, F. & A. M. He has served as treasurer of the lodge for the past six years and in his life he shows forth the beneficent spirit of the fraternity, which is based upon brotherly kindness and mutual helpfulness. Both he and his wife are active and valued members of the Christian church and for ten years have sung in the choir. Mrs. Williams has a fine soprano voice and is a noted vocalist of this locality. Both are held in high esteem throughout the community and their circle of friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintances.

JAY MYERS.

The home farm of Mr. Myers, situated on section 19, Garden township, comprises one hundred and thirty acres of Iowa's rich land. Mr. Myers is not only well known as an enterprising agriculturist, but is also a native son of Boone county, his birth having occurred on the old family homestead on which he is still living, August 5, 1858. He is a son of Rev. Samuel C. Myers, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, who was of German lineage. He was reared and married in the county of his nativity, wedding Miss Martha Sherrick, also a native of Westmoreland county. By trade he was a blacksmith, and for a number of years he also carried on farming and through a long period devoted a portion of his time to the ministry. Two children were born into him

and his wife in Pennsylvania, and then they left the Keystone state, removing afterward to Iowa. They cast in their lot with the pioneer settlers of Washington county, where Samuel Myers owned and operated a farm, making his home thereon for ten or twelve years. During that time five children were added to the family. In 1856 he came to Boone county and purchased several hundred acres of land in Garden township. His home was located upon the west side of section 19, and there he broke the prairie, built fences and developed an excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He was one of the prominent agriculturists of Garden township, reared his family there and spent the last years of his life on the old homestead place, where he died about 1864, when Jay Myers was a lad of six or seven years. His wife survived him and with a mother's loving care reared her family, dying on the seventy-third anniversary of her birth. Jay Myers is the youngest in a family of five sons and three daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters reached years of maturity and are still living. The eldest, Cyrus Myers, was a soldier of the Civil war and is now in the Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown, Iowa; Wesley is a resident of Garden township; Aaron is also living in the same township; and Jay is the youngest son. The sisters are: Mrs. Sarah Tebus, a widow residing in Garden township, and Lizzie, the wife of William Munden, a farmer of Story county, Iowa.

Jay Myers, whose name introduces this record, grew to manhood upon the old homestead farm in Garden township, remaining with his mother until he had attained his majority, pursuing his education in the common schools. When he had reached man's

estate and wished to establish a home of his own he sought a companion and helpmate for life's journey and was married in Butler county, Iowa, September 3, 1879, to Jennie Owen, a native of New York, born in Broome county. Her father, Benjamin Owen, was also a native of the Empire state and there married Sarah Hulse, whose birth also occurred in Broome county, New York. In 1867 Mr. Owen removed with his family to Iowa, settling in Bremer county, where Mrs. Myers was reared and educated. He followed farming in that county for a number of years and afterward removed to Butler county. In 1880 he and his wife came to Boone county to live with Mrs. Myers, and Mrs. Owen died August 11, 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Mr. Owen reached the very ripe old age of ninety years, in January, 1902.

After their marriage our subject and his wife began their domestic life upon the farm where they are now living. Mr. Myers there had eighty acres of land upon which a few improvements had been made, but he at once began the further development of the place and soon had his fields under a high state of cultivation. He also built a good residence and barns and added all modern equipments to his place, so that the farm is now a valuable one of the community. In connection with the cultivation of the fields he is engaged in raising a good grade of stock, making a specialty of raising and fattening hogs for the market. He has also bought more land and now has one hundred and thirty acres in the home place and a twenty-acre tract of timber land and is accounted one of the prosperous farmers of the community. The home has been blessed with the presence of two children: Estella,

who is the wife of Oscar Sander, a resident farmer of Boone county; and Eugene, who is now a student in the schools of Madrid.

Politically Mr. Myers was originally identified with the Republican party and cast his first ballot for James A. Garfield, but the cause of temperance has always found in him a warm friend and he now endorses the Prohibition party. Political preferment has had no attraction for him, as he has been content to devote his attention to his business affairs. He has always been a warm friend of education and of the public schools and has given his influence toward the promotion of educational work. He is now serving as a school director and exercises his official prerogatives in support of good schools. Both he and his wife were reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which they are now members. Mr. Myers was born here in pioneer times and through all the intervening years he has been a resident of Boone county. The traveler of forty or fifty years ago would hardly have deemed it possible that such great changes could have occurred in this period, but the enterprise and diligence of the citizens have wrought a great transformation and Mr. Myers has ever taken his part in this work and feels a just pride in what has been accomplished in his native county.

WILLIAM M. PETTY.

In the town of Pilot Mound William M. Petty makes his home, living a retired life after years of active connection with agricultural interests. In the fall of 1854 he arrived in Boone county, casting in his lot

with the pioneer settlers, and for many years was closely associated with farming interests whereby the development of the county was promoted. He was born in Miami county, Indiana, August 1, 1838, a son of Zachariah Petty, whose birth occurred in North Carolina and who went to Indiana with his parents about 1823. They were among the first settlers of that portion of the Hoosier state. Zachariah Petty was married in Wayne county to Miss Lucinda Runyan, a daughter of Peter Runyan, also an honored pioneer settler of Indiana who later came to Boone county, Iowa, arriving in 1854. Mr. Petty carried on agricultural pursuits in Miami county for a number of years and six children were born unto him and his wife there, two of whom died in infancy. In 1854 he brought his family to the Hawkeye state, making the journey with teams. He also drove cattle and hogs to the new home, arriving in October. He had visited this county in the spring of that year and had entered three hundred and twenty acres of land from the government there, one hundred and sixty of which lay in Boone county and the other quarter section in Webster county. He took up his abode on section 22, Pilot Mound township, at once began work here and built a little hewed-log house. From early morning he worked in the fields until darkness came down and made further labor impossible. He fenced his land, placed it under a high state of cultivation and with determined energy conducted his work. Both he and his family experienced many hardships and privations during the first years of their residence here. As time passed more of the comforts of the older east could be secured and he built a good home, spending his last days upon the farm which he

had developed. There he died about 1866, when fifty-five years of age. His wife, surviving him many years, passed away in 1899 at the age of seventy-nine years and six months. In their family were four sons and three daughters who reached adult age.

William M. Petty spent the first sixteen years of his life in the county of his nativity and then accompanied his parents to Iowa. He had acquired good common-school privileges in Indiana and had been trained to the practical work of the farm. Here he continued to assist his father in the arduous task of developing the new farm until he was twenty years of age. He was then married, on the 27th of December, 1857, to Sarah C. Scott, who was born in Virginia and spent the greater part of her girlhood in Indiana. Her father was Dr. Scott, who died during her early childhood. Mrs. Petty came to this county with her mother and the family.

After their marriage our subject and his wife lived upon a rented farm for two years, on the expiration of which period he purchased a half interest in a steam sawmill and turned his attention to the manufacture of lumber. He continued in that business until his enlistment in the Union army, on the 11th of August, 1862, as a member of Company D, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was assigned to the Western Army and was stationed on the right wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps under the command of General A. J. Scott. Mr. Petty enlisted as a private, but was promoted to the rank of corporal and afterward to that of sergeant. The first engagement in which he participated was that at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and he was afterward in the battles of Bayou Meter, and Little

Rock. In December of that year he came home on a recruiting expedition, remaining for several months in Boone county, and later he rejoined his regiment at the mouth of the Red river. He was also in the battles of Old River Lake, Mississippi, Tapelo, the first battle of Nashville and subsequently went to New Orleans and participated in the capture of Fort Blakely and the Spanish Fort. He then marched to Montgomery, Alabama, and while en route for that place heard the news of General Lee's surrender. The command was then sent home and Mr. Petty was honorably discharged and mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, on the 23d of August, 1865. He lost but about three weeks' time during his entire service from illness or other causes. He was in the hospital for about two weeks, but was never wounded nor captured.

After his return Mr. Petty resumed work in a sawmill, engaging in the manufacture of lumber for two years. Before going to the war he had purchased some land and after the close of hostilities he built a house upon this and in March, 1867, located on the place, commencing with eighty acres. It was still wild and uncultivated, but in course of time his labors resulted in making it a very arable and rich tract. He also became the owner of two hundred and forty acres in the home place just adjacent to Pilot Mound. He built a good house and two substantial barns, improved his place with good machinery, planted trees for the production of fruits as well as for shade, and as the years passed his farm became one of the very valuable and attractive farms of the community. Mr. Petty continued to carry on agricultural pursuits there until 1864. In 1869 he purchased a residence in

Pilot Mound and now makes his home in the town, where for a number of years he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business, handling considerable property and writing considerable insurance.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Petty have been born six children: George A., who is engaged in farming at North Yakima, Washington, is married and has a daughter; Frank C. is married and is a resident farmer of Okarehe, Oklahoma, and has a daughter, Sarah G.; Charles S. is a farmer of Melvin, Kansas, and has three children, Carleton and two daughters; Ernest E. is now working for his brother in British Columbia; May is the wife of James McBeth, of Hebron, Nebraska, and has two children, Pearl and William; and Sarah A., is the wife of Daniel W. Carlson, of Malvern, Kansas, and has three children, Blanche, Clifton and Ray.

Mr. Petty has been called upon to serve in several positions of public trust and has filled the office of justice of the peace for a number of years, and has been school treasurer for seventeen years. He has also served as township trustee and discharged his duties in a very prompt and capable manner which indicates his deep interest in the welfare and progress of his community. For a number of years he served on the school board and his efforts in behalf of the cause of education were effective and beneficial. Socially Mr. Petty is identified with Pilot Mound Lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all of the chairs and is a past grand. He is likewise identified with J. G. Miller Post, G. A. R., at Boonesboro. He has always been a staunch Republican since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Few men have longer

resided in this county than Mr. Petty, whose memory goes back to pioneer times, while his knowledge also embraces the era of modern development. Experiencing the hardships and trials of frontier life in his youth, he watched with interest the progress of efforts leading to the substantial improvement of the county. In all life's relations he has been loyal to the trust reposed in him, has been found straightforward and reliable in business and is a man of known integrity, highly respected for his genuine worth.

OSCAR A. NELSON.

Oscar A. Nelson is accounted one of the enterprising merchants of Boone, where he is now engaged in business as a member of the McCune Shoe Company. He has always lived in the Mississippi valley, his birth having occurred in Rockford, Illinois, November 3, 1868, his parents being A. T. and Ellen (Anderson) Nelson, both of whom were natives of Sweden, and emigrated to the United States in the spring of 1868. After landing in America they made their way westward to Rockford, Illinois, and in the spring of 1869 they came to Boone. The father is a tailor by trade, but after many years connection with that business is now living retired in Boone. Unto him and his wife have been born seven children, but only three are yet living, namely: Oscar A., Theodore E. and George W. Those who have passed away are Emma, Charles A., Edith and William, the last named dying in infancy.

Mr. Nelson, whose name introduces this record, was only a few months old when

brought by his parents to Boone. At the usual age he entered the public schools, where he acquired an education that fitted him for life's practical and responsible duties. Entering upon his business career, he was employed in the capacity of a salesman in several stores in the town, and in 1887 he began clerking for C. A. McCune, a retail shoe dealer. In 1900 a partnership was formed between Mr. McCune, J. K. Elwell and Oscar A. Nelson, under the firm style of The McCune Shoe Company. This business has constantly been enlarged to meet the growing demand of the trade and the enterprise is a very profitable one.

In 1896 occurred the marriage of Mr. Nelson and Agnes G. Zandell, a daughter of the late Alfred Zandell, and their union has been blessed with one daughter, Eloise G. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson hold membership in the Swedish Evangelical Mission church and take a very active interest in its work. They are prominent and well known people of Boone, enjoying the high regard of many friends and the hospitality of the best homes of the city is extended to them.

JASON E. WEBB.

Jason E. Webb, who is now enjoying a well earned rest from labor, making his home with his son, Q. O. Webb, is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Mahoning county October 9, 1824. His father, James Webb, was a native of Maryland, born near Baltimore and there he was reared, removing to Ohio when a young man. He became one of the first settlers of Mahoning county and in the midst of the forest he

hewed out a home, cutting away the trees in order that he might plant the land and gain good crops therefrom. He married Keziah Bowman, who was born in Redstone, Pennsylvania, and upon the old homestead which he improved there he reared his family and lived to an advanced age, passing away in July, 1863, when he had attained the ripe old age of eighty-four years. He served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812 and was ever a loyal citizen.

Jason E. Webb, whose name introduces this review, spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and after attaining his majority devoted his energies to farming in Mahoning county, Ohio, for a number of years. There he owned and cultivated a farm until the time of the war, when, putting aside business and personal considerations in order that he might aid his country, he enlisted on the 31st of October, 1861, as a member of Company K, Fifth Ohio Cavalry. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee and he participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Franklin, Tennessee, and Snow Mountain. He also did considerable scouting duty, serving for nearly three years, after which he was honorably discharged on account of disability, at Monterey, Mississippi, in May, 1864. While he retained his health he was ever a loyal and valiant soldier, fearlessly performing his duty no matter where it called him.

When he could no longer aid his country in the field Mr. Webb then returned to his home in Ohio. Soon afterward he went to the west, spending some time in Montana, Kansas and Nebraska, where he followed various pursuits, engaging in any kind of

labor that would yield to him an honest living. Prior to the war Mr. Webb had married. In Mahoning county, Ohio, in 1844, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Rebecca Cook, and unto them were born seven children, three of whom are living: Q. O., who now owns and operates the home farm; Louisa, the wife of Owen Elliott, a farmer residing near Guthrie Centre, Iowa; and Ellen, the wife of J. S. Elliott, who is living retired in Perry, Iowa. The mother of these children died in 1865, and, as before stated, Mr. Webb then went to the west. In 1866 he and his son, Q. O. Webb, came to Iowa, settling in Boone county. Here he first purchased eighty acres of land which was yet in its primitive condition, covered with the native prairie grass. He built a little shanty in the midst of the tract and he and his son kept bachelor's hall for a time while breaking the land and cultivating the fields. As time passed they added to this property until they became the owners of two hundred and forty acres, on which they erected a large and pleasant residence and a substantial barn, together with other outbuildings. In fact, they made all the improvements usually found upon a model farm, planted shade and fruit trees and carried on their work until the valuable tract of land yielded to them good harvests. This farm is now owned and operated by the son, Q. O. Webb.

He married Miss Mace, a daughter of Jacob Mace, one of Iowa's early settlers, who came to this state from West Virginia, in 1856. Four children have been born of this union: Ada, the wife of Manning McGregor, of Perry, Iowa; Bertha, the wife of Albert Howe, of Ogden; and Blanche and Mabel, who are yet under the parental roof.

Politically Jason E. Webb is a Republican, of inflexible adherence to the principles of the party. He has served as township trustee and was elected justice of the peace, but would not qualify for the latter office. He is a member of the Christian church and a man of exemplary habits and high moral principles, of strict integrity and genuine worth of character. He and his son and the latter's family are much esteemed in the community and well worthy of representation in this volume.



DAVID NOBLE DeTAR.

Among the recent deaths in the city of Boone was that of David Noble DeTar, M. D. who in the prime of his life and usefulness was called away. His accomplishments and services to humanity justly merit record in such a work as this one. His father, Theodore DeTar, was also a physician, a native of Indiana, and of French extraction, but we have no available record of his ancestry. He married Margaret E. Noble, a native of the same state, and there were born to them twelve children, five of whom grew to maturity: David N., of this review; Allie, wife of M. A. Hicks, of Colorado Springs, Colorado; W. T., a practicing physician of Victoria, Texas; Bertha, wife of W. R. Fuller, of Tampa, Florida; and Mellie, wife of C. P. Fuller, of Ellenton, Florida. He practiced his profession in Boone county for many years, entered the Civil war as captain of Company D, Iowa Thirty-second Volunteer Infantry, served until the loss of a leg in the battle of Nashville, was honorably discharged, returned

to the practice of his profession here, removed in March, 1880, to Bradentown, Florida, and died there, November 27, 1893. His widow is still a resident of Florida.

David N. DeTar was born October 6, 1852, near Lynnville, Indiana, and at the age of three years came to Boonesboro with his parents in the year 1855. He attended the common schools and afterwards supplemented the same by a year in the college at Indianola, Iowa; thence to the State University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1871, graduating in the literary department in 1878, and two years later taking his degree in the medical department. He returned home for a short rest, and then accepted the position of ornithologist in the state museum, at Albany, New York, a position which he filled acceptably for two years but was obliged to resign because of impaired health returning home to Boone. In 1883 he began the practice of medicine in the city of Boone, and rapidly acquired a large and lucrative constituency, which he held and extended for the subsequent twenty years of his life. But the cares of a large practice could not wholly wean him from his attention to some of the sciences which had delighted him while a college student. As has been intimated before, he was an accomplished ornithologist, and an entomological collection, made by him while at Ann Arbor, is now in one of the scientific institutions of Cincinnati. He was skilled in conchology, a fine collection in this branch of science, the work of his leisure hours, is now in the Erierson Library at Boone. In pomology, as being developed and applied locally, he was an acknowledged authority, and his love of flowering plants was proven in the cheerful surroundings of his home.



D. N. DE TAR, M. D.

In both the fine arts and the useful ones he took much delight, and in some directions was almost profound. He had that rare combination of intellectual gifts—ready apprehension, intense concentration, tenacity of purpose, to which were added a sound and strong physical person—endowments which are capable of accomplishing wonders. His walls were tapestried with books, and whatever he had read came obedient to his call of memory. In his later years he had harbored the intent of abandoning his medical practice, having secured an ample competency, and of devoting his time to the pursuits which claimed first place in his affections; and had he done so, it may have been that his life would have been spared and science been greatly the gainer thereby.

He was married in September, 1878, to Miss Ella M. Hicks, daughter of Jacob H. and Mary E. (Booth) Hicks, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, who were natives of New York. The mother died in September, 1883; the father in December, 1886. Mrs. DeTar was one of seven children: C. V., a druggist of Alpena, Michigan; William, who passed away; Ella M., the wife of our subject; James T., who is living a retired life at Bennington, Michigan; Rhoda M., wife of B. Taylorn, Bennington, Michigan; Lillie, wife of William Perkins, Bennington, Michigan; and Carrie, wife of William Cline of the same place. Mrs. DeTar received her education in the State University of Michigan, entering the university the same year the Doctor matriculated; she also took a partial lecture course in the medical section, a preparation which afterwards rendered her an invaluable assistant in the performance of his professional duties. With

fine artistic tastes, and common objects in life with those of her husband, their home life was an ideal one whose rupture by death left the sincerest sorrow.

The Doctor was one of the most companionable of men. He was brusque in manner, but combined therewith great tenderness of heart, an association of extremes not so very infrequent in men endowed with both strength and kindness. His range of social contact was most democratic, for he could gather as well as give, and all conditions of life have lessons for those who can read them. He was a member of the Central District Medical Association of Iowa, which has the largest membership in the state aside from that of the State Association and was honored with its presidency. He was also identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. The latter held memorial exercises subsequent to his death, on December 1, 1901, and from his eulogy pronounced on that occasion by Hon. S. R. Dyer, an old friend and intimate, we select the passage which appropriately defines the religious views of the Doctor. The speaker had adverted to the fact that he was widely read in the literature of the great religions of the world, and then continued: "Yet with all this knowledge he turned, as with the simplicity of a child, to that great system, which came of God and was taught by the lowly Nazarine; the religion of hope and love, of charity and sacrifice, of justice and work for the upbuilding of humanity. He did not affiliate with any church; he acknowledged no creed; his was of the spirit, not the letter. He knew that all the other systems of re-

ligion were intensely selfish and debased, but that the system which commanded his homage was based on infinite love, infinite charity, and infinite sacrifice."

A few years before his death, while returning from a professional call, his team ran away throwing him out, his head striking a roadside tree, and causing a serious illness. It is possible that this concussion had a harmful effect, but no complaint was heard from him and he continued his business. After a short illness, he died January 31, 1901, being but forty-seven years of age. It was the occasion of widespread and profound sorrow, in town, county and other portions of the state. No citizen of this community has been more sincerely mourned by so wide a list of friends as this genial, brilliant and accomplished family physician to the multitude—David N. DeTar.

GEORGE L. IRWIN.

George L. Irwin is classed among the merchants of Ogden, where since April 6, 1901, he has been engaged in dealing in harness and saddlery. For fourteen years, however, he has resided in Boone county, and for eight years has made his home in this town. A native of Illinois, he was born in McLean county on the 13th of March, 1807, and is a son of Daniel and Narcissa Irwin, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Kentucky. They removed to McLean county, Illinois, where Mr. Irwin engaged in farming until he came to Boone county, Iowa, in 1888. Here he settled in Marcy township, where he remained for four years, and then removed to his present

farm in Yell township, where both he and his wife now make their home. In their family were twelve children, of whom nine are living and most of the number are residents of this county.

In the public schools of Illinois George L. Irwin pursued his education and was thus well fitted for life's practical and responsible duties. On attaining his majority he came to Boone county, Iowa, and assisted his father in the work of the home farm. He was also employed as a farm hand in the neighborhood for four years, but believing that he would prefer town life he came to Ogden where he purchased a dray and engaged in teaming for three years. He then began buying grain for an elevator and was employed in that way until 1901, when he purchased his present business. He is now dealing in harness and saddlery and is meeting with fair success, having a good trade. He employs a practical harnessmaker in his shop who manufactures all kinds of harness and does all kinds of repair work in that line. Mr. Irwin attends to the sales and is meeting with gratifying success.

In Dallas county, Iowa, was celebrated the marriage of George L. Irwin to Mrs. Lora Lyons, of Greene county, Iowa, and they now have four children, Ernest, Elmer, Hazel and Berton. The family have a pleasant home in Ogden and attend the services of the Methodist Episcopal church. Socially Mr. Irwin is connected with the Odd Fellows Lodge of this place, in which he has served as noble grand. He votes with the Democracy and has been honored with a number of local offices. He has served as a member of the town council in former years. From 1899 until 1901 he was marshal of the Boone County Agricultural Society, act-

ing in that capacity at the time of the county fairs. He has also been city marshal for three years and for the second term is serving as constable of Yell township. All who know him esteem him for his genuine worth and he has a large circle of friends in the community.

JAMES E. NUTT.

James E. Nutt is one of the young business men of Boone and has always been identified with the west. He was born upon the Pacific coast, his birth having occurred in California October 9, 1874, his parents being Isaac C. and Lucretia (Hull) Nutt. Both were natives of Iowa and are still living in Boone county. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Elias Nutt, and the maternal grandfather was James Hull, who is yet a resident of Boone, and represents one of the oldest families of this county. His children are: Lucretia, now Mrs. Nutt; Sarah, who is living in California; and Elizabeth and George C., who are residents of Boone.

James E. Nutt is the only living child of his parents. There was one sister, Birdie, but she died in infancy. In the public schools of Boonesboro James E. Nutt was educated, and in February, 1893, he began learning the jeweler's trade in the store and under the direction of E. E. Chandler. In March, 1899, he began business as a jeweler in Ogden, Boone county, and in February, 1901, he removed to this city, where he is now conducting a well appointed jewelry store, carrying a large and carefully selected stock. He is a popular merchant, owing to his straightforward business methods, his

earnest desire to please and his unflinching courtesy. He is identified with several civic organizations, being a valued representative of the Masonic Lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Boone. He is also connected with the Rebekah degree of the latter. In his life Mr. Nutt exemplifies the progressive spirit which has led to the rapid development of the west. He is a wide-awake and enterprising young business man, alert to favorable opportunities, and his keen discrimination and good judgment have already brought to him a creditable degree of prosperity.

GEORGE PAULSON.

George Paulson, a leading farmer of Amaqua township, who since 1872 has been a resident of Boone county, was born in Germany, October 21, 1844, and is a son of Henning and Margaret Paulson, who also lived in Germany, where the father engaged in peddling. Both he and his wife have passed away.

In the country of his nativity George Paulson was reared, and after reaching man's estate he wedded Miss Anna Kock, also a native of Germany. Ten children have been born of this marriage: Maggie, the wife of Henry Peters, a resident of Ogden; John, who married Miss Katie Maas and is a resident farmer of Amaqua township; Herman, who married Katie Kruse and also follows farming in Amaqua township; William, a farmer in the same locality, who married Anna Bierfeldt; Henry, a farmer in Amaqua township, who is married to Katie Stamp; Anna who is the sixth member of the family and is at

home; Charlie, who wedded Marie Bierfeldt and follows farming in Amaqua township; Harry, at home; Louis and George (twins), also under the parental roof.

George Paulson is the only member of his father's family that ever came to the new world. He crossed the Atlantic in 1872 and did not tarry long on the coast, but made his way westward to Boone county, Iowa, and settled upon a farm in Des Moines township, where he lived for three years. On the expiration of that period he moved to the old Hedinger home farm in Beaver township and afterward resided for a short time in the village of Ogden. He subsequently resided upon various farms in Amaqua township and finally took up his abode in Greene county, Iowa, where he engaged in the cultivation of the fields for three years, when he again returned to Boone county and settled upon the present farm known as the old Nelson place. He now owns two hundred and ninety acres of land situated on sections 9 and 16, Amaqua township, and constituting one of the best improved of this locality. Its well tilled fields indicate his careful supervision and progressive methods. The stock which he raises is also of good grades and Mr. Paulson has long been known as a progressive agriculturist. His sons, however, now rent much of his land, so he is largely living retired.

Mr. Paulson is at the present time filling the office of township trustee and for several years he served as school director in Amaqua township. He has never wavered in his allegiance to the Republican party, believing that its principles are best calculated to conserve the general good and promote national progress and the welfare of the commu-

try. He takes a deep interest in politics and has many times attended its county conventions. Church work also receives his aid and endorsement, and he and his wife are consistent and faithful members of the German Lutheran church in Amaqua township.

CARL J. CASSEL.

Almost without a contemporary in years of continuous residence in Boone county, Carl J. Cassel is numbered among the honored pioneers, having since 1849 made his home within this portion of the state. Four years before he arrived in Iowa, but Boone county has numbered him among its honored representatives for fifty-three years. He is a native of Sweden, his birth having occurred there on the 26th of December, 1821. His school privileges were limited and he had no knowledge of the English language when he came to America. He emigrated to the new world with his father and family in 1845, taking ship at Guttenberg. The voyage across the Atlantic was made in a sailing vessel and after eight weeks anchor was dropped in the harbor of the new world. During the trip they had experienced some stormy weather and severe gales had arisen, but they reached port in safety. The family proceeded from the eastern metropolis to Philadelphia, thence to Pittsburg and on down the Ohio river to Cairo and up the Mississippi river to Burlington, Iowa, reaching their destination in 1845. The family located in Jefferson and Henry counties and were the first Swedish people to take up their abode within the borders of Iowa.

Carl J. Cassel, of this review, remained in Jefferson county for about one year and aided his father in opening up and improving the farm there. He then spent two years in Fairfield, Iowa, working at the cabinet maker's trade, or at any employment which would yield him an honest living. In 1849 he came to Boone county, his brothers-in-law having previously entered land here. Mr. Cassel became connected with them, working with them for some time. They developed a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, where the town of Madrid now stands. When several years had passed, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Cassel remaining upon the old home place. They had also built a steam flour mill in Madrid, and engaged in the milling business successfully for a number of years. Mr. Cassel had become familiar with the business in Sweden, and at the time of the erection of the mill in Boone county, assumed charge, continuing its operation for some time. He has improved some residence properties in Madrid, and has added materially to the development of the town and county. He belongs to that class of representative American citizens who, while advancing individual success, has also added to the general prosperity by directing their labors along lines of general good.

Mr. Cassel was married in Fairfield, Iowa, in 1848, to Miss Ulrich Dealander, a native of Sweden, who was brought to the new world in 1846, in which year she became a resident of Iowa. To her husband she proved a faithful companion and helpmate for a third of a century and on the 30th of May, 1891, they were separated by the hand of death, Mrs. Cassel being called to the home beyond. By her marriage

she became the mother of nine children, three sons and six daughters: John, a resident farmer of this county; Peter, a pharmacist, who is employed in the line of his chosen calling in Madrid; Charles W., who resides with his father and carries on farming in this county; Matilda, the wife of Charles Oakleal, who follows farming east of Madrid; Ulla, the wife of A. N. Anderson, of Webster, Nebraska; Clara, at home; Johanna, the wife of J. W. Johnson, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits east of Madrid; Mary, the wife of J. H. Peterson, of Henry county, Illinois; and Amanda, who is acting as housekeeper for her father and brother.

Politically Mr. Cassel is a staunch Republican, supporting the men and measures of the party with unflinching faith in the righteousness of its principles. He has been elected and served as supervisor of his township, filling the position for two years. Later he was for a number of terms township trustee and has frequently been chosen as a delegate to the county conventions of his party. He has always been loyal to the public good, whether in or out of office, and his life has ever been in consistent harmony with his professions as a member of the Lutheran church. His memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present of Boone county. On all sides was the wild prairie, unbroken and productive, awaiting the awakening touch of man to transform it into rich fields. The site of now flourishing towns and villages was then unmarked by cabin or place of business. Mr. Cassel laid out the present town of Madrid and has contributed in a very large measure to its improvement and progress. He has

aided materially in its development and is widely known as a man of integrity and worth, loved by his family, respected by his many friends and held in high regard by all who know him.

HENRY W. HULL.

Through a period of twenty-four years Henry W. Hull has been a member of the Boone county bar, practicing at Madrid, and his knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence combined with his close application and his careful preparation of cases have made him a lawyer of ability. He is entitled to distinction not only as a representative of his profession, however, for he was the first white child born in Boone county, his birth occurring on the 8th of August, 1847. His father, John Hull, was born in Ohio, February 7, 1818, his birthplace being near Zanesville, in Muskingum county. During his childhood he removed westward, locating in Fulton county, Illinois, where he was reared. About 1840 he became a resident of Schuyler county, Missouri, and about 1843 was there married to Sophia Holcomb, who was born in Peoria county, Illinois, and is a daughter of Ben Holcomb and a sister of Henry W. Holcomb, one of the old and honored settlers of Boone county. Mr. Hull removed to Iowa in May, 1847, establishing his home upon a farm in this county five miles northwest of Madrid. After two years he sold that property and took up his abode farther north toward Boone. He spent the greater part of his active business career there as a progressive and energetic farmer and later joined his son in

Grant City, Missouri, and there died, June 7, 1883. His wife survived him for five years and died at the old home place in Boone county in 1888, being laid to rest by the side of her husband in Hull cemetery, where a suitable monument marks their last resting place.

Henry W. Hull was reared in the county of his nativity and the common schools afforded him his educational privileges. He engaged in teaching for a number of years in Boone county and in Kansas and Missouri. He was but seventeen years of age when in 1864 he responded to President Lincoln's call for aid and enlisted in Company F, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, joining the regiment at Atlanta. Later, however, on account of illness he was sent back to Chattanooga, but when he had recovered his health he rejoined his regiment at Goldsboro, North Carolina. He afterward marched through Richmond to Washington, D. C. He participated in the second battle of Nashville, and at Washington took part in the grand review. He there sustained a sunstroke and was taken to the hospital, where he remained until discharged on the 8th of August, 1865,—the eighteenth anniversary of his birth. For some time, however, he was unable to return home, but in September he again arrived in the county of his nativity. Subsequently he continued his education and also took up the study of law with John A. Hull, of Boone. While pursuing his law studies he went to Kansas and was engaged in teaching school in the winter of 1867 and 1868 at Ottawa. Upon his return to this state he was employed as a teacher in this locality and devoted his leisure hours to reading law. In 1869 he removed to Grant City, Missouri, where he

engaged in teaching school for some time. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar there and remained a practitioner at that place until 1890.

In that year Mr. Hull returned to Iowa and located in Des Moines, where he continued in practice until 1900. He then came to Madrid, where he opened an office and is now engaged in the practice of law in connection with the real estate business, buying and dealing in farm lands and in town property. He is likewise a representative of a number of insurance companies and is a loan agent, placing loans on farm lands. He has built up a very good business here and is well known in the profession and in the other lines of his business activity.

Mr. Hull was married first in Grant City, Missouri, on the 6th of August, 1871, to Miss Kate Swift, a native of Wayne county, New York. She was reared on Sodus Bay and was educated in that locality, becoming a teacher in early life. She died in Grant City, Missouri, June 15, 1889, leaving five children. Frank G., the eldest, is married and is engaged in contracting and building, his home being near Ontario, Boone county. J. Fred is married and is the owner and editor of the Pilot, published at Maysville, Missouri. Arthur R. was in the regular army for five years, serving for two years in the Philippines and is now engaged as a barber in San Francisco, California. Sophia E. is living with her brother Fred in Maysville, Missouri. Emma is at home. Mr. Hull was again married, in Des Moines, Iowa, February 6, 1891, his second union being with Nancy J. Harris, who was born in Polk county, this state, just north of the capital city. There is one living son by this union, Harris W.

Politically Mr. Hull has been a lifelong Republican, although he was reared in the Democratic faith. He cast his first presidential ballot for U. S. Grant in 1868, and has never wavered in his allegiance to the party, but has never sought or desired office in return for his loyalty. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Grand Army Post, and while living in Grant City he served as commander of the local post there for three years. He was also a member of the staff of the commander in chief in 1880, and is now a member of the staff of General Metzger, of Iowa. Mr. Hull is justly placed among the representative men of his native county and Madrid claims him as one of her valued citizens.

JOHN RUNDBERG.

John Rundberg, who is engaged in the furniture and embalming business in Ogden, has been identified with commercial interests here since 1874. He is a native of Sweden, born August 19, 1834. His father, Andrew Anderson, was a wagonmaker and blacksmith by trade and served as overseer of the poor of his county, having charge of the county farm. He died when the subject of this review was only twelve years of age and the son then began to earn his own living, working for eight cents per day. He afterward learned the carpenter's trade and also the cabinetmaker's trade, becoming familiar with this pursuit when eighteen years of age. He was thus employed until the year of his emigration to the new world, which occurred in 1868. In September of that year he took the first premium for in-

venting a threshing machine separator. He landed in New York city, making his way westward to Chicago and thence going to Stockholm, Wisconsin. There he worked at his trade for a short time and then came to Boone, Iowa, in 1869, being employed as a laborer there. Subsequently he secured a position at his trade and was also employed in a furniture factory for a year and a half. On the expiration of that period he removed to Moingona, where he engaged in the furniture business in partnership with Samuel Morgan, continuing at that for about nine months. In the fall of 1874 he came to Ogden and established his furniture and undertaking business in this place. He carries a large and well selected stock of furniture which he sells at reasonable prices, and for many years he has enjoyed a good patronage, which returns to him a gratifying income. In addition to a general line of furniture he handles pictures, pianos, organs, sewing machines, carpets and bicycles, handling all standard makes of wheels. He likewise engages in picture framing and does an undertaking business, being a regular embalmer. He owns his nice building and has met with gratifying success as the years have passed.

Our subject was united in marriage to Johanna Rundberg, who was also a native of Sweden. She died in Boone county December 10, 1877, and Mr. Rundberg was again married, his second union being with Hannah Rustan, a native of Sweden and a daughter of Gus Rustan, whose birth occurred in the same country and who is now living a retired life in Des Moines, Iowa, having previously followed the carpenter's trade. Five children were born of the first marriage: Augusta, the wife of Charles

Rosen, a harnessmaker of Ogden; David, who married Libby Anderson and resides at Gillets Grove, Iowa, where he is employed as a telegraph operator; John H., who married Matilda Sandberg, and is engaged in carpentering and cabinet-making in Denver, Colorado; Emma, at home; and Phil E., who was born January 19, 1874, and married Emma Ehlers. They reside in Ogden, where he is now manager of his father's business, being a registered embalmer. By the second marriage there have been born five children: Jennie, Charlie, Martin, Bessie and Annie Hazel. Mr. Rundberg belongs to the Swedish Mission church of Ogden and is a man of upright character and sterling worth. His life has ever been straightforward and his influence has ever been given in behalf of all that is honest and uplifting.

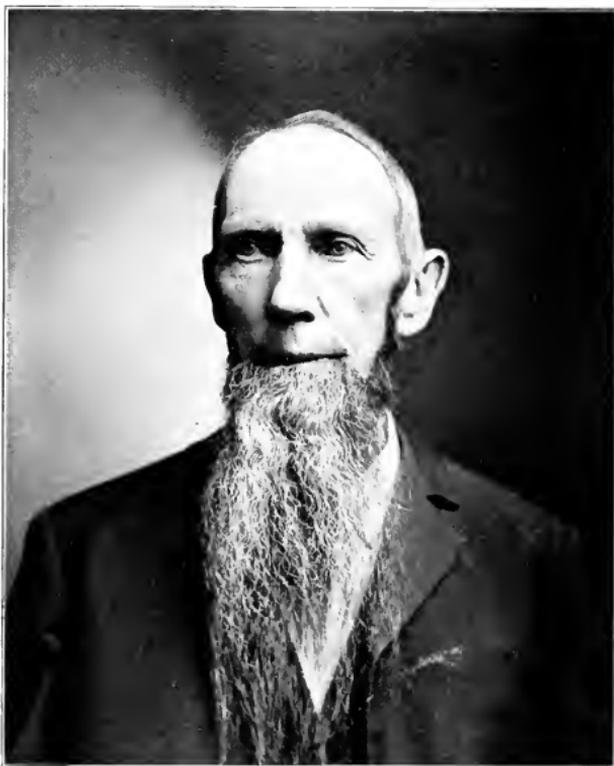
AUSTIN JOICE.

Austin Joice is now living a retired life in Boone, and for many years was one of the active business men of this locality. He was closely associated with railroad building and his efforts in this direction contributed in a large measure to the improvements and progress of the state, for there is no other one interest of more value to a community than its railroads, bringing the district into close and speedy connection with the outside world and thus furnishing a market for its products and bringing to it the articles not produced within its borders. Mr. Joice has made his home in Iowa since 1858. He is a native of the Green Mountain state, his birth having occurred in Montpelier, Vermont, January 1, 1825.

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MRS AUSTIN JOICE.



AUSTIN JOICE.

His father, Peter Joice, was also a native of Montpelier and was of Irish parentage. The paternal grandfather took up his abode in the Green Mountain state in pioneer times. Peter Joice was reared and married there, Eleanor Rowan being his wife. He followed farming near the city of Montpelier for a number of years and afterward removed to Lorain county, Ohio, and still later to Sandusky city. He was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, however, for there he was taken ill and died in 1832. His wife long survived him and later returned to the state of New York.

After the death of his father, Austin Joice was adopted by Reuben Nichols, of Lorain county. He was reared by him in the city of Elyria. He had good school privileges and after leaving the common schools spent one year in Oberlin College. He then started out in business on his own account, going to Cleveland, Ohio, where he secured a position as night clerk in the American House, which was then the leading hostelry of the city. He spent two years there and afterward spent about one year on Thunder Bay, where he was engaged in fishing and in trading with the Indians. He then returned to Elyria, where he remained through the winter and in the spring went to Cincinnati, becoming manager of a hotel, in which capacity he served for three years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Wilmington, Ohio, and engaged in the hotel business as an independent venture until 1846. The following year, the country having become involved in war with Mexico he joined the army as an orderly sergeant and was promoted to the rank of sergeant major. During most of the time he engaged in

guerrilla fighting, but at length was honorably discharged at Cincinnati, in July, 1848.

At that time Mr. Joice removed to Morrow, Ohio, where he opened a hotel and eating house as a summer resort, carrying on business there during 1848-9. In the latter year he became connected with railroad work, as grading foreman of the Springfield & Dayton Railroad. For seven years he was engaged in the construction of different lines in Ohio, and in 1857 he came to Iowa, locating first at Muscatine, but in 1858 he came to Boone county. Here he purchased land one mile north of Boonesboro, spending one summer upon that place. He then sold the property and purchased another farm. He erected good buildings and transformed the place into a valuable property. From time to time he added to his property, but has since sold much of the land. While the work of the farm was being carried on through the aid of those whom he employed, Mr. Joice has continued his work of railroad constructing. He has been engaged in the construction of railway lines through Iowa, in Ohio, Nebraska, Michigan and Wyoming. He was for a time connected with the Union Pacific road in the construction of its line from Omaha to Laramie, Wyoming, and continued as a very active representative of the business interests of various states in this way until about 1890, when he retired to private life enjoying a well merited and well earned rest.

Mr. Joice has been twice married. In 1850 he lost his wife and baby boy. In 1851, in Covington, Kentucky, he wedded Annette M. Stearns, a native of New York, who had removed to Ohio during her girl-

hood. Her father, Harry Stearns, was a pioneer of the Buckeye state, making the journey westward with team. Fifty-five of her ancestors served in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Joice was reared and educated in Ohio and by her marriage has become the mother of eight children: one daughter who died in infancy; Elizabeth, the wife of Rev. B. C. Tillett, a minister of the Congregational church, now located in Central City, Iowa, by whom she had a family of four daughters and two sons, all of whom are living with the exception of the oldest daughter; Coartney Austin, who is in the railroad service and resides at Omaha, Nebraska; Belle, the wife of West Myers, a farmer of Boone county, by whom she has three children, one daughter being married; Amma E., the wife of Samuel Beard, a resident farmer of Boone county, by whom she has two sons and a daughter; Maude, the wife of George H. Steadman, a farmer of this county, by whom she has one son and one daughter; Walter H., who is married and resides in Boone, being employed as a railroad engineer, and has one son, Basil; and Bertha C., the wife of H. G. Davis, of Eagle Grove, Wright county, who is employed as an express agent on the Northwestern road.

Politically Mr. Joice is a Republican, having supported the party since its organization. He voted for John C. Fremont, in 1850, and for each Republican nominee down to the present time. He was elected and served for three years as a member of the board of supervisors, and served as its chairman for two years, but has never been a politician in the sense of seeking office, desiring rather to give his attention to his business interests. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church

and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity in which he has taken the degrees of blue lodge, chapter, and commandery, being also identified with the Mystic Shrine. His residence in Boone county covers forty-four years and his efforts have been of great benefit to this portion of the state. Other states have also profited by his labors in railroad construction, and he belongs to that class of representative American citizens who, while advancing individual success, also promote the general prosperity. His life has indeed been a busy and useful one and it has been permeated by principles that in every land and every clime command respect and confidence.

HENRY H. OTIS.

Henry H. Otis, who is engaged in the dairy business, was born June 21, 1838, in Cherry Valley township, Ashtabula county, Ohio. His father, Robert Otis, was a native of New York and was a son of John Otis, one of the pioneers of the Empire state, who removed from New York to Ohio and subsequently to northwestern Pennsylvania, where he spent his remaining days, passing away in 1840, when about seventy-five years of age. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and was of Scotch-Irish descent.

Robert Otis spent a part of his life in Jefferson county, New York, and about 1830 removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he remained for forty-six years. He then accompanied his son, our subject, to Iowa, where he spent his remaining days, covering about eighteen years. His death

occurred in October, 1804, when he was in his eighty-fifth year. He married Lucy Richards, who was a native of Connecticut, and a daughter of Charles Richards. Her father was of English descent and at an early period in the development of the state settled in central New York, where he engaged in farming and in the operation of a distillery. His death occurred about 1858 and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Abigail Manly, passed away at the age of seventy-six years. Their daughter, Mrs. Otis, died in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1884, at the age of seventy-two years. Their children are: Mary, the wife of Fayette Dunbar, of Cortland, Ohio; Harriet, the widow of M. M. Langley, of Cortland, Ohio; Charles R., who died at the age of eighteen months; and Henry H., of this review. The father of this family was a general merchant and for many years thus supported his wife and children, but during the last twenty-five years of his life he devoted his energies to the fire and life insurance business.

Henry H. Otis began his education in the public schools near his home and afterward entered the Western Reserve Seminary, at West Farmington, Ohio, but when the Civil war was inaugurated he put aside all business and personal considerations, enlisting on the 29th of May, 1862, as a member of Company B, Eighty-seventh Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. After six months he was transferred to the Thirteenth Ohio Infantry and was promoted to the rank of captain, at Harper's Ferry, on the 12th of September, 1862. Five months later, by special commission from Governor Tod, he was transferred to the Western Army, being attached to the Thirteenth Ohio Regi-

ment. He participated in the engagements at Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Stone River and others of lesser importance, and received an honorable discharge on the 1st of January, 1864.

After returning to his home Mr. Otis engaged in the insurance business with his father for a time and afterward became a commercial traveler. Subsequently he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and in the spring of 1866 began farming in Trumbull county, Ohio, where he remained for six years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Kent county, Michigan, where he conducted a hotel and livery. It was in the spring of 1876 that he came to Iowa, locating in Harrison township, Boone county, but when two years had passed he removed to Des Moines township, where he has since resided. At the time he located at this place his farm was unimproved land and where his fine residence now stands was pasture land. This home with its pleasant environments is the visible evidence of the life of industry and enterprise which Mr. Otis has led. Since the incorporation of the city of Boone Mr. Otis' property is within the boundary lines. During the past four years he has been engaged in the dairy business and has found this a profitable source of income.

On the 16th of November, 1865, Mr. Otis was united in marriage to Mary L. Bascom, a daughter of Horatio and Caroline (Newell) Bascom, natives of Connecticut. The children of this marriage are Caroline, Lucy, Charles and Frank. The elder son married Mary Zimbleman, and is now living in Boone, while Frank wedded Bessie L. King and resides in Worth township, Boone county. The family is one of prominence

in the community and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in social circles. Mr. Otis is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge of Boone and he also belongs to Jerusalem Lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M., of Hartford, Ohio, to the Grand Army Post and to the order of Druids. His social qualities and personal characteristics have made him a valued representative of these organizations, and as a citizen he is as true to-day to his duties as when he followed the old flag upon the battle-fields of the south.

FRED JOHNSON.

Fred Johnson, who is living on section 12, Douglas township, has become the owner of a valuable farm of three hundred and twenty acres entirely as a result of his own enterprise, untiring energy and keen discrimination in business affairs, and his life proves conclusively how potent in America are industry and resolution in the gaining of success. Mr. Johnson is a native of Sweden, his birth having occurred there on the 29th of April, 1840. He is a son of Andrew Johnson, who was also born in that land and after arriving at man's estate wedded Elizabeth Nelson, a native of the same country. The father followed farming in Sweden and three children, who are yet living, were born unto him and his wife there. In 1851 he determined to seek a home in the new world and with his family crossed the Atlantic to New York, whence he proceeded at once westward by way of Chicago and Keokuk, Iowa, to Boone county, where he found some substantial friends.

Andrew Johnson died the same year at Keokuk. The family were six months upon the way and had endured many hardships and privations. The voyage across the Atlantic had lasted for twelve weeks and four days, during which time the vessel encountered some very severe storms. Mrs. Johnson long survived her husband and died in this county in 1892. The subject of this review was the second in order of birth of three children. The eldest, Mrs. Mollie Anderson, is now a widow residing in Douglas township, while Matilda, the younger sister, is now the wife of Peter Sholan, of Madrid.

Fred Johnson spent the first eleven years of his life in the land of his nativity and then came to the United States. Well does he remember many incidents of the voyage and of the trip across the country. At length the family reached their new home in Boone county and here he was reared upon the farm. He had but limited school privileges, so that he is almost entirely a self-educated as well as a self-made man. From his youth he has depended upon his own resources for a livelihood and the success that he has achieved is the direct result of his own labors. After arriving at years of maturity he chose a companion and helpmate for life's journey and was united in marriage on the 26th of October, 1866, to Miss Haddie D. Larson, a native of Sweden, in which country she spent her girlhood days. Her father is D. Larson, of Garden township, Boone county. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm near Madrid which Mr. Johnson had previously purchased, a tract of eighty-six acres. He began at once to further improve and develop the property and as the years passed and his labors brought to him increased

financial resources he added to his land until he now owns five hundred acres, comprising three good farms. He has always carried on the cultivation of grain and also the raising, feeding and fattening of stock for the markets. His business has been successfully conducted and although he started out in life for himself empty-handed, having enjoyed but few advantages, he has steadily climbed the ladder of success and to-day he is numbered among the men of affluence in the community.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson was blessed with nine children, eight of whom are yet living: John A., who is married and follows farming on his father's land; Charles G., who is married and lives in Denver, Colorado; C. Eddy, a young man at home; Oscar F., who is married and is living on one of his father's farms; Anton S., who is also married and lives on one of his father's farms; Selma, Mary and Clarence L., all under the parental roof. They also lost one son, Arthur, who died at the age of nine years.

When Mr. Johnson attained his majority he became identified with the Republican party, for his consideration of the questions and issues of the day lead him to believe that the best interests of the country would be conserved through the adoption of Republican principles. He cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1864 and has voted for each presidential nominee of the party since that time. He was elected and is now serving for his second year in the office of township trustee. He and his wife were reared in the Lutheran faith and hold membership relations with the Swedish Lutheran church of Madrid and aided liberally in the erection of the house of worship

there. Mr. Johnson is deeply interested in every movement and measure calculated to prove of general good, and he is familiar with the history of upbuilding in Boone county through the past half century. He has seen its pioneer conditions give way before the encroachments of civilization. He has seen the county crossed and recrossed by a net-work of railroads, telegraph and telephone wires, has witnessed the introduction of many business enterprises, the establishment of towns and villages, while the wild lands have been made to bloom and blossom as the rose. A man of unquestioned honor in business and loyalty in social circles, he has the confidence of friends and neighbors and well deserves representation in this volume.

A. H. MCGREGOR.

A. H. McGregor is a prosperous farmer and stock breeder of Beaver township living on section 27. For a quarter of a century he has resided in Boone county, but many miles separate him from the place of his birth, which occurred in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1838. He is the eldest son of Duncan and Sarah (Blackburn) McGregor, both of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. In that county they were reared and married, the wedding being celebrated in March, 1838. For several years thereafter the father carried on farming in that locality and on the 3d of May, 1853, he removed with his family to Peoria, Illinois, living in that city for two years and then purchasing land in Princeville township, Peoria county. For thirty-four years

he was a representative of the agricultural interests of that locality. His wife died on the 9th of February, 1886, and in the spring of that year he gave up the old home farm and came to Boone county. Here he spent his remaining days, but he did not long survive the lady who had so long been his companion and helpmate on life's journey, for his death occurred on the 2d of December, 1890. In their family were nine children, who are mentioned in the sketch of John McGregor on another page of this work.

In the usual manner of farmer lads A. H. McGregor spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and at the age of twenty-five years he left home to make his own way in the world. He entered upon his business career by renting a farm of his father, in Princeville township, Peoria county, Illinois, and after two years he purchased that property, which he owned for four years. He then sold out and invested in coal mines, opening up and operating mines for five years. In 1877, however, he disposed of his business interests in Illinois and came to Boone county, Iowa, purchasing the farm upon which he has since resided, and here he has since lived with the exception of three years spent in Des Moines, Iowa, in order to better educate his children.

On the 8th of November, 1865, Mr. McGregor was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Ballentine, a daughter of James D. and Lucinda (Edwards) Ballentine. Her father, a native of Cumberland county, North Carolina, followed farming throughout his entire business career. He now lives with Mr. McGregor at the advanced age of ninety years, but is still able to hoe in the garden and do other light work. He removed from his native state to Ten-

nessee in 1849 and in 1851 became a resident of Stark county, Illinois. His wife died in North Carolina September 22, 1846. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom three are now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McGregor have been born five children: William S., born October 1, 1866, died March 14, 1867. James A., born December 19, 1867, died March 23, 1868. M. Devereaux, born April 28, 1869, was married May 10, 1899, to Miss Sophia Nedham, a daughter of W. B. and Addie (Stewart) Nedham, of Boone, Iowa. They reside in Boone, where he was deputy county auditor for five years and was then elected county auditor, serving for four years. He is now engaged in collecting back taxes. Clara E., born October 27, 1872, is the wife of F. H. Johnson, bookkeeper for the firm of W. D. Johnson & Company, of Boone, and for three years he held the office of deputy county auditor. Otto Manning, born January 15, 1874, follows farming in Union township. He was married December 30, 1896, to Miss Aña Webb, daughter of Q. O. and Erispie (Mace) Webb, the father a farmer and stockraiser of Union township. All of the children have had college educations and have thus been well fitted for life's practical and responsible duties. The home of this family is on sections 27 and 34, Beaver township, where Mr. McGregor owns two hundred and forty acres of land, which is very rich and arable. He has recently erected a commodious and modern residence and upon his place has large barns and cattle and hog sheds. The fields are under a high state of cultivation and he has a good bearing orchard and small fruit is seen in abundance upon his place. He also owns a residence and some vacant property in Des

Moines and a store building in Berkley, Iowa, thus having made judicious investments in real estate. He makes a specialty of the raising of fine stock upon his farm and has full blooded Hereford cattle. He has been very successful in his agricultural efforts and in the placing of his investments and is among the most prosperous and up-to-date farmers in Beaver township. His family is refined and intelligent and all enjoy the warm regard of many friends. Mr. McGregor is a Republican in politics and has almost continuously held some minor office. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Berkley and take an active part in all lines of church work. He belongs to that public-spirited class of citizens who, while promoting individual success, also find time to aid in advancing the general welfare along social, material, intellectual and moral lines.

CHARLES ROSEN.

Charles Rosen is engaged in the harness and saddlery business in Ogden and is controlling an extensive trade, his business having gradually increased until it has now assumed extensive proportions for a town of this size. Mr. Rosen is a native of Sweden, his birth having there occurred November 17, 1851. His father, Carl Carlson, has always lived in Sweden. He was a laborer and farmer and is, at the age of seventy-eight years, living retired from business cares. Our subject and two of his brothers came to America and one brother is now serving as town clerk of Ogden.

The year 1870 witnessed the arrival of Charles Rosen in the new world. He made

his way direct across the country to Des Moines and there borrowed money in order to continue his journey to Lost Grove, Iowa, where he worked on a farm for six months. On the expiration of that period he went to Boone, where he began working at the harnessmaker's trade in the employ of Oscar Nelson with whom he remained for six months, but on account of the failure of his employer he was left with only ten cents in his pocket. He then began working for six dollars per month and later was paid seven dollars, then eventually eight dollars per month. All this time he was in the employ of a harnessmaker. Subsequently he was paid fifty dollars per month and later he had charge of the harness shop in Ogden, continuing to serve in that capacity from 1875 until 1897. On the death of his employer, Mr. Rosen then purchased the stock and has since carried on the business with excellent success. His store is well supplied with a general line of harness, saddlery, robes of all kinds and fur coats, his stock being the largest in the town. He employs four practical harnessmakers, who are kept busy all of the time in the manufacture and repair of harness. They do all kinds of leather work and the products of the shop are of such excellent grade and the business methods of the house so honorable that Mr. Rosen has secured a very liberal patronage.

In 1878 was celebrated the marriage of our subject and Miss Augusta Rundberg of Sweden, and a daughter of John Rundberg, who is engaged in the furniture and embalming business in Ogden. Four children have been born of their union, but Lillian E. is now deceased. Walter M. is engaged in clerking in the State Bank in Ogden and Edna and Clarence R. are at home. Mr.

Rosen owns a very fine home in the eastern part of the town and it is a favorite resort of the many friends of himself and wife. In his political views he is a staunch Republican and takes a very active interest in the work of the party. He served as a member of the city council for nine years and for six years has been a member of the school board. He and his wife attend the Mission church of which Mrs. Rosen is a member. Since coming to the new world our subject has prospered in his business affairs and, although he began life here in very limited financial circumstances he has steadily worked his way upward and the success that never fails to crown earnest and honest labor is now his.

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JUSTIN R. DORAN.

Justin R. Doran is the leading farmer of the western part of Boone county, his agricultural interests being very extensive, as he is the owner of nearly two thousand acres of land which is very rich and arable. He is therefore classed among the wealthy men of this portion of the state and moreover he deserves great credit for having reached this position through his own well directed efforts. During twenty-eight years he has resided in Boone county and has been deeply interested in its progress and welfare, bearing his part in its rapid development and improvement. He was born in Niagara county, New York, August 8, 1850, and is a son of Patrick and Catherine (Keeley) Doran, both of whom were natives of County Carlow, Ireland. The father was engaged in the operation of a

flour mill on the Emerald Isle in early life. He and his wife were married in Burris, that country. They sailed for America on board the ship, Richard Cobdon, and the vessel narrowly escaped shipwreck, but they landed safely at New York city, about the 1st of February, 1849. From there they went by packet boat, by way of the Erie canal, to Reynolds Basin, in Niagara county, New York, where they lived for four years. Thence by boat they proceeded to Buffalo, New York, and on by steamer to Detroit, Michigan proceeding thence to Chicago and by way of the Illinois and Michigan canal to Ottawa, Illinois. In the vicinity of the last named place Mr. Doran worked out as a farm hand for a few years. He then removed to Livingston county, Illinois, where he purchased a tract of land and engaged in farming on his own account until his death which occurred November 25, 1865. His wife died in La Salle county, Illinois, August 25, 1855. They were the parents of eight children: Edward, a farmer of Polk county, Iowa; Ellen, the widow of Christopher Harvey, and a resident of Grand Junction, Iowa; Mary, who also resides at Grand Junction; Thomas H., a lumber dealer, stock-raiser and one of the owners of a telephone system, living at Burwell, Garfield county, Nebraska; Justin R., of this review; John, a resident farmer and stock-raiser of Bradshaw, York county, Nebraska; and two who died in infancy.

The mother of our subject died when he was only five years of age and he was left an orphan when but a youth of fifteen. He then started out in life on his own account and has since been dependent entirely upon his own resources. He began by doing chores for his board, for Mrs. Carroll, in



JUSTIN DORAN.

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Livingston county, Illinois, and during that period also attended school. In March, 1866, he returned to La Salle county, Illinois, and was employed by Charles Hoag, in Serena township, for eight and a half months, at sixteen dollars per month, after which he worked for the same gentleman during the winter months, doing chores for his board and the privilege of attending school. The following spring the notes which had been given at the sale of the personal property of his father, became due, and after all debts were cancelled there was still a balance of about seven hundred dollars with which the four youngest children, including our subject, purchased another outfit and began farming upon the old homestead until November 6, 1874. Justin Doran had previously visited Iowa, in July, 1870, largely making the trip in order to benefit his health. He went to Union township, Benton county, where he worked for about a month as a farm hand and then went to Blainstown, Iowa; where he was employed in an elevator for some time. He next returned to Illinois, but in 1871 he again located in Blainstown and was once more employed in an elevator until October, 1871, when he returned to Illinois, remaining until January, 1872. At that time he and his eldest brother purchased a corn thresher with which they returned to this state, conducting the same until the following July, when Justin R. Doran once more went to Illinois and there remained until he sold the old homestead of the family. In that year he came to Boone county, Iowa, and purchased three hundred and seventy acres of his present farm, on section 5, Beaver township. This he purchased for his brother, Thomas H., and their sister

Mary, as well as for himself. Mr. Doran was the first settler upon the four sections that form the school district No. 3, in Beaver township. As the years have passed he has made other purchases, investing his capital in farm land until he now owns nineteen hundred and twenty acres of rich and valuable land most of which is in Beaver township. This is well improved and he operates one thousand acres of the land while the remainder he rents. His residence is located on section 5 and is but a short distance from the village of Beaver. It is a large, commodious and attractive home and upon the farm are two large barns and all the equipments found upon a model farm of the twentieth century. He carries on general farming and stock-raising and has two registered Norman horses and several graded and Hambletonian and Norman horses which are very valuable.

Mr. Doran was united in marriage to Miss Olive F. Blanshan, a daughter of Jacob and Maria Blanshan, both of Auburn, New York, thence they went to Wisconsin in 1848, coming to Iowa in 1874. The father followed farming throughout his entire life and was a prominent and influential citizen. He served for two terms in the state legislature of Wisconsin and was also a member of the county board of supervisors for a number of years. He died in 1890 and his wife passed away in February, 1902, at the home of her son in Grand Junction, Iowa. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Doran have been born eleven children: Lester G., who is a graduate of the Highland Park school is engaged in farming and stock raising in connection with his father; Alfred T., who died at the age of one year and five days; Alexander R.; Eugene B.;

Benjamin B.; Oliver E.; Lucia S.; Maud H.; Lant H.; Mamie Charlotte.; Milo T.; and Daisy Ellen, all at home.

At one time Mr. Doran supported the Greenback party, but is now identified with the Republican party. He has held the office of township trustee for several terms and is now serving as school director in his district. Socially he is a member of Junction Lodge, No. 357, F. & A. M., at Grand Junction, and Beaver Lodge No. 657, I. O. O. F., of Beaver. Since 1895 he has been adjuster for the Boone County Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company for all of the territory west of the Des Moines river in Boone and adjoining counties. He is, indeed, a self-made man and is a firm believer in the idea that things do not come by accident, but that success is the result of persistent effort. Intelligent and well read, he keeps in touch with the interests and issues of the day and at the same time capably superintends his extensive business interests. His life history certainly proves that prosperity is not the outcome of genius, but is the reward of persistent and indefatigable labor when guided by sound common sense. Year by year he has added to his property until to-day he is one of the wealthiest and most extensive land owners in his portion of the state. Great credit is due him for what he has accomplished and his life should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others.

HON. JACKSON ORR.

The subject of this sketch was born in Fayette county, Ohio, September 21, 1832, son and second child of Samuel Orr, a na-

tive of Kentucky, born June 2, 1800. His father was John Orr, son of James Orr, a Scotchman who migrated to America in 1745. Jackson Orr was known in Boone county as "Captain" Orr, an inheritance of his army service during the Civil war. He had one brother, William Orr, older than himself, who died in Fort Dodge, Iowa, September 21, 1855, and is buried in Boone. His mother's family name was Snider, being of German descent. There were also two sisters: Mrs. Eliza Jane Stedman, who died August 14, 1857; and Mrs. Amanda Mosier, who died August 18, 1863, in Iowa.

At the age of four years Captain Orr removed with his family from Kentucky to northern Indiana, settling in the village of Benton, Elkhart county. The region was new and the Indians had not then been removed, an event delayed for several years after the advent of the Orrs. The common schools of that time were equally primitive, and young Orr received the elements of an English education within the walls of the traditional log school house. He made the best use of his opportunities, however, and at the age of sixteen taught a country school in the same county. At the age of eighteen he attended the LaGrange Collegiate Institute at Ontario, LaGrange county, Indiana, and the year following returned to his birthplace and attended an academy in Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, for one year. The next year he spent in a country store and on leaving this service he attended the State University of Bloomington, Indiana. His collegiate course at this institution was terminated by the breaking out of the cholera there, and Captain Orr returned to his home in Elkhart county, finding employment in the office of the clerk of the district

court of Noble county, Indiana, as deputy clerk. In this capacity he remained for four years, when he became a candidate for that office, but was defeated at the polls, the reaction after the "Know Nothing" political episode having given the county to the Democrats.

Shortly after this the death of his brother, William, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, called him out to that place to settle up his estate. This accomplished, Captain Orr settled in Jefferson, Greene county, Iowa. In Greene county he held the office of superintendent of schools, by election, and subsequently that of county treasurer, by appointment. He also engaged in the practice of law in Jefferson, but the sparse population and small legal business in consequence required him to add to his profession the business of land speculation.

On the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861, he raised a company in Greene county which became Company H of the Seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was chosen as its captain. The regiment was organized at Iowa City and went into service at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Captain Orr and his company served through the campaigns of Missouri, Tennessee, and Mississippi until after the surrender of Vicksburg, when failing health compelled his resignation.

Previous to the war and while residing in Jefferson he had married Miss Elvira E. Amy of that place, who had borne one child who died at the age of one year. His next child was Jackson E., born at Jefferson, August 30, 1861, during the absence of the father in the army. He lived to the age of twenty-two years and lost his life in a rail-

way accident near Ogden, Utah. Two daughters were born at Boonesboro, whither the family had removed soon after Captain Orr's return from the army: Mrs. Maude Blanche Nelson and Mrs. Zoe Amy Trowbridge, both of whom are living.

Captain Orr's first wife died at Des Moines, Iowa, July 27, 1896, and was buried at Boone. October 14, 1901, he was again married to Lavinia Waddell, at Chicago, Illinois.

After locating in Boonesboro Captain Orr first engaged in mercantile business, which was afterward removed to the new town of Boone. He became a candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of representative in the state legislature, but was defeated by William Cook Martin. In 1868 he was again a candidate for the house and was elected to the twelfth general assembly over John A. Hull, the Democratic candidate.

In 1870 the Republicans of the sixth district of Iowa nominated him as their candidate for representative in congress and he was elected a member of the forty-second congress, defeating the Democratic candidate, Charles Smeltzer of Fort Dodge. He was again a candidate for the same office in 1872 and was elected, defeating John F. Duncombe, Democrat, of Fort Dodge. At the expiration of his second term, having served four years in the national congress, he removed to Colorado, which had just been admitted to statehood, settling first at Silverton and afterward removing to Denver, where he now resides. During his residence in Silverton he held for four years the office of county judge. He has been frequently active in the general politics of

the state of Colorado. In all his residence in that state he has been engaged in mining and is so engaged at present.

Captain Orr's service in the national legislature was conspicuous for the part he took in what is known as the "River Land" matter. Early and poorly considered legislation on the part of Iowa general assemblies had the result of creating conflicting titles to a large portion of the lands lying along the Des Moines river between the state capital and the Minnesota border. Successive but futile attempts to quiet these had been essayed; Congressman Orr took the matter up, perfected his knowledge of the many intricacies surrounding the subject and was successful in securing such legislation as to subsequently clear up the entire matter. It can be properly said that he was the creator of Senator Allison. At the close of his first congressional term, there were conditions which seemed to require of him that Senator Harlan should be displaced. His quiet campaign to this end made throughout the wide extent of the then large sixth district of Iowa, resulted in the return to the state legislature immediately following of a sufficient number of members therefrom to secure the choice of Senator Allison as Mr. Harlan's successor.

Captain Orr was a more than usually well endowed campaign speaker. His friends were greatly surprised at this capacity, all unsuspected by them, until his campaign against Hon. John F. Duncombe, the acknowledged orator of northwestern Iowa, brought it to light. He proved to be a foeman worthy the steel of Mr. Duncombe's flashing blade. In addition to the gift of ready speech in the forum, Captain Orr was a most engaging conversationalist.

This was aided by the gift of a very pleasing personality, good descriptive powers and a vein of quaint humor which afforded the proper seasoning. His memory is favorably recalled by the older residents of Boone county, who knew him thirty years ago.

WILLIAM CROWE.

Few men have been more potent factors in the business advancement and progress in Boone county than has William Crowe, who is closely associated with the coal mining interests of this portion of the state. As has been truly remarked, after all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities, obtaining requirements which are sought in the schools and in books, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character, and this is what Mr. Crowe has done. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose, and gained a most satisfactory reward. His life is exemplary in all respects and he has ever furthered those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit a community, while his own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.

Mr. Crowe was born in Scotland, February 17, 1847, his parents being Garvin and Margaret (Bullock) Crowe. The paternal grandfather, William Crowe, lived to be more than ninety years of age. The father of our subject spent his entire life in his native land and in early life was connected with a bleaching factory. He also followed farming to some extent and he died in 1898 at the age of seventy years. His widow died in 1899 at the age of sev-



WILLIAM CROWE.



MRS. WILLIAM CROWE.



enty-three years. He was an active and energetic man, reliable in business, faithful in friendship and true to every duty of life. He and his wife were constant members of the Presbyterian church. In their family were three sons and three daughters, all of whom are yet living, namely: William, of this review; Garvin; James, who is a resident of Boone; Margaret, wife of Garvin Loumbie; Marian, the wife of William Mc-Mehen, and Christine, the wife of Robert Prentice. The last three are residents of Scotland. The maternal grandfather of our subject was William Bullock, a weaver by trade, who followed that calling in Scotland for some time and afterward conducted a coal yard. He died at the age of seventy years, while his widow, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Davidson, passed away at the age of sixty-five years. In their family were five children, while in the family of the paternal grandfather there were the following named: James Archibald, Garvin, Maria and Jane.

In the year 1866 William Crowe left the village of Larkhall in Scotland and crossed the Atlantic to the new world, locating first in Pennsylvania, where he remained for three years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Illinois, but after three years returned to Pennsylvania. When a short time had passed he took up his abode in Ohio, where in 1871 he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Marshall of Hubbard, Trumbull county, and in 1876 they came to Boone, Iowa, and Mr. Crowe has since been an active factor in the coal development of this portion of the state. He has drilled for coal in Ames, Iowa, and some years later became connected with the coal trade in Boone. For eighteen years he

was in partnership with George Rogers who, on the expiration of that period, sold his interest to John Marshall, who was a partner of Mr. Crowe until his death in November, 1899, their business relations having dated from 1894. In November of that year Mr. Crowe settled up the business and on the 6th of March, 1900, he organized the Crowe Coal Mining Company, consisting of William Crowe as president and general manager, James Crowe as vice-president and secretary and Gavin Crowe as treasurer. The company developed the mines in Des Moines township, starting from the surface and their enterprise has proved a very valuable one to the community. Mr. Crowe has employed more men than any other person interested in coal mining in his time in Boone. He has brought the business through perils to success and is now enjoying an excellent income and is a man of splendid executive ability, keen discernment and enterprise.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Crowe have been born the following children: Agnes, the wife of Leslie M. Strong; Margaret, the wife of George Johnson; Mary, the wife of Oscar E. Anderson; Christine Anna E., who was married June 18, 1902, to J. B. Bergstrom, a native of Boone county, now connected with Ellsworth A. Jenkins in the real estate business at Fargo, North Dakota; May; William G., George Roger, Harry James, and Lester Verne.

Mr. Crowe has been president of the school board of Boone for one year and for twelve years was one of its members. He has also served on the city council. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias lodge. He

and his wife belong to the Baptist church. In 1888 he visited the land of his birth, again looking upon the scenes amid which his childhood was passed, and renewing the friendships and acquaintances of his youth. Few men are more prominent, or more widely known in the enterprising city of Boone than Mr. Crowe. In business affairs Mr. Crowe is energetic, prompt and notably reliable. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, a genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, joined to every-day common sense, guided by resistless will power, are the chief characteristics of the man. Justice has ever been maintained in his relations to patrons and employes, and many of those who began with him at the commencement of his career are still in his service. He has not been slow to assist and encourage others who have left his employ to enter business for themselves, and in return he naturally has the loyal support of all the employes of the house. He has been watchful of all the details of his business and of all indications pointing toward prosperity, and from the beginning had an abiding faith in the ultimate success of his enterprise. He has gained wealth, yet it was not alone the goal for which he was striving, and he belongs to that class of representative American citizens who promote the general prosperity while advancing individual interests.

JOHN P. PENDARVIS.

A worthy representative of the farming interests of Marcy township is John P. Pendarvis, who is living on section 13. He

was born in Henderson county, Illinois, January 8, 1865, and his father, Howard Pendarvis, was also a native of that state. After arriving at years of maturity he was joined in wedlock to Nancy J. Williams, whose birth occurred in Montgomery county, Indiana. After their marriage they resided upon a farm in Henderson county, Illinois, until 1868 when Mr. Pendarvis brought his family to Boone county, Iowa, settling in Marcy township on what is known as the old Sparks farm. There he resided through a long period and was successfully engaged in the cultivation of the soil. His energies were devoted to farming until his death which occurred about 1884, while his wife passed away in 1880. Unto this worthy couple were born eight children: Elzey, a laborer of Boonesboro; John P., of this review; Charles, a railroad engineer in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, living in Boone; Fred, a blacksmith residing in Valisca, Iowa; Harry, a farmer living near Cedar, Iowa; Benjamin, a resident farmer of Henderson county, Illinois; Art Rose, who resides in Boone, Iowa; and Katie, the wife of Albert Lucas, an employe of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, at Boone, Iowa.

John P. Pendarvis was only three years old when brought by his parents to Iowa. He pursued his education in the common schools of this county and after attaining to man's estate he wedded Lena Peterson, a native of Marcy township, born in 1874. She is a daughter of Christ P. and Haanah (Scott) Peterson, the former a native of Denmark and the latter of Indiana. The father came to America and at once made his way westward, living for three years in

the far west, after which he returned to Marcy township, settling upon his present farm where he has since made his home. He is a progressive and respected citizen of the community and well deserves the high regard which is given him by his many friends and acquaintances. In the Peterson family are four children, the eldest being Lena, the wife of our subject. The others are Minnie, who is living in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Mary, who resides near Perry, Iowa; and Dora, who is still with her parents. Mr. Peterson now owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, but Mr. Pendarvis is operating the farm and has full charge of it. Mr. Peterson is, therefore living retired and resides with our subject.

Mr. Pendarvis is regarded as a very industrious agriculturist and has been quite successful in his farming operations. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to their lodge in Moingona, and also to the Order of Red Men, of Boone.

CHARLES A. SHERMAN.

To say of him whose name heads this sketch, that he has risen unaided from comparative obscurity to rank among the leading business men of Iowa, is a statement that seems trite to those familiar with his life, yet it is but just to say in history that will descend to future generations that his business record has been one that many would be proud to possess. Beginning at the bottom round of the ladder, he has advanced steadily, step by step, until he is now occupying a position of prominence and trust

reached by few men in this portion of the state. Through his entire business career he has been looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement that he has not fulfilled and standing to-day an example of what determination and force, accompanied with the highest degree of business integrity, can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character. He is respected by the community at large and honored by his business associates. His interests have been of a varied character and have led not only to his individual success but has also promoted the prosperity and progress of Iowa.

Mr. Sherman is a native of Sandgate, Vermont, born September 22, 1830, his parents being Seeley M. and Julia (Flower) Sherman, both of whom were also natives of Sandgate, the father born in 1800 and the mother in 1808. The paternal grandfather, Seeley Sherman, was a native of the Green Mountain state and the family was early established there. He married a Miss Phillips and among their children was Seeley Sherman, who in early life engaged in farming but afterward turned his attention to the manufacture of plows. He was also a carpenter and machinist and a man of untiring industry and diligence, who through his own well directed efforts accumulated a good property. For a time he resided in West Rupert, Vermont, and subsequently he took up his abode in Lowell, Massachusetts. At a later day he lived in Whitehall, New York, but both he and his wife are now deceased. In their family were three children who reached mature years our subject being the eldest. The others are: Silliman B., who resides in South Dakota; and Mrs. Celia M. Hall, of New York.

Charles A. Sherman, whose name introduces this review, spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the Green Mountain state and entered the public schools, there acquiring his preliminary education which was supplemented by study in a college in Cambridge, New York. He entered upon his business career as an employe in the Appleton Bank of Lowell, Massachusetts, in the capacity of assistant cashier and there remained from 1847 until 1855. He was then elected cashier in the Prescott Bank, but declined to accept the position, having determined to seek a home and fortune in the west, for he believed that there were better business opportunities in a district not so thickly populated as the older east. Accordingly he journeyed toward the setting sun and in October, 1855, established a home in Fort Dodge, Iowa. There he established a private bank, doing business under the firm name of Green, Weare & Company. Subsequently the bank became the property of the firm of Merritt, Sherman & Company and our subject was connected with the institution until 1860, when the affairs of the bank were closed up.

He served as postmaster of Fort Dodge in 1861, filling the office until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when prompted by a spirit of loyalty to his country he offered his services to the government. He had been a very active factor in the early business interests of Fort Dodge, his labors largely promoting its commercial activity, and consequent prosperity. He built the Duncombe Hotel. At the time of the Civil war, however, he put aside all business and personal consideration and took quite an active part in raising an independent com-

pany to go to the front. This company was to be organized in honor of a Mr. Holland of Dubuque, Iowa, but when the troops arrived in Washington, they were placed in Company A, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry in order to fill out that company. Mr. Sherman joined the army as a private and was afterward made a sergeant, while later he became quarter-master of his regiment at Fortress Monroe. He saw some very active service and was at the front until honorably discharged at the close of the war, in 1865. He was ever true and loyal to his duty, performing every task assigned him without question or hesitation.

At the close of hostilities Mr. Sherman was honorably discharged and returned to Fort Dodge, but after a short time there passed came to Boonesboro, Iowa, in July, 1865, and bought the first established bank in that place. He continued in the banking business until 1885 and has also been very active in other enterprises, building what is known as the plug railroad from the coal mines, a work which greatly facilitated the mining interests of the county. In 1885 he sold this line to the Northwestern Railroad Company. He has also been an active factor in developing the coal interests and placing the product on the market. He has always been interested in merchandising and has been connected with mining and railroad building in the state of Wyoming. He now has very extensive and important interests there and is also engaged in developing oil wells and mines at Lewiston, Wyoming, and other places.

Mr. Sherman was first married in 1858, the lady of his choice being Tirzah Vincent, of Fort Dodge, Iowa. She was drowned

April 22, 1862, while crossing the Boone river and the two children born of that union are also deceased. On the 30th of May, 1866, Mr. Sherman was again married, his second union being with Mary Wood, who was born in Waterford, Pennsylvania. Unto them have been born four children: Phoebe V., Charles B., Alice M., and Lucy F.

Mr. Sherman gives his political support to the Republican party, believing that its platform contains the best elements of good government. He is an Episcopalian in his religious views, and is connected with several civic societies, including the Masonic Lodge of Boone and Miller Post, G. A. R., of which he has served as commander. He has a nice home in Boone and is one of the best known and most prominent citizens. What he has accomplished in the world of commerce can not be adequately told in words. He has directed and controlled business enterprises of much magnitude, has unusual powers of organization and executive ability and yet if one should seek in his career the causes that have led to his success they will be found along the lines of well tried and old time maxims. Honesty and fair dealing, promptness, truthfulness and fidelity—all these are strictly enforced and adhered to. He is a most genial man to meet, an excellent illustration of a self-made man, and his career should serve as a lesson to the young. His life history proves most forcibly the power of patience and persistence. He has so conducted all affairs whether of a public or private nature as to merit the esteem of all classes and citizens and no word of reproach is ever uttered against him. As a man and citizen he enjoys the added prosperity which comes to those genial spirited, who have a hearty

shake of the hand with all of those whom they meet day after day and who seem to throw around them in consequence so much of the sunshine of life.

CHARLES B. SHERMAN.

Charles B. Sherman is one of the most progressive, wide-awake and enterprising young business men of Boone county and is proprietor of the only complete plumbing establishment of the city of Boone. He was born in Boonesboro, April 10, 1878, and is a son of Charles A. Sherman, whose sketch is given above. At the usual age he entered the public schools and there mastered the common branches of English learning. Later he became a student in Ames College, where he pursued his studies during the winter of 1897-8. In July, 1896, he entered upon an apprenticeship to the plumber's trade in the employ of Bradley & Sutherin, and subsequently he purchased a half interest in the business, becoming a partner, in 1900. In 1901 he became the sole proprietor and is now conducting a splendid establishment in this line. He thoroughly understands the business both in principle and detail, is himself an excellent workmen and is thoroughly capable of directing the labors of those who work under him. He employs five men throughout the entire year and has had as many as forty men on contract work. This is indicative of a large business and also shows the public confidence in his ability.

Mr. Sherman was a member of the National Guards of Iowa and when the war with Spain was begun he and his company

offered their services to aid in upholding the American flag and American principles on the soil of the new world. In business affairs he is notably prompt, reliable and energetic, never making an engagement that he does not fulfill and executing faithfully the terms of every contract which is awarded him.

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L. E. BRIGHAM.

L. E. Brigham is the proprietor of a photographic gallery in Ogden, having successfully carried on business here since January, 1891. He claims Ohio as the state of his nativity, his birth having there occurred in Champaign county, on the 12th of June, 1807. His father, George W. Brigham, was also a native of that county and came to the west in 1873, settling in Wisconsin, where he resided for eight years and then came to Perry, Iowa, where he accepted a position as bookkeeper and clerk, devoting his attention to such work throughout the remainder of his residence there. At length, however, he removed to Colorado, where he engaged in business as a horticulturist and there his death occurred.

Mr. Brigham of this review is the only one of the family that ever came to Boone county. He accompanied his father on the removal to Iowa and while living in Dallas county he mastered the photographic art, learning the business in Perry. He followed his chosen vocation in that place for three years and in January, 1891, arrived in Ogden, establishing his studio here. He keeps in touch with the latest processes in the work of photography, gets excellent results and

now enjoys a very liberal and well deserved patronage.

Mr. Brigham was united in marriage to Mrs. Lucy Mowry Bender, who is now engaged in the millinery business in Ogden, having conducted her store in this place for six years. Mr. Brigham votes with the Republican party, having been one of its supporters since age gave him the right of franchise. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity in this town and to Central Lodge, No. 72, K. P., of Boone, while his wife is a member of the Congregational church. He has spent the greater part of his life in the west and possesses the enterprising and progressive spirit so common to this district of the country, which has already won him a very creditable degree of success in his business affairs.

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THOMAS J. SMALLEY.

Thomas J. Smalley is a native of Ashland county, Ohio, born on the 14th of August, 1839. He traces his ancestry back to one of the old families of Kentucky. His paternal grandfather, John Smalley, was born in that state and became an early settler of Ohio. There he married Elizabeth Bradfield, who was born in New Jersey. At the time of the Black Hawk war John Smalley joined the troops engaged in quelling the uprising of the Indians who resisted the advance of the white man into the north-west territory. He was a farmer and from the time of his removal to Ohio remained a continuous resident of that state until called to his final rest. The old homestead upon which he lived remained in possession of the

family until 1901 when it was sold. The grandfather died at the age of sixty-six years and the wife passed away at the age of seventy years. In their family were seven children, as follows: Isaac, John, Richard, Edward, Sophia, Polly or Mary, and Sarah, but all are now deceased.

Edward Smalley, the father of our subject, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, May 2, 1812, and was reared amid the wild scenes of the frontier upon the old home farm there. After arriving at years of maturity he married Susan Wiley, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1814. Edward Smalley carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his business career and spent all his life in Iowa, having come to this state about 1851. From the government he entered a claim of a quarter section of land in Fayette county and afterward removed to Winneshiek county where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres, making his home thereon for fifteen years during which time he continuously cultivated his fields. He then sold that property and removed to Minnesota, but after two years spent in that state he disposed of his realty holdings there and came to Boone county, Iowa, purchasing a farm in Jackson township. It was upon that place that he spent his remaining days, passing away at the age of seventy-five years and three months. His wife had died in Winneshiek county. In their family were eight children, three sons and five daughters, as follows: Sarah Ann, Thomas, Richard F., Mary E., Catherine R., Melinda J., Harriet E., and William W. All of this number are living in Iowa with the exception of Catherine.

Thomas J. Smalley, whose name introduces this record, has been a resident of

Boone county since 1867, but has made his home in Iowa since 1851, having come to this state with his parents when a youth of twelve years. He was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads of the period and first became the owner of land in 1860, when he purchased a tract of eighty acres of wild land constituting part of the farm upon which he is now living. At different times he has added to the property until he has owned as much as four hundred and thirty-four acres, but of this he has sold a portion, still retaining possession of two hundred and seventy-four acres. He yet carries on general farming and has always kept a good grade of cattle. He has been engaged in stock raising, in buying, feeding and selling and ships from one to two carloads of cattle each year, at present, although he is not as actively and extensively engaged in farming operations and stock dealing as he was in former years, having in the meantime acquired an excellent capital. He has a nice farm upon which are good buildings erected there by the owner.

On the 17th of February, 1851, Mr. Smalley was united in marriage to Miss Lovina Bentley, who was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, September 5, 1840, and was a daughter of Thomas and Paulina Clafin Bentley. She died September 19, 1896, leaving seven children. Five of this number are yet living, namely: Idella P.; Alta M.; Herbert J.; Judson E.; and Etha. Those who have passed away are: Hattie E.; Nora E.; Lydia E., and Robert O.

Mr. Smalley is leading a very active and busy life and has been a witness of the greater part of the growth and development of Boone county. When he first came here there were no roads and wild game of vari-

ous kinds was plentiful. He endured many hardships, like the other pioneer settlers, because the comforts of the older east could not be easily obtained as there were no railroad facilities. His first home was a little cabin fourteen by twenty feet, but he today has a good set of farm buildings upon his place. In his political views he is a Democrat. Throughout Boone county he has a wide acquaintance and his circle of friends is almost co-extensive therewith, for the sterling qualities of his character and his upright manhood have won him the esteem and good will of all with whom he has been associated.

JAMES F. RICHEY.

James F. Richey is now living a retired life in Pilot Mound and for many years he was a thrifty and enterprising farmer of Webster and Boone counties. His birth occurred in Ohio, he being a native of Wayne county, that state, where he first opened his eyes to the light of day on the 7th of November, 1845, his parents being G. T. and Martha (Richards) Richey. The Richey family is of Irish lineage and was established in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, at an early day. It was in that county that the father of our subject was born in 1804, and in 1822 he accompanied the family on their removal to Ohio. They cast in their lot with the first settlers of Wayne county, for that district was then upon the western frontier, civilization having advanced but little beyond the mountains. G. T. Richey was married in Wayne county to Miss Martha Richards, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania and also a native of

one of the early families of Wayne county, Ohio. Mr. Richey was a miller by trade and followed that business in Wayne county for a quarter of a century, conducting both a flouring mill and sawmill. His industry was one of value in those pioneer times, furnishing lumber as well as bread stuffs to the early settlers. Seven children were added to the family in Ohio, and in 1854, with his wife and children, Mr. Richey came to Iowa, entering a large tract of land from the government in Webster county near the present town of Dayton. Making his home thereon he labored indefatigably and earnestly for the development of the farm that it should prove a source of income sufficient to enable him to provide comfortably for his family. He realized the hope which brought him to the west and in course of time was enabled to improve his place with good buildings and make his land a very attractive and arable tract. He became one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of the county and spent his last years there, dying on the 9th of April, 1882. His wife survived him for some time and departed this life November 18, 1892. Mr. Richey was one of the prominent and influential residents of Webster county and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, frequently called him to positions of public trust. He served for a number of years as one of the board of county supervisors and through a considerable period acted as its chairman.

James F. Richey was the sixth in order of birth in a family of seven children: Margaret A., the wife of Cyrus Burnett, a retired farmer of Dayton, Iowa; Mary J., the wife of J. R. Line, of Fort Dodge, Iowa; Priscilla, who married Levi Emerson,



MRS. JAMES F. RICHEY.



JAMES F. RICHEY.



both being now deceased; Henrietta, the wife of A. R. Daughenbaugh, of Des Moines, Iowa; J. F., the next of the family; and S. B., a prominent farmer of Webster county, where he owns a section of land.

James F. Richey spent the greater part of his boyhood and youth upon the home farm in Webster county and as far as possible assisted his father in the work of field and meadow. His education was acquired in the home school and after he had attained his majority he carried on the work of the farm for nineteen years and became the owner of the home place. There he devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits until 1887, when he came to Pilot Mound and built a residence here. He has prospered in his undertakings and has engaged in loaning money on real estate and also in buying and dealing in stock. He carried on both branches of his business until quite recently, but now he is practically retired from business life, giving his attention only to the superintendence of his investments and to his official duties.

Mr. Richey was married in Boone county October 11, 1868, to Miss Louisa Baker, who was born in Clay county, Indiana, a daughter of Joel Baker, a native of Washington county, Kentucky. He afterward removed to Indiana when a young man, settling in Clay county, where he met and married Ollie Mitchell, also a native of Kentucky, born in his native county. In 1852 Mr. Baker removed to Iowa; settling first in Polk county, and in 1853 he came to Boone county, here carrying on farming until his death, which occurred February 12, 1889. His widow still survives her husband and resides upon the old home farm. Mrs. Richey was reared in Boone

county and is a most estimable lady who has proved an able assistant to her husband on life's journey.

In his political views Mr. Richey is a staunch Democrat, always voting for the presidential nominee of his party. He has never had a desire for office, however, his attention being fully occupied by business affairs. Of recent years he has made several trips to the west, visiting Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church of Pilot Mound and have many warm friends throughout this section of the state. Mr. Richey has been a resident of Iowa for almost half a century and that many who have known him from boyhood are numbered among his firmest friends is an indication that his has been an honorable and upright career.

FRANK W. WILKINS.

Frank W. Wilkins, who is engaged in the real estate business in Ogden, has for almost thirty years made his home in this town. He comes from the land of the hills and heather, his birth having occurred in Scotland, on the 16th of April, 1844. He crossed the Atlantic to the new world with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Wilkins, and located in Little Falls, New Jersey, in 1849. There the father accepted a position as bookkeeper, making his home in that place for some time. They then went to St. Johns, New Brunswick, where the father engaged in teaching.

While the family were living in New Brunswick, Frank W. Wilkins was appren-

ticed by his father to learn the ship carpenter's trade at St. Johns and followed that pursuit for six years. On the expiration of that period he went on board a ship, serving as carpenter for four years. He then went to Boston where he spent several years working at his trade. In March, 1872, after the great Chicago fire, he went to that city and took a contract to erect a building on corner of LaSalle and Water streets, where the Produce Exchange now stands. He was then foreman of carpenters on the McCormick Reaper foundry. When this was completed he came to Ogden, Iowa, arriving in October, 1874. Here he began work at the carpenter's trade, being identified with the building interests of this place for twelve years. He worked on many of the best buildings put up in that time and was always able to command good wages, because of his expert workmanship. Believing that the real estate business would furnish a good field for successful labor he began in that line of business in 1886 in the employ of Mr. Litchfield, who owned a large amount of land in Boone county. He has since that time engaged in real estate business entirely, and has handled much valuable property, conducting many important real-estate transfers. He has a comprehensive knowledge of the value of real estate in this portion of the state and his efforts have proved of benefit to those whom he serves and to himself.

Mr. Wilkins was married, in 1875, to Isabelle A. Shepard, who was born in Boone county in 1850. She was a daughter of J. M. Shepard, a farmer, and one of the old settlers of Boone county. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins has been blessed with nine children, but George, the third in order of birth, is deceased. The others are: James

Charles, Arthur J., Frances Q., Agnes M., Carrie M., Frank W., Jr., Fred L. and Faye E.

Mr. Wilkins exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measurer of Democracy, and for a number of years held the position of township trustee. He has also been a school director for several years. He belongs to the Episcopal church, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Both are widely and favorably known in the community and are estimable people enjoying in a high degree the warm regard of many friends.

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ELIAS M. REED.

Elias M. Reed is a worthy representative of the farming interests of Boone county. He resides on section 33, Peoples township, and is a native of Lake county, Indiana, born October 5, 1841. His father, Thomas Reed, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in December, 1812, while the grandfather was James Reed, who at an early day left the Keystone state and went to Ohio, becoming an early settler of that state. He lived in different counties there. Thomas Reed grew to manhood in Ohio and afterward married Maria Myrick, a native of Maine, who had gone to the Buckeye state during her early childhood. After his marriage Mr. Reed gave his attention to farming for a number of years and one son was born unto him and his wife in that state. Removing to Indiana, he settled in Lake county where he secured a tract of land and his labors resulted in making it an arable farm. Eight children were added to the family during their residence on that place.

In 1853 they came to Iowa, settling in Warren county in June. Much of the land here was still in the possession of the government and Mr. Reed secured a claim, entering eighty acres. In a short space of time this was fenced, indicating his individual ownership. The breaking plow made its way across the fields and in course of time the seed planted in the spring brought forth good harvests in the autumn. On this place Mr. Reed reared his children and spent his last days, passing away in 1880, while his wife survived him until 1895 when she too was called to her final rest.

Elias M. Reed was only twelve years of age when he came to Iowa with his parents and upon the home farm in Warren county he was reared. He worked in the fields as his strength would permit, his capacity growing with the years, and to his father he rendered substantial assistance. In February, 1862, however, he put aside farm work in order to espouse the cause of the Union and enlisted as a private of Company G, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, and with his regiment he went to the south and was attached to the army of the Tennessee under General Sherman. The first battle in which he participated was that of Shiloh and later he took part in the engagement at Corinth, where he was wounded by a gunshot through both legs. This permanently disabled him and he was off duty for ten months. After being in the hospital for a few months he was allowed to return home on a short furlough. When his leave of absence had expired he rejoined his regiment at Lafayette, Tennessee, and was afterward in the siege of Vicksburg and aided in the capture of that strong rebel city. Subsequently he was veteranized and because of this was granted a thirty

days' furlough which he spent with his family in Iowa and then joined Sherman on the Atlantic campaign. Again he was wounded on the 22d of July, 1864, at the city of Atlanta, sustaining a flesh wound in the left arm. Again he was incapacitated for duty and was allowed to return home. Later he went to Keokuk, remaining in the hospital there for some time. When he had sufficiently recovered he was again sent to the front and joined General Sherman's command at Raleigh. He then marched through to Richmond and on to Washington, taking part in the splendid military pageant which closed the war, wave after wave of "bayonet crested blue" passing by the review stand on which the president stood watching that splendid American army that had preserved the Union. Mr. Reed was then sent back to Kentucky with his regiment and was mustered out at Louisville, receiving an honorable discharge at Davenport, Iowa, in July, 1865.

For two years after the war Mr. Reed assisted in the work of the home farm. He was married in Mahaska county, Iowa, in April, 1866, to Mahala E. Byerly, who was born in Vinton county, Ohio, and was reared there coming to Iowa when a young lady. In the fall of 1867 Mr. Reed removed with his young wife to Grundy county, Missouri, spending the winter in Trenton and the following spring he located upon a farm which he operated for three years after which he returned to Iowa and was engaged in farming for several years in Warren county. In 1871 he came to Boone county and after renting land for a few years he bought eighty acres in Dallas township, a few miles south of Perry. For six years he lived upon the farm and then traded it for his present farm

on which he located in 1885. Beginning then to further develop and improve the property, he has now a well equipped farm supplied with all the accessories and conveniences found upon a model farm of the twentieth century. In addition to the cereals which he cultivates he also raises good graded stock.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed have five living children: Ella, the wife of S. B. Weaver, of Dallas county; J. F., who is married and resides in Woodward, Iowa; O. H., who is married and makes his home in Dallas county; E. T., who is in business for himself; and E. M., who assists in the operation of the home farm. They also lost two children—Ilda V., who died at the age of one year, and Verna, who died at the age of five years.

Politically Mr. Reed is independent. He does not consider himself bound by party ties but votes as his judgment dictates. He has been elected justice of the peace but he would not qualify, not caring to hold any political position. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and fraternally he is connected with the Masonic lodge at Woodward. Thoroughly understanding the teachings of the craft he exemplifies its virtues in his life and is most loyal to the order. In business affairs he has prospered as the years have gone by and to-day he owns an excellent farm of eighty acres in Peoples township.

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JOSEPH JUDSON SNELL.

Joseph Judson Snell is the chief executive of Boone and his administration has been so business like and progressive that he has won commendation from a large

majority of citizens. He is a lawyer of ability with a keen discriminating mind and analytical power that has enabled him to gain a position of distinction at the bar. Mr. Snell was born April 20, 1852, in Leicester, Massachusetts, his parents being Joseph W. and Julia A. (Potter) Snell. On the paternal side the family is of German and English lineage, while on the maternal side Mr. Snell is only of English descent. As a Snell, the great-uncle of our subject, became one of the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, and later the parents of our subject removed to that state. Joseph W. Snell had acquired an excellent education, expecting to enter the ministry but during his college course his health failed him and he came west in order to recuperate. He found in the bracing western atmosphere the tonic he needed and developed a strong, robust manhood through the daily exercises of the farm. It was during the boyhood of our subject that he took his family to Wisconsin, settling first in Dane county. He afterward removed to Fort Atkinson and in 1866 went to Ogle county, Illinois, where he spent three years, coming thence to Boone county in February, 1869. Here he was widely recognized as a worthy and influential citizen, becoming a leader in public thought and opinion. He was elected treasurer of the county but died before assuming the duties of the office. He had held minor positions, had been township trustee in Wisconsin at the time of the Civil war and was always found a loyal citizen, interested in whatever pertained to the growth and substantial improvement of his community. A man of strong convictions, he was fearless in the defense of his own beliefs and no one ever had to question



J. J. SNELL.

his position in regard to any issue. He was, however, never bitterly aggressive and to a marked degree he inspired and retained the confidence of his fellow men. He never sought office, although occasionally he served, his elections coming in recognition of the trust reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. His was an open, frank and joyous nature, one that enjoyed all that is noblest and best in life to the fullest extent. His religious faith was that of the Congregational church and he took a very active interest in its work. He was one of the early settlers on the west side of the Des Moines river and there developed a tract of prairie land, transforming it into a rich and arable farm. His death occurred in 1875 when he was fifty-one years of age. His widow still survives him and is now seventy-four years of age, making her home with her son, Maro P., who is now living in Jesup, Georgia. With the exception of our subject he was the only child of the family.

Joseph Judson Snell largely acquired his early education under the instruction of his father, who engaged in teaching, and when he had completed a district school course he entered the high school of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. He assisted his father in the cultivation and improvement of the home farm until he had attained his majority. Having pursued his studies under the direction of his father he passed an examination which admitted him to entrance in the State Agricultural College of Ames, Iowa, where he pursued a four years' course. During the months of vacation he acted as a bookkeeper in Ogden. After the death of his father he went to that place and opened a banking business for Sylvester, Huntley

& Osborne, conducting the enterprise for four years. In the fall of 1880 he was elected clerk of the district and circuit courts of Boone county and filled that position for four years, after which he acted as deputy clerk for a similar period. He had previously read law, being for three years a student of jurisprudence in the office of Crooks & Jordan, of Boone. He was admitted to practice by the supreme court of the state and while engaging in the prosecution of his profession he also held the position of cashier in the Boone County Bank for three years. At length the demands of his professional duties became so excessive that he had to abandon the banking business in order to properly attend to the work which came to him through a large and growing clientage. Professional advancement in the law is proverbially slow. The first element of success is, perhaps, a persistency of purpose and effort as enduring as the force of gravity. But, as in any other calling, aptitude, character and individuality are the qualities which differentiate the usual from the unusual; the vocation from the career of the lawyer. As the years passed Mr. Snell won advancement and his position is now assured as a leading and representative member of the Boone county bar.

In 1876 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Snell and Miss Mary A. Palmer, a daughter of the Rev. George W. Palmer, of Carroll, Iowa. Her father was a Congregational minister of Ogden, Iowa, and the house of worship of that denomination was erected during his pastorate there. Both he and his first wife are now deceased, and Mrs. Snell is the only survivor of their three children, but his second wife, Mrs. Anna

M. Palmer, is still living. By her marriage Mrs. Snell has become the mother of four children, but Bertha E., the second, died in 1895. The others are Eloise Winifred, Judith J. and Vivian P. H. The family all hold membership in the First Presbyterian church and enjoy the hospitality of the best homes of the city. In his political affiliations Mr. Snell is a Republican and has been called upon to serve in several offices. Since 1891 he has been secretary of the school board and his efforts have contributed in a large measure to the substantial advancement of educational interests here. In 1901 he was elected mayor of the city and has since served in that capacity, his administration being characterized by a loyal interest in the public good.



HERMAN S. FARR, M. D.

Dr. Herman S. Farr, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine for eighteen years, in Madrid, is a native of Canada, his birth having occurred in the province of Ontario, on the 12th of December, 1853. His father, Daniel T. Farr, was born in Seneca county, New York, and was a son of Bethel Farr, a native of Vermont. The family is of English lineage and was established in America at a very early day by representatives of the name who located in New England. The father of our subject was reared in the county of his nativity and when a young man went to Canada, becoming a contractor on the construction of the Great Western Railroad, his special line of labor being bridge building. While in Canada he met and married Miss Hannah Haines, a native of that country and a daughter of

Peter Haines, who was of German lineage. The first member of that family in America was a Hessian, who came to the new world as one of the soldiers employed by the British army to aid in the suppression of the colonists during the Revolutionary war. He did not desire to return to his native land and took up his abode in this country. The father of Mrs. Farr served as a soldier with the British army in the war of 1812, at which time he was living in Canada. Mr. Farr resided in that country for ten years and three children were born unto him and his wife there. He then came to Iowa, settling in Jackson county upon a tract of land which he developed into a good farm, making it his home for many years, and there reared his family. His last days were spent in that county, where he died in 1895, at the ripe old age of seventy years.

The Doctor is the third in order of birth in a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, three of whom were born in Canada, while three are natives of Iowa. He was reared to manhood in Jackson county upon the old home farm and acquired his education in the district schools and afterward in a business college, where he was a student for three years. In early life he was engaged in teaching, but desiring to make the practice of medicine his life work he began studying with that end in view in Davenport, Iowa, pursuing three courses of lectures in the State University, in which institution he was graduated in March, 1881. He then located in Des Moines, where he opened an office and practiced for three years, but since 1881 has made his home in Madrid. He is the eldest continuous resident physician of the city. He built up an excellent practice within a short time and has always received

the liberal patronage due to his skill and ability, which is widely recognized, and has gained him the reputation of being one of the successful physicians of Boone county. He is a member of the Central District and the State Medical Societies and thus keeps in touch with the advanced thought and ideas of the profession. He has read widely and comprehendingly and has continually broadened his knowledge concerning the science of medicine and its uses in the world.

Dr. Farr was married February 10, 1886, to Ella L. Luther, a native of Boone county and a daughter of Mildren Luther, one of the early settlers of this locality who became a substantial farmer and is now residing near Madrid. Mrs. Farr received her education in the public schools, and by her marriage she has become the mother of five children: Imogene B., Eulah I., Mildren L., Jumo F. and Herman L.

Dr. Farr exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. He and his wife belong to the Christian church of Madrid and he is identified with Star Lodge, No. 115, F. & A. M., of this city. He also has membership relations with the Knights of Pythias, has filled all of the chairs in the local lodge and has served as past chancellor. Throughout the greater part of his life he has been a resident of the state and for eighteen years has made his home in Madrid, where he is held in high regard socially as well as professionally. His comprehensive knowledge of medical principles, combined with close application, has made him a successful physician, while his genial manner and unflinching courtesy have gained for him many friends.

CHARLES F. PILCHER.

Charles F. Pilcher is the largest stock-feeder of Des Moines township, and is a business man of marked ability, executive force and enterprise. His strong determination enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. Numbered among Boone county's native sons his life history is known to his fellow men as that of one who has ever been honorable in business affairs, loyal in citizenship and trustworthy in all life's relations.

Mr. Pilcher was born on Christmas Day of 1856, and in the public schools acquired his education. Early in youth he worked upon the home farm, thus becoming familiar with the task of developing the fields and caring for stock. For about eight years he carried on railroad work, beginning in the capacity of a switcher on the Union Pacific line. Gradually however, he won promotion and other duties were entrusted to him. In 1889, however, he returned to his native county, where he engaged in farming and feeding cattle and has since carried on business in this way. He now feeds about three ear loads of cattle each year and keeps on hand from thirty-five to forty head. He prefers the Hereford stock and has some full-blooded animals of that breed. His farm comprises eighty acres of Iowa's rich land and upon the place he has an excellent set of farm buildings. In addition to the management of his own property he has also carried on the home farm and has operated three hundred and fifty acres of land. He is the largest stock-feeder in the township and his labors in this regard are bringing to him a very gratifying success.

Mr. Pilcher was married on the 29th of

December, 1896, to Miss Agness Lumley, a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, and a daughter of Ralph and Christina (Landles) Lumley, the former a native of England and the latter of Scotland. Her father is overseer of the tracks in the mines in this county and is a well known man. Mr. Pilcher has served as a member of the school board and takes an active interest in everything connected with public progress and improvement. He votes with the Democratic party, but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, preferring that his time and energies should be given to his business affairs, which are of an important nature, making him one of the leading representatives of stock-raising in this portion of Iowa.

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DAVID M. BASS.

When the tocsin of war sounded it awakened a patriotic response in the hearts of loyal sons throughout the nation. Many men in every section of the north had watched with interest the progress of events that culminated in the hostilities between the north and the south and when they saw that the war was to be no mere holiday affair, that it could not be crushed out in a few weeks or even months, they offered their services to the government. Such was the history of Mr. Bass and now he is numbered among the veterans who aided in preserving the Union. His entire life record has been commendable and he deserves mention among the representative citizens of Boone county.

A native of Indiana Mr. Bass was born in Owen county, on the 6th of September, 1840, his parents being Edward and Mary (Bessler) Bass, both of whom were born in

North Carolina. In the year 1854 the father became a resident of Boone county, Iowa, and purchased a farm near the one upon which our subject now resides. He was a very industrious and hard-working man and always devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. From the time he arrived in Iowa until his death he remained continuously upon one farm, there dying at the age of eighty-two years. His wife survived him and was almost ninety-two years of age at the time of her demise. In their family were ten children, who reached years of maturity, while four are still living: Mrs. Matilda Cole, James B., John and David M. Those who have passed away are: Jessie, Sarah, Hannah, Betsey, Martha and Rachael.

David M. Bass was a youth of fourteen years when with his parents he left the Hoosier state and came to Iowa. His educational advantages were somewhat limited but his training at farm work was not meager. He assisted in the cultivation and development of his father's farm and was thus engaged until 1862, when he could no longer content himself at the plow and donned the blue uniform of the nation, as a defender of the Union cause. He became a member of Company K, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Iuka, Vicksburg, the siege of Atlanta and was in some hard service under General Sherman. At the battle of Atlanta on the 2d of July, 1864, he was wounded and in April, 1865, he received an honorable discharge.

When his military career was ended Mr. Bass returned to his home in Iowa, and here engaged in farming on his own account. He had previously purchased a tract of land of one hundred and twenty acres, but this he afterward sold, and in 1868 he purchased

the farm upon which he now lives, and which has been his home for more than one-third of a century. It comprises one hundred and twenty acres of rich land and he has made excellent improvements upon it, so that it is now a model farm of the community. His attention is given to the raising of grain and stock and he makes a specialty of Durham cattle, keeping full-blooded stock.

In 1866 Mr. Bass was married to Miss Susan Harter, whose birth occurred in Germany, February 14, 1841. Their union has been blessed with six children, who are yet living: William M., Nettie, Laura, Samuel, Grace and Maude. Mr. Bass has served as a member of the school board and he exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democracy. He is connected with Crooks Post, No. 329, G. A. R., and often delights in recounting the scenes and experiences of army life. He is numbered among the early pioneer settlers of Boone county, has witnessed almost the entire growth of the state and has seen many changes since he arrived here. There was wild game in the county when he took up his abode within its borders and much of the land was still in its primitive condition as it came from the hand of nature. To-day he owns an excellent farm, as a visible evidence of his life of industry. As a citizen he is as true to-day to his duties as when he followed the old flag, manifesting his loyalty to the Union cause by active service upon the battle-fields of the south.

A. P. WESTBERG.

A. P. Westberg, who resides on section 29, Garden township, is one of the worthy citizens that Sweden has furnished to Boone

county. His birth occurred July 17, 1840, upon a farm in that kingdom. He was reared there and in early life also learned the carpenter trade. He has gained a knowledge of the English language since coming to the new world and is largely self-educated in all ways, his school privileges in youth being quite limited. He has however, broadened his knowledge through experience and observation and has a practical mind which is evidenced in his successful control of his business interests. In the year 1866 he determined to seek a home in the new world, for he had heard favorable reports of its business opportunities. Accordingly he sailed from Gottenborg for Quebec, and thence crossed the Great Lakes to Chicago, afterward spending four months in DeKalb county, Illinois. On the expiration of that period he came to Iowa, arriving in Boone on the 9th of October, 1866. For a time he worked on the Northwestern railroad at Clinton, Iowa, being engaged in the bridge building department of that company for nine years. At length with the capital he had saved and which had been acquired through his diligence and economy, he purchased land, becoming the owner of his present farm in 1873 although he did not take up his abode thereon until 1876. There was a small house and some little improvements on the place but the chief work of cultivation and development has been performed by Mr. Westberg. He has erected a large frame residence, good barns and all the necessary outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. Thrifty trees of his own planting adorn the yard, and an orchard which he has set out yields its fruit in season. He has raised a good grade of short-horn and Hereford cattle and is now breed-

ing and dealing in pure blooded Aberdeen cattle. As time has passed and his financial resources have increased he has also purchased more land and now owns a splendidly developed farm of eighty acres on section 20, Garden township, in addition to the home farm of one hundred and twenty acres on section 29, Garden township. Mr. Westberg began life in Iowa a very poor boy. He had no assistance and was without capital, but he possessed determination and energy and these are potent elements in winning success. Steadily he worked his way upward and to-day two rich farms in this great agricultural district are the visible evidences of his life of industry.

Mr. Westberg was married in Boone county, October 27, 1876, to Miss Anna Lundahl, who was born and reared in Sweden. They now have eight children: Maud, the wife of Samuel Sundberg, a resident farmer of Garden township; Richard, who is married and resides in Madrid and was associated with his father in establishing an electric light plant in that place in 1899, since which time he has been in control of the business; Ethel, the wife of Oscar Westerson, of Madrid; Frank, who is assisting his father on the home farm; Esther, Edwin, Blanche and Self, who are still under the parental roof. The parents hold membership in the Swedish Lutheran church of Madrid, and Mr. Westberg has voted with the Republican party since 1872 when he cast his first presidential vote for General Grant. He was elected and served as township trustee for several years, and has been a member of the school board for a number of years, acting as its president and secretary and doing everything in his power to advance the standard of education in this portion of the

county. Although of foreign birth Mr. Westberg is as loyal to his adopted land as any native son of America. He has firm faith in its government and in its institutions and does all in his power to promote progress and improvement in his community thus adding to the sum of national advancement. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to America for in the new world he has found the business opportunities he sought, and in this land where labor is unhampered by caste or class he has met with very creditable success.

JOHN IVIS.

Ireland has furnished to America many men who have become valued citizens of the locality in which they have cast their lot. Such a one was John Ivis, who for a number of years was an esteemed resident of Boone. He was born on the Emerald isle, his birth having occurred in the county of Cork on the 24th of June, 1825. When he was about twenty-one years of age he came to the United States. He had previously acquired a good education in the common schools and believing that he might have better business advantages in the new world he determined to cross the Atlantic. Landing at New York, he spent some time there and afterward removed to Alabama, locating in the city of Mobile, where he was employed in a hardware store as a clerk. He afterward owned a dray line and was engaged in that business for a number of years, meeting with good success. Subsequently he crossed the Mississippi river, making his way north to Iowa. This was about 1856, and he located in Lyons, Clinton county,

where he engaged in business as a dealer in live stock. He afterward purchased a farm in that county and cultivated it for a time, but subsequently sold it and bought a farm at Center Grove, Clinton county, upon which he lived for a number of years, engaged in the cultivation of the grains best adapted to the soil and climate, also giving some attention to stock-raising. In 1872 he removed to Boone county and purchased a farm in Jackson township, comprising an entire section of land, which continued to be his home until 1889, when he removed to the city of Boone, where he lived a retired life until called to his final rest. He was a very progressive and enterprising farmer, kept his fields under a high state of cultivation and everything about his place was characterized by neatness and thrift. As the years passed his indefatigable labors and careful management brought to him a very desirable competence and enabled him in his declining years to enjoy a well merited retirement from labor.

In 1853 Mr. Ivis was united in marriage to Hannah Buckley, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, and came to the United States about 1851. Their marriage was celebrated in Mobile, Alabama, and was blessed with seven children, five of whom are yet living. Ellen, the eldest, died at Mobile, at the age of eighteen months, while William died at the age of eight years. Mary, the wife of John Rock, resides in Pueblo, Colorado, where her husband is employed as a car-repairer. She had previously married Bartholomew Sweeney and by that marriage had one son, who was named for his father. Annie is the wife of John Griffin, a merchant of Harrison township at Griffin postoffice, where he is serving as postmaster. They

had seven children: Gertrude, now deceased; Leo; William; Bessie; Morris; one that died in infancy; and Joseph. John, who resides in Boone, is a carpenter and contractor. He married Ellen McKone and they have three children, Arthur, Cleo and Gertrude. Dennis, a farmer residing in Jackson township, Boone county, wedded Kate Menton and they have four children, Mary, John, Irene and Eleanor. Kate, the youngest of the family, is at home. All of the living children were born in Clinton county, Iowa, and the two deceased were born in Mobile, Alabama.

Mr. Ivis died August 30, 1895, at his home in Boone, and was laid to rest in Boone cemetery. In politics he was a Democrat, but he never sought or desired office, although he was a public-spirited citizen and advocated every cause tending to promote the general welfare of the community in which he lived. He held membership in the Catholic church and by all who knew him was esteemed as an upright citizen. In all his business affairs he was reliable and trustworthy and through the years of his manhood he gained many friends by reason of his genuine worth. His widow still resides at No. 1118 Marshall street in Boone, where she has a pleasant home, and there her many friends delight to gather. The family is one well known in Boone.

J. N. GILDEA.

A half century has passed since J. N. Gildea came to Boone county, and throughout the intervening period he has been a prominent factor in the advancement of the

commercial interests upon which the growth and prosperity of a community always depends. Widely known, his life history cannot fail to prove of interest to his many friends, and it is therefore with pleasure that we present this record of his career to our readers. He was born in Bowling Green, Clay county, Indiana, August 1, 1845. His father, James Gildea, was born on a ship en route from Ireland to the new world, about 1804. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Sarah Zenor, and was born in 1802. By their marriage this worthy couple became the parents of ten children, of whom seven are yet living, but one brother, Oliver G., was wounded and died in the army while serving as a defender of his country in the Civil war; Eliza is the widow of G. M. Drake, of Kansas City, Missouri; John C. makes his home in Washington; Mrs. Sarah J. Grime died in Colorado; Sarentha is the wife of J. R. Epperson, of Boone; Thomas R. is living in Washington; George W. also makes his home in the same place; Clara is a resident of Iowa, living near Des Moines; and J. N., of this review, completes the family. It was in the year 1852 that the Gildea family came to Boone county, and the father purchased the farm which was operated by his son. He died in 1859, and his wife, long surviving him, passed away in April, 1888.

J. N. Gildea, of this review, was but seven years of age when his parents came to Iowa. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Boone county, but through reading, experience and observation has become a well informed man. He remained upon the old homestead until 1863, when he turned his attention to merchandise, establishing a grocery store in Boonesboro.

There he remained until 1872, when he removed to the city of Boone and engaged in the same business, conducting a store until 1891. He then became connected with a green house enterprise, continuing the raising of flowers until 1901, in which year he established a store in Boone, in which he carries a fine line of cut flowers and makes a specialty of floral designs. In this business he has met with creditable success, having a liberal patronage.

On the 23d of November, 1873, Mr. Gildea married Miss Mattie R. Slater, who was born in Champaign county, Illinois, December 2, 1851, a daughter of Jacob Slater, whose birth occurred March 11, 1811. After arriving at years of maturity her father married Rebecca Harvey, who was born April 22, 1810. His death occurred December 18, 1852, and his wife died March 9, 1887. Three children have blessed the marriage of our subject and his wife: Russell M., who was born September 3, 1875, in Boone; Besse G., who was born December 3, 1877, and is the wife of F. R. Payne; and Loran S., who was born March 17, 1881. Our subject and his wife hold membership in the Episcopalian church, and in politics he is a Republican, earnest in support of the principles of the party, and for four years he served as a member of the city council. Socially he is identified with the Fraternal Choppers. During the half century that he has resided in Boone county he has witnessed many changes, and has taken an active interest in the work of public improvements. When he came here the country was all wild, little of it having been reclaimed from its primitive condition. Deer, elk, buffaloes and smaller game, such as ducks, geese and turkeys, could all be found in abundance,

and wolves were often seen. Mr. Gildea has shot ducks at the corner of Eighth and Story streets in Boone. As the years have passed, however, a great transformation has been wrought, and the little hamlet has emerged from primitive conditions to take its place among the enterprising cities of the commonwealth. Mr. Gildea has ever manifested a deep interest in his work, and as a public spirited citizen has done what he could to advance public progress.

ERASTUS R. IRVING.

A farm of two hundred and forty acres is the visible evidence of the life of industry and enterprise which Erastus R. Irving has led. He is living on section 5, Colfax township, and the width of half the continent separates him from his birthplace. He was born in Washington county, New York, November 1, 1830, and is of English lineage. His father, Adam Irving, was born in England, and there remained until sixteen years of age, when as a soldier in the British service he went to Canada and on leaving the Dominion he removed to New York, locating in Washington county. There he was united in marriage to Rhoby English, who was also of English lineage, although the family had been founded in America in very early days, her first ancestors in this country coming across the Atlantic in the Mayflower. Mr. Irving, the father of our subject, was a tailor by trade and followed that pursuit throughout his active business career. In the '40s he removed to Illinois, settling near Belvidere in Boone county, where he resided for a number of years and

then went to Minnesota. He spent his last years with his sons in Boone county and long survived his wife, who died in New York in 1842.

Erastus R. Irving was reared to manhood in the county of his nativity and at the usual age entered the public schools, acquiring a good English education. For one term he engaged in teaching school in Benton county, Iowa. In 1854 he had made his way westward to the Mississippi, locating in Boone county, Illinois. There he rented land and carried on farming, and in that county he was united in marriage in November, 1858, to Nancy M. Burton, a native of Dutchess county, New York, and a daughter of John Burton, who, on leaving the Empire state made his way to Boone county, Illinois, in the '30s, becoming one of the first residents of that locality. The young couple began their domestic life upon a rented farm in Boone, which was their home for two years, and in 1857 they came to Iowa, settling first in Benton county. Soon afterward, however, Mr. Irving went to Minnesota, where he remained until the fall of that year and then again took up his abode in Benton county, where he engaged in teaching school during the winter of 1857-8. In the spring of the latter year he again went to Minnesota, where he engaged in farming through the summer and in the autumn returned to Boone county, Illinois. There he engaged in farming until 1865, when he once more sought a home in Iowa, and during that year raised a crop in Boone county. In the spring of 1866 he came to this county and purchased ninety acres of land on section 1, Worth township, which was then raw prairie on which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made,

but soon the track of the plow could be seen across the fields which were fenced and cultivated. After two years there Mr. Irving sold that property and purchased one hundred and sixty acres on section 7, Colfax township. This he broke and improved, planted a very large orchard and a walnut grove and developed a fine farm. Subsequently he purchased where he now resides, becoming the owner of two hundred and forty acres of improved land. He now has a nice grove upon the place, a neat and substantial residence, and in the rear stands good barns and outbuildings, furnishing shelter for grain and stock. This is one of the best improved farms in Colfax township and is an indication of the life of industry and enterprise which Mr. Irving has led.

The home of our subject and his wife has been blessed with two children, who are yet living. George B. is now a substantial farmer of the county. He was married in this county, March 11, 1865, to Mary E. Brown, who was born in Salem, Massachusetts, her father, Edmond Brown, having come from the Bay state to Iowa about 1849. Mrs. Irving was reared and educated here and prior to her marriage was a successful teacher. By this marriage one daughter has been born, Esther. Edna E., the only living daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Irving, is now the wife of Frank Beckett, of Boone, and they have one son, William Irving Beckett. They also lost a daughter, Myra, who died April 1, 1881, at the age of thirteen years.

Mr. Irving has served his township as justice of the peace, discharging his duties with fairness and impartiality, and also the office of town clerk. He has served as a delegate to numerous conventions of the Re-

publican party, and takes a deep interest in promoting its growth and insuring its success. His first presidential ballot was cast for John C. Fremont in 1856 and he also voted for Lincoln and Grant, supporting the latter at his first election. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church and take a deep interest in the moral development of the community. Mr. Irving is a citizen of worth who has co-operated in many movements for the general good. His own life record is a creditable and honorable one and the success he has achieved has come to him as the direct result of his own energy and capable management. When he started out in life he had no influential friends to assist him and no inheritance to give him a start, but with strong purpose and laudable ambition he has worked his way steadily upward to the plane of affluence.

CLAUS HAGGE.

A successful business career has been that of Claus Hagge and four hundred acres of the rich land of Boone county is now in his possession. He is also a member of the firm of Hennings & Hagge, grain merchants of Ogdén. Through thirty years he has resided in this county and is familiar with the history of the town from the period of its inception. He came to America from Germany, his birth having occurred in the fatherland on the 10th of September, 1847. His parents, Henry and Anna Hagge, were also natives of Germany, and the father there carried on agricultural pursuits until 1868, when he resolved to seek a home and fortune in America and made his way across

the Atlantic. On landing on the shores of the new world he immediately proceeded westward to Jackson county, Iowa, where he resided for two years and then went to Dallas county, where he also spent two years. On the expiration of that period he came to Boone county, settling in Yell township, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1875. His wife survived him for a few years and was called to the home beyond in 1881. In their family were eight children and three of the number are yet living in Boone county and are connected with its agricultural interests.

Claus Hagge is indebted to the common school system of his native land for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He remained at home until twenty years of age and then began farming in Yell township, Boone county, renting a tract of land in that locality. In 1877 he removed to Amaqua township and, purchasing a tract of land, at once began its further development and improvement. In 1876 he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Henson, a daughter of Dietleb Henson, of Boone county. Seven children have been born of this marriage, Henry, Elizabeth, Jerry, Alvina, Mary, William and Wilhelmina.

After his marriage Mr. Hagge took his bride to his farm, where he resided continuously until 1893. During that period he placed his land under a high state of cultivation, his well tilled fields bringing to him golden harvests. He also added many improvements to the place, but at length he decided to retire from active farm life and removed to Ogden, where he entered into business relations with Mr. Hennings, as a member of the firm of Hennings & Hagge.

They are now well known grain merchants and buy and sell on an extensive scale. They also handle lumber and agricultural implements and their business is increasing yearly.

Mr. Hagge and his wife are devoted members of the German Lutheran church of Ogden, and he is a Democrat, having continuously supported the party since attaining his majority. Upon that ticket he was elected township trustee of Amaqua township and served continuously in the office for nine years, while for seven years he was school director. He is now serving as school director in the town of Ogden and is also a member of the city council. His life has been one of industry and enterprise and his prosperity is the merited reward of his own labor. In addition to his business and his home in the town he still owns four hundred acres of the rich land of Boone county. All has been acquired through his capable management and diligence and his life should serve as a source of encouragement to others who are forced to enter upon a business career without capital.

H. M. HAMILTON.

In the pursuit of business interests H. M. Hamilton accumulated a comfortable competence that now enables him to live retired from the active management of business affairs. He makes his home in Ogden, where at one time he conducted an implement store, and he still owns an implement business in Madrid, this county. He has resided in Boone county since 1865 and has therefore been a witness of much of the progress and development of this part of the

state. A native of La Grange county, Indiana, he was born April 3, 1839, a son of Robert Hamilton, who was an Indiana farmer, and there spent his entire life.

The subject of this review after acquiring his preliminary education became a student in Cornell College of Mt. Vernon, Iowa. He came to this state in 1858 and after attending the college at Mt. Vernon he removed to Marshalltown, Iowa, where he established a general mercantile store, which he conducted for four years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Boone and began the manufacture of furniture, sash, doors, etc. His connection with that enterprise continued for three years, after which he turned his attention to farming on section 16, Beaver township. He afterward bought a farm in Marey township, where he remained until 1873. He then sold that property, coming thence to Ogden, where he opened a general implement store, carrying on business with good success until 1901. As the years passed a liberal patronage was accorded him and he gained a gratifying competence, which now enables him to live retired in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. He also opened a small business in Madrid, which he still carries on, although it is under the management of his son. He is likewise engaged in the same line of business at Havelock, Iowa. Mr. Hamilton intends to reside in the future in California, expecting to remove to the Golden state after about a year.

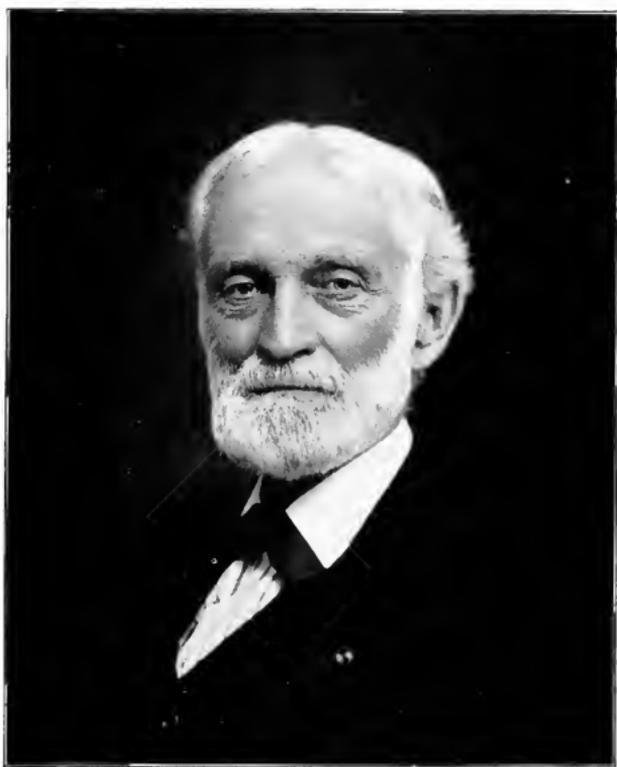
Mr. Hamilton has been twice married. He first wedded Helen Watson, who died in 1868, and later he married Loretta Houseman, of the Empire state. The children born of the first marriage are: William, who is now residing in Colorado; and

Harry, who has charge of his father's implement business in Madrid. Mr. Hamilton votes with the Republican party and believes firmly in its principles, but has never sought or desired office. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Boone. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church of Ogden and are held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends. Mr. Hamilton gained an enviable reputation as a reliable, enterprising and progressive business man and throughout the years of his connection with mercantile interests in Boone he enjoyed in a large measure the esteem and confidence of those of whom he was associated.

CHARLES ALDRICH.

By John M. Brainard.

The founder and curator of the Iowa State Historical Department was born October 2, 1828, in the town of Ellington, Chautauqua county, New York, son of Stephen and Eliza (Nichols) Aldrich. He is of the ninth generation from the immigrant ancestor, George Aldrich, of Derbyshire, England, who arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, November 6, 1631, the genealogical line since being (2) Joseph, (3) Samuel, (4) Peter, (5) Sylvanus, (6) Stephen, (7) Stephen, and (8) Stephen, the last named being the father of our subject. The father was a blacksmith in early life, and afterwards a merchant-lumberman and farmer. He was a kindly, impulsive, energetic and well informed man. He had been honored as county supervisor and justice of the peace upon the organization of the town of Cold-spring, Cattaraugus county, New York, in



CHARLES ALDRICH.

1838. The mother died in 1880 at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Jane Aldrich Lee, at Olean, New York, whither Charles, in 1882, sent the remains of his father, who died in Iowa, and the parents sleep side by side, in the shade of towering pines, in the beautiful cemetery by the Allegany river. Stephen Nichols, his grandfather on his mother's side, had been a sailor, visiting many portions of the globe and ending his days as a farmer at Broadalbin, New York. The maternal grandmother was Lucy (Kennicott) Nichols, of whom we have no particulars save that she was a Kennicott, an aunt of Robert Kennicott, the distinguished western naturalist.

His elementary education was such as the common schools afforded, and at sixteen he attended Jamestown Academy for a year, but his real education began in June, 1846, when he entered the printing office of the *Western Literary Messenger* published by Clement & Faxon, in Buffalo, New York. In this office he served an apprenticeship to the printer's art, and after working in the villages of Attica and Warsaw, New York, and Warren, Pennsylvania, in June, 1850, established. The *Cattaraugus Sachem*, a weekly newspaper, at Randolph, New York, which he conducted one year. A file of *The Sachem* is in the Iowa Historical Department. Removing to Olean, in the same county, he established *The Journal*, which he conducted five years, and then returned to the home farm in Little Valley, where he remained until he removed west in 1857.

It was in June of this latter year that he set up in a modest office *The Hamilton Freeman*, at Webster City, Iowa. The press, type and office fixtures had been hauled across the country from Dubuque, over the prairie

roads and through sloughs "without bottom." The prospect—a Republican paper in a village of two hundred inhabitants, the county all told having but fifteen hundred, and the official patronage in the hands of the Democrats—was not the most encouraging to one with less vigor and confident hopefulness. He came quite naturally to be a Republican, for he was a Freesoiler long before his majority. At the age of nineteen he was chosen secretary of the first Free-soil—anti-slavery—convention held in Cattaraugus county, New York. It was in the midst of the discussions of the slavery questions, and words were not minced on the frontier in political contests. This result, to *The Freeman* and its patrons, justified the venture, and party lines were soon readjusted on a more satisfactory basis. Subsequently Mr. Aldrich was connected with the publication and editing of *The Dubuque Times*, *Marshall Times*, and as a writer for *The Chicago Inter Ocean* and many other papers.

He has served the state in five of its legislatures. He was chosen chief clerk of the house of representatives in 1860, 1862, 1866 and 1870, and was elected a member of that body by Hamilton county in 1881, serving in the session which began in the following January. It was during this session that he introduced a bill to prohibit the issuing by the railroads of free passes to public officers. This bill was favored by two or three of the leading companies and opposed by others. It became the exciting topic of the session and was hotly debated on the floor of the house and in the newspapers. Mr. Aldrich's remarks in its defense were copied by the leading journals throughout the country, from New York to San Francisco. No

speech of any Iowa man has ever had so wide a circulation. But the bill failed to become a law. This topic was discussed by Mr. Aldrich and the late Judge N. M. Hubbard, of Cedar Rapids, in the *North American Review* for January, 1884.

In 1869, doubtless through the good offices of his abiding friend, the late Hon. J. B. Grinnell, Iowa College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. In 1883 he was one of the founders and is still a member of the American Ornithologists' Union. He is also a member of several state historical societies.

In 1883 Mr. Aldrich started for the Holy Land with his friend, Jacob M. Funk, of Webster City. They traveled in England, Ireland, Belgium, Germany, Italy and France, but went no farther east than the city of Naples, on account of the cholera which had begun its march across Europe. Mr. Funk came home two weeks in advance of Mr. Aldrich, who then visited the Channel islands, Winchester, Selbourne, Canterbury, Stratford-on-Avon, Oxford, Cambridge and Birmingham. He had the good fortune to hear sermons on Martin Luther by Spurgeon, Canon Farrar and the then Archbishop of York. He also heard an eloquent charity sermon by Cardinal Manning, and was kindly received by Cardinal Newman. He crossed the Atlantic twice later on but did not go beyond England.

Mr. Aldrich has devoted much time to the work of securing just and necessary legislation for his state. We will enumerate briefly a few of these measures: In 1858 he secured the passage of a law for the publication of the laws in two newspapers in each county. In this work he had the hearty support of Cyrus C. Carpenter, afterwards gov-

ernor; of James F. Wilson, who became one of our United States senators, and of Captain Thomas Drummond, the brilliant Iowa journalist, who was killed at the battle of Five Forks, Virginia. This law was repealed some time in the '70s, but it had served a good purpose while it was on the statute book. The change in county government (1860) from the old county judge—autocratic, and often corrupt or inefficient—system, to boards of supervisors, was due to the agitation started and continued by him. The publication of the proceedings of the boards of supervisors, the lists of county expenditures, and the sheriffs' sales of real property, were secured by laws drafted by Mr. Aldrich. He drafted and secured the passage of the Iowa law of 1870 which protects from wanton destruction our harmless and useful birds. Of this pioneer measure he has always been very proud. It still remains in the Code of Iowa, though slightly amended. In the session of 1882 he introduced and secured the passage of the bill which gave to Judge James W. McKenzie's widow a continuance of his salary for some months. McKenzie was the soldier who "waved the answer back to Sherman" from Alatoona to Kenesaw. He had died while in office from the effects of his army service. He also introduced a bill providing for a state board of pardons, which passed the house but was not reached in the senate. Up to this session neither house had ever had a legislative calendar. Mr. Aldrich introduced a resolution directing the adoption of this sensible and altogether indispensable custom, but it was pounced upon and fought by sundry economists with more than ordinary bitterness. He secured its reference to the committee on rules, and tak-

ing a roll-call explained the measure to members individually, promising to pay the expense of printing, if after a week's trial the house should discontinue the morning calendar. As members promised to stand by this experiment he checked their names. When a majority was secured he got the resolution reported back, but "without recommendation," so cautions and "conservative" were the committee. When it came up it was passed and the appearance of the first morning calendar made the custom a permanent one in Iowa legislatures. The senate provided for morning calendars two or three days later, and that excellent measure of true economy continues as a fixed custom to this day. In old times Iowa official publications were only bound in sleazy paper covers. In 1862 Mr. Aldrich secured the adoption of a measure which after some experiments resulted in the permanent binding of our public documents. He drew up the program for securing the repeal of the old "Granger law" of 1874, and the substitution of the commissioner or Massachusetts system. This law passed in 1878 and is yet on the statute book. Upon the publication of Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, he urged upon the board of state library trustees, and advocated the idea through the press, of beginning at once a collection of the magazines of this country and England. This work proceeded slowly at first, but he persisted in his efforts until it became the settled policy of the state library, and the collection is now one of the largest in the United States. It is one of those acquisitions of which every Iowan may justly feel proud.

Mr. Aldrich has labored to develop a sentiment in favor of republishing such of

the early laws of the territory and state as have been long out of print. The first volume (1838-9) has been issued, and at this writing (July, 1902,) the second is in press. The department has also issued the following historical works: Census of 1836, two handsome pamphlets; Hon. Irving B. Richman's "John Brown Among the Quakers" and other sketches; the hitherto unpublished journals of the special session of the territorial legislature of 1840; and Shambaugh's "History of the Iowa Constitutions." He has also published five Biennial Reports of the Historical Department. It has been found necessary to reprint a few numbers of *The Annals*, the editions having been exhausted. Mr. Aldrich hopes to publish Captain F. E. Lander's Historical and Geographical Atlas of the United States, and a second and revised edition of Judge Fulton's *Red Men of Iowa*.

Believing that our public documents would become of the highest value for historical purposes, Mr. Aldrich applied in 1859 to the secretary of state, Gen. Elijah Sells, for a full set. "I cannot give them to you," said Mr. Sells, "for the reason that the state does not possess a set." Waste had even then been going on for several years. Mr. Aldrich, younger then, at once gave up the effort, thinking an imperfect set was not worth procuring. He would do differently today and save such as could be secured.

In 1862 Mr. Aldrich locked up his newspaper office and entered the Union army. He was made adjutant of the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry and served as such for eighteen months when he resigned and returned to Iowa. Soon afterward he was preparing to re-enter the service as major of the Tenth

Cavalry, when orders came discontinuing the organization of that regiment. Subsequently Gen. M. M. Crocker tendered him a position on his staff as he was about to proceed to his command in the department of Arizona, but he was obliged to decline because of private business.

As indicating his natural bent in the direction of historical affairs, it may be recalled that while a resident of Webster City he aroused public interest and secured the placing of a beautiful brass tablet in the new courthouse, commemorating the names and deeds of the Company (C) contributed by Hamilton county to the Spirit Lake expedition of 1857. In 1894 the legislature appropriated the funds to erect a monument to mark the spot where the massacre began, and Governor Jackson appointed Mr. Aldrich a member of the commission which had charge of the work. Another legislature provided for the erection of a monument near Sioux City to mark the grave of Sergeant Floyd, a member of the Lewis and Clarke expedition, who died there in 1804, and was the first American soldier buried in Iowa soil. Mr. Aldrich was a member of the Floyd Memorial association, which brought the subject to public attention. In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Cyrus C. Carpenter a member of the commission to investigate and report upon the titles of settlers in the Des Moines valley who had lost their homes by adverse decisions of the United States supreme court. They continued in office until the early part of 1875, their labors resulting in the passage of an act by congress for a new commission and a report to the general government. Mr. Aldrich was appointed by President Grant as the Iowa member of this com-

mission, whose recommendation for relief passed the house, but failed in the senate. In the year 1875 he was a member of the United States geological survey under Dr. F. V. Hayden, which was engaged that year in Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. His letters to the Chicago Inter-Ocean were widely read, often copied and very interesting. Father Boren, the pioneer miner in the La Plata valley, Colorado, and the discoverer of Boren's Gulch, named a mountain for Mr. Aldrich. The name "Mount Aldrich," is recognized in the United States geological reports.

For the past eighteen years the historical department of Iowa has engaged the chief attention of Mr. Aldrich. It is his development and will remain his most enduring monument. It had its origin in a taste acquired in early youth for the collection of autograph letters, portraits, and other personal mementoes of distinguished persons, living and dead. In 1884, when this had grown to considerable magnitude, he tendered it to the state. It was accepted by the trustees of the state library, with the conditions that it should have suitable cases, be kept separate from other collections, and that he should be privileged to make additions to it from time to time. He has devoted much time and means to increasing and caring for this "Aldrich Collection," and devised the cases in which the material is kept. These cases have been adopted for like purposes in libraries and other collections. They are superior to those containing the great collections in the British Museum.

In 1892, upon Mr. Aldrich's showing to the legislature, that body established the Historical Department, and gave it rooms

in the Capitol building. Its development was of slow growth at first, for it is seldom that the public's appreciation of the higher things of life keeps pace with the wider views of their promoters; but in 1897, the legislature made an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars with which to erect a building and purchase the grounds therefor. After a site was bought the Executive Council deemed the amount too small to erect a suitable building and decided to await the action of the next legislature. During this period the campaign of popular education went on, and the legislature of 1898 appropriated thirty thousand dollars more for this purpose. New and much larger grounds were secured and one wing of a building which, when completed, will cost three hundred thousand dollars, was commenced in 1898 and is now occupied by the Historical Department. The educational value of this great work is fully recognized. It is collecting and saving from destruction the materials from which the history of the state will be written sooner or later, its walls are adorned with portraits, and marble busts of many of its distinguished citizens are to be placed in the art room. A museum of articles mainly illustrating the pioneer conditions of the state is a very interesting feature and is viewed by thousands of people every year. The department is collecting and preserving early and current files of state newspapers and periodicals so useful for purposes of reference. In connection with the department there is published a quarterly, *The Annals of Iowa*, through which the public is brought in touch with the work of the institution.

Mr. Aldrich has made an addition to the

Kendall Young Library in Webster City, consisting of several hundred volumes mainly in natural history, and which is believed to contain the best collection of books on the birds in the state. Among them is a set of the works of John James Audubon, with all the original illustrations in colors, in full morocco binding. He has also made considerable gifts to the Masonic Library at Cedar Rapids, and to the public libraries of Boone, Burlington and Council Bluffs.

On July 29, 1851, he was married at Knowlesville, New York, to Miss Matilda Olivia Williams, who was born August 8, 1836, in Dansville, New York, and died in Boone, Iowa, September 18, 1892, the family having removed there in 1891. Her parents were Aaron and Olivia (Nichols) Williams. Her grandfather, Stephen Williams, had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was seriously wounded in the battle of Trenton December 26, 1777, losing an eye and afterwards the other through sympathetic affection. He was blind fully half his lifetime. She was in full sympathy with all her husband's ambitions, and was well and widely known throughout the state, and sincerely mourned at her death. She was a member of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a lover of the birds. Mr. Aldrich was married a second time, November 12, 1898, to Miss Thirza Louisa Briggs, of Webster City, a lifelong friend of his first wife. Their home in Boone is an ideal one, a center of rest and pleasure to their old friends.

Mr. Aldrich's mental equipment is most versatile, with the faculty of immediate concentration upon the subject in hand, and untiringly persistent to its end. His style of writing is concise, lucid, with a dash of

quaint, applicable humor and excellent power of description. There is no straining for high-flown expressions. He has always too much to say thus to waste space. In disposition he is a maker of friends and loyal to them when secured. His enemies, if he has them, are managed by letting them alone, though in his newspaper days the editorial belt may at times have been ornamented with distinguished scalps. He is fond of the society of young people, to whom he has long been helpful in many ways. In religion he is liberal, believing the best expression of faith is in deeds of charity and sympathy with suffering humanity, rather than in creeds and dogmas. His life has been an illustration of this thought, for most of his work has been done without pecuniary reward. May he live many years to continue this helpfulness!

THOMAS J. GEYER.

In Pilot Mound reside many retired farmers who in the capable management of business affairs in former years have won a competence sufficient to enable them to now rest from the arduous duties of field and meadow. Such a one is Thomas J. Geyer, who for a third of a century carried on agricultural pursuits and still owns a valuable farm three miles east of town. A native of Ohio, he was born in Muskingum county, April 21, 1842, and is a son of Isaac Geyer, whose birth occurred in Monongahela, Pennsylvania. The grandfather, George Geyer, was of German parentage and represented one of the first families established in that

portion of the Keystone state. At a later day George Geyer removed with his family to Ohio, becoming one of the first settlers of Muskingum county. There the family became familiar with pioneer life in its different phases, enjoying its pleasures and also experiencing its hardships and trials. Isaac Geyer was there reared, being the youngest of a family of six—five sons and one daughter. He succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead in Muskingum county, whereon he had received ample training at farm labor. He was united in marriage to Jane Tomlinson, who was born in Virginia, but was reared in Ohio, a daughter of Solomon Tomlinson, another early settler of Muskingum county. Mr. Geyer became a leading and influential farmer there and upon the old homestead which he developed and improved he spent the greater part of his life, passing away in 1888, when he had reached the advanced age of seventy-eight years. His wife also passed away at a ripe old age, dying in 1895, when more than eighty years of age.

Thomas J. Geyer is the only son of these worthy people. He was reared to manhood in the county of his nativity, the old homestead farm being his playground in youth. His educational privileges were somewhat limited, for the schools of that district had not reached their present advanced standard and also his aid was needed in the cultivation of the farm. He continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits until May, 1864, when he enlisted in the Union army for one hundred days' service, joining the One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio Regiment of the National Guard. This command was assigned to the Army of the Potomac,

and was sent to Virginia, where it did guard duty and was held in reserve, being largely used in guarding railroads, trains and also in guarding prisoners. Mr. Geyer served until after the term of his enlistment and was then mustered out and honorably discharged in Zanesville, Ohio, in September, 1864. He then returned to the farm, but did not long continue his residence in Ohio.

In 1865 our subject removed westward to Illinois, and the following February came to Boone county, Iowa, where he began work as a farm hand by the month. Soon afterward, however, he began following carpentering in the city of Boone and later in the county and at Pilot Mound, being thus employed for about two years. After his marriage he took up his abode upon a farm which he rented, and later he bought a place, first purchasing ten acres. He began to farm this and other land which he leased, and as success crowned his efforts and his capital was thereby increased he purchased other land from time to time and now has a place of one hundred and thirty-two acres in the home farm. He built a good set of farm buildings upon it and placed his land under a very high state of cultivation; in fact, the property became a desirable and valuable tract, and to its further improvement and development Mr. Geyer gave his undivided attention until 1901, when he came to Pilot Mound and located in the heart of the town on four and a half acres of land which he had purchased several years before. Upon it he has built a good residence and his attention is now devoted to keeping up this place. The house is in first-class condition and the beautiful lawn is carefully tended. Otherwise Mr. Geyer is living a retired life and well does he merit

the rest, for through a long period his life was one of untiring activity.

On the 3d of November, 1868, in Pilot Mound township, Mr. Geyer was united in marriage to Mary Ann Berry, a native of Indiana and a daughter of George W. Berry, one of the early settlers of the county, living along the Des Moines river. Mrs. Geyer was largely reared and educated in Boone county. She proved to her husband a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey for many years, but in September, 1887, was called to her final rest, leaving a desolate household, her loss being deeply mourned not only by her immediate family, but also by many friends. In the family were six children: John S., who is now residing in Colorado City, Colorado; Adda May, the wife of C. C. Copeland, of Pilot Mound, by whom she has two sons, Orrin and Rolin; Charles B., who is married and is farming the old home place; William, who is also living there with his brother; Jennie, the wife of Howard Kelley, a farmer of Dodge township, by whom she has one daughter; and Hattie A., who is acting as her father's housekeeper.

Mr. Geyer's study of the political questions of the day has led him to ally his political strength with the Republican party. He cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and has since voted for each candidate of the organization seeking to become the chief executive of the nation. He has served at different times as township trustee and as assessor, having made two assessments of Pilot Mound township. He was ever the friend of education, believing in securing competent teachers and thereby promoting the schools. He belongs to the Baptist church of Pilot Mound, has taken a

very active and helpful part in the work of the Sunday-school and served as its superintendent for a number of years. His life has at all times been in consistent harmony with his profession. In business he has been found trustworthy and reliable, keeping his engagements and never going back upon his word. In matters of friendship he is loyal and true, and in his family he has been a devoted husband and father. He well deserves representation among the honored pioneers as well as the leading citizens of Boone county.



E. H. MELOTT, M. D.

Among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Ogden is numbered Dr. Melott, whose activity in business and fidelity in office has made him one of the famous men of this portion of the state. He has recently completed a two years' term as mayor of the city and in addition to the practice of his profession he is half owner of the Ogden Telephone Company.

The Doctor was born in Fleetwood, Pennsylvania, on the 2nd day of April, 1849, and was the only child born of the union of Daniel and Esther (Hoch) Melott. The mother had five children by a subsequent marriage, three sons and two daughters, all of whom are deceased. The Doctor's father was also a native of Pennsylvania and of French descent. By occupation he was a cattle dealer, and in politics was a Whig. He died in 1857 when about forty-five years of age. On the maternal side Dr. Melott's ancestors came originally from Germany. His grandfather Colonel Daniel Hoch,

served with distinction as an officer in the War of 1812 and also in the Mexican war. He was a large landholder and miller and was a man of considerable prominence in his time. His daughter, the mother of Doctor Melott, died when about seventy-two years of age.

After attending the common schools near his boyhood home, Dr. Melott became a student in the Pennsylvania State Normal School, in which he was graduated in the class of 1865. He then determined to make the practice of medicine his life work and began studying under Professor Austin Flint. When he had acquired considerable knowledge of the principles of the medical science, he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, in the fall of 1867, and on the completion of his course he practiced for two years at Fleetwood, Pennsylvania, after which he came to Ogden, Iowa, in 1872. Here he has practiced continuously since, and has been accorded a large patronage by reason of his superior knowledge and skill in the line of his chosen work. Dr. Melott realizes fully the heavy responsibility which rests upon the physician and through continued reading and study he has kept abreast of the times or all that pertains to his profession in order that he should be well qualified to perform the important work connected with the restoration of health and the prolongation of life.

In 1877 the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Ida Mullen, and unto them were born six children, but Florence, Ray, Leslie, Elsie and an infant are all deceased. Esma is the only surviving child and she is at home with her parents. Mrs. Melott is a most estimable lady, having a large cir-



E. H. MELOTT, M. D.

cle of friends here. In 1876 the Doctor joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has since held all the offices of his lodge. He has represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the state and in 1880 was made district grand master for central Iowa. He is also a member of the Tribe of Improved Order of Red Men at Ogden.

In his political views Dr. Melott is independent, voting for the candidate whom he thinks best qualified for office. His fellow citizens recognizing his worth and ability have frequently called him to offices of public trust. He has served for six years as a member of the town council, three years as township trustee, and for two years has filled the office of chief executive of the town, his administration being one highly commendable because of its progressive and practical nature. For seventeen years he has served as secretary of the Ogden school board and is still the incumbent in that office. His entire life has been one of unusual activity and industry. He has attended to a large practice in the line of his profession and has a deserved reputation for liberality in attending the deserving poor when in need of medical assistance, few of whom were ever presented with a bill for services. At the same time he has found opportunity to aid in the promotion of the welfare and improvement of the town in which he makes his home. His methods have always been in keeping with the highest principles of honor and fair dealing and with a conscientious regard for the rights of others. He is generous to a fault and yet, from comparative poverty, by economy and business tact he has accumulated a competence that is ample to eliminate the cares from his declining years.

CARL CARLSON.

Among the worthy citizens that Sweden has furnished to Boone county is numbered Carl Carlson, one of the old settlers of this portion of the state and a man of strong purpose and upright life, who by his well directed efforts has won success in his business undertakings and gained the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been associated. He was born in Hallon, Sweden, July 11, 1841. His father, Peter Carlson, was also a native of that country, and there wedded Johanna Carlson. They never left Sweden, spending their entire lives in that land. In their family were four children, of whom two are still living, namely: Mr. Carlson, of this review; and Johanna, the wife of B. S. Busk, a resident of Denmark.

Carl Carlson obtained his early education in the land of his nativity, but his privileges in that direction were somewhat limited, for at the early age of twelve years he left home and began earning his own livelihood, working as a coachman until twenty-three years of age, when, in 1864, he removed to Copenhagen, Denmark. In that city he was employed in a mill for a year and afterward followed farm work for two years, returning on the expiration of that period to Sweden. In his native country he followed farm work until April, 1868, when, believing that he might better his financial condition in the new world, he came to the United States, landing at Portland, Maine. Making his way across the country, he took up his abode in Illinois, where he remained for a short time, and in the fall of 1868 he came to Boone county, Iowa, where he has since made his home, covering a period of almost thirty-five years. At first he rented

a farm, which he operated until 1870, and then turned his attention to work in a mill in Boone, being thus employed for twenty-two years. In 1892 he purchased property and built a mill, which he continued until 1901, when he retired from active life. In the meantime he had met with creditable and gratifying success in his undertakings. His mill was equipped with the latest improved machinery, and his product was of such an excellent quality that the flour which he manufactured found a ready sale on the market. His business methods were also such as would bear the closest inspection, and thus he obtained a liberal patronage which brought to him a desirable financial boon.

On the 27th of March, 1868, in Sweden, Mr. Carlson was united in marriage to Miss Marie Anderson, who was born August 1, 1841, a daughter of Ander Anderson. Her mother bore the maiden name of Breta Larson, and was a resident of Hallans county, Sweden. Both of her parents died in their native country. In their family were six children, of whom five are yet living, namely: Anna Breta, the widow of Gust Johnson, a resident of Sweden; Louisa, Matilda and Adolphus, who are also living in that country; and Mrs. Carlson. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Carlson has been blessed with seven children, but only three of the number are now living. Charles, born December 21, 1868, died May 20, 1895; Matilda, born October 13, 1870, died November 27, 1895; John A., born November 2, 1872, died December 25, 1881; Eda Wilhelmina, born May 9, 1875, is connected with the millinery store in Boone; Elvira Matilda, born May 13, 1878, is the wife of John Doud, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Joel E., born Novem-

ber 21, 1886, is secretary of the Doud Milling Company, of Boone, Iowa; Minnie Mabel, born December 18, 1882, died October 1, 1899.

The parents are members of the Evangelical Mission church, and Mr. Carlson is a staunch Republican in politics. He owns his own home in Boone, and one other residence, his property being the visible evidence of his life of usefulness and energy. The hope that led him to leave his native land and seek a home in America has been more than realized. He found the opportunities he sought—which, by the way, are always open to an ambitious, energetic man—and making the best of these he has steadily worked his way upward. He possesses the resolution, perseverance and reliability so characteristic of people of his nation, and his name is now enrolled among the best citizens of Boone county.

CHARLES R. CARLSON.

Charles R. Carlson, a son of Carl Carlson, whose sketch is given above, was born in Gottenborg, Sweden, December 21, 1868, and was educated in the city schools of Boone. Before graduation, however, he accepted a position as clerk in the postoffice, but after one year resigned in order to become a clerk in the employ of the master mechanic of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway shops. A year later he entered the service of the Linseed Oil Company, of Omaha, Nebraska, but subsequently returned to Boone, and engaged in the milling business with his father. Later he became a partner in the enterprise of T. E. Rogers, under the

firm name of the Carlson-Rogers Milling Company, and was widely recognized as a most enterprising and progressive young business man of the city, but on the 20th of May, 1895, he was killed by the cars on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. He had been elected a member of the city council and for four years served in that position. Fraternaly he was connected with the Knights of Pythias order and was the popular and honored president of the Columbian Club. His reputation as a singer extended throughout the state and he was a valued factor in social gatherings. His sterling worth won him the respect and confidence of all, and his genial nature gained for him many friends. His death was a great blow to his parents, to the business community and to all who knew him.

HENRY WOLF.

During a residence of more than a third of a century in Boone county Henry Wolf has become widely and favorably known, and is justly classed among the honored and respected pioneer settlers. He now resides on section 32, Pilot Mound township. A native of Germany, he was born in Hesse on the 6th of November, 1846. The Teutonic race has steadily advanced westward, carrying with it the civilization of the older east and has been a very important factor in the development of the new world. Like others of his nationality, Mr. Wolf sought the opportunities afforded by America, and, enjoying its advantages, he has steadily worked his way upward in the business world and is now a substantial farmer of

his adopted county. His father, Abel Wolf, was also a native of Germany, where he was reared and married. He carried on farming there for many years and then emigrated to the new world in 1855, making his way direct to Chicago, where he remained for five or six years. He then removed to Henry county, Illinois, settling near Amawan, where he purchased a farm, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits on that place until his life's labors were ended in death. In the family were three children, who are yet living: Jeremiah, a prominent farmer of Pilot Mound township; Henry, of this review; and Elizabeth, the wife of Jacob Stetzler, of Chicago.

Henry Wolf was reared to manhood in Illinois, being a youth of nine years when brought by his parents to America. He spent the greater part of his childhood upon the old home farm, remaining with his mother until he had attained his majority. He worked for one season as a farm hand by the month, and in 1866 he and his brother came to Boone county, making their way to Pilot Mound township, where they purchased two hundred and forty acres of land. It was raw and unimproved, just as it came from the hand of nature, but the work of development was possible and the brothers were energetic young men and for several years they continued their farming pursuits in partnership. On the dissolution of the business relations between them Henry Wolf located where he now resides, becoming the owner of a tract of eighty acres there. As time passed and his financial resources were increased he made other investments in property, and to-day has a very excellent farm, improved with a good residence, two substantial barns, granaries, cribs and in

fact all the equipments necessary to the progressive farm work of the day. He has planted shade and ornamental trees in front of the home, while fruit trees yield a good crop and the well tilled fields yield golden harvests. Mr. Wolf is also engaged in the raising of good graded stock and though he started out in life with no capital he has overcome all difficulties and obstacles in his path and is to-day one of the substantial residents of Pilot Mound township.

In Boone county, in 1870, Mr. Wolf was united in marriage to Amelia Fry, who was born and reared in Germany. Eight children have blessed this union: Albert, who is married and is engaged in business in Pilot Mound; Henry, who resides in Fort Dodge, where he is occupying a business position; Mary, the wife of Charles Jones, now of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Hannah, a successful school teacher of Boone county; Hattie, at home; Eva, who is also engaged in teaching school; William, who assists in carrying on the home farm; and Ada, who completes the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolf were reared in the faith of the Lutheran church, but attend services at different churches. He votes with the Republican party, having cast his first ballot for General U. S. Grant in 1868. Each presidential candidate of the party since that time has been given his support, but at local elections he does not consider himself bound by party ties and exercises his right of franchise in support of the man whom he thinks best qualified for the position. He was a young man of twenty years when he came to Boone county. Thirty-six years have since passed, during which time he has witnessed the greater part of the growth and improvement of this portion of

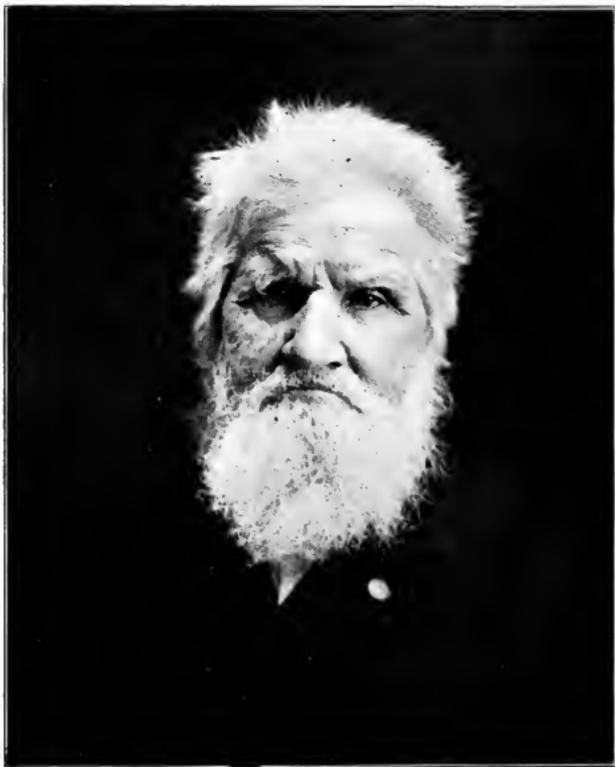
the state. He has seen roads made across what was then the trackless prairie and has seen the land claimed for purposes of civilization and enclosed within fences indicating individual ownership. The prairies, too, which had been clothed in their native grasses, have been made to yield abundant harvests, while in the towns and villages commercial and industrial pursuits have been carried on, adding to the general prosperity. Mr. Wolf has taken a deep interest in what has been accomplished in this county, and as a citizen is public spirited and progressive, doing everything in his power to add to the material, intellectual, social and moral advancement of his community.

FRANKLIN DOLLOFF.

Thirty-six years have passed since Franklin Dolloff arrived in Boone. In the fall of 1866 he came to this county and in the intervening period he has become widely known as a progressive and reliable citizen. He is now living a retired life at his pleasant home, No. 709 West Fifth street. Almost half the width of the continent separates him from his birthplace, the town of Meredith, New Hampshire, where he first opened his eyes to the light of day on the 7th of September, 1822. In 1824 the family removed to Vermont, settling in the town of Sutton, in Caledonia county, where our subject grew to mature years, early becoming familiar with the work of the home farm in all its departments. When he had attained to man's estate he returned to New Hampshire and secured employment in the cotton factory in Manchester where he continued



MRS. FRANKLIN DOLLOFF.



FRANKLIN DOLLOFF.

for seven years. In the fall of 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he made a trip to that state, going by vessel around Cape Horn and through the Pacific ocean to San Francisco. In the spring of 1850 he made his way to the mines in search of the precious metal. He engaged in prospecting to a certain extent and was fairly prosperous in his business ventures in the far west. He then returned by way of the Panama route to New York city and New Hampshire.

In the spring of 1853 Mr. Dolloff was married in Canaan, New Hampshire, to Miss Sarah Derby, who was born and reared in the old Granite state. With his bride he then removed to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where he built a home and began housekeeping. While there he accepted a position of night watchman in the cotton mills, serving in that capacity for two years. He then sold his property in New England, and removing to the west located in Rockton, Winnebago county, Illinois, where he purchased a farm, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits for two years. He then again disposed of his property and became a resident Rock county, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farming until 1864, when, feeling that his duty was to his country he joined the army at Janesville, becoming a member of Company I, Forty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry. He then proceeded south to Tennessee, joining his regiment at Nashville, where the command was held in reserve during the last battle in that vicinity. Later, he was engaged in patrol and picket duty, also participating in some skirmishes, continuing at the front until after the cessation of hostilities and the establishment of peace relations between the two divisions

of the country. He was then mustered out and honorably discharged at Paducah, Kentucky, in September, 1865.

Immediately afterward Mr. Dolloff returned to his home, rejoining his family in Janesville, Wisconsin. In the spring of 1866 he came to Iowa, establishing his home in Boonesboro, where he purchased a lot and erected a good, comfortable residence. He was variously employed, accepting any occupation that would bring him a sufficient return in order that he might provide for himself and family. He was with the street railway company for twenty years, having the supervision of the track, his duty being to see that it was always in good repair, he also served as janitor of public schools for about twelve years and for seven years he worked for the street commissioners on the sidewalks. He is now living a retired life and makes his home with one of his daughters. In September, 1901, he lost his wife, who in that month was called to her final rest, leaving him very lonely. They were the parents of four children, of whom two are living. Nellie is the wife of Robert Fullerton, a business man of Boone. They reside with Mr. Dolloff, caring for his home and bringing into it all the sunshine possible since the death of the loving wife and mother. The other living daughter is Bessie, now the wife of L. D. Leland, a well known commercial man residing at Boone. They have four children: Frank, Bertha, Rhoda May and Sarah. Mr. Dolloff lost two children: Lydia, who grew to mature years and became the wife of L. D. Leland and at her death left two children, Nellie, who is now one of the successful teachers of Boone county, and Clyde, who occupies a position in the business world of Boone.

The only son in the Dolloff family was David L., who reached mature years, passing away when he was about thirty-two years of age.

In politics Mr. Dolloff has long been identified with the Republican party, having given its support thereto since John C. Fremont became its first candidate in 1856. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, being identified with the post in Boone, and has served as its chaplain for the past ten years. Since 1892 he has received a pension of twelve dollars per month. He has led an exemplary life, being a man of correct habits, honest and unassuming, honored as an early settler, as a loyal citizen and a gentleman of sterling worth as well as a veteran of the Civil war who fought for the union during the dark hour in our country's history. He has now reached the age of eighty years, a venerable and respected man, well deserving mention in the history of his adopted county where he has made his home through more than a third of a century.

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A. H. MERTZ.

For a long period A. H. Mertz was a factor in business circles in Ogden and the years of his activity, accompanied with careful management and unremitting diligence, brought to him the prosperity which now enables him to live a retired life. He was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1837, a son of Abraham Mertz, who always lived in Berks county. He was a shoemaker by trade and also followed the occupation of farming. He reached an advanced age, passing away in April, 1882.

Mr. Mertz, of this review, continued to make his home in the Keystone state until thirty years of age, when he left the parental roof and journeyed westward, taking up his abode in Jones county, Iowa. He had acquired a good common-school education and received ample training at farm work, early becoming familiar with all the tasks that devolve upon the agriculturist. For three years he was connected with farming interests in Jones county, and then came to Boone county in 1870. Here he began farming in Anaquia township and upon the land which he purchased he continued the work of cultivation and improvement until the fall of 1874, when he removed to Ogden and established a meat market, carrying on business along that line for eight years. On the expiration of that period he sold out and went to Glidden, Iowa, where he conducted a meat market for four years, but when that period had elapsed he once more came to Ogden and again began business in the same line in this place. Later he purchased and conducted a meat market in Fraser, this county, and was identified with commercial pursuits there for five years and two months. He then returned to Ogden and has since lived retired in this place, enjoying the fruits of his former toil.

Mr. Mertz was married in 1860, the lady of his choice being Miss Susanna High, also a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania. She died December 24, 1881. In the family were five children: Orlando, now deceased; Catherine, the wife of Henry Worsack, who is engaged in the hardware business in Ogden; Irwin, who is living in Indian Territory; Mary M., whose home is in Des Moines, Iowa, and Ezra F.

As Mr. Mertz prospered in his business

undertakings he made judicious investments in land, and in addition to his property in Ogden he now owns land in both Minnesota and Dakota. He has never been an office seeker and has always refused to serve in positions of public trust, save when he was once a member of the city board. He usually votes with the Republican party, but does not consider himself bound by party ties and supports the man whom he regards as the best candidate for the office without regard to political affiliation. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Ogden and to the Methodist Episcopal church of this place. Thirty-two years have passed since he came to Boone county and during that period he has witnessed its improvement and progress, taking an active interest in all measures tending to advance the general good. His business affairs have been carefully, systematically and faithfully conducted, and to-day he enjoys in a high measure the confidence and regard of his fellow men.



S. OLIVER STOCKSLAGER, M. D.

The state of Iowa, with its pulsing industrial activities and rapid development, has attracted within its confines men of marked ability and high character in the various professional lines, and in this way progress has been conserved and social stability fostered. He whose name initiates this review has gained recognition as one of the able and successful physicians of central Iowa, and by his labors, his high professional attainments and his sterling characteristics has justified the respect and confidence

in which he is held by the medical fraternity and local public.

The Doctor was born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 27, 1852. His father, Jacob Stockslager, was a native of Pennsylvania, born January 11, 1815. He is of Prussian lineage. His ancestors were religious exiles, who, driven from Prussia by the Catholic crusaders, on account of their Protestant views, settled in New York. The great-grandfather of our subject was an officer in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather served as a soldier in the war of 1812. The family has ever been noted for loyalty and for patriotic devotion to the country. Jacob Stockslager, the father of our subject, removed from Pennsylvania to Baltimore, Maryland, before the Civil war, and served in the commissary department of the Union army when the country became involved in hostilities between the north and the south. He married Elizabeth Clutz, a native of Maryland, born February 17, 1815. The wedding was celebrated about 1849, and in 1864 they came to Iowa, taking up their abode near Tipton upon a farm, in Cedar county. There they remained until 1873, when they removed to Benton county, and in 1888 became residents of Des Moines, where they are still living, the father having retired from business life. However, in former years his well directed efforts brought him a comfortable competence. In their family were three children: S. Oliver; Carrie, who is at home; and Monzo E., who resides in Santa Rosa, California.

In the public schools of his native city Dr. Stockslager pursued his early education, and after the removal of the family to Iowa continued his studies in Cedar county. He

was also one year in an academy at Clarence, Iowa, and in 1867 he entered the collegiate department of the State University at Iowa City, where he remained for two years. Later he spent one year in the medical department of that institution, and in 1871 entered the Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he was a student for one year. In the fall of 1872 he matriculated in the Bellevue Medical Hospital and College at New York, where he was graduated in 1875 with the degree of M. D. In July of the same year he began practice in Norway, Iowa, where he remained until October, 1870. In January, 1880, he arrived in Boone, where he has since made his home, and during the intervening years he has naturally gained a large and lucrative practice, which has come to him by reason of his skill and ability in his chosen profession.

The Doctor was married in Norway, Iowa, November 13, 1877, to Elora E. Brown, a daughter of Jesse E. Brown, who was born December 20, 1821, in Kentucky, and died in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, August 8, 1877. Her mother bore the maiden name of Clarissa Catt, and was born January 29, 1820, in Ohio. Her death also occurred in Cedar Rapids, the date of her demise being April 17, 1890. Her great-grandfather was a companion of Daniel Boone in many of his expeditions as he explored Kentucky and other portions of the west. At one time he swam three miles with his overcoat and all his other clothes on in order to escape from the Indians. However, he was captured on one occasion and was held in captivity by the red men for seven years. Mrs. Stockslager is one of a family of eight children, of whom seven are yet living. By her marriage she has become the mother of two

children: Mae, born September 7, 1881, now a student in Wells College, of Aurora, New York; and Ray, who was born November 18, 1888, and is still with his parents.

The Doctor endorses the Republican party and its principles, but is not an office seeker, having served in no official position save that of United States pension examiner, to which he was appointed by President Harrison. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, holding membership relations with the blue lodge, chapter, commandery and with the Mystic Shrine. He is also connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and aside from his profession is identified with business interests in Boone as vice-president and director of the Boone County Telephone Company. In the line of his practice he is connected with the Iowa State Medical Society and the Central Medical Society, and thus keeps in touch with the progress made in the profession. He has a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the principles and science of medicine, and anything which tends to bring to man the key to that mystery which we call life elicits his interest and cooperation.

HENRY M. GRAVES.

Henry M. Graves, who for the past two years has been a resident of Madrid, engaged in real estate dealing, is numbered among the pioneer settlers of the county and among the veteran soldiers of the Civil war. His entire life has been one of fidelity to duty in every relation, and his loyalty to his country in her hour of danger was but an indication of his entire career. He arrived in this county in 1850, coming to Iowa from

Indiana, his birth having occurred in Clay county of the latter state on the 1st of April, 1840. He is a son of William Graves, a native of North Carolina, while his grandfather was Gillum Graves, also a native of the same state, where he spent his entire life. After his death the family removed to Indiana, settling in Clay county, where William Graves was reared to manhood. He afterward married Sarah Lucas, a native of Indiana, born in Clay county, and a daughter of William Lucas, who was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war. He was born in North Carolina and became a resident of Clay county, Indiana, at a very early epoch in its history. He lived to the advanced age of about seventy-five or eighty years. Mr. Graves was a farmer in Clay county, carrying on agricultural pursuits there until his death. He died, however, in the prime of life when the subject of this review was only four years old. His wife survived him, carefully reared the family, and married the second time, becoming the wife of Linsey Sinson, who afterward removed with the family to Hendricks county, Indiana.

In that county Mr. Graves, of this review, was reared, receiving but limited educational privileges, attending the district schools only during the winter months and even then his school life covered but a few years. When a young man he resolved to seek a home in the west where land was cheap and business opportunities were good. Accordingly he arrived in Boone county in 1859 and began work as a farm hand, being employed in that way for two years. On the expiration of that period he enlisted for service in the Union army, for the country had become involved in Civil war. He

joined the Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry and was assigned to Company E, with which he soon joined the Western Army. The first year was spent in Missouri, but in February of the following year he proceeded to Tennessee and participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He also was under fire at the second battle of Corinth and in the siege of Vicksburg. He participated in the second battle of Jackson and upon re-enlisting in 1864 as a veteran he received a furlough of thirty days, which he spent at home. He then joined the army at Big Shanty and participated in the Atlanta campaign, after which he went with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea and took part in numerous engagements along the way. After the surrender of Johnston he proceeded to Richmond and on to Washington. When the grand review was held he was one who formed with the "bayonet crested wave of blue" that for hours swept by the reviewing stand upon which the president of the United States stood. In 1861 he was held for three months in the hospital at Quincy, Illinois, with typhoid fever, but he lost no further time from other sickness or wounds during his long army service. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, in July, 1865. He has every reason to be proud of his military record, for throughout the whole contest he was found as a loyal advocate of the Union cause, never shirking any duty imposed upon him.

When the war was ended Mr. Graves returned to Boone county and for several months remained with his uncle, cultivating the latter's farm. On the 20th of September, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Carrie A. Hull, who was born in Missouri

and was reared and educated in Boone county. Here she was brought by her parents when two years of age. For six years prior to her marriage she successfully engaged in teaching. Her father, Jesse Hull, removed with his family from Ohio to Iowa. He was born near Wheeling, West Virginia, and was a son of George Hull, one of the pioneer settlers of the Buckeye state whose home was in Morgan county. Jesse Hull was there reared and educated and accompanied the family on its later removal to Fulton county, Illinois, where he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Cadwallader, a native of Ohio, born in Morgan county.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Graves took up their abode upon a rented farm, which our subject continued to cultivate for a number of years. He then bought a small place and afterward purchased another farm three miles north of Madrid, continuing its cultivation for several years. Subsequently he removed to Ames in order to educate his sons, and while there became employed in the boarding department of the college, continuing in that capacity for six years, while his wife was matron during this time. In 1860 he returned to Boone county and again purchased a small farm near Madrid, which he continued to make his home for about a year. On the expiration of that period he removed to Des Moines and took charge of the boarding department of Highland Park College in 1862, upon the opening of the institution. For eight years he remained at that place as manager of the boarding department and gave good satisfaction to the managers of the institution. In 1900 he returned to Madrid and settled upon the place where he and his wife are now living. He is engaged

in the real estate business and handles considerable property.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Graves have been born two sons, to whom they have given an excellent education, thus preparing them for the practical responsibilities of life, and both are now prominent and reliable business men who are a credit to their families and to the town. Frank H., the elder, is a graduate of the Ames College. He is now married and resides in Madrid, where he is conducting a drug store. Harry C., completed his education by graduation in the Highland Park College, and he, too, is married and is living in Madrid. He has one son, Russell L. Harry Graves is now filling the position of postal clerk on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, running between Marion and Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Politically Mr. Graves is a Jefferson Democrat, who cast his first vote for Bell and Everett in 1860, supporting each presidential candidate of the party since that time. He has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his attention to his business interests. He with his wife and sons is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Madrid, and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Star Lodge, No. 115, F. & A. M. He also belongs to the Grand Army Post, of which he is the present commander. He has resided in Boone county much of the time during the past forty-three years, having come here when a young man, without capital, but possessed of a strong heart and willing hands he feared not that laborious attention to business which is the foundation of all success, and as the years have passed he has gained a comfortable competence and provided well for his family.

MORRIS WHEELER.

Morris Wheeler, who is engaged in general farming on section 13, Douglas township, his home being within three miles of Madrid, is a native of Oneida county, New York, his birth having occurred on the 11th of December, 1832. He is a son of George Wheeler, who was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, in February, 1791. The grandfather, Lazarus Wheeler, was one of the early settlers of the Empire state. George Wheeler was a soldier of the war of 1812, serving as a musician. With his father's family he removed to New York, settling in Rome in 1810, and there he was reared to manhood. After arriving at years of maturity he was there married to Denlanna Holmes, whose birth occurred in Hartwick, New York. Mr. Wheeler followed farming in Oneida county, and there reared his family, spending his entire life in that locality after his removal from Connecticut to the Empire state. There his death occurred on the 9th of September, 1882.

Morris Wheeler, whose name introduces this review, spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the Empire state. He was the youngest of a family of eight children, seven sons and one daughter, but only three of the number are now living. He acquired his education in the common schools of Oneida county and in academies of the east, and remained with his father until he was seventeen years of age. He then went to Utica, New York, where he engaged in clerking for several years, following that pursuit until his marriage. Like most young men starting out in life on their own account, he did not desire to travel the journey alone, and as a companion he chose Miss Mary

Orentt, the wedding being celebrated in Oneida county, June 6, 1855. The lady was a native of Canada.

In the spring of 1856 Mr. Wheeler came with his young wife to Iowa, locating in Madrid, where he engaged in the hardware business for a few years. In the year of his arrival he purchased the land upon which he now resides. This he broke, fenced and improved. He also built upon it, and opened up a good farm, and has for many years carried on general farming and stock-raising. He lost his first wife here in August, 1862, and after her death he returned to New York and joined the army, becoming a clerk in the quartermaster's department, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He afterward worked with his brother in Utica in the stove foundry. For seven years he was a clerk and bookkeeper, and about that time was again married.

On the 6th of October, 1869, Mr. Wheeler was joined in wedlock to Lucy Nourse, a native of New York, born in Herkimer county, where she was reared. She acquired her education in the Whites-town Seminary and on the completion of the regular course was graduated in 1865. She is a daughter of Elisha Nourse, a native of Vermont, in which state he was reared and married. After the death of his first wife he was married in New York to Lucy H. Newland, who became the mother of Mrs. Wheeler. In 1872 our subject and his wife returned to Iowa, locating upon his present farm, on which he has since placed many excellent improvements. The pleasant residence and substantial outbuildings are surrounded by well tilled fields; the neat appearance of the home is very attractive; in front are ornamental trees which cast a

grateful shade in summer, and an orchard yields its fruits in season. In fact, the farm is one of the best equipped in this locality and indicates the enterprise of the owner.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler have been born three children: E. M., a noted cornetist, now in Chicago, being a member of the Second Regiment band; Lucile M., a student and teacher of music, now in the Highland Park Conservatory in Des Moines, Iowa; and Walter H., who is pursuing his studies in the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa. When age gave to Mr. Wheeler the right of franchise he cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and has never yet wavered in his allegiance to the Republican party; but has never aspired to office nor desired to serve in positions of official preferment. Mrs. Wheeler was reared in the Baptist faith and she and her daughter hold membership in the church of that denomination at Boone and attend services frequently at Madrid. Mrs. Wheeler takes a very active interest in the work and is now serving as a teacher in the Christian Sunday-school of Madrid. She is also a member of and president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of that place and belongs to the American Female Guardian Society of New York. She is likewise a member of the Iowa State Baptist and the Congress of Mothers, and of other societies tending to promote the moral development of the race. Mr. Wheeler was made a Mason in Utica, New York, but is not dimitted from the craft. Forty-six years ago he came to Boone county and has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in this portion of the state, for as the years have passed he

has prospered in his work, placing his dependence upon the substantial qualities of an industry that never flags, unfaltering resolution and sound business judgment.

GEORGE SWISHER.

George Swisher, whose home on section 16, Cass township, is an indication of the practical and progressive spirit of the owner, is a native of West Virginia, his birth having occurred in Preston county, near Terre Alta, on the 6th of May, 1842. His parents were John and Mary Jane (Grow) Swisher. The father was a native of Germany and when a young man came to the new world, settling in Hampshire county, West Virginia. He was twice married, his second wife being the mother of our subject. He died during the early childhood of his son, George, and the mother afterward married again.

The subject of this review worked upon a farm in the Cumberland mountains from his earliest youth and endured many hardships and privations. He had very limited school privileges and his knowledge has been mostly acquired since attaining his majority. When the country became involved in civil war his sympathy was with the Union, which he did not wish to see destroyed by the spirit of secession in the south. Accordingly he enlisted on the 16th of July, 1861, in the Seventh West Virginia Volunteer Infantry and was assigned to Company A. The regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac under General McClellan, and Mr. Swisher participated in the engagements at Fredricksburg and



GEORGE SWISHER.



MRS. GEORGE SWISHER.

Chancellorsville. The regiment was held in reserve at the second battle of Bull Run and later he took part in the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg. The regiment made an awful charge into what seemed the very jaws of death just in the evening of July 3, and this was the turning point of the important battle of Gettysburg. On one occasion Mr. Swisher was in the hospital, having contracted rheumatism and measles, and in December, 1863, he was honorably discharged on account of sickness.

He then returned home and after partially recovering his health he made his way westward to Chicago, in June, 1864. During the succeeding winter he was engaged in chopping cordwood in Indiana and the following year came to Iowa, arriving in December, 1865. He made the journey to this state in company with a Mr. Sprague and the trip was accomplished with horses and teams to Willoughby, Butler county. Mr. Swisher soon afterward made his way to Black Hawk county, where he worked upon a farm until December, 1866, when he came to Boone county and here engaged in chopping cordwood for two persons. He then rented and engaged in farming the land belonging to Michael Myers for thirteen years. With the capital he had acquired through his industry and economy he then purchased land in 1879, buying eighty acres of the farm upon which he now resides. The following year he took up his abode there and began clearing away the timber and brush and placed the land in a condition for plowing. Soon afterward he planted his crops and in course of time reaped abundant harvests. He has placed substantial buildings upon his farm and now has a well-developed property which has

steadily increased in value as the years have gone by. He also purchased more land and to-day within the boundaries of his farm are comprised two hundred and forty acres. This is a rich and arable tract and he annually gains a good income as the result of the labors which he bestows upon the fields. He has given to his son eighty acres of the old home farm.

In Boone county, on the 27th of June, 1867, Mr. Swisher was united in marriage to Miss Emily A. McMichael, a native of Henry county, Iowa, who was born and reared in Boone county and is a daughter of Samuel McMichael, who belongs to one of the honored pioneer families of this state. He took up his residence in Boone county at a very early period and was identified with the work of progress and improvement here. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Swisher have been born five children: Carrie B., now the wife of Charles K. Vernon, a farmer of Cass township; Mary M., the wife of Frank Parcel, of Dallas county, Iowa; Benjamin M., who is also married and is carrying on farming in Dallas county; George, who is married and follows agricultural pursuits in Cass township; and James V., who is married and resides upon the old home place, giving his attention to the work of improvement and development there.

When Mr. Swisher came to Boone county he was a poor man. From early life he had been inured to hard labor and he was willing to again work industriously in order to establish a good home. Industry and enterprise have been the salient features of his career, and indolence and idleness are foreign to his nature. As the years have passed his labors have resulted

in bringing to him a very desirable competence and he is now numbered among the substantial citizens of the community.

In politics he is a staunch Prohibitionist, voting with that party at national elections, but at local elections, where no issue is involved, he casts his ballot for the men whom he regards as best qualified for office. He was elected and served as assessor for twelve consecutive years and is now township clerk, in which capacity he has remained for four years. For several years he has been a member of the school board and in public office he is ever found faithful and true to the trust reposed in him. Both he and his wife hold membership with the Methodist Episcopal church of Woodward, and he is a member of its official board, having long served as trustee. Socially he is identified with the Woodward Lodge, I. O. O. F. His life has ever been honorable and upright. He deserves great credit for what he has accomplished. While laboring to promote his individual success he has also been loyal to his duties of citizenship and has borne his part in the work of public progress and improvement. He has witnessed the wonderful growth and development of this county, has seen the swamp lands drained and developed into excellent farms while the timber has been cleared away and the homes of the prosperous and contented people dot the landscape. He has also seen the roads made, the building of the railroads, together with the introduction of many business enterprises which have contributed to the prosperity of the community. He is well known in Boone county as a man of exemplary habits, high integrity and of genuine worth and well does he deserve mention in this volume.

CARSTEN COOK.

Carsten Cook owns and cultivates a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres on sections 33 and 34, Marcy township. He has been a resident of Boone county since 1866, but Germany is the land of his birth. He first opened his eyes to the light of day in Holstein, September 9, 1834, his parents being Claus and Abel Cook, both natives of Germany. The father was a laborer and died in his native country, but the mother afterward came to America, passing away at the home of her son Carsten, near Boone, in 1879. In their family were five children, the eldest being the subject of this review; Phoebe is the wife of John Lineman, a resident of Ogden; Elsaby became the wife of Hans Peters, but both are now deceased; Annie is the wife of George Powers, of Anaquia township; and Hans settled here in 1877 and died in 1900. He was a shoemaker of Boone. The children were afforded the educational privileges of the schools of Germany.

Carsten Cook acquired a fair knowledge there and remained in Germany until after his marriage, the lady of his choice being Miss Elizabeth Martins, of the fatherland. Three children were born unto them: William, who is living upon his father's farm; Charles, at home; and Annie, the wife of William Beerwood, a mail carrier who resides in Council Bluffs, Iowa. The mother of these children died in Boone on the 27th of September, 1870.

Immediately following his first marriage Mr. Cook came to the United States, landing at New York, whence he made his way westward to Lyons, Iowa, in 1865. In that locality he worked as a farm hand for a year

and then came to Boone county, settling in the city of Boone, where he secured employment in the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. He aided in grading the roadbed and worked all along the road for six years. On the expiration of that period, with the capital he had acquired through his own exertions, he began farming one mile south of Boone, in Des Moines township. He then rented a farm for several years, after which he purchased his present farm, in January, 1882. He now owns two hundred and forty acres of rich and arable land on sections 33 and 34, Marcy township. He has made all of the improvements upon this place and is successfully engaged in the tilling of the soil and in the raising of stock, both branches of his business having returned to him a good income. He is now largely relieved in the arduous work of the farm by the labors of his sons, so that he is practically living retired at present, but he has been a most diligent and energetic man.

In this county Mr. Cook was again married, his second marriage being with Wilhelmina Peters, a native of Germany, born May 12, 1852. Her father, Theodore Peters, came to America and for a short time lived with his children in Davenport, Iowa, but was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, his death occurring there after a brief residence in the new world. By the second marriage of our subject nine children have been born, but the first died in infancy unnamed. The others are: Henry, at home; Lizzie, employed in the eastern part of the township; Emma, Arweina, Albertina, Dora and Mary, all at home; and Herman, who died in 1900.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Cook hold member-

ship in the German Lutheran church of Ogden. He has served as school director of his township and in other minor offices. In his political affiliations, however, he is independent, regarding only the capability of the candidate. He is a self-made man who deserves great credit for what he has accomplished. He had to borrow ten dollars upon his arrival in Boone, and thus literally empty-handed he started out upon his business career here. He was energetic and resolute, however, and in the course of time as the result of his industry and economy he has amassed a sufficient sum to enable him to purchase land. As the years have passed he has prospered and to-day is enjoying a comfortable competence.



JOHN W. DICKINSON, M. D.

To a profession in which success must depend upon individual merit Dr. John W. Dickinson is devoting his energies, and has attained to a creditable position in the ranks of the medical fraternity, although he is one of its younger representatives in Boone, Iowa. He was born in Zumbrota, Goodhue county, Minnesota, April 10, 1874. His father, Perry L. Dickinson, was a native of England, born in April, 1842, and in 1844 was brought to America, the family landing in New York. After arriving at years of maturity he married Rosella Smith, a native of the Empire state, who was born in 1849. Their wedding was celebrated in Minnesota about 1865. The father engaged in merchandising and in the lumber business, conducting lumber yards at Akely, Verndale and Menahga, Minnesota. He was a man of

marked enterprise and unflagging diligence, and is still conducting industries enabling him to provide comfortably for his family. He had eight children, of whom seven are yet living: Jenny, the wife of K. L. Payne, who is engaged in the packing business in Seattle, Washington; Clayton L., a dealer in general merchandise and lumber in Akely, Minnesota; Eugene, a distinguished physician of Duluth, Minnesota, who makes a specialty of the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; John W., whose name introduces this review; Lilah J., the wife of H. C. Barton, a druggist of Scotland, South Dakota; Florence E., the wife of Earl Miller, a general merchant of Akely, Minnesota; Violet, who died at the age of five years; and Hazel R., who is living at home in Minneapolis.

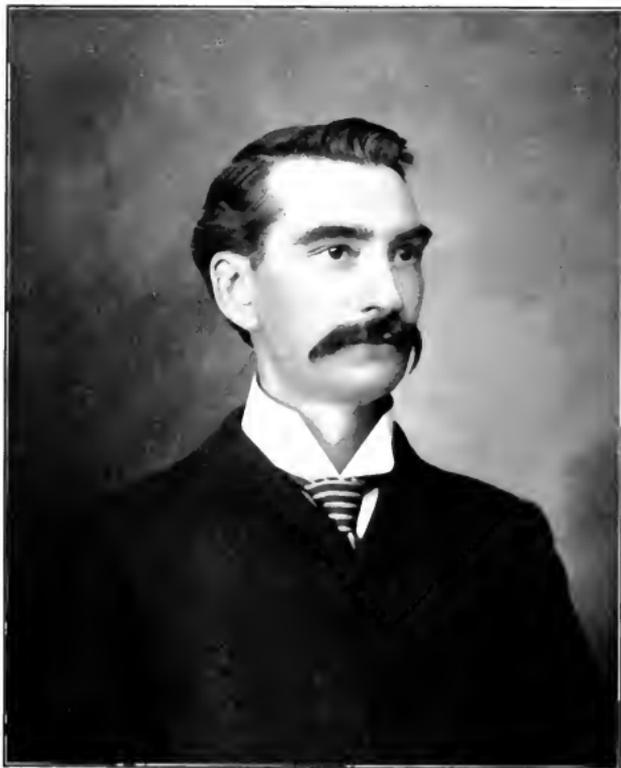
In taking up the personal history of Dr. Dickinson, of Boone, we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known, not only on account of his professional skill, but on account of his personal worth as well. His early education was received in the public schools of Zumburata, where he was graduated in 1862 when eighteen years of age. He afterward went to Henry, South Dakota, where he joined his father in the conduct of a general mercantile enterprise, remaining there for two years, but desiring to devote his attention to the alleviation of human suffering, as a member of the medical fraternity, in 1864 he entered the American Medical College at St. Louis, where he remained for two years, closely applying himself to the mastery of the principles of the sciences. He then entered the Marion Sims College of Medicine, in St. Louis, Missouri, and was graduated in that institution in 1868, with

the degree of M. D. During this time he also pursued a hospital course of one year.

Thorough preparation had well fitted the Doctor for the practice of medicine, and he located in Keokuk, Iowa, but after a short time came to Boone, in October, 1868, and has since been a well known and successful practitioner of this place. His practice extends over a wide territory. He makes a specialty of the diseases of women, but is proficient in all parts of medical practice, and his ability ranks him with many an older practitioner.

On the 1st of November, 1867, the Doctor was united in marriage to Della L. Powell, who was born January 21, 1875, in Clinton, Iowa, a daughter of Charles L. Powell, a native of New York, connected with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. Her mother was in her maidenhood Miss Mary Wagner, and she, too, was born in the Empire state. In their family were seven children: Lonetta, the wife of Frank Glasswith, of Boone; Mrs. Della Dickinson; Milo E., of Ottumwa, who is connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Ivan, who died at the age of three years; Grace H., at home; and Winnie and Bessie, who are still with their parents. The Doctor and his wife have one child, Howard E., born January 4, 1899.

The Doctor is a stalwart advocate of the Republican party, believing firmly in its principles. Socially he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. He owns a section of land in North Dakota, and three fine residences in the city of Boone. However, as his financial resources have increased he has made judicious investments in property. In the line of his profession he is connected with the Central District Med-



B. P. HOLST.

ical Association and the American Medical Association. He is a deep and earnest student of his profession, and his knowledge and efficiency are constantly being augmented by reading and investigation. He has now a large practice, which is an indication of the public confidence in his skill.

B. P. HOLST, M. A.

When we contemplate the career of those who turn the tide of adversity in early life to successful ends, we are induced to regard with more than ordinary admiration their character and perseverance. Probably there is in the central part of the United States no one who has greater claim to a biographical sketch in this work than B. P. Holst, both from the interest shown in the general upbuilding of educational institutions and for his long contact with the development of Boone county and the state of Iowa. His life offers so much encouragement to those who are at the commencement of their business and professional career, all of which is so laudable and exemplary, that the writer is inspired by many incidents of importance associated with him and his education, professional work and business enterprises.

He descended from German parentage, his forefathers having resided for many generations in the regions made famous by the imperial contests of Napoleon and the wars for Polish independence. Though these eventful times were witnessed in different sections of Germany, the former refers to Lauenburg, the home of his paternal ancestors, and the latter to Posen, the seat

of his maternal progenitors. In both provinces were formidable parties that joined in the revolution of thought and action against the continuance of imperial régimes, and with these were associated the families from whom the subject of this sketch is a scion.

His father, Heinrich Ludwig Holst, was born at Ratzeburg, Germany, April 17, 1817, and died at Pilot Mound, Iowa, September 16, 1885. The latter was the son of Ludwig Carl Holst, who died before reaching middle life, and his mother subsequently married a school teacher at Ratzeburg. Under the careful and sympathetic instruction of his stepfather he obtained the benefits of a practical education and afterward learned the trade of a cooper. He was an able thinker on theological and economical questions, a lover of good books, and took considerable interest in traveling. After visiting many cities of the German Confederation, he traveled in Switzerland, Austria, France and Russia, and in 1842 settled in Samotzcin, Germany, where he founded and developed a successful business as a cooper.

On June 15, 1843, L. H. Holst, the father of B. P. Holst, married Emilie Leopoldina Buchholz at Samotzcin. She was born at Obersitzko, a picturesque town on the Warthe river, in Posen, April 20, 1820. Her father, Wilhelm Gotthold Buchholz, was a prominent citizen and successful druggist at her native town, and her mother was Dorothea Caroline Hirsekorn. It was the ambition of her parents to give her and her only sister, Amelia Wilhelmina, a good education, which hope was realized in the kindergarten and public schools of Obersitzko, and subsequently both were taught music and fine handiwork in a realschule, or man-

ual school. Her only brother, Edward, was liberally educated and became a successful pharmacist.

The family resided in Germany about three years after their marriage, embarking from Bremen October 12, 1846, with the view of founding a home in Australia, and landing at Port Adelaide March 18, 1847. It will be noticed that the trip on the ocean required over five months, a fact due to the tardy progress made by sail ships, and while on the Atlantic ocean, off Cape Blanco, Africa, October 9, 1846, their first born son, Wilhelm Holst, died. For seven months the family resided in Adelaide, one of the finest cities in Australia, after which they resided at different times at Lobethal Hoffmngsthal, Hochkirek, and on a farm near Lindock valley. In the meantime H. L. Holst was either occupied in farming or interested in gold mining, and after a residence of twenty years in Australia, about equal portions of the time in the colonies of Victoria and South Australia, they decided to emigrate to the United States. On April 3, 1867, they set sail from Melbourne for London, England, which place they reached in July, and after spending some time in that city and Liverpool they took a steamboat for New York, reaching Castle Garden on August 3, 1867. Five days later they came to Boone, Iowa, and soon after purchased a farm of 160 acres located twelve miles northwest of the court house, in Pilot Mound township, and a half mile west of Pilot Mound, the highest elevation in Boone county.

This farm was the home of B. P. Holst, the subject of this sketch, during his boyhood years. He is the youngest of the family, which consisted of four boys and three

girls. They were named in order of age as follows: Wilhelm (1845-46); Ludwig Heinrich (1847); Philip Hermann (1850-57); Mary Louise (1853); Augusta Johanna (1856); Emilie Caroline (1858-72); and Bernhart Paul (1861). Wilhelm died off Cape Blanco, Africa, October 9, 1846; Philip Hermann died at Lobethal, South Australia, March 20, 1857; and Emilie Caroline died at Pilot Mound, Iowa, January 1, 1872. Ludwig Heinrich chose to remain in Australia, where he acquired success as a teacher and supervisor in the public schools. Mary Louise married Julius Amme in 1882, and Augusta Johanna married Joseph Adamson in 1883; both reside in Boone county.

Bernhart Paul Holst was born September 18, 1861, in Hochkirch, in the Australian colony of Victoria, and since 1867 has resided in Boone county, Iowa, which state is yet his home and for which he has ever had strong love. He was reared amid refining influences, the best that were possible under pioneer conditions, and early developed the traits of character which led to a strong manhood. In the home and public schools he secured his early education, after which he had the benefits of academic and collegiate work. From early infancy he enjoyed the benefits that come from learning to use several modern languages, and in his educational research attained more than mediocre proficiency in German history and literature. He was granted his first teachers' certificate by J. H. Chambers, county superintendent of Boone county schools, in 1883, when he began teaching in the public schools. Being popular among his associates and indefatigable as an organizer, he gave hearty and efficient support in the

maintenance of debating societies, institutes, Sunday schools and other organizations intended to benefit and improve moral and social conditions. In the spring of 1884 he, in company with two young men, Samuel and Andrew Adamson, drove a team to Logan county, Nebraska, where he served in surveying government lands and in the meantime completed title to a quarter section of public land. Subsequently he drove on the California trail across the plains to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, and in the autumn of that year returned to Boone county to resume teaching in the public schools.

On September 15, 1887, Mr. Holst married Ella Roose, Rev. Abram Miller, of the Lutheran church of Georgetown, solemnizing the marriage at the home of the bride's parents, near Moultrie, Ohio. Mrs. Holst was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, January 26, 1867, and is the youngest of four children, having one sister and two brothers. Her parents, Michael Roose, born February 14, 1826, and Rachael Myers Roose, born February 16, 1832, are of German parentage and descended from early settlers of Pennsylvania. They reside in the natural gas and oil belt near Alliance, Ohio, where they own a productive fruit and dairy farm. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Holst, a son and a daughter. The son, Bertram Paul, was born February 22, 1889, and since his sixth year has attended the schools of Boone. The daughter, Blanche Alcott, was born in Boone, Iowa, January 2, 1894.

No compendium such as the province of this work defines in its essential limitations will serve to offer fit memorial to the life and accomplishments of B. P. Holst, the

honored subject of this sketch—a man remarkable in the breadth of his wisdom, in his indomitable perseverance, his strong individuality, and yet one whose whole esoteric phase, being an open scroll, inviting the closest scrutiny. True, his have been "massive deeds and great" in one sense, and yet his entire life accomplishments but represent the result of the fit utilization of the innate talent which is his, and the directing of his efforts in those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination lead the way. There is in him a weight of character, a native sagacity, a farseeing judgment and a fidelity of purpose that commands the respect of all. A man of indefatigable enterprise and fertility of resource, he has carved his name deeply on the record of the educational, political, commercial and professional history of the state, which owes much of its advancement to his efforts, especially along educational lines. Being one of the most capable and successful educators of the state, he caused the schools of Boone county to make rapid progress and induced a higher sentiment for professional enterprise in teachers' institutes and public school courses.

It may be said that throughout his entire life he has been connected with educational work, and that he turned to good account much of the time that too many men fail to utilize. In his professional work he has been persevering to enlarge his own usefulness and that of his learners as he has ever been diligent in his business enterprises, and it may be said that he has been equally successful in both lines. In 1889 he was elected county superintendent of schools of Boone county in which capacity he remained for ten years. No one in the county ever

filled the same position for as long a period, and it is doubtful if anyone else in the state has been more highly complimented through popular suffrage than he. It is suggestive of more than ordinary popularity and ability when we note that he was nominated on the Democratic ticket while Boone county is strongly Republican, and yet he was elected, receiving a vote about five hundred more than the strength of his party. In 1891, when re-elected, he received a vote of one thousand more than his party, and in 1893 his vote was about eleven hundred more than that cast for his ticket. In 1895, when the opposition party had an average majority of thirteen hundred votes for its candidates he was given a safe endorsement for a fourth term and afterward was elected for the fifth time, each term being for two years. In 1899, while conducting an institute at Boone where about three hundred and thirty teachers were in attendance, he was notified that the Democratic state convention had nominated him for superintendent of public instruction by acclamation, and shortly after he was tendered a general public ovation by the teachers and citizens of Boone. Though defeated in the state election, he turned the compliment of the nomination to good account by delivering addresses in many of the cities of the state and extending his acquaintance among public men.

Professor Holst is known as an institute instructor and lecturer, having been appointed on the corps of teachers for more than twenty-five Iowa institutes held in different counties. Among his most popular addresses are those entitled Educational Foundations, Fundamentals, Three Great Evils of the Age, and "I Am Fearfully and

Wonderfully Made." His popularity as a conductor of institutes is evidenced by the following memorial presented to him in 1895 by the teachers of Boone county:

"Whereas: The sixth session of the Boone County Normal Institute under your direction is now drawing to a close, and in view of the fact that these sessions have been the most earnest and enthusiastic ever held in the county, the courses of study being the most systematic and complete ever issued, the instruction in them able and conscientious and the manner of conducting them competent and energetic;

"In grateful recognition whereof: We, the teachers of Boone county tender you our sincere thanks for the watchful interest with which you have ever guarded our educational affairs, and the firm and yet courteous manner in which you have ever dealt with both teachers and patrons of our schools; and we do hereby recommend you to the school public, not only as an educator of profound ability, but as a gentleman of thoroughly Christian character.

"Furthermore: We, the undersigned, members of the Boone County Normal Institute of 1895, as a testimonial of our high personal regard, and as an evidence of our appreciation of the able manner in which you have discharged the important duties of your office, present you with this gold watch and chain, and hope that you may long enjoy positions of usefulness among your fellow men."

The subject of this sketch has been not only influential in the higher councils of educational meetings, but has held a number of official positions and served on important legislative committees. In 1892 at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, he was chosen the

first vice-president of the Iowa State Teachers' Association. He was quite a young man when thus honored, but he capably filled the position and in 1893 was elected president of the county superintendents' and Normal Department while in session at Des Moines. His indefatigable efforts in promoting organization has its desired effect and gave Iowa the largest meeting ever held up to that time by county superintendents. The Iowa Normal Monthly, published at Dubuque, Iowa, said of him:

"He is master in effecting organization and system. He brings harmony and a gladdening spirit into the work. Under his efficient management every line of school work has been awakened and broadened. He has organized a teachers' library and a hundred for the public schools with over two thousand five hundred volumes. His systematic plans for conducting teachers' meetings and county institutes make them at once profitable and popular. In his office are kept the most accurate and systematic records of supervision and gradation.

"He is an able writer and natural speaker. The past year he delivered about forty lectures before institutes and conventions. While he takes delight in his line of work, he is constantly guarding the schools in his charge. Their upbuilding and successful advancement have been his constant desire. One of Iowa's greatest educators, Dr. W. M. Beardshear, fittingly says of him: 'I can speak of him and his work in the most commendable terms.'"

In speaking of his public life and work it may be fitting to mention briefly the confidence in which he is held by those that know him best. This applies not only to his public service, but is true also of his busi-

ness and social life. When but twenty-one years of age he was nominated for justice of the peace in Pilot Mound township by a class of citizens who wanted to bring a young man and efficiency to that office at a time when the town of Pilot Mound was in its infancy. It is needless to say that he was elected and that he served his constituents with ability. After retiring from the county superintendency in 1901 he was chosen a member of the city council of Boone by the citizens of the fifth ward who favor public improvements, and in 1902 he was re-elected by the same progressive element.

He is indebted largely to himself for what he is and for what he has achieved, but above all he attributes his success to the watchful care and constant encouragement of his parents. From his father, a man strongly devoted to the religious teachings and moral practices of the Lutheran church, he obtained a fine collection of works in the German, and to him also is he indebted for support in attending for two years at a school where he studied modern languages and the sciences. From this work as a nucleus, he broadened his mind by constant study and practical application, taking while engaged in school supervision advantage of university extension courses of study and in 1899 was awarded on an examination the degree of Master of Arts by the Western University, Chicago.

While at the farm home during his youth he began to take an interest in reading the works of great authors, such as Schiller, Bryant, Holmes, Whittier, Goethe, Bancroft, Shakespeare, and Dickens, and from each he drew inspiration characteristic of the writer. He was particularly fond of

sketches drawn from Eulenspiegel and the Nibelungenlied. Being interested in literary work, he began to find pleasure in writing as a local correspondent for county newspapers, and prepared numerous essays on literary topics to be read before schools and lyceums. In 1890 he began publishing the Boone County Teacher, a monthly educational journal, which he issued for ten years and made it a helpful means of furthering pedagogical work. In 1893 he read an able paper on Demands of the County Superintendency before the county superintendents' and normal department at Des Moines, and subsequently delivered many addresses relating to educational topics before institutes and teachers' meetings. While county superintendent of Boone county he also published annually the Graded Four Years' Institute Course of Study, which was issued regularly for ten years.

The finest literary work of Professor Holst, however, is his Teachers' and Pupils' Cyclopaedia. He began work on it in 1898, when he was in the county superintendency, writing biographical sketches and articles on scientific subjects, such as would not lose interest and value by the lapse of time. In the early part of 1900 he employed a typewriter and shorthand reporter with the view of completing the work on the manuscript and making it ready for the compositors, working from early morning until nine o'clock at night about two years in collating and revising it. The work was finally published in its complete form in February, 1902, when it was issued in three large volumes containing 2,200 pages and about 1,500 illustrations. The second edition appeared in May, 1902, with divers improvements and eight pages added. This work

is written in a beautiful, narrative style, and is a valuable treatise and dictionary of geography, history, mythology, discoveries, inventions and educational progress. It treats the literature of all countries and peoples; reviews the resources and political conditions of all lands; presents the biographies of all noted persons both living and dead; and discusses the arts and sciences in their working and application. It has already found its way into hundreds of homes and school libraries, and is justly regarded one of the finest American products now on the book market.

From 1897 until in February, 1900, he resided on the family homestead immediately south of the town of Pilot Mound, and in the latter year removed to the fifth ward, Boone, where he is still a resident. He is the owner of several large tracts of land and a fine home, and has material interests in the Holst Publishing Company, a corporation devoted to the publication of his books. His personal library contains several thousand volumes, including books printed in the English, German, Swedish and other languages. In all his work he has exemplified the spirit of education approved by Sidney Smith, who said: "The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that time will ameliorate, not destroy; occupation that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible." He is a man of distinct and forceful individuality; his influence has ever been on the side of progress and public improvement, and Boone county has reason to be proud that she can number him among her citizens.

JACOB HESS.

Jacob Hess, a resident farmer and stock-raiser of Amaqua township, living on section 4, has resided in Boone county only since 1889, but during that period he has become widely recognized as a business man of ability, practical in all his farming operations. He was born in Lake county, Illinois, on the 6th of February, 1859, his parents being Anthony and Christina Hess, both of whom were natives of Germany, whence they came to America in 1844, taking up their abode in Lake county, where the father secured a tract of land and carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1897. His wife survived him about two years, passing away in 1899. Of their family of twelve children only three came to Iowa, namely: Fred, who is now a farmer residing in Greene county; William, who carries on farming in Clay county; and Jacob, of this review.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Mr. Hess in his early youth. He worked in field and meadow and pursued his education in the public schools near his home; but when he had arrived at manhood an important event in his life occurred—his marriage to Miss Sophia Tibbie, of Kankakee, Illinois. Her father was a farmer of that place and spent his entire life there. Mr. and Mrs. Hess became the parents of seven children, all of whom are at home, namely: Frank, Robert, Robert, Warren, Elmer, Algie and Leonard.

When Mr. Hess came to the west in 1889 he settled upon his present farm, on section 4, Amaqua township, and at once began the improvement and cultivation of this

tract. He now owns ninety-three acres, which is under a high state of cultivation, and in the rich fields are seen the various crops which are adapted to the soil and climate. He has never been an office seeker, nor has he held positions of public or political preferment, but he has always given a loyal support to the Republican party. Socially he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, belonging to the camp which holds its meetings in the Beaver schoolhouse. His life has been one of unremitting diligence, and as the years have passed his labors have been manifest in the acquirement of a good farm and comfortable home.

HENRY BERGMAN.

Henry Bergman, deceased, was a worthy representative of the class of reliable and valued citizens that Germany has furnished to the new world. He was born in the fatherland September 28, 1832, a son of William Bergman, who spent his entire life in Germany. After the death of the father, the mother and our subject came to the United States, crossing the Atlantic in 1859. They settled in Lee county, Illinois, and Mrs. Bergman purchased a farm upon which she lived for ten years. She then came to Iowa in 1869, and spent one year in the city of Boone, after which she took up her abode on section 19, Pilot Mound township. Here Henry Bergman purchased a farm and improved the land, making it a very valuable tract. Upon that place he made his home until 1892, when he removed to Ogden and continued to live at that place until his death, which occurred July 2, 1902, after an

illness of eight weeks. His remains were interred in the Lutheran cemetery, five miles northwest of Ogden. After his removal to Ogden he still owned the farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Pilot Mound township. He was a wide-awake, practical and progressive agriculturist and his labors brought to him splendid returns. As the years passed the sale of his crops gained for him a gratifying income and he became the possessor of a comfortable competence and could enjoy a well merited rest.

On the 10th of September, 1832, in Germany, occurred the birth of Johanna Friedland and before Henry Bergman left Germany he made this lady his wife. Their marriage has been blessed with twelve children: Philena, the wife of Arnie Miller, who resides upon a farm near Dayton, Iowa; Ernesta, the wife of William Peters, a resident of Boone county; Anna, the wife of Charles Wrede, a clothing merchant of Ogden; Cecelia, who is the widow of Theodore Wrede and resides near her father's home in Ogden; Elvina, who is at home; Ellen, who is the wife of A. Fisher, a railroad engineer at Fraser Junction; William, Edward, Johanna and Henry, who are all deceased; Caroline, who is the wife of Louis Ohge, a resident of Boone, Iowa; and Amelia, who married Rinehold Widdig and lives in Boone. Mr. Bergman had a fine residence in the northern part of Ogden and its hospitable doors were ever open for the reception of many friends of the family. In politics he was a Democrat and both he and his wife held membership in the German Lutheran church of Ogden. Through a successful business career his labors were continued from year to year until he retired to enjoy a well merited rest. He ever com-

manded the respect and esteem of his fellow men and well deserves representation in this volume.

ANDREW J. BOLLENBAUGH.

Andrew J. Bollenbaugh, who is now living a retired life in the village of Moin-gona, was born in Van Wert county, Ohio, on the 19th of January, 1831. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Stetler) Bollenbaugh, were both natives of Pennsylvania and thence removed to Ohio, Mr. Bollenbaugh becoming one of the first settlers of Van Wert county. He took up his abode upon a farm there and throughout his remaining days devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, becoming one of the prosperous as well as enterprising farmers of the community. Both he and his wife died in Van Wert county. This worthy couple were the parents of eleven children, of whom six are yet living: Sallie, who is now the widow of Ajilon Wright, and resides in Hamilton county, Nebraska; Absalom, who is engaged in farming in Van Wert county, Ohio; Betsey, who is the widow of Garrison Alsbough and lives in Van Wert county; Mrs. Catherine Dingman, a widow living in Sydney, Ohio; Rachel, the widow of John Howard, and a resident of Nelson, Nebraska; Nancy, the wife of Fred Hill, of Van Wert, county, Ohio; and Andrew J.

Like the other members of the family Andrew J. Bollenbaugh pursued his education in the public schools of his native state and assisted his father in the operation of the home farm until his marriage which occurred in the year 1850, the lady of his



A. J. BOLLENBAUGH AND WIFE.

choice being Miss Mary Stetler, whose birth occurred in Ohio on the 30th of April, 1830. She is a daughter of Daniel Stetler, an early settler and farmer of Ohio, who died in that state. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bollenbaugh has been blessed with seven children: Rachel, born October 17, 1853, is with her parents. Rhoda, born January 20, 1858, is the wife of John Kester, a mason living in Moingona. Clara, born October 31, 1859, is the wife of George C. Thompson, who is a merchant of Ogden, Iowa. William, born April 5, 1863, owns and operates a farm near Moingona, Iowa. He was engaged in the restaurant business for one year in Ogden, but now lives at home. King Cyrus, born July 31, 1865, married Helen Lawton, and is living near Ogden upon his father's farm. John, born August 31, 1867, wedded Mary Timmons and is engaged in farming in Beaver township. Ida May, born December 17, 1874, is the wife of George Brooks, a miner of Moingona.

After his marriage Mr. Bollenbaugh resided upon the old home farm in Ohio for two years. Then removing to Grant county, Wisconsin, where he purchased a small tract of land, he continued its cultivation for thirteen years. On the expiration of that period he sold his property in the Badger state and came to Boone county, Iowa, first settling in Ogden. There he built a house in which he lived for a year, after which he purchased a farm two miles south of Ogden, in Marcy township. This comprised two hundred acres of land, and he there carried on agricultural pursuits until January, 1900, when he removed to the village of Moingona where he has since lived retired, but he still owns his farm.

The first house which he built in Ogden was constructed of lumber which he hauled for fifteen miles through the swamps and over the rough roads of Boone county, but cultivation and training have wrought a transformation and the district is now fine farming land. Mr. Bollenbaugh is yet the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of rich land located on the northeast quarter of section 18, Marcy township, and this returns to him a good rental.

As the years have passed our subject has filled some minor political positions, but has never been an office seeker. In politics he has ever been a Democrat, giving his support to the men and measures of the party. His life has been one of unremitting toil until of recent years when he has put aside business cares in order to enjoy a well merited rest. He is well known as a respected and honored citizen of Moingona and of Boone county and his friends throughout the community are many.

THOMAS L. JONES.

In business circles of Boone Thomas L. Jones is an active factor. He is a western man by birth, training and preference, and in his life exemplifies the true western spirit of progress and determination which has led to the rapid development of this portion of the country. He was born in Ontario, Iowa, November 18, 1866. His father, Richard Jones, was a native of Wooster, Ohio, where his birth occurred October 13, 1838. The grandfather, Thomas F. Jones, was born in Pennsylvania in 1802, and the family was an old and prominent one in that

state. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Henrietta Ross, and her birth occurred near Valparaiso, Indiana, July 21, 1841. Her father was a native of Scotland, and her mother of the Keystone state. The parents of our subject were married on the 20th of May, 1860, near Ontario, Iowa, and the father devoted his energies to farming until prompted by the spirit of patriotism he offered his services to the government in response to the country's call for aid, and enlisted in Nevada, in August, 1862, as a member of Company A, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, under the command of Captain Ballard and Colonel Kinsman. The regiment was attached to the Western Army, and Mr. Jones proceeded with his command to the front, participating in many important engagements, which led to the preservation of the Union. After the war he returned to Ontario, where he made his home until 1892, when he came to Boone, where he and his wife are still living. In the family were four children: Thomas L., our subject; E. W., who is engaged in the real estate business in Crookston, Minnesota; J. E., who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Fargo, North Dakota; and W. G., who is chief clerk in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company at Verdigris, Nebraska.

In the schools of Story county, Iowa, Thomas L. Jones acquired his early education, which was supplemented by study in the high school at Ames, this state. Later he entered the Capital City Commercial College at Des Moines, and in 1892 he arrived in Boone, since which time he has been an active factor in business circles that have contributed not alone to his own success but also to the prosperity of the community.

He first worked at the carpenter's trade through the summer of 1892, and during the succeeding three and a half years was engaged in the music business in Boone. In the spring of 1896, he turned his attention to real estate dealing and to the insurance business, and his operations have since been along these lines. Few men are better informed concerning the value of property in this portion of the country, and he has negotiated many important real estate transfers. He is well known for his reliability, and sustains an unassailable reputation. In his work he is associated with Mr. Herman, under the firm name of Herman & Jones, and they handle large valued interests in the state and also in Minnesota and the Dakotas. They likewise have the largest insurance agency in Boone county, writing much business each year, representing many thousands of dollars.

On the 27th of April, 1890, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Bertha A. Jones, who was born in Indiana, September 16, 1869, and is the daughter of L. R. Jones, a native of the same state, his birth having occurred in 1840. When he had arrived at years of maturity he married Louisa Sawyer, who was born in Indiana in 1843, and their marriage was graced with five children: Leah, the wife of Dr. C. W. Johnson, of Charles City, Iowa; Bertha, now the wife of our subject; F. S., a resident farmer of Boone county; M. B., who is living in Story county, and Mabel L., who has passed away. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jones of this review, have been born three children: Bernice R., born March 9, 1891; Ethel L., born September 29, 1892, and Edith L., born March 30, 1894. The parents hold membership in the Christian church, in which Mr. Jones is

serving as treasurer, and in this work they take an active interest, doing what they can to extend its influence and to promote its growth.

Politically Mr. Jones is a Democrat, and in 1898 he was elected assessor, filling that position for four years with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Socially he is connected with the Royal Arcanum, and with the Woodmen of the World. As a business man he has been conspicuous among his associates, not only for his success, but for his probity, fairness and honorable methods, and in everything he has been eminently practical; this has been manifest not only in his business undertakings, and also in social and private life.

J. H. PIES.

J. H. Pies, whose home is on section 17, in Garden township, and who is a highly esteemed citizen, familiarly called "Henry" by his friends, is now engaged in farming and stock raising, owning and cultivating a good farm of two hundred and forty acres. It is pleasantly and conveniently located three miles and a half from Madrid and thus the conveniences of city life are easily obtainable, while at the same time he enjoys the comfort and freedom found only upon the farm.

Since 1866 he has been a resident of Boone county which is far from the place of his birth for he is a native of Germany. He was born October 3, 1850, a son of H. W. Pies, who was also born and reared in the fatherland, where he married Wilhelmine Otto, also of Germany. The parents spent their entire lives in that country, but

Henry Pies came to the new world when a lad of fifteen years and from that time forward has been a resident of Boone county. He joined an uncle here and began work as a farm hand by the month. He had enjoyed fair school advantages in his native country and thus was well prepared to meet the practical and responsible duties of life. He made his first purchase of land in 1875, becoming the owner of eighty acres on which he now resides. It was still in its primitive condition but he broke it the same year and thus prepared it for cultivation. In 1876 he built a small house and began to farm his land and further improve the property. Subsequently he purchased another tract of forty acres adjoining the first purchase and still later added eighty acres on section 7 and a forty acre tract on section 10, Garden township. He has since built and remodeled his residence and now has a large and substantial farm house, good barns and all the necessary outbuildings upon his place. Trees of his own planting adorn the lawn and the orchard yields its fruits in season. He has been engaged in raising and breeding stock, usually feeding from one to two carloads of cattle and quite a large number of hogs annually. He is accounted one of the successful farmers and stock raisers of the county, a position which is a creditable one because it has been obtained entirely through his own efforts.

On the 21st of February, 1878, Mr. Pies was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Frey, a daughter of J. F. Frey, who is represented on another page of this work. There are four children by this marriage: Anna, Francis, Emma and Lillie. The son assists the father in carrying on the home farm. The family are members of the Gar-

den Prairie Congregational church and are people of sterling worth, enjoying the high regard of all with whom they have been brought in contact.

Mr. Pies votes with the Democracy and his first presidential ballot was cast for Horace Greeley in 1872, since which time he has never failed to vote for each presidential candidate of the Democratic party with one exception. He was elected and served as township trustee, has also filled the offices of school treasurer and school director and in every position of public trust has been found loyal, capable and faithful. He has been a delegate to the county conventions of his party and takes a deep interest in its growth and success. When Mr. Pies came to Boone county he was a poor man, but in this land effort is not hampered and labor finds its just reward. Through unflagging industry he has worked his way steadily upward and to-day is the owner of a valuable farm as the result of his untiring labors which have been vigorously prosecuted during a residence of thirty-six years in this county. His memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. He is familiar with pioneer experiences and has taken a just pride in the advancement of the county as it has progressed toward substantial improvement. As a citizen he is reliable and trustworthy and as a man possesses many sterling traits of character that commend him to the confidence and regard of all with whom he is brought into contact.

RICHARD F. JORDAN

One of the citizens of this county, whose accidental death recently caused general regret, was Richard F. Jordan, who died Sep-

tember 5, 1891, as the result of injuries received by fire on the 2nd day of the same month. His stable in the city of Boone burned down and in the effort to rescue his favorite driving mare, he received the fatal burns. His funeral, held in the church of the Sacred Heart on Sunday, September 8, was attended by an unusual concourse of mourning friends and acquaintances, many being his former college class-mates, gathered on this sad errand from distant parts of the state.

Richard F. was the son of John and Anna (Connolly) Jordan, who came from Ireland in 1848 and settled at Glens Falls, New York, where Richard was born, March 19, 1856, being the eldest of five children; the others being Mrs. Mary Deering, Maurice, Mrs. Alice Welsh and Edward C. In the autumn of the same year he was taken by his parents to Dixon, Lee county, where the family tarried for some ten years, and in 1866 another removal was made to Boone county, Iowa, which has been the permanent residence of the family since. In the free life of the prairies, his nerves and muscles developing naturally under the quieting influences of the farm, Richard grew up to early manhood. His primary education was obtained in the rural schools of the neighborhood and at the age of seventeen years he was matriculated in the freshman class at the Iowa State College at Ames, only a few miles from his home. He was a devoted student, walking in pleasant and riding in rough weather to and from his home and the recitation rooms, and received his degree near the head of his class in 1877.

Evidently the young student had early made his contract for life with hard work,



R. F. JORDAN.

for immediately after completing his secondary course he entered the Law School at Des Moines, took up the intricacies of the profession and in two years had so well succeeded that he was admitted to the bar June 7, 1879, and was ready for the serious work of his life. He entered the practice of his profession as a partner of Judge M. K. Ramsey, under the business name of Ramsey & Jordan. Afterwards his business associations were: Cook & Jordan, Jordan & Brockett, and Jordan & Goodykoontz. For some time prior to forming the last partnership, he was alone in practice.

While a student in the law school, Mr. Jordan formed the acquaintance of Miss Martha H., daughter of John and Helen (Sarsfield) Lynch, residents of the capital city, who were natives of Ireland and came to America about the year 1848. The father is now living in San Francisco, and the mother went to her final reward October 19, 1877. After his business was assured Mr. Jordan married this lady, the ceremony occurring May 23, 1882, and they set up their household in Boone. Mrs. Jordan is one of seven children: May resides in Elgin, Illinois; Catherine is the wife of J. S. McCormick of San Francisco; J. C. lives in Helena, Montana; Mrs. Jordan is the fourth child; William is deceased. Frank served as a member of the Eleventh United States Infantry in the Philippines, and has returned in safety to this country; and John is deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Jordan were born the following children: John, May 24, 1883, now a student in the Iowa State College at Ames, from which his father was graduated; Frank, February 28, 1886, a pupil in the Boone public schools; Helen, July 24, 1889, also in the

local schools; Clara, August 5, 1899, at home. They all give good promise of growing up to be useful and honorable citizens.

Mr. Jordan was a member of Boone Lodge No. 563, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which on Sunday, December 1, 1901, held appropriate memorial exercises in Grace Episcopal church in Boone, at which his eulogy was pronounced by Judge J. R. Whitaker. His funeral had been held Sunday, September 8, 1901, in the Church of the Sacred Heart, (Catholic), of which he was a devout member, the services being conducted by Father B. C. Lenihan, whose tear-stained voice paid warm tribute to the many lovable qualities of this deceased citizen. In politics Mr. Jordan had generally acted with the Democratic party, but was not an unrelenting partisan, and during the campaign of 1900, affiliated with the opposition, following the dictates of his judgment upon the financial issue. Had he lived this new affiliation would have permitted the dominant party to have honored him with official trusts, either judicial, legislative or executive, for which his rare judgment and sound discretion so eminently fitted him. His community was the gainer, however, in that it secured his services in non-partisan positions which gave opportunity for placing his impress upon affairs of full as much moment to community as more conspicuous positions. As a member of the school board, city solicitor, president of the board of trustees of the public library, president of the Business Men's Association, and in other similar positions, he had opportunity to direct to good results the forces influenced by such organizations. He was in frequent request for addresses on public oc-

casions and when not was turned to as their presiding officer.

He was always busy—his was "the strenuous life." His profession claimed his first and deepest energies; his cases were prepared with care and research which stopped at no labor, and he came into court armed at every known point in defense of his client's cause. When the just remuneration for such devotion enabled him to command the higher resources of mental equipment he turned with fondness to the books whose early acquaintance he had made in the college library, and added from day to day to his familiarity with the thoughts of the great minds of the past and the discoveries of the present age. In his social relations his was a singular mingling of frankness and reserve. His eye was open and inviting, his address genial and refreshing; but where principle or the right as he interpreted the same, were at stake he could be as unflinching as a prime minister. While in no sense a "society man" he enjoyed social relaxation with his fellows, the delights of the lecture, the drama and musical entertainments. But his greatest love was for his family and into the joys and little sorrows of his children the father entered with a sympathy and heartiness which must long be cherished as a fond memory in their lives. His relations with women were chivalrous to a high degree. Honoring the memory of his mother and the devotion of his wife, he gave to other women that courtesy and respect which inspire feminine confidence and reliance in difficulty. His was the mind and heart to help, not hurt. His charities with purse, and of advice which often is more helpful than money, were many but bestowed with such discretion that

the knowledge of them was not general until after his decease. In this he followed the injunction "let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." The sudden and tragical taking away of Richard F. Jordan, at the zenith of his usefulness, at the early age of forty-five years, caused widespread regret in the community which had known him intimately from the days of his boyish eagerness to the full maturity of his manly powers.

JOHN COOPER.

The great agricultural state of Iowa owes its prominence in this direction to the enterprising and consecutive efforts of such men as John Cooper, who resides on section 3, Colfax township, where he owns and cultivates a fractional half section of land and in addition to this he owns a fractional north half of section 5, of the same township. Through a third of a century he has made his home in Boone county while his residence in Iowa covers forty-five years. A native of Scotland, he was born in Aberdeenshire, March 9, 1840, his parents being George and Helen (McPherson) Cooper, both of whom were natives of Scotland, in which country they were reared and married. In 1850 the father left the land of hills and heather and with his family emigrated to the new world settling first in Ontario, Canada, where he remained for about two years. On the expiration of that period he came to the United States, settling in Clinton county, Iowa, near De Witt, where he secured a tract of land about the year 1858. Upon the farm which he there developed he lived until he was called to his final rest.

John Cooper, of this review, spent the greater part of his boyhood and youth in Clinton and Clayton counties, Iowa, in the usual manner of farmer lads of the period. He became familiar with the work of field and meadow and subsequently turned his attention to the lumber business on the Mississippi river, in Clayton county, in which enterprise he was associated in partnership with George J. Boyd. That enterprise was conducted with success for five or six years and then Mr. Cooper disposed of his interests and in 1868 came to Boone county, purchasing one hundred acres of raw prairie land on section 3, in Colfax township. This was destitute of all improvements but his labors soon wrought a marked difference in the appearance of the place, buildings being erected while the fields were tilled. As his financial resources enabled him to make additional purchases the boundaries of his farm were extended until the home place comprises a fractional half section of land on section 3, and that amount on section 5. He also owns one hundred and sixty acres in Des Moines township, near the city of Boone and this too is well improved, constituting one of the good farms of the community. There is on the home place a good residence, two good barns and all necessary outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He has also planted two orchards and shade trees have been set out around his home and protect the residence from the rays of the hot sun in summer. In fact, a valuable farm is the property of John Cooper who is justly accounted one of the progressive and enterprising agriculturists of this portion of the state.

On the 12th of January, 1871, in Clayton county, Iowa, Mr. Cooper was united in

marriage to Mary E. Spangler, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, a daughter of Reuben Spangler, also a native of the Buckeye state in which place he was reared. When Iowa was a pioneer region he sought a home in Clayton county and there Mrs. Cooper was reared and educated. By her marriage she has become the mother of ten children: George, who is married and resides on a farm in Boone county; Charles H., who is assisting in the operation of the home farm; F. J., who is living in the state of Washington; Clyde W., who is carrying on the work of the home farm in connection with his father and brothers; Floyd C., Grant H. and Ralph, who are still with their parents; Nellie is the wife of R. B. Roe, of Mason county, Washington; Edith M. and Mary, who are yet under the parental roof.

Mr. Cooper is especially interested in everything pertaining to the progress and improvement of his county. He endorses good schools and believes in continually raising the standard of intellectual development. For many years he served on the school board and was president of the district. He has been connected with the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company for many years and for six or eight years has acted as its president. He first voted for General Grant in 1868. He afterward supported the men and measures of the Democratic party, but in 1890 cast his ballot for William McKinley. He is a believer in sound money and expansion and thereby he endorsed the Republican party in that year. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, his membership being with the lodge in Boone. In his business career he has given evidence of the possession of those traits which al-

ways insure success, being energetic, resolute and honorable. Not to any outside aid or influence does he owe his prosperity, but to his strong determination to win success guided by sound judgment. All who know him entertain for him warm regard and Mr. Cooper has a very wide acquaintance in this county.

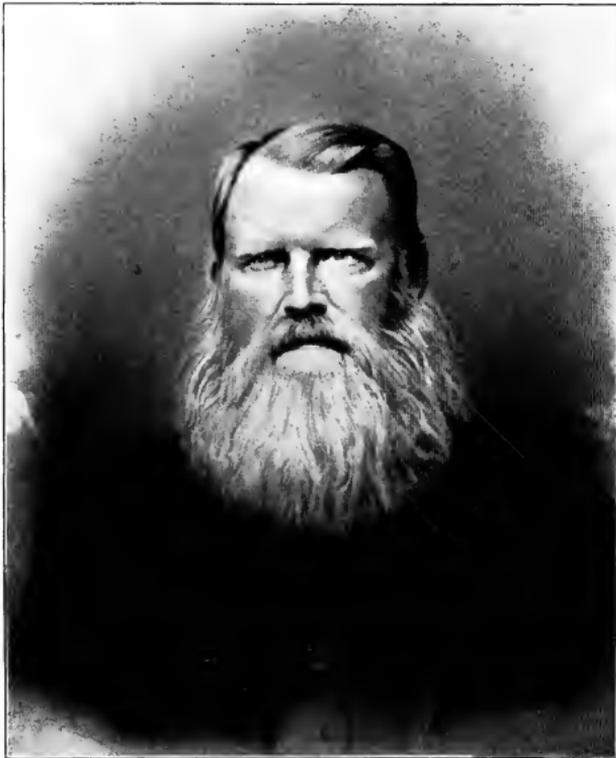
HARRISON A. K. McCASKEY.

Harrison A. K. McCaskey, now deceased, was one of the early settlers of Boone county and was widely known among his many friends as Doc. McCaskey. He lived in this portion of the county for forty years and was acquainted with the work of development and improvement and contributed his share to the general advancement. He was born in Ohio, in 1833, a son of John and Nancy A. McCaskey, also natives of the Buckeye state, whence they removed to Indiana, where the father was engaged in farming until his death. He served as a county official in that state and was a very prominent and influential man there. His death occurred in that state, but his widow surviving him for sometime, passed away in Ogden.

Mr. McCaskey of this review pursued a common school education, largely spending his youth in Indiana. After coming to Iowa he settled on a farm in Yell township, known as the Maple Shade Stock Farm. He purchased at different times several farms and became an extensive land-owner but continued to make his residence upon the Maple Shade Stock Farm until his removal to the village of Ogden in 1896. He was extensively engaged in raising stock

and his business prospered from year to year bringing to him an excellent return. His life was one of industry in which there was no trace of indolence. He realized that prosperity comes as the reward of diligence, directed by sound judgment, and his efforts provided a comfortable competence for his family.

On the 17th of May, 1860, Mr. McCaskey was united in marriage to Miss Elsie D. Ritter, a native of Stark county, Ohio, and a daughter of Solomon Ritter, who died in Indiana. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McCaskey were born twelve children. Lincoln, who wedded Mary Pugsley, is a resident farmer living in Yell township. Clinton married Maggie Bierfeldt and is also living in Yell township. Ellen is the wife of Martin Rinehart, who is an employe of the railroad and makes his home in Boone. Mary A., is the wife of Samuel Rinehart, a carpenter living in Ogden. Orlo B. married Ella Hanson and is living in Hancock, Iowa. Harrison resides in Ogden, Iowa. Franklin O. is now living in Washington. Sheldon S. is at home. Charles is employed on a farm in Yell township. Esther Jane is deceased. Martin Ray and Etelka D. are at home. The father of this family was called to his final rest September 14, 1901, and in his death the community mourned the loss of a valued and representative citizen. He was a Republican in his political views and took a deep interest in the success of his party. For several years he served as a school director of Yell township but was never an active politician in the sense of office-seeking, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business affairs whereby he won a handsome competence, thus leaving his family in comfortable cir-



H. A. K. MCCASKEY.

circumstances. The many excellent traits of his character won for him the esteem of all with whom he was associated and at his death many friends mourned his loss. His widow still owns the farm in Yell township, having bought seven hundred acres. Much of this is situated on section 18, Yell township, while a quarter section is in Hancock, Iowa. The estate also comprises a fine residence in the northern part of Ogden. The family is one widely and favorably known, the members of the household occupying an enviable position in social circles.

ROBERT F. DALE.

Robert F. Dale is actively connected with the profession which has important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of any section or community, and one which has long been considered as conserving the public welfare by furthering the ends of justice and maintaining individual rights. His reputation as a lawyer has been won through earnest, honest labor, and his standing at the bar is a merited tribute to his ability. He is likewise prominent in political circles and is a recognized leader of public thought and opinion.

Mr. Dale was born in Putnam county, Indiana, January 20, 1860. His father, William Dale, was a native of Kentucky, born October 13, 1822, and when three years of age was left an orphan. He wedded Eliza Nelson, whose birth occurred in Kentucky, May 3, 1830. Their marriage was celebrated in Indiana in 1847, and unto

them were born six children: James H., who is in the grocery business in Boone; William and Mary N., both deceased; J. F., who has also passed away; Robert F.; and S. L., the wife of C. A. Osgood, a grocer of Boone. The father was a farmer by occupation and remained in Indiana until 1873, when he became a resident of Boone, where he arrived on the 1st of October. He purchased land and engaged in the supervision of his farming interests until his death, which occurred January 24, 1897. His widow is still living.

Robert F. Dale acquired his early education in the schools of Indiana, and later became a student in the city schools of Boone. He remained under the parental roof until 1878, when he entered the law school at Iowa City, and was graduated the following year. Returning to Boone he then continued the study of law and also engaged in clerking. He had no settled business, however, for a few years, but continued to inform himself concerning the principles of jurisprudence. On the 1st of January, 1885, he was elected justice of the peace, and held this office until 1893, and in July of the same year he entered into partnership relations with J. R. Whitaker, in the practice of law, this connection being maintained until 1899, when Mr. Whitaker was elected to the district bench. Mr. Dale then continued business alone for a short time, when he became a partner of Charles Whitaker, a brother of the judge. The firm is one of the strongest practicing at the Boone county bar. Mr. Dale now has a very large clientage, and his careful preparation of cases is supplemented by the power of argument and the forceful presentation of his points in the court room,

so that he never fails to impress court or jury, and seldom fails to gain the verdict desired.

On the 4th of November, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Dale and Mrs. Lizzie M. De Frees, who was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, June 13, 1866, the daughter of Anthony De Frees who was of French lineage. Her father was employed on the staff of the New York Tribune when Horace Greeley was its publisher. His wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Singer. In their family were two children: Lizzie, now Mrs. Dale, and Sadie, the wife of Will Bullerdiok. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Dale has been blessed with one son, Frank D., who was born October 20, 1880, and is attending school.

Mr. Dale gives his political support to the Democracy, and has frequently served as a delegate to conventions. He was an alternate to the national convention in Chicago, in 1862, and in 1900 he was nominated for congress, but on account of the great Republican strength in his district he was defeated, although he ran eight hundred votes ahead of his ticket in Boone county. He served as a member of the school board from 1860 until 1888, yet he has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. Socially he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His entire time and attention is devoted to his practice; his preparation of cases is most thorough and exhaustive. He quickly grasps the strong points of law and fact, and presents his suit so cogently and unanswerably as to leave no doubt as to the correctness of his views or of his conclusions.

JOHN F. MILLER.

John F. Miller, a highly respected citizen of Boone, was born in Highland county, Ohio, September 8, 1832. His father, Joseph Miller, was a native of Pennsylvania, and married Polly Fisher, who was also born in the Keystone state. In their family were nine children, but only three are now living: Jacob, a resident of Boone county; John F.; and Josephine who is now living in Ohio. The mother died in Montgomery county, Indiana, in 1843, and at that time the subject of this review began earning his own living by working as a farm hand. He had pursued his education in the schools of Highland county, and in early life he was also employed in a sawmill, and continued in farm work until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when, feeling that his duty was to his country, he enlisted on the 7th of July, 1864, as a member of the Second Ohio Cavalry, with the Army of the Tennessee. He was put on guard duty, but took no part in the engagements, being taken ill. He was honorably discharged in November, 1864, on account of physical disability. The year 1867 witnessed his arrival in Boone county, and he located on a farm, but only remained there for a short time, for in 1866 he established a grocery store in Moingona, where he remained for three years. In 1869 he turned his attention to the transfer business, which he conducted until 1882, when he opened a meat market, which claimed his attention until 1885. In that year he retired from active business on account of rheumatism, but in 1888 again became a factor in business circles, as an insurance agent.

Mr. Miller was married July 6, 1854,

to Keziah Osborn, who was born April 11, 1832, in Adams county, Ohio, a daughter of James Osborn. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Miller were born ten children, of whom four are living: George W., born June 19, 1855, is on a ranch at Denver, Colorado; Catherine D., born September 3, 1856, died September 4, 1861; Emily A., born December 8, 1857, is the wife of C. F. Gregory, of Boone; Mary E., born January 28, 1860, is the wife of C. E. Eddy; Sampson T., born October 20, 1860, died June 15, 1861; Rebecca, born May 28, 1862, died July 6, 1865; James W., born April 2, 1864, died February 22, 1867; Jacob and Charles, born June 20, 1867, died on the 21st and 3rd of August, 1869, respectively; Albert A., born February 16, 1870, is engaged in the plumbing business in Boone. The mother of this family was called to her final rest May 26, 1807, and her loss was deeply mourned by many friends. Several of the children have married. Mary E. became the wife of Charles E. Eddy, April 15, 1884. Her husband was a government blacksmith at Fort Washakie, Wyoming. He was born May 1, 1849, in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and there resided until 1883. He has always followed blacksmithing and is an expert workman. By this marriage six children were born, but Emily, who was born June 11, 1886, died in infancy. Gladys M., born July 15, 1887, is with her parents, while Keziah, born August 11, 1889, died January 9, 1890. Allison H., born December 23, 1891, in Cheyenne, Wyoming, Benjamin E., born January 16, 1893, and George Washington, born June 25, 1895, are still with their parents. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Eddy, they resided in Boone until 1889, when they removed to Cheyenne, Wyoming,

which was their place of abode for twelve years, after which they spent one year in Denver, Colorado, and in December, 1901, they returned to Boone, where the family are now living, although Mr. Eddy is still in Wyoming, being yet in the government employ. His political support is given the Republican party.

Mr. Miller, whose name introduces this record, is also a staunch Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan, but since that time he has endorsed the men and measures of the grand old party. He belongs to J. G. Miller Post No. 67, G. A. R., of Boonesboro. He has held several offices, including that of judge of the election. He is to-day as true to his duties of citizenship as when he followed the old flag upon the southern battle fields, for he has a deep and abiding interest in all that pertains to the general good. Highly respected throughout the community, he enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow men, by reason of his upright life.

HANS KRUSE.

The work of the farm formerly occupied the time of Hans Kruse, but now he is living retired, making his home in the village of Ogden. He came to this county in 1868 and his present home is far separated from the place of his birth, which occurred in Profens, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on the 7th of January, 1811. His father, Hans Kruse, Sr., lived and died in that country as did the mother of our subject. He, whose name introduces this review, is the only member of the family that ever came to the

new world. He crossed the Atlantic in 1806 and settled in Clinton county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming for two years. He then came to Boone county and took up his abode on section 7, Yell township, where he rented a farm, residing thereon until 1874. On the expiration of that period he purchased a farm in Amaqua township, becoming the owner of seven hundred and sixty acres—a very rich and arable as well as extensive tract. He made excellent improvements thereon and continued the cultivation of his land until September, 1899, when he removed to Ogden; where he has resided continuously since in honorable retirement from labor. He still owns seven hundred and sixty acres of land in Amaqua township and the rental from that property brings to him a good income.

Ere leaving Germany Mr. Kruse was united in marriage to Christina Peters, who was also born in Profens, Schleswig-Holstein, March 24, 1843. In the family were five children: Catherine, the wife of Charlie H. Lark, who is living on her father's farm in Amaqua township; Hans E., who married Annie Peterson and is living on a part of his father's farm; Carson Henry, who married Sophia Claussen and likewise lives on a portion of his father's farm in Amaqua township; John E., who is living there and married Emma Claussen; and Willie D., who completes the family, his birth having occurred August 28, 1887.

In 1899 Mr. Kruse purchased his present home and has a good residence in Ogden. He has never desired or sought office but served as a school director of Amaqua township. His political support has ever been given the Democracy. Both he and his wife are members of the German Lutheran

church of Ogden and to its support he has contributed liberally. Well may he be called a self-made man for he owes his success entirely to his own efforts. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world for here he has found the business opportunities he sought. In this land where labor is not hampered by caste or class he has steadily worked his way upward from a little financial position to one of affluence.



H. C. DE FORE.

H. C. De Fore, whose operations in real estate have led to the substantial upbuilding and improvement of the city as well as to his own business prosperity, was born in Boone county, Iowa, in 1853, his parents being Willis L. and Rachael C. (Freedly) De Fore. The paternal grandparents were James and Charlotte (Denny) De Fore. The former died when the father of our subject was only twelve years of age, but Mrs. De Fore, who was born April 17, 1800, lived to be almost ninety-one years of age passing away on the 10th of April, 1891. One of their sons, William De Fore, enlisted in the latter part of 1861, as a member of Company D, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, for service in the Civil war and was killed in the skirmish at Iuka. The other son of the family was Willis L. De Fore, the father of our subject. The daughters of the household were five in number: Julia Ann, the wife of Mathias White of Boone county; Hulda, the deceased wife of Richard Green; Serena, the wife of Isam Hull, of Boone county; Ada, the deceased



WILLIS L. DE FORE.



H. C. DE FORE.

wife of David Hull of Washington; and Louise, the wife of George E. Jones.

Willis L. De Fore, the father of our subject, was born in Indiana in 1826, and in 1849 came to Iowa, settling in Polk county, where he first engaged in splitting rails. He afterward returned to Clay county, Indiana, and in 1851, brought his family to this state, having previously been united in marriage to Rachael C. Freedly, whose birth occurred in Clay county, Indiana. On his second trip Mr. De Fore settled in Dodge township, Boone county, where he engaged in farming and stock raising for a number of years, being thus employed until his death, which occurred November 7, 1887, when he was sixty-one years of age. He owned a tract of five hundred and eighty acres of land, having become the owner of swamp land at an early day, which through ditching he converted into a very arable, rich and valuable farm. He owned land in Boone, Hamilton, Story, Webster, Greene, Kossuth, Wright and Hancock counties. In the work of securing swamp land and improving it he was associated with J. F. Alexander of Emis, Texas. Mr. De Fore had made his first money in this county at breaking prairie with six yoke of oxen, and though he came here with only four hundred dollars in money he gradually worked his way up financially until he became a wealthy man and so honorably was his success won that the most envious could not grudge him his prosperity. At an early day he engaged in freighting from Keokuk and Marengo to Boonesboro, to Fort Dodge and to Homer, Iowa. He was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Grange and was very active and earnest in advancing agricultural

interests. He was called to represent his district in the fifteenth general assembly of Iowa, and at the time of the Civil war manifested his loyalty to the government by enlisting in 1862 in the Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving during greater part of the time as wagon-master under General A. J. Smith. Mrs. De Fore still survives her husband and is now living at Tacoma, Washington, at the age of seventy-two years. In the family were ten children: Julia, the wife of Robert Royster of Boone county; Edwin, now deceased; Henry C., of this review; Charles A., who died in 1877 at the age of twenty-one years; James A. of Tacoma, Washington; Mary S., the wife of Aaron Nelson of Boone county; Isabella, the wife of Daniel Neff of Tacoma, Washington; Armintha, the wife of Max Brooks of Puyallup, Washington; Daniel, who died at the age of two and one-half years; and Viola, the wife of Elmer Cramblet.

H. C. De Fore, the subject of this sketch, is indebted to the common schools for his early educational privileges. He also spent one term in the high school of Boonesboro in the winter of 1871-72. In his early youth he worked upon his father's farm becoming familiar with all the duties of field and meadow, being there employed from 1873 until 1887. In the latter year he removed to Boone and began purchasing grain for the McFarland Grain Company, giving his attention to this business for two years. He afterward spent two years in working at the carpenter's trade and for a similar period was connected with the Northwestern Railroad Company. In 1894 he was appointed deputy sheriff under S. P. Zenor, filling that position for one

year and five months. In 1895 he became a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Boone county and was elected on the Republican ticket, filling the position most creditably until 1898, since which time he has been engaged in the real estate business, handling both southern and northern property. He has been wonderfully successful in locating parties in homes in Kansas and his efforts have contributed in no small measure to the improvement and upbuilding of the west.

On the 11th of March, 1873, Mr. De Fore was united in marriage to Mary A. Barnes, a daughter of Harvey and Elizabeth (Scott) Barnes of Boone. Her parents were natives of Indiana and her father died in Neosho county, Kansas, while her mother passed away in Clark county. In pioneer days they had come to Boone county and were well known people in this section of the state at the time. Her father had engaged in the grocery business in Boonesboro carrying on trade there when there were only three houses in the town. Unto Mr. and Mrs. De Fore have been born the following named: Nellie E., who died in 1889 at the age of fifteen years; Charles R., and Clara May, twins; and Fannie I. Of the twins the daughter is now deceased, while the son is living in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Mr. De Fore is a member of Mount Olive Lodge, No. 79, F. & A. M. and also of Tuscan Chapter No. 31, R. A. M. He is likewise identified with the Woodmen of the World, his membership being in Camp No. 80. His entire life has been passed in Boone county, where he has lived from pioneer times to the present. He has therefore witnessed much of its growth and development, has seen its wild lands reclaimed and improved and has taken an active interest in

all that tended to promote progress and upbuilding. He enjoys an unassailable reputation as a business man and in his community all know him to be worthy of high regard.

HON. JOHN F. HOPKINS.

That Mr. Hopkins has enjoyed and merited the confidence of his fellow townsmen is recognized by the fact that he has frequently been called to public office and for one term he represented his district in the state legislature. He is a progressive and enterprising farmer, a valued citizen and a man of genuine worth of character and sterling integrity. He is now practically living retired upon his farm, enjoying the fruits which have been secured to him through his earnest labors in former years. On the 10th of November, 1854, he arrived in Boone, casting in his lot with the early settlers who were reclaiming the county for purposes of civilization.

He is a native of Marion county, Ohio, born October 4, 1821. His father, the Hon. Robert Hopkins, was born in Delaware, in 1797, and the grandfather, John Hopkins, was also a native of that state and a soldier of the Revolution. The Hopkins family was founded in Delaware in colonial days. After the establishment of American independence John Hopkins made his way westward across the Alleghany mountains into Ohio and became one of the first settlers along the Scioto river in that state, but he was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, his death occurring soon after his removal to that place.

Robert Hopkins, the father of our sub-

ject, afterward resided with his sister in Pickaway county, Ohio, and was reared there. When about nineteen years of age he married Miss Nancy Bezey, a native of Delaware, who, however, was reared in the same neighborhood in which Mr. Hopkins spent his youth. Prior to his marriage he had served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812 and was at Detroit at the time of Hall's surrender. He participated in a number of skirmishes and after the surrender was discharged. Subsequently he removed to Logan county, Ohio, where he gained his first start in life on the headwaters of the Miami river. There he followed farming for a few years but afterward sold that property and removed to Marion county, Ohio, where he opened up a farm upon which he reared his family. He became one of the prominent and influential residents of that county and was elected and served for two terms in the lower house and one term in the state senate. Well fitted for leadership he gave to every question that came up for settlement his earnest, careful consideration, supported those measures which he believed would contribute to the general good and left the impress of his individuality upon the legislation enacted during the period of his connection with the Ohio assembly. He spent his last years in Marion county, dying in 1863. His wife survived him for several years but is also now deceased.

John F. Hopkins is one of a family of eight children and the fourth in order of birth. He was reared to manhood in Marion county upon the old home farm. His educational privileges were rather limited, for he had the opportunity of attending school only during the winter months when his ser-

vices upon the home farm were not needed. He has greatly broadened his knowledge, however, since attaining to man's estate, gaining information through reading, experience and observation. In 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he made the overland trip to that state and spent two years in the mines in search of the precious metal. He first started a good ranch there but afterward sold that and engaged in mining. He now has a piece of the first gold which he found upon the river bed. It is flat metal, about five inches in length and one inch in width at the widest part and is valued at twenty-eight dollars. Mr. Hopkins still retains this as a souvenir of his mining experiences. Upon the return trip he made his way down the coast to Acapulco, where he secured horses, riding across Mexico and thence proceeding to New Orleans and up the Mississippi river to Cairo and then by means of the Ohio river he resumed his journey to Cincinnati. He was fairly successful in his mining and ranch business in the far west.

On the 22d of April, 1852, soon after his arrival home, Mr. Hopkins was united in marriage in Marion county to Miss Lydia Bates, a native of that county, born on a farm adjoining the Hopkins homestead. After his marriage he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and raised two crops in the east. He then removed west to Iowa in 1854, coming direct to Boone county. The journey was made by team and was a long, hard trip, but was accomplished without accident. He took up his abode upon the place which is yet his home, having visited this country in the previous June and purchased land. He first became the owner of two half sections which he bought for

four and one-fourth dollars per acre, one tract being located in Des Moines township and the other in the south half of section 36, Douglas township. With characteristic energy Mr. Hopkins began to fence and break in his land. He also erected good buildings thereon, although his first home was a log cabin in which he lived in pioneer style while making the first improvements upon the farm. He has since erected a good and substantial residence and has added all modern equipments to his farm and has substantial barns and outbuildings, fruit and shade trees and richly cultivated fields. He was formerly engaged not only in general farming, but also in raising and feeding stock and was one of the most successful agriculturists of the community. Thereby he won a very desirable competence that now enables him to live a retired life.

In 1901 Mr. Hopkins was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 10th of August and was laid to rest in Mount Hope cemetery. She was a faithful wife and helpmate to him for nearly a half century, and by her marriage she became the mother of four daughters and one son: Eva J. is the wife of H. H. Aldrich, of Madrid. Robert J. pursued a good education and was graduated in the Ames Agricultural College. He then returned to his home in Boone county and was elected and served for two terms as clerk of this county. He then took up his residence upon the home farm, assisting in its further cultivation and improvement until his death, which occurred December 6, 1893, his wife having passed away two years previous. Helen L., his daughter, is living with her grandfather, and one son had died in infancy. Mary Elsie, the next member of the family of our subject,

is the wife of Thomas Nance, of Madrid. Elizabeth is the wife of Peter Cassel, a druggist of the same place. Nannie is the wife of Charles Yearnshaw, and they have three children, Edith, Charles H. and Helen C. Mr. Yearnshaw resides upon her father's farm and has assumed the management of the place, thus relieving Mr. Hopkins of its care.

Politically a pronounced Republican, Mr. Hopkins has never wavered in his devotion to the party since casting his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont in 1856. He has taken quite an active part in local political work and was elected and served for one term as a member of the thirteenth general assembly of Iowa, and during that time he voted for the first appropriation made for the building of the new state capitol. He served on a number of important committees and was a valued member of the organization locally. He has also filled a number of offices of honor and trust, including six years' service on the board of supervisors. He has likewise been a delegate of numerous county, congressional and state conventions and has always been true to the trust reposed in him when in public offices as well as in private life. He was reared in the faith of the Free Baptist church and yet adheres to that belief. Looking back over the past he realizes that almost half a century has come and gone since he took up his abode in Boone county, and time and man have wrought many changes for the better. Pioneer conditions have given way to the improvements of civilization and the work of progress and development has been carried on until Boone county takes its place among the leading counties of this great commonwealth. Mr. Hopkins has ever bore his part

in the work of public progress and has been a reliable and straightforward man in business, loyal in friendship and true to every relation of life. He commands uniform confidence and respect and is widely and favorably known throughout this portion of the state.



CHARLES WHITAKER.

Charles Whitaker is a member of the firm of Whitaker & Dale, attorneys at law of Boone. He was born in Hamilton county, Iowa, November 10, 1868. His father, Charles Whitaker, was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1820, and at the time of the Civil war he offered his services to the government and became colonel of the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers in that state. In 1866 he brought his family to Iowa, settling first in Boonesboro, but he later removed to Boone, where he engaged in the hardware business, and in the spring of 1868 took up his abode upon a farm in Hamilton county, which remained his place of residence until 1891. At that date he located in Ames, Iowa, where he spent the residue of his days, passing away in December, 1892. He was twice married, his first wife being Catherine Riptka, by whom he had seven children: Catherine, Judge J. R., J. M., Sarah, Amelia, Levina and Helen. The last two are now deceased. For his second wife the father wedded Margaret Hill, who died in Hamilton county in December, 1886. By that union were born the following children, namely: Anna, the wife of Theodore A. Brown, a photographer of Marshalltown, Iowa; Margaret, the wife of Wilbra Coleman, an attorney of Seattle,

Washington; Charles, of this review; John E., a member of the Hanna Manufacturing Company of Oskaloosa, Iowa; Kenneth; Robert, who is in the United States custom house in the Philippine islands; and Guy, who is first sergeant in the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Regulars, in the Philippines.

To the district-school system of Hamilton county, Iowa, Charles Whitaker, of this review, is indebted for the early educational privileges which he received. He manifested special aptitude in his studies and at the age of seventeen began teaching, following that profession through the winter months, while in the summer seasons he worked upon the home farm. In 1891 he entered Ames College, where he remained for a year and then took up the study of law under the direction of Judge Stevens, of Ames, in 1893. In January, 1895, he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Ames. He was also a practitioner in Nevada, Iowa, until 1899, when he entered into partnership with Robert F. Dale, of Boone, and this connection has since been maintained.

On the 28th of January, 1895, Mr. Whitaker was united in marriage to Bede Miller, who was born September 8, 1876, and is a daughter of J. C. Miller, in whose family were eight children: Ellen, the wife of James Blaine, of Polk City, Iowa; Lina, the wife of Allen Stewart, a contractor of Boone; Anna, now deceased; Robert G., who is a teacher in Hampton, Iowa; P. G., who is a carpenter of Devils Lake, North Dakota; John, who makes his home in Polk City, Iowa; Etta, the wife of D. F. Scholl, who is now in the Klondike; and Mrs. Whitaker. By their marriage our subject and his wife have one child, Charles, born Septem-

ber 28, 1869. The father holds membership in the Episcopal church, the mother in the Congregational church. In politics Mr. Whitaker is a Democrat, and has frequently served as a delegate to county conventions, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to devote his attention to his business and professional duties. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He now occupies a leading position in the ranks of the legal practitioners of Boone county. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a gratifying degree of success, yet he is not less esteemed as a citizen than as a lawyer, and his kindly impulses and his charming cordiality of manner have rendered him exceedingly popular among all classes.

HON. JOHN L. GOOD:

One of Boone county's most prominent and representative citizens is John L. Good, who has made his home here since the spring of 1869, and to-day owns and operates a well improved and valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 35, Grant township. He was born on the 9th of April, 1845, in Gratz, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and is descended from a good old German family which was early established in that state. His father, Daniel Good, was a native of Snyder county, Pennsylvania, and on reaching manhood was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Reedy, who was born in Schuylkill county, the same state, and was a daughter of Leonard Reedy a soldier of the war of 1812. By trade Daniel Good was a tanner and followed that occupation for a number of years, while at

the same time he owned a farm and operated it with the assistance of his sons. He spent his entire life in the Keystone state, dying there in the fall of 1870. In his family were nine children, four sons and five daughters, all of whom reached years of maturity, and with the exception of one son and one daughter all are still living.

In the county of his nativity John L. Good grew to manhood, aiding in carrying on the old home farm and pursuing his studies in the common and higher schools, where he acquired a good practical education that has well fitted him for life's responsible duties. When the country became involved in Civil war, he offered his services to the government, enlisting in the fall of 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. With that command he served nine months, doing mostly picket and garrison duty, and was then honorably discharged and returned home, but in 1864 he re-enlisted for one year or during the war, this time becoming a member of Company H, Two Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, which was also a part of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in a number of skirmishes and the battles of Hatchie's Run and Gravel Run, and during the latter engagement was wounded by a gunshot through the thigh. Being thus disabled he was sent to the hospital, where he remained until honorably discharged, in June, 1865. After his return home Mr. Good attended Freeburg Academy for a time and later engaged in teaching school one term. Subsequently he accepted a position as clerk in a store at Gratz, Pennsylvania, where he remained until coming west.



JOHN L. GOOD.

As before stated Mr. Good came to Boone county Iowa, in 1860, and after looking around made a permanent location the following spring, when he bought a farm at Pilot Mound and engaged in its operation for five years. On selling that place he removed to the farm in Grant township which he still owns. He broke the land, fenced and improved it and erected thereon a good residence, barn and convenient outbuildings, which he has surrounded by beautiful shade and ornamental trees, which add greatly to the attractive appearance of the place. He follows general farming and stock-raising with good success and is accounted one of the most progressive citizens of his community.

On the 17th of January, 1867, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Good married Miss Cassia Schreffler, who was also born, reared and educated in that county. Her father, Harry Schreffler, belonged to an old Pennsylvania family and died when Mrs. Good was only four years old. Our subject and his wife have six children still living, namely: Anna, now the wife of Henry Dockey, a farmer of this county; Daniel A. and C. Grant, who are both married and follow farming and teaching in this county; Minnie E., who is successfully engaged in school teaching in the county; and Katie D. and Lucile May, both at home. Those of the family now deceased are Hattie, who died at the age of seven years; Mary, who died at the age of eleven months, and a son, who died in infancy unnamed.

Since casting his first presidential vote for General U. S. Grant in 1868, Mr. Good has supported every presidential candidate of the Republican party, and has labored earnestly for his party's interests.

Recognizing his worth and ability, his fellow citizens have called upon him to fill a number of official positions of honor and trust. He was elected and served two terms as supervisor and was chairman of the county board of three years. In the fall of 1895 he was chosen to the state legislature and was an influential member of the assembly during two terms including the extra session, serving on a number of important committees, being chairman of the committee on mines and mining and a member of the committees on banks and banking, loans and insurance, military, horticulture, senatorial districts and industrial schools. He has been a delegate to numerous state and county conventions of his party, and exercises considerable interest in public affairs. Fraternally Mr. Good is a member of Pilot Mound Lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all the chairs and is now past grand, and he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias Lodge and the Grand Army Post of Boonesboro. He has been an important factor in the development and progress of his adopted county, and well merits the esteem in which he is held.

JAMES BARCLAY.

On the home farm on section 15, Garden township, James Barclay is successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits, being widely recognized as one of the thrifty farmers and stock-raisers of this portion of the state. The month of December, 1865, witnessed his arrival in Boone county and during the period which has since elapsed he has advanced to a very creditable position as a man

of business ability, and his farm of one hundred and sixty acres is the visible evidence of his life of energy and good management. A native of Ohio, he was born in Carroll county June 24, 1830, and is a son of Joseph Barclay, a native of Scotland, born and reared in the land of hills and heather. When a young man the father came to the new world and was classed among the early settlers of the portion of Pennsylvania in which he made his home. He was a merchant in Pittsburg when Indians still visited the locality. He was married there to Janette Noble, also a native of Scotland, and subsequently they removed to Ohio, becoming pioneer settlers of Carroll county, where in the midst of the dense forests Joseph Barclay hewed out a farm. Cutting away the timber, he placed the land under cultivation and there made a good farm of four hundred acres, becoming the owner of one of the best farming properties in Carroll county. Upon that place he reared his family and spent his remaining days, passing away in 1851.

James Barclay was reared there and in his youth early became familiar with the labors of field and meadow. He had but common school advantages, but his training at farm work was not meager. In August, 1862, he enlisted, joining the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a member of Company A. He went south and was one of "Pap Thomas' boys." He participated in numerous engagements, also did scouting duty and was in the battle at Nashville. He afterward engaged in doing guard duty along the railroads and in guarding government property, serving until the close of the war, when he was mustered out

at Murfreesboro, receiving an honorable discharge at Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1865.

Mr. Barclay then returned to his home and in the fall of the same year came west to Boone county, Iowa, arriving in December, 1865. The railroads terminated here at that time. He purchased forty acres of land near Boone and engaged in taking out coal, carrying on that business for two years. On selling his interests there he purchased eighty acres of land, constituting the nucleus of his present farm. Only slight improvements had been made; a little house had been erected, while a few acres had been broken. He located thereon in the spring of 1868 and began the further improvement of the land, to which he added until he now has one hundred and sixty acres of rich farming land under a very high state of cultivation, the well tilled fields bringing to him an excellent return for his labor. He has erected a good house and barns and substantial out-buildings and has three flowing wells. He has also planted a grove and has made substantial improvements along all lines indicating progress and advancement. He has also been engaged in raising good graded stock and this branch of his business has contributed in no small degree to his success. A poor man when he came to Boone county, his advancement in life has been achieved through his own efforts, and to-day he is the possessor of a very valuable farm and a good home. His life record should serve to inspire and encourage others, who starting out in life empty-handed often lack the courage and perseverance necessary to the pursuit of fortune.

Mr. Barclay was married in Boone county, December 27, 1866, to Rebecca E. Hoyer,

who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, a daughter of George Hoyer, whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania, and who was one of the first settlers of Boone county, settling near the city of Boone in 1856. Mrs. Barclay spent her girlhood days in this county and was successfully engaged in teaching school prior to her marriage. Five children have blessed this union: Salemma, the wife of Emerson Hazen, who is residing in Polk county, Iowa; Charles, who assists in carrying on the home farm; Bertha, Angus and Fern, all at home. A lifelong Republican, Mr. Barclay has voted with the party since Abraham Lincoln became its second candidate in 1860, and his ballot has been given to each presidential candidate since that time. He believes in good schools, in the employment of competent teachers and in a high standard of education. He served for some years as a director of the home schools, but otherwise has never held or desired office. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church at Garden Prairie, and he belongs to the Grand Army Post at Madrid. A faithful soldier of the Civil war, loyal to the old flag, he is as true to-day to his country as when he followed the starry banner upon the battle-fields of the south.

PHILLIP WALTER.

Phillip Walter, who carries on general farming on section 5, Amaqua township, belongs to that land which has sent so many worthy citizens to the new world, his birth having occurred in Alsace, Germany, on the 24th of December, 1851, his parents being John and Maggie Walter, who were also

natives of Germany. The father was a weaver by trade and followed that pursuit in the land of his birth until 1882, when with his wife he came to the new world. They made their home with our subject throughout their remaining days, the father dying in 1885, while the mother departed this life in 1891. They were the parents of six children, two of whom have now passed away. The remainder, with the exception of our subject, are now residents of Germany.

Phillip Walter was a young man of twenty years when he bade adieu to home and friends in his native land and sailed for the new world, resolved to make a comfortable living for himself in this country if it could be gained through persistent and honorable effort. As the years have passed he has prospered in his undertakings. He arrived in Boone county in 1872, making his way direct to this portion of the country after landing on the Atlantic coast. Here he worked as a farm hand in Grant and Amaqua townships, being employed by various men of the neighborhood. In this way he earned a sufficient amount to purchase his present farm, which has been in his possession since 1883. It was then all wild prairie land, on which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made, but he at once began its development and now it is one of the best improved farms in his part of Boone county. Recently he has erected a fine large residence and has also put up other buildings, having all the barns and sheds necessary for the shelter of grain and stock. He to-day owns one hundred and eighty-seven acres of rich land in his present farm on section 5, Amaqua township, and also has a tract of eighty acres in

Grant township. In connection with his son he carries on general farming and stock-raising, and each year sees an increase in his capital as the result of his well directed labors.

Mr. Walter was united in marriage to Miss Clara Lehman, a native of Henry county, Illinois, and a daughter of Lawrence Lehman, of Germany. Her father came to America in early life, taking up his abode in Henry county, Illinois, where he carried on farming pursuits until his death. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter has been blessed with four children, all of whom are under the parental roof, as follows: Ezra, born March 2, 1881; William, born May 3, 1882; Harrison, born September 15, 1888; and Ernest born April 17, 1895. In his political views Mr. Walter is a Republican. His allegiance to the party has been unwavering through all the period during which he has had the rights of a native born American citizen. Both he and his wife are members of the German Evangelical church of Grant township. No native son of this country is more loyal to the interests and welfare of the United States than is Phillip Walter, who has great love for the land of his adoption because he has found here the business opportunities he sought. The conditions here are such that labor has not hampered by caste or class and through his untiring diligence he has gained success.

HARVEY L. GANOE.

The specific and distinctive office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments,

but rather to leave a perpetual record establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his fellow men. That Mr. Ganoe occupies a notable position among the able lawyers of Boone is demonstrated by the liberal clientage accorded him. He is now senior member of the firm of Ganoe & Hollingsworth.

Mr. Ganoe was born in McLean county, Illinois, February 1, 1861. His father, James Ganoe, was also a native of Illinois, born December 6, 1834, while the grandfather, Elijah Ganoe, was born in 1791 and served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812. The family name is of French origin and was originally spelled Ganeaux. About 1686 the emigrants left France, and settled in America. They were Huguenot refugees. Fearless in support of their honest convictions, however, they did not dread the dangers incident to an ocean voyage at that time, being upheld by the hope of having the right to worship God according to their own consciences in the new world. Elijah Ganoe, the great-grandfather of our subject, became a member of the American army during the war of the Revolution. Later his son joined the American forces in the second war with England, and when the country became involved in civil war the father of our subject joined the army and served for three years as a private. James Ganoe was united in marriage to Sarah A. Taylor, a native of McLean county, Illinois, born May 15, 1840, a daughter of Harvey Taylor, who was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. His wife bore the maiden name of Barbara Byers. Mr. and Mrs. James Ganoe were married on the 23d of May, 1838, at Saybrook, Illinois, and eleven children were born of their marriage, namely: Oliver P., now de-

ceased; Harvey L.; Elijah and Elisha, both deceased; Mary E., who has also passed away; James O., a physician of Pilot Mound, Iowa; Effie May, the wife of E. J. Goodykoontz, of Hancock county, Iowa; Sarah J., the wife of R. A. Bovaird, of Estherville, Iowa; O. E., who is engaged in the practice of dentistry in Boone; F. W., who is engaged in the practice of law in Des Moines; and Charles V., who is studying medicine in the capital city of this state. The parents resided in McLean county, Illinois, until the spring of 1890, when they came to Boone county, Iowa, settling in Ogden.

In the country schools of his native county Harvey L. Ganoe acquired his early education, which was supplemented by study in the Illinois Wesleyan College at Bloomington. He also spent three years in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he was graduated in 1884. The succeeding winter was passed in Bloomfield, Iowa, where he engaged in teaching school for two terms. In the fall of 1885 he removed to Scotia, Greeley county, Nebraska, where for one year he was engaged in teaching school. He then engaged in newspaper work at Greeley, Nebraska, where he remained until the spring of 1888, and in the meantime he devoted all his leisure hours to the study of law. In April, 1888, he was admitted to the bar and continued a practitioner of Greeley until the fall of 1898, when he arrived in Boone, Iowa, and here entered into partnership with D. G. Baker, a connection that was continued until July 1, 1900. On its dissolution he immediately entered into partnership with Frank Hollingsworth, and the firm of Ganoe & Hollingsworth has since enjoyed

a large clientele in recognition of the skill and ability of its members.

On the 10th of September, 1886, Mr. Ganoe was united in marriage to Eliza E. Tilson, who was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, May 4, 1864, a daughter of P. D. Tilson, who was born in Tennessee, and after arriving at years of maturity wedded Nancy Tipton, also a native of that state. In their family were eleven children, of whom five are yet living, as follows: James, who makes his home near Springfield, Illinois; E. W. Tilson, of Menard county, Illinois; Mary, the wife of Super Bunch, of Menard county, Illinois; Mrs. Eliza E. Ganoe; and S. A., who makes his home in Boone county. The parents are both living, the father at the age of seventy-nine, and the mother at the age of seventy-four. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Ganoe has been blessed with four children: James H., born December 16, 1890; Ella M., who was born June 16, 1895, and died February 17, 1896; Charles F., born November 29, 1897; and John T., born December 8, 1900. The family hold membership in the Christian church. Mr. Ganoe is an earnest Republican in his political views, and while residing in Greeley county, Nebraska, served as county attorney for two years. He takes a very active interest in the growth and upbuilding of his party, and has served as a delegate to state, judicial and congressional conventions, and has been chairman of the county central committee. Socially he is identified with the Masonic lodge and with the Sons of Veterans. Mr. Ganoe may well be termed a self-made man, and in a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit, upon close application and strong

mentality, he has steadily advanced until he now occupies a creditable and leading position.

GEORGE W. CROOKS.

It is a well known fact that the peace, prosperity and well being of every community depend upon the wise interpretation of the laws, as well as upon their judicious framing, and therefore the records of the various persons who have at different times made up the bar will form an important part of this volume. A well known jurist of Illinois said: "In the American state the great and good lawyer must always be prominent for he is one of the forces that move and control society. Public confidence has generally been reposed in the legal profession. It has ever been the defender of popular rights, and the champion of freedom regulated by law, the firm support of good government. No political preferment, no mere place, can add to the power or increase the honor which belongs to the pure and educated lawyer." Mr. Crooks is one who has been honored by and is an honor to the legal profession of Boone county and has attained distinction through ability. Since January, 1874, he has been a practitioner at the bar of Boone and is now a member of the firm of Crooks & Snell.

Mr. Crooks is a native of Clay county, Indiana, although he has spent the greater part of his life in this state. He was born July 22, 1836, a son of Jacob and Hannah (Croy) Crooks, both of whom were of German lineage. On coming to America the paternal ancestors established homes in Ohio and Kentucky. The father of our subject

served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a farmer by occupation and in 1845, accompanied by his family, emigrated westward to Iowa, when it was yet a territory, settling in Jefferson county, near Fairfield. In the spring of 1847 he removed to Boone county, and secured a government claim a few miles south of Boone, continuing the cultivation of his land until his death, which occurred in 1853. His wife long survived him and died in 1882.

Mr. Crooks of this review was but nine years of age when the family came to Iowa, and in his youth he largely assisted in the arduous task of developing and improving a new farm. He remained upon the old homestead until 1855 when he removed to Boonesboro and since that time has resided continuously in town, either in Boonesboro or the city of Boone, with the exception of two years passed in Madrid, Iowa. In 1860 he was married to Miss Rebecca Nutt and the following year was commissioned first lieutenant to enlist a company to enter the Union service. He assisted in raising the company and left the county for the rendezvous, in August, 1861, but on account of ill health he was unable to be regularly mustered into the United States service. In every way possible, however, he rendered aid to the Union cause at home. In June, 1863, he was appointed sheriff of Boone county and filled that position until January, 1874, when he entered upon the practice of law.

Mr. Crooks had previously studied law and after careful preparation for the bar was admitted at the December term of the district court, in 1873, by the Hon. D. D. Chase, then judge. In the following January he entered into partnership with the



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Hon. I. N. Kidder, with whom he remained until 1882. The following year he entered into partnership relations with R. F. Jordan, an association which was continued until 1891. Through the two succeeding years Mr. Crooks was not actively connected with the bar, but in 1893, formed a partnership with the Hon. J. J. Snell that has since been maintained. In 1878 he was elected to represent Boone county in the state legislature. He has long occupied a foremost position in the foremost rank of the legal practitioners of Boone county. His life has been one of untiring activity and has been crowned with a big degree of success, yet he is not less esteemed as a citizen than as a lawyer, and his kindly impulses and charming cordiality of manner have rendered him exceedingly popular among all classes. The favorable judgment which the world passed upon him in his early years has never been set aside nor in any degree modified. It has, on the contrary, been emphasized by his careful conduct of important litigation, his candor and fairness in the presentation of cases, his zeal and earnestness as an advocate and the generous commendation he has received from his contemporaries, who unite in bearing testimony to his superior mind and high character.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Andrew Johnson, who is living on section 10, Garden township, is one of the extensive land owners of the locality, his possessions aggregating four hundred and forty acres. Almost a third of a century has passed since his arrival here. As his

name indicates he is of Swedish birth, his natal day being January 9, 1839. He was reared to manhood in Sweden and acquired a good education in his native tongue, but his knowledge of the English language has been obtained since his arrival in the new world. Attracted by the favorable reports which he had heard concerning America, he sailed for the United States in 1864, taking passage on a sailing vessel at Gottenborg, which after six weeks on the Atlantic dropped anchor in the harbor of Quebec, Canada. He made the voyage in company with his father, mother and four sisters, and on reaching the Canadian city he at once started for Illinois, crossing the lakes and thence proceeding to Bureau county. He located in Princeton, and having learned the blacksmith's trade in Sweden he began work at that vocation in connection with his brother in Princeton. He was a resident of that city for six years and in 1870 he came to Boone county, Iowa, where he and his brother purchased eighty acres of rich land. At once they began the difficult task of cultivating it so that it would yield a good return for their labors. They placed it under fence and the track of the plow was soon seen across the hitherto wild prairie. As their labors brought a good return they purchased more land from time to time and became the owners of four hundred and forty acres. Andrew Johnson has two hundred and forty acres and has erected a large residence, his being one of the attractive country homes in this locality. The farm is further improved with good barns, cribs and granaries and fruit and shade trees add to the value and attractive appearance of the place. Industry and economy have been the salient features in bringing to Mr.

Johnson the very desirable and creditable success which he now enjoys.

In 1871 in this county was celebrated the marriage of our subject to Miss Matilda Segren, a sister of Mrs. A. F. Armstrong. She was born in Sweden, but was reared in Boone county, and by her marriage has become the mother of five children: Mary, the wife of William Benson, of Garden township; Ernest, Amel, Fred and Elma, who are still under the parental roof. They lost their first born, Anna, who died in 1890, when a maiden of sixteen years. Politically Mr. Johnson is an earnest Republican, who believes firmly in the party and cast his first vote for Grant in 1872. He has served as a member of the school board, but otherwise has steadily refused to hold office. He and his wife are members of the Madrid Mission church and endorse all movements and measures for the general good. In an analysis of the character of Mr. Johnson we find that energy in business has been guided by honorable principles, that his friendship has been characterized by loyalty and that in the home he is a devoted husband and father, and these render him a valued resident of his adopted county, and he well merits the esteem given him.

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ABEL C. ROBERTS.

Abel C. Roberts, now deceased, was an important factor in commercial circles of Ogden and established the first jewelry store in that place, taking up his abode there in 1876. He was born in Washington, Vermont, November 6, 1844. His father, Pery Roberts, spent his entire life in the Green

Mountain state, where he followed the occupation of farming throughout the years of his manhood or until his labors were ended in death. In the family were two sons, one of whom is now living in McCune, Kansas.

Abel C. Roberts spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the Green Mountain state and was indebted to the public-school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed. In the year 1876 he emigrated westward, believing that he would have better business opportunities in this section of the country, and making his way to Ogden, he here established a jewelry store which occupied a part of the room in which Mr. Pitman's drug store was also located. As the years passed his patronage increased and necessitated more commodious quarters. He built up a very good trade which brought to him a fair return for his labors, and he continued in the business until five years before his death, when on account of illness he retired to private life. He was known as one of the progressive and enterprising business men of this locality, belonging to that class of progressive citizens who have done so much to upbuild this portion of the country.

Mr. Roberts was united in marriage to Esther McCubbin, a native of Grant county, Wisconsin, born March 3, 1857, a daughter of James McCubbin, a native of Scotland, who carried on farming in Wisconsin after his emigration to the United States. He spent his remaining days in Wisconsin, dying there in 1871. Unto our subject and his wife were born three children: Velma, the wife of John B. Larson, who is foreman of the Chicago & Northwestern section and resides in Ogden; Jessie, at home; and Hallie, who died May 3, 1894. As the years passed

Mr. Roberts prospered in his undertakings and was thus enabled to provide his family with a good home. In addition to conducting his jewelry store he also dealt in organs and pianos and sheet music. In his political views he was a Republican, while socially he was connected with the Masonic fraternity, his membership being with the lodge in Ogden. He was also identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, for at the time of the Civil war he had manifested his loyalty to the government, enlisting in the Eighth Vermont Regiment, with which he retained his connection until after the close of hostilities. He was therefore entitled to membership in the post and was held in high esteem by his army comrades. He also belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Some time prior to his death, which occurred January 30, 1896, he located where his widow now resides and there he passed away widely and deeply mourned as a reliable business man, a faithful friend and devoted husband. Mrs. Roberts is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Ogden and has many friends in this community.

JOHN F. HERMAN.

The prosperity of any community, town or city depends upon its commercial activity, its industrial interests and its trade relations, and therefore the real upbuilders of a town are those who stand at the head of the leading enterprises. Mr. Herman, of this review, is closely associated with the shoe trade as a member of the firm of Camier Brothers & Herman, of Boone. He was born in this city March 27, 1868, his parents

being John M. and Anna (Spring) Herman. The father was a native of Germany, born in 1820, while his mother's birth occurred in Switzerland in 1838. It was in the year 1846 that John M. Herman came to the new world, taking up his abode in Wisconsin. In 1860 he was joined in wedlock to Anna Spring. They became the parents of five children: Emma, a resident of Boone; J. Henry, who is in the First National Bank of this city; Anna, now deceased; John F., of this review; and O. C., who is in the real estate business in Boone. The year 1866 witnessed the arrival of the family in Iowa, and here Mr. Herman established a brewery, which he conducted successfully until 1884, his last years, however, being spent in retirement from business cares. He died January 15, 1898.

Mr. Herman, whose name introduces this record, was born in Boone, attended the public schools of the city, and supplemented his early educational privileges by study in the Iowa State College at Ames. Entering upon his business career, he secured a position in the First National Bank as book-keeper and also spent about one year as deputy in the postoffice. In 1888 he engaged in the shoe business with Camier Brothers, and this relation has since been maintained, the firm being recognized leaders in this line in Boone. They carry the largest stock of shoes in this part of the state and their business is very extensive and constantly increasing. Mr. Herman is also associated with other important enterprises of the city, being a stockholder in the First National Bank and also in the Security Savings Bank. Of the former he is likewise a director; also stockholder in Boone County Telephone and the Boone Brick, Tile and Paving Company.

On the 4th of November, 1806, in Kansas City, Mr. Herman married Katherine Hungerford, of Burlington, Vermont, who was born August 23, 1871, her parents being the Rev. Edward Hungerford and wife, the former a native of England, the latter of the Green Mountain state. Mrs. Herman was one of four children, namely: Caroline, the wife of Silas A. Mills; Charlotte, the wife of William H. Zantzing; Frank; and Katherine. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Herman have been born two children: Dorothy H., whose birth occurred January 8, 1898; and Edward, born June 3, 1900. The family attend the Presbyterian church and Mr. Herman is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JOHN SMYTH.

John Smyth is a retired farmer now living in the village of Ogden and for thirty-four years he has not only been a witness of the growth and development of this county but has contributed his full share to the general improvement and progress. He was born near St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, November 11, 1823, and is a son of George and Mary (Lee) Smyth. The father was born in Drumgiven, Townland, near St. Field, in the County of Down, Ireland, about eight miles from Belfast, his natal day being May 1, 1702. He came to America on board a sailing vessel and in this country was married to Mary Lee, who was born near Cross Creek, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on Christmas day of 1803. They were the parents of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, name-

ly: John, born November 11, 1823; Mary, born April 21, 1825; Robert Lee, born December 28, 1826; William, born February 24, 1829; Dorothy, born March 17, 1831; Alexander, born April 3, 1833; George Vance, born December 11, 1834; Jane, born October 19, 1836; Ann, born October 21, 1838; Eliza E., born November 1, 1841; and Margaret Priscilla, born March 2, 1844, all of whom were born in Madison township, Muskingum county, Ohio, with the exception of the first two, who were born in St. Clairsville, Ohio. All received good educational privileges, thus fitting them for capably performing the practical work of life that came to them.

In addition to an excellent school education John Smyth studied civil engineering. In early life he engaged in teaching school and entered upon his work as an agriculturist by renting land in Ohio for several years. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Miss Elizabeth Dunn Fitz, their wedding being celebrated November 4, 1851, the lady being a daughter of Henry and Jane (Lindsay) Fitz, of eastern Pennsylvania. Ten years later, in 1861, Mr. and Mrs. Smyth removed to Linn county, Iowa, and there purchased a small farm which he improved, during seven years' residence upon the place. Mr. Smyth began teaching here following that profession during the winter months while in the summer season he devoted his energies to farm work. In 1868, however, he sold his property in Linn county and came to Boone county, purchasing land in Amagua township. He improved the same and taught school during the winter months while in the summer seasons he followed farming as he had in Linn county. His



MRS. JOHN SMYTH.



JOHN SMYTH.

first purchase made him the owner of eighty acres and he afterward added another eighty acre tract and extended the boundaries of his place later until he had acquired two hundred and three acres, its present dimensions. In the spring of 1901, however, he sold his farm in Amaqua township and purchased a small farm of eighty acres in Yell township, which he took in part payment for his old homestead. This farm was well improved. He also owns ten acres of coal land on section 22, Yell township, and now rents his eighty acres on section 30, Yell township, making his own home in Ogden, where he is enjoying a well merited rest.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smyth have been born ten children, as follows: George Henry, born August 9, 1852, married Lizzie Fields and resides in Churdan, Greene county, Iowa. Robert C., born March 22, 1854, married Mary Ella Bomberger and resides near Marietta, Minnesota. They have three children. Arthur, born July 18, 1856, died in infancy. Orville Vance, born March 11, 1858, married Emma C. Matz and with their three children they reside in Boone, Iowa. S. A. Douglas, born September 5, 1860, married Hattie Anderson and reside in Rockwell City, Iowa. They have two children. Wiley Ellsworth, born September 22, 1862, died at the age of three years. Mary Jane, born January 21, 1865, married Harvey Helphrey and resides in Pery, Iowa. They have two children. John Edwin, born September 2, 1867, is living with our subject. Effie Ellen, born September 12, 1870, married Henry Gearman a resident of Revillo, South Dakota, and they have four children. Libbie D., born June 1, 1875, married Wallace M.

Jones and resides on our subject's eighty acre farm in Yell township. They have two children. Our subject's first five children were born in Muskingum county, Ohio; the next three in Linn county, Iowa; and the remaining two in Amaqua township, Boone county.

Mr. Smyth held the office of county surveyor in Muskingum county, Ohio, for three years, being commissioned by Salmon P. Chase. He has also held the office of county supervisor, representing Amaqua township on the board, and has filled some minor offices. He and his wife are very active members and earnest workers in the Methodist Episcopal church. He has met with a fair degree of success in all his undertakings and is among the old and respected citizens of Boone county, for many years connected with agricultural interests. He has a comfortable competence and now makes his home in Ogden, where he is enabled to lead a retired life. He is enjoying the rest which he has justly earned and among the leading citizens of his community he is numbered, being respected for the possession of those qualities of manhood which in every land and every clime command esteem.

HENRY L. MOYERS.

Henry L. Moyers, who is living on section 24, Worth township, was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, October 20, 1834, and is a son of Cary A. and Susan (Lockett) Moyers, who were also natives of the Old Dominion, in which state they were reared and married. About 1840 they removed to Indiana, settling in Putnam county, where

the father secured land, improving an excellent farm and rearing his family thereon. It continued to be the home of both himself and wife until they were called to their final rest, and in the community they had a wide acquaintance, while many friends esteemed them for their sterling worth.

Henry L. Moyers spent the greater part of his youth in Putnam county upon the old homestead which he had aided in clearing, assisting his father in the arduous task of developing a new farm upon the frontier. He remained at home until his marriage, which occurred October 12, 1854, in Clay county, when he was in his twentieth year. He wedded Elizabeth Clark, who was born August 12, 1834, in Clay county, and a daughter of John and M. Clark. The young couple began their domestic life upon a rented farm in Putnam county, which continued to be their place of abode for several years. The young wife carefully attended to the duties of the household, while the husband worked in the fields from the time of the early spring planting until the crops were harvested in the late autumn. In 1860 he came to Iowa, thinking that he might have better business opportunities in this state, then less thickly populated. Boone county was his destination. He had previously had eighty acres entered for him from the government. He rented a farm which he operated for two years and then purchased forty acres of land on section 28. This lay along the river and on it he made his home for a short time, building a cabin, clearing a little of the land and farming it, while at the same time operating his present farm and making it habitable. He first built a shanty here and with characteristic energy began breaking the fields and fencing the

place. As the years passed great was the improvement accomplished, and the little cabin home was replaced by a good substantial house, though small in proportion. He lived in it for some time, then built his present commodious residence. He has also built good barns, corn cribs, granaries and has made a very valuable farm. In addition to the home property, on section 24, Worth township, he likewise owns a well improved place of one hundred and sixty acres in Colfax township.

Mr. Moyers lost his wife on the 5th of October, 1895, and she was laid to rest in Clark cemetery. She had been a faithful companion and helpmate to him on life's journey and her loss was deeply mourned, not only by her immediate family but also by many friends. Seven children were born of the marriage: Francis P., who is now a substantial stock dealer and farmer of Luther; John A., also a successful business man of Boone; Albert E., who makes his home in Monona county, Iowa; and Zelda, the wife of James Curtis Kintzley, who is operating one of the farms belonging to her father. Alice, Alma, Minnie May and an infant son have passed away.

Although Mr. Moyers has never sought or desired office he has always been a staunch Democrat in his political views, never wavering in his allegiance to the party, in whose principles he has firm faith. He first voted for James Buchanan in 1856. Among pioneer settlers of the county he is numbered and the history of upbuilding and development here has been familiar to him through forty-two years. Mr. Moyers deserves great credit for what he has accomplished, as he started out in life on his own account a poor young man. He had absolutely no capital,

but he realized that diligence and energy are important factors in winning success in the business world and with these qualities to serve as a foundation upon which to rear success he has steadily advanced and is today the owner of three valuable farms. Difficulties and obstacles he has encountered, but with resolute spirit he has overcome these and has at all times commanded the respect and confidence of his associates and acquaintances by reason of his honorable dealing.

GILBERT L. ENFIELD.

Gilbert L. Enfield is a very progressive and wide-awake citizen belonging to the class of enterprising men who has promoted the improvement and development of this section of the state until it now ranks among the leading districts of the great commonwealth of Iowa. Mr. Enfield follows farming and is also president of the Marcy Telephone Company. He was born in Marcy township March 21, 1862, and is a son of Joseph and Susan (Van Winkle) Enfield, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Illinois. In the year 1852 the father came to Boone county and settled upon a farm on section 1, Marcy township. He afterward purchased a tract of land on section 14, the same township, and there made his home through a long period but subsequently removed to Woodward, Iowa, where he is now living a retired life, enjoying the rest which he has truly won and richly merits. His wife passed away in October, 1884. Ten children have been born unto them, of whom four are yet living. Of those now deceased the most of

the number died in infancy. The four surviving are as follows: Norris, a resident of Humboldt county, Iowa; Gilbert Lumas, of this review; Thomas Theodore, a painter of Ogden, Boone county; and Homer, a resident of Washington.

Gilbert L. Enfield pursued a common-school education and during the months of vacation he assisted his father in the work of the home farm, remaining under the parental roof until he was twenty-three years of age, when he made preparations for having a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Elizabeth A. Winfield, a native of Henderson county, Illinois, and a daughter of Benjamin F. Winfield, who is a farmer and now resides on section 12, Marcy township, at the age of seventy-six years. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Enfield has been blessed with three children: Ralph, Helen and Florence.

In 1891 Mr. Enfield removed to his present farm, the north one-half of the old William Enfield place, located on sections 14 and 11, Marcy township. Here he owns one hundred and twenty acres of well improved farm land and is devoting his attention to the cultivation of the soil and to stock-raising. His labors are vigorously prosecuted and his thorough understanding of all the best methods of caring for his fields and his stock has resulted in bringing to him a good financial reward for his labors. He has also been quite prominent in public affairs. In the winter of 1901 he was elected president of the Marcy Telephone Company and now holds that office. He has served for three years as a trustee of Marcy township and has also been a school director for three years. In his political views he is a Republican and his wife holds membership

with the Methodist Episcopal church of Quincy, Iowa. Both are people of sterling worth, having the warm regard of many friends in the community in which they make their home.

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JOHN K. ELWELL.

The first of the Elwell family in America was Robert Elwell of Dorchester, Massachusetts. He was known to have been a resident of that place as early as 1634, having taken up his abode in what was the colony of Massachusetts Bay on what is now a portion of the city of Boston. The ancestry can be traced back in a direct line to him. Members of the family took an active part in the war of 1812.

Joel Elwell, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Pitts Grove, Salem county, New Jersey, May 14, 1763, and was a weaver by trade. On the 18th of March, 1788, he married Miss Elizabeth Hutton, who was also born in New Jersey, May 9, 1765, and was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Hutton. She died in Woodburn, near Dayton, Ohio, in February, 1833, and his death occurred in Putnam county, Ohio, April 19, 1842. In religious faith they were Calvinistic Presbyterians. Their family numbered eight children, namely: James, Abraham, Mary, Hannah, John H., Margaret, Elizabeth and Joel, all of whom reached years of maturity, married and reared families of their own.

John H. Elwell, our subject's grandfather, was born in Pitts Grove, Salem county, New Jersey, December 2, 1797, and in 1806 accompanied his parents on their emigration to Ohio, taking up his abode in

Woodburn, which was as large as Dayton at that time. In 1832, having married in the meantime he removed to Dayton where he worked at the carpenter's trade, and in February, 1836, took up his residence in what was then the wild district of Putnam county, Ohio. There he entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land and gave his attention to the development of the farm. On the 25th of March, 1824, in Montgomery county, Ohio, he married Miss Nancy Smith, daughter of Edwin and Catharine Smith, who was born January 3, 1806, and they became the parents of the following children: George Washington, born December 29, 1824, died in infancy; Samuel, born December 5, 1825, died April 14, 1849; Joseph, born September 11, 1827, died August 26, 1882; John Hutton, born December 31, 1829, died August 11, 1858; Martha was born December 18, 1831; Hiram S., the father of our subject, was the next in order of birth; Sarah was born September 15, 1836; William Perry was born November 8, 1838; Elizabeth was born November 5, 1840; James, born January 24, 1843, died July 4, 1875; Isaac, born July 2, 1846, died on the 9th of August of that year; and Mary Louisa, born March 26, 1848, died June 30, 1881. The father of this family died in Putnam county, Ohio, July 9, 1861, and his wife passed away in the same county on the 24th of September, 1860.

Hiram Elwell, the father of our subject, was born in Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, April 30, 1834, and was twelve years of age before he had the opportunity to attend school, but he showed special aptitude in his studies and acquired a sufficient education to engage in teaching, which work



J. K. ELWELL.

he followed for several terms. Although he spent his early life upon a farm he became a marble cutter by trade and followed that pursuit for many years. At the time of the Civil war he became a member of the state militia, enlisting on the 31st of August, 1863, in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which went into camp at Lima, Ohio. The regiment was afterward transferred to Camp Chase, Columbus, and was there mustered into the United States service. They were first ordered to Washington, D. C., and spent about a month at Fort Sumner. During June the company made their headquarters at Fort Reno, and in July were ordered to Battery Cameron and on the Potomac near Georgetown during the siege of Washington by Early and Breckenridge on the 9th of that month. In August the command returned to Columbus, Ohio, and were mustered out at Camp Chase. Mr. Elwell arrived home on the 30th of August, 1863, and continued to make his home in Ohio throughout life, his death occurring at Columbus Grove, September 21, 1885. Religiously he was a Presbyterian, strongly endorsing the Calvinistic faith. He was married September 1, 1859, to Miss Mary J. Ketcham, who was born in Morrow county, Ohio, November 2, 1839, a daughter of John L. and Catherine (Gunsaulus) Ketcham, who emigrated to that county in 1833. Her parents were zealous and active members of the Methodist church.

In taking up the personal history of John K. Elwell we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Boone, Iowa. He is indebted to the public school system of Columbus Grove, Ohio, for the educational

privileges he enjoyed. In May, 1879, he went to Gallatin, Missouri, and was employed on a farm, but afterward engaged in clerking in a hardware store owned by A. M. Irving. In the autumn of the same year he accepted a position with the Etter Randall Dry Goods Company in the same town, as an errand boy, but his close application, his fidelity to duty and his trustworthiness won him continued promotion and at the end of five years the firm gave him charge of the shoe department. In that position he remained until the 1st of August, 1890, when he came to Boone, Iowa, and organized the McCune Shoe Company, of which he has since been secretary and treasurer and has the management of the business. His careful supervision, business ability and essential and wide knowledge of the trade has made him an active factor in the success of the enterprise.

On the 9th of October, 1895, Mr. Elwell was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ambrose of Nevada, Iowa, a daughter of J. W. and Louisa (McNeir) Ambrose, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Elwell was born in Polo, Illinois, June 6, 1865, and is the eldest of six children, all of whom are living, namely: Harry G., William O., Alice, B. F., Eva and Mrs. Elwell, all residents of Story county, Iowa, with the exception of the wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Elwell have one child, John Ambrose, born August 25, 1897.

Our subject holds membership relations with Mount Olive Lodge A. F. & A. M.; also belongs to Tuscan Chapter, R. A. M.; and Excalibur Commandery, No. 13, K. T. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Elwell

has served as president of the Epworth League and superintendent of the Sunday school. He has been prominent in Epworth League work since its organization. He served three years as secretary of Boone District League, and two years as first vice-president of the Des Moines Annual Conference League, Methodist Episcopal church. He is treasurer of the Iowa State Epworth League and president of the Boone District League. Mr. Elwell is serving his fourth year as president of the Epworth League of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Boone. He was connected with the building of the church edifice in an official capacity. His membership with the church dates from the age of fourteen years, and his life has ever been in consistent harmony with its principles. Starting out upon his business career as he did, in the humble capacity of errand boy, he has steadily worked his way upward until he is now numbered among the men of prominence and affluence in his community.

OTTO C. HERMAN.

Among the young men whose enterprise, business ability and keen foresight have contributed to the rebuilding and prosperity of Boone county as well as to their individual success is numbered Otto C. Herman, now a member of the firm of Herman & Jones, real estate and insurance agents. He was born in Boone February 24, 1871, and is a son of J. M. and Anna (Spring) Herman. His father was born in Germany January 1, 1831, and in 1847 crossed the broad Atlantic to the new world, taking up his abode

in Ohio, whence afterward he removed to Wisconsin. There he was married on the 17th of August 1861, to Miss Anna Spring, whose birth occurred in Switzerland May 12, 1837, and who had come to the United States about 1858. For some time the father conducted a brewery in Monroe, Wisconsin, and in 1866 he came to Boone, Iowa, where he built a brewery and continued its operation until 1884, when he retired from active business to a large extent, although he gave his supervision to the management of his farms in Boone county. He had prospered in his undertakings and had made judicious investments in land. His death occurred January 16, 1898. In his family were the following children: Emma, now living in Boone; Julia, who died at the age of three years; J. Henry, who is cashier in the First National Bank of Boone; Anna, who died June 15, 1897; John F., of this city, connected with the shoe trade; and Otto C.

The last named was educated in the public schools, in which he was graduated in 1889, and then prepared for business life by pursuing a course in Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, Chicago. On leaving that institution he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the Box Manufacturers Association. In 1891, however, he left Chicago and returned to Boone, where he acted as manager of his father's farm for some time. He then entered the abstract office of the firm of Moore & Crooks, where he remained until 1893 when he was made assistant cashier of the Security Savings Bank of Boone, continuing in that institution until 1896, when he entered the Columbia Law School of New York city, with the intention of making the practice of law his life

work. In 1897, however, owing to the death of his sister and the illness of his father, he was obliged to return home. Upon his father's death he was made administrator of the estate. In 1900 he accepted a position as cashier with the Security Savings Bank, but illness compelled him to resign and after a short time he turned his attention to the real estate and insurance business, in which he has since been engaged. He also places loans and has handled much valuable property, negotiating important realty transfers. He has a broad and comprehensive knowledge of realty values throughout this part of the country. In this undertaking he is associated with Mr. Jones, as a member of the firm of Herman & Jones. They handle Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota lands, as well as much property in Boone. They make loans on farm and city property and have the agency for more insurance companies than any other firm in this part of the country. Mr. Herman is a man of resourceful business ability, and has not limited his efforts to one line. In connection with his brothers and sister he has planned two additions to Boone, known as Herman's first and second additions. He is also the vice-president of the Security Savings Bank, a stockholder in the First National Bank, a director in the Boone Town Lot & Land Company, and a director and the treasurer of the Boone County Telephone Company.

On the 7th of March, 1899, Mr. Herman wedded Emily Romme, who was born in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, October 30, 1872, a daughter of John Romme, a native of Wisconsin. Her mother bore the maiden name of Miss Johnson, and was also born in the Badger state. Mrs. Herman

is the eldest of three children, the others being Thomas, now deceased, and Bernard J., a resident of Idaho. Their mother died in 1886. One child graces the union of our subject and his wife, John Marvin, born June 12, 1901. The family is one of prominence in the community and their pleasant home is celebrated for its gracious and charming hospitality. The family attend the Presbyterian church and Mr. Herman is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He has been an important factor in business circles, and his popularity is well deserved. He is public spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the material, intellectual and moral welfare of his native county.



JOHN F. FREY.

Among the residents of Douglas township whose farming interests are worthy of more than passing notice is John F. Frey, who resides on section 24, where he has a good farm of one hundred and twenty acres that is pleasantly and conveniently located a mile and a half north of Madrid. He has been living in the county since 1871, claiming Germany, however, as the land of his birth. His natal day was July 8, 1828, and in the fatherland he was reared to manhood, there remaining until he had attained the age of twenty-five years. He received good school privileges in that country, but his knowledge of English has been acquired without the aid of teachers. He emigrated to the new world in 1851, taking passage at the harbor of Bremen on a sailing vessel, the ship *Helena*, commanded by Captain

Folkmann, and after a voyage of forty-five days on the broad Atlantic anchor was dropped in the harbor of New York and the passengers landed at the eastern metropolis. Spending a night there, Mr. Frey then started out to seek employment and secured a position as a clerk in a grocery store in New York city where he made his home until 1854, when, believing that he might have still better opportunities in the west, he made his way to Galena, Illinois. There he followed carpentering and continued to engage in that business for a number of years, working by the day for some time and taking part in the construction of many good buildings in that locality. He afterward engaged in conducting a hardware store and while living in Galena became personally acquainted with General U. S. Grant.

In 1870 Mr. Frey arrived in Iowa, and purchased land in Douglas township, Boone county, that he now owns. Only a few acres had been broken at that time. He then returned to Galena, where he remained until 1871, when he permanently located in Boone county. Here he began to break the prairie and to open up the farm upon which he has since erected a substantial home and good farm buildings. He has also planted trees and those of an ornamental character add to the attractive appearance of the place, while the fruit trees increase his income and add not a little to the family table. He raises a high grade of stock in connection with the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to this climate and his business is so conducted as to bring him a very creditable prosperity.

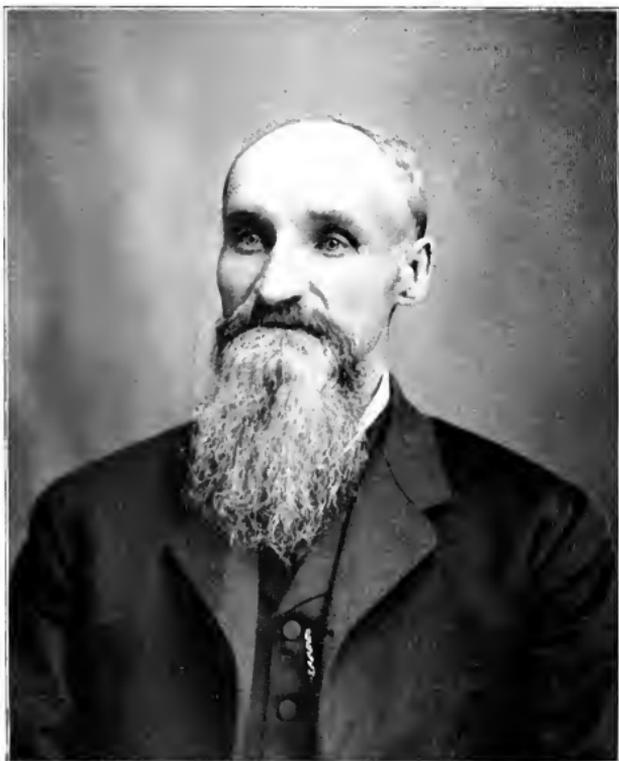
Mr. Frey was first married, in New York, in 1852, to Sophia Wolf, a native of Kiel, Germany, and unto them were born six children: John Frederick; Carl H.;

Sophia L., the wife of Henry Pies, an extensive farmer of Boone county; Lyda O., the wife of Mr. Kies, of Wisconsin; Hannah L., the wife of Daniel Roe, of Kansas; and Henrietta, the wife of Andrew Pies, of California. On the 31st of December 1885, Mr. Frey was again married, his second union being with Mary F. Reed, who was born in Clay county, Indiana, but was reared in Brazil, that state, and afterward married William F. Thomas. Unto the second marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Frey have been born four children: Claude A., Clarence Reed, Robert Lincoln and Martha E. In his political affiliations Mr. Frey is an earnest Republican and gives firm allegiance to the party. He was reared in the Lutheran faith and his wife in the Methodist Episcopal church. Socially he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has filled all of the chairs in the local lodge and is a past grand. He has never had cause to regret his determination to leave the fatherland and seek a home in the land of the free. Noting the business opportunities here he has made good use of his advantages and as the years have passed he has acquired a comfortable fortune and is one of the substantial agriculturists of Douglas township.



JOHN SLATER.

With the industrial interests of Moin-gona John Slater is identified, being successfully engaged in the manufacture of brick in the village of which he is a very prominent citizen. More than a third of a century has passed since he came to Boone county, for he took up his abode within its



JOHN SLATER.

borders on the 1st of January, 1866, when there were only two other men living in Moingona. Mr. Slater was the first man to engage in the manufacture of brick in this county, and throughout the intervening years he has carried on his business in an honorable, straightforward manner, winning a good living and gaining the respect and confidence of those with whom he is associated.

Mr. Slater is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Cumberland county, on the 17th of April, 1832. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Mark) Slater, both of whom were natives of England. In 1850 the father came to America, bringing with him his family, and later settled in Keokuk, Iowa, where he resided for nine years, living retired from active business life. On the expiration of that period he removed to Jasper county, Iowa, where he purchased land and engaged in farming until his death, which occurred about 1882. His wife also passed away there. In their family were seven children: William, now deceased; John of this review; Mary, who is residing in Jefferson county, Iowa; Elizabeth, who resides in Nebraska; Annie, the wife of Ira Smith, whose home is in Marcy township; Sarah Jane, who is living in Kansas; and Ruth, who is the widow of Morroe Sprague and makes her home in Iowa.

In the common schools John Slater pursued his education. He did not come to America with the other members of the family but was brought to this country in 1847 by his uncle, John Lancaster, who then owned land in Lee county, Iowa. They settled in Keokuk and our subject began work upon his uncle's farm, where he re-

mained for two years. After his father took up his abode there Mr. Slater went to work for him and remained upon the old home farm until he had attained his majority. He then entered upon an independent business career, beginning the manufacture of brick in Jasper county, Iowa. The new enterprise met with success and he conducted the business successfully for nine years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Boonesboro, where he also conducted a brick yard for two years, and when that period had elapsed he took up his abode in Moingona, being the first person to manufacture brick at this point. Throughout the intervening years he has since carried on the business, meeting with very creditable and gratifying success. His plant has a capacity for drying ninety thousand brick. He manufactures common hand-slap brick from bank clay and ships his product throughout this portion of the country. He is now enlarging his plant in order to meet the increasing demands of his trade and the large and growing business is making Mr. Slater one of the prosperous representatives of industrial circles in this part of Iowa.

Mr. Slater was united in marriage to Nancy Hammer, a native of Tennessee, and at the time of her marriage a resident of Iowa. She is a daughter of Seth Hammer, who came to Jasper county, this state, in 1846, and there spent his remaining days. In 1870 Mr. Slater was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who departed this life in the month of February, of that year. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Slater were born six children: Thomas and Henry, now deceased; John, who married Clara Burchard and is a brick-mason, living at Madrid,

Iowa; Mary, the wife of William Boone, a resident of Moingona; and Curtis E. and William, both of whom are deceased. After the death of his first wife Mr. Slater wedded Mrs. Louisa Battin, but she has also passed away and he now boards with his daughter, Mrs. Boone.

In his political views Mr. Slater is a Republican and has always voted for the men and measures of that party. He has served as justice of the peace of Moingona for some time, discharging his duties with absolute fairness. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church of this place and is a representative citizen, deeply interested in everything pertaining to the progress and improvement of the county along lines of material, social or moral upbuilding. He has been a witness of the changes that have occurred in this county for a long period and his enterprise has been a potent factor in Moingona's development.

PETER HELDT.

Yell township has a large representation of German-American citizens. These are men of sterling worth, persevering and reliable in business. Mr. Heldt now follows farming on section 30, Yell township, and is numbered among the early settlers of Boone county, having taken up his abode here in May, 1868. He was born in Germany May 9, 1841, a son of Hans C. and Phebe Heldt, both of whom were natives of Germany, where they spent their entire lives. The father devoted his energies to farming and in that way provided for his family. Unto him and his wife were born six chil-

dren, three of whom came to America: Hans, who is living in Amaqua township, Boone county; Phebe, the widow of Peter Peterson, a resident of Ogden; and Peter Heldt, of this review.

Mr. Heldt, of this sketch, was a young man of twenty-four years when he crossed the Atlantic. He had acquired his education in the schools of his native country, and believing that he would have better business opportunities and larger scope for advancement in the new world he made preparations to leave the old world and sailed to the United States in 1868. He landed in New York and at once made his way across the country to Clinton county, Iowa, where he worked on his farm for three years. On the expiration of that period he came to Boone county, where he was again employed as a farm hand for some time. He then purchased a farm of eighty acres, on section 7, Yell township, and made his home thereon for about twenty-two years, during which time the fields were placed in a high state of cultivation, the land being very rich and arable. On the expiration of that period he removed to his present home, known as the Sylvester farm. He now owns six hundred acres of very valuable land. Of this a tract of eighty acres and one of forty acres are in Amaqua township, but the remainder is in Yell township. Here Mr. Heldt is carrying on farming and everything about his place is in good condition, indicating the careful supervision of the owner. The fields are well tilled, the fences and barns kept in good repair and annually Mr. Heldt receives a good income as the result of the sales of his farm products.

He married Miss Phebe Henkins, a native of Germany and a daughter of Claus

Henkins, who was a veterinary surgeon and came to America, spending his remaining days here. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Heldt have been born seven children: Hans C., who is now living on section 7, Yell township; Claus, who resides about one-fourth of a mile from his parents; Annie, the wife of Hans Jones, a resident of Amaqua township; John, who is also living in Amaqua township; Emma, Phoebe and Janie, who are yet under the parental roof. Mr. Heldt votes with the Republican party, having firm faith in its principles, and has served as school director for some time, the cause of education finding in him a warm friend. Both he and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church of Ogden, and the circle of their friends is almost co-extensive with the circles of their acquaintance. Mr. Heldt has been one of the most prosperous farmers of Yell township and has never had occasion to regret his determination to leave the fatherland and become a resident of the land of the free.

SAMUEL R. WANE.

Samuel R. Wane is an enterprising merchant of Boone, successfully engaged in the grocery business as a member of the firm of Wane Brothers. He is a native of this county, born March 29, 1852. His father, John Wayne, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 11, 1812, and after arriving at years of maturity was joined in wedlock to Caroline Hull, whose birth occurred in Indiana in 1825. The father was employed at the printing trade in Washington, New York, and subsequently went to New York city, where he secured a situation in the of-

fice of the New York Tribune. Later he removed to Ohio, where he turned his attention to farming. He was twice married, his first union being with an Ohio lady, who died leaving one child, Lucia A., now the wife of W. G. Grayson, of Boone county. After the death of his first wife Mr. Wane was again married, the wedding being celebrated in Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1846, the lady of his choice being Caroline Hull. Removing to Boone county, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he followed in Des Moines township, there spending his remaining days, his death occurring May 20, 1897. He was a Republican in his political views and served as county clerk and also as a member of the board of supervisors. He was not an office seeker, however, although his friends said he might have filled any position to which he aspired had he so desired. He held membership in the Methodist church and his life was in constant harmony with its principles. In his family were nine children: James W., a resident of Boone county; Elizabeth, the wife of W. C. Sparks, of this county; Samuel R.; J. W. S., who is living in Oklahoma; E. H., who makes his home in Boone county; Mary, the wife of D. H. Latham, of Boone; Silver C., also living in Boone county; Minnie, the wife of Frank Latham, of this county; and Jesse M., who is engaged in business in partnership with his brother Samuel.

In taking up the personal history of Samuel R. Wane we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in the county of his nativity. He acquired his early education in the country schools and supplemented his preliminary knowledge by study in the Simpson College

at Indianola, where he remained for a year. During the succeeding seven years he was engaged in teaching school and proved a capable teacher, having the ability to impart clearly and concisely to others the knowledge that he had acquired. In 1877, however, he began farming and followed that occupation for five years. For twenty years, however, he has been numbered among the grocery merchants of Boone and has enjoyed a large and constantly growing patronage, owing to his reasonable prices, his honorable methods and his earnest desire to please his patrons.

On the 28th of February, 1878, Mr. Wane led to the marriage altar Miss Lottie Meyers, who was born in Boone county in September, 1868, and is a daughter of Michael Meyers, who was born in Indiana. Her mother was in her maidenhood Miss Lottie Latham, and she, too, was a native of the Hoosier state. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers had a family of twelve children, of whom ten are living: Nancy A., the wife of E. A. Doty, of Oxford, Johnson county, Iowa; Alexander, John, Wesley, Harry, Johnson, Vincent and Lottie, all residents of Boone county; Charles, who is living in Seattle, Washington; Belle, the wife of Charles Ingersoll, a druggist of Boone, Iowa. The parents are both deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Wane hold membership in the Methodist church and he votes with the Republican party. For two years he has served as a member of the city council and was justice of the peace for one term. Externally he is associated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Wane has spent his entire life in this county and is well known to a large majority of its citizens. In commercial circles in Boone he is highly

regarded for his unquestioned integrity and his reputation is unassailable. All who know him respect him for his genuine worth, and he well deserves mention among the honored residents of Boone.

CHARLES LARSON.

Devoting his energies to farming and stock-raising on section 22, Garden township, Charles Larson there owns three hundred and twenty acres of the rich land of Boone county. He is a native of Sweden, born June 1, 1845, and was a young man of twenty-four years when he arrived in Boone county, reaching this locality on the 20th of May, 1869. His father, John Larson, was also born and reared in Sweden, was married there, reared his family and eventually passed to the home beyond in that country.

Charles Larson, however, was attracted to the new world and with his mother and step-father he came in 1852, settling in Rock Island county, Illinois, where he remained for about three years. In 1855 he became a resident of Henry county, that state, locating between Andover and Berlin, where his step-father, John Gabrielson, purchased land and engaged in farming. Charles Larson was largely reared in Henry county. His educational privileges were very meager, for from an early age he had to depend upon his own resources and largely assist in the work of the home farm. He worked in a brickyard for three years in his youth and was afterward for seven years employed as a farm hand in the service of one man. The first land which he ever owned was a tract of fifty-one acres in Henry county. He im-

proved the place, continuing its cultivation for two years, at the end of which time he sold it at a good advance on the purchase price. He was married in Rock Island county in 1868 to Miss Hannah Olson, who was born and reared in Sweden.

In the following year Mr. Larson came to Iowa, making a location in Boone county, where he became connected with agricultural interests. He first purchased eighty acres of raw prairie land on section 22, Garden township, and buying an old house, moved it to his farm. Living in it, he turned his attention to the work of breaking his land, and from early morning until dewy eve he worked in the fields. He afterward purchased more land and thus added from time to time to his property until he has become the possessor of three hundred and twenty acres. He has built a good substantial house, a large barn and outbuildings and has the place equipped with all modern accessories and conveniences for the operation of the farm and the provision of a comfortable home, for the shelter of his grain and stock and for carrying on the work of the fields in a modern and progressive manner.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Larson have been born eight children: C. E., who is married and resides in Cambridge; Ankeny W., who is associated with his brother in the ownership of a store in Cambridge; Joseph A., who is married and resides on a farm near Eagle Grove; William M., who assists his father in the conduct of the home farm; Ida F. and Phebe M., who are still with their parents. They lost two children, Ella R., who died at the age of nineteen years; and Mollie, who died at the age of three years.

Politically Mr. Larson is a staunch Republican. When age gave to him the right

of franchise he voted for General U. S. Grant for the presidency and has supported each presidential candidate of the party since that time. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to public office, and for three years he served as township trustee of Garden township, and has also been a school director. He and his wife are loyal and consistent members of the Madrid Swedish Lutheran church. During a third of a century he has lived in Boone county and is now numbered among its pioneer settlers. The Swedish element in the citizenship of this portion of the state has been a very important one in promoting progress and improvement here, and in this regard Mr. Larson has been a worthy representative of his native land.



HANS HAGGE.

Hans Hagge belongs to one of the old and prominent families of Boone county and has resided within its borders since 1872. As his name indicates, the family is of German lineage and our subject was born in the fatherland on the 1st of December, 1844. He was a young man of twenty-four years when he severed the ties which bound him to that country and crossed the briny deep to the new world. On reaching American shores he at once continued his journey overland to Calumet county, Wisconsin, where he remained for a year and a half. On the expiration of that period he went to Clinton county, Iowa, where he was employed on farms for two years, and on the expiration of that period he removed to Dallas county, where he engaged in farming for

one year. His next removal brought him to Boone county, and in 1872 he took up his abode upon his present farm in Yell township. This district was evidently such as he sought, for he has never had a desire to change his place of abode since that time. His energies have been given to his farm work, and as the years have passed he has become one of the substantial and respected citizens of the community.

Mr. Hagge was united in marriage to Catherine Kuhl, also a native of Germany, born January 20, 1851. Her father, who was a mechanic, died in that country. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hagge has been blessed with seven children, as follows: Henry, at home; Annie, the wife of Louis Hasstedt, a resident of Amaqua township, by whom she has two children—Johnie and Menhardt; Maggie, at home; Johnie, who is learning the drug business in Ogden; Willie, Katie and Hans, all at home. In all the work of the farm Mr. Hagge is ably assisted by his sons. He now owns six hundred and forty acres of valuable land, which is largely operated by the aid of his boys. He is also extensively engaged in stock-raising, having over seventy head of fine stock upon his place. His land lies in both Yell and Amaqua townships.

In politics Mr. Hagge is a Democrat. He served as road supervisor for some time, was also school director for two terms and was the incumbent of the same office in Des Moines for one term. He and his wife hold membership in the German Lutheran church of Ogden, in which he is serving as director. In 1896 Mr. and Mrs. Hagge visited the old country, Schleswig Holstein. Very successful in his business career, he owes his advancement entirely to his own efforts and

may truly be called a self-made man. Starting in this world without any capital, he has steadily advanced to a prominent position among the representative farmers of his community. He carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and his efforts have been so vigorously prosecuted that as the years have gone by he has won a property that is among the most valuable farms of this portion of the state.

HARRY A. HOUGHTON.

Every legitimate business enterprise contributes to the welfare, progress and upbuilding of the community, and the men who control business affairs are the real promoters of a town. Harry A. Houghton has been actively connected with commercial interests for some time, and is now engaged in the real estate, loan, collection and insurance business in Boone. He is a young man, enterprising and progressive and carries forward to a successful completion whatever he undertakes. He was born in this county September 3, 1874, and is a son of Orvil Houghton, whose birth occurred in New York city, June 18, 1842. His paternal grandfather, Elijah Houghton, took up his abode in the eastern metropolis at an early day. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Zella B. Smullin, and was a native of Pennsylvania, born May 8, 1845. She represented one of the old families of the Keystone state, her parents having located there at an early epoch of its history. Orvil Houghton and Zella Smullin were married in Boone county August 22, 1871, both having resided in this county, however,

from 1864. They became the parents of six children: Alla, the wife of G. W. Sutherin, of Topeka, Kansas; Harry A.; Ralph L., who is a fireman in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company and makes his home at Boone; Claude L., who is engaged in the cultivation of fruit in California; Calvert, a commission merchant of San Francisco, California; and Wilbur, who is still pursuing his studies in Boone. The parents are respected and worthy citizens of this county, the father now living a retired life.

To the district school system of Boone county Harry A. Houghton is indebted for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed. He afterward continued his studies in the high school of Boone and in 1894 he entered upon his business career as a book-keeper in the employ of Boggs & Wheelock, continuing with them until the fall of 1897. He then accepted a position with a shoe company and in the spring of 1898 he turned his attention to the insurance business, also dealing in real estate and placing loans. He has handled much valuable property and makes loans on farms and city real estate. He makes a specialty of buying and selling northern lands, especially in Iowa, Minnesota and North and South Dakota. He also writes fire and life insurance and his policies have represented a large amount annually.

On the 11th of June, 1901, was celebrated the marriage of Harry A. Houghton and Miss Martha B. Mass, of Des Moines, who was born in Pennsylvania July 17, 1874, and is a daughter of D. W. Mass, of the Keystone state. Her father died in 1895. Mrs. Houghton was one of six children and was the first in order of birth, the others being Pearl, Mabel, Catherine, Margaret and

Durwood. Our subject and his wife hold membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Houghton exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a worthy representative of the society. His enterprising and progressive spirit has made him a typical western man in every sense of the word and he well deserves mention in the history of his county. He started upon his business career with nothing but his own energy and willing hands to aid him, and by constant exertion associated with good judgment he has raised himself to the prominent position he now holds, having the friendship of many and the respect of all.

ORVIL HOUGHTON.

Orvil Houghton is now living a retired life in Boone and well does he merit his rest, for his career has been one of untiring energy and strong purpose, his acts being characterized by fidelity to duty and upright principles. He is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Jefferson county June 18, 1843. He belongs to one of the old New England families, his grandfather, Elijah Houghton, having been a native of Massachusetts. His father, Elijah Houghton, Jr., was also born in that state, his natal day being June 20, 1800. He wedded Harriet Döpfings, also a native of New York, their marriage being celebrated in Antwerp, that state. The father of our subject was called to his final rest in the fall of 1802, at the advanced age of

ninety-two years, while his wife passed away in 1881. In their family were ten children: Elijah, who is living in Antwerp, New York; Andrew, Arthur and Abigail, all now deceased; Betsy, who resides in Boone, Iowa; Elsie, who has also passed away; Otis, of Coon Rapids, Iowa; William, deceased; Orvil, a resident of Boone; and Harriet, who has departed this life.

Orvil Houghton acquired his early education in the schools of Antwerp, New York, and remained with his parents until 1861, after which he spent about three and a half years in travel. In 1864 he purchased a general mercantile store in Hammond, New York, and conducted that enterprise for a short time. In 1866 he removed to Boone county, Iowa, and purchased a tract of land in Garden township, upon which he made his home until 1895. Throughout this entire period he carried on agricultural pursuits and his land brought to him a good return for the care and cultivation he bestowed upon it. At length, however, he determined to put aside business life and removed to Boone, where he has since lived in an honorable retirement.

On the 13th of August, 1872, Mr. Houghton wedded Grisella Smullin, who was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1846, a daughter of J. W. and Margery (Boggs) Smullin. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, November 13, 1821, and died April 25, 1897, while his wife, whose birth occurred in Center county, Pennsylvania April 2, 1827, is now living in Boone. In their family were six children, namely: Mrs. Houghton; Leonidas L., who is the general agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company at Clinton, Iowa; Emory, deceased; John H., who

has also passed away; James H., of Chicago; and Kitty, the wife of H. D. Ensign, of Boone, Iowa. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Houghton has been blessed with six children: Alla Belle, who was born May 6, 1873, and is the wife of G. W. Sutherland; Harry A., a real estate dealer of this city; Ralph, who was born December 20, 1876 and is a fireman on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; Claude L., who was born December 17, 1878, and is a well known horticulturist of Tulare, California; Orvil C., who was born November 14, 1888, and is connected with the commission business in San Francisco; Wilbur B., born April 29, 1887, now attending school in Boone.

The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Houghton is a representative of the Masonic fraternity, in his life exemplifying the beneficent spirit of the craft. He owns two hundred acres of good land in Boone county and four houses in the city of Boone and has long been accounted one of the enterprising men of this portion of the state. His belief in the cause of temperance leads him to endorse the Prohibition party by his ballot. His life has been a busy, useful and honorable one and over the record of his career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

BENJAMIN CAPRON.

From an early epoch in the history of Boone county down to the present time Benjamin Capron has been numbered among the substantial and representative men of the county. He was for a time identified with agricultural interests and later with the



MRS. BENJAMIN CAPRON.



BENJAMIN CAPRON.

industrial circles of the city of Boone, but at the present time is living a retired life—a fitting reward for his useful and active career. He came to this county on the 10th of September, 1867. His present home is far removed from the place of his birth, for he is a native of Orange county, Vermont, his natal day being November 22, 1822. He is a son of Ephraim Capron, a native of Massachusetts, who served his country as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was in the ranks for nine months and had also acted as a teamster for nine months when peace was declared, Great Britain acknowledging the independence of the colonies. There are, indeed, few living men or women who can boast of the honor of having had a father in the Revolutionary war. Ephraim Capron was married in Massachusetts to Miss Hannah Sanders, a native of that state. Soon after the close of the war he removed to Vermont, settling in Williamstown, Orange county. He was a contractor and builder, carrying on business in that line during his active career. He erected many of the leading buildings of Albany, New York, and often worked as many as fifty men throughout the season. He was recognized as one of the leaders in his line of business in the east and some of the structures which he erected still stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. His last years were passed in the Green Mountain state, where he died in 1828, when the subject of this review was six years of age. His wife survived him and carefully reared her family.

Benjamin Capron is the youngest of a family of eleven children and the only survivor. He was reared to manhood in his

native state and in his early manhood learned the wagonmakers and cabinetmakers trade. Like most young men starting out in life for themselves, he desired a companion and helpmate for life's journey, and was married in New Hampshire on the 17th of June, 1847, to Harriet Fish, who was born in Orange county, a daughter of Ezra Fish. The young couple began their domestic life in Wilmot, New Hampshire, where Mr. Capron established a wagon and general repair shop, conducting the business there for seven or eight years. He carried on his wagon making business for twelve years and then owned and operated a sawmill, engaging in the manufacture of lumber at that place for nine years. Thinking that he would have better business opportunities in the west, he made arrangements to leave his old home and in 1867 came to Boone county, Iowa, arriving at his destination on the 10th of September.

Mr. Capron purchased land in this county in the spring of 1868, but during the previous winter engaged in the hotel business in Boone, conducting the old Pioneer House. When spring came he located upon his farm two miles east of Boone, purchasing one hundred and twenty acres of wild land here. He erected good buildings and developed an excellent farm which he conducted and cultivated for about eight years. On the expiration of that period he returned to the city and engaged in conducting a blacksmith and wagon repair shop. He afterward purchased a shop and in connection with repair work turned his attention to the manufacture of wagons, carrying on that business for seven years, since which time he has practically lived re-

tited. He built a shop and traded his farm for other business property in Boone, including the Ives Hall.

In 1887 Mr. Capron was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away on the 19th of January of that year and was laid to rest in Linwood cemetery. Unto them were born two sons. The elder, Willie D., however, died in March, 1874, at the age of sixteen years. Nelson H., the younger, reached mature years and pursued his education in this county. He completed a high school course in Boone and was married in this city May 4, 1887, to Estella M. Dawes, who was born in Jackson county, Iowa, and was brought to Boone county when a little maiden of four summers, her girlhood days being here passed. She is a daughter of C. M. Dawes, an early settler of the county, now residing in Minneapolis. Unto N. H. Capron and his wife have been born two sons—Ben F. and Jean L. Their father is an enterprising business man of Boone, engaged in sign painting and is an expert in his line. He and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church. Politically Mr. Capron is a staunch Republican, having cast his ballot with that party since voting for John C. Fremont, its first candidate, in 1856. Prior to that time he had given his support to the Whig party. He has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, preferring that his time and attention should be devoted to his business affairs. Thirty-seven years have passed since he arrived in this county and great changes have occurred in that period, for time and man have wrought a wonderful transformation. He has seen the growth of the city as it has developed from a town of less than two

thousand to take its place as the seventh city in size in this great commonwealth. His aid and co-operation in behalf of movements for the public good have never been sought in vain but have been freely given and he yet takes a deep and active interest in everything that pertains to the general welfare. He has reached the age of eighty years and in the evening of his life is enjoying a well-merited rest. He has, too, the warm regard of many friends which is accorded to him in recognition of his honorable and straightforward career.

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FRED WOLF.

Fred Wolf is well known in Boone county and in other portions of the state and country as a breeder and dealer in standard-bred horses. He owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 33, Grant township, and his fields now return to him good crops, although the greater part of his time and attention is given to his extensive and successful business of horse-raising. He was born upon a farm in Lake county, Illinois, March 6, 1852, and is of German lineage, his father, Philip Wolf, having been born and reared in Germany. Having arrived at years of maturity, he married Magdeline Eil, also a native of the fatherland, and coming to the new world they took up their abode in Lake county, Illinois, where Mr. Wolf carried on agricultural pursuits, while upon his farm he reared his family, numbering two sons and two daughters, all of whom are yet living. One son, Jacob Wolf, owns and operates the old homestead in Illinois. The daughters

are Lizzie and Magdeline. The former is Mrs. Sexhour, a widow living in Chicago, and Magdeline is the wife of Christ Redlinger, of Lake county, Illinois. The youngest is Mr. Wolf, of this review. These four were born of the father's last marriage and by a former marriage he also had four children.

Fred Wolfe spent his boyhood days upon the old homestead in Illinois. His school privileges were limited, but since attaining his majority he has largely broadened his knowledge in the school of experience. His training at farm labor, however, was not meager and when he had reached his majority he rented land and engaged in farming on his own account in Lake county for several years. In 1885 he came to Iowa, settling in Boone county. Here he again rented land for fourteen years and in connection with farming he owned and operated a steam thrasher and thus added materially to his income. He also operated a cornsheller for a number of years. When his labors had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to make investment in land he purchased one hundred and sixty acres on section 33 and has here improved a good farm. For the past nine years he has made a specialty of handling, breaking and dealing in standard-bred horses and is one of the leading horse-dealers of Boone county. He is an excellent judge of domestic animals and is a lover of the noble steed. He has owned many fine horses and his annual sales bring to him a good income.

Mr. Wolf was first married in Cook county, Illinois, in 1874, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary Hagge, who was born in that state of German parentage and was reared in Cook county. She died in that

county February 2, 1884, leaving three children, while one child of the marriage has also passed away. The eldest, Nellie, is now the wife of Charles Sanders, of Kansas. Walley W. is residing in South Dakota, and R. R. is upon the home farm. One son, Herbert H., died at the age of nineteen years. In 1884 Mr. Wolf was again married, in Kankakee, Illinois, his second union being with Lizzie Freie, a native of Cook county, Illinois, where she was reared. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf now have many friends in Boone county, being widely and favorably known.

Our subject is a Republican in his political views and in 1880 his first presidential vote was cast for James A. Garfield. Political honors and offices have had no attraction for him and save for service on the school board he has never occupied a political position. Socially he is identified with Dana Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and has filled all of the offices in the local camp. He deserves great credit for what he has accomplished in the business world and owes his prosperity to his own industry and enterprise. He is to-day the possessor of a valuable farm and good business as the result of his labors. In his life he has displayed many of the strong characteristics of his German ancestry, having sound business judgment, perseverance and thrift.

WILLIAM BOLLE.

William Bolle owes his success entirely to his own efforts. He had no friends or inheritance to aid him when he started out in

life, but has depended upon industry and unremitting toil. He came to Boone county on the 18th of September, 1854. He is a native of Germany, born May 16, 1821, and in that country he was reared to manhood. He was a railmaker by trade, following that pursuit for a number of years, but thinking that he might have better business opportunities in the new world he crossed the Atlantic in 1854, taking passage on a sailing vessel which left the harbor of Bremen for New York. There were two very severe storms during the passage, but at length the vessel reached its destination in safety about the 1st of September.

Mr. Bolle made his way west, passing through Chicago. The latter part of his journey was made by team and he came at once to Boone county, locating near Madrid. Here, in order to provide a living for himself, he began work as a farm hand by the month, and was thus employed for two and one-half years. He then purchased land just north of Madrid, securing forty acres which he broke, fenced and improved by the erection of substantial buildings as well as by the cultivation of the fields. He made his home thereon for several years and then sold that property, purchasing another farm three miles east of Madrid comprising one hundred and twenty acres of land. Upon this he built a good residence and made substantial improvements, transforming the farm into a valuable property. It was his home for some time, but about 1860 he rented his farm and removed to Madrid, where he has since lived a retired life, enjoying a well earned rest.

In his political views Mr. Bolle is a staunch Republican and in 1856 he cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, since which time he has given his support

to every presidential nominee of the Republican party. He belongs to the Christian church and has attended its services very regularly, although of late years he has been at a disadvantage because of impaired hearing. He is well known in Boone and vicinity, being numbered among the few remaining early settlers who have long witnessed the growth and development of the county. When he came here much of the land was in a primitive condition, the settlers were widely scattered and far apart, but as time passed others came to the county and the land was claimed and developed into good farms. Mr. Bolle bore his share in this work and through his enterprising efforts met with success.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Andrew Johnson is a leading and substantial farmer of Jackson township. He was born in Joneheping, Sweden, on the 28th of January, 1840, and is a son of Gustave and Catherine (Carlson) Johnson, both of whom were born in the locality in which our subject's birth occurred. They spent their entire lives in their native land and both passed away when about seventy-five years of age. In their family were seven children, all of whom are yet living, as follows: John, Andrew, Peter, Charlie, Swaten, Ellen and Otelia.

Andrew Johnson resided in Sweden until he was twenty-nine years of age. During that time he mastered the branches of learning taught in the public schools and afterward followed farming, becoming the overseer of a large landed estate there, but he had heard favorable reports of the new





MRS. ANDREW JOHNSON.



ANDREW JOHNSON.

world and wished to try his fortune in this land. Accordingly he sailed for America in 1869 and became a resident of Bureau county, Illinois, where he remained for four years. He worked by the month, receiving twenty-one dollars per month for his services. Subsequently he rented a farm of forty acres for three years and on the expiration of that period he came to Boone county, Iowa, in 1874. Here he purchased the first land he ever owned, becoming the possessor of a tract of one hundred acres in Jackson township. As the years have passed and his financial resources have increased he has added to his property until he now owns three hundred acres of valuable land. All of the improvements upon his farm stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. There are good buildings, well-kept fences and the latest improved machinery, and everything about the place indicates the owner to be a progressive and practical man. He now rents a portion of his land, giving his time to the cultivation of the remainder.

Mr. Johnson was married in Sweden, in 1869, to Miss Christina Danielson, who was born near his home place, in June, 1839. They now have one daughter, Jennie, the wife of Theodore Hanson, of Boone, by whom she has three sons: Leonard, Ray and Arthur. When Mr. Johnson came to this county it was wild and unimproved. There were few roads here and much of the land was still in its primitive condition. With the work of development and cultivation he has since been identified. As the years have passed he has prospered in his undertakings, being to-day the owner of one of the finest farms in the state. He gives to it his personal supervision, but the

work of cultivation is carried on by the aid of those whom he employs. He is the leading Swedish farmer in his township and has been very very successful, but his prosperity is well merited as it has come to him in return for his energy, determination and careful control of his business interests. In his political views he is a Republican, and is a member of the Free Mission church at Beone. His life history proves what can be accomplished in this land where labor is unhampered by caste or class.



HANS HELDT.

The farming interests of Mr. Heldt are extensive and he is regarded as one of the most prominent and enterprising agriculturists of Amaque township, where he has resided for thirty years. He is a native of Germany, born May 9, 1834, his parents being Hans C. and Phoebe Heldt, both of whom were natives of Germany, where they spent their entire lives and at length passed away. The father devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits as a means of providing for his family. There are two sons of the family now living in Boone county: Hans and Peter, the latter a farmer of Yell township.

In his early life, while living in Germany, Hans Heldt learned the shoemaker's trade and followed that pursuit in his native country until 1866, when he resolved to test the truth of the favorable reports he had heard concerning the business opportunities of the new world. Accordingly he sailed for America and settled in Clinton county, Iowa, where he worked at the shoemaker's

trade until 1873, when he came to Boone county, taking up his abode upon his present farm in Amaqua township. At the time he located here he purchased a small tract of land, but he labored earnestly and indefatigably and as his financial resources increased he kept adding to his property until he is now the owner of over five hundred acres of rich farm land in Amaqua township on sections 21 and 22. He has made all of the improvements upon this place and is now successfully and extensively engaged in carrying on general farming. He is also engaged in stock raising on a large scale and both branches of his business are proving to him a profitable source of income.

In 1872 Mr. Heldt was united in marriage to Miss Annie Kuhl, also a native of Germany, and a daughter of Claus and Tejka Kuhl. Her father was a weaver by trade and spent his entire time and life in Germany, but is now deceased. Three children have been born unto our subject and his wife: Hans, who married Alvina Johns, and is carrying on farming in Amaqua township; Claus, who is now attending school; and Alvina, the wife of John Johns, who is employed in a lumber yard in the village of Ogden, where he makes his home.

The parents are devoted members of the German Lutheran church of Ogden. In his political views Mr. Heldt is a Republican and earnestly supports the party, but has never sought or desired office as a reward for his fidelity to Republican principles. Although he has reached the age of sixty-eight years, Mr. Heldt is still a very active and diligent man, yet doing hard work upon his farm. His own labor and careful management have been the factors in his success. He is now one of the wealthy and substan-

tial citizens of Amaqua township and his life record should serve to encourage and instill inspiration in others who are forced to begin their business careers as he did, without capital or influential friends to aid him. His history proves conclusively that success can be gained by strong purpose and indefatigable energy.

W. D. JOHNSON.

For many years Mr. Johnson has been numbered among the prominent and progressive citizens of Boone and has been the promoter of many of its leading business enterprises. His connection with any undertaking insures the prosperous outcome of the same for it is in his nature to carry forward to a successful completion whatever he undertakes. He has obtained for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods. He is today actively associated with the coal trade as president of the W. D. Johnson Coal Company.

Mr. Johnson was born in Campbell county, Tennessee, March 15, 1833, and is the son of John and Rosa (Atkins) Johnson, both of whom were natives of Tennessee; the former born in 1806, the latter in 1810. The paternal grandfather, John Johnson, served his country as a soldier in the Revolutionary war and again entered the army in 1812 to preserve the rights of the new republic against the encroachment of British oppression. The parents of our subject were married in the state of their nativity and by this union were born fourteen children: Orlena, Loraine and Polly, all deceased; W.

D.; Richard M., who has also passed away; Parthenia, who is living in Illinois; Elizabeth, who makes her home in the same state; James, John and S. G., all residents of Illinois; Thomas, deceased; David, a resident of Story county, Iowa; and Nancy, deceased. It was in the year 1833 that the family left the south and took up their abode in Cass county, Illinois, where the father followed the occupation of farming throughout his remaining days, his death occurring in 1865. His wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1898.

W. D. Johnson of this review was reared upon the home farm until seventeen years of age when he went to Oregon, but only remained there for a short time after which he returned to the old home farm in Illinois. This trip was made in 1854 and leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, he proceeded to Salt Lake, assisting in driving a flock of sheep across the country. He continued in the far west until 1856 and then returned to the old homestead. In 1859, however, he again went west making his way to Denver and to Pikes Peak. In 1860 he had charge of a train of five hundred wagons and was accompanied by fifteen hundred people upon a trip across the plains and through the mountain passes to Oregon. The party had several encounters with the Indians and all but one of Mr. Johnson's companions deserted him. For six years he remained in the northwest, visiting Oregon, Idaho and Washington, where for six years he was engaged in mining operations. In 1867 he went to Texas where he continued for seven years. In 1881, with a partner, he bought eighty-seven thousand acres of land in the Lone Star state and extensively engaged in the raising of Texas cattle. In 1883, how-

ever, he traded one-half of his land for cattle.

It was in the year 1881 that Mr. Johnson arrived in Boone county and he has since been an active promoter of the coal mining interests of this portion of the state. He has also engaged in general merchandising, opening a stock of goods in Boonesboro. He is a director of the Boone Mercantile Works and a stockholder in the Security Savings Bank. He owns valuable land in Illinois, together with two farms in Missouri and desirable realty possessions in Boone county, including city property in Boonesboro. In his coal mining interests he is at the head of the W. D. Johnson Coal Company and his efforts in this direction have been of much benefit to the county.

On the 1st of November, 1871, Mr. Johnson was joined in wedlock to Eliza A. Worsham, who was born in Missouri, and died in 1875. Their one child, Ira D. Johnson, born August 12, 1872, died July 15, 1897, leaving a wife and two children who are interested in the W. D. Johnson Coal Company. Mr. Johnson of this review gives his political support to the Democracy, having adhered to that party since casting his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce. He is widely and favorably known throughout this portion of the state. The difficulties which he has had to encounter in his own business career have made him ever ready to extend a helping hand to those who try to aid themselves, and in his business he ever rewards faithful services on the part of his employes when opportunity offers. He has been conspicuous among his associates not only for his success but for his proper and honorable business methods. There is no esoteric phase in his career, his life being an open scroll that will bear the closest scrutiny.

JOHN REAGAN.

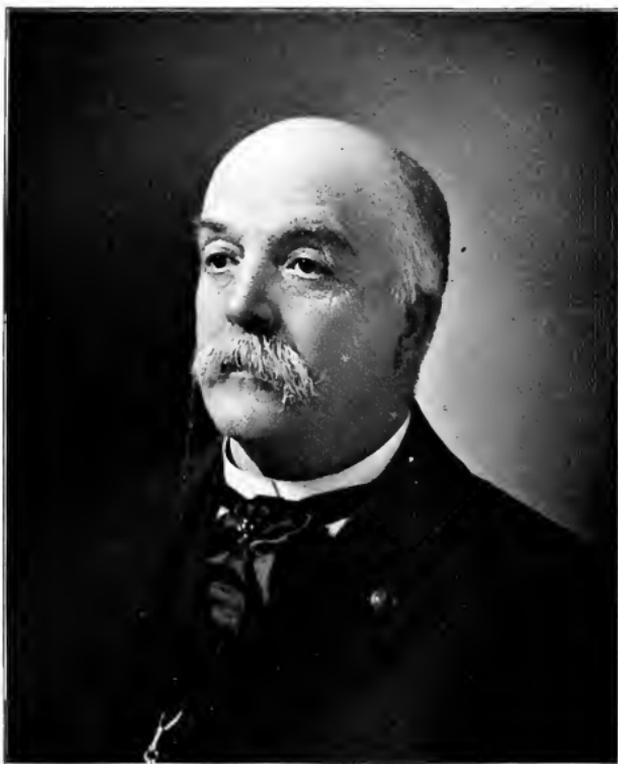
John Reagan, who is residing on section 19, Yell township, was one of the first settlers in this part of Boone county and is now actively identified with agricultural pursuits. He was born in Clinton county, Iowa, May 28, 1806, and is a son of John Reagan who was the third settler in Beaver township, Boone county, locating there in 1867. He was born in Ireland and in an early day came to America, finding here excellent business opportunities which he improved. After taking up his abode in this county he carried on agricultural pursuits in Beaver township until about three years prior to his death which occurred in 1898. His widow still survives him and is now living in Ogden. In their family were two children, the daughter being Mary, the wife of L. J. Housman, a laborer of Ogden.

John Reagan of this review was about a year old when he came to Boone county and amid the wild scenes of frontier life he was reared, experiencing the hardships and trials which constitute the lot of those who seek to develop the wild lands in frontier districts. As time passed, however, all of the improvements and accessories known to the older east were brought to the west and the Reagan family kept pace with the onward march of progress. In the common schools the subject of this review pursued his studies and under the parental roof he remained until his marriage assisting his father in the operation of the home farm. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Emma Englelen, of Boone county, a daughter of Charles Englelen, a farmer who resided in Marey township but is now deceased.

After his marriage Mr. Reagan removed to his present farm on section 19, Yell township, where he has sixty-seven acres of good land. Here he is carrying on general farming and stock raising. As the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well. He had no assistance when he started out in business life, but he and his estimable wife have worked together and today a good farm is the result of their labors. In politics Mr. Reagan is a Democrat and always votes for the men and measures of the party. He and his wife hold membership in the Catholic church of Ogden. He remembers Boone county when much of its land was wild, the work of improvement having yet been hardly begun. As the years passed however, the prairies were transformed into rich fields, good homes were builded and the evidences of the advance of civilization were everywhere seen. Mr. Reagan has taken a deep interest in the development of the county and has co-operated in measures for the general good and at the same time has given close and earnest attention to his business affairs.

JAMES H. NOYES, M. D.

A man's reputation is the property of the world. The laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being submits to the controlling influence of others, or as a master spirit wields a power either for good or evil on the masses of mankind. There can be no impropriety in justly scanning the acts of any man as they effect his public and business relations. If he is honest and eminent in his chosen field of labor investigation will brighten his fame and



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point the path that others may follow with like success. From among the ranks of the quiet, persevering, yet prominent citizens—prominent on account of what they have accomplished in professional and political circles—there is no one more deserving of mention in a volume of this character than Dr. Noyes. There is much in his life that is commendable. He is a veteran of the Civil war and has accomplished great good for his fellow men in the line of his profession, has promoted commercial activity through his connection with financial interests in Ogden and has largely advanced the welfare of the city through his twenty year's service as its chief executive. He is today the vice-president of the Ogden State Bank and is one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Boone county, where he has made his home since 1867.

A native of Massachusetts, the Doctor was born in Gardner, Worcester county, July 20, 1835. His father, Henry J. Noyes, was a mechanic of that county and spent the greater part of his life there, his death occurring within its borders. The Doctor was the only one of the family that ever came west. His early education was acquired in the common schools of the county of his nativity and later he continued his studies first in Appleton Academy in New Hampshire, and then in the Burr Seminary, in Manchester, Vermont. After three and one-half years devoted to mastering the branches taught in these institutions he regarded his literary education, as far as school work went, as finished. With broad general learning to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge Dr. Noyes took up the study of medicine at Nashua, New

Hampshire, where he continued his reading until 1850, supplementing it with a course of lectures at the University of Vermont. After this he entered the old Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city and was graduated on the completion of a course in medicine in the spring of 1861. Well prepared for the work he had undertaken he then returned to Nashua, where he practiced until the country became involved in civil war.

In 1861 the Doctor offered his services to the government, enlisting as hospital steward and was soon promoted to assistant surgeon, but was afterward appointed regimental surgeon of the Sixth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry with the rank of major. He was with both the eastern and western divisions of the army, being under Grant at Vicksburg, and Burnside in North Carolina in the second battle of Bull Run, Petersburg and Appomattox. He was present at the following-named engagements: Camden, North Carolina, April 19, 1862; Second Bull Run, Virginia, August 29-30, 1862; South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, 1862; Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862, when thirteen thousand were killed; Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, July, 1863; Wilderness, Virginia, May 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, Virginia, May 12 to 18, 1864; North Anna River, May 24-25-26, 1864; Tolopotomy Creek, Virginia, May 31, 1864; Bethesda Church, June 3, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 9, 1864; advance on Petersburg June 16-18, 1864; Cemetery Hill, July 30, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Virginia, August 20, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, September 30, 1864; Pegram House, October 1, 1864; Hatchie's

Run, Virginia, in October, 1864; Fort Mahone and capture of Petersburg, April 1-2, 1865. He was also present at the grand review at Washington, D. C. During his service Dr. Noyes was taken prisoner at Bull Run and released fourteen days later. He performed a most important service in the alleviation of human suffering, and when the country no longer needed his services he was honorably discharged at Concord, New Hampshire, in October, 1865. His regiment served three years and he served the same time, and he re-enlisted with his regiment for three years more, but the war closed before that time.

The Doctor sought a western field of labor and located in Boone county, Iowa, in 1867, becoming the first physician of Ogden, where he has made his home continuously since. He arrived here in the spring of that year, less than a year after the plating of the town, and the population then consisted of the Eighmy and Bloomberg families and a few section hands. He saw, in situation and surroundings, the nucleus of a prosperous town and time has proved the wisdom of his resolution to identify himself with its future development and growth. In those early days he was called for miles into the surrounding country that he might give professional services to those in need of his aid, and he still continues in active practice, having a large patronage both in the village and country. His office is on Main street. He keeps in close touch with the progress that is being continually made in the professional world, reading and research having added to his knowledge and promoted his efficiency, and many have reason to feel very grateful to Dr. Noyes for his labors in their behalf.

The Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Sarah F. Stone, of Nashua, New Hampshire, and they have one child, Mary S., now the wife of William Rieley Shurtz, a clerk in Boone. Fraternally Dr. Noyes is connected with Rhodes Lodge, No. 303, F. & A. M., of Ogden, and has been worshipful master one term. He belongs to Bufford Post, No. 300, G. A. R., in which he is now the honored commander, and has spoken often in the interest of the old soldiers on Decoration days. Both he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church of Ogden and since 1867 he has served continually as one of its trustees.

In his political views Dr. Noyes has been a life-long Republican, and he has always taken quite an active and prominent part in public affairs. When the town of Ogden was incorporated in 1878 he practically became its first mayor, as Oscar W. Whitehead, who had at first been chosen, resigned three months later, when the Doctor was elected to succeed him. He has held that office continuously since, with the exception of two terms, having thus been at the head of municipal affairs for twenty years. No greater proof could be given of his capability and progressive service than his long continuance in the position. His administration has been practical and resulted largely to the benefit of the town, for he exercises his official prerogatives in support of all measures that he believed would contribute to the general good. For the past fourteen years he has also been a member of the pension board. He is also a representative of the financial interests of the city, having been for several years a stockholder and vice-president of the Ogden State Bank.

Always courteous and genial, Dr. Noyes has a very large circle of friends. His is an upright and honorable manhood. There is nothing selfish or narrow in his character and his broad humanitarian principles have prompted his efforts in behalf of his fellow men not only in the field of battle but in his professional life. He is, however, free from ostentation or display in regard to what he does in behalf of his fellow men. Honored and respected by all he well deserves representation in this volume and no history of Ogden would be complete without mention of Dr. Noyes.

JOHN NYLANDER.

At an early day in the history of Boone county, John Nylander took up his residence here. He was born in Sweden March 25, 1843, and his parents, John and Walberg Johnson, always lived in Sweden, the father devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits there. He passed away at the age of fifty years and his wife, long surviving him, died at the age of seventy years. Three brothers of the family came to America. Charlie was a railroad man and merchant of Duluth, Minnesota, where his death occurred. Swan is now living a retired life in Portland, Oregon.

The third member of the family is John Nylander, of this review. Like the others he pursued his education in the public schools of Sweden, but in the English language he is self-educated. In company with his brother Charles, he sailed for America on the 15th of April, 1860, and on the 15th of May reached Galesburg, Illinois. At that

place he secured work. He was without money and it was necessary for him to at once get employment in order to meet his daily expenses. He afterward went to Keokuk, Iowa, where his first work was in loading a steamboat, and for one month was in the railroad employ. On the expiration of that period he returned to Galesburg, where he arrived on the 4th of July, 1860. He was employed by a farmer during the haying season and then went to Duluth, Minnesota, by way of the lakes. For three years he worked in the lumber regions in that section of the country. He spent six years in Duluth and vicinity, conducting a restaurant and boarding house in the city for some time.

While there Mr. Nylander was united in marriage to Miss Bertie Marine, who came from the same part of Sweden in which his birth occurred. Eleven children have been born unto them: John, who is now employed as a salesman in a clothing house in Des Moines, Iowa; Anna, who is associated with her sister in business, carrying on dressmaking in Des Moines; Emma, connected with her sister Anna; Zellma and Willie, at home; Lillie, who is engaged in dressmaking in Boone; Mamie, who is now a student in the business college in Des Moines; Henry, Bertha, Fred and Wallace, all under the parental roof.

On leaving Duluth Mr. Nylander removed to Ishpeming, Michigan, and for four years was employed in the iron mines of that locality. He then came to Boone county, taking up his abode in Moingona, Marey township. For two years thereafter he was engaged in digging coal and then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, renting a farm near Pilot Mound, this county. After one year he removed to Swede Valley in

Marcy township, and after renting different farms he finally purchased what is known as the old Hedding farm, in 1884. Here he owns one hundred and forty acres of land. He has made all of the improvements upon this property and the place is a monument to his thrift and enterprise and his useful career. He has a fine residence, one of the most attractive country homes in this locality, and with the assistance of his sons he is now carrying on general farming and to some extent is engaged in stock-raising. Besides his property here he owns a quarter section of land in North Dakota.

He has never sought or desired office, but has always been a staunch Republican in his political views. Both he and his wife belong to the Swedish Lutheran church of Marcy township. Mr. Nylander has always been a hardworking man. Self-reliant, independent and reliable, his sterling worth has ever commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has come in contact and he now has many friends in the country of his adoption.

CHARLES S. CAMPBELL.

Charles S. Campbell, a farmer of Colfax township, living on section 9, was born near Pittsburg, in Butler county, Pennsylvania, in September, 1850, and comes of a family of Scotch-Irish lineage. His paternal grandfather was Joseph Campbell, and the father also bore the same name. The latter was a native of Pennsylvania, in which state he was reared and educated and there he married Ann McClung, also of Scotch lineage. The subject of this review was

reared in the Keystone state and after acquiring his preliminary education in the public schools he became a student in the Washington and Jefferson College where he completed a course by graduation in 1874. He afterward followed the profession of teaching for a number of years. He first went to Illinois. There through the winter months he was employed as an instructor while in the summer seasons he carried on agricultural pursuits. His work in the schoolroom was most satisfactory and successful, for he had the ability to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge which he had acquired. His youth was largely passed in Pennsylvania and at different times he taught in Logan, Champaign, Macomb, Sangamon and Piatt counties, of Illinois, being mostly in the graded schools. In 1874 he became a resident of Piatt county and remained in Illinois until 1880, when he removed to Kansas and secured a homestead claim in Sheridan county. He remained there only one summer, however, and then went to Colorado, but in the fall of 1881 returned to Illinois where he continued to engage in farming and school-teaching for about fifteen years. In 1895 he arrived in Iowa and purchased the farm upon which he now resides, first buying one hundred and sixty acres, while later he added to this a tract of eighty acres. He has since been engaged in feeding and dealing in cattle, shipping about three or four carloads of cattle annually, together with a large number of hogs. He is one of the most extensive and successful stock-feeders of the county and his annual sales bring him an excellent income.

Politically Mr. Campbell is a staunch Republican, unflinching in his allegiance to the

men and measures of the party. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined the organization in Virden, Illinois, while now he is a member of DeLand Lodge. He is also connected with DeLand Lodge, M. W. A. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church and is now one of its members. Since his arrival in Boone county he has here developed an excellent farm and now has a very desirable property.

F. E. WENTZ.

F. E. Wentz is the proprietor of the Edgewood stock farm on section 20, Yell township. The great state of Iowa owes its wealth to its farming and stock-raising interests. It is these lines of business activity that have formed the foundation for the present prosperity of the state. Mr. Wentz is a capable, energetic and reliable business man and is well known in connection with his chosen line of work. For eleven years he has resided in Boone county and throughout his life has made his home in Iowa, which is his native state. His birth occurred in Iowa City, June 4, 1859, his parents being Daniel and Catherine (Haverstroh) Wentz, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father came to America in 1854, settling in Iowa City. There he engaged in repairing shoes and in dealing in shoes for a short time, but later he purchased a farm near Oxford, Iowa, where he made his home until he came to Boone county in 1891. He sold the property which he had previously acquired and in this county spent his remaining days, passing away in 1892. His wife died the same year.

F. E. Wentz was the only child. He was educated in the common schools and in the commercial college at Iowa City. He then entered upon an independent business career and was first engaged in teaching school in Nebraska. He also taught music and other branches for five years. During that time he made his home upon the farm and on the expiration of that period turned his entire attention to agricultural pursuits which he continuously followed until 1887 when he removed to Hitchcock county, Nebraska. There he again engaged in farming, making his home in that place for four years, on the expiration of which period he traded his land there for the Edgewood stock farm. This is now a valuable property. He owns altogether three hundred and sixty acres of land on sections 20 and 21, Yell township. The farm is well improved being under a high state of cultivation and equipped with a splendid set of farm implements. He makes a specialty of raising fine stock, poultry and swine and has splendid specimens of all these upon his place. The farm is well adapted for the uses for which it is kept, there being good barns and all the necessary outbuildings for the care of his stock and poultry.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey Mr. Wentz chose Miss Anna Linkhart, of Oxford, a daughter of Joel Linkhart, who was engaged in cattle dealing but died in Oxford in 1901. Seven children have been born unto our subject and his wife, namely: Leo, Effie, Ross, Beula, Joyce, Mark and Frank E. He votes with the Republican party, takes an active interest in temperance work and keeps well informed on the issues and questions of the day. Both he and his wife hold membership

in the Congregational church of Ogden and are well known in the town as well as throughout the surrounding country. In connection with his other business affairs Mr. Wentz is also interested in the Farmers' Telephone Company. He is now to a large degree putting aside the active work of the farm and giving to it only his supervision while the manual labor is largely performed by others. Such a rest is well deserved for his life has been one of untiring diligence. He has known the value of industry and enterprise and it is along those lines that he has achieved gratifying success. With the exception of the four years passed in Nebraska he has always lived in Iowa and it is his native state—one of the best if not the best in the great Union.

JOHN J. TEMPLE.

John J. Temple, who is engaged in the grocery business in Boonesboro, is a native of England, his birth having occurred in County Durham, on the 24th of June, 1866, his parents being John and Mary A. (Allsop) Temple, who are also natives of the "Merrie Isle." They were married in England and had the following children: Anna, the wife of Charles Hart, who is still living in that country; Lizzie, the wife of R. I. Kirkup, of Crawford county, Iowa; John J.; and F. A., who is connected with the brick and tile works of Boone. In the year 1880 the father of this family crossed the Atlantic to the new world and made his way to Dennison, but a short time after left that place and when three years had passed returned to England where he is yet living.

John J. Temple acquired his preliminary education in the public schools and later entered upon his business career, acting in the capacity of weigher in the coal mines of his native land. He was thus employed until he came to America. Believing that he might have better business opportunities in this country, he bade adieu to friends in his native land and sailed for the United States. After a few months spent in Dennison he came to Boonesboro in August, 1866, and for about four years was employed as weigh-master in the mines here. Subsequently he was in a grocery store for a year as an employe, and in 1892, in connection with W. B. Sherman, he purchased the grocery store which they conducted for seven and one-half years. In December, 1899, Mr. Temple joined his brother F. A. Temple in establishing a grocery store, and on the 1st of January, 1892, he purchased the brother's interest and is now sole proprietor.

On the 12th of November, 1891, Mr. Temple was united in marriage to Miss Cora E. Bowman, who was born in Boonesboro, May 1, 1870, her parents being Thomas and Catherine (Lebs) Bowman, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were married, however, in Iowa and unto them were born four children: Mary, the wife of Charles Eddy of Boone; Mrs. Temple; May, the wife of F. A. Temple, of Boonesboro; and Ida, the wife of A. D. Post, of Lehigh, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Temple have one child, John T., who was born December 11, 1892. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while politically he is a Republican. He has never sought or desired office, however, preferring to devote

his time and attention to his business interests, in which he is meeting with creditable success. His advancement is the result of his own well directed labors, for he started out in life upon his own account without capital.

W. B. MONTGOMERY.

W. B. Montgomery, who is well known as a worthy and respected citizen of Boone, claims Ohio as the state of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Belmont county, August 22, 1830. His father, David M., was a native of Virginia and had a brother who served in the war of 1812. David Montgomery attained to a ripe old age, passing away in 1872. He married Harriet E. McBee, a native of Maryland, and her death occurred in 1883. They were the parents of ten children: Mary A., now deceased; W. B., of this review; Hammond, Harriet E. and Ruth A., all now deceased; Leah, the wife of Joseph Linaberry of Platte county, Nebraska; John, who was killed in the army; Robert, who makes his home in Illinois; Hampton, who is also deceased; and Hannah, who is a widow and resides in Omaha, Nebraska. In 1860 the family removed from Ohio to Illinois.

Mr. Montgomery of this review pursued his education in the schools of the Buckeye state and continued under the parental roof until 1849, when he went to Washington county, Ohio, there entering into partnership for the raising of tobacco. After a year, however, he began freighting between Columbus, Ohio, and Baltimore, Maryland, following that pursuit for two years. In

September, 1852, he went to Bureau county, Illinois, where he worked on a farm and in chopping wood during the winter. In the succeeding year he took charge of a large farm which he managed for one season, but continued his agricultural pursuits until 1859. After a year spent in Iowa he again removed to a farm and was identified with agricultural interests until 1867, when he came to Boone, Iowa. Here he engaged in the livery business for nine years, but in 1876 he purchased a farm and gave his attention to its cultivation and improvement till 1886, when he rented his land and went to the Pacific coast. He also went to the Black Hills and was engaged in mining for a year, after which he returned to Boone county. For the three succeeding years he was again engaged in farming, but in 1890 took up his abode in Boone, where he has since engaged in the manufacture and sale of medicine.

On the 6th of February, 1854, Mr. Montgomery was united in marriage to Nancy E. Mercer, who was born in Bureau county, Illinois, December 22, 1836, and died January 18, 1902. She was a daughter of Ellis Mercer, a native of Pennsylvania. In the family were six children, two of whom died when they were small. The survivors are: Mary J., the wife of C. C. Connell, a plumber of Boone; E. O., who is connected with the Sinclair Packing Company of Cedar Rapids, having charge of the stock yards in Boone; W. U., who makes his home in Boone, but is connected with the theatrical business; and F. L., who was born July 7, 1873, and is now superintending the manufacture of the Seminole Indian medicines, extracts, etc.

Mr. Montgomery of this review is man-

ager of the Seminole Indian Medicine Company and manufactures a full line of staple medicines, having a large business in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. He employs thirty men upon the road and has six employes in Boone to assist him in his manufacturing interests here. His volume of business amounts to forty thousand dollars annually. Mr. Montgomery is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a successful and enterprising man, who has a large circle of friends in Boone county. His son, who is associated with him in business married Edna C. Epperson, who was born in Iowa, October 25, 1879, and is a daughter of P. J. and Phoebe (Jewel) Epperson. They have one child, Florence E., who was born April 29, 1900. F. L. Montgomery holds membership relations with the Knights of the Maccabees.

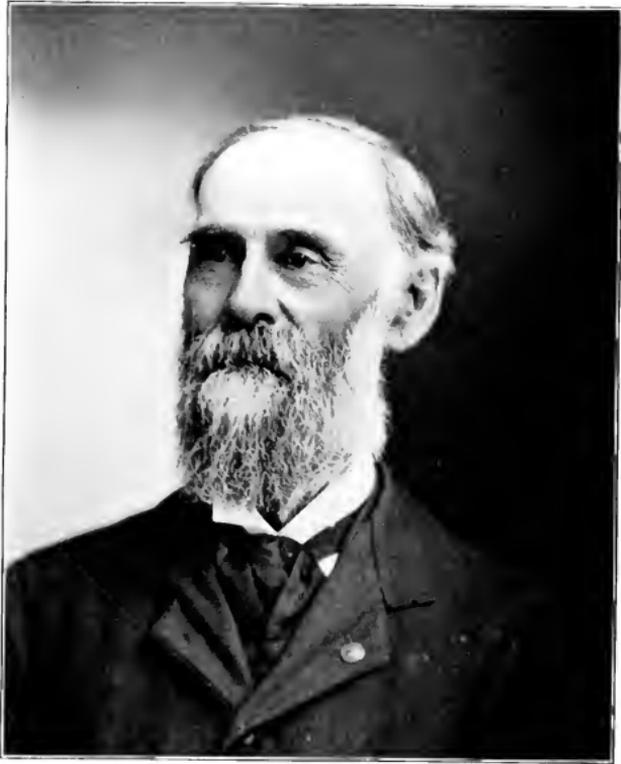
THOMAS S. ROSS.

Thomas S. Ross is now living a retired life in Marcy township, but though he is not at present actively engaged in farm work he has been a most progressive and enterprising agriculturist and is the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of valuable land on section 26, where he is still living. He has been a resident of this county since 1871 and is a native of Miami county, Ohio, where his birth occurred, July 10, 1838. His father, Samuel Ross, was a native of Pennsylvania, who after arriving at years of maturity married Maria Elliott, also a native of the Keystone state. In 1824 he became a resident of Miami county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming until 1848 when he came to Iowa, being num-

bered among the early settlers of this state. He took up his abode in Henry county and there he again carried on agricultural pursuits until his death which occurred in 1872. He had long survived his wife, who passed away in 1841.

Thomas S. Ross was the only member of the family that came to Boone county. He was a little lad of ten years when he became a resident of Iowa and in the schools of this state he largely acquired his education. Under the direction of his father he received practical training in the work of the farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when, his sympathies being with the Union cause, he felt it his duty to protect the government and enlisted on the 13th of August, 1862, as a member of Company B, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry under the command of Captain J. B. Ritner and Colonel George A. Stone. He took part in a number of important engagements including the battles of Vicksburg, Chattanooga and those of the Atlanta campaign, after which he proceeded to the sea with Sherman's victorious army and on through the Carolinas to Washington. He was never injured in any way and after the cessation of hostilities was honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, on the 15th of June, 1865.

Mr. Ross then returned to his own home in this state and in 1871 came to Boone county where he has since lived. As the years have passed he has prospered in his undertakings and is to-day the owner of a very valuable farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Marcy township. He continued its active cultivation for a number of years but is now living retired and the farm is carried on by his son-in-law.



T. S. ROSS.

Mr. Ross was united in marriage in Henry county, Iowa, to Miss Mary Chalfant, of Iowa, and unto them were born two children: Anna, the wife of M. W. Burrell, a farmer living in Peoples township, and Belle C., the wife of N. R. Swain, who is operating her father's farm. The mother died March 30, 1888, and since that time Mr. Ross has made his home with his daughter and son-in-law. Mrs. Swain is a member of the Peoples Baptist church of Peoples township and is a most estimable lady. Mr. Ross holds membership with the Grand Army Post of Boone and is a very prominent and well-to-do citizen who, during the thirty-one years of his residence in Boone county has become widely known and gained many friends. He has prospered in his undertakings as the years have passed, his well directed labors bringing to him creditable and gratifying success.

CYRUS M. DAVIS.

Iowa is one the greatest agricultural states in the Union. The splendid productions of field and meadow have been a most important element in its welfare and prosperity. Its products have been shipped out into other states and its influence upon trade has been very great. It is a well known fact that agriculture is the basis of all prosperity and those countries advance more rapidly where the productions of the fields are sufficient to support the people. Mr. Davis is numbered among those in Boone county who have won for Iowa its splendid reputation in this regard. He owns and operates a farm of one hundred and eighty

acres on sections 24 and 25, Worth township, and the old home place is substantially improved and is a valuable tract of land. He came to Boone county in October, 1854, being then only twelve years of age, his birth having occurred in Harrison county, Ohio, November 18, 1842. His father, Lewis Davis, was a native of Virginia, born in 1820, and in 1832 went to Ohio with an uncle, becoming a resident of Harrison county, that state, when the district was a frontier region. There he grew to manhood and when he had attained to years of maturity he sought a companion and helpmate for life's journey, being united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Ames, whose birth occurred in Harrison county. Mr. Davis followed farming there for a number of years and six children were there added to the family. In 1854 he came to Boone county, Iowa, and purchased land and developed a farm in Worth township, spending his remaining days upon that place. He died in 1892, at the age of seventy-two years, while his wife passed away in February, 1900. In their family were six sons and seven daughters and all reached adult age, but one brother and one sister are now deceased.

Cyrus M. Davis spent the first twelve years of his life in the state of his nativity and during the remainder of his youth lived in Boone county. He was early trained to the arduous duties of field and meadow in the development of a new farm, giving to his father the benefit of his services until he was nineteen years of age, when the country claimed his aid. He felt that his first duty was to the Union and in 1862 he joined Company D, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the

south and was assigned to duty with the Western Army. He participated in the battles of Cape Girardeau, Nyo Meto, Little Rock, Brownsville, and went with General Banks on the Red River expedition, being forty-two days under fire in that campaign. He was also in the battle of Alexandria, Fort De Russy, Pleasant Hill and many smaller skirmishes. He afterward took part in the battle of Eastport, Mississippi, and in the three days' engagement at Nashville. After the battle of Tupelo he went to Mobile with his command, took part in the battle there and afterward proceeded to Montgomery, Alabama, and participated in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. He served with valor and loyalty until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, in August, 1865.

Mr. Davis immediately afterward returned to his home. He was ill in the hospital but once, having spent two weeks in the hospital at Brownsville, Arkansas. He had always been found at his post of duty, faithfully defending the cause of the Union, but with rejoicing returned to Iowa when the country no longer needed his services, the preservation of the Union being an assured fact. He then remained with his father upon the old home farm until his marriage, which was celebrated in this county on the 18th of March, 1866, the lady of his choice being Mrs. Sarah M. Boone, a widow, and a daughter of John Nutt, one of the pioneer farmers of Indiana. She was born in that state, but reared in Boone county. After his marriage Mr. Davis rented land for two years and then located upon his present farm, on section 24, Worth township, first purchasing one hundred and sixty

acres of raw prairie, on which he built a small house. Throughout the months of spring, summer and autumn he was found in the fields attending to his crops as they progressed toward perfection. After a number of years had passed his first home was replaced by a good substantial residence and all modern equipments and accessories have been added to his property, so that it has now become very valuable. The boundaries of the farm have been extended by additional purchase until he now has two hundred acres there. He also bought two hundred acres of timber land on section 15, Worth township, and has good pasture land. In connection with general farming he is engaged in the raising and breeding of stock and is regarded as one of the prosperous agriculturists and stock men of this locality.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Davis has been blessed with six children, and only two of the number are now living, Zilpha and James Albert. The former is yet with her parents, while the latter is married and followed farming with his father. He has one child, Ina May. The members of the family who have passed away are: Ollie, who died at the age of nineteen years; Harrison, who died at the age of eight years; Annette, who died at the age of two years; and an infant. Mrs. Davis and the children are members of the Christian church and Mr. Davis voted with the Republican party in early life, casting his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln while in the army, but now he is independent in his political affiliations, supporting the men and measures that he thinks best calculated to advance the national welfare or local progress. He has served as a member of the school board for several years and has

taken an active interest in securing good schools and advancing the standard of education. Throughout the years of his manhood he has known no other home than Boone county and is one of its valued and respected citizens. From pioneer times down to the present his work has been of a character to reflect credit upon the state, and in matters of citizenship he is as loyal today to his country as during the period of the war when he donned the blue uniform of the Union and went forth to defend its cause.

J. D. W. HORNS.

A valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres is in the possession of J. D. W. Horns, who is living on section 18, Yell township. More than a third of a century has passed since he arrived in Boone county. When he came to this portion of the state in 1868 he took up his abode on section 14, Amaqua township. The German element has been an important one in our American citizenship and of this Mr. Horns is a representative. He was born in Germany February 12, 1842, his parents being John and Annie Horns, both of whom were natives of Germany, where the father conducted a meat market and spent his entire life in that country, passing away at the age of eighty-two years.

In fact, the subject of this review is the only member of the family that ever came to America. He had heard favorable reports of the business openings in this country and of the opportunities afforded young men in the land of the free, and resolved to test the truth of these reports by estab-

lishing his home beyond the Atlantic. Accordingly he crossed the ocean, landing in New York, whence he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he lived for three months. He next took up his abode in Lyon, Iowa, where he worked at the blacksmith's trade for three years. In 1868 he came to Boone county, locating in Amaqua township, by the purchase of one hundred and sixty acres of land. This he improved for three years, after which he located in Ogden, where he conducted a blacksmith shop for seven years. He next purchased land which made him the owner of a farm on section 17, Yell township, and there he carried on the work of tilling the soil for eleven years, when he sold that property and rented a very large farm known as the Sawyer property. There he engaged in stock raising for four years, then removed to his present place, known as the old A. P. Thompson farm, on section 18, Yell township. He has always been a hard working man and he knows from practical experience the value of diligence and perseverance. That he is a successful farmer is the result of his own labor, for he had no inheritance to aid him or influential friends to assist him in getting a start in life, but while winning a good living he also developed strong character and is a man of genuine worth.

Mr. Horns was married to Miss Sophia Linderman, a native of Germany, and a daughter of Casper Linderman, also of that country. Her parents came to America late in the year 1872 and both lived with Mr. Horns until called to their final rest. Seven children have been born of the marriage of our subject and his wife: John, the eldest, married Annie Ramsey and is a contractor of Chicago, Illinois; Albert wedded Mar-

garet Carlton and is conducting a meat market at Eagle Grove, Iowa; William married Minnie Baton and their home is near his father's farm. Otto married Crystal Sherwin and is also in the meat business in Eagle Grove, Iowa. Rudolph is also conducting a meat market at that place. Louis and Edward, the younger members of the family, are still with their parents.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Horns are devout members of the German Lutheran church of Ogden and in his political views he is a Republican. For three years he served as township trustee and for a similar period has been treasurer of the school board of his township, filling that position at the present time. He was also constable and in the discharge of his official duties he has ever been notably prompt and reliable. Since 1871 he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity and has been senior warden of the blue lodge in Ogden. Such in brief is the life history of Mr. Horns, who when a young man came to the United States, finding himself in a strange country, amid strange people, whose language he did not understand, but as the years have passed he has adapted himself to his new surroundings and changed conditions, has made the most of his opportunities and has become one of the substantial and representative farmers of his adopted county.

HON. JOHN H. JENNINGS.

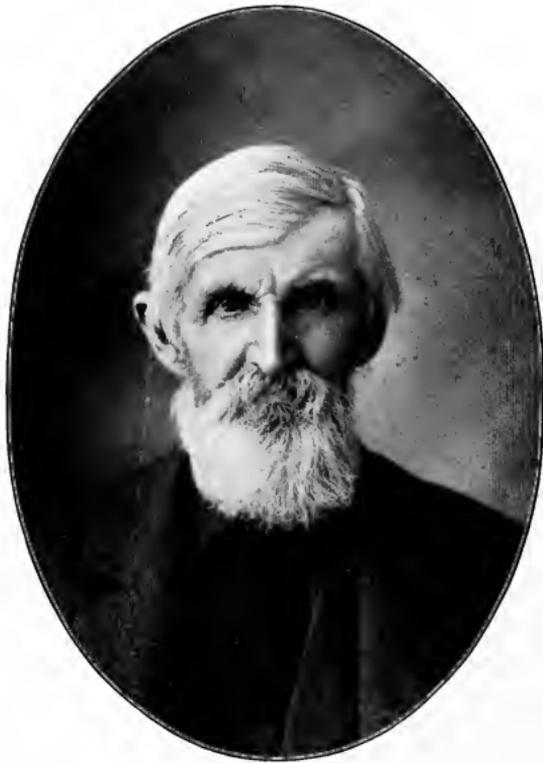
Hon. John H. Jennings has been an important factor in political circles in Boone county as well as a leading representative of its agricultural interests and his efforts have

been of such a character as to promote the general welfare. He is ever true to any trust reposed in him, and in public office he has discharged his duties faithfully and capably, placing the general good before partisanship and the welfare of the state before personal aggrandizement. He is now devoting his energies to farming, having two hundred and forty acres of well developed land on section 22, Worth township. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and has been a resident of Boone county for half a century. His birth occurred in Greene county of the Keystone state on the 3d of Apr. ' 1825, and his father, Jotham S. Jennings, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800. After arriving at years of maturity he was married there to Elizabeth Hill, also a native of Greene county and there the father of our subject followed farming until 1839, when he removed with his family to Ohio, settling in Knox county, where he purchased a place upon which some improvements had been made. To its further cultivation and development, however, he gave his attention until called to his final rest in 1865. In the family were five sons and three daughters of whom the subject of this review is the eldest. The father was twice married and by the first union there were three sons and three daughters. The three eldest were soldiers of the war of 1812, and two of the brothers laid down their lives upon the altar of their country, being killed in battle; and one, Nathaniel, was wounded and afterward died.

John Jennings, who is the eldest of the children born of the first marriage, was largely reared in Knox county, Ohio. He received fair school advantages and was well trained to farm work, so that the practical



MRS. JOHN H. JENNINGS.



JOHN H. JENNINGS.



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experiences of his youth enabled him to successfully carry on business along that line in later years. After he had attained his majority he was married on the 26th of August, 1852, in Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Ewart, a native of Knox county, and a daughter of John Ewart, one of the early settlers of Ohio, removing there from Greene county, Pennsylvania. The bridal trip of the young couple consisted of a journey to Iowa, made in a wagon drawn by a team of horses. Boone county was their destination and on reaching this place Mr. Jennings purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land upon which he still resides. He then built a cabin home and at once began to break the prairie and place it under the plow. The greater part of the work was accomplished by him without assistance. From early morn until dewey eve he worked in the fields and in the course of time his labors were rewarded with good harvests. He afterward erected a substantial residence, barn and substantial out-buildings, while the land was divided into fields of convenient size by well kept fences. He planted fruit trees and also shade trees around the home and made a valuable farm. In connection with the raising of cereals best adapted to the soil and climate he also engaged in raising good stock. A poor man when he started out in life, he has long since gained a place among the men of affluence in this locality and his prosperity is well merited.

Mr. and Mrs. Jennings have but one living child, John E., who is a resident farmer of Worth township. They lost three children, two having died in infancy, while Mary J. grew to mature years and

married Lewis Morris. They then settled on the home farm, but Mrs. Morris died, leaving two children: Clara E. and Mabel, who now find a pleasant home with their grandparents. Politically Mr. Jennings was an old line Whig in early life and his first ballot was cast for Zachary Taylor. Upon the organization of the Republican party in 1856 he joined its ranks and has since been a follower of its standard. In 1865 he was elected to represent his district in the eighteenth general assembly, being the first member of his party ever chosen to that office in Boone county. He served on a number of important committees and made an honorable record. He has also been a member of the township board of trustees and has been township treasurer of the school funds and for thirty-five years has been township treasurer—facts which indicate in an unmistakable manner his fidelity to duty and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. Frequently he has been sent as a delegate to county, congressional and state conventions and is regarded as one of the leading and influential Republicans of his district. He and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church in which he is serving as deacon. Justly numbered among the honored pioneers of the county, he has contributed in a large measure to public progress. Fifty years ago he came to Iowa and aided in organizing the first Union League of Boone county during the war. In all possible ways he has labored for the advancement of this portion of the state, giving his co-operation to all movements for the material, social, intellectual and moral welfare of his com-

munity. He has a very extensive acquaintance throughout this portion of the state and no man is held in warmer regard than the Hon. John H. Jemings.

J. S. KENNISON.

Upon a farm on section 15, Garden township, lives J. S. Kennison. His friends, and the circle is an extensive one, call him Joe. He is popular with those who know him and is also accounted one of the most enterprising agriculturists of the community in which he owns and operates three hundred and twenty acres of land, situated on sections 15 and 16, Garden township. Born in Vermont, his birth occurred on the 4th of September, 1845, in Caledonia county, his parents being Henry and Arvilla (Smith) Kennison. The father was also born in Caledonia county and his mother was likewise a native of the Green Mountain state. In 1855 they left New England, journeying westward to Illinois, spending one summer in Kendall county. Subsequently they removed to Kankakee county, taking up their abode in Wilmington, where Mr. Kennison died in 1857. His wife survived him for a number of years carefully rearing her children and at length was called to her final rest, passing away in Kendall county.

Leaving the mountainous district of Vermont, Joseph S. Kennison of this review was reared upon the plains of Illinois. He had little opportunity to attend the schools and is largely self-educated, his knowledge being acquired mostly in the school of experience. From early youth he has been dependent upon his own resources and what-

ever he has achieved in life is therefore the merited reward of his own labors. When a young man he came to Iowa, in 1865, and purchased land here. Later he sold that property, and in 1868 bought a portion of the tract upon which he now resides, becoming owner of eighty acres on which was an old log house and some of the land had been broken, but the work of improvement had scarcely been begun. It is his labors that wrought the transformation, which made the farm a tract of rich fertility. As time passed he added to his first purchase until he now has three hundred and twenty acres surrounding a new and attractive farm residence and good outbuildings. Shade and fruit tree of his own planting are found upon the place and all modern accessories are indications of the practical and progressive spirit of the owner. He makes a specialty of the raising of good graded stock and usually feeds and fattens from one to four carloads of stock annually, shipping them to the city markets.

In Kendall county, Illinois, on Christmas Day of 1867, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Kennison and Mrs. Eureka Story, a widow. She was born and reared in La Salle county, Illinois, and is a daughter of William Badwell, a native of Kentucky. By her first marriage she had two children, who reached mature years—H. F. and William B. Story. The former resides in California. The latter, a farmer of Polk county, Iowa, married Nellie Van Zandt, a daughter of J. W. Van Zandt, and they have four children—Pay, Ray, Rex and Bud E. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kennison has been blessed with eight children. George is married and lives in Grimes, Iowa. Wealthy is the wife of R. A. Frise and has three chil-

dren—Guy, May and an infant while their other son met death by accident at the age of four years. Delbert is married and is a farmer of Garden township. He has one child, Crystal. Claudie is the wife of Edward Kendall, a business man of Luther, Iowa. Villa is a student in the Dixon College, of Dixon, Illinois. Pearl met death by accident at the age of thirteen years. Tirzah and Virgil are at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennison hold membership in the Congregational church of Garden Prairie. He has always voted with the Republican party, never faltering in his allegiance to its principles or failing to give his support to its candidates. He has served as township trustee for six years, has also been on the school board for a number of years and has ever labored to advance the welfare and progress of his community. During thirty-seven years' residence in Boone county he has become familiar with its history, has witnessed the growth and development, has seen the prairies broken and the swamps reclaimed for purposes of civilization, while cities and towns have been builded, railroads have been constructed and all of the business interests of the east are now factors in the development of this portion of the state. Mr. Kennison is very widely known as a man of sterling worth and integrity and is honored and respected by those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

RICHARD JONES.

Richard Jones is numbered among the honored veterans of the Civil war, who at the time the Union was threatened by re-

bellion in the south went to the front in defense of the starry banner of the nation and the cause it represented. He is now an honored and worthy citizen of Boone, but is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Wayne county, that state, October 13, 1838, his parents being T. F. and Jane (Culbertson) Jones. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Richard Jones, who was born in Maryland in 1762, and had two brothers, Daniel and William, both of whom died in Pennsylvania. The family is of Welsh origin. At an early day the grandfather went to Pennsylvania, and from there removed to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1828. In 1852 he became a resident of Valparaiso, Indiana, and died in that state in 1855. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Forsythe, was also a native of Maryland. Their children were Thomas F., Richard W., Peter, David, Elizabeth, Malinda, Hannah, Polly and Sarah.

Thomas F. Jones, our subject's father, was born in Pennsylvania in 1802, and was married in Ohio about 1831 to Jane Culbertson, also a native of the Keystone state, born in Allegheny county in 1813, and a daughter of Alexander and Mary Culbertson, who were of Irish descent. By this union were born thirteen children: Robert C., now deceased; George, who is living in Story county, Iowa; Mary M., wife of William Thompson, of Bloomington, Illinois; Saphronia, deceased; Richard; Milen, deceased; one who died in infancy; Esther A., widow of P. H. Sawyer, of Story county; Mrs. Sarah S. Hammond, of Meadville, Pennsylvania; and Giles A., Paul F., Albert G. and Zachary T., all now deceased. The parents resided in Wayne county, Ohio, until 1855, when they removed to

Story county, Iowa, the father purchasing a farm there. The mother's death occurred in 1867. For three years longer the father remained on the farm and then removed to Ames, Iowa, where he died in 1882. Both were consistent members of the Baptist church.

Mr. Jones of this review is indebted to the public school system of Wayne county, Ohio, for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed. Reading, experience and observation, however, have added largely to his knowledge and he is now a well informed man. He continued under the parental roof until 1860, when he began farming for himself in Story county, there remaining until the spring of 1892. That year witnessed his arrival in Boone county and here he retired from active business, for his well directed labors in former years have brought him a comfortable competence.

On the 20th of May, 1860, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Henrietta Ross, of Story county, who was born near Valparaiso, Porter county, Indiana, July 21, 1811, a daughter of James and Mary (Nowlan) Ross, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky. Her father was born in 1786 and died in 1864, while her mother, whose birth occurred in 1801, passed away in 1868. Mrs. Jones was one of eight children, namely: Granville, who is living in Hawarden, Iowa; Emeline, Calvary and Jesse, all deceased; William, who also makes his home in Hawarden, Iowa; James, a resident of South Dakota; Mary, wife of Daniel McCarthy, of Ames Iowa; and Mrs. Jones. The home of our subject and his wife has been blessed with four children. Thomas

L., born November 18, 1866, began his education in the schools of Story county, and also attended college in Des Moines, after which he came to Boone and is now engaged in the real estate and insurance business as a member of the firm of Herman & Jones. He married Bertha Jones and they have three children: Bernice, Ethel and Edith. Edward W., born May 3, 1868, was also educated in Story county and in Des Moines, and is now in the real estate business in Crookston, Minnesota. He wedded Alice Johnson and they have two children: Noble King and Lowell Edward. James E., born November 24, 1870, was educated in Story county, Ames College and at Des Moines. Later he attended lectures at the Omaha Medical College and the Iowa City Medical College, and is now engaged in the practice of medicine at Fargo, North Dakota. He wedded Mamie Clapp. Wilbur G., born May 9, 1880, received his education in the high school of Boone, and now occupies the position of material clerk for the Northwestern Railroad at Verdeggris, Nebraska. He married Myrtle Graham and they have one child, Wilbur Glenn.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Jones manifested his loyalty to the government by enlisting in Company A, Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, on the 29th of July, 1862, under command of Captain L. B. Houston and Colonel Dewey. He participated in the campaign of Missouri in the winter of 1862-3 and later in the Vicksburg campaign, taking part in the siege of that city. After its capitulation he was sent to New Orleans and the expedition went to Texas. He was in the battle of Fort Esperanza, Texas, in the Red river expedition under General Banks and participated in the siege of Spanish

Fort. Alabama, which continued for fourteen days. He was present during the charge on Fort Blakely, which was the last battle of the war, and in which the killed and wounded numbered four hundred and sixty-five. This was only six miles from Spanish Fort, near Mobile. Later the troops were sent to Houston, Texas, where Mr. Jones was mustered out August 11, 1865. Immediately afterward he returned to Story county and for a long period was identified with agricultural interests there.

JACOB J. CLINE.

Few residents of Boone county who have so long made their home here can claim to be native sons of this locality, but the birth of Jacob J. Cline occurred in Yell township August 3, 1856. His parents, Joseph and Rebecca (Jones) Cline, had settled here in 1855. The mother was a native of Indiana. On coming to this county the father secured a tract of land on section 4, Yell township, being one of the first residents of this part of the county. He at once began the work of cultivating his fields and placing them in a condition to yield good crops. Throughout his remaining business life he carried on farming and was one of the respected and honored agriculturists of his community. He is now, however, living retired, at the age of seventy-eight years and makes his home with his children. His wife died in March, 1900.

This worthy couple were the parents of eleven children: S. Gilgretth, who is living in Kansas; Nancy, the wife of John Moriarty, of Clay county, Iowa; Sarah, the

widow of James Mann, a resident of Hancock, Iowa; Mary, the wife of Hiram Vance, who is living in Calhoun county, Iowa; Elizabeth, the wife of A. J. Moriarty, of Centerville, Iowa; A. N., who makes his home in Hancock, this state; Jacob J., of this review; Harriet E., now deceased; Hulda, the wife of John Phipps, of Yell township; Florence, the wife of Ben Hickman, of Yell township; and Rebecca W., the wife of Parris Phipps, who is living in Jackson township. The children were all given good educational advantages and were thereby well fitted for life's practical and responsible duties.

Jacob J. Cline, whose name introduces this record, was educated as were the others and was trained to farm work upon the old family homestead, gaining experience in all the departments which constitute agricultural life. On starting out for himself he followed the pursuit to which he had been reared, cultivating the fields and raising the stock on the old homestead. He needed an assistant and companion for life's journey and was united in marriage to Martha Cadwell, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Sherman W. Cadwell, who came to Boone county in 1865, spending his remaining days within its borders, his death occurring in Yell township in 1902. Mr. Cline has always lived in this township, his home being now on section 10, where he owns two hundred and sixty acres of valuable land. This constitutes a well improved farm and in connection with the cultivation of the grains best adapted to the climate he is carrying on stock raising and stock feeding, having a large business in that line.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Cline has been blessed with eight children: Ella, the

wife of William Fairchild, a resident of Yell township; Sherman, who married Anna Hays and is also living in that township; Edith, the wife of William Harris, a resident of Des Moines township; Herman, Clinton and Vernon, all at home; Sylva, deceased; and one, who died unnamed.

Mr. Cline exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party. He served for two years as constable in his township and for twelve years filled the position of trustee. For eighteen years he has served as school director and the trust reposed in him has never been betrayed in the slightest degree, for he is always loyal to public duty as well as to the obligations of private life. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows lodge of Fraser. He is regarded as one of the prominent farmers of Yell township and is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family. The county was just emerging from pioneer conditions when the Cline family was established within its borders. They found here large tracts of unbroken prairie and unclaimed land and as the years have passed representatives of the family have borne their part in making this one of the rich agricultural districts of this portion of the state.

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THOMAS D. McGRATH.

Thomas D. McGrath, whose home is on section 11, Colfax township, was born in the neighboring state of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Jo Daviess county, April 16, 1851. His father, William McGrath, born in Pennsylvania, was a representative

of one of the old families of the Keystone state that was established near Pittsburg, his youth having been passed in Pennsylvania and when a young man he made his way westward to Illinois, settling in Jo Daviess county about 1834. There he entered land from the government and improved an excellent farm. In early days he took a very active and influential part in promoting the progress and improvement of the county and was elected treasurer of his township upon its organization. He filled that office for many years, or until he declined to further serve. He was quite active in politics and was also known as one of the leading agriculturists of his township for many years. Upon the home farm he reared his family and there he spent his remaining days, being called to his final rest in August, 1899. He was married in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, to Mary Ann Simpson, who was born in Pittsburg, Allegheny county. She died sometime prior to her husband's death, passing away on the 17th of August, 1895.

Thomas McGrath, the immediate subject of this review, spent his boyhood days on the old home place in Jo Daviess county and during the period of his youth pursued his education in the common schools near his home and in the high school of Mount Carroll. He also received ample training at farm work, for during the period of vacation he labored in the fields and meadows. In 1870 he came to Iowa and the following year he purchased land upon which he now resides. He bought one hundred sixty acres at Kelley, and there spent the first season, after which he sold his property and became the owner of a quarter section of the present farm. Returning to Illinois he spent

the winter season in his old home there, again assisting his father in farm work, but in the fall of the succeeding year he once more came to Iowa and to took up his abode on section 11, Colfax township. Upon the place a few improvements had been made, but those were of rather a primitive character. He afterward bought eighty acres of land adjoining his first purchase and to-day has a valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres under a very high state of cultivation. In December, 1900, Mr. McGrath bought six thoroughbred Shorthorn cows and one bull, all registered, and has at the present time fourteen head and is making quite a specialty of the raising and breeding of this class of cattle.

On the 5th of January, 1881, Mr. McGrath was united in marriage to Eliza Anderson, whose birth occurred in Clinton county, Iowa. She was born, reared and educated in Lyons and is a daughter of Nels Anderson, a native of Sweden and one of the early settlers of Clinton county, where he located in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. McGrath began their domestic life upon the home farm, and in order to provide a better place for his wife he erected a large and attractive residence. He has also built a good barn and a carriage house, has put up good out-buildings of all kinds necessary for the shelter of grain and stock and altogether his place is a model one. There is a good bearing orchard and a beautiful growth of pines; the latest improvements are used and everything is neat and attractive.

Mr. and Mrs. McGrath are the parents of eight children, of whom seven are yet living, as follows: Harry H., Bertha Viola, Nellie Myrtle, Earl Wesley, Frank Denning, Charles Byron and Alice Blanche.

They also lost one son, Edwin W., who died at the age of nine months. The family attend the services of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. McGrath is known as an active and earnest supporter of the Republican party. He has never failed to vote at a presidential election since casting his first ballot for Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1876. He has been called to public office, having served as township trustee and as a member of the school board. His interest in the welfare and progress of his community is deep and sincere and has been manifest by his hearty co-operation in many movements and measures for the general good.

DANIEL E. BAKLEY.

Daniel E. Bakley, farmer and stock man living on section 3, Amaqua township, a representative of an old and prominent family of Boone county, was born in Canton, Ohio, in September, 1859, and is a son of Paul and Catherine (Agney) Bakley, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father came to America in the year 1852, and settled in Ohio, residing there for several years, after which he removed to Wickliffe, Indiana, making his home at that point until 1871, when he came to Boone county, Iowa. Making his home in the village of Boonesboro, he there was employed as a laborer in a brickyard for about three years, after which he took up his abode upon a farm in Des Moines township, which was his place of residence for two years. He next removed to Amaqua township and was engaged in farming on section 9, for several years, renting that land. He next purchased

his present farm on sections 3 and 4, Amaqua township, where he still owns two hundred acres of valuable land, also personal property in Boone and at Renner, Grant township. He engaged in agricultural pursuits until within the last few years, when on account of his old age he retired from active work, but still lives upon his farm, his youngest son assuming the management and care of the property.

In the family were eleven children, six of whom are yet living, as follows: William, born August 7, 1856, married Emma Adcock and is now engaged in the grain business in Ogden. He is a very prominent and influential man there and at present is serving as mayor of the town. Daniel E. is the second in order of birth. Carrie is the wife of Peter Farley, a leading farmer of Amaqua township. Mary is the wife of Bert Lass, a resident farmer of Amaqua township. Lizzie is the wife of Christ Hardin, who is living in Emmett, Iowa. John resides upon the old homestead with his father.

Daniel E. Bakley received but limited educational privileges, for his services were needed upon the home farm and his youth was one of unremitting toil, but he gained there the practical experience concerning farm work that has enabled him to successfully carry on agricultural pursuits on his own account in later years. He was united in marriage to Miss Essie Kerns, a native of Ireland and a daughter of Sarah Kerns, who became one of the early settlers of Amaqua township, but is now deceased. They now have seven children, all yet at home, namely: Eva, Charlie, Mabel, Willie, Macie, Nellie and Bertie.

After his marriage Mr. Bakley settled

upon his present farm, known as the old Bridgman property on section 3, Amaqua township. Here he owns and operates one hundred and eighty-seven acres of rich land. The place is particularly arable and the fields annually return to him good crops. It is one of the best improved farms of the township. He has erected a new residence and a fine large barn, and also added other improvements which stand as monuments to the thrift and enterprise of the owner, who is successfully engaged in the tilling of the soil and is one of the extensive stock raisers of his community. He is indeed a self-made man, for he did not have a dollar when he began business on his own account. He rented land until his economy and industry had enabled him to purchase, and from that time he has gone steadily forward on the road to prosperity. He voted with the Democracy for some years, but is now a staunch Republican. He has never sought or desired office, yet in matters of citizenship is deeply interested in everything pertaining to the general welfare and co-operates in many movements for the public good. His business record is unassailable and he enjoys a wide reputation for integrity and straightforward dealing.

PHILANDER WELLS.

A most creditable and commendable record is that of Philander Wells, who upon the battle fields of the south manifested his loyalty to the Union, while in public office he has displayed his deep interest in the welfare of his state and in business life has shown that his methods are honorable and

straightforward, his whole record being an open scroll inviting the closest scrutiny. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we present a history of his career to our readers, knowing him to be a representative resident of Boone. He was born September 9, 1837, in Lisbon, St. Lawrence county, New York, his parents being Peter and Mary Ann (Shaw) Wells. The father was a native of Washington county, New York, and was a farmer by occupation. About 1779 he removed to St. Lawrence county, in the Empire state, and there carried on agricultural pursuits for some time. He first married Elizabeth Fulton, of Lisbon, St. Lawrence county. She was born November 11, 1795, and died April 28, 1831. The children born of this union were: Polly, David, Benjamin and William, all now deceased; Sarah Ann, who is the widow of William Gardner; Charles and Samuel, who have also passed away; and Elizabeth, the widow of George Lum. For his second wife Peter Wells chose Mary Ann Shaw, who was born January 22, 1803. She too, was twice married, her first husband being a Mr. Getty. They became the parents of six children: Nancy, James, David, Elizabeth, Mary Jane and Isabella. Of these two are living: Elizabeth, born January 16, 1825, is the widow of David Wallace; and Mary Jane, born September 3, 1826, is the widow of James Brown. David Getty, born July 27, 1823, died September 24, 1900. The other three died at middle age. The marriage of Peter Wells and Mary Ann Shaw was blessed with four children: Philander of this review; Clara, the wife of C. E. Mackey, of New York city; Alexander, who died in Prescott, Ontario, in July, 1899; and Leander, who was burned in the wreck on the

Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at Colorado Springs, January 26, 1901, when about sixty-seven years of age, his birth having occurred in 1833. The father of this family was called to his final rest in 1866 and the mother passed away October 4, 1869, in Boone, Iowa. In religious faith he was a Universalist and in political belief was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party when he joined its ranks. Political meetings in those days were held in his hotel at Wellshill, town of Lisbon, New York. He conducted the hotel of the township for many years and was a well known factor in political circles.

In 1857, when twenty years of age, Philander Wells of this review came to the west locating first in St. Paul, Minnesota. He afterward went to Hastings, that state, and in April of the same year removed to Havana, Illinois, where he continued until 1861. There he attended the reception given to Abraham Lincoln after his election. In the same year he returned to St. Lawrence county, New York,—his boyhood's home—and enlisted as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Sixth New York Volunteer Infantry. The regiment left Camp Wheeler in July, 1862, and went to the front by way of Lake Champlain, proceeding thence to Virginia. In the winter of 1863 the command joined the Army of the Potomac and was present at the surrender at Harper's Ferry, they having proceeded to the Shenandoah Valley, and took part in the battle of the Wilderness under Grant. They crossed the James river, proceeding to a point south of Petersburg, and took part in the battle of Weldon Railroad, Virginia. Subsequently they proceeded on transports to Baltimore and were in the im-

portant fight which prevented the Rebels from advancing on Washington. Later they participated in engagements at North Mountain and Cedar Creek, and on the 19th of October, 1864 Mr. Wells was wounded in the left shoulder, on which occasion General Ricketts tied up his arm. He was then sent to the hospital at York, Pennsylvania, whence he returned home. In January, 1865, however, he returned to Petersburg and did guard duty until April, when Richmond and Petersburg were captured. On the 9th of April his command was in the charge against the forces of General Lee, at Clover Hill, the surrendering point, and the regiment to which Mr. Wells belonged acted as escort to General Grant when he went to the place agreed upon for the formal surrender, and saw General Lee hand his sword to General Grant. He afterward returned to the camp in the field and remained with his company until the 14th of April. The Sixth Army Corps had orders to report to Sherman's army but only reached Danville at which point a counter order came causing the corps to proceed to Washington, and it was in the second splendid military review which marched through the streets of the capital city, being reviewed by President Johnson. Mr. Wells was then discharged to report to Ogdensburg, New York, for mustering out, and in July, 1865, his military service was ended. He had joined the army as a private, but won promotion to the rank of first lieutenant, and was later brevetted captain and then quartermaster, acting in that capacity until discharged.

After his return to New York, Mr. Wells engaged in the lumber trade, having been connected with that line of commercial activity from the age of eleven years. In

this enterprise he joined his brother-in-law, Edgar N. Fulton, and they went to Morley, St. Lawrence county, New York, where our subject remained until the fall of 1868 when he came to Boone, Iowa. In May of the following year he embarked in the grocery business, conducting a store at No. 704 Story street until 1883, when he retired. He has been a director of the Iowa State Fair Association, filling the office from 1887 until 1889, and helped lay out the fair grounds and construct the buildings. He was also one of the incorporators of the Boone District Fair, and has contributed not a little to the improvement of the city through the erection of good buildings here, including the Union block. He was also one of the incorporators of the East Linn-wood cemetery.

On the 25th of December, 1865, Mr. Wells was united in marriage to Laura N. Fulton, the daughter of Samuel and Laura (Burlingame) Fulton. She was born January 10, 1839, and died in 1868, her remains being interred in Ogdensburg, New York. She left one child, Mary M., the wife of Daniel W. Barrett, of Boone, by whom she has two children—Floyd Wells, born October 14, 1891; and Laura Mildred, born July 19, 1893. After the death of his first wife Mr. Wells was again married, in the autumn of 1869, his second union being with Alma Sophia Cooke. Her death occurred July 15, 1898.

Mr. Wells has been a very prominent factor in public affairs in Boone. Five times has he been elected alderman of the city, and from 1889 until 1891 he filled the office of mayor, being the first person ever chosen to that office in Boone for a two years' term. In 1893 he was again chosen

alderman and once more was elected in 1901 so that he is now filling the office. He has ever exercised his official prerogatives for the general good rather than for personal aggrandizement. Socially he is connected with W. C. Crooks Post No. 329, G. A. R., and is also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter, commandery and order of the Eastern Star. He is also identified with the Za-Ga-Zig Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Des Moines. He commands the respect of all who know him, and in the state of his adoption where he is best known, he inspires personal friendships of unusual strength. All who know him have the highest admiration for his good qualities of heart and mind.

JOHN W. VAN ZANDT.

All states of the Union have sent representatives to Iowa and the subject of this review is one furnished to Boone county by Ohio. He was born in Highland county, that state, July 11, 1845. His father, Joshua Van Zandt, was a native of Virginia, born in 1818. The grandfather of our subject removed from the Old Dominion to Ohio and became one of the early settlers of Highland county. There the father was reared and married, the lady of his choice being Mary Ann Thayer. He was a carpenter by trade and followed that pursuit in early life. He remained in Ohio until after the birth of all of his children and in 1850 went with his family to Illinois, settling in Kendall county, where he purchased land and developed a farm, the work of im-

proving the place, however, being largely carried on by his sons, while the father conducted carpentering. There he reared his family and spent his remaining days, passing away in May, 1899, while his wife died about 1891.

John W. Van Zandt was a little lad of but five years when his parents removed to Kendall county and upon the old home farm there he was reared, pursuing his education in the public schools. He remained with his father until after arriving at years of maturity and was married in that county, in May, 1876, to Addie Kennison, a native of Vermont, and a daughter of Henry Kennison, who was also born in the Green Mountain state. He died when Mrs. Van Zandt was a little child of only five years, enlisting in 1864 as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was then a young man of nineteen years and joined the army for one hundred days' service, but was out for about six months in Missouri guarding railroads and protecting government property. He participated in some skirmishes and was then honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois, in November, 1864. In an early day he removed to Illinois, where he spent his remaining years, and Mrs. Van Zandt was there reared. Shortly after the marriage of our subject and his wife the former rented her father's farm for a year. He continued the operation of rented land for about ten years and in 1879 he came to Boone county, Iowa, locating in Garden township, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of raw land. He then located upon the tract and placed the land under the plow, also divided it into fields of convenient size by well equipped fences.

Later he erected a good residence and barn, planted trees and developed an excellent property, which he continued to improve for ten years. On the expiration of that period he sold the land and purchased the farm upon which he now resides. This had slight improvements, but with characteristic energy he began its cultivation. His residence is a large substantial home and in the rear stands good barns and outbuildings, which in turn are surrounded by well kept fields. He has a good bearing orchard and is to-day the owner of a valuable property: upon which he raises some graded stock as well as the various grains adapted to this soil and climate.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Van Zandt have been born five children, four of whom were born in Illinois: W. H., who is married, is now filling the position of postal clerk on the Milwaukee Railroad; Nettie May is the wife of W. B. Story, a resident farmer of Polk county, Iowa. Ernest is married and living in Boone; Cora is the wife of Charles Valline, of Boone, employed on the Northwestern Railroad; and Joshua completes the family. Politically Mr. Van Zandt has been a lifelong Republican and his first vote was cast for General U. S. Grant in 1868. He has voted for each candidate of the Republican party since that date and has taken an active interest in local politics. He was elected and served on the school board in Garden township, has also been school director and was assessor for two years. He was likewise township clerk for several years and has been a member of the school board of Madrid. He served as assessor of Douglas township for several terms and has frequently been a delegate to the county and state conventions his opinions carrying

weight in the councils of his party. In public office he has been most loyal and true to his duty, regarding a public office as a public trust. His wife is a member of the Madrid Christian church, and while he is not identified with the organization he has been a generous supporter of the cause and contributed toward the building of the Christian and Methodist Episcopal churches. He belongs to Madrid Post, G. A. R., served for one year as commander and with the exception of that year has been quartermaster. From the time when he established his home in this county down to the present he has been loyal to its material, social, intellectual and moral welfare and commands respect as a citizen of value.



J. HENRY HERMAN.

Of the younger men in financial circles of Boone, none stand higher in public confidence than J. Henry Herman, cashier of the First National Bank. Boy and man he has spent his life in this place and his reputation has been fairly won in a position where the strong light of publicity is thrown upon its occupant. He was born October 18, 1864, in Monroe, Greene county, Wisconsin, eldest son of John M. and Anna (Spring) Herman, natives of Germany and Switzerland, respectively, and removed with his parents, when two years of age, to Boone, Iowa, arriving here August 16, 1866. Here his youth was that of any lad in a new town. He attended the public schools, and worked steadily and conscientiously at his lessons, graduating in the high school class in 1882. From the home



J. M. HERMAN.

school he entered Elliott's Business College at Burlington, Iowa, taking the prescribed course and in 1885 was given the position of book-keeper in the National Bank of Boone, with which, and its merger, the First National Bank of Boone, he has since been continuously connected. On January 10, 1888, he was promoted to assistant cashier and in the following year became its cashier. This bank was originally organized under the title of the National Bank of Boone, in 1864, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, beginning business January 1, 1885, with the following officers: S. L. Moore, president; J. M. Herman, vice-president; James Hazlett, cashier; J. Henry Herman, bookkeeper. The directors were S. L. Moore, D. F. Goodykoontz, John T. Nelson, J. Stevens, T. B. Moore and Watt Webb. On the 7th of April, 1888, the institution was re-organized under the name of the First National Bank of Boone. The present officers are S. L. Moore, president; J. Henry Herman, cashier; S. J. Jayne, assistant cashier; and the following directors: John F. Herman, D. F. Goodykoontz, A. F. Westberg, T. B. Moore, W. H. Crooks, Sam J. Jayne and J. Henry Herman.

On March 14, 1899, Mr. Herman was married to Miss Caroline, daughter of Henry Geppinger, of Boone, signaling the event by a trip to Europe, accompanied by Miss Emma Herman, and paying a visit to relatives and enjoying the scenery in the land of their fathers. One child was born of this union, Paul Henry, November 26, 1900. A pleasant dwelling, in a desirable residence quarter of the city, shelters them and the warm friends whom their hospitality and genial address calls to their fireside.

Mr. Herman has, so far as human foresight can predict, a long life of usefulness and business success before him, the just recompense of diligence, fair dealing and personal courtesy.

John M. Herman, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Hengstfeldt, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, December 31, 1830, and came to America in 1846, settling at first in Ohio. The gold fever of the later '40s infected him in 1850 and he made the long land journey from his home to California. The perils, hardships and adventures of this long march—one hundred and five days in his case—formed the subject of many conversations in the company of his friends, and as he was an observant man, these were intensely interesting to his listeners. He remained three years in the gold fields, and, being a prudent man, brought home sufficient capital for his erdowment in business, making the return journey by the Isthmus of Panama. He remained a few years in Ohio, then sought the promising west, setting his stakes at Monroe, Wisconsin, in 1857. He tarried there until 1866, when he again set the course of his travels still farther towards the setting sun, and camped down in Boone, Iowa, August 16, 1866, which became thereafter his permanent residence.

While residing in Monroe, Wisconsin, he contracted a marriage with Mrs. Anna B. Spring, who was born in Thun, Switzerland, and came to America in 1857. The marriage was solemnized, August 16, 1860. Six children were born to them: Emma, now residing with her mother in Boone; J. Henry, the subject of this sketch; John F., who is married and residing in Boone; Otto

C., also married and residing here; Julia, who died, aged three years; and Anna, who died, aged thirty.

His arrival in Boone was the second year of its founding, and then bore the name of "Montana." His judgment indicated the advantages of the location and he early took an active part in its development and secured desirable property interests therein. He did not come empty-handed, as was the case with so many of its early inhabitants, yet his business judgment and prudent foresight enabled him to largely increase his store during his stay within its borders. His first venture was the establishment of the Boone Brewery, with a wide range of territory for its product. This he conducted successfully until "Prohibition" became the policy of the state. Then, in obedience to the law, he promptly closed its doors and faithfully obeyed its mandates as became a good citizen, though the act cost him his business and many thousands of dollars. He always held that this regulation of the general assembly of Iowa, uncoupled with compensation to those whose means were confiscated by the act, was injustice to those in his line of manufacture, and in this belief he had the company of many "prohibitionists." One of his business energy was not long idle, and he devoted his attention to the care of his other properties, finding abundant occupation in the same. He had secured realty in the days when it was cheap and this he developed by building and otherwise improving, thus adding to his wealth and benefiting the community at the same time. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank, of which he was the vice-president; had large interest in the Security Savings Bank;

and developed his large interests in farming properties. He was gathered to his fathers January 15, 1898, at the age of sixty-eight. Mrs. Herman survives him to enjoy the respect of all good citizens and the love and care of her affectionate children.

In manner Mr. Herman was quiet and reserved, but most genial when approached, especially in the company of those whom he had chosen as his friends. He was a just man, a public spirited citizen—not in the sense of rushing madly after every new fad or so-called improvement, but liberal in all that commended itself to his mind as being proper and desirable in a developing community and which gave promise of doing good and bearing its own expense. He was justly esteemed for these and other good qualities of a model citizen, his loss was sincerely mourned and his memory held in respect by all. He leaves the best heritage to his descendants—that of a good man and true.

HENRY C. MYERS.

Among the well known and prominent farmers of Boone county, who have had an important influence and taken an active part in the progress and growth of the community in which he has lived, and where, through those attributes which will always sooner or later achieve success, he has gained to himself an enviable position in the business interests of Yell township, Henry C. Myers is well deserving of mention, for he has witnessed the advance of civilization in the county which he has made his home for the past forty-eight years and has taken no inconsiderable part in its upbuilding, having resided here since the year 1854.

Mr. Myers was born in Logan county, Ohio, January 12, 1842, and is a son of Jacob and Anna Catherine (Kepple) Myers, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, moving thence to Ohio, where the father engaged in farming, the mother bearing her share in the work of rearing the family and making a home. The parents remained in Ohio until 1854, when, thinking to find a more suitable abode, they turned their faces westward and settled in Welster county, Iowa, but only remained there for three days. They then removed to Yell township, Boone county, and settled at the place now called Pilot Mound. There the family lived, the father engaging in cultivating the fields and stock raising, and also conducting a flour mill. He lived an active, industrious life, which was filled with energy and enterprise. He died January 19, 1891, while the mother passed away in September, 1890. In their family were five children: Henry C. is the first in order of birth; Sarah Ann became the wife of John Buttolph, a farmer by occupation, and they reside in Pilot Mound township; Mary M. is the wife of Hiram Alsever, and they also reside in Pilot Mound township, her husband being engaged in agricultural pursuits; George resided on the old homestead, but is now deceased; Anna died in 1866. The children all received their education in the public schools of the township.

Our subject remained on the old farm and assisted his father in tilling the soil and improving the land, placing it under cultivation and raising stock until the father bought a flour mill at Centerville. He then operated the same for his father, and from an early date in his life evinced a keen insight into business possibilities, and was a

very efficient assistant to his father and afterward through habits of honesty, sobriety, integrity and diligence he attained to a flattering degree of prosperity and is now the possessor of one hundred and forty-two acres of rich land in the farm which he occupies, on section 11, and ten acres on section 22, Yell township, together with hotel property in Fraser, Iowa. In 1855 he removed to his present farm, and in 1895 removed to Fraser, Iowa, where he became the owner and proprietor of the Hotel Myers, of that place. This he conducted for six years, renting in the meantime the farm. He then returned to the farm, but still owns the hotel, although he prefers to make the farm his home.

In 1867 Mr. Myers was united in marriage to Miss Barbara I. Cline, a native of South Bend, Indiana. She was born on the 5th of August, 1846, a daughter of George W. and Harriet (Moon) Cline, the former a native of Ohio, the latter having been born in the Empire state. Mr. Cline was an early settler in Boone county, having resided here since 1855. The parents have spent a long and useful life and are now living in Pilot Mound township, the mother being now in her sixty-seventh year, while the father is eighty-two. Mr. and Mrs. Myers became the parents of four children: Eva L., the wife of Jacob Thompson, resides on the home farm. Oliver died at the age of two years. Ira L. married Gertie Burns and is a resident farmer of Yell township. Robert E. resides at home with his parents.

Although Mr. Myers has been a very active man, with many business interests to engross his attention, he has never forgotten that each worthy member of a commu-

ity should add something to the general welfare and improvement. He has ever been public spirited, never failing to do all in his power to advance the public good. In politics he is a Democrat and is strong in advocacy of the principles of that party. In the educational development of the county he has taken great interest, and on the school board has been director, secretary and treasurer for the past twenty-five years. He was also justice of the peace for four years while residing at Fraser. Mr. Myers has done much to promote the interests of the county in which he has so long resided, and the family is highly esteemed for the genuine worth of its members.

R. V. VENEMAN.

Although Professor R. V. Veneman has been a resident of Boone county for a comparatively brief period, he has been so closely and prominently connected with the educational interests of the county during this time that no history of the community would be complete without a record of his career. It is a widely acknowledged fact that the most important work to which a man can direct his energies is that of teaching, whether it be from the pulpit, from the lecture platform or from the schoolroom. Its primary object is ever the same—the development of one's latent powers that the duties of life may be bravely met and well performed. It is to the work of instructing the young that Professor Veneman has largely devoted his time, energy and thought, and now he is serving as county superintendent of schools of Boone county, in which posi-

tion, he has done much to advance the intellectual standard.

A native of Polk county, Iowa, Mr. Veneman was born July 4, 1867. His father, W. J. Veneman, was a native of Indiana, born June 5, 1844, and was a son of Lemuel Veneman. After arriving at years of maturity the father wedded Margaret Kirbey, who was born in Pennsylvania in December, 1843, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. From 1849 the father was a resident of Polk county, Iowa. He became a well known and prosperous farmer of that portion of the state. By his marriage six children were born: R. V., of this review; Lemuel and Nelson, who are living in Story county; Hattie, the wife of J. R. Black, of Scranton, Iowa; Alberta and Ward, both at home. The family reside in Maxwell, Story county, which has been their place of residence since 1871. During the Civil war the father manifested his loyalty to the Union cause by enlisting in the spring of 1862 as a member of Company B, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, with which he served until honorably discharged on the 5th of June, 1865,—the war having ended. He was with Sherman's army and was captured at Altoona Pass.

Mr. Veneman of this review pursued his early education in the public schools of Story county and later continued his studies in Maxwell, Iowa, where he was graduated. He next matriculated in the Iowa State College at Ames, and in 1891 began teaching, following that profession continuously until he left it for his present position. In 1896 he removed to Boone county and in 1899 was elected superintendent of schools, entering upon the duties of the office in January, 1900. So capably did he serve that

in the fall of 1901 he was re-elected and is therefore the incumbent for a second term. His methods are practical and progressive and he is introducing many needed reforms and improvements in the school system.

On the 2d of July, 1891, Professor Veneman was united in marriage to Cora Houser, who was born in Wisconsin, August 6, 1868, a daughter of William Houser, of Richland Center, Wisconsin. Her mother bore the maiden name of Virginia Waddell, and in the family were five children: Eliza, the wife of Frank Perry, of Colo, Iowa; Mrs. Veneman; Martha, the wife of C. G. Gilger, of Colo, Iowa; Myrtle, the wife of W. F. Shaw, of the same place; and Orval C., who makes his home there. The home of Professor and Mrs. Veneman has been blessed with one son, Roscoe, who was born August 22, 1892. The parents are members of the Methodist church and the Professor belongs to the Masonic lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias fraternity. Politically he is a Republican. He has given his unflinching support to the principles of the party because of his firm belief therein.

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E. B. SELLARD.

E. B. Sellard is one of the leading farmers of Amaqua township, his home being on section 18 and since 1883 he has lived in Boone county, Iowa. He is a native of Boone county, Illinois, born June 20, 1856, his parents being James and Judith Sellard, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The mother was born March 8, 1813, and

was a daughter of John Simpkins, whose birth occurred May 28, 1782, and who lived to the very advanced age of ninety-nine years and six months. James Sellard was born in the Keystone state, November 29, 1809, and there resided until 1883, when he came to west with his family, settling in Boone county, Illinois. He there engaged in farming until 1883, when he came to Boone county, Iowa, taking up his abode upon the farm where his son, E. B. Sellard, is now living. There he remained until he had reached the end of life's journey, passing away November 24, 1897. His wife survived him until November 28, 1901, when she, too, was called to her final rest.

They were the parents of fifteen children: Mary A., born December 12, 1833, became the wife of John W. Warner and both are now deceased, Mrs. Warner having died October 20, 1897; Jane, born March 8, 1834, is the widow of Edmund Bishop and is living in Rolla, Missouri; Lois E., born September 27, 1836, is the widow of John Mack, and makes her home in Oregon, Illinois; Viola, born January 2, 1838, is the widow of D. Gate, a resident of Belvidere, Illinois; Eudora, born March 30, 1839, died at the age of nineteen years; George S., born September 28, 1840, is engaged in the coal business in Rockford, Illinois; Loretta, born March 30, 1842, is the wife of A. Mack, a retired citizen of Rockford, Illinois; Emily, born September 3, 1843, is the wife of John Gray, who is now living retired in Belvidere, Illinois; Gustavia, born October 4, 1844, is the wife of F. Wies, a retired implement merchant and now one of the wealthiest citizens of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Julia, born June 25, 1849, is the wife of William Gray, who is living retired in Belvi-

dere, Illinois; Electa, born February 25, 1848, is the wife of Thomas Rogers, who is also a retired citizen of Belvidere, Illinois; James, born January 25, 1850, is conducting a feed store in Belvidere; Flora, born August 5, 1851, is the wife of Dan Keller, who is engaged in the furniture business in Council Bluffs, Iowa; Ella A., born May 24, 1853, is the wife of C. Richards, who is agent for musical instruments at Harvard, Illinois.

Edmund B. Sellard, who completes the family of fifteen children, came west with his father in 1883 and located in Boone county, Iowa. He remained under the parental roof and assisted in the work of the farm for some time and ultimately assumed the management of the property and the control of the work necessary to its cultivation. After his father's death he became the owner of the old family homestead on which he and his family are now living. He has here two hundred acres of valuable land on sections 17 and 18, Amaqua township. This is well improved with good buildings and all modern improvements in the way of equipments found upon a model farm of the twentieth century. He carries on general agricultural pursuits, in the fields raising the crops best adapted to the soil and climate while in his pastures he keeps a good grade of stock.

Mr. Sellard was united in marriage to Miss Pleasie Thompson, who were born in Linn county, Iowa, and for fifteen years engaged in school teaching. Three children graced this marriage: Dora, born February 10, 1880; Park, born September 16, 1892; and Floy, born March 8, 1894. Fraternally Mr. Sellard is connected with the Modern Woodmen of Beaver, and in his political views he is a Republican. He has never

been an office seeker, nor has he held positions of political preferment. He is a farmer, and a prominent and successful one, carefully managing his business interests and gaining through diligence and capable management a well merited competence. Both he and his wife are well known throughout this part of Boone county and the circle of their friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintances.

JOHN W. HALLIDAY.

John W. Halliday is the senior member of the firm of Halliday & Company, general merchants of Boone. He has passed the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, but old age is not necessary a synonym of weakness and inactivity. There is an old old age which grows stronger mentally and morally as the years pass by, and gives out of the rich stores of its wisdom and experience. Such has been the record of Mr. Halliday and his example should put to shame many men of younger years who, grown weary of the struggles and trials of business life, would relegate to others the burdens that they should bear.

Mr. Halliday was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, September 15, 1828, and is of Scotch lineage, for both his father and mother, James and Mary (Wallace) Halliday, were natives of the land of the heather and came to the United States in the spring of 1828. The father died in 1833 and his wife had passed away the year previous. In their family were four children: George, now deceased; John, of this review; Joseph, who has also passed away; and Alexander, is living in New Comerstown, Ohio.

Mr. Halliday of this review pursued his education in the public schools of his native county and at the age of seventeen began learning the shoemaker's trade in Senecaville, Ohio, where he remained for two years. He then removed to Adamsville, Ohio, where he resided during the greater part of the time to 1853. That year witnessed his arrival in Burlington, Iowa, but soon he returned to Adamsville, which was his place of residence until 1856. He then came to Boone county and soon went to Hamilton county, Iowa, where he remained for three years upon a farm. Upon the expiration of that period he located in Webster City where he resided until 1867, removing thence to Boonesboro. In the latter place he worked at his trade until he turned his attention to the grocery business about 1876, that line of mercantile activity claiming his attention until 1879. He then retired from business and was not actively associated with any commercial or industrial enterprise until 1868, when he entered into partnership with his son, as a dealer in merchandise under the firm name of Halliday & Company.

Mr. Halliday was married, in 1854, to Caroline Stanger, who was born in Adamsville, Ohio, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stanger, both of whom were natives of Germany and are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Halliday had four children, but two of the number died in infancy. Those still living are: Orlando, who was born in 1855; and Joseph F., who is in his father's store in Boonesboro. The mother was called to her final rest April 5, 1890. Her loss was deeply mourned, not only by her immediate family but by many friends. Mr. Halliday cast his first presidential vote for Winfield Scott and upon the organization of the Republican

party joined its ranks and has since been one of its earnest advocates. He is a member of the Baptist church and his life has ever been in harmony with its teachings and principles, so that his example is one well worthy of emulation.

J. F. HALLIDAY.

J. F. Halliday, who is well known as an enterprising and progressive merchant of Boone, was born on the 12th of February, 1859, in Boonesboro and its schools afforded him his early educational privileges. Throughout his entire business career he has been connected with mercantile interests. In 1875 he accepted a clerkship in the dry-goods store of L. D. Cook & Company, of Boonesboro, where he remained for three years. He then went to Missouri Valley, where he continued for a short time, after which he became a resident of Boone and spent a year and a half as a salesman in the dry-goods store owned by W. T. Wilson. He was next connected with Henry James, and on severing his connection with that gentleman, engaged in business with J. R. Patterson under the firm name of Patterson & Halliday. In 1888 he removed to Perkins county, Nebraska, where he was engaged in the farming business for four years, after which he went to Grant, Nebraska, and devoted his energies to conducting a hotel. He was also in a hardware store there until 1897 when he returned to Boonesboro and became associated with his brother in the grocery business. After two years, however, he entered the dry-goods business in connection with his father under

the firm name of Halliday & Company. Mr. Halliday has a genial, pleasant manner, which renders him popular as a salesman and has contributed in no small degree to his success.

Our subject married Lottie Bascom, who was born in Boone county a daughter of Charles and Frances (Burton) Bascom. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and is a popular and highly esteemed citizen having a large circle of friends in this his native county.

ORLANDO J. HALLIDAY.

Orlando J. Halliday is a native of Jonesville, Ohio, his birth having occurred there on the 22d of October, 1855. His parents becoming residents of Boonesboro, he attended the public schools there, thus acquiring an education which fitted him for life's practical and responsible duties. In the spring of 1875 he engaged in the grocery business in Ogden, Iowa, where he remained for two and one-half years and then sold out, removing to Colorado in 1878. While in the west he prospected in the silver mines for three years and on the expiration of that period returned to Boone where he engaged in the grocery business with his father. He has since continued in this line of trade, the store comprising both a grocery and dry-goods department. A liberal patronage is accorded by reason of the honorable business methods of the proprietors, their earnest desire to please their patrons and their uniform courtesy and reliability.

On the 25th of March, 1880, Orlando J. Halliday was married to Rosetta James,

who was born in Marietta, Iowa, in May, 1856, a daughter of Henry and Frances (Farr) James, both of whom were natives of England and are now deceased. Six children have come to the home of our subject and his wife: J. Farr, who was born October 25, 1881, and is now employed in his father's store; William, who was born April 23, 1883; Calla, who was born July 31, 1889; John, born in September, 1891; Gail and Lucy.

The family holds membership in the Baptist church and Mr. Halliday has membership relations with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Foresters. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and for twelve years has been secretary of the school board. He takes a deep and active interest in every movement for the benefit of his city, and his efforts in its behalf have resulted largely in promoting its progress.

ANDREW J. JOHNSON.

Andrew J. Johnson, who is a well known farmer living on section 17, Garden township, is familiarly called "Chicago Johnson" by his numerous friends. He has qualities and characteristics which have gained for him the confidence and regard of many with whom he has been associated. He owns and cultivates a farm of one hundred and sixty acres which returns to him a good income. A native of Sweden, he was born December 28, 1838, and was reared and educated there. In early life he learned the carpenter trade, which he followed for a few years in his na-

tive land and then, believing that he might better his financial condition in the new world, he bade adieu to home and friends and sailed for the United States in 1804. He was first in the employ of the government at Nashville, being engaged in the manufacture of wagons to be used in the army. He was thus employed for six months. With others he was engaged in drilling two times a week and participated in the last battle of Nashville, in the company of which he was a member and which was being held in reserve. In the spring of 1805 he made his way north to Chicago and there worked at his trade of carpentering on railroad work. For fifteen years he was with the American Bridge Company, being employed in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and also in Canada.

In the year 1884, Mr. Johnson arrived in Boone county and purchased the land whereon he now resides. He began to build upon it and improve the fields. While his sons have been engaged in farming, he has carried on carpenter work and has erected a number of residences and barns in Boone county, thus contributing to the substantial upbuilding and improvement of this portion of the state.

In 1869 occurred the marriage of Andrew J. Johnson to Miss Clara Johnson, who was also a native of Sweden, the wedding, however, being celebrated in Princeton, Illinois. Five children have been born of this marriage: Minnie, the wife of Swan Johnson, who is a contractor and builder of Oklahoma; Fred, who is engaged in farming in Garden township; Ed, Emma and Clara, at home. The parents are identified through membership relations with the Garden

Prairie Congregational church and are people of worth in the community, enjoying the high esteem of a large circle of friends. Politically Mr. Johnson is a staunch Republican and his first presidential vote was cast for U. S. Grant, in 1872. He has never yet failed to support a presidential candidate of that party. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability and his interest in the public welfare, have elected him to positions of trust and responsibility. He has served as supervisor of roads and as a member of the school board for fourteen years. In the latter office he has done all in his power to advance the cause of the schools and raise the standard of education. He came to the new world a poor man; in fact, was in debt, but here industry and energy are more potent factors in success than in any other land and through the possession of these qualities he has steadily worked his way upward until he is to-day one of the substantial farmers of his community. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Garden township and the place is now well improved and under a high state of cultivation. In early spring the work of plowing and planting is carried on and in the golden autumn he reaps good harvests as a reward of his labors.

E. P. DALANDER.

For twelve years Mr. Dalander has been proprietor of a drug store in Madrid and is classed among the enterprising and progressive representatives of commercial circles in that town. He is numbered among the native sons of the county, his birth having occurred July 10, 1864. His father, Erick

Dalander, was a native of Sweden, born in 1814, and was there reared and educated. He came to the new world in 1846, making his way direct to Iowa with his mother and her family. They located on the present town site of Madrid, and were the first people of Swedish birth to establish a home in Boone county. The first deed recorded in this county was given to Mrs. Dalander and her sons for the land which they entered from the government at the time of their arrival. Here Erick Dalander aided in developing and improving the farm which is now the town site of Madrid. A few years later he and his brother purchased a saw and grist mill which they located in Madrid and there engaged in the manufacture of lumber and flour, carrying on the business successfully for several years, their enterprise proving one of importance to the community. In 1866 Erick Dalander withdrew from the mill and established his home on the farm near the town, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for a long period. He was twice married, his first wife leaving one son, John J., who is now a farmer of Edwards county, Kansas. His second wife, who bore the name of Eva Swanson, was a native of Sweden and in 1846 came to the new world, being then a maiden of ten summers. Since that time she has resided in Boone county upon the farm which she purchased. Mr. Dalander reared his family and spent the last years of his life here, passing away at the old home farm in February, 1893. His wife still survives him and now resides in Madrid, making her home with the members of her family.

E. P. Dalander is one of eight children born of the father's second marriage, and the fourth in order of birth. He was reared

to manhood upon the old homestead and acquired his primary education in the common schools. This was supplemented, however, by a course at the Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois, and after three years' study there he returned to Iowa, spending three years as a salesman in a drug store in Madrid, during which time he gained a broad and practical knowledge of the business in all its departments. He then purchased an interest in the store, continuing as a partner therein until 1885, when he became sole proprietor and has since conducted the establishment alone. He carries a good stock of drugs and other sundries, paint and wall paper, and has gained a very desirable reputation for the excellence of his goods and his fair dealing. He is a practical pharmacist and his knowledge of the business, combined with his earnest desire to please his customers, has won him very desirable success.

Mr. Dalander was married in Boone county in September, 1892, to Alma Anderson, a native of Iowa, born in this county and a daughter of John Anderson, one of the substantial farmers and prominent men of this locality. He is now the president of the Madrid State Bank and a gentleman of marked influence and business ability. He was also one of the early settlers, coming to this county in 1846. Mrs. Dalander was reared and educated in this county and by her marriage has become the mother of two children: Martin and Edna.

In his political belief our subject is a Republican, but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him although he is most loyal to the principles in which he believes. He and his wife are members of the Swedish Lutheran church of this place.

They have always lived in Boone county and have a very wide acquaintance with which their circle of friends is almost co-extensive. Mr. Dalander is genial in manner, a gentleman of unflinching courtesy and his social qualities have rendered him popular throughout the town and county of his residence.

JOHN E. LIND.

The country of Sweden has done much toward giving to America a population of vigorous and physically well developed men and women, having also the attributes of high character, honesty and uprightness. To the venturesome, brave and indomitable spirits who, not being content to pass their lives where opportunities and energy are hampered by caste or class, have sought a new field for their further development and improvement, do we owe the flourishing condition of this grand and great country to-day. The subject of this sketch, John E. Lind, now located on section 27, in Yell township, has for twenty-two years been a resident of Boone county, where he has been engaged in the important pursuits of agriculture. He was born in Sweden, April 16, 1852, and is a son of Erick and Katrina Lind. His father was a tailor by trade and both he and his wife lived and died in Sweden. John E. Lind was the only one of the family that came to America. He first settled in Moingona, this county, and there he engaged in coal mining. As the result of his incessant and well directed labors, at the end of nine years he had acquired considerable money which he invested in his farm whereon he has since lived.

Our subject married Miss Josephine Johnson, of Sweden. Their home was blessed with seven children: Johanna, Conrad, Jennie, George, Edward, Robert and Leonard. Both Mr. Lind and his wife are members of the Swedish church of Ogden. In politics he supports the men and measures of the Republican party. Mr. Lind, through industry, honesty, sobriety and earnest effort, has acquired for himself and family a comfortable home, where they are the recipients of all the advantages afforded to citizens of America, and never has he had occasion to regret crossing the briny deep to the new world. It is with pleasure that we present to our readers the name of John E. Lind, as a representative citizen of Boone county.

SWAN AUGUST BENGSTON.

In this age, when so many men are seeking public office, its honors and its emoluments, it is exceptional to find one who is filling a position of public trust which came to him unsolicited. It was only after the earnest persuasions of many friends, however, that Mr. Bengston would consent to become a candidate for the office of county treasurer, in which capacity he is now so acceptably and faithfully serving.

He was born in Sweden, May 1, 1861, and is a son of Sven Gustav and Caroline Bengston. The father is now living in Madrid, Iowa, but the mother died in October, 1897, at the age of sixty-eight years. Peter August Bengston, a younger brother of Sven G. Bengston, came to the United States and located in Boone county, Iowa, where

he secured a tract of land and for many years followed farming, passing away in 1900 at the age of sixty-six years. The father of our subject came to the United States a year after the arrival of his brother, Peter. Mr. Bengston is a tailor by trade. He began following that pursuit when but a boy of ten years and carried on business along that line for fifty-four years. Almost a quarter of a century ago he located in Madrid, which has since been his place of residence and although he is now living retired, he was for a long period connected with the commercial interests of the town as a leading tailor. He has also been prominent in public office, and in other lines. He was the originator of the Swedish Mission church in Madrid, and has done everything in his power to advance the moral development of the community. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, giving earnest support to the political principles in which he believed. He is a man of fine sensibilities, a genial temperament, kindly disposition and his qualities of an upright manhood have gained for him many warm friends. Unto him and his wife were born nine children and those still living are: Christina, the wife of S. A. Swanson, of Madrid; Anna L.; and Swan August.

The last named is the subject of this review. In the public schools of Sweden he began his education, attending school through the winter months, while in the summer seasons he worked upon the home farm. His father purchased timber land and the trees were cut down and converted into posts, which were then placed upon the market. After coming to America the father followed this business until 1881, when Mr. Bengston, of this review, in connection with his brother, John G., succeeded the father in

business and carried on the enterprise until 1887. They also operated a hay press, which materially increased their income. In 1887 Mr. Bengston disposed of his business interests in the lines mentioned, and became connected with mercantile interests in Madrid as a dealer in farm implements, conducting his store until 1892. All of this time he was associated with his brother, but the latter died on the 2nd of December, 1892, and was succeeded in the business by the father of our subject. This relation was maintained until the 1st of November, 1900, when Swan A. Bengston withdrew from the firm and organized a flouring-mill company, of which he was elected secretary, treasurer and general manager. This organization was effected December 6, 1901, and in a short time the mill was put in operation and has since been conducted with good success, the output finding a ready sale upon the market, because of the excellence of the product and the reasonable prices of the firm.

In May, 1901, Mr. Bengston was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of treasurer of Boone county. This was done against his wishes and request, but his friends brought all the pressure of their influence to bear upon him and he finally decided to accept the nomination and was elected by a very large and complimentary majority of fourteen hundred and forty-three. He succeeded B. M. Huntley in the office, the duties of which he is now promptly and ably discharging. He is a practical business man and the same keen insight into affairs is manifested in his official work. In his home town of Madrid he has filled the office of recorder several terms, has been mayor for two years, and has also been coun-

cilman, justice of the peace and notary public.

In 1860 occurred the marriage of Mr. Bengston and Miss Ida F. Carlson, of Omaha, Nebraska, and their children are Gustav Waldemar, Gideon, Olga, Nelga and Marian. Mr. and Mrs. Bengston have a wide acquaintance in this county and have gained many friends here. He is a director in the Swedish Mutual Association, having thus served since 1892, and in 1900-1 he was its president. He belongs to the Swedish Mission church and as a citizen is public spirited and progressive, withholding his aid from no movement for the general good. In business circles he sustains an unassailable reputation, and over the record of his political career there falls no shadow of wrong, his course being such as to commend him to the confidence and respect, not only of the men of his own party, but of the opposition as well.

SMITH PUGSLEY.

In the midst of an active, useful and honorable business career Smith Pugsley was called to his final rest. His death was occasioned by accident and the community lost a valued citizen and his family a husband and father, devoted to the welfare of wife and children. He was the owner of a farm on section 27, Yell township, where he made his home, having lived in the county since 1874. He was a native of Cattaraugus county, New York, born October 15, 1850, his parents being George and Jane (Moore) Pugsley, both of whom were natives of the Empire state. In June, 1874, the entire family came to the west, where the fa-

ther purchased the farm on section 20, Yell township, Boone county, where he continuously engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred on the 21st of August, 1896. His wife has also passed away. In the family were thirteen children, one of whom is now living in Boone county, --Wyman, a resident farmer of Yell township.

Smith Pugsley spent the first twenty-four years of his life in his native state. He acquired his education in the public schools there and also became familiar with farm work. He assisted his father until he had attained his majority after which he worked at any odd jobs which would yield him an honest living. In this way he was employed until he had saved enough to buy his farm of thirty-three acres on section 27, Yell township. Upon this he built a house and made good improvements so that he left a comfortable little home to his family. He carried on general farming and stock-raising and in both branches of his business met with good success.

Mr. Pugsley was twice married, his first union being with Mary Chamberlain, of Boone county, who died August 2, 1896. By that union there were four children: Clarence, who died when two years of age; Frank, who married Nellie Sommers and is now living in Carroll, Iowa; Albert, who married Etta Ackers and is a painter living in Ogden, Iowa; and Harry, who married Amanda Zener and is living in Boone, Iowa. For his second wife Mr. Pugsley chose Mrs. Cynthia Brown, of this state, and unto them was born one child, Floyd.

In his political views Mr. Pugsley was a Republican. When he was sixteen years of age he was confirmed and joined the United

Brethren church, remaining a member until a few years ago. At the time of his death one of the local papers said: "Smith Pugsley was a large-hearted and tender-hearted man, one easily touched by those who were in trouble. Many will remember his untiring efforts to help them in sickness and death." He possessed many excellent qualities, was reliable in business, was devoted to his family and was faithful to his duties of citizenship. He passed away June 8, 1902, at the age of fifty-one years, seven months and twenty-four days and aside from his immediate family there were many friends to mourn his loss.

HOWARD LUND.

Howard Lund, a resident farmer of Colfax township, his home being on section 16, where he owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Lancastershire near Liverpool, August 20, 1852. There he was reared, pursuing his education in the public schools and afterward working in the cotton mill. He mastered the business in its various departments, becoming an expert spinner, and for some years he followed that pursuit, but the advantages and opportunities of the new world attracted him and in 1874 he sailed for America. He spent about nine months in Chenango county, New York, where he was employed by a shoe firm, and in 1875 he made his way westward to Stark county, Illinois, settling in Wyoming, until he could make arrangements to secure a farm. This was his first experience in agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1876 he re-

turned to England. While on the way to the Atlantic coast he spent four days in visiting the Centennial Exposition, in Philadelphia, proceeding to New York, where he took passage on a vessel bound for the old world. There he again secured employment in the mills and later he left the factory and conducted a hotel for seven years. This hotel belonged to his family in Heywood, but the new world had strong attraction for him and in 1890 he once more came to the United States. He spent the succeeding winter in Stark county, Illinois, and then went to Kewaunee, where he worked in the factory of the Weston's Tube Works Company, continuing in that employ for seven years. During that time he purchased a lot, built a house upon it and kept bachelor's hall for two years.

In 1896 Mr. Lund arrived in Iowa and purchased the farm which he now occupies. He then returned to Kewaunee and a year later again came to Boone county and took up his abode upon his land, having now a well improved farm on which is a good residence and substantial barns. There is also an excellent orchard, a nice grove of forest and evergreen trees, and the place is one of the best in Colfax township. Here Mr. Lund is carrying on general farming and stock-raising and his efforts are attended with a high degree of success. The Republican party finds in him a staunch champion. He voted for President McKinley in 1896 and again in 1900, having become an American citizen through naturalization processes. Mr. Lund is an Episcopalian although he was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has now been a resident of Colfax township for five years and is widely known as a progressive and enter-

prising farmer and one worthy of the esteem of his fellow men.

It will be interesting in this connection to know something of the family to which Mr. Lund belongs. His father, Enoch Lund, was also a native of Lancashire, England, born near Liverpool, where he spent the days of his childhood and youth. After reaching man's estate he wedded Anna Chadwick, who was born in the same locality. He, too, was a cotton spinner and in his business career followed in the footsteps of his father, John Lund. From early youth he became familiar with the business and in the county of his nativity he reared his family and spent his entire life, passing away there about 1879. In the family were seven children, five of whom are yet living in England, while two reside in this country, the eldest being George A. Lund, a minister of the Episcopal church. The others are—William W., a practicing dentist of Stockford, England; Enoch, who is a station agent in Manitoba; Howard, of this review; Elizabeth Ann, the wife of James H. Collins, of Exeter, Devonshire, England; Bertha, now Mrs. Widgery, of Exeter; and Ada, the wife of Edward Barlow, of Heywood, England.

W. J. TODD.

W. J. Todd is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land constituting the northwest quarter of section 20, Amaqua township, and here he has lived, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits for fully nine years. He is a native of Madison county, Kentucky, born July 31, 1847, and is a

son of William C. Todd, also a native of that state. The father engaged in farming in Madison county and is still residing there.

Mr. Todd of this review is the only member of the family that ever came to Iowa. He first located in McLean county, Illinois, and was there married to Miss Mary E. Campbell, also a native of Madison county, Kentucky, and a daughter of David and Emily J. Campbell, who were farming people of that locality, but are now residents of McLean county, Illinois. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Todd has been blessed with five children, all of whom are under the parental roof, namely: Rachael, William D., Julia, Eddie and Charlie.

After his marriage our subject resided in McLean county, Illinois, for a time and was there engaged in farming but in 1893 came to Boone county, Iowa, and settled upon his present farm on section 20, Amaqua township, known as the old Andy VaLee farm. Here he has one hundred and sixty acres of rich land and in connection with his sons he is carrying on general farming and stock-raising, having placed his fields under a high state of cultivation, while everything about the place indicates his thrift and enterprise. Neatness characterizes the entire farm and a glance indicates to the passerby that the owner is progressive as well as practical. Mr. Todd is a staunch Republican who always casts his ballot in support of the men and measures of the party, but has never been an office seeker and has never held political preferment. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Beaver and both are highly respected amid a large circle of acquaintances and during their nine years residence in Boone county they have won many friends.

CHARLES GOETZMANN.

Five years have passed since Charles Getzmann was called to his final rest, but in this period his memory has been enshrined in the hearts of his friends. He was known as a reliable citizen, as one ever trustworthy in business and true to all the relations of social life. He won success as the years passed, thus providing comfortably for his wife and children. His record was indeed in many respects worthy of emulation and all who knew him entertained for him the high regard which in every land and in every clime is given to sterling worth.

Mr. Getzmann was born in Alsace, Lorraine, France, now a part of Germany, on the 21st of July, 1833 and was a son of Barnhardt and Mary E. Getzmann. The father was a saddler by trade and after coming to America in 1839 followed farming. He took up his abode near Zanesville, Ohio, and there remained until about 1854, when he came to Boone, Iowa, here spending his remaining days. Unto him and his wife were born eight children: Henry, Charles, Caroline, Mary, Magdalene, George, Dorothy and Catherine.

Mr. Getzmann of this review was a little lad of six summers when brought by his parents to the new world. In the city of Zanesville, Ohio, he was reared, pursuing his education in the public schools and also receiving a business training there. After putting aside his text books he learned the harness-maker's trade which he followed throughout his entire life. In 1855 he came to Boonesboro, Iowa, and engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of harness. He also conducted stores in which he disposed

of his harness and saddlery and in his mercantile and manufacturing efforts he prospered. In 1878 he removed to Boone and was identified with the business interests of the county seat until his death, which occurred on the 16th of January, 1897. He was also a very successful farmer, owning and operating at one time three valuable farms, but afterward he sold one of these. His business interests were capably conducted, his enterprise, unremitting diligence and keen business discernment enabling him to carry on his work in a manner that brought to him an excellent return for his labors. He was one of the originators of the Boone County Bank and at the time of his death was its vice-president.

On the 20th of September, 1858, Mr. Getzmann was united in marriage with Miss Perthina K. McCall, the daughter of Zachariah S. and Eliza E. (Hodge) McCall. She was born in eastern Tennessee September 30, 1840, and is of Scotch descent, although the family has been established in America through many generations. Her grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Her grandmother bore the maiden name of Katherine Shields and her great-grandmother's name was Harrison. That family was also represented in the American army during the war of the Revolution. The father of Mrs. Getzmann was a farmer by occupation and was born in eastern Tennessee. He there married Eliza E. Hodge. They had seven children: Bertha E.; Perthina K.; Annette, the deceased wife of Dr. Grimmell; Helen, the wife of George Goetzmann, a resident of Boone county; William B., who is living in this county; John Montgomery, deceased; Jen-

nie, the deceased wife of Dennis Lucy; and Charles J., who is living in Boone county.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Getzmann was blessed with ten children: Wallace H., who is conducting the Denver Storage House, of Denver, Colorado, and is also interested in gold mining in that part of the country; May L., the wife of Clarence E. Rice, who is living in Boone; Florence, the wife of J. J. Anderson, of Chicago, Illinois; Albert L., who resides in Winona, Minnesota, where he is assistant superintendent of the Northwestern Railroad; Charlotte, who is a librarian; Katherine, who is living with her mother; Texa L., a kindergartner; and Beatrice B., who is now a student in the Northwestern University, of Evanston, Illinois. Those who have passed away are: Daisy, who died March 24, 1884, at the age of four years, and William, who died in 1865 at the age of two months.

In his political views Mr. Getzmann was a stalwart Democrat and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, frequently called him to public office. For many years he was identified with the school board and did everything in his power to advance the cause of education. Socially he was a Mason. He joined the Mount Olive Lodge, A. F. & A. M. in 1859. He attained the thirty-second degree and was a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. In religious faith he was connected with the German Lutheran church. Mr. Getzmann was very prominent and popular in Masonic circles. He was a man who won friends wherever he went. He enjoyed in a high measure the regard and esteem of those with whom he associated and throughout Boone county he gained many friends who deeply deplored his loss when he was

called to his final rest. His life was honorable and upright and throughout his busy and useful career he was enterprising and energetic, so conducting his affairs as to win creditable success.

WILLIAM WOLF.

Among the residents of his county whom Germany has furnished is numbered William Wolf, the owner of the southwest quarter of section 9, Yell township, Boone county. He was born in the fatherland May 12, 1849, his parents being B. and Eva Wolf, both of whom were natives of Germany and there spent their entire lives, but are now deceased. The father devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits and upon the old family homestead William Wolf became familiar with farm work. He came to America with his brother Lawrence, who also resides upon a farm in Yell township. The year of their emigration was 1878 and they landed at New York, whence they began working their way westward, finally reaching Boone county where Mr. Wolf of this review worked as a laborer until 1881. In that year, with the money he had gained through industry, economy and careful management, he purchased his present farm in Yell township and has since been an active factor in agricultural circles here. He now owns two hundred and twenty acres, all in this township, but he makes his home on section 9, where he has one hundred and sixty acres, carrying on general farming. His land has assumed the appearance of being one of the best cultivated districts in his part of the county.

In 1881 Mr. Wolf was united in mar-

riage to Mrs. J. Ehlers, and to them were born four children, of whom two, Mina and Anna, survive their mother and live with the father on the home farm. The wife and mother died in 1901, and in December of the same year Mr. Wolf married Miss Bertha Adix, a native of Boone county and a daughter of Louis Adix, a retired farmer who is living in Des Moines township. By this union one daughter has been born, Louise. Our subject and his wife are faithful members of the German Lutheran church of Ogden. In his political views he is a Republican and a number of township offices have been conferred upon him, but political honors have no great attraction for him. He is content to do his duty as a private citizen and thus have more time for his individual business affairs, whereby he has provided a comfortable home for his family and secured a good competence for old age.

JOHN PEACHEY.

John Peachey, who has extensive farming interests in Boone county, living in Amaqua township. He is numbered among the self-made men of this locality, for his advancement in business circles is due to his own well directed and enterprising efforts. Mr. Peachey is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Suffolk, on the 8th of February, 1849. His parents were Charles and Elizabeth Peachey, both of whom were natives of the same country in which they spent their entire lives, the father devoting his energies to the work of tilling the soil. Both he and his wife have now passed away. Three of their children came to the new world, namely: John, of this re-

view; Emma, the wife of Edward Fincham, a resident of Pratt, Kansas, and James, who is living in Sawyer, Kansas.

John Peachey spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the land of his nativity, acquiring his education there in the public schools. He was twenty-one years of age when in 1871 he bade adieu to friends, family and native country and sailed for the United States. After reaching the Atlantic coast he made his way direct across the country to Delavan, Illinois, where he was employed in various ways for two years. He then removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, where he secured employment in a distillery and while there he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Langfield, of Springfield, Illinois. She was born in that state but her parents were natives of England. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Peachey have been born eight children: Lizzie, wife of Orville Van Gundy, who is living in Grand Junction township, Greene county; Mattie, at home; John, who married Etta McGregor, and resides upon a farm in Amaqua township, near his father; Albert, Charlotte, Walter, Mabel and Bertha, all at home.

After his marriage Mr. Peachey continued to work in the distillery in Sangamon county, Illinois, for four years and on the expiration of that period he removed to Tazewell county, Illinois, where he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, there following farming for six years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Champaign county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming for nine years or until 1892, which year witnessed his arrival in Boone county, Iowa. On coming to this state he settled on his present farm on section 18, Amaqua township, and he and his sons have since devoted their energies to agricultural pur-

suits, their labors contributing to the splendid reputation which this state enjoys as an agricultural center. Mr. Peachey has led a life of unremitting diligence and as the result of his perseverance and industry he has been very successful. He first purchased a small tract of land but has since added adjoining tracts to this until he is now an extensive land owner, having four hundred and ninety acres of good farming land, all in Amaqua township,—a very rich and arable tract on sections 18 and 19. He also owns a quarter section of land in Hand county, South Dakota. Called to public office by his fellow townsmen, who recognized his worth and ability, Mr. Peachey has served as trustee of Amaqua township for three years. He always exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, believing firmly in its principles. In his business career he has proved the force of industry and enterprise and is to-day one of the most extensive farmers in his part of Boone county.

ORSAMUS TURNER.

Orsamus Turner is now living a retired life upon his farm on section 3, Garden township. He came to the west from New York, his birth having occurred in Seneca county, of the Empire state, December 31, 1819. His father, Josiah P. Turner, was born in New York in 1793, while the grandfather of our subject was Nathan Turner, a native of England. Crossing the Atlantic to the new world he became one of the early settlers of New York. Josiah P. Turner was reared to manhood in the state

of his nativity and there married Catherine Rolfe, a native of New York, born in Monmouth, and a daughter of Moses Rolfe, one of the early settlers of that locality. The battle of White Plains was fought near his home. Mr. Turner, the father of our subject, was a veterinary surgeon, following that profession in connection with farming, in New York. In 1825, however, he left the east and made his way to Michigan, settling in Washtenaw county, where the city of Ypsilanti now stands. He there cleared away the trees in order to plow the land and develop a farm. His remaining days were spent upon that place, his death occurring on the 25th of November, 1841, while his wife was called to her final rest on the 1st of December, 1839.

Orsamus Turner grew to manhood in Michigan, where, amid the wild scenes of frontier life the days of his boyhood and youth were passed. The schools of that locality were not of a very superior order and his services were also needed upon the home farm, so that his educational privileges were limited. In later years, however, he has largely broadened his knowledge, through reading, experience and observation. The year 1842 witnessed his removal from Michigan to McHenry county, Illinois, and there again he became a pioneer settler. He purchased land and developed three farms in the county, making his home there until 1877, when he came to Boone county, Iowa, arriving on the 8th of December. He had previously visited the county in October of the same year and had purchased the place where he now resides. Locating thereon he at once began the work of the fields and meadows and as the years have passed has placed his land under a very high state of

cultivation and has added to the farm good buildings and modern equipments. On the 17th of June, 1882, his buildings, however, were swept away in a tornado, but no one was hurt in the family although some stock upon the place was killed. Mr. Turner later erected his present attractive residence, a good barn and other buildings upon the place. He planted a row of black walnut trees upon his land and made other valuable improvements. He, too, is acquainted with the methods of the practice of veterinary surgery and to some extent has followed the profession both in Illinois and in Iowa.

Mr. Turner was married in McHenry county, Illinois, May 21, 1845, to Clarinda M. Sanborn, a native of New York, born in Attica. Her father, John T. Sanborn, became one of the early settlers of Illinois, removing to that state from New York in 1841. In 1870 Mr. Turner was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife who died in McHenry county, on the 19th of February, of that year, leaving two children: Lydia, who for the past three years has been an invalid; and John Pell, who remained with his father until his death, December 3, 1900, when fifty-one years of age.

Politically Mr. Turner was originally an old line Whig. More than sixty years have passed since he cast his first presidential vote, for in 1840 he supported William Henry Harrison, when the rallying cry of the Whigs was "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." In 1856 he supported John C. Fremont, the first candidate of the new Republican party, and has voted for each of its candidates for the presidency since that time. That he is one of the valued citizens of the community is indicated by the fact that for twenty consecutive years he has served as justice of the peace. His decisions have been strictly

fair and imparital and thereby he has gained high commendation and has the honor and confidence of all concerned. He has served as a delegate to numerous conventions of his party in Illinois and has filled the office of county supervisor for six years. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church with which he has been identified since 1852. His life has ever been in consistent harmony with his profession, and whether in office or out of it he is true and loyal to the trust reposed in him and to the principles of an upright manhood.

MICHAEL E. JUDGE.

Among the self-made men of Boone county who are now prosperous as a result of indefatigable labor and keen discernment in business affairs is Michael E. Judge, who is now the owner of an excellent farm of two hundred acres on section 23, Colfax township. He has made his home in Boone county since 1872, a native of Wisconsin, his birth occurring in Janesville, Rock county, October 18, 1855. His father, James Judge, was an early settler of Rock county, where he followed farming for some time. About 1865 he removed to Green county, Wisconsin, where he followed farming for two years, and in 1872 came to Iowa, settling on section 13, Colfax township, Boone county. The land which he secured was wild and unimproved, but with the aid of his sons he developed an excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres and there successfully carried on agricultural pursuits for several years. Removing then to Boone, he lived retired in that city for a few years and then took up his abode in Ames, Iowa, and since

the death of his wife, in August, 1890, has resided with his son in Ames. He is now a hale and hearty old man of seventy-two years and is one of the respected and honored citizens of this portion of the state.

Michael E. Judge spent the first seventeen years of his life in the state of his nativity and no event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for him in his youth. He attended the common schools, worked in the fields and enjoyed the pleasures of the playground as he found opportunity. He remained with his father until he attained his majority and aided him in developing the old home farm in Boone county. On the 31st of March, 1891, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Maggie J. Kirby, who was born, reared and educated in Monroe county, a daughter of John Kirby, one of the early settlers of that locality. Their marriage has been blessed with five daughters: Mary Agnes, Helen T., Margaret J., Frances B. and Adnah V.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Judge came to the farm upon which they are now living. He first purchased eighty acres of land on section 22, breaking and fencing this and over the plowed fields scattering grain which in due course of time brought forth rich harvests. After placing his first purchase under cultivation he bought one hundred and twenty acres of land where he now resides and has since built a good residence and stable, and has added all the improvements of a model farm of the twentieth century. He uses the latest machinery in carrying on his farm work and is also engaged in the raising of good graded stock, being numbered among the prosperous agriculturists and stock-raisers of Colfax township. He finds little time to

take an active part in political affairs, but strongly endorses Democratic principles and has voted for each presidential candidate of the party since casting his first vote for Samuel J. Tilden in 1876. At local elections, however, he is independent, thinking only of the capability of the candidate without regard to party ties. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church in Ames. During thirty years Mr. Judge has resided in Boone county, this covering the entire period of his manhood. He has seen the wild land broken and fenced, while the district has been so splendidly cultivated that it is now one of the richest farming portions of Iowa. Mr. Judge is well known in Boone county as a man of sterling worth and both he and his wife have many friends in this part of the state.

J. N. KIRKENDALL.

J. N. Kirkendall, who is more familiarly known to his friends and acquaintances as "Jasper", is a representative of one of the families who early settled in Boone county, casting their lot with the courageous pioneers who sought homes in the west, that they might gain a comfortable competence for themselves and pave the way for the future prosperity of the commonwealth, which their descendants would participate in.

Mr. Kirkendall was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, September 16, 1852, and is a son of Uriah and Mary (Weese) Kirkendall, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of the Keystone state. After their marriage they moved to Hamilton county, Indiana, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1854, when, thinking to better his prospects he, with his fam-

ily, removed to Boone county and settled on section 16, Yell township, on what is now a part of the farm owned by our subject. Here he resided until a few years ago, when he went to Oklahoma to spend his remaining days with his daughter. He is now living, at the advanced age of eighty-four, while his first wife was taken from him by death at the age of forty-four years. After she died, he was united in marriage for the second time, to Mrs. Nancy Lawrence, who is now also living. By his first marriage he became the father of eight children, three of whom are now living: John, who resides in Kansas; Mahala, who married William Thompson and lives in Pilot Mound, this county; Jasper N., the youngest child by the first union. By his second marriage Uriah Kirkendall became the father of four children, only one of whom is now living: Belle, who is the wife of Noah Feagan, residing in Oklahoma. The children received their educational privileges in the common schools of Boone county.

On arriving at years of maturity, Mr. Kirkendall, whose name introduces this record, chose as a helpmate for the journey of life Miss Cornelia Pugsley, a native of the Empire state, and they became the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are still living, and they are: Myin, Laura, George, Myrtle, William, Henry, Alice and Flossie. Those who are now deceased are as follows: Maude, Austin, Lieura and Olive.

After his marriage Mr. Kirkendall removed to Kansas, where he remained for one year only. He then returned to Boone county and settled on a part of the old homestead. Here he lived for two years, but later removed to Nebraska, living there for one year, when he returned to his old home

in Yell township, the ties of association being too strong to keep him long a wanderer, and has ever since made it his home. He is now a landed proprietor on quite an extensive scale on section 16, Yell township, also one hundred and twenty acres of river land, which is a source of substantial income to him well repaying him in golden harvests his life of industry and toil. The work of tilling the ground, and cultivating the fields has been his life occupation—and to what one industry does the township, county and state owe more of its prosperity and advancement than to the useful, important but unobtrusive toiler in the industrial and commercial fields of the world—the farmer? To say that Mr. Kirkendall is a highly honored and respected citizen of his township is but repeating a well known fact which is cordially acknowledged among his associates. In early years he was a Republican in his political views, but having a strong desire to lend his aid to measures that will tend to make this country temperate he joined the ranks of the Prohibition party and is earnest in his advocacy of its principles. Both he and his wife are valued members of the United Brethren church of Bethel. Mr. Kirkendall is one of the substantial citizens of Boone county, esteemed by all who know him.

MIKE McLAUGHLIN.

Mike McLaughlin, who, since 1865, has made his home in Boone county and is thereby numbered among the early settlers, was born January 3, 1844, his parents being Owen and Mary McLaughlin. On crossing the Atlantic to America the father

first settled in Pennsylvania, where he was employed in the smelting works for a number of years. He also engaged in farming in the east and afterward removed to Wisconsin, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death. His wife also died in that state.

Mike McLaughlin of this review is the only member of the family that ever came to Boone county. He was reared under the parental roof and at an early age began to earn his own living. When a young man of twenty-one years he arrived here and worked as a laborer on the construction of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Boone. In 1867 there came to him a new impetus for active and earnest work, for he married and established a home of his own. He wedded Miss Sarah Crawley, of Marcy township, a daughter of John Crawley, who was one of the early settlers of this county and is now deceased. Eight children have been born unto our subject and his wife: Mary, the wife of Fred Larch, a resident of Wyoming; Eliza, the wife of Dan Thompson, also of Wyoming; Sadie, who married George Mell, and is living in the same state; Ann, Agnes, Margaret and Mike, junior, all under the parental roof; and John, who is living in South Dakota.

After his marriage, Mr. McLaughlin of this review took up his abode in Moingona and for several years was employed in the coal mines. He then settled upon a farm which he rented, making his home thereon for several years. On the expiration of that period he removed to his present farm on section 8, Marcy township. Here he now owns eighty acres of good land, which is well improved. He has placed it under a very high state of cultivation and his thrift

and enterprise have been the means of bringing to him a very desirable prosperity. In politics he is independent, supporting the men whom he thinks best qualified for office regardless of party affiliations. Both he and his wife are members of the Catholic church of Ogden. His life has been one of untiring industry, for he has realized that if a man succeeds in life it must come through diligence and perseverance. His example in this regard is certainly worthy of emulation and he deserves great credit for what he has accomplished.

FRED A. ZUNKLE.

Fred A. Zunkle is a native of the great state of Illinois, for his birth occurred in Henry county, May 16, 1862, his parents being William and Christina (Nanstell) Zunkle, both of whom were natives of Germany, whence they came to America, taking up their abode in Wisconsin. After a short time spent in that state, however, they removed to Henry county, Illinois, where the father engaged in farming until May, 1866. He then removed to Boone county and located on a farm in Pilot Mound township, where he carried on the work of tilling the soil as the years passed until his life's labors ended in death. He passed away on the 23d of February, 1902, having for several years survived his wife, who died on the 17th of August, 1890. In their family were ten children: Annie, the wife of John Miller, a resident farmer of Pilot Mound township; Bertha, the wife of Mathew Pritchard, of Yell township; Fred A.; Etta, deceased; John, who is living in Pilot Mound township; William N. and Louis, who are both

farmers of Yell township; Emma, who resides on the old homestead in Pilot Mound township; Alice, the wife of Grant Good, of Yell township; and Orlando, who also occupies the old family homestead.

In the usual manner of farmer lads Fred A. Zunkle spent the days of his boyhood and youth. He worked in the fields and meadows through the summer months and in the winter season he attended the common schools. After putting aside his text books he devoted his entire attention to farm work until he was twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in the coal business in the mines at Fraser, Boone county, following that pursuit for eight years. During that time he was married in 1888 to Miss Linda Wolf, of Henry county, Illinois, a daughter of Barnhardt Wolf, a farmer of Henry county, who died there in 1866. The children born unto our subject and his wife are as follows: Sylva, Elsie, Pearl, Ethel, Mabel, Hazel and William. Of this number Elsie and Ethel are now deceased.

In 1894 Mr. Zunkle abandoned the work in the mines and resumed farming, removing to his present farm on sections 16 and 17, Yell township. Here he has made the investment of his earnings until he now owns two hundred and eight acres of the rich land of Yell township and upon his farm he has made some very nice improvements. He cultivates the fields, planting the crops best adapted to the soil and climate, and in addition to this work he is raising stock of a good grade, and as the years pass he finds diligence and enterprise are potent factors in winning success and he is now numbered among the substantial citizens and leading agriculturists of his community.

He votes with the Democracy, having always been allied with that party since he attained his majority and at the present time he is serving as school director of the township.

GEORGE J. RINKER.

George J. Rinker, a representative of the farming and stock-raising interests of Anaquia township, living on section 30, is a native of Shenandoah county, Virginia, his birth having occurred on the 1st of November, 1869. He is a son of J. H. and Sarah C. (Hoover) Rinker, who are also natives of Shenandoah county, Virginia. They went to Illinois in the '70s and later came to Iowa. The father secured a large tract of land in Beaver township, Boone county, and is now extensively engaged in its cultivation.

George J. Rinker of this review is indebted to the common-school system of Illinois for the educational privileges which he enjoyed, with the exception of one term spent as a student in Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa. In 1892 he and his brother, H. H. Rinker, came to the west, settling upon a farm in Beaver township, where they resided for three years. He then removed with his father, March 1, 1895, to what is known as the old Rattray farm in Anaquia township, there renting a larger tract of land on which they continued their work as agriculturists. During that time Mr. Rinker of this review was married and after his marriage he took up his abode with his father, where he remained three years. He then located on his present farm, known as the D. B. Casey farm, which is situated

on section 30, Amaqua township, being pleasantly located about a mile and three-quarters northwest of the village of Beaver. Here he owns one hundred and sixty-two acres of land, which is under a high state of cultivation and annually he garners rich harvests from his well tilled fields, while the stock which he raises brings good prices on the markets and materially adds to his income.

On the 9th of October, 1895, Mr. Rinker was united in marriage to Miss Edith M. Wheelock, a native of Boone county, Iowa, born April 12, 1874, and a daughter of Francis and Amanda (Bass) Wheelock, who were early settlers of Boone county. Here the father engaged in farming and was a successful agriculturist. The mother is now living in Polk City, Iowa. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Rinker has been blessed with three children: Ethel E., born July 28, 1896; Sarah Mabel, born October 22, 1898; and Lucy Amanda, born January 11, 1901. The parents are identified through membership relations with the Methodist Episcopal church of Beaver, and in his political views Mr. Rinker is a Democrat. Although he started out in life empty-handed when he entered upon his business career in this county, he is now a well-to-do and prosperous farmer and his success has been gained along legitimate business lines and is therefore well merited.

CHARLES J. PRICE.

Charles J. Price, who carries on general farming on section 13, Colfax township, was born in Dixon, Lee county, Illinois, March 20, 1860, his father, Michael Price,

removing from Illinois to Iowa in 1867, settling in Story county, on the Boone county line, the land which he owned extending across the border into both counties. He improved a good farm there, devoting his time to agricultural pursuits until called to his final rest. It was in May, 1897, that he passed away, having reached the ripe old age of seventy-five years. His wife still survives him and yet resides on the old homestead. In their family were three sons and three daughters who reached mature years and are yet living with the exception of one daughter.

Charles J. Price, the eldest of this family, early became familiar with farm work in all its departments. He was but seven years of age when he came with his parents to Iowa and was therefore reared amid the wild scenes of the frontier, and from actual experience is familiar with pioneer life in both the phases of its hardships and its pleasures. He assisted in the operation of the home farm, remaining with his father until he had reached mature years. He was then married in Story county, December 21, 1882, to Anna G. Black, who was born in Illinois, but spent the greater part of her girlhood in Story county. Her father, George F. Black, died when Mrs. Price was only two years of age. The mother afterward removed to Iowa, locating in Story county. Mr. and Mrs. Price began their domestic life upon a rented farm which was their home for one year, and then removed to the place which he had previously purchased on section 1, Colfax township. They had eighty acres of land there and at that place they continued to make their home until 1900, when they took up their abode on section 13, Colfax township, Mr. Price hav-

ing bought this place in July, 1899. He is now operating both tracts of land with the aid of his sons and is engaged in raising a good grade of stock as well as cultivating the fields, which are planted to the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate.

Mr. Price lost his wife in 1901. She passed away on the 8th of October, of that year, and was laid to rest in Olive Branch cemetery, leaving four children: Alvin, Michael, Frank and Noble. Frank is farming for himself, but the other sons are associated with their father in the operation of his land.

Politically, Mr. Price is a Republican. When he attained his majority he probably cast his first vote for James G. Blaine, the celebrated Maine statesman. He has served as supervisor of highways but the honors and emoluments of office have had little attraction for him. For eight years he was a member of the school board and along educational lines his efforts have been effective in promoting the intellectual standard of the young. Fraternally he is connected with Ontario Lodge, No. 133, I. O. O. F., while in his religious faith he is connected with the Dunkard church. Thirty-five years covers the period of his residence in Boone county. His life has been one of untiring industry, of devotion to the general good and of faithfulness in positions of public trust. True to manly principles, he enjoys in a high degree the confidence and good will of all with whom he is associated.

C. O. CARTER.

C. O. Carter, one of the owners and publishers of the News, of Boone, was born March 2, 1869, in Marion county, Iowa,

and is a son of Dr. William H. and Mary (Elledge) Carter. The paternal grandfather, Enos Carter, was born in 1811 in Richmond county, Virginia, but his last years were spent in Russell county, Kentucky. He was a son of John Carter, a native of the Old Dominion, who afterward removed to Kentucky. The great-grandfather was born in the year 1780 and died in 1874, while the grandfather of our subject died in 1885 at the age of seventy-five years. The former had followed the occupation of farming in Kentucky, while the latter not only carried on agricultural pursuits but was also a wagon-maker and followed that trade for some time.

Dr. William H. Carter, the father of our subject, was born in Russell county, Kentucky, and in the year 1863 arrived in Iowa and located in Marion county at what is now Altoona. He is a physician of the eclectic school and is very prominent and influential in that branch of the medical science, serving at the present time as president of the State Medical Society. He was born in the year 1839 and is therefore sixty-three years of age. He wedded Mary Elledge, whose birth occurred in Pike county, and died at the age of forty years. As a life Illinois. Her father, Henry Elledge, was also a native of Pike county, and work he followed the occupation of farming. He was a grandnephew of Daniel Boone, the noted pioneer, explorer and hunter of Kentucky, and was a son of Daniel Boone Elledge, and grandson of Ned Boone, a brother of Daniel. He lived to be ninety years of age and was a worthy pioneer who did much to aid in improving and reclaiming the wild land in the district in which he located.

Unto Dr. Carter and his wife were born eight children, of whom six are yet living: Charles Otis, of this review; Irma, the wife of Dr. Amoss Lentz, of Hull, Iowa; Marie Belle, the wife of E. H. English, of Valley Junction, Iowa, who is editor of the Express of Polk county; A. R., who is editor of the Spirit Lake Herald, of Spirit Lake, Iowa, and in this enterprise is associated with his younger brother, Edwin E.; and Anna E., the wife of Arthur G. English, who is a conductor on the Rock Island Railroad and makes his home at Valley Junction, Iowa.

Mr. Carter of this review pursued his preliminary education in the public schools and afterward attended Drake University at Des Moines, Iowa. He then began teaching school and followed that profession in Jasper, Marion and Polk counties. In 1889 and 1890 he was principal of the school in Moingona and at different times has been principal of the ward school at Creston, Ohio, and superintendent of the schools of Paris City, Iowa. He was also superintendent of the independent district schools of Des Moines. Turning his attention to newspaper work he spent a few months in that line in Perry, Iowa, and in 1898 he purchased the Boone News, in which he sold a half interest to Charles Olson, who sold his interest to Mr. Carter's present partner, S. G. Goldthwaite. Their business has greatly increased, their circulation growing from six hundred to twenty-seven hundred and sixty-six, while the daily circulation increased from six hundred and ninety to twelve hundred and fifty. In politics his paper is Republican. The News is an eight-page journal, six columns each. It is neat and ably gotten out, is well edited and treats with fairness the many questions of

public interest. While it is firm in support of Republican principles, it is also given to the dissemination of general and local news and is found as the champion of all measures for the public good.

On the 4th of April, 1893, Mr. Carter was united in marriage to Effie Lena Jameson, a daughter of R. B. Jameson, of Des Moines, Iowa. Their children are: Lowell Jameson, born June 3, 1895; and Elledge Huston, born August 5, 1901. The parents hold membership in the Central Christian church of Boone, in which Mr. Carter is serving as a trustee. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic Lodge and the Knights of Pythias Order and in the latter is serving as past chancellor. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Republican organization and takes an active interest in campaign work, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party.

WILLIAM W. LOOMIS.

William W. Loomis, who is associated as the partner of J. H. Boys in the publication of the Evening Republican of Boone, was born in Fayette county, Iowa. He is a graduate of the State University of Iowa, of the class of 1899, and since 1900 has been associated with Mr. Boys in newspaper work.

W. L. POLLOCK, M. D.

Successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Boone, Dr. Pollock has a large patronage which is an indication of the

confidence reposed in him by the public. He was born in Logan county, Ohio, in 1850, his parents being John and Ellen J. (Ferguson) Pollock. The family is of Scotch lineage and was founded in America by four brothers who came from the land of the heather to the new world. Many generations prior to this time the family had lived in Scotland, the ancestors of our subject having fought with William Wallace for the liberty of that land. Hugh Pollock, one of the brothers who came to the United States, was drowned in the Schuylkill river. All settled in Ohio, and they were uncles of John Pollock, the father of our subject. He was a lawyer by profession and became one of the early settlers of Harrison county, Ohio. He successfully engaged in practice in Logan county, where he moved after marriage, winning distinction as one of the leading members of the bar of that state. For fourteen years he served as county attorney of Logan county. In 1866 he moved to Ford county, Illinois, and served as a member of legislature several terms, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the acts which were passed during his connection with the state assembly. He took an active part in politics as an organizer and his efforts contributed in large measure to the successful conduct of his party's affairs. He was a man of broad general information and had a remarkable knowledge of the Bible. In his home he was hospitable, genial and cordial, and the circle of his friends was almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintances. He died at the age of seventy-six years and his wife passed away at the age of eighty-three years in 1899, upon the anniversary of her husband's birth. She was a lady of even temper and kindly

spirit, devoted to his family, and was a consistent Christian. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pollock were born four children: Robert, who died at the age of twenty-seven years; John E., an attorney of Bloomington, Illinois; Mary E., the widow of Henry Marlow, of Helena, Montana; and William Leander, whose name introduces this review.

Dr. Pollock spent the first seventeen years of his life in Bellefontaine, Ohio, and in 1866 became a resident of Bloomington, Illinois. Having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, he matriculated in the Jefferson Medical College in 1871, and for eighteen years thereafter was a successful practitioner of McLean county, Illinois. During that time he spent fourteen months in Chicago engaged in special study. On leaving Illinois he removed to Racine, Wisconsin, and for the past eight years has resided in Boone, where his patronage has steadily increased. He has demonstrated his ability to successfully cope with the intricate problems which continually confront the physician in his effort to prolong life and restore health. That he occupies a high position in professional circles is indicated by his election to the presidency of the Central District Medical Society of Iowa. He is also a member of the State Medical Association, and through the discussions held in this organization he keeps in touch with the advanced thought of the day. He is also interested in all reliable books concerning the practice of medicine and is quick to adopt any measure which he believes will contribute to his efficiency.

In 1872 the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Lillie Bingham, a native of Indiana and a daughter of John and Mary (Eldridge) Bingham, and they have one

daughter, Mabel. Socially, the Doctor is connected with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with the Modern Woodmen, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. For two years he has served as president of the school board of Boone and takes a deep interest in the welfare of the schools, doing everything in his power to promote educational advancement. As a citizen he is valuable because of the aid which he renders to all movements tending toward progress and improvement; as a man, he is respected by reason of his genuine worth; as a friend he is liked because he has kindly consideration and deference for the opinions of others; and as a physician he is esteemed because of his superior ability in the line of his chosen profession.

FREDERICK M. STOWELL.

For only a comparatively brief period was Frederick Mason Stowell a resident of Boone, but few men have ever occupied a more honorable or honored position in public regard than he, both because of his upright life and his activity and enterprise in business affairs. It was therefore natural that at the time of his death Boone county mourned the loss of one of its valued men—a man whose history forms no unimportant chapter in the annals of this city.

Mr. Stowell was born in Davis Junction, near Rockford, Illinois, on the 25th of September, 1851, and was one of the eight children whose parents were Daniel and Eliza J. Stowell. His mother died when he was only six years of age, after which his father married again and by the second union had

five children. Mr. Stowell of this review spent his boyhood days near his childhood's home and attended the county schools, but at length put aside his text books in order to provide for his livelihood and from that time until his death was dependent upon his own resources. He deserved great credit for what he accomplished, for his course was ever straightforward, self-reliant and enterprising. He went to Miller, South Dakota, and there he secured a homestead claim locating thereon until he had secured a clear title. In its cultivation he manifested energy and diligence and the value of the land was thereby greatly increased so that he afterward sold at a good profit. His first investment therefore proved a successful one. In 1883 he disposed of his realty interests in that state and came to Iowa settling in Ida county, where for several years he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Later on he took up his abode in Parkersburg, Butler county. This was the year 1892 and throughout his remaining days he was a factor in mercantile circles, establishing a furniture store in Butler. He successfully conducted this enterprise until July, 1896, when, desiring a broader field of labor he came to Boone and afterward organized the firm of F. M. Stowell & Company. Gradually his trade increased here until his business was equal if not superior to any furniture enterprise of central Iowa. Mr. Stowell possessed qualifications essential to the successful merchant; a kindness and courtesy of manner, combined with deference for the opinions of others, and his earnest desire to please were essential factors in his prosperity. Moreover, he sustained an unassailable reputation for honesty and the growth of the house therefore continued steadily until the busi-

ness had reached extensive and profitable proportions. Mr. Stowell did not confine his efforts alone to this line, however, but made judicious investments in realty, mining stocks and plantation stocks which returned to him a good income.

While residing in Ida county, on the 26th of March, 1889, Mr. Stowell was united in marriage to Miss Zilpha McCreery, of Rock Island, Illinois, a daughter of Robert D. and Marian G. McCreery. She was the fourth in order of birth in a family of eight children, and by her marriage she has become the mother of five children: Lyle, Harold, Paul, Robert and Marian, all of whom are still with the mother and are a great comfort to her in her bereavement.

Fraternally Mr. Stowell was connected with the Masonic order, with the Knights of Pythias, with the Modern Woodmen of the

World and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his life was in harmony with the benevolent principles of these organizations. He took a deep interest in the welfare and progress of his adopted city and was generous and liberal in his contributions to measures for the general good. He was the president of an organization known as the Boone Business Men's Association, which flourished under his direction and proved of benefit to the city. At the time of his death he was president of the Iowa State Association of Funeral Directors, having been elected to the position after two years of capable service as vice-president. His business associates speak of him in terms of highest commendation and praise. He passed away in March, 1902, and his death was deeply mourned by all who knew him.







