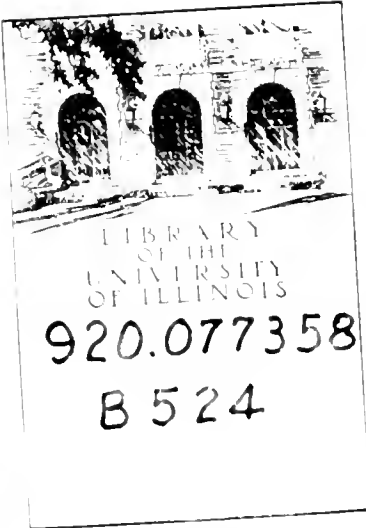


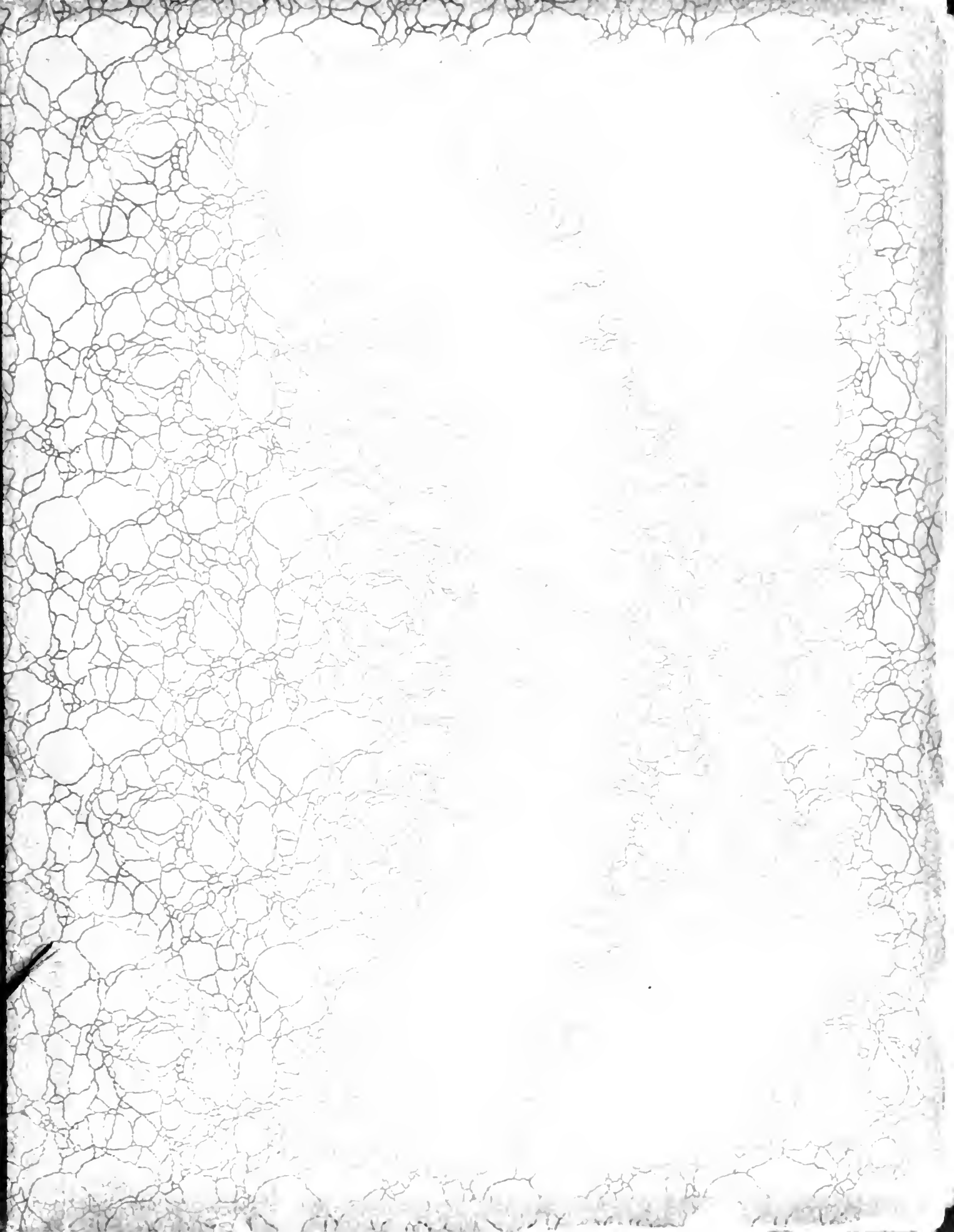


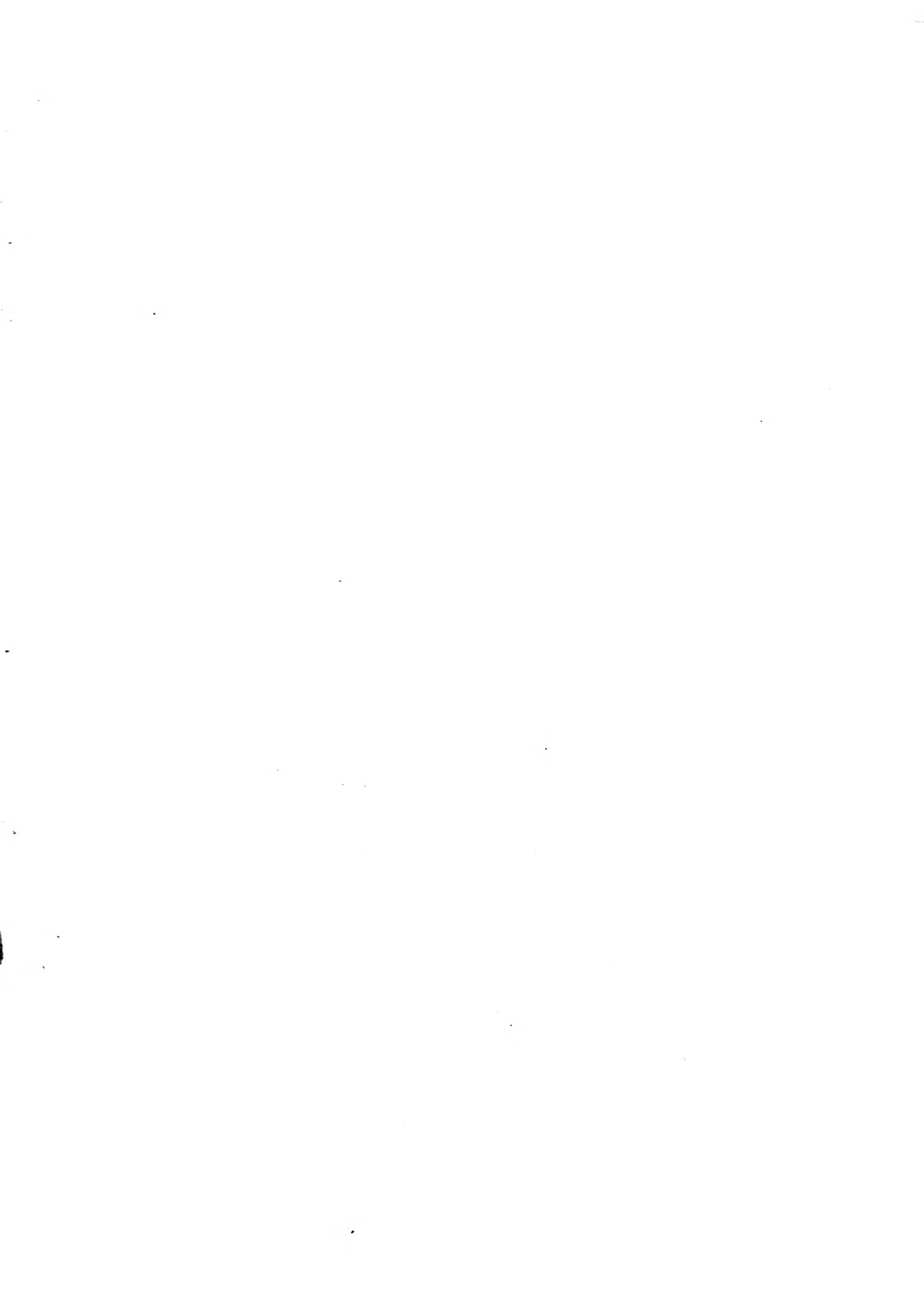
BIGGGRAPHICAL
HISTORY
ILLUSTRATED

The title is rendered in a highly decorative, blackletter-style font. The letter 'B' is particularly large and ornate, featuring a large loop and a tail that curls around the 'H'. The word 'BIGGGRAPHICAL' is written in a smaller, blocky font above 'HISTORY'. The word 'HISTORY' is in a similar blocky font. Below the main title, the word 'ILLUSTRATED' is written on a ribbon that curves across the bottom. The entire design is set against a dark, textured background.



ILL HIST









THE
BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD
OF
DEWITT COUNTY,
ILLINOIS.

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.

CHICAGO,
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY,
1901

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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 many, very many, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued the "even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them, as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy—"They have done what they could." It tells how 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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Yours truly
C. H. Moore

BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

CLIFTON H. MOORE.

In one of his most eloquent orations Charles Sumner said "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." It was the victories of peace which were won by Clifton H. Moore, a man distinguished for his remarkable business ability and sagacity, however, through the channels of legitimate business transactions, in which he gained wealth and at the same time commanded in unusual degree the confidence and respect of his fellow men. During a long and successful business career, characterized by enterprise, he ever maintained an enviable reputation for the highest honor and principle, and no unworthy deed or word ever linked itself with his name, and no citizen of Illinois made better or more unostentatious use of his accumulations. He is entitled to high place of honor among the representative men of this section of the state, for at all times his life was manly, his actions sincere, his honesty unquestioned.

Mr. Moore was born in Kirkland, Lake county, Ohio, October 26, 1817, the eldest son of Isaac and Philena (Blish) Moore, whose family numbered eight sons. His father was born at the old family homestead in Saratoga county, New York, January 31, 1794, and was of English lineage. The

grandfather, John Moore, according to the family tradition, was one of a large number of sons and daughters, and when only about six years old was left an orphan, the family at that time residing near the boundary line between Maryland and Delaware. He was reared by an uncle of the name of Hyde until sixteen years of age, when he entered military service, and for about ten years was largely engaged in fighting Indians. He enlisted for service in the Revolutionary war when the yoke of British oppression had become intolerable and the colonists had resolved to sever all allegiance with the mother country, and served throughout the entire contest. He was at Fort Stanwix when it was besieged by St. Leger with his British and Indian troops, and was with General Washington at Yorktown at the time Cornwallis surrendered, which surrender virtually ended the war. Returning to his home, he found that his brothers had all removed either to Virginia or Kentucky. John Moore was a man of fine physique and of great powers of endurance, and was thus well equipped to meet the hardships of pioneer life. He reached the ripe old age of ninety-five years, and was laid to his final rest in Geauga county, Ohio.

Isaac Moore, his son, the father of our subject, became a very successful business

man, although little qualified by educational privileges. His natural ability, however, was very great, and as the years advanced he became a prosperous farmer. In 1811 he removed to Kirkland, Ohio, in company with his parents, an unmarried sister and three married sisters and their husbands. There amid the scenes of pioneer life he established his home and accumulated a comfortable competence. He passed his last days in the home of his son Clifton, in DeWitt county, Illinois, dying on the 9th of October, 1882, when almost ninety years of age. He had been three times married. His first wife was the mother of our subject, and they had eight children. Mrs. Moore was a native of Massachusetts and a daughter of Benjamin and Phebe (Skinner) Blish, who were of Welsh descent, the ancestry of the family being traced back to Abraham Blish, a native of Wales, who came to America in 1637. Mrs. Moore was born in 1796, and departed this life May 14, 1832.

Under the parental roof Clifton H. Moore spent his childhood days, and in the district schools near his home began his education, which was later supplemented by a course of study pursued under the direction of a prominent clergyman of Bedford, Ohio. He later became a student in Painesville, Ohio, and in the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary at Kirkland. Well equipped with a liberal education, he then started out in life, determined to make the most of his opportunities and to gain success. He engaged in teaching in Geauga and Cuyahoga counties, Ohio, and then determined to try his fortune in a more western district. In the spring of 1830 he followed the star of empire on its westward way, arriving at Pekin, Illinois, with a cash capital of less than five dollars. But this counted little to the young man of resolute spirit, possessed

of health and energy. He soon secured a school, and while engaged in teaching spent his time outside of the school-room in reading law with the firm of Baily & Wilmot, being admitted to the bar in 1841.

In August of the same year Mr. Moore arrived in Clinton, being the first lawyer to establish an office here, and through many years he maintained his place as the first lawyer of the city, not only by reason of his seniority in years of practice but also on account of his skill as a practitioner and his ability as a counsellor. His knowledge of law was comprehensive and exact, and it soon became known that his devotion to his clients' interest was proverbial and that he prepared his cases with the greatest care and precision. He won his first suit and afterward many others of much importance, even though he met in forensic combat such distinguished lawyers as Abraham Lincoln, Judge David Davis and others. The only office which he ever filled was also on the line of his profession, having in 1870 served as a member of the constitutional convention of the state, in which body he left the impress of his strong mind and profound legal knowledge upon the organic law of the commonwealth.

At an early day Mr. Moore also began investing in land, and in this was long associated with Judge David Davis, they together owning at one time thirty thousand acres. His investments were at first small, but proving profitable, he wisely again invested the money thus gained in other land, and in due course of time he won wealth that classed him among the millionaires of the state. His business judgment was rarely, if ever, at fault, and his savings were so judiciously placed that he never failed to realize on an investment. He was exceedingly considerate of his tenants, and never

asked of them more than one-third of the crop, or three dollars and a half per acre. So long as they proved themselves honest and industrious they were never asked to give possessions, and some of them remained upon his farms for from ten to twenty years or more. At his death one of them, who had occupied a farm for twenty-two years, said: "I have lost the best friend I ever had." What higher tribute of praise could be given?

While deeply engrossed with his business cares, he was in his home an ideal husband and father, kind, considerate and loving, and he erected for his family one of the finest residences in this section of the state. It stands in the midst of a most attractive lawn adorned with walks, drives, shade trees and flowers, and one of its most attractive features is the library which fills two rooms and is one of the finest collections of books in any home in the entire state. It contains many rare and interesting old volumes as well as the more standard works. The best food for the mind was all that found its way there, and he had every reason to be proud of his splendid collection of books, the contents of which were very familiar to him. He was a man of scholarly attainments and regarded his books as among his best friends.

Mr. Moore first married Miss Elizabeth Richmond, the wedding taking place August 14, 1845. The lady was a native of Canandaigua, New York, and a daughter of Hiram Richmond, later of Tremont, Tazewell county, Illinois. Four children were born unto them but only one is now living, Arthur, who is extensively engaged in farming. Mrs. Moore died May 30, 1872, and on the 26th of July, 1874, Mr. Moore wedded Miss Rose Onstein, a native of North Amherst, Ohio, and a daughter of George

and Rosanna (Ruhle) Onstein, the former of German descent and the latter of Scotch and German lineage. The father was born in Pennsylvania, became a farmer of Loraine county, Ohio, and died in his seventieth year, while his wife, also a native of the Keystone state, passed away at the age of seventy-five. They were the parents of eight children. Mr. Moore was called to his final reward April 29, 1901, after a brief illness of only five days.

In his political views Mr. Moore was always a Republican, and could undoubtedly have won high political honors had he cared for such advancement, but he preferred to devote his time and attention to his law practice and his property interests. He was a member of DeWitt Lodge, No. 81, F. & A. M., and his life was in harmony with the principles of the craft which recognized the brotherhood of mankind. He recognized his duty to his fellow men and was charitable, generous and sympathetic. He contributed with free hand to the upbuilding of churches and schools and was a ready assistant to all measures which he believed would promote the welfare of his adopted county. In manner he was dignified and quiet, but his friendship was sincere and unchanging, and everywhere he was spoken of in terms of the highest respect and esteem. Fearless in conduct, honorable in action and stainless in reputation, the life of this man was a beneficent influence in DeWitt county, and his example is one well worthy of emulation.

BYRON F. STAYMATES.

Professor B. F. Staymates is one of the influential citizens of Clinton, a conspicuous figure in the business, literary and social life of the city, exerting a strong in-

fluence in support of all progressive measures for the public good. A man of splendid intellectual endowment, broad minded and viewing with comprehensive glance the needs of the community, he advocates all that tends to the general welfare and is accounted one of the valued residents of Clinton. As an earnest advocate of the Illinois Fireman's Association he has established a reputation that is not confined to the limits of the state, but as the statistician of that organization he has established an acquaintance, not only throughout the United States, but his name is well known in many of the cities of Europe.

Professor Byron F. Staymates is a native of the Buckeye state, his birth having occurred in Huntsville, October 1, 1852, and is a son of Hiram L. Staymates, who settled in Texas township, DeWitt county, in 1856. One year later he removed to Creek township, where he purchased one hundred and eighty acres of land known as the Zimmerman farm, on which he continued to reside until 1882. This farm he has greatly improved and placed under a high state of cultivation. He also owns considerable property in Barnett township. Since 1882 he has been a resident of Clinton, where he now lives retired from active labor. His success in life is due entirely to his own efforts, as he had nothing to start on and that which he has accumulated has been by his own hard labor, and he is to-day accounted one of the substantial men of the county. His birth occurred in Licking county, Ohio, where he was born on the 3d day of October, 1819, a son of Peter Staymates, who was a son of Phillip, who emigrated to this country prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he took a prominent part, being a major in the American army. After the close of this memorable war he received a grant of land near

Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1808 he was called to his final rest at the age of eighty-seven years, and his remains are interred at Greensburg, that state, where he passed his last days.

The Staymates family is of German origin, the name formerly being spelled Steimetz, and Phillip was the first to locate in this country. His descendants later settled in Ohio, where they became early settlers and where most of them died.

The marriage of Hiram L. Staymates, our subject's father, with Miss Charlotte Westbrook, who was also a native of Ohio, resulted in the birth of two children, namely: Byron F. and Elmer, who is now deceased. Mrs. Staymates died at the age of sixty-four years.

As before stated, our subject was born in Ohio, where he resided until he was four years of age, when he was brought to this county by his parents. He received a good common school education in the Creek township schools, after which he engaged in teaching for a short time. In 1865 he entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, where he was graduated six years later as Bachelor and later as Master of Arts. He then took up the study of law in the Wesleyan Law School and later was a professor in an academy at Smith's Grove, Kentucky, which position he held for one year. At the expiration of this period he took up his residence in Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he was admitted to the bar, but soon after he was compelled to leave the city, owing to the yellow fever scourge. We next find him located in Texas for a short time and from there he went to the republic of Mexico, but owing to a serious failing of the eyesight he was compelled to return home and abandon all professional work for a number of years. In 1886 he filled the position of assistant

editor of the Greensburg, Pennsylvania, Record, and during the Black and Beaver campaign of that year he became actively identified with the political interests of the state as a speaker and writer of more than ordinary ability. It might be well to mention here that since 1876 he has spoken and upheld the principles of the Democratic party in every campaign. Going extensively through the state at the demands of the managing committees.

In 1880 he took an active part in the formation of the Illinois Firemen's Association, and has held the office of statistician since its organization. In this work Mr. Staymates has taken more than an ordinary interest, and his work along this line demands more than a mere mention. In January, 1888, the Illinois Fireman's Association was formed in the city of Clinton and at its tenth annual convention, which was held in Clinton January 13, 1890, Mr. Staymates read a paper in which he reviewed the work of the organization since its formation. In detail he showed how it had grown from a weak association of only a few members to one of the strongest and largest in this country. He reviewed its work, its meetings during the past ten years, and in closing his remarks said: "This is but an imperfect narrative of the first decade of the Illinois Fireman's Association. One of the results has been the early complete organization of the fire service of Illinois; another to raise its proficiency and efficiency in the noble work of wealth saving to a laudable degree. What the first association has saved Illinois the uncounted millions have not yet been shown. Of the grant ten years we can say *Finis coronat opus.*"

When the National Fireman's Association was formed in 1897, Mr. Staymates was by the representatives of twelve state asso-

ciations chosen secretary and later was elected corresponding secretary and in 1900 represented both the Illinois and National bodies at the great Parisian World's Congress of Fire Engineers, spending several months in Europe, and on his return he read an elaborate report before the convention in this country. In his report he showed his ability as an observer and his paper abounded in observations of the European system of fire fighting.

In 1893, at the World's Columbian Exposition, he was chosen by the Illinois Board of Commissioners as a superintendent of the natural history exhibit and also lectured on the subjects of fish, forestry and soils, all of which has engaged his attention for many years. Since then he has lectured at many farmers' institutes in central Illinois, and has also gained a wide reputation as a contributor to the daily papers.

Mr. Staymates has also made a close study of languages and is a proficient talker in German, Spanish and French. During the convention of the Pan-American Convention of Firemen, which was held at the Pan-American Exposition in 1901, he served as chairman of the program committee, which position he filled with much credit.

Space will not permit us to go into further detail, but such in brief outline is the personal history of our subject. He has gained an enviable reputation and no biography of the leading men of DeWitt county would be complete without mention of Professor B. F. Staymates.

JACOB ZIEGLER.

No foreign element has become a more important part in our American citizenship than that furnished by Germany. The em-

igrants from that land have brought with them to the New World the stability, enterprise and perseverance characteristic of their people and have fused these qualities with the progressiveness and indomitable spirit of the west. Mr. Ziegler, now one of the prominent farmers of DeWitt county, is a worthy representative of this class.

The subject of this review was born in the province of Pomerania, Bavaria, Germany, November 14, 1844, a son of Jacob and Louisa (Gebhart) Ziegler, both natives of the same province as himself. In 1852 Jacob Ziegler, with his wife and family, set sail from Havre, France, in a French sailing vessel, which consumed forty-two days between that port and New York City. Landing at Castle Garden, the family went immediately to Brown county, Ohio, where the father purchased a farm of one hundred acres and engaged in its operation for five years. At the end of that time he sold out and removed to McLean county, Illinois, locating in Normal township, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land. He engaged in operating this farm for many years and died there after reaching the ripe old age of ninety-eight years. His wife had preceded him some years before, being eighty-six years of age at the time of her death.

To Jacob Ziegler, Sr., and wife were born eighteen children, of whom nine are still living, as follows: Maria is the wife of F. C. Bohrer and resides in Bloomington, Illinois; Louisa is the widow of Peter Kline and makes her home in Farmer City, Illinois; Louis has been a merchant of Spokane, Washington, for many years; Kate married Louis Haney and they reside in Springfield, Illinois; Jacob, our subject, is next in order of birth; Sophia is the wife of Herman Hazenwinkle, a business man of Storm

Lake, Iowa; Fredericka, widow of Henry Kunsch, is a resident of Des Moines, Iowa; Charles is a farmer of Pocahontas county, Iowa; and Eva, the youngest living child, is the wife of Louis Lowentroun, who is engaged in business in Bloomington, Illinois.

Our subject received his primary education in the schools of Germany, and after coming to America attended the district schools of Brown county, Ohio for a short time, but as his father was in limited circumstances and there were many mouths to feed, his education has been principally received through reading and observation in later years. Up to the time he was twenty-six years of age, Jacob Ziegler remained at home, giving his labor and time to his father. In the spring of 1870, having seen his father comfortably located upon his own farm in Normal township, our subject made arrangements with Judge David Davis, of Bloomington, to rent one of his farms in DeWitt county, consisting of eighteen hundred acres of land. With but two hundred dollars in capital, he commenced his life labors and for eleven years he gave his time and attention to farming and stock raising on a large scale. After meeting with good success for a few years, cholera got among his hogs, and out of a herd of eight hundred, six hundred succumbed to the disease. Nothing daunted by his ill fortune, Mr. Ziegler began anew, and in the fall of 1881 purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land on section 1, Texas township, which was under cultivation, but not improved. This farm Mr. Ziegler has converted into one of the most desirable places in the county, erecting a beautiful country home at a cost of seven thousand dollars, which is supplied with all modern conveniences.

On the 20th of December, 1877, Mr. Ziegler was united in marriage with Miss

Annie Elizabeth Simpson, a native of Miami county, Ohio, and a daughter of Henry and Annie (Hartsock) Simpson, also natives of Ohio, who came to Illinois in 1855. Mr. Simpson died at the age of seventy-four years, while his wife was one year younger at the time of her death. Mrs. Ziegler was the youngest of three children born to her parents.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler: Wilfred L. born October 20, 1878, is a graduate of the Springfield Business College, but is now attending the State University at Champaign, Illinois; Jacob Frank, born February 25, 1882, is attending the high school in Clinton, Illinois.

Mr. Ziegler gives his attention almost exclusively to stock farming, raising and feeding cattle, hogs and sheep for the market, preferring to sell his grain on the hoof. He has ever been an advocate of all measures calculated to advance the moral or material welfare of his adopted county. He was chairman of several important committees and general manager of the Chautauqua Association of Clinton for 1901, and was instrumental in promoting the organization of the same. He was also one of the promoters of the Weldon Springs park, which has been under his direct supervision ever since. For fifteen years Mr. Ziegler was president and superintendent of the DeWitt County Fair Association, and to his personal efforts is due the prosperous condition of the same. While superintendent he advocated and succeeded in having built the water works at the fair grounds, even before the city of Clinton had them. Mrs. Ziegler and her oldest son are members of the Universalist church of Clinton. He is a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity at Clinton, and he ever endeavors to live up to the tenets of the order.

In politics Mr. Ziegler is a staunch Republican, and has been a member of the county central committee for many years. In the fall of 1889 he was elected to the state legislature, serving two years in that body. As a public spirited and progressive citizen, he has given his support to all measures for the public good and his life has been such as to command the confidence and respect of all with whom he has come in contact, either in public or private life.

JAMES W. THORP.

The farming interests of Harp township are well represented in James W. Thorp, who has spent almost his entire life in DeWitt county, and is numbered among its most enterprising and successful agriculturists. He was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, June 6, 1848, and is of English descent. His father, Joseph Thorp, who is now living a retired life in Wapella, was born in Lancastershire, England, in 1826, and about 1847 married Miss Elizabeth Holmes, a native of the same shire and a daughter of Joseph Holmes. In 1847 they emigrated to the new world, sailing from Liverpool on an American vessel, the Niagara, which, after a voyage of five weeks and three days, landed them in New York in July of that year. They first settled in Fall River, Massachusetts, where the father worked in a cotton mill, and after thoroughly mastering the business was made overseer of a factory at Shirley, that state. Coming west in 1856, he located permanently in DeWitt county. He purchased land in Wilson township and successfully engaged in farming there for nine years, though he had had no previous experience in agricultural pursuits and did

not even know how to harness a horse. Selling his farm of eighty acres at the end of that time, he bought two hundred and forty acres in Harp township, of which sixty acres had been broken and a small house and barn erected thereon. He has since purchased other property and now owns four good farms, aggregating six hundred acres. He continued to engage in farming and stock raising until 1868, when he removed to Wapella and has since lived a retired life, enjoying a well-earned rest. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, but has declined honors along political lines. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are highly respected and esteemed by all who know them.

James W. Thorp was quite young when he accompanied his parents on their removal to this county, and he is indebted to its district schools for his educational advantages. He attended school in winter until about twenty years of age and during the summer months gave his father the benefit of his labor upon the home farm, remaining under the parental roof until twenty-three. He then purchased ninety-five acres of partially improved land in Harp township and has since engaged in farming on his own account with marked success. He has erected good and substantial buildings upon his place, has set out an orchard and ornamental trees, and has made many other improvements, which add greatly to the value and attractive appearance of the farm. He has also bought more land and now owns a quarter section, and besides this he operates other tracts to the amount of six hundred acres.

On the 27th of September, 1877, Mr. Thorp was united in marriage with Miss Mary Alice Nelson, who was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, and is a daughter of Louis and Abbie (Guard) Nelson. The fa-

ther was born in Norway and was a young man when he came to this country, but the mother was a native of Indiana. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thorp one died in infancy. The others are Claude, now attending the Clinton high school; Nelson; and Irvin.

Mr. Thorp is public spirited and progressive, and does all in his power to promote those enterprises which he believes will prove of public benefit. He is now serving as treasurer of the Prairie Center Telephone Company, but he has never cared for political office. By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the Republican party, and he takes an active interest in its success. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Protestant church and steward of the same. His wife is also a member of that church.

HENRY MAGILL.

Clinton has been the home and scene of labor of many men who have not only led lives that should serve as an example to those who come after them but have also been of important service to their city and state through various avenues of usefulness. Among them must be named Henry Magill, who passed away on the 5th of February, 1883, after a life of industry, and rich in those rare possessions which only a high character can give. For many years he labored with all the strength of a great nature and all the earnestness of a true heart for the advancement of the county of his adoption, and when he was called to his final rest his best monument was found in the love and respect of the community in which he lived for so many years.

A native of the Green Mountain state,



Henry Magill

his birth occurred in Middlebury, Vermont, in 1832, his parents being Hugh and Eliza Magill, who emigrated to America from the north of Ireland about 1816. They took up their abode upon a farm in Vermont and there the following named children were born unto them: William; Samuel; Rebecca E., who married C. H. Carpenter; Henry; Mary Ann, who was called Mollie and became the wife of Nixon Denton; and Robert. In 1841 the parents removed with their family to Malone, New York, where the father was engaged in business as the owner of a large cotton manufactory and a general store. In his undertaking he met with splendid success and refused an offer of eighty thousand dollars for his mill property, but there came a time when by fire he lost all and was left a poorer man than when he arrived in Malone, for though his property had been insured, the insurance company swindled him out of the entire amount. In 1851 he went westward to Michigan City, Indiana, where soon afterward he was joined by his family. There Hugh Magill took a contract for grading and tiling the roadbed of the Michigan Central Railroad from Michigan City to Chicago, in which venture he was joined by his sons. When the work had been successfully executed he and his son William went to Bloomington, Illinois, in February, 1853, and took a contract for the building of the Chicago & Alton Railroad from Bloomington to Lexington, under the firm name of the Emery-Magill Company, and later they built sixteen miles of the Illinois Central Railroad from Bloomington to Hudson. The four sons became partners in their father's business and extended their field of operations, opening a large general store in Bloomington, which was managed by Samuel and Henry Magill.

while William and Robert assisted the father in the execution of the contracts.

In 1854 the family removed to Clinton, bringing with them a stock of merchandise from the Bloomington store. In 1855 they sold the Bloomington store to Mr. Emery and bought out the firm of Phares & Shorer, at Clinton. This was the beginning of the extensive business so long successfully conducted by the Magill Company, consisting of the brothers William, Samuel and Henry. In the same year the firm of Magill, Denton & Company took a contract to build a portion of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. In 1858 the firm of Mason, Magill, Denton & Company built a large part of the Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroad. The same year the firm of Magill & Company began business as dealers in stock, in addition to their operations along mercantile lines. Each of the brothers had the superintendence of a certain portion of the business, which he successfully managed and thus added to the general capital. William and Robert had charge of the purchase of stock, while Samuel and Henry were in control of the business in the city. Every dollar which they had and every acre of land which was purchased went into a common fund, and by keeping their capital thus united they were enabled to carry on business on a large scale and with greater prosperity.

Henry Magill possessed rare tact and business judgment, and as a financial manager he had but few equals in this part of the state. His brother generously attributed much of the success of the firm of Magill & Company to him and his splendid executive ability and keen discernment. For some time the brothers owned but little land, preferring to use their capital in enterprises

that would bring quicker returns, but with their usual foresight they saw that it was only a question of time when DeWitt county farms would be very valuable. Accordingly, they bought new land when opportunity offered, and, retaining possession of these, they have seen some of them more than double in value. They owned several thousand acres of the finest land in the county, all of which is under a very high state of cultivation and improved with all the modern accessories and conveniences found upon model farms. In the year 1870 Magill & Company graded the roadbed and furnished and placed the ties and irons for the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad from Clinton to Gilman, and Henry Magill was largely instrumental in securing the benefits of this road for Clinton. He was also active in raising the money toward securing the location of the machine shops here, and thus, directly and indirectly, he contributed in large measure to the substantial upbuilding and improvement of the city.

On the death of Robert Magill, in 1874, his share of the property was withdrawn from the business for the use of his widow and children and the remaining brothers organized under the name of Magill Brothers. This firm also had an equal interest in the banking house of John Warner & Company. Whatever they became interested in proved a profitable venture. Although they came to the west in very limited financial circumstances, within thirty years they were wealthy men, having control of mammoth business enterprises. The secret of their prosperity is short and simple. It resulted from indefatigable and honest effort, supplemented by almost unerring judgment in business transactions. They belonged to that class of representative American citizens who, while promoting individual success,

also contribute in large measure to the general prosperity and welfare, and Clinton is indebted in large measure to their efforts in her behalf. They erected here a fine three-story brick hotel, yet known as the Magill House, and they gave generously to every enterprise which would benefit the city along material, social, educational and moral lines. Although they were not members of the Methodist Episcopal church, they were most liberal contributors to the fund for the erection of the house of worship. The firm ever sustained an unassailable reputation for honesty in all trade transactions, and the word of any one of the brothers was as good as his bond, and that was as good as gold. Rarely have brothers worked together in such perfect harmony; the ability and enterprise of the one seemed to round out and make symmetrical that of the others, and in close companionship they continued their labors with mutual pleasure and profit.

Although he led an extremely busy life, the interest of Henry Magill centered in his home and family. All of his efforts were put forth that he might add to their comfort and happiness. He was married on the 10th of February, 1859, to Miss Malissa F. Bowren, a native of Winchester, Kentucky, and a daughter of Alfred Bowren. She is a most estimable lady, who to her husband was ever a faithful companion and helpmate. The graces of true womanhood, the culture of a nature essentially refined have made her most highly esteemed by all, and in her immediate circle of friends she is greatly loved. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Magill were born the following named children: Hattie Eliza, widow of Charles Finney Amsden; Harry Alfred; and M. Gertrude, wife of Dr. J. D. Moore, a dentist of Decatur, Illinois.

A man of strong character and forcible individuality, Mr. Magill's life was guided

by high principles, his example and influence were felt by all with whom he was associated. His judgment was safe and reliable, his opinions were just and his sympathy sure. His was the controlling mind in the business enterprise of the firm, yet there was no spirit of domination in any of his relations with his brothers. He had no aspirations for political honors or office and could rarely be induced to take part in public affairs. The only position he ever filled was that of school director, and he accepted that only when he was led to see that he might do better service for the school when in the office than out of it. Every measure calculated for the public good received his endorsement, and substantial aid was given to all practical movements for the general welfare. In manner he was entirely free from ostentation, and the character of the individual was the only thing which influenced his friendship inviolable. When once his confidence and friendship were given they were given for always unless he found that dishonor sundered the tie. To his family he was most tenderly devoted. Purchasing the old Cushman home, he enlarged and remodeled the residence and in that the family passed seventeen happy years. He then removed it to its present site on North Monroe street, and on the site where it formerly stood he erected a very handsome residence, in which his widow still resides—one of the most beautiful homes in the entire county. The home is surrounded by spacious grounds adorned with beautiful shade trees and beautified by the arts of the landscape gardener. Here Mr. Magill spent his last days. For almost three years prior to his death he had suffered from ill health, but change of climate and medical skill proved ineffectual. He was honored and esteemed not only for his splendid business ability but

also for his many manly virtues and genuine worth.

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

ISAAC F. HOUSEMAN.

One of the most prominent and influential business men of Farmer City is Isaac F. Houseman, vice-president of the Old First National Bank. He was born near Monticello, Piatt county, Illinois, March 25, 1840, and is a son of Isaac F. and Elizabeth (Fisher) Houseman, and grandson of Isaac F. and Elizabeth Houseman. The grandfather, who was a farmer and stock raiser by occupation, died when over eighty years of age. In his family were seven children, two sons and five daughters, the former being Joseph and Isaac F. The father of our subject was born in New London, Ohio, and in early life removed to Piatt county, Illinois, where, as a farmer and stock raiser, he was meeting with good success at the time of his death, which occurred October 20, 1854, when he was forty-six years of age. His home was in Goose Creek township, that county. His wife died in 1860, at the age of forty-four years and five months, and the remains of both were interred in Fisher cemetery, Champaign county. They had a family of nine children, namely: Abigail M., wife of C. E. Monroe; John, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Emily M., wife of W. L. Shaffer; Frances E., wife of John Withers; William, who wedded Mary Free-love; Lydia A., deceased wife of W. A. Steen; James Ward, a resident of Kansas; Isaac F., our subject; and Charles C., who married Kate Wright.

Being left an orphan at an early age, our subject has made his own way in the world unaided. He first attended the public schools, and then engaged in teaching until he had earned enough to pay his way through the Wesleyan Institute at Bloomington, Illinois. His time was practically devoted to school teaching from 1868 until 1884, when he was made assistant cashier of the Old First National Bank at Farmer City, with which he has since been connected in an official capacity.

This bank, which is one of the best of the county, was organized June 1, 1874, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, the officers being James H. Harrison, president; Cary Burford, vice-president; and L. B. Erwin, cashier; while the stockholders were Cary Burford, James H. Harrison, Robert O. Crawford, Samuel B. Erwin, George W. Herrick, Andrew M. Cumming, David Kelley, William W. Murphy, William C. Wrathbun, W. G. Cochran, R. E. Moreland, George W. Snook and William Latham. In 1884 Mr. Harrison resigned, and R. O. Crawford served as president two years, being succeeded by Jacob B. Lewis, at which time A. M. Cummings was elected vice-president. On the 1st of January, 1886, R. O. Crawford was elected president; T. H. Slick, vice-president; J. H. Harrison, cashier, and I. F. Houseman, assistant cashier. The next change made in its officers was January 1, 1891, when Mr. Harrison was succeeded by G. W. Chisholm as vice-president. Up to the expiration of the charter in 1894, the cashiers of the bank were L. B. Erwin, until January 1, 1875; William Young, the following year; A. F. Davison, the next; and F. J. Miller from the 1st of January, 1877, until the 1st of January, 1886, when he was succeeded by Mr. Harrison, and in 1887 he was succeeded by Mr. Houseman. The bank

was reorganized as the Old First National Bank of Farmer City, January 1, 1894, with a capital stock of sixty-five thousand dollars, the officers being R. O. Crawford, president; Jacob Swigart, vice-president; and I. F. Houseman, cashier, and D. L. Fuller, assistant cashier. On the death of Mr. Crawford, in August of that year, he was succeeded by Mr. Swigart, and our subject was elected vice-president and D. L. Fuller, cashier. The stockholders of the new organization are I. F. Houseman, H. H. Gilmore, R. O. Crawford, Morton Kent, Gus Levy, M. T. Mace, Jacob Swigart, F. P. Sangster, James Jackson, John McDonald, ~~C. L.~~ Burford, Hiram Doner, Dr. M. McIntyre, D. W. Richards, T. L. Ijams, John Watson, James Watson, G. Watson and David L. Fuller. The bank is in a flourishing condition and now has a surplus of eight thousand dollars. The original bank building was built of brick with a very substantial vault, which was entirely unharmed when the building was burned in 1879. It was at once rebuilt, and is a good brick structure, twenty-two by eighty-eight feet, and two stories in height. It is located on the corner of Main and Green street, which was formerly the site of William Young's residence.

Mr. Houseman was married, December 7, 1875, to Miss Clara L. Weedman, a daughter of Isaiah Weedman, who was a representative of one of the prominent and successful early families of this section of the state. By this union were born two children: Guy Weedman, who is now a student in pharmacy at the Northwestern University at Chicago; and Ruth Elizabeth, aged four years. Mrs. Houseman is one of the most popular and leading ladies of the city. The family have an elegant home on John street, and besides this property Mr. Houseman owns business property in Farmer City. He

is a member of Farmer City Lodge, No. 710, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; Farmer City Chapter, No. 175, R. A. M.; and both he and his wife belong to the Eastern Star Chapter of the same order. They are also members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as steward for twelve years. Politically Mr. Houseman is identified with the Republican party. His strict integrity and honorable dealing in business commend him to the confidence of all; his pleasant manner wins him friends; and he is one of the popular and honored citizens of Farmer City.

WILLIAM MAGILL.

The subject of this review needs no special introduction to the readers of this volume, but the work would be incomplete without the record of his life. No man in DeWitt county has been more prominently identified with its commercial and agricultural interests or has taken a more active part in its upbuilding and development.

A native of the Green Mountain state, Mr. Magill was born in Middlebury, Vermont, September 8, 1823, and was a son of Hugh and Eliza Magill, who emigrated to America from Ireland about 1816. Our subject was the eldest of their six children, the others being Samuel; Rebecca E., wife of C. H. Carpenter; Henry; Mary Ann, wife of Nixon Denton; and Robert. The family lived on a farm in Vermont until 1841, when they removed to Malone, New York, where the father carried on a large cotton manufactory and a general store. There he met with excellent success in business until his property was all destroyed by fire, and as the insurance company swindled him out of his

insurance, he lost everything. In 1851 he went to Michigan City, Indiana, and took a contract for grading and tiling the roadbed of the Michigan Central Railroad from that place to Chicago, in which venture he was joined by his sons. Being the oldest son, William Magill sought employment immediately after his father's property in New York was burned, and he early developed exceptional business and executive ability. When the work on the Michigan Central Railroad was completed he and his father went to Bloomington, Illinois, in February, 1853, and took a contract for building the Chicago & Alton Railroad from that place to Lexington, under the firm name of Emery-Magill Company, and later they built sixteen miles of the Illinois Central Railroad from Bloomington to Hudson. The four sons became partners in their father's business and extended their field of operations, opening a large general store in Bloomington, which was managed by Samuel and Henry, while William and Robert assisted the father in the execution of the contracts.

After spending six years in Bloomington, William Magill came to Clinton, where the brothers opened a store, but subsequently sold out to Mr. Emery and purchased the stock of Phares & Shorer. This store they conducted under the firm name of Magill Company, consisting of the brothers, William, Samuel and Henry. In 1855 the firm of Magill, Denton & Company took a contract to build a portion of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and in 1858 the firm of Mason, Magill, Denton & Company built a large part of the Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroad. In the latter year the firm of Magill & Company began dealing in stock, and having a special liking for that branch of the business, William Magill gave his at-

tion throughout the remainder of his life to farming and stock buying, in which he was assisted by his brother Robert, while Samuel and Henry had control of the business in the city. Every dollar which they had and every acre of land which was purchased went into a common fund, and by keeping their capital thus united they were enabled to carry on business on a large scale and with greater prosperity. Foreseeing the rise in value of DeWitt county property, they bought land quite extensively, and owned several thousand acres of the finest land in the county, all of which is under a high state of cultivation and improved with all the modern accessories and conveniences found upon model farms. The brothers were also interested in the banking house of John Warner & Company, at Clinton, and met with remarkable success in all their undertakings. On coming to the west they were in limited circumstances, but within thirty years were wealthy men and their prosperity came as a just reward for their close application to business, and well-directed, energetic efforts.

Mr. Magill was united in marriage with Miss Mary Sims, a daughter of Simon and Christianna (Lambert) Sims. Her father was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and a son of James and Margaret (Wilson) Sims, the former of whom died at the age of sixty-four years, the latter at the age of sixty. Simon Sims was manager of mines in Scotland, but on coming to America he settled in Franklin county, New York, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He died when over sixty years of age, but his wife, who was of German descent, died young. Their children were Isabel, Margaret, Jane, James, Christiana, Jennette and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Magill were married in Malone, New York, and became the parents of the

following children: (1) Eliza died at the age of twenty-three years. (2) Christiana is the wife of James Belknap, of Manchester, Iowa, and they have three sons: Frank, William and Bernard. (3) Henry died in infancy. (4) William, a farmer of Manchester, Iowa, married Lou Kates and has one daughter, Mary. (5) Mary Isabel is the wife of Frank Phares, of Clinton, and they have two children, Hugh and Day. (6) Hugh, a resident of Clinton, married Anna Carroll and they have four children: Hugh Goodbreak, Carroll, Norme and Don. (7) Callie is the wife of J. J. Pentley, of Manchester, Iowa, and they have five children, Madge, Mazie, Clara, Joseph and Beatrice.

Mr. Magill owned a beautiful home one mile east of Clinton, where he died September 10, 1883, but his wife has since removed to Clinton, where in 1899 she erected a handsome modern residence. She still owns considerable property, and in the management of her affairs has displayed excellent judgment and good business ability. Mr. Magill never aspired to office, but was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and ever cheerfully gave his support to those enterprises that tend to public development. His name was a synonym for honorable business dealing; he was always mentioned as one of the invaluable citizens of the county, and among her leading and representative men his name should be among the foremost.

JAMES P. STRANGE.

One of Waynesville's most honored and highly respected citizens is James P. Strange, who has now laid aside all business cares and is living a retired life. He was born in this county on the 18th of June,

1840, and is a worthy representative of a prominent pioneer family. His father, John S. Strange, was born near Louisville, Kentucky, where his ancestors located at an early day, and there he grew to manhood and married a Miss Robinson. In 1829 he came to Illinois and located in what is now DeWitt county, where he pre-empted and later entered two hundred and forty acres, which he broke and transformed into a good farm, becoming one of the most thrifty and substantial agriculturists of his community. His first wife died about 1838, and he subsequently married Miss Nancy Scott, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of John Scott, who was one of the first settlers of this county. Mr. Strange died here in 1856, and his wife, who survived him for some years, passed away on the 18th of March, 1867, both being laid to rest in Rock Creek cemetery, Waynesville township.

James P. Strange, of this review, is the oldest in a family of seven children, six sons and one daughter, all of whom reached years of maturity, and five of the sons are still living and are residents of Illinois. He passed the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof, and was educated in the home school. After his father's death he took charge of the farm and later purchased the interests of the other heirs, and still owns the old home place, where he lived for half a century. He erected thereon a good house and barn, and made many other improvements, and throughout his active business life successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising. Having acquired sufficient capital to enable him to spend the remainder of his life in ease and quiet, he removed to Waynesville in the spring of 1890 and built a large modern residence—one of the best in the town. He was one of the first stockholders and is now a director of the

Waynesville Bank, one of the substantial moneyed institutions of the county, which was organized in 1862 and has a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Strange was united in marriage December 3, 1863, with Miss Nancy Smoot, who was born and reared in this state, and was a daughter of Henry Smoot, a native of Virginia, and a pioneer of DeWitt county. She died in 1872, leaving one son, Arthur, at home with his father. He was for eleven years in the railway mail service of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. Mr. Strange was again married in this county, September 19, 1878, his second union being with Miss Mary Booth, who grew to womanhood in Illinois, and is a daughter of John Booth, one of the early settlers of DeWitt county.

Politically Mr. Strange supports the men and measures of the Democratic party, and has taken quite an active and influential part in local politics. He was elected and served as township collector three years; supervisor one year; assessor ten consecutive years; and commissioner of highways thirteen years. On coming to Waynesville he was appointed postmaster under President Cleveland, and acceptably filled that office for four years. He has also been a member of the village board six years and president of the same one term, and while living on the farm served twenty-four years as school director, and also as clerk and president of the district a part of the time. He has held some office continually since 1871, and his public duties have always been most faithfully and satisfactorily performed. Religiously he and his wife are members of the Christian church, and socially he belongs to Prairie State Lodge, No. 104, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all the chairs and is past grand and past district deputy. He has also represented his lodge in the grand lodge three or four

times, and is a prominent member of Wayne Lodge, No. 172, F. & A. M., in which he is now serving as secretary, while both he and his wife belong to the Eastern Star and Rebekah lodges. They are well known throughout this section of the county, and it is safe to say that no couple in the community have more friends.

HON. JOHN WARNER.

There may be found in almost all American communities quiet, retiring men, who never ask public office or appear prominent in public affairs, yet who, nevertheless, exert a widely-felt influence in the community in which they live and help to construct the proper foundation upon which the social and political world is built. Such a man is the Hon. John Warner, of Clinton, who for more than a half century has resided in DeWitt county. 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 Clinton, and with its growth has been identified from the time when he came to the county and found Clinton a little village of less than one hundred inhabitants. He is now the president of the John Warner Bank, but this represents only one branch of his various activities.

Mr. Warner was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, July 24, 1819, a son of David and Catherine (Kettner) Warner. The Warner family is of German lineage and was founded in Pennsylvania at an early period in the development of that state. The father of our subject was a native of

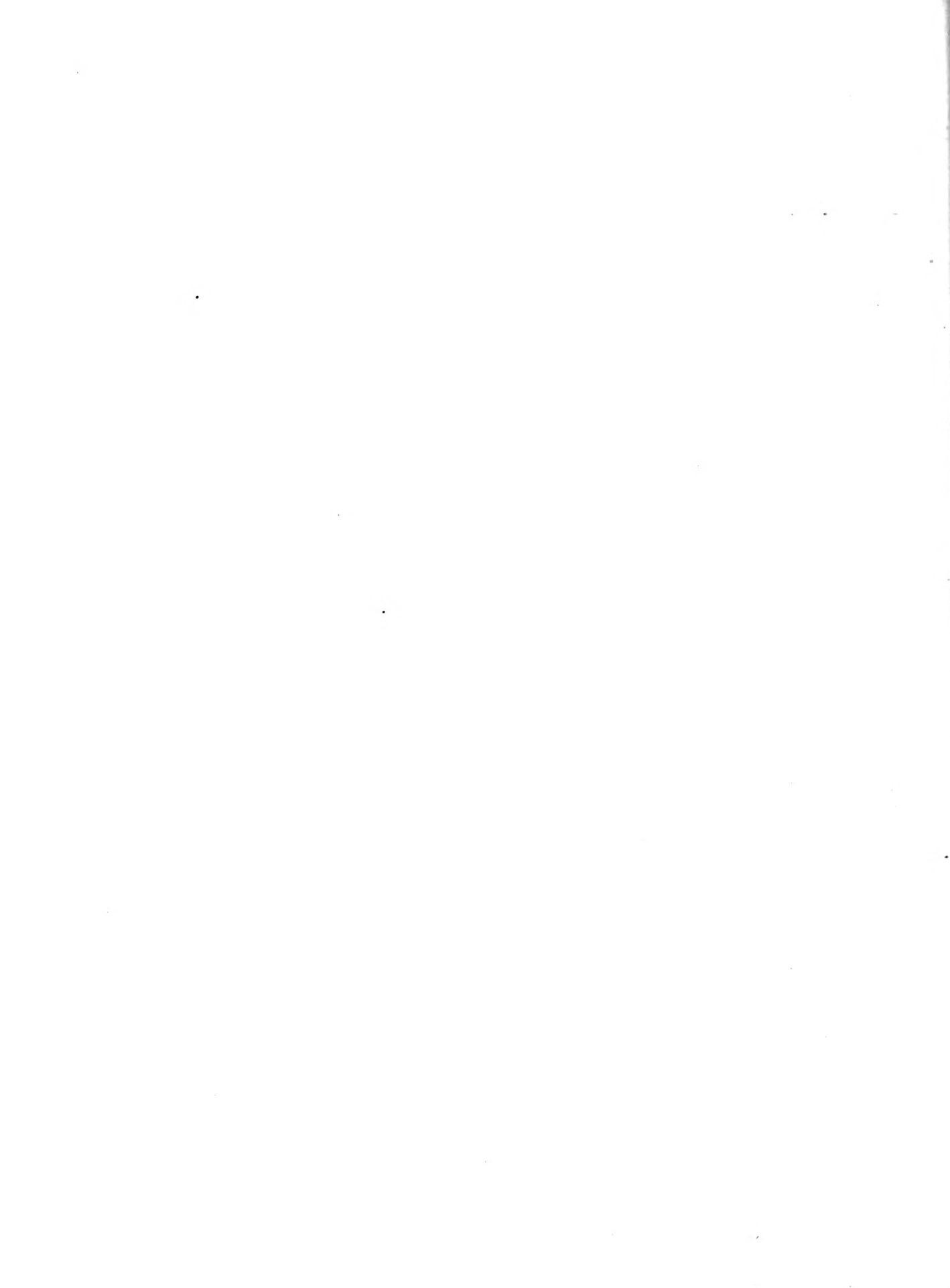
the Keystone state, and throughout his entire life he followed farming. Removing to the Old Dominion, he there married Catherine Kettner, whose birth occurred in the same house in which her son John was born. When the latter was fifteen years of age the parents removed with the family to Henry county, Indiana, where the father purchased a farm, which he continued to cultivate for a long period. He died at the age of seventy years, his wife having passed away a few years previously. They were the parents of seven children, of whom John was the third in order of birth, and the only one who ever came to DeWitt county.

John Warner spent the first fifteen years of his life in the state of his nativity and then became a resident of Indiana. His educational privileges were those afforded by the common schools, but instruction was given him in both English and German. At the age of eighteen he entered upon his business career as a clerk in the dry goods store of Conner, Stephenson & Company, at Alexandria, Indiana. In 1839, after struggling for three years through the hard times which followed the financial panic of 1837, the firm was compelled to discontinue business and Mr. Warner was thus left without employment. He then began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Carmine, at Anderson, Indiana, who directed his reading for about eighteen months, at the end of which time the Doctor departed this life. Mr. Warner then continued his studies at leisure months while engaged in teaching school, the winter season being devoted to that profession.

In November, 1840, Mr. Warner was united in marriage to Miss Cynthia Ann Gardner, a daughter of Thomas Gardner, a farmer of Middletown, Indiana, and in the spring of the following year they removed



John Warner,



to DeWitt county, Illinois. Unto them were born four children, namely: Vespasian, who is now congressman from the thirteenth district of Illinois; Mrs. Flora Mace, a resident of New York City; Mrs. Minnie Mettler, of Chicago; and Arabella, at home. After practicing in the county for a year Dr. Warner took up his abode in the village of Clinton—a mere hamlet, where the work of progress and upbuilding had hardly been begun. Here he engaged in the practice of medicine for twelve years, on the expiration of which period he abandoned his profession. This was in the year 1852. In 1848 he had been elected clerk of the circuit court, and had discharged his duties in a prompt and commendable manner. On ceasing to practice medicine he engaged in dealing in real estate and in conducting a mercantile business until 1861. Then in 1867, in company with Henry Magill, J. R. Warner and Lawrence Weldon, he embarked in the banking business in Clinton, under the firm name of John Warner & Company. Operations have since been carried on under this name, although Mr. Warner is now the only surviving member of the original firm. The institution of which he is the president has weathered many financial panics, standing strong before the storm, the confidence and support of the public increasing year by year. The bank is uniformly acknowledged to be one of the most reliable moneyed concerns in this part of the state, its officers and stockholders being men of unquestioned business ability, worthy of the highest trust.

Politically Mr. Warner has been a Republican since the organization of the party. In fact before its establishment he advocated Republican principles and attended the meeting held in Bloomington, where views were set forth which were afterward embodied in the Republican platform. He

has labored earnestly for good government, both local and national, and believes that not the least of man's duty is his exercise of his right of franchise in support of the men and measures that he thinks will best advance the general good. In the winter of 1854-5 he was a member of the Illinois legislature and stood fearless and strong in defense of whatever he believed to be right. When the slavery question and its extension involved the country in Civil war, he volunteered for service in April, 1861, raised a company in DeWitt county and assisted in organizing the Forty-first Regiment of Illinois, of which he was elected major. He participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and at the last named, after the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Tupper, who had command of the regiment, Major Warner was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. In September, 1862, however, on account of illness, he was obliged to resign.

There has been no movement started in DeWitt county for the public benefit that has sought and not received his aid and co-operation. He has been foremost in every good work, and no citizen deserves more honorable mention in a volume of this character than John Warner. His business life is one of strictest honesty. Strong and fearless in action and stainless in reputation the people among whom he has so long resided rejoice in his honors and successes and an enumeration of the distinguished men of the county would be incomplete without his life history.

JOSEPH T. MADDOX.

Prominent among the prosperous and substantial citizens of Barnett township is Joseph T. Maddox, who owns and operates

a valuable farm of four hundred acres on section 10. He is one of the most successful stock dealers in the county, and has found that branch of his business quite profitable. A native of Illinois, he was born in Logan county, on the 15th of January, 1848, and is a son of Thomas M. Maddox, who is represented on another page of this volume. Our subject was reared on the old homestead farm in DeWitt county, and acquired his education in the local schools. He remained with his father until about thirty years of age and obtained a good practical knowledge of agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Maddox was married in Logan county, October 16, 1878, to Miss Mary C. Curry, who was born in Gibson county, Indiana, but was reared and educated in Logan county, Illinois. Her father, W. C. Curry, is now a resident of Beason. The children born to our subject and his wife are Elmer, who is now assisting his father in the operation of the home farm; Estella Maud and Dora Elizabeth, both at home; and one son, who died in infancy.

After his marriage Mr. Maddox located on the farm where he now resides, having previously purchased two hundred acres, and to that amount he has since added until he now has four hundred acres of well improved and valuable land. His large and pleasant residence is surrounded by a good set of outbuildings, and everything about the place indicates the thrift and enterprise of the owner. He has two other farms, one in Atlanta and the other in Waynesville townships, aggregating two hundred and seventy acres, and is a stockholder in the State Bank of Clinton. Throughout his business career he has been interested in live stock, and feeds many head of cattle and hogs for market annually. He also breeds Percheron draft horses and standard bred

roadsters, and as a breeder has an enviable reputation throughout this section of the state. Starting out in life for himself with no capital, his record is one well worthy of emulation and contains many valuable lessons of incentive, showing the possibilities that are open to young men who wish to improve every opportunity for advancement. He is a man of good business ability and sound judgment, and to his own well-directed efforts is due his success in life.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Maddox has always supported the Democratic party and its principles, and has taken quite an active part in local politics. He served as county supervisor from Barnett township for nine consecutive years, with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, was chairman of the finance committee and a member of various other committees. He has also been a delegate to the county and congressional conventions of his party, and has exerted considerable influence in public affairs. Fraternally he is a member of Wayne Lodge, No. 172, F. & A. M.



SAMUEL A. EDWARDS.

Samuel A. Edwards, proprietor and publisher of the *Kemey Gazette*, is a native of Whiteside county, Indiana, and was born on November 22, 1868, and lived in his native place until he was seven years of age. He is a son of Samuel and Lavina (Norris) Edwards, both of whom were natives of Ohio, and the father was a farmer all his life. He came to Illinois at an early date and rented land in Woodford county, where he engaged in farming for some years. Then he moved to White county, Indiana, where he farmed until his death, which took place on Novem-

ber 25, 1875. His wife died in 1872 and she was buried at the home place in Indiana. She was the mother of nine children, only three of whom are living, two boys and one girl.

After the death of his father our subject was bound out to a farmer of Woodford county, near Roanoke, and here he remained for about five years. This man would not send our subject to school and the young boy had such a desire for learning that he resolved to start out in life for himself and be free to do as he wished with regard to attending school. With this idea in view he came to Wapella, where his eldest sister resided, and worked out by the month, attending school in the winter at Elm Grove school in Barnett township. It is wonderful how much education can be obtained under difficulties, for this young fellow with so few advantages studied so hard whenever he could that by the time he was seventeen he had secured a certificate to teach. Never was anyone so proud of a medal conferred upon him as was our subject when he obtained permission to impart the information he had worked so hard for, to others. In the spring of 1885 he commenced to teach and continued in this line until 1890, and by that time, although still so young, he was principal of the schools of DeWitt, Illinois. In 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893 he was principal of the schools at Kenney. During all these years his active mind was constantly assimilating information, and in addition to his various duties he read law with the well-known firm of Munson & Mitchell, of Clinton, and after two years of hard study he graduated from the Dixon Normal School in 1895 and received honors in literature and other lines. He also served as superintendent of the Mt. Pulaski city schools during 1895-6, but was compelled to abandon teach-

ing on account of ill health. Few people could have stood the strain this ambitious young man put upon himself, teaching all day and spending the greater part of the night gather together more information. Feeling the necessity of taking better care of himself he embarked in newspaper work, which his extensive studies had admirably fitted him for, and in March, 1897, he founded the Gazette and has continued it ever since, building up an excellent circulation and making it a popular paper with all classes and the organ of his party in that locality. Mr. Edwards is an easy, fluent writer. His knowledge of current events is almost unbounded and his command of language such as to make his editorials play a prominent part in the management and development of local affairs. In addition to being a fluent writer, Mr. Edwards is a good business manager and exhibits his executive ability in the conduct of the affairs of the Gazette, while his staff is particularly good. In politics he is a Democrat and is recognized as one of the party leaders. Since locating in Kenney he has served as town clerk to the entire satisfaction of not only his constituents, but also the city in general. However, his many duties and his ever-absorbing love of reading and study keep him from giving as much of his time and attention to public matters as his patriotic spirit would lead him to. Socially he is an active member of the Order of Odd Fellows, Kenney Lodge, No. 857.

On November 23, 1898, Mr. Edwards was married at Mt. Pulaski, Illinois, to Miss Mayme Lynn, a native of Illinois and the charming and accomplished daughter of John W. Lynn, who is a prominent retired farmer now residing at Mt. Pulaski, Illinois. Mr. Lynn was one of the early settlers of

Sangamon county, Illinois, but recently moved to Mt. Pulaski, where he is surrounded by the comforts of life his own industry has provided for him, and he enjoys the respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are very pleasant and intellectual young people, whom it is delightful to meet. Their friends are numbered by legions, and they are leaders in the social life of Kenney. Possessing in marked degree as they do the requisites of true hospitality, their home is often a pleasant gathering place for friends, and no social event is complete without their presence.



SAMUEL MAGILL.

Samuel Magill, deceased, did as much to promote the commercial activity, advance the general welfare and secure the material development of Clinton as probably any other individual. As a business man he was enterprising, energetic and always abreast of the times, and was rewarded by an ample fortune.

Mr. Magill was born in Middlebury, Vermont, on the 14th of July, 1826, and was a son of Hugh and Eliza Magill, who emigrated to America from the north of Ireland about 1816 and settled on a farm in the Green Mountain state. Their children were William; Samuel; Rebecca E., wife of C. H. Carpenter; Henry; Mary Ann, wife of Nixon Denton; and Robert. In 1841 the parents removed with their family to Malone, New York, where the father was engaged in business as the owner of a large cotton manufactory and a general store. In his undertakings he met with splendid success and refused an offer of eighty thousand dollars for his mill proper-

ty, but there came a time when by fire he lost all, and was left a poorer man than when he arrived in Malone, for though his property had been insured the insurance company swindled him out of the entire amount. In 1851 he went westward to Michigan City, Indiana, where soon afterward he was joined by his family. There Hugh Magill took a contract for grading and tiling the roadbed of the Michigan Central Railroad from Michigan City to Chicago, in which venture he was joined by his sons. When the work had been successfully executed he and his son William went to Bloomington, Illinois, in February, 1853, and took a contract for building the Chicago & Alton Railroad from Bloomington to Lexington, under the firm name of the Emery-Magill Company, and later they built sixteen miles of the Illinois Central Railroad from Bloomington to Hudson. The four sons became partners in their father's business and extended their field of operations, opening a large general store in Bloomington, which was managed by Samuel and Henry Magill, while William and Robert assisted the father in the execution of the contracts.

In 1854 the family removed to Clinton, bringing with them a stock of merchandise from the Bloomington store. In 1855 they sold the Bloomington store to Mr. Emery and bought out the firm of Phares & Shorer at Clinton. This was the beginning of the extensive business so long successfully conducted by the Magill Company, consisting of the brothers, William, Samuel and Henry. In the same year the firm of Magill, Denton & Company took a contract to build a portion of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. In 1858 the firm of Mason, Magill, Denton & Company built a large part of the Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroad.



SAMUEL MAGILL.

The same year the firm of Magill & Company began business as dealers in stock, in addition to their operations along mercantile lines. Each of the brothers had the superintendence of a certain portion of the business, which he successfully managed and thus added to the general capital. William and Robert had charge of the purchase of stock, while Samuel and Henry were in control of the business in the city. Every dollar which they had and every acre of land which was purchased went into a common fund, and by keeping their capital thus united they were enabled to carry on business on a large scale and with greater prosperity.

For some time the brothers owned but little land, preferring to use their capital in enterprises that would bring quicker returns, but with their usual foresight they saw that it was only a question of time when DeWitt county farms would be very valuable. Accordingly they bought new land when opportunity offered and retaining possession of these they saw some of them more than double in value. They owned several thousand acres of the finest land in the county, all of which is under a very high state of cultivation and improved with all the modern accessories and conveniences found upon a model farm. In the year 1870 Magill & Company graded the roadbed, and furnished and placed the ties and irons for the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, from Clinton to Gilman. On the death of Robert Magill, in 1874, his share of the property was withdrawn from the business for the use of his widow and children, and the remaining brothers organized under the name of Magill Brothers. This firm also had an equal interest in the banking house of John Warner & Company. Whatever they became interested in became a profit-

able venture. Although they came to the west in very limited financial circumstances, within thirty years they were wealthy men, having control of mammoth business enterprises. The secret of their prosperity is short and simple. It resulted from indefatigable and honest effort, supplemented by almost unerring judgment in business transactions. They belonged to that class of representative American citizens, who, while promoting individual success, also contribute in large measure to the general prosperity and welfare, and Clinton is indebted in a large measure to their efforts in her behalf. They erected here a fine three-story brick hotel, yet known as the Magill House, and they gave generously to every enterprise which would benefit the city along material, social, educational and moral lines. Although they were not members of the Methodist Episcopal church they were most liberal contributors to the fund for the erection of the house of worship. While during their entire residence in Clinton, all the brothers attended and gave most liberally toward the erection and support of the Presbyterian church, of which their wives were active members.

In April, 1854, Samuel Magill was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor M. Seeley, a daughter of Nathan and Betsey (Irwin) Seeley, of Franklin county, New York. During his active business life her father followed farming, and after his retirement came to Clinton. While on a visit to our subject he died at the age of seventy-five years. His wife was eighty-eight years of age at the time of her death, and the remains of both were interred in Woodlawn cemetery, Clinton. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Magill, but Alfred H., who was a clerk in the Warner Bank, died at the age of twenty-seven years, and the daughter

died in infancy. After the death of her mother, Nellie E. Magill, a daughter of Robert, came to live with our subject, and still makes her home with Mrs. Magill, to whom she has been more than a daughter.

In 1855 Mr. Magill bought the Magraw property at 203 West Main street, on which was a small frame house. This he moved away in 1862 and erected in its place the large and handsome residence which his widow now occupies. For many years he was an active member of the blue lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the Masonic fraternity, and served as treasurer of the lodge for some years. He was alderman of the city for a time, but never cared for political honors, though he always gave his support to all enterprises which he believed calculated to prove of public benefit. When with his brothers he began business in Clinton, there was not a sidewalk in the place, but he lived to see it become a flourishing town and bore a very active part in its development. He was not only a man of marked business ability, but was exceedingly charitable and benevolent, and his pleasant, genial manner made for him many friends, who esteemed him highly for his sterling worth. His death occurred on the 12th of November, 1883. His estimable wife still survives him, and is loved and esteemed by all who know her.

DAVID BELL.

David Bell, whose home is on section 28, Creek township, is one of the oldest and best-known citizens of that locality. He was born on the 30th of November, 1829, in Wayne county, Ohio, and is a son of William L. and Nancy Ann (McCelvy) Bell, both of

whom were natives of Ireland, where their marriage was celebrated. By trade the father was a weaver, and he followed that occupation until his emigration to America in 1821. He first located in Wayne county, Ohio, and later removed to Ashland county, that state, where he spent the remainder of his life upon a farm, his time and attention being devoted to agricultural pursuits. His wife died in 1865 at the age of sixty-one years, while he long survived her, passing away in 1882, at the age of eighty-three years and six months, the remains of both being interred at Haysville, Ohio. They were the parents of nine children, of whom three died in infancy. The others were Samuel, now deceased; John, a resident of Ashland county, Ohio; David, our subject; Mary, wife of George McClure, of Haysville, Ohio; Joseph, deceased; and Eli, deceased, who was a member of Company E, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and took part in many engagements, including the battle of Gettysburg.

Our subject began his education in the county of his nativity, and after the removal of the family to Ashland county, Ohio, he attended school there during the winter months until eighteen years of age, the summer season being devoted to work on the home farm. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-two, when his father purchased some timber land, which he divided among his two oldest boys, David's share being eighty acres, of which only three acres had been cleared. He at once turned his attention to the improvement of his place, first felling the trees and then breaking the land. Besides this tract of timber land, his entire possessions at that time consisted of a horse, bridle and saddle.

After working eighteen months, Mr.

Bell was married, June 14, 1853, to Miss Rebecca Messer, who was born in Westmoreland county Pennsylvania, of which state her parents, William and Hannah (McClure) Messer, were also natives, but the former was of German and the latter of Irish descent. In 1833 the family removed to Ohio, Mrs. Bell being at that time only two years old. The journey was made in a wagon drawn by four horses. Mr. Messer located in Richland county, Ohio, and purchased eighty acres of timber land, which he commenced to clear and cultivate, but he later sold that place and bought another farm in the same county, though in a different township. Disposing of his property in Ohio, in 1857, he came to Illinois and located on the farm adjoining our subject on the east. To the development and improvement of that place he devoted the remainder of his life, and erected the fine, large residence now occupied by its present owner, Mr. Bennett. He died in 1892, at the ripe old age of eighty-one years and ten days, and his first wife, Mrs. Bell's mother, departed this life in November, 1861, at the age of sixty-five, the remains of both being interred in the Texas township cemetery. Unto them were born two children, of whom Mrs. Bell is the older. George enlisted in 1862 in Company F, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private, but was later promoted to first lieutenant. He died in a hospital during his service and was buried in the soldiers' cemetery at Knoxville, Tennessee. For his second wife Mr. Messer married Mrs. Catherine Brodwick, by whom he had one child, Hannah Catherine. Mrs. Bell was born February 11, 1831. By her marriage to our subject she has become the mother of the following children, namely: (1) William M., a resident of Lane Station, married Laura Daven-

port and they have nine children: Gertrude, David T., Frederick M., Harry A., Anna J., Bessie, Tella H., Glora and one unnamed. (2) David E., who is now carrying on the home farm, wedded Mary E. Reed and they have eight children, Myrtle E., Matilda R., Franklin E., Mary E., Ellis R., David M. and Orlando. (3) Hannah A. is the wife of Robert Sellers, of Iowa, and they have four children, David L., Herbert J., Ruby R. and one unnamed. (4) James W., a resident of St. Louis, married Tela Gaddis, and they have four children, Hattie Z., Eva L., Rebecca M. and Horace W. (5) Hattie R. is the wife of Richard A. Stone, of Shelby county, Illinois, and they have six children, Luther, Walter, Diamond R., Minia, Wayne and Hattie P.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Bell was George McClure, a native of Ireland, who came to America when sixteen years of age and located in Kentucky during the days of Boone. His wife, Sarah Finley, was the daughter of a Scotchman, who settled in Pennsylvania at an early day. Mrs. Bell's grandmother on her father's side was Rebecca Roberts, of Scotch-Irish descent. On both sides the families were strict Christian people, the Roberts family being of the Quaker faith. In neither family was there ever a case of insanity or suicide. While principally farmers, there were many ministers, physicians and merchants among the male members of it. The Finleys were Covenanters and the McClures, Presbyterians. The Messers were of German origin, but the grandfather of Mrs. Bell, John Messer, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he lived and died.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Bell had no home to which he could take his bride, but rented a log cabin near his farm, in which they lived until a small frame house could be

erected. It is still standing and was his home for five years while clearing and cultivating his farm, during which time he suffered many hardships and privations. In 1857, in company with his father-in-law he came to DeWitt county, Illinois, and being well pleased with the country purchased eighty acres of wild prairie land on section 28, Creek township, on which he raised a small crop the first year. In the fall after harvest, he returned to Ohio, where he had left his wife, who had seen to the planting and harvesting of a crop on their Ohio farm. After spending the winter in that state, in the spring of 1858 he sold his property there and brought his family to their new home in DeWitt county, Illinois. The first year they lived in a small log house which Mr. Bell rented while he built upon his farm a dwelling sixteen feet square with a pantry additional. When he purchased the land there was not a stick of timber upon the place nor an acre under cultivation. He set out many trees, which now throw a grateful shade about the home and add much to the beauty of the place. He now has a nice large residence, the front being thirty by eighteen feet in dimensions and two stories in height, while the rear is forty by sixteen feet, including the original structure. Here he and his wife are now spending their declining years in ease and quiet, enjoying a well-earned rest. They have a nice farm of one hundred and sixty acres under a high state of cultivation with up-to-date improvements.

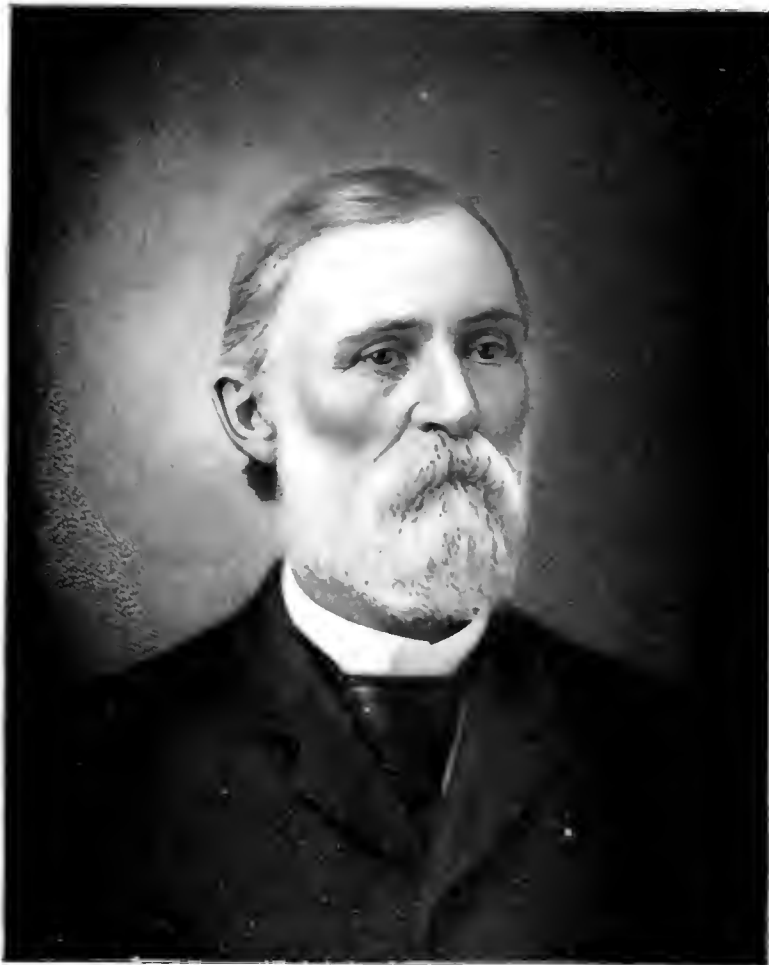
Since the organization of the Republican party Mr. Bell has been one of its staunch supporters, and he has efficiently filled the offices of road commissioner, township treasurer and school director. Both he and his wife are active and faithful members of the United Brethren church, of which he is now a trustee, and he has also served as steward,

class leader and Sunday-school superintendent. They contributed to the erection of the church near their home, Center Chapel church, and have aided in building three school houses. They stand high in the community where they have so long resided, and those who know them best are numbered among their warmest friends.

JACOB B. HALDEMAN.

Honored and respected by all, there was no one in Clinton who occupied a more enviable position in business and financial circles than Jacob B. Haldeman, not alone on account of the brilliant success he achieved, but also on account of the honorable, straightforward business policy he ever followed. He was born in Hogestown, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of January, 1826, and was a son of Jacob S. and Ann (Brandt) Haldeman, who were natives of Lancaster county, that state. After residing in Cumberland county for many years, the parents came to Illinois in 1856, and spent their last days in Bement, Piatt county. The father was a miller by occupation and came west for the purpose of following that vocation. On his arrival here he was not pleased with the country, but our subject urged him to remain, being convinced that central Illinois would one day become the garden spot of the world. His children were Jacob, Lucetta, William, Fannie and Horace.

In the county of his nativity Jacob B. Haldeman was reared and educated, and with his father he learned the milling business. On first coming to Illinois, in 1850, he followed his chosen occupation in Springfield for a short time, and in Winchester



JACOB B. HALDEMAN.

for about two years. He then came to Clinton, where, in company with S. R. Powell, he erected a mill near where the depot is now located, but after conducting the same for about two years Mr. Powell sold his interest to T. C. Berger, who was subsequently succeeded by William Haynie. Under the firm name of Haldeman & Haynie they carried on business for sixteen years, or until 1874, when Mr. Haldeman purchased his partner's interest, and his son Charles was connected with him for two years. From 1876 until 1883 he was alone in business, and then sold out to his former partner, William Haynie, spending the remainder of his life in ease and quiet. On starting out in life for himself he received from his father a trunk, which he always kept, and seventy-five dollars in money. Although his capital was small he was energetic, enterprising and progressive, and possessed the firm determination to succeed. In business affairs he steadily prospered through his own well-directed efforts, and became one of the wealthiest men of Clinton. His accumulation he invested in real estate, which became very valuable as time passed, and he became the owner of twelve hundred acres of fine farming land in DeWitt and other counties. After retiring from the milling business, he devoted his attention to looking after his farming and landed interests. In the heart of Clinton he owned a beautiful residence, surrounded by spacious grounds, which was formerly the Gideon home. About 1870 he erected a handsome house in the center of the grounds, facing both East Main and East Washington streets, and the garden he converted into an elegant lawn.

In 1854 Mr. Haldeman was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Onstott, of

Waynesville, this county, who died in 1870. Of the three children born of this union both Harry and Mary died in infancy. Charles, the eldest, is now extensively engaged in the stock business in Colony, Kansas. For his second wife Mr. Haldeman married Miss Mara Shurtleff, a daughter of Rev. Asa Shurtleff, a Methodist Episcopal minister of Troy, New York. No children were born of this marriage, but they had an adopted daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Kelsey.

After a long, busy and useful life Mr. Haldeman passed away March 3, 1901. The Republican party always found in him a staunch supporter of its principles, but he never took a very active part in political affairs. In 1885 he was elected alderman, and was twice re-elected to that office, though he cared nothing for political honors, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business interests. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in early life was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. It is but just and merited praise to say of Mr. Haldeman, that as a business man he ranked among the ablest; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement; as a man he held the honor and esteem of all classes of people, of all creeds and political proclivities; and as a husband and father he was a model worthy of imitation; unassuming in manner, sincere in friendship and steadfast and unswerving in his loyalty to the right. His wife, who still survives him, is an earnest and faithful member of the Presbyterian Church, and gives liberally of her time and means to its support. She is one of those aristocratic, dignified ladies who are highly esteemed by all who know them and have many warm friends.

HENRY BELL, DECEASED.

Among the men whose lives have left an impress upon the present civilization and upon the development of the great state of Illinois, Henry Bell, of Clinton, Illinois, now deceased, stands prominent in the memory of his grateful fellow townsmen. He was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, on August 25, 1812, and a son of John and Sarah (Williams) Bell.

Lawrence Bell, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Virginia, where he was born in 1743. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and the traditional family history says that during the progress of the war he went home on a furlough and being unable to return, his son James went back and served in his place until the close of the war. He was selected by General Washington as an aide and was present when Cornwallis surrendered.

John Bell, the father of Henry, was also a native of Virginia, and he served as a private in the war of 1812. The latter part of his life was spent in Clinton, Illinois, where he died in 1861, aged about seventy-seven years. His wife survived him until 1869, when she passed away, aged about eighty years. All of their ten children are now deceased and of them Henry was the third in order of birth. The remains of both these aged people are interred in the cemetery south of Clinton.

Henry Bell was educated in Ohio, and became a farmer. He purchased a farm in Hancock county, that state, but latter removed to DeWitt county, Illinois, in 1853, and settled in Clinton. Here he entered into partnership with Henry Taylor, under the firm name of Taylor & Bell, dealers in dry goods, groceries, etc. This firm continued until February, 1858, when the store and

contents were destroyed by fire. During this time Mr. Bell had purchased land in Wilson township, where he moved in the early sixties. He continued to reside there until 1892, when he removed to Clinton, and here he passed away in April, 1893.

In 1859 he invented a new and improved seeding machine, the patent papers of which are to-day in the possession of the family.

Mr. Bell was no exception to the ancestors of his family for when the Civil war broke out he did all he could to induce them to let him enlist, but at that time he was in poor health, and he had to remain at home, but he showed his love for his mother country by doing all that was possible to assist in raising troops and caring for the ones that had to be left at home unprovided for.

At his death he left one hundred and sixty acres of fine land in section 32, Wilson township, which is now owned by his children, and they rent it. In Wilson township there was formerly a small school house which was called after Mr. Bell, and in it services were held by the Methodist denomination, of which Mr. Bell was an earnest member. From the first he took a very active part in religious work and exerted himself to have a church erected. His labors were successful and to-day upon the site of the primitive building stands a beautiful church, appropriately named, Bell Chapel.

In 1834 Mr. Bell was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Ewing, a native of Maryland, and a daughter of William and Mary Ewing. William Ewing was a native of Ireland, and his wife was born in Maryland where they were married. They had ten children and of them Mrs. Bell was the eighth in order of birth. To Mr. and Mrs. Bell were born four girls: Mary A. married Phillip Wolf, and they live in Clinton. Sarah C. married Thomas Dickey, who

died in 1880, and lies buried at Farmer City. She resides in Clinton. Martha J. lives with Mrs. Dickey in Clinton. Alma E. married George Geer, and they also reside in Clinton. Mrs. Bell died in 1891, at the age of eighty years and lies in Woodlawn cemetery by the side of her husband.

In politics Mr. Bell was a strong supporter of the Republican party and in 1856 was a member of the first board of trustees of the city of Clinton. He also served as collector in his township and always took an active and prominent part in public affairs, and he discharged his duties in such positions with sterling uprightness of purpose, winning for himself many steadfast friends who still mourn his loss. He was made a Mason in Findlay, Ohio, in 1851.

ROBERT MAGILL.

Holding a prominent place among the successful business men of Clinton in early days was Robert Magill, a member of the well-known firm of Magill Brothers, whose name is inseparably connected with the development and prosperity of the city. He was born in Middlebury, Vermont, in 1833, and was a son of Hugh and Eliza Magill, who were natives of Ireland and came to the United States about 1816. They were the parents of six children, namely: William; Samuel; Rebecca E., wife of C. H. Carpenter; Henry; Mary Ann, wife of Nixon Denton; and Robert, all of whom were born in Vermont. On leaving that state, in 1841, the family removed to Malone, New York, where the father owned and operated a large woolen mill, and also conducted a general store, but his property was afterward burned and he lost almost everything. His sons had

been connected with the establishment. In the hope of retrieving his fortune, Hugh Magill came west in 1851, and was soon afterward joined by his family. Locating in Michigan City, Indiana, he took a contract for grading the roadbed of the Michigan Central Railroad from that place to Chicago, and in that undertaking was joined by his sons. For a number of years they were engaged in railroad contracting, and after the removal of the family to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1853, they opened a large general store at that place, which was carried on by Samuel and Henry, while William and Robert assisted the father in the execution of the contracts.

The family came to Clinton in 1854 and opened a store at this place, which they sold the following year and then bought out the firm of Phares & Shorer. They also began dealing in stock, to which branch of their business Robert Magill gave his personal attention throughout the remainder of his life. They shipped stock quite extensively under the firm name of Magill Brothers, and conducted all business in partnership, their relations being most harmonious and pleasant, as well as profitable. Believing that DeWitt county farms would become very valuable, they invested extensively in land, until they owned several thousand acres of the finest land in the county. On the death of Robert his share of the property was withdrawn from the business for the use of his widow and children.

Mr. Magill was first married to Miss Clara Seeley, a daughter of Nathan and Betsey (Irwin) Seeley. She died, leaving one child, Nellie Eliza, a most accomplished young lady, who resides with her aunt Mrs. Samuel Magill, in Clinton, and is a great favorite in society. She has considerable property in her own right, and is one of the

co-workers in the Clinton library. For his second wife Mr. Magill married Miss Emma Lou DeLand, a native of Ohio and a daughter of James and Emily (Abbott) DeLand, who were both born in Rutland, Vermont, and from there removed to the Buckeye state. In early life the father was engaged in school teaching in Ohio, Iowa and Missouri, but after coming to Clinton, Illinois, in 1860, turned his attention to stock dealing. Subsequently he was engaged in the grocery business and still later in the dry-goods and hardware business, becoming one of Clinton's leading merchants. He was also interested in railroad contracting, and assisted in organizing the National Bank of Clinton, of which he was a stockholder and vice-president. As a Republican he took quite a prominent part in political affairs, and held the offices of supervisor, circuit clerk and mayor. He died in 1896, at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife in 1872, at the age of forty-seven. Unto them were born five children: a son who died in infancy; Emma Lou, now Mrs. Magill; Mrs. John Day; Ada M., wife of W. H. Wheeler; John F., who is represented elsewhere in this volume; and Lillie, deceased. Mrs. Magill was ten years of age when she came with her parents to Clinton, and was principally reared and educated in this city. She was married to our subject in 1860 and has one son, Fred H., who was born February 23, 1868, and is a popular member of society in Clinton. He married Miss Pet Gandy, and to them were born two children: Marguerite, who is living; and Fred R., who died in infancy.

Mr. Magill died on the 15th of January, 1873, leaving a large estate, sufficient to secure his son a place among the capitalists of Clinton, and give his widow a handsome income. She has sold their large residence

and farm near Clinton, and has purchased a handsome cottage on West Main street, where she now makes her home, her time being occupied in looking after her property interests and social duties, for which her intelligence and culture qualify her, and those intellectual enjoyments to which her taste leads. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Magill was liberal in religious belief, and was a staunch supporter of the Republican party. Courteous, genial, well informed, alert and enterprising, he was one of the representative men of the county—a man who would have been a power in any community.



WILLIAM T. TURNER.

One of the prosperous and highly respected citizens of Wilson township, DeWitt county, Illinois, is William T. Turner, of section 30, and he was born on December 28, 1841, in Logan county, Illinois, near Atlanta. He was a son of Spencer and Nancy (Hoblit) Turner, and Spencer was a native of Ohio, as was also his wife. Spencer came to Illinois and settled with his father Allen on Salt creek, where he remained until his marriage, when he moved to Galena and there he worked as a miner for a few years. Later he moved to DeWitt county and rented land until 1858, when he purchased eighty acres of Walter Karr in Wilson township, on section 19, of which a small portion had already been improved. On the land a small cabin had been erected. Taking this land in charge Spencer Turner improved the land, erected a substantial house, and later in life purchased three lots and houses in Wapella, where he resided for a few years before his death, living retired from active business.

His death occurred in April, 1866, when he was eighty-one years of age, and his wife died in 1900, at the age of seventy-nine, and both are buried in Sugar Grove cemetery.

Thirteen children were born to Spencer Turner and wife, of whom the following named grew to maturity: Margaret J., who married A. H. Murphy and they live in Kansas; Melicent, who married F. M. Willis, and resides in Wapella; William T., our subject; Mary C., who married Thomas Livingston, and lives in Gibson City, Illinois; Nancy A., who married Avery Bayment, and lives in Champaign county, Illinois; Eveline, who married James McCannon, and lives in Wilson township; C. D., who resides in Iowa; Edgar F., who resides in Logan county, Illinois; Ella M., who married E. T. Jones and resides in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Spencer Turner was a Democrat in Politics, and he and his good wife were active members of the Christian church. During his long and useful life he made many friends, and his good deeds live after him. Always a good citizen, an honorable man, a kind father and loving husband, he will long be remembered and his name honored as a thoroughly representative pioneer of this great commonwealth.

Our subject was educated in a log subscription school, which he attended until he was about eighteen years of age, during the winter months, and working upon the farm in the summer. After finishing his school life he devoted himself exclusively to farm life until March 3, 1863, when he married Miss Mercy A. Bolin, a native of this county, and she is a daughter of Myers F. and Rebecca Ann (Karr) Bolin. Myers Bolin was a native of Delaware and his wife of Ohio and they settled in Wapella in 1832 and

were large land owners. The father died in 1875 at the age of fifty-four, but his wife survived him some years, dying at the age of eighty-three. They were buried at Heyworth, Illinois. They were the parents of nine children, four of whom are now living, namely: William H., who resides in Harp township; Charles, who resides in Pike county, Illinois; Mrs. Turner; Isaac, who resides in Decatur, Illinois.

When our subject settled upon his present farm there were no improvements, except that a little of the land had been broken, but since he took possession of it he has placed all of it under cultivation and owns one hundred and sixty acres in section 30, Wilson township. Upon this fine farming property he has erected good outbuildings, a substantial barn and one of the most comfortable farm houses in the county. The fences are well kept up and the orchard and shade trees in excellent condition. The entire place bespeaks the good management of the proprietor, while the good housekeeping and toothsome table demonstrate that in her departments Mrs. Turner is equally proficient.

A family of nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Turner, namely: Edgar, now deceased, who married and had two children, Nola and Lelia; Fisher D., now deceased, who married and had two children, June V. and Oliver R.; Charles O., who married and resides in Wayne county, Illinois, and has four children, Charles, Myrtle, Iva and Letie; John B., who married and resides in Wilson township, and they have four children, Esther E., George William, Floyd and Artie B.; William T., who resides in Wilson township, and they have one child, Byile; Mercer E., who is at home; three children died in infancy.

Mr. Turner is a Democrat and is now

-serving the township as road commissioner and for nine years has been justice of the peace. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church at Long Point, in which he is an elder. He is also a director of the Farmer's Grain, Coal & Lumber Co., of Wapella. Mr. Turner is a man of good executive ability and early learned the lessons of industry and thrift. His property has been accumulated by legitimate business methods, and he is justly proud of his success.

J. E. BELL.

J. E. Bell, a well-known lumber dealer of Waynesville, is a native of Illinois, born in Logan county, on the 17th of September, 1850, and is a son of Joseph Bell, whose birth occurred in Virginia, in 1807. His paternal grandfather, John Bell, was also a native of the Old Dominion, and at an early day removed from that state to Kentucky, where he opened up a farm and reared his family. On reaching manhood, Joseph Bell was married in Ohio to Miss Maria Michaels, who was born in Germany, but spent her girlhood in Ohio, and they spent their early married life in the Buckeye state. In 1847 Mr. Bell came to Illinois and made a permanent location in Logan county. He had charge of the Clark ranch for eight years, and then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 1, Oran township, which he converted into a good farm. He entered and bought other tracts from time to time until he had nearly three thousand acres of land, and was successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising. As a drover he was first interested in the stock business before the railroads were built through this section of the state, and later

bought and shipped stock quite extensively. He was well known in this locality, and was held in high regard by his associates and friends. He died in 1887, when over eighty years of age. His wife still survives him and resides with her son in Waynesville. Unto them were born four children, two sons and two daughters, of whom J. E. is the youngest.

Our subject spent his early life upon the home farm, and was educated in the public schools of Logan county. On starting out in life for himself he began operating eighty acres of the old homestead. Ten years later he bought forty acres of the place, and after his father's death purchased the remaining forty acres, and continued to follow farming there until the fall of 1890, when he removed to Midland City, DeWitt county, where he engaged in buying grain two years. At the end of that time he returned to the farm, but was again engaged in the grain business at Tabor for two years, while the two succeeding seasons were devoted to the operation of his farm. On the 1st of July, 1895, Mr. Bell bought a half interest in the lumber business at Waynesville, which he now carries on and subsequently became sole owner. He purchased the other yard at Waynesville and consolidated the two. He carries a large and complete stock of lumber and builder's hardware, and has built up a good trade, which is constantly increasing.

Mr. Bell was married in Logan county, October 13, 1880, to Miss Ella Warrick, who was born and reared in that county, and is a daughter of Charles Warrick, now a resident of Waynesville. They have three children living, namely: Charles H., Edna M. and Marie. Mr. Bell is just completing a nice modern residence, which is one of the best in Waynesville. He and his wife were reared in the Methodist Episcopal church

and still adhere to that faith. Socially he is a member of Waynesville Lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he is now serving as vice-grand, and his wife belongs to the Rebekah Lodge, has filled all its chairs and is past grand. Politically Mr. Bell has affiliated with the Democracy since he cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland in 1884, and while a resident of Logan county he served one term as assessor but has never been an aspirant for office. He is a straightforward and conscientious business man and well merits the respect in which he is held by his fellow citizens. He possesses excellent business and executive ability, and his sound judgment, unflagging enterprise and capable management have brought to him success.

RICHARD R. BURTON.

Among the old and honored citizens of DeWitt county there is none more deserving of mention in this volume than the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. He first located in this county in 1836, and here the greater part of his life has since been passed, his present home being on section 17, Wapella township. He was born in Logan county, Ohio, January 27, 1827, and is a son of Thomas Burton, who went to that state when a young man and there married Miss Catherine Copes, who was of German parentage. The father served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and was engaged in farming in Logan county, Ohio, for some years seven of his children being born there. In 1836 he came west by team and settled in Wapella township, DeWitt township county, Illinois, where he resided four years. He then purchased a farm in Livingston county, where he spent the remainder of his life, dy-

ing there about 1855. After his death his wife returned to DeWitt county to make her home with her children, and died here in 1865. In the family were four sons and four daughters, but only our subject and his sister, Mrs. Sarah Jones, of Hickory county, Missouri, are now living.

Richard R. Burton was the second in order of birth in this family, and was a lad of nine years on the removal of the parents to this state. At that time deer and other wild game was found in abundance, and during his boyhood and youth he killed many deer, wild turkeys and prairie chickens, as well as a large number of rattlesnakes. He also broke many acres of virgin soil, his time being principally devoted to that pursuit for fourteen seasons. He purchased the home farm in Livingston county and engaged in its operation until his father's death. In 1852 he went to California with ox teams, being six months upon the road, and spent one year in mining, at the end of which time he took passage on a vessel, and by way of the Panama route went to New York, whence he returned home, arriving there in April, 1853.

In 1855 we again find Mr. Burton in DeWitt county. He purchased one hundred acres of land on section 17, Wapella township, where he now resides, about forty acres of which had been broken and a little log house erected thereon, and to the further improvement and cultivation of this place he has since devoted his energies. He has erected a good set of farm buildings, has planted an orchard, and has added to his property until he now has a valuable farm of two hundred acres.

In McLean county, Illinois, Mr. Burton was married, January 27, 1855, to Miss Samantha Adkinson, a native of Clarke county, Ohio. Her father, John Adkinson, was born

and reared in Pennsylvania, and in Ohio married Elizabeth Critz, who was of German birth. He died in the Buckeye state, and in 1836, his widow and children came to DeWitt county, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Burton have three children: (1) Sylvester, who now operates the home farm, married Amanda Nichols, and they have three children, Carl, Jackson and Floyd. (2) Emma is the wife of John Cunningham, of California, and they also have three children, Otis, Floyd and Clare. (3) Robert, who is also living on the home farm, married Jennie Wykles and has one son, William.

Mr. Burton was reared a Whig, and since the organization of the Republican party has been one of its staunch supporters, but has never cared for office. In early life he had no educational advantages, and is purely a self-made man, his success being due entirely to his own industry, perseverance and good business ability. He is honored and respected by all who know him, and is familiarly known as Dick by his many friends throughout the county. His estimable wife is a member of the Christian church. They have witnessed almost the entire development of this county and are deserving of prominent mention among its pioneers.

JUDGE GEORGE K. INGHAM

The history of Judge Ingham is one deserving of a prominent place in the annals of DeWitt county, where the greater part of his life has been passed. The qualities of the capable lawyer, strong in argument and reliable in council, are his, and his life record reflects credit and honor upon the county which has honored him by calling him to important judicial service.

A native of Ohio, he was born July 19, 1852, and is a son of Samuel Ingham. The ancestry of the family may be traced back to Jonathan Ingham whose parents crossed the Atlantic from Wales and established their home in the new world. Their son Jonathan was a fuller by trade, following that pursuit in order to provide for the wants of himself and family. In religious faith he was connected with the society of Quakers or Friends. He reared several sons who became prominent in their respective vocations. One of the number, Samuel D. Ingham, was a member of congress and also served in the cabinet of Andrew Jackson as secretary of the treasury. Jonathan became a merchant and farmer; Hezekiah was a paper manufacturer; Isaiah engaged in farming and also conducted a tannery. He was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, near New Hope, on the 15th of May, 1789, and about 1810 removed to Ross county, Ohio, where he married Susan Durst, who was born near Charleston, West Virginia, daughter of Daniel and Polly Durst, who removed to Ohio about 1812. They had but one child, Samuel Ingham, the father of the Judge. After the mother's death the father was again married, his second union being with Elizabeth Thatcher, and they had three children,—John C., Mary and Elizabeth. Isaiah Ingham was a prominent Mason and held a number of offices of public honor and trust discharging his duties with unquestioned fidelity. He was disowned by the Society of Friends because he joined the army at the general call for troops needed on account of the French and Indian troubles in northern Ohio.

Dr. Samuel Ingham, the father of the Judge, was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1816 and was reared amid the wild scenes of the frontier. On the 28th of March,

1843, he married Miss Nancy C. King, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Nolan) King. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm and for four years the Doctor continued its cultivation. In the meantime he devoted his leisure hours to the study of medicine and then entered the Physio-Medical College, of Cincinnati, where he was graduated. He located for the practice of medicine in Andersonville, Ross county, Ohio, where he remained for eight years, and in 1858, he removed to Waynesville, Illinois. Retiring from practice he devoted his attention to the milling business for six years, on the expiration of which period he purchased a farm in Barnett township, DeWitt county, comprising one hundred and eighty acres. Upon this he made many improvements, placing the land under a high state of cultivation. Later he bought one hundred and sixty acres in Macon county and was actively associated with agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1895, when he was seventy-eight years of age. His wife passed away in 1891, at the age of seventy-two years. They were the parents of four children: Alva C., a resident of Warrensburg, Illinois; Susie, who died at the age of sixteen years; Dora B., the wife of L. K. Cunningham, who lives on the old family homestead; and George K.

Judge Ingham was only six years of age when brought by his parents to Illinois, and was therefore practically reared in DeWitt county. After completing his preliminary education in the public schools here he matriculated in the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor and was graduated in the law department with the class of 1875. Returning to DeWitt county he began practice in Kenney, and after three years removed to Clinton, where he became asso-

ciated with William Fuller, a partnership which was maintained with mutual pleasure and profit until the death of Mr. Fuller, more than eleven years later. Since that time Mr. Ingham has been alone in the practice of law. He has long had a large clientage and has managed law business of an important character. His success came soon because his equipment was good, he having been a close and earnest student of the fundamental principles of the science of jurisprudence. Along with those qualities indispensable to the lawyer—a keen, rapid, logical mind, plus the business sense, and a ready capacity for earnest labor,—he brought to the starting point of his legal career certain rare gifts—eloquence of language and a strong personality. As a result of his success he has made some judicious investments in real estate and is now the owner of some fine property in Clinton.

In March, 1878, was celebrated the marriage of George K. Ingham and Miss Alice Tenney, a daughter of Dr. Boynton Tenney, of Waynesville, who came to DeWitt county about 1846 and died over thirty years ago. The marriage of the Judge and his wife has been blessed with three children, Leonard, Rolla and Helen. Socially he is connected with the Masonic lodge and the Knights of Pythias society in Clinton, and is a popular and valued member of those organizations. In politics he has always been a stalwart Republican, firm and loyal in his advocacy of the principles of the party. In 1878 he was elected to represent his district in the legislature, and although one of the youngest members of the general assembly, being then but twenty-six years of age, he was recognized as a very active and capable member of the house. In 1882 he was appointed judge of the county court

of DeWitt county, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge McGraw, and he discharged his duties with such "even handed justice" that it "won golden opinions from all sorts of people." This term expired December, 1882. Then in 1886 he was elected and has since been continued on the bench by the will of the people. His legal learning, his analytical mind, the readiness with which he grasps the points in argument, all combine to make him one of the most capable jurists that has ever sat upon the bench of DeWitt county.



BENJAMIN MILLER.

Benjamin Miller, deceased, was one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Creek township. A native of Illinois, he was born in Morgan county, on the 27th of December, 1830, and was a son of John and Mary (Slatten) Miller. The father was born in Casey county, Kentucky, in 1799, and in early life removed to Madison county, this state, where he was married in 1818. He subsequently spent a few years in Morgan county, Illinois, and from there he came to DeWitt county. On the 21st of January, 1831, while looking up a new location, he entered a tract of land on section 1, Creek township, of which six acres had been cleared, fenced and broken, and a log cabin, fourteen by sixteen feet, and a log stable, twelve by fourteen feet, erected thereon. He employed men to break the land, so that at the end of the first season he had twenty acres of land under cultivation, and he set out one hundred apple trees, which he procured near Decatur, this being the first attempt to start an orchard in that lo-

cality. A few of the trees are still standing. In his family were seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom our subject is the second in order of birth.

It was during the infancy of Benjamin Miller that his parents removed to Creek township, DeWitt county and he was still quite young when the family took up their residence in Logan county, near the DeWitt county line, where he remained until he attained his majority, his education being acquired in the district schools.

Mr. Miller was first united in marriage Miss Elizabeth Pledger, and they became the parents of five children: (1) Joseph, a resident of Piatt county, Illinois, wedded Mary Flynn and has one child, Lawrence B. (2) George, a resident of Macon county, married Augusta Geade and has had four children, Bessie, Floyd C., Homer H. and Bernard, deceased. (3) Anna is the wife of James Pulliam of Macon county, and they have seven children, Samuel, who is married, Benjamin, Mamie, Julia, Joseph, James and Luther. (4) Stephen A. Douglas, a resident of Macon county, married Anna Schnobshall, and to them were born five children: William, deceased; Elizabeth; Benjamin; Ella and Francis Marion. (5) Ruth died in infancy. The wife of our subject departed this life in 1865, and was laid to rest in Maroa cemetery, Macon county.

For his second wife Mr. Miller chose Miss Martha Pulliam, who was born January 20, 1813, near Taylorsville, Spencer county, Kentucky, of which state her parents, Gideon and Mary Jane (Goff) Pulliam, were life-long residents. Her father died when she was about five years old and her mother nine years later. Her maternal grandfather, James Pulliam, was a well-known man in that section of the Blue Grass state

in which he lived. Mrs. Miller is the oldest in a family of five children, the others being as follows: (2) James makes his home in Macon county. (3) Anna is the widow of G. W. Caplinger and a resident of Lincoln, Illinois. She has six children, Elizabeth, George, Lulu, Benjamin, William and Arthur. (4) Marion, a resident of Kentucky, married Anna Daly, of Spencer county, that state, and to them were born three children: Martha, James and Mamie, but the last named and her mother are both now deceased. (5) Mildred, deceased, was the wife of Fletcher Layton, who lives in Lincoln, Logan county, Illinois. She had five children, two of whom are still living, Mary and Gertrude; Bert, Josephine and James are deceased.

Mrs. Miller grew to womanhood in the place of her nativity and in 1865 came to Illinois, locating at Atlanta, Logan county, where she met the man who a few months later became her husband, their marriage being celebrated December 28, 1865. Four children blessed their union, namely: (1) Charles Y., born February 9, 1867, resides on the old homestead in Creek township. He married Elizabeth Huffman, and they have six children: Mary Marie, John Henry, Charles Y., Jr., William Jennings, Adela May and Benjamin Franklin. (2) Mary, born July 26, 1868, wedded David Barelay, Jr., an attorney-at-law in Clinton, who died leaving two children: Martha, who is named for her grandmother; and Helen, who is also named for her grandmother in Scotland. For her second husband Mary married Fred S. Mead. (3) Elizabeth, born May 14, 1878, is the wife of W. C. White, a commercial traveler, and makes her home with her mother in Clinton. She has one child, Marian Catherine, born August 6, 1898. (4) Benjamin, born April

20, 1882, is engaged in farming in Creek township.

After his marriage Mr. Miller located on section 30, Creek township, where he purchased land which had been but slightly improved, but it was soon placed under a high state of cultivation. A large and beautiful two story frame residence, thirty by thirty-six feet, was erected, ample barns and other out-buildings were also built, and trees set out, making it one of the best improved farms of its size in the locality. With the assistance of his estimable wife, Mr. Miller steadily prospered, and at the time of his death was the owner of over twelve hundred acres of valuable land, which had been acquired through their combined efforts. He died on the 11th of March, 1886, and was buried in the Maroa cemetery, where a fine granite monument marks his last resting place. Politically he was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and although he never cared for official honors, he was called upon to serve as township supervisor, and most capably and satisfactorily filled that position for one term. He was ever faithful to his duties in citizenship, and by the the successful conduct of his farming interests not only promoted his individual success, but also advanced the general prosperity. In his life span of fifty-eight years he accomplished much, and has left behind him an honorable record worthy of perpetuation. He was a man of the highest respectability, and those who were most intimately associated with him speak in unqualified terms of his sterling integrity, his honor in business, and his fidelity to all duties of public and private life.

After his death Mrs. Miller carried on the home farm of three hundred and twenty acres of land in Creek township until 1892, when she removed to Clinton. She re-

sided in that place for four years, when she removed to the old home farm, where she remained until 1899, when she again moved to Clinton, and has since made her home at No. 606 North Monroe street. She is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, and takes an active interest in all that pertains to the church and its work. She is highly respected by all who know her, and, like her husband, has a host of friends throughout the county.

HENRY A. MAGILL.

Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. In person, in talents and in character Henry Alfred Magill was a worthy scion of his race. Distinguished for the business qualifications which made his father prominent and wealthy, of strong character and marked personal attributes commanding the highest respect and admiration, he spent his entire life in Clinton and was honored by young and old, rich and poor.

The only son of Henry and Fannie Magill, he was born here on the 20th of April, 1864, and at the usual age entered the public schools, where he pursued his studies until sixteen years old, when he entered the dry-goods house of Magill Brothers as a salesman. In that way he mastered the business, both in principle and detail, remaining there until 1884, when he accepted a position in the bank conducted under the firm name of Warner & Company, in which his father was a partner. Failing health, however, forced him to abandon the banking business in 1893, and he was never again

able to take up the duties of an active business career, although he performed many services for the city and filled the position of chief executive of Clinton for eight consecutive years. Clinton has never had a better mayor. He was elected to the office in 1890 and on the expiration of the term had filled the office so acceptably that he was re-elected and continued as mayor by popular vote until he had been the incumbent through eight years. His administration was businesslike, practical and progressive. He was ever on the side of progress and reform, and he cooperated, in his official capacity, with every measure advanced for the general good. He never aspired to any other political office save that of representative to the general assembly, but he failed to secure the nomination. He was a most earnest and active Republican, believing firmly in the principles of the party and doing all in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. His labors often contributed largely to the success of his friends who were seeking office, and he did not hesitate to assist a capable member of opposite political faith, who was seeking an office in which no political issue was involved. He himself had many warm friends in the Democracy and was always respected for his justice and his fearless defense of his honest convictions.

Mr. Magill was a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge in Clinton and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in Bloomington, while of the Clinton fire department he was an honorary member. The Western Fireman, of Chicago, in commenting on his death said: "Everybody who met and knew Harry Magill loved him. He was for eight years Clinton's mayor and during that time by his enterprise and wide-awake business sagacity he wrought a revolution



HENRY A. MAGILL.

in the town on public policy and improvement. He was most enthusiastically the fireman's friend, taking an active part in the conventions and assisting the committees of the association. He was a gentleman of wealth, a good entertainer and a worthy, genial and constant friend." A sojourn in the west did not benefit the health of Mr. Magill, as it was hoped, and returning to Clinton he passed away March 2, 1901. There was much in his life worthy of emulation. Always reliable, a man of earnest purpose and strong intellectuality, he left the impress of his individuality upon many lines of public progress and Clinton was benefitted by his experience, capability and public-spirited devotion. Those who enjoyed his friendship, and they were many, held him in the highest regard on account of his social, kindly nature, and among Clinton's native sons one of the best loved was Henry A. Magill.



WILLIAM H. THORPE.

One of the prominent residents of Harp township, DeWitt county, Illinois, is William H. Thorpe, of section 6, who was born in section 32, Wilson township, this county, August 9, 1856, and he is a son of John and Betsy (Butterworth) Thorpe.

The father of our subject was born in Lancastershire, England, as was also his wife (see sketch of her brother John Butterworth elsewhere in this work). John Thorpe came to America in 1843 when a young man and settled in Massachusetts, working at his calling, that of cotton manufacturing, for some years. Thence he moved to Connecticut and then to Rhode Island. In 1857 he came to DeWitt county,

Illinois, at the same time as the Butterworth family and John Thorpe settled on eighty acres of land which has been purchased for him by John Butterworth, the year previous, in Wilson township. On this farm he lived for a few years and then traded it for another eighty acres which is now occupied by his son, our subject. John Thorpe also owned forty acres in Wilson township, in section 31. The first house erected on the farm now owned by our subject was only sixteen by twenty-five feet and it is now standing in the rear of the present substantial structure. This little home contained but two rooms beside the attic but in it the family were comfortable and a large number of children were reared to useful manhood and womanhood. In politics, John Thorpe was a Republican and both he and his wife were very active members of the Methodist Protestant church in which he was a class leader. He died in October, 1884, and his widow only survived him until the following year when she too died, and both are interred in Sugar Grove cemetery.

To John Thorpe and wife were born ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity and six are now living, namely: Eliza, who married L. L. Hull, and they reside in Wapella township; William H., our subject; Emma, who married Nicholas Foley, who resides in Wilson township; Etta, who married Hammond Riley and they reside in Springfield, Illinois; Ida, who married Grant Davis and they reside in Harp township; Fred, who resides in Wilson township; Bertha, who married Charles Morrison and they reside in Clintonia township. One of the children died in England.

The educational advantages of our subject were few and to obtain the little schooling offered he was obliged to walk three miles to school, and when one considers the

rigor of Illinois winters in the early days when there were no large cities or tall buildings to break the severity of the cutting winds and drifting snows; when the little children had to wade breast high through huge banks of snow or take long "cuts" through the fields, the daily tramp of six miles goes far to demonstrate the desire for learning on the part of those who endured such hardships. When the schoolhouse was reached the heating facilities were insufficient and the appliances crude and scanty, and yet in spite of all this those boys and girls laid a foundation upon which many have built up a structure of learning that has enabled them to take prominent places among intelligent people and made them known in connection with the world's best thought and action. Mr. Thorpe continued to attend school during the winter months and worked upon the farm until he was twenty-one, after which he devoted his attention to farming exclusively, remaining with his parents until he was twenty-three.

At that age, on March 23, 1880, he was married to Miss Martha Rolofson, and she is a daughter of John B. and Mary Rolofson. After his marriage he resided in Harp township on rented land until, in 1894, he purchased his father's place of eighty acres and upon this he built a fine, large two-story house and a good barn thirty-two by thirty-six feet. He also owns forty acres in Wilson township and rents other land in addition. In addition to his farming interests Mr. Thorpe is president of the Farmers' Grain, Coal and Lumber Co., of Wapella, and under his wise management and executive ability this concern has rapidly developed into one of the prominent houses in the commercial life of that town and netted excellent profits to the stockholders.

Three children have been born to Mr.

and Mrs. Thorpe, namely: Ralph Wayne, who was born June 26, 1881, is now attending the Northern Normal School at Dixon, Illinois. During the taking of the census in 1900, he served most acceptably as enumerator of Harp township. Mary Eunice, who was born June 10, 1885, died at the age of three years, three months and one day. John William Thornton, who was born April 27, 1893, is attending the district school. In politics Mr. Thorpe is a Republican and has served the township as road commissioner. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe are active members of the Christian church at Wapella. Mr. Thorpe is a man who finds his greatest enjoyment in the companionship of his family and friends and is widely respected and esteemed.

ANDREW ALLAN.

Among the many prominent and enterprising men who have helped to raise the state of Illinois to its proud prestige as one of the most prolific agricultural regions of the Union is Andrew Allan, a Scotchman by birth, training and characteristics, an American by adoption, assimilation and adaptability, an agriculturist and resident of Weldon, and a citizen whose success is limited only by his years of activity. A native of Ayrshire, Scotland, home of the immortal Burns, he was born December 27, 1830, a son of Thomas and Grace (Stirling) Allan, who came to America in 1858 and located in Randolph county, Illinois. The parents removed in 1867, to Nixon township, DeWitt county, Illinois, and purchased a tract of eighty acres of land with growing crops for twenty-five dollars an acre, the proceeds from the crops practically paying for the

land at the end of four months. They continued to live in DeWitt county until the death of the father September 18, 1872. Of the children in the family, Grace, who is the wife of Alexander Brown, lives in Randolph county, as does also William and James Allan, while David and Alexander live in Nixon township. Thomas, who is a bachelor, lives in Scotland, frequently visits his people in Illinois, and has crossed the Atlantic twenty-six times for that purpose. The maternal grandfather of the children, Alexander Stirling, was a farmer of Ayrshire, Scotland, and was prominent in affairs of the Presbyterian church, in which he was an elder.

It may be said that Andrew Allan was reared by his grandfather, with whom he was a special favorite, and he received a liberal and practical education in the public schools. At the age of seventeen he located at Bridgewater, England, and for nearly twenty years was engaged in the dry-goods business with great success, and during this time he made frequent trips to America to visit his people and naturally became interested in the prosperous conditions there prevailing. On different occasions he purchased property in Nixon township, and finally, when his interests in Illinois became greater than those in England, he decided to locate in the midst of the greater responsibilities, and took up his residence in Nixon township, DeWitt county, in 1883. Since then he has been foremost in agricultural matters, and owns six farms comprising the best land in Nixon township, aggregating eight hundred and twenty acres in all. He also owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in DeWitt township, and a farm of eighty acres in Willow Branch township, Piatt county. For six years of his residence in Illinois he engaged in the coal and lumber business at Weldon, and retired

from the same in the fall of 1901. His splendid and systematic management of his affairs allows of considerable leisure on his part, and as a reward for his ability and hard work he travels much, and observes keenly and intelligently. For several years he has escaped the biting blasts of Illinois winters by going to the salubrious climate of the Gulf of Mexico, in the vicinity of New Orleans, and he also spent one season in Oklahoma.

The first marriage of Mr. Allan was solemnized in 1866, with Caroline Denhem, of Langport, Somersetshire, England, and who died April 18, 1895. A second marriage was contracted May 12, 1896, with Charity, daughter of Robert and Eliza (Walker) Flood, early settlers of this county. Mrs. Allan is a native of DeWitt county, and for fourteen years previous to her marriage was engaged in educational work. She is a most refined and cultured woman, and is prominent in the affairs of the Methodist Protestant church, of Weldon. Mr. Allan is a Presbyterian in religious belief, although he is an attendant and supporter of the Methodist Protestant church. In national politics he is Independent.

ELBERT D. LANE.

One of the fine properties of DeWitt county is the farm of Elbert D. Lane, located on section 23, Texas township. Here is a fine rural home, well tilled acres, abundant harvests and all modern equipments for successfully and scientifically carrying forward the work of farming and stock raising. Upon the meadows graze large numbers of stock, fine cattle and thoroughbred horses, including heavy draft horses, and the place

has an air of neatness and thrift comparable with good judgment and excellent management.

A son of the state which has yielded him such profitable returns for labor invested, Mr. Lane was born at Long Point, DeWitt county, Illinois, October 3, 1837, and is therefore one of the pioneers of this section of the state. His parents, William and Ella (Maxwell) Lane, were natives, respectively, of North and South Carolina, and the father came at an early day from Kentucky, and settled near Long Point, DeWitt county, Illinois. As a preliminary to an extended farming experience in his adopted county he erected a little log cabin upon the eighty acres of land which he entered, and to which was later added twenty acres of timber land. For many years he successfully tilled his land and became a permanent fixture of the community. However, he eventually removed to the town of Clinton, where he died at the age of fifty-nine years, his wife surviving him for five years. He was a Democrat in politics, and was a member of the Christian church, as were his four children, two of whom are now living, and his wife.

In the public schools of DeWitt county, Elbert D. Lane acquired the average education of the farmer boys of his neighborhood, following which he worked by the month for a number of years. About 1876 he rented land from C. H. Moore, and he still continues to reside on the Moore property, which consists of two hundred and forty acres. April 14, 1858, he married Rosalie Percy, daughter of Silvanus and Anna (Bel lows) Percy. Mrs. Lane is a native of Ohio, and her father was born in Vermont, and removed to DeWitt county in 1857, where he retired from his occupation of farming and settled in Clinton. To Mr. and Mrs. Lane have been born the following chil-

dren: Martha, who is deceased; William Alvus; James Alvin, who is a twin to William Alvus, and lives on a farm in Piatt county; Edward, who is living in DeWitt county; Kate, who makes her home with her parents; and Elbert, who is a farmer in Clintonia township, DeWitt county. Three children died in infancy. Mr. Lane cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has since voted independently, although he is in favor of free silver. He is a member of the Christian church, as are his wife and daughter. When her sister's child, Miss Maude Bell, was four years of age, Mrs. Lane received her into the family, and since that time she has continued to reside with them.

ORANGE L. KIRK.

Orange L. Kirk, deceased, was for many years one of the representative business men and prominent citizens of Clinton. He was a native of Ohio, born in Xenia, November 11, 1829, and was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Marshall) Kirk, who were farming people. The father was a middle aged man at the time of his death, which occurred on his farm near Logansport, Indiana, but the mother was only about twenty-one years old when she died, leaving two small children: Orange L. and Angeline, who subsequently became the wife of William Duvall. The father was twice married and had children by his second union.

Our subject was reared on the home farm and when a young man learned brick manufacturing and brick building at Xenia. Later he engaged in contracting and building at Bellefontaine, Ohio. In 1854 he



O. L. KIRK.

came to Clinton, Illinois, and was one of the pioneer contractors and builders, if not the first, at this place. At that time Clinton was only a small town composed of log and frame buildings, but he lived to see it develop into a fine modern city, containing many handsome brick structures, which still stand as monuments to his architectural skill. He owned and carried on a brickyard on the outskirts of the city, and during his early residence here was connected with A. H. C. Barber in manufacturing and contract work until 1871. He was subsequently in partnership with J. W. Bell and still later with his son, James M. Kirk, who is one of the most prominent builders of the city to-day. Our subject built all of the early brick buildings on the square, including the Magill Block and Hotel, the Union and Masonic Blocks, and the old First Presbyterian church, besides many private residences throughout the city. Mr. Kirk also engaged in the manufacture of tile for a time, and when the Springfield division of the Illinois Central Railroad was being built, he received the contract to build all the culverts from Gilman to Springfield. He laid the first sewers from the Magill House east and south. The large brick residence now occupied by his widow was built by him, and he erected the houses belonging to T. K. Edministon, P. McHenry, N. Sacket and Mrs. O'Brien. Besides the business houses already mentioned he built the Kellough, M. Moran and Day blocks, and for many years was the leading brick mason and contractor of the city.

Mr. Kirk was twice married, his first wife being Miss Sarah J. Robinson, who died in 1854, leaving two children, James M., who is represented on another page of this volume; and Samuel. On the 18th of February, 1857, Mr. Kirk was united in

marriage with Miss Lucretia G. Morlan, a native of London, Ohio, and a daughter of John G. and Lucretia (Gager) Morlan. The father was born in Pennsylvania, and in early life went to Ohio, from which state he came to DeWitt county, Illinois, about 1852. Here he followed his trade of wagonmaker, his first shop being located on the site of Frank Palmer's livery stable, but the building has since been moved west and is now used as a poultry warehouse. He engaged in the manufacture of light and heavy wagons, and his work being of the best, many of his wagons are still in use. He patented the Morlan fifth wheel used on wagons to prevent the vehicle from overturning. During his early residence here he took quite an active part in public affairs and served as marshal of the city for a time. His old home is now owned by Leon Kirk, a son of our subject. Mr. Morlan died in 1892, aged eighty-three years, and his wife in 1890, aged eighty-four. They were the parents of two children: Lucretia, now Mrs. Kirk; and John A., a resident of Bloomington, Illinois.

By his second marriage Mr. Kirk had the following children: (1) Thaddeus learned the brick mason's trade with his father, but later took up the study of medicine with Dr. D. W. Edministon, of Clinton, and was graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, with the degree of M. D. He then located at St. James, Minnesota, where he built up a large practice. He died very suddenly January 4, 1890. Socially he was a prominent member of the Masonic bodies. He married Annie Clinton and had one child, now deceased. (2) Angeline is the wife of James Dale, of Clinton, and they have two children living, Nora, wife of C. S. Cassidy, and Irene. Those deceased are Wilbur and James M. (3)

Frank and (4) Olive were twins. The latter is deceased. Frank, a contractor of St. Louis, married Dilemma Bail and has three children: Annie L., Walter and Charles. (5) Lucretia is the wife of A. M. Hatfield, of Clinton, and the children born to them were Elmer and Frank, both living; and George and an infant daughter, both deceased. (6) Minnie is deceased. (7) Albert L., station agent at Vandalia, Illinois, married Stella Dickinson and they have three children: Clyde, Lloyd and Pauline. (8) George is an engineer residing at home. (9) Leon, a bookkeeper in Clinton, married Alice M. Wilson, and they have three children: Odell L., Harriet L. and Carl L. (10) Edna died young. (11) William is a railroad brakeman. (12) Harry V. is a boiler maker.

During his boyhood Mr. Kirk united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and was throughout life an active and faithful member, and served in various church offices. He did much for the cause of temperance, and was elected councilman on the anti-license ticket several years. On the 16th of October, 1860, he was made a Mason, and was ever afterward a consistent member of that body, following closely its precepts, and serving as tyler of the lodge thirteen years. He died October 11, 1897, and his death was widely and deeply mourned, for he was a man of many sterling traits of character, who had a host of warm friends and was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

JOHN F. DE LAND.

James F. De Land, the well-known and popular cashier of the National Bank of Clinton, Illinois, was born in that city on

the 27th of December, 1860, and has been prominently identified with her financial interests since reaching manhood. His father, James De Land, was born in West Rutland, Vermont, and was reared and educated in that state. Coming west, he was engaged in school teaching in Ohio, Iowa and Missouri until 1860, when he removed to Clinton, Illinois, and turned his attention to stock-dealing, handling and shipping all kinds of stock. In 1869 he opened a grocery store where Nicoli is now located and built what is now known as the Opera House block, but was first used as a town hall. Subsequently he was engaged in the dry-goods business, and was also interested in the hardware trade for many years, becoming one of Clinton's leading merchants. He did railroad contracting for a time, and in connection with Colonel Snell Thomas and others organized the National Bank of Clinton, of which he was a stockholder and vice-president. He was a capable financier and was one of the ablest business men of the city. Politically he always affiliated with the Republican party, and took a very active and influential part in public affairs. He filled the office of supervisor and circuit clerk, and also served as mayor from 1881 to 1883. Mr. De Land was instrumental in buying and locating the DeWitt county farm, and also assisted in establishing the Woodlawn cemetery. He died in 1896, at the age of seventy-five years, honored and respected by all who knew him. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Emily Abbott, passed away in 1872, at the age of forty-nine. They had five children: a son, who died in infancy; Emma Lou, widow of Robert Magill; Ada M., wife of W. H. Wheeler; John F., our subject; and Lillie, deceased.

During his boyhood John F. De Land attended the public schools of Clinton, and

completed his education at the high school of Brandon, Vermont. He served as deputy circuit clerk under his father until 1886, when he entered the National Bank of Clinton as bookkeeper; was later promoted to assistant cashier, and in 1896 was made cashier. He is also a stockholder and director of the bank, and is regarded as one of the most reliable business men of the city.

In 1883 Mr. De Land was united in marriage with Miss Belle Wolf. Her father, Philip Wolf, a retired citizen of Clinton, was born in Bellefontaine, Logan county, Ohio, June 12, 1834, and is a son of John B. Wolf, who was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, but was reared in Ohio, and in 1847 came to DeWitt county, Illinois. He first located in Tunbridge township, but in 1853 sold his farm and removed to Clinton, where he engaged in the lumber business. Here he died in 1868, at the age of sixty-four years. He married Rebecca Stout, of Ohio, who died at the age of eighty years. Their children were Elizabeth, Lydia, Philip, Margaret, Ruzella, Joseph, Mary, John and Catherine. Philip Wolf spent his early life upon a farm, and was then engaged in the dry-goods business in Clinton with E. W. Taylor, and still later in the implement and hardware business with J. W. Bell, and later on with A. D. McHenry. He built the block now occupied by the hardware firm of Bailor & Bryant; erected a number of houses and owns considerable farm property in this county. Having accumulated a comfortable property, he is now living a retired life, enjoying the fruits of former toil, and is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Clinton. He wedded Miss Mary, daughter of Henry Bell, an early settler of this county, and to them were born three children: Laura, wife of Rev. E. A. Hamilton; Annie, wife of J. R. Huston; and Belle, wife of our subject. In politics Mr.

Wolf is a Republican, and in his social relations is a member of the Masonic order. Unto Mr. and Mrs. De Land was born only one child, Lota, who died in 1900, at the age of fifteen years. She was an exceptionally bright, accomplished girl, very refined in manner, and her death was a severe blow, not only to her parents, but to her many friends.

The Republican party has always found in Mr. De Land a staunch supporter of its principles. He filled the office of city treasurer two years, but has never cared for political honors. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge and the Methodist Episcopal church. His father was also connected with that church, and was an Odd Fellow and Royal Arch Mason. In manner our subject is pleasant and social, and all who know him esteem him highly for his genuine worth.

MRS. CATHERINE SWIGART.

Mrs. Catherine Swigart, one of Farmer City's most esteemed ladies, has the distinction of being the first white child born in Santa Anna township, DeWitt county, the date of her birth being July 16, 1832. Her parents were Dennis and Mary (Connell) Hurley, who were the first to settle in this locality, and were prominently identified with its early development and prosperity. A sketch of these worthy pioneers is given in connection with that of Mrs. Lydia M. Johnson, on another page of this volume.

Mrs. Swigart was born in the first house built in the northeast part of the county, it being a primitive structure, not more than fifteen by sixteen feet in dimensions, constructed of split logs, with a puncheon floor, one window and one door, but it furnished

a home of comfort to a large family until better accommodations could be secured. Our subject was reared on a farm, and being a strong, ambitious girl, she assisted in the work of both the house and the field, willing always to help her father as well as her mother.

On the 11th of March, 1852, she was united in marriage with George Washington Swigart, who was born in Marion county, Ohio, April 9, 1830, and was a son of Daniel Swigart. He obtained a fair education in a little log school house, and in early life engaged in cattle feeding and working by the month as a farm hand. In 1849 he came with his parents to DeWitt county. He was in limited circumstances at the time of his marriage, and while the railroad was being built through this section of the state he worked on it, while his wife kept boarders in a little shanty of one room, usually accommodating about fourteen for meals. She made beds on the floor and cooked over a fireplace out doors, doing all her baking in a covered skillet. One summer was passed in this way, and at the end of that time the young couple had saved fifty dollars. Borrowing one hundred dollars they entered eighty acres of land, which is now owned by Mr. McConkey, and upon the place they built a cabin of split logs, with a mud and stick chimney. Although it was a rude structure, it was their first home and they were happy in the possession of the same. In those early days Mr. Swigart often remarked to his wife "some day you will have a fine home, of which you are certainly deserving." While he engaged in the improvement and cultivation of the land she cooked the meals for the harvest hands and carried water to quench their thirst. In 1866 they sold their first farm and bought the Chapin place of three hundred acres, a part of which he sub-

sequently sold, retaining one hundred and twenty acres. He then purchased thirty-six acres of the T. Gardner farm, where Mrs. Swigart now resides in a large new residence, the barns and outbuildings being in perfect harmony therewith.

Mr. and Mrs. Swigart had no children of their own, but they reared Sarah F. Hedge, who was born in 1857 and died in 1877. She married Charles Everett, and at her death left two children: Mory, who married Gertie Lewis and has one son, Orville L.; and Sherman, who is now in the Philippines. Mrs. Swigart cared for these children, carefully rearing and educating them.

In religious belief Mr. Swigart was a Universalist, and in politics was a Republican. He served as road commissioner for nine years, but never sought political honors. He was a noble man, fine looking and loved by all, and in his death, which occurred March 2, 1890, the community realized that it had lost one of its most valued and useful citizens. His estimable wife still resides at their beautiful home in Farmer City, surrounded by all the comforts that make life worth the living. She is a typical pioneer woman, kind hearted and generous, and is held in the highest regard by all who know her.

ARTHUR F. MILLER.

Arthur F. Miller is one of the youngest members of the Clinton bar, but his prominence is by no means measured by his years, on the contrary he has won a reputation which many an older practitioner might well envy and is now creditably serving as state's attorney, being elected to that office on the Republican ticket in 1900, as a successor to John Fuller.

Mr. Miller was born in Holliston, Massachusetts, March 12, 1872, and is a representative of a good old New England family. His father, Possidonius Miller, was a native of Vermont, and was a direct descendant of an old colonial family, as his grandfather, Ferdinand Miller, was a member of the "Boston Tea Party." He was also a native of Vermont. By vocation the father of our subject was a journalist and for a number of years was engaged in that profession. He married Miss Agnes Dillon, who was born in Nova Scotia, but came with her parents to the old Bay state when three years old. She is still living and resides at Cottage City, on the island of Martha's Vineyard. Her people were farmers by occupation. By her marriage with Mr. Miller she became the mother of three children, as follows: Celia, who died in infancy; Albert F., who died at the age of nine years; and Arthur F., our subject.

Arthur F. Miller was educated at Trinity College, in Hartford, Connecticut, where he was graduated in 1895. Coming west he took up the study of law under Judge T. H. Dillon, of Petersburg, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1897. In October of that year he located in Clinton and opened an office. His faithful attention to his profession soon won the attention of the public, who recognized in him a fitting candidate for the office which he now fills, and he was accordingly nominated and elected in 1900. In the discharge of his official duties he has given the utmost satisfaction, and in his private practice he faithfully and conscientiously looks after the interests of his clients.

In July, 1895, he was united in marriage with Miss Rovenia Fosnaugh, daughter of J. A. Fosnaugh, one of Clinton's leading merchants. An extended sketch of the Fos-

naugh family will be found on another page of this volume. Socially Mr. Miller is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Mutual Protective League. He is a pleasant, genial gentleman, who makes many friends, and is held in high regard by all who know him.

JOHN SHUE.

John Shue, deceased, was for many years one of the leading farmers of Wilson township, and was a man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was born in Perry county, Ohio, on the 5th of February, 1833, and was a son of Gottlieb and Nancy Ann (Franklin) Shue. His maternal grandfather was a cousin of Benjamin Franklin. The father of our subject was a native of Germany and was a lad of fourteen years when he came to America with his parents, who settled near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and spent the remainder of their lives there. Leaving home, Gottlieb Shue went to Ohio at an early day, and was engaged in tailoring in Perry county until 1872, when he came to DeWitt county, Illinois, to make his home with our subject. Here he died March, 1870, at the age of eighty-three years, and his wife passed away March, 1870, at the age of eighty-two. Of their eight children only two are now living, namely: Caroline, wife of Joshua Pyles, of DeWitt, Illinois, and Harriet, widow of Thomas Sadler.

John Shue, of this sketch, was reared and educated in the county of his nativity, and remained at home until twenty-five years of age, aiding in the work of the farm. In 1858 he removed to Bloomington, Illinois,

and on the 3d of June, that year, was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Michael, who was born in Darke county, Ohio, September 28, 1839, a daughter of Samuel and Barbara (Putterbaugh) Michael, also natives of the Buckeye state. Her paternal grandparents were William and Margaret (Durlinger) Michael, the former a native of Germany, the latter of Ohio. William Michael was born in 1758, and came to this country at the age of five years. He entered the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, together with six sons, all of whom were killed in the service, he alone surviving. Mrs. Shue is one of a family of eight children, and has two brothers living, namely: Christopher, a resident of Harp township; and William, of Kansas.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Shue are as follows: (1) Austin R. is sheriff of DeWitt county, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. (2) Mary is the wife of Wilbur Wilson, of Harp township, and they have one child, Fay. (3) John A. Logan, deceased, married Lulu Hall, who is now living in Lansing, Michigan. (4) Ulysses, who is now operating the home farm for his mother, married Minnie Hoots, who died leaving one child, Cecil. (5) Edward, a resident of Harp township, married Minnie Page and has one child, Garrett. (6) Ella, deceased, was the wife of Bayard S. Griffith, of Clinton, and she left two children, Dexter H. and Wayne. (7) Almeda is the wife of Tony Moore, of Harp township, and they have two children, Bliss and Opal. (8) Frederick married Mayme Polan and lives in Bloomington, Illinois.

After his marriage Mr. Shue made his home in Bloomington, working at anything which he could find to do until 1867, when he removed to Harp township, DeWitt county, and purchased eighty acres of

land on sections 8 and 17, which at that time was all wild and unimproved. He built a house, barn and fences, which are still standing, but after residing there for five years he sold the place and bought an improved farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Wilson township. He soon afterward sold fifteen acres of this, but the remaining one hundred and five is still owned by his widow and is under a high state of cultivation. Throughout his life he followed farming very successfully and became quite well-to-do. In politics he was an ardent Republican, but never cared for public office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his farming interests. He died in 1892, honored and respected by all who knew him, and was laid to rest in Woodlawn cemetery, Clinton. In his death the community lost one of its best citizens, his neighbors a faithful friend, and his family a considerate husband and father.

DAVID SCHENCK.

Of Holland ancestry, Mr. Schenck has applied his admirable national characteristics to the management of his farming interests in Macon and DeWitt counties, and as a result has made a distinct success of his chosen occupation. He is thorough in his work, conservative and sure in the manner of his improvements, and studies farming from a scientific standpoint. For the first land purchased he paid fifteen dollars per acre, and for the last eighty dollars per acre, and he now owns five hundred and eighty acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which is in Macon county, and the remainder in DeWitt county. He is the possessor of a quarter section in Rice county, Kansas, and the same amount in Hayes coun-

ty, Nebraska, the former property being under a high state of cultivation. As early as 1854 he became identified with DeWitt county, at which time he purchased sixty acres of land in Texas township, and forty acres across the road in Macon county, most of which was broken, and on which there were four log cabins. He built a large and substantial house in 1868, planted the many trees which now have a venerable appearance, and which yield a sweeping shade in the heat of the summer, and has since engaged in general farming and stock-raising. And during the intervening years he has in no wise forfeited the fine and high regard in which he is held by all who know him, and value his friendship and his service in behalf of the locality of which he is a resident.

Many years ago the paternal grandfather, Garret J. Schenck, emigrated from the home of his forefathers in Holland, and settled in New Jersey, Monmouth county, afterwards removing to Ohio, where his death eventually occurred. He farmed successfully in Warren county, and accumulated quite a store of worldly possessions during his pilgrimage on earth, and was generally conceded to have lived a worth-while and useful life. His grandson, David, was born in Butler county, Ohio, October 8, 1825, a son of John and Catherine (Cooper) Schenck, natives of New Jersey. The parents were farmers and both died at the home place in Ohio, and were the parents of three children, two of whom are living. David Schenck was educated in the public schools of Ohio, and assisted his father in conducting the farm. When almost a grown boy he learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1854, as heretofore stated, came to this county.

January 14, 1847, in Ohio, Mr. Schenck

married Huldah Long, daughter of Silas and Sally (Marshall) Long, natives of Ohio. Mrs. Schenck, who died in Illinois August 13, 1893, was the mother of six children, four of whom are now living: Catherine, who is the wife of William Sloutenborough, living in retirement at Maroa; Sarah, who died in Ohio at the age of one year; Ann Eliza, who is living at home; Ella, who was born in Ohio, and died at the age of twelve years; Alice, who is the wife of Charles Melnes, a farmer of Macon county; and Silas J., who is a farmer of Macon county, is married and has two children, Edith and Lydia. Mr. Schenck is a self-made man in the highest sense of the word, and is indebted to no good fortune for his rise in life. He is a moral and progressive force in the community, and enjoys the esteem of all his fellow townsmen. With his wife he is a member and worker in the Christian church. In politics our subject is a Democrat, and for four years served as justice of the peace, but with the exception of school director he has not cared to accept office.

THOMAS CORWIN BYLAND.

Thomas Corwin Byland, educator and carriage maker, and a resident of Weldon since 1876, was born near Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, December 29, 1852. His parents, Amos and Mary (Johnson) Byland, were also natives of Ohio, and farmers by occupation, the father dying in Ohio in 1855. The ancestry is English, Irish and German, and the paternal grandfather, James Byland, was a farmer in Perry county, Ohio, while the maternal grandfather, Isaac Johnson, was a farmer of Pickaway county, Ohio. Of the family of six children

left practically dependent upon their own resources, four besides Thomas C. attained maturity: Rebecca, who is now Mrs. George Hummel; Isaac; Jane; Effie. After the death of Amos Byland his widow married Isaac Seibert and they had one child. Thomas Corwin Byland was but three years of age when his father died, and since he was ten years of age he has made his own way in the world, and at the age of thirteen he manfully shouldered the responsibility of his own maintenance. Departing from the homestead in Ohio he removed to Piatt county, Illinois, where he found employment on a farm until twenty years of age. During this time he faithfully applied himself to the acquisition of such knowledge as was available at the public schools and at the academy at Danville, Illinois, and by the fall of 1874 had qualified for educational work. Subsequently he taught school in Shelby county, Illinois, for two years, and in 1876 located in Weldon, and continued to teach for four terms in Nixon and DeWitt townships. He later taught in the public schools of Weldon on and off for four terms. In 1881 he prepared for future independence by learning the trade of carriage maker, which he has since successfully followed, his work being interspersed by occasional returns to teaching in Weldon.

The marriage of Mr. Byland and Margaret, daughter of Amos and Hannah McNier, formerly of Ohio, now of Nixon township, occurred March 18, 1879. Three children are the result of this union, Kittie L., Cora P. and Warren T. In politics Mr. Byland is a Republican, and has held several local offices, including that of township clerk, assessor, school director, collector and president of the village board of Weldon. He is fraternally associated with the Weldon Lodge, No. 746, A. F. & A. M., the Modern

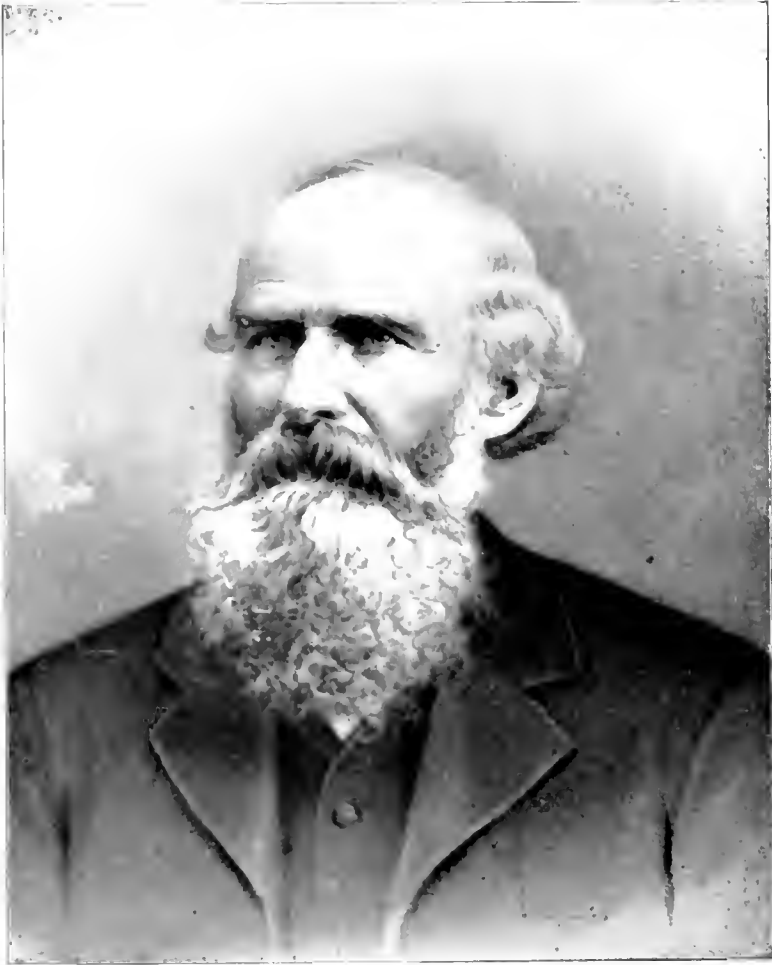
Woodmen and the Royal Circle. He is one of the most substantial citizens of the town, and his influence on education, good government and general progressiveness is a wide one.



JONATHAN K. DAVIS.

Jonathan K. Davis, a retired farmer residing in the city of Clinton, Illinois, has made his home in DeWitt county for almost half a century, and his name is inseparably connected with its agricultural and business interests. His thoroughly American spirit and his great energy have enabled him to mount from a lowly position to one of affluence. One of his leading characteristics in business affairs is his fine sense of order and complete system, and the habit of giving careful attention to details, without which success in an undertaking is never an assured fact. Mr. Davis started in life with nothing but a strong determination to succeed, and now that his fondest dreams have been realized he is spending his last days in ease and quiet at his beautiful home in the city of Clinton, which was but a mere hamlet when he first came to this county.

Mr. Davis was born in Perry county, Ohio, April 7, 1821, and is a son of John Davis and grandson of William and Elizabeth Davis, the former a native of Wales, who came to this country prior to the Revolutionary war, in which great struggle for American independence he took an active part, serving from the beginning till the end under General Washington. He saw and endured many hardships and privations that the soldiers of those days were compelled to go through. He was with Washington the winter that this grand man encamped at Valley Forge, the history of which is fa-



J. K. DAVIS.



MRS. J. K. DAVIS.

miliar to every one. After the close of this war he settled in Frederick county, Maryland, where he made farming his life occupation and where he was called to his final rest at the age of sixty-five years. His wife, Elizabeth, was an English lady, and lived to reach a good old age. They became the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, Benjamin and John.

John Davis, the father of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, was born in Frederick county, Maryland in 1785. His early life was spent on a farm and he also run a hotel and at one time operated a ferry across the Monoxico creek, near where it flowed into the Potomac river. In 1816 he decided that the west offered better inducements to a young man and accordingly bade goodbye to his native county and after experiencing all the hardships incident to travel in those early days he finally settled in Perry county, Ohio. This was just after the war of 1812, in which he took an active part. He was present at the burning of Washington by the British and took part in other important engagements. He was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Karshner, who was a native of Pennsylvania. The trip to Ohio was made by wagon, in which they lived for some time, or until a more suitable dwelling could be erected. Their stay in Perry county was of but a few years' duration, when they removed to Seneca county and were one of the first nine families to locate in Bloom township. This was in 1824 when Indians were more numerous than white men. Here he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, cut the trees and erected a rude log house in which to live. This dwelling was very primitive. At first it had no windows and later, when the march of improvements began to sweep over this vast western coun-

try, windows were put in, and our subject can recall how queer they looked, as they were the first that he had ever seen. Soon the farm was cleared and after a few years where the forest stood were well cultivated fields. On this place our subject's father remained until his death, which occurred on July 9, 1849. He was an earnest Christian man and a devout member of the Methodist church for over thirty years. His estimable wife also passed away on the old homestead at the age of fifty years. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: William, who is now living in Bloomville, Ohio; Jonathan K., our subject; Alfred O., deceased; Sarah, who married J. W. Stinchcomb; Elizabeth married Smith Taylor; Thomas W. is a physician and makes his home in Wapella, this county; Susanna; Milton R., of Charleston, Missouri. All these children were strong and robust and all lived to reach a good old age, with the exception of two, who died before reaching maturity.

The educational privileges of our subject were very meager, as he attended a log school house with greased paper for windows and split logs for seats, but in the face of all these obstacles he managed to secure a good elementary education. Then by working at various occupations he managed to save enough to enable him to take a course of study in the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he remained for six months. Since that time he has been a constant reader of good literature and to-day he is a finely educated man.

It was at the age of twenty-five years that he determined to start out in the world alone. He at first rented a sawmill and farmed on the shares. In this way he got a start and soon after bought eighty acres of land in Indiana, which he later disposed

of and purchased a half interest in his father's farm. After a time he sold this and bought one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he lived until he came to DeWitt county, in 1857. He located in Clinton and entered into partnership with S. Taylor and engaged in mercantile business in a frame building that stood on the corner now occupied by the Magill House. This partnership continued for about three months, when he retired from the business and bought eighty acres of land in Wilson township, this county, which was first settled by a Mr. Cloud and which was partially improved. A log cabin had been erected and some fruit trees set out, a few of which were still living. At that time the only tree in sight of the house was a cottonwood that had been planted near the door. This grew to an enormous size. Soon a frame house took the place of the log cabin and from that time till the present day Mr. Davis has steadily prospered in his undertakings. He first added to his original purchase by purchasing the old Bell farm of one hundred and sixty acres. To this he added the Lewis farm of one hundred and twenty acres, then fifty-five acres of timber land and still later an eighty-acre tract of partially improved land. In addition to his farming he made a specialty of fine cattle, horses and hogs, which he raised for market. At times he has had as high as seventy-five head of cattle and one hundred and fifty head of hogs. His land he improved by tiling, putting several thousand dollars into tiles.

At Tiffin, Ohio, on March 8, 1849, Mr. Davis led to the marriage altar Miss Mary S. Wilcox, daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Dealander) Wilcox, who were early settlers in Ohio. Her father was a wagon-maker and lived to the good old age of

eighty-four and his wife also attained the same age. Eight children blessed this union, as follows: Mary S.; Samuel; George; Uriah; Catherine, who married F. D. Kestler; Peter; Lovina and Lurena.

To our subject and his wife were born six children, namely: Jesse S., who is agent for the Jones scales, married Mary Ross, now deceased, and they have one child, Kash; Evander resides in Kansas; Merriek, a large ranch owner in Texas, married Belle Brown, and they have seven children, Chauncey R., Mabel S., Jonathan, Harold, Ira, Grace and Ida Belle; Jonathan K. and Mary are both deceased; U. S. Grant is a farmer of Harp township, who married Ida Thorp, and they have two children, Sabella and Bernice.

For twenty-four years Mr. Davis served as justice of the peace, and for two years as a member of the board of supervisors. On August 20, 1850, he induced Rev. William Hendel, a local minister, to have services in the school house, as he was one to build the first school house in the township. Here he was chosen leader and he and his good wife did all in their power to keep up the interest of these meetings. He was always found ready and willing to do even more than his share to help the good work along. He was a very liberal giver towards the new church, which was erected in 1891, Rev. Walter Mitchell being the first minister to occupy its pulpit, but now it is under the pastorate of Rev. Enis. When the school house was first built there were only seven families to send children to it, but now it is one of the best in the township.

In 1895 Mr. Davis came to Clinton and purchased an elegant home, known as the White property, a large spacious residence with beautiful surrounding lawns and shade trees, a place he and his wife can well enjoy

the remainder of their lives and entertain their host of friends. Politically Mr. Davis is a staunch Republican, but was originally a Whig, having cast his first vote for Henry Clay in 1844.

Mr. Davis is in all respects a self-made man. Through his own exertions he has attained an honorable position and marked prestige among the representative men of DeWitt county, and with signal consistency it may be said that he is the architect of his own fortunes, and one whose success amply justifies the application of the somewhat hackneyed, but most expressive title, "a self-made man."

WILLIAM W. MURPHEY.

Prominent among the energetic, enterprising and successful business men of Farmer City is William W. Murphey, president of the Weedman National Bank, which is one of the safest and most conservative moneyed institutions of the county. It was established in 1871 by Thomas Brothers and John Weedman, with a capital of forty thousand dollars, and when Oscar Thomas died Mr. Weedman purchased the other brother's interest and carried on the business alone, with J. B. Lewis as cashier and teller and W. K. Star as bookkeeper. On the 30th of November, 1885, it was reorganized as the Weedman National Bank, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, the officers being Mathias Crum, president; V. S. Lindsley, vice-president; and C. M. C. Weedman, cashier. The bank building, which was a wooden structure, was destroyed by fire August 3, 1894, but immediately a handsome brick building was erected on the same site, into which the company moved January 1,

1895. It is modern in its appointments throughout, and has the best of deposit vaults. In January, 1897, Mr. Murphey was made president of the bank and has since filled that office. In January, 1893, C. M. C. Weedman was succeeded by G. M. Kincaid as cashier, the latter having entered the employ of the company as clerk in 1886 and gradually worked his way upward to cashier, which position he still fills in a most satisfactory manner. The capital stock was increased to seventy-five thousand dollars in 1890, and there is now a surplus of twenty-five thousand. Mr. Murphey is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to this concern a high degree of success. The safe, conservative policy which he follows commends itself to the judgment of all, and has secured a patronage which makes the volume of business transacted over its counters of great importance and magnitude.

Mr. Murphey was born in Frederick county, Virginia, October 15, 1838, a son of Hiram and Grace F. (Mitchell) Murphey, who were also natives of the Old Dominion. The father followed the saddler's trade for many years at Winchester, and on leaving there in 1844 removed to Sheets Mills, Virginia, whence he came with his family to DeWitt county, Illinois, in 1852, locating in Santa Anna township, where he became a land owner and successful farmer. He died August 20, 1881, at the age of eighty-four years, and his wife passed away December 17, 1880, at the age of seventy-three years. Both were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In their family were the following children: Thomas E. and Deborah, both deceased; Mary E., widow of Alex. Holmes; William W., our subject; Robert A. and John P., deceased; Frances

M., widow of George Page; Levi R. and Isaac, who is also deceased.

In 1843 our subject went to live with his uncle, John Smith, one of the honored pioneers of this county. He was born in Hardy county, Virginia, February 27, 1805, and in 1835 came to DeWitt county, Illinois, and took up his residence in Mt. Pleasant, now Farmer City, opening the first hotel in the place and serving as its first postmaster, the office first being called Santa Anna. The office was then located on the corner of South Main street and Clinton avenue, where the marble works now stand. Mr. Smith subsequently followed farming and became the owner of a large amount of land in this county. He married Miss Mary D. Mitchell, one of the first school teachers in this locality. As they had no children of their own they adopted our subject and were to him most indulgent parents. No mother ever loved a child more fondly than Mrs. Smith loved him or was willing to sacrifice more for his happiness. She died July 31, 1878, aged seventy-seven years, and Mr. Smith died on the 8th of June, the same year, aged seventy-three years. They were most estimable people and Mrs. Smith was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Smith gave liberally to its support.

Mr. Murphey was educated in the public schools of this county, and the Normal School at Normal, Illinois, and later engaged in teaching school for three terms. His first purchase of land consisted of eighty acres known as the Burford farm, now owned by Mr. Brucken, and he subsequently traded that property for the Bracken farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he yet owns and which he has greatly improved by tiling it and erecting an entire new set of farm buildings. Upon this place he makes his home and is successfully engaged in gen-

eral farming and stock-raising in connection with his banking interests.

In McLean county, Illinois, October 5, 1865, Mr. Murphey married Miss Nancy Helen Burford, a daughter of Cary and Anna (Shields) Burford. Her father was a retired farmer of Farmer City. By this union were born five children, namely: Edwin C., a prominent jeweler and esteemed citizen of Farmer City, who died in 1898 at the age of thirty years; Grace A., who is the wife of Benjamin Overstreet and has three children, Walter, Albert and Pearl; Mary Viola is the wife of Fred Swaney and has two children, Mervel and Pearl; and Blanche E. and Wayne W., both at home.

On the inauguration of the Civil war Mr. Murphey enlisted in July, 1861, in Company F, Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and for gallant service was promoted to the rank of sergeant. He was twice wounded, first in the left arm at Fort Donelson, and later in the right hip during the siege of Jackson, Mississippi. These honorable scars he will carry with him to his grave. He is now a prominent member and past commander of Lemon Post, No. 211, G. A. R., at Farmer City, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also of Farmer City, and is trustee of the Methodist church, to which he belongs. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and is as true to his duties of citizenship in days of peace as when he fought for the old flag and the cause it represented.

JOHN SUMMERVILLE.

John Summerville, who resides on section 4, Wapella township, owns and operates a valuable farm of two hundred acres, whose neat and thrifty appearance well in-

dicates his careful supervision. Substantial improvements are surrounded by well tilled fields, and all of the accessories and conveniences of a model farm are there found.

Mr. Summerville was born on the farm where he now resides, February 17, 1869, and is a son of James Summerville, who came to this country in 1848, when a young man, and for ten years worked in the Illinois Central Railroad shops at Wapella. He then purchased one hundred and twenty acres of the railroad company in Wapella township, and in 1861 added to it a tract of forty acres, for which he paid fifty dollars per acre. After erecting a house upon his land he located thereon, and to the further improvement and cultivation of that farm devoted his attention for some time. He subsequently bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Clintonia township, and an adjoining tract of forty acres, his landed possessions then aggregating four hundred acres. He was in limited circumstances on coming to this county, but being industrious, enterprising and persevering, he gradually worked his way upward until he was one of the well-to-do and prosperous citizens of his community. In 1894 he retired from active labor and removed to Clinton, where he made his home until his death, which occurred December 31, 1898. In this county he married Miss Elizabeth Heenan, who was born and reared in Ireland, but who survived her husband, being a resident of Clinton until her death, August 14, 1901. The children born to them are William T., a farmer of Clintonia township; John, of this review; Margaret, who is living in Clinton.

John Summerville grew to manhood upon the home farm and was educated in the local schools. When his father retired he succeeded to the farm in Wapella township, and has since successfully engaged in

its operation. He is a well-known breeder of Clydedale and Englishshure horses, giving particular attention to that branch of his business, and in all his undertakings has steadily prospered thus far. Politically he is a stalwart Democrat, having never failed in his allegiance to that party since casting his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland in 1888. He was elected and served two years as commissioner of highways, and has always taken a deep and commendable interest in public affairs. Religiously he is a member of the Catholic church.

J. FRANK DIX.

This well-known merchant of Waynesville, Illinois, is a man whose sound common sense and vigorous, able management of his affairs have been important factors in his success, and with his undoubted integrity of character have given him an honorable position among his fellow men. He was born in Decatur county, Indiana, September 6, 1854, but during his infancy was brought to this state, where he has since made his home.

His father, J. W. Dix, was a native of Virginia and a son of John Dix. J. W. Dix grew to manhood in Virginia and then removed to Ohio, and settled near Xenia. There he married Martha Smith, a native of New Jersey, and a daughter of William Smith, who was one of the early settlers of Ohio. After his marriage he removed to Indiana, where he spent one year, and then in 1854 came to Illinois and took up his residence in Bloomington, where he followed blacksmithing for a few years, having learned that trade in early life. In 1869 he removed to Waynesville, DeWitt county,

and opened a wagon, repair and blacksmith shop, carrying on business here for some years. He next went to Kingman, Kansas, in 1882, and spent the remainder of his life at that place, dying there in 1888. His wife still survives him and resides with her youngest son in Newton, Kansas. In the family were twelve children, four sons and eight daughters, all of whom reached mature years, and all of the sons and four of the daughters are still living.

J. Frank Dix, of this review, was a lad of about fifteen years when he came with the family to DeWitt county. He received his early education in the common schools, which he attended during the winter months, while he worked on a farm through the summer season. After reaching manhood he took charge of a store at Waynesville, which he successfully managed for two years, and during that time became thoroughly familiar with the mercantile business. In May, 1879, he opened a small restaurant of his own, and as soon as he had secured sufficient capital he put in a small stock of groceries, to which he added from time to time as his financial resources permitted. He built up quite a good business, but in 1884 sold out, and for three years was engaged in buying and shipping grain. At the end of that time he bought back his store and continued in the restaurant and grocery business until his building and stock were destroyed by fire in 1891. With characteristic energy he at once rebuilt, and now has a large double store, and carries a well-selected stock of groceries, hardware, boots, shoes, etc. Having made for himself an enviable reputation for fair dealing, he received a liberal share of the public patronage. On the organization of the Waynesville Bank he became one of the original stockholders, and three years later was made

a director and vice-president, in which capacity he has since served. He owns a nice residence in Waynesville, which he has recently remodeled, putting in hot water heat and all of the conveniences found in a city home.

On the 15th of December, 1881, in DeWitt county, Mr. Dix was united in marriage with Miss Laura Sprague, a native of Ohio and a daughter of James Sprague, who was one of the early settlers of this county and died in the service of his country during the war of the Rebellion. Mrs. Dix was reared and educated in this county, and by her marriage to our subject has become the mother of two children, Fred and Fern.

In political sentiment Mr. Dix is a Democrat, and has supported every presidential nominee of that party since casting his first vote for Grover Cleveland in 1884. He has taken quite an active part in local politics; has served as township clerk, and since 1879 has been school treasurer. He was a member of the town board several years; was its president one term; and was instrumental in securing the water works and other needed improvements in the city. He also served four terms as township collector, and in whatever position he has been called upon to fill he has most capably and satisfactorily discharged its duties. Socially he is a member of Waynesville Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Waynesville Lodge, F. & A. M.; and Atlanta Chapter, R. A. M.; and both he and his wife belong to the Eastern Star Chapter. Mr. Dix belongs to that class of men whom the world terms self-made, for beginning life without capital, he has conquered all the obstacles in the path to success, and has not only secured for himself a handsome competence, but by his efforts has materially advanced the interests of the community

with which he is associated. He is a prominent figure in business, political and social circles, and ranks among the leading citizens of Waynesville.

AUSTIN R. SHUE.

Among the county officials of DeWitt county there is probably none more popular than Austin R. Shue, who is now so efficiently serving as sheriff. He was born in Clinton, Missouri, on the 1st of January, 1850, and is a son of John and Sarah (Mitchell) Shue, both natives of Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Gottlieb Shue, came to this country from Germany, and followed the tailor's trade throughout the greater part of his life. He spent his last days in this county, and his remains were interred in Wilson township. A more extended mention of the Shue family will be found on another page of this volume.

The father of our subject was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, and in early life turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1800 he came to DeWitt county, Illinois, and after spending some time in Harp township located permanently in Wilson township, where he followed farming quite successfully. He devoted his attention principally to the raising of horses, and was one of the most successful breeders of Norman horses in the county, raising many valuable animals. He died in 1804, at the age of fifty-nine years, honored and respected by all who knew him. His wife is still living. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Austin R., our subject; Mary, wife of T. W. Wilson, of this county; Logan, deceased; Ulysses G. and Edward, who also live in this county; Ella, deceased wife of B. S. Griffith, of this county; Almeda,

wife of T. Moore, of this county; and Fred, a resident of McLean county, Illinois.

Austin R. Shue grew to manhood upon the home farm, and early in life made a study of the art of successful farming. He began life for himself in a small way upon an eighty-acre tract of land which his wife had inherited from her father, and to this property he has since added until they now have two hundred and fourteen acres, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. He has set out an orchard, erected a comfortable residence, a good barn and other buildings, and has made many other improvements upon the place, which add greatly to its valuable and attractive appearance. It previously belonged to the old Harold estate. Mr. Shue successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising until elected sheriff, and on his removal to Clinton to assume the duties of that office he rented his farm.

In February, 1881, he married Miss Cora McCord, daughter of Washington McCord, an early settler and successful farmer of this county. It is worthy of mention that Mr. Shue is the third of Mr. McCord's sons-in-law elected sheriff of this county. Our subject and his wife have seven children, all living, namely: Hallie, Gertrude, Mary, Welby, Nellie, Ella and John Washington.

Mr. Shue has always taken an active and commendable interest in public affairs, and has been called upon to fill several local offices, including those of school director and road commissioner. In the fall of 1860 he was elected sheriff on the Republican ticket, and has since served in that capacity to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Sons of America.

CHARLES W. McCORD.

One of the prominent dealers in real estate, insurance and loans of Clinton, Illinois, is a native of the state of Illinois and was born in Santa Anna township, DeWitt county, on the 23d day of June, 1842. He is a son of John and a grandson of James and a great-grandson of James, who was a native of Ireland and a son of Robert, who was a son of John, who in turn was a son of Robert, who in about 1689 was a Highlander and chief of his clan in Scotland, and who met his death at the battle at Killecrunkie Pass, in Scotland, during the Rebellion. His son John took part in numerous wars and died about 1715. His sons were John, David, William, Robert, Samuel, Benjamin and James. These children after the death of their father removed to Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, and about 1720 John, David and William came to the United States and located in Pennsylvania. John somewhat later moving to North Carolina. David and William were both killed by the Indians.

The father of these boys, John, was born in Argyle Skye, Scotland. His coat of arms was a shield of gold in black and white, with three hearts and three lance heads on it, surmounted by a closed helmet. The history of the coat of arms is as follows: "It seems to be a very good one with its three hearts on golden ground and its three upward pointing arrow heads, which seem to be typical of an upward aspiration, three, itself is a sacred and spiritual number. There are first, three distinct folds in the drapery, which, taken with the parts, makes seven. The three hearts, three arrow heads and helmet make seven, another sacred number. The whole figure in its general outline is that of an upward pointing tri-

angle, which in all religion is symbolical of spirit, but all through the symbolism seems to be good." Families of the name of McCord still reside in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, and are all Presbyterians.

James McCord was born in Ireland in 1739 and died at Spring Creek, Overton county, Tennessee, on March 4, 1824. He went with his father to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, at the age of four years, afterwards removing to Wilkes and Iredell counties, North Carolina, and from there he went to Overton county, Tennessee. He served in the Revolutionary war and was wagon master general under George Washington. He married in Wilkes county, North Carolina, Jane Scroggs (or Scruggs), a Scotch lady, who died November 12, 1789. They had nine children. Their son James was born in Wilkes county, February 22, 1779, and died in DeWitt county, Illinois, December 3, 1852. He was married in Overton county, Tennessee, to Mary Moore, on March 29, 1804. She was the daughter of Charles Moore and was born in Granville county, North Carolina, October 29, 1779, and died in DeWitt county, Illinois, May 23, 1858. They first settled on Peterman's Bend, of Obies river, Overton county, Tennessee, where all their children were born. They moved to Spring Creek about 1817 and to DeWitt county in 1832, on a farm now owned by S. J. Thomas. At that time there were but six families in this part of the state, namely: Dennis Hurley, John Weedman, Richard Kirby, William Dailey, Robert Cummings and James M. Porter, who are supposed to be the original settlers of this section. At first they lived in a double log house with a hall running the entire length of same and a fireplace at either end. This was later replaced by a frame house, which was con-



JOHN McCORD.

sidered a good one for those days and is still standing. In this family were the following children: Charles, James W., William Y., Mrs. Sarah Pool, Mrs. Martha Shinkle, Mrs. Hannah Wakefield, John, the father of our subject, Mrs. Mary Heath and Mrs. Elizabeth Brown.

Charles Moore, the father of our subject's grandmother, was of Welsh stock, a cooper by trade and served in the Revolutionary war. He also engaged in making tin canteens for the soldiers. He married Sarah Smith, a lady of Scotch descent.

The father of Charles W. McCord was born in Overton county, Tennessee, April 5, 1814. Upon reaching man's estate he purchased a farm in DeWitt township, this county, which is now owned by Mr. McKinley, and followed farming until within fifteen years of his death, the last few years of his life being passed in the city of Clinton, where he died in March, 1881. In politics he was an old line Whig and was on one occasion elected by the Democratic vote to the office of justice of the peace, but at that time, as he was the only Republican in the township, he refused to qualify and serve. He married Sarah S., the daughter of Gabriel Watt, who was a Methodist preacher and a pioneer of this county. She was born in 1819 and her death occurred in 1896. To them were born three children, William J., who died at Knoxville, Tennessee, March 18, 1864, while in the service and a member of Company G, One Hundred Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Charles W., our subject, and his twin sister, Marie J., the widow of S. R. Riggs. She resides at Midland, Texas, and is the owner of a large stock ranch, comprising over forty sections of land.

Charles W. McCord was raised on the farm of his parents and received the or-

dinary common school education and later attended the Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, College, and then engaged in farming, buying what is now known as the Knob's farm in DeWitt township, comprising one hundred and twenty-seven acres. On this he resided for four years, making many improvements, when he disposed of it and purchased one hundred and sixty acres in McLean county, which he improved and on which he resided for four years and then moved to Storm Lake, Iowa, where he carried on farming for eighteen years. He then lived four years at Storm Lake City and from there moved to Clinton, Illinois, to care for his mother, who was well advanced in years and where he has since made his home. Shortly after his arrival here he established his present business and has handled a large amount of property in this and adjoining states, and has also conducted a large insurance and loan business, in which he has been very successful.

On Christmas day, 1865, he married Margaret J. Swisher, daughter of Isaac, one of the early and prominent settlers of this county. A sketch of the Swisher family will be found on another page of this work, together with an engraving of Mr. Swisher. She died at the age of fifty-three years, October, 1896, at Storm Lake, Iowa. She became the mother of four children: Ida M., married John A. Struble, of Clinton; and to them were born two children, Harry and Marie. John died at the age of one year. Charles Frank, of Iowa, married Kittie Prysck, and to them were born Beatrice, Frank and Myrle. Katie Marie died at the age of nine months.

Mr. McCord married for his second wife, October 23, 1900, Mrs. Amanda C. Taylor, the daughter of Dr. C. Goodbrake, late of Clinton, and one of its most es-

teemed physicians and surgeons. Mr. McCord is a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity, all of Clinton.

JACOB W. AND JOHN JONES.

Among the leading citizens and successful agriculturists of Barnett township are numbered the Jones brothers, who reside on section 19, and have been actively identified with the farming interests of this county since the fall of 1856. They are natives of Gibson county, Indiana, where Jacob W. was born January 25, 1821, and John, March 13, 1825. Their father, Charles Jones, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1791, and was a son of Cadwallader Jones, who was a native of North Carolina and one of the first settlers of the Blue Grass state. For some time during his early residence in Kentucky his family had to live in the fort for protection from the Indians. When a young man Charles Jones left his native state and removed to Indiana, about 1812, and there he married Miss Eleanor Warrick, who was also born in Kentucky. Her father, Captain Warrick, was killed by the Indians in the battle of Tippecanoe, on the Wabash river, in 1811. He was one of the first settlers of Gibson county, Indiana, having located there in 1807. There Mrs. Jones was reared, and there she continued to make her home after her marriage up to the time of her death, which occurred in 1871, at the age of about seventy-two years. Her husband, who was a farmer by occupation, died in February, 1864, and both were laid to rest in the Owensville cemetery. They were the par-

ents of twelve children, eleven of whom reached mature years, and seven sons are still living.

The brothers in whom we are interested grew to manhood in Gibson county, Indiana, and their education was limited to a few months' attendance at the subscription schools of those days. They remained on the old homestead, engaged in farming and stock raising, until the fall of 1856, when they came to DeWitt county, Illinois, having previously purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land in Barnett township. To the further improvement and cultivation of that place they have since devoted their energies with marked success, and as their financial resources have increased they have extended the boundaries of their farm until they now have nearly six hundred acres of rich and arable land. They have built a large and substantial residence upon the place, good barns and other outbuildings, and have added all the accessories and conveniences usually found upon a model farm of the present day. John Jones gives considerable attention to the raising of pure-blooded short horn cattle, and is accounted one of the most successful stock-raisers of the county. He is one of the original stockholders of the Waynesville Bank, and is also one of its directors. His brother is a stockholder of the same institution and of the State Bank of Clinton.

In October, 1856, John Jones was married in Gibson county, Indiana, to Miss Permelia Montgomery, a native of that county, as was also her father, J. W. Montgomery. Six children bless this union, namely: Ella, wife of W. T. Marvel, a farmer of Barnett township, DeWitt county, Illinois; Warrick, Charles and Franklin, who are engaged in farming on the home place; and

Martha and Mary, twins, the latter the wife of G. A. Randolph, who is engaged in the banking business in Warrensburg, Illinois.

In early life the Jones brothers affiliated with the Whig party, and J. W. cast his first vote for Henry Clay in 1844, and John voted for General Zachary Taylor in 1848, but they supported John C. Fremont in 1856, and have since been identified with the Republican party. In business affairs they are prompt, energetic and notably reliable, and through their own well-directed efforts they have achieved excellent success, being now numbered among the well-to-do and prosperous farmers of their community.

CHARLES WALKER.

Charles Walker, a highly respected citizen of Harp township, section 19, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, February 14, 1860. He is the sixth child of Judge Robert and Sarah (Fretz) Walker, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, but resided in Ohio many years before coming to Illinois. A biography of their lives is included elsewhere in this book. Charles Walker was educated in the schools of Harp township, but his education was not confined to that received at school. By a wise father and a devoted mother he was trained in all those Christian virtues which unite to form the highest type of American manhood. October 3, 1889, he was united in marriage with Miss Kate C. Capron, a daughter of William and Laura (Willis) Capron. William Capron was a native of New York, a soldier in the Civil war and was captured at the battle of Cross Roads and confined for eleven months in Andersonville prison, from which he was released at the close of the war.

The subject whose name introduces this sketch has always lived on the same place since he came to this county with his parents at the age of five years. Here he grew to manhood and obtained his practical knowledge of agriculture. Mr. Walker's farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres of well-improved land, which he devotes to general farming. The cattle which he raises are short horns and are eligible to registry. He is also the owner of the imported Percheron stallion Sicot. He has good buildings on his farm, and everywhere are signs that the lessons in agriculture which he learned from his father are being put to a wise use. That he is a successful farmer is evidenced by the fact that he has been chosen president of the Farmers' Institute. He is also president of the Prairie Center Telephone Company, with headquarters at Clinton. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, and would like to see the curse of drunkenness removed from our beloved country.

Charles Walker and his wife are the parents of five children, of whom one, an infant son, is dead. Carl, Helen and the twins, Sarah and Laura, who are named after their two grandmothers, live to gladden the home of Charles and Kate Walker. Mr. Walker and his wife are prominent members of the Presbyterian church at Clinton. He has been an elder in the church for four years and is a faithful adherent to the religion of his fathers.

ALFRED HOMER MONTGOMERY.

Prominent among the influential newspaper men of DeWitt county is Alfred Homer Montgomery, editor of the *Weldon*

Record. Many causes contribute to the success of Mr. Montgomery, not the least of which is an extended journalistic experience, an intuitive knowledge of the demands of the reading public, and forceful, clear-cut, sensible ideas upon leading and interesting questions of the day. The tolerance and breadth of mind ventilated through the editorials and general columns of the Record challenge respect and attention from all who peruse its well-printed pages, no matter what their individual political and other views. A hard and conscientious worker, the editor of the Record has trodden no royal road to his present position, but is indebted solely to his own untiring efforts in learning every detail, from the bottom up, of newspaper work. He was born February 15, 1876, near Middletown, Logan county, Illinois, a son of William and Sarah (Dunmire) Montgomery. William Montgomery, son of Thomas Jefferson, was one of a family of seventeen children, four daughters and thirteen sons, and his death occurred in 1881, when his son, A. H., was but five years of age. The lad lived on the home farm until 1884, when he accompanied his mother, now Mrs. R. M. Ewing, and his step-father, to Farmer City, Illinois, where the latter purchased the Farmer City Republican. Then began the career of the embryo journalist, for at the age of nine years he entered the printing office of the Republican, attending also the public schools as opportunity afforded. The printing business seems to have been paramount at this time, for upon reaching the sophomore year he abandoned for the present further attempt at school education, and devoted himself exclusively to the affairs of the newspaper office. After the sale of the Republican his services were enlisted with the Farmer City Record, purchased by his

mother and brother, H. E., with his step-father, R. M. Ewing, as editor-in-chief. After a fitful career of a year and a month in Farmer City under the new management, the outfit of the Record was taken to Weldon, Mr. Montgomery arriving to contribute his share toward manipulating the enterprise in its new quarters in March of 1893. The control of the Record underwent a change in 1895, owing to the death of Mr. Ewing, at which time a partnership was formed between Mr. Montgomery and his brother, H. E., and continued amicably until the substitution of J. H. for H. E. Montgomery, upon the retirement of the latter to Clinton in 1896. By mutual consent the Record force was dissolved in 1898, Alfred Homer Montgomery assuming complete control of the sheet. Since 1899 the periodical has been issued from its new home, a commodious and well-planned office building of brick, fitted with all modern conveniences, and rendered acceptable to the eye by large plate glass windows and elegant appropriate fixtures.

The hospitable and delightful home of Mr. Montgomery is presided over by his wife, formerly Birdie McAbov, of Lane, Illinois, whom he married February 15, 1898. Of this union there are two children, Helen Irene and Robert William Harold Yates. The friends who delight in the surroundings of the beautiful Montgomery home are legion, and the utmost good fellowship, refinement and culture prevail to an unusual degree.

MRS. LYDIA M. JOHNSON.

The state of Illinois owes its high standing among the sovereign commonwealths that make up the United States to the high



ELIAS JOHNSON AND WIFE.

character and dauntless spirit of her pioneers. To their inspiration and work is due her wonderful progress in agriculture, manufacturing and the arts. They transformed the wild prairie lands into beautiful homes and farms, and in the midst of the wilderness established churches and schools, laying the foundations for the grand institutions of philanthropy and learning which are the glory of the state at the present day. Among those brave and far-sighted pioneers the family to which Mrs. Johnson belongs holds a prominent place. They came to what is now DeWitt county in 1830, and were the first to locate in Farmer City, where she now makes her home.

Her father, Dennis Hurley, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, March 11, 1797, and was a son of James Hurley, who spent his last days in Illinois, where he died when a very old man, his remains being interred in Camp Ground cemetery, Santa Anna township. His wife had previously died in the east. Their children were John, Robert, Timothy, Dennis, Catherine, Sarah and Mary.

In early life Dennis Hurley removed to Ohio, where he wedded Miss Mary M. Connell, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1796. Her parents, John and Margaret (Trice) Connell, were natives of Ireland and Germany, respectively, and on their emigration to America first settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but later removed to the Buckeye state. Mr. Connell was killed by a falling tree just west of Newark, Ohio. He was a weaver of broadcloth and also followed school teaching. In his family were eight children, namely: Adam, John, Mathew, David, Mary, Sarah, Margaret, Elizabeth and James. Mr. and Mrs. Hurley had ten children who grew to man and womanhood,

whose names and dates of birth were as follows: Sarah Ann, July 17, 1820; Caroline, October 28, 1821; Lydia M., September 29, 1822; Jeremiah, April 17, 1825; John, September 22, 1826; Adeline, December 26, 1828; Mary Jane and Lewis, twins, February 4, 1830; Catherine, July 16, 1832; and David, December 2, 1834. Adam, the oldest, died young; a son who was fifth in order of birth, died in infancy; and Dennis and James died young.

After his marriage Dennis Hurley made his home in Ohio for several years, but in September, 1830, started westward with a four-horse team and a new Virginia wagon, which contained his household goods and family. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Richard Kirby, and his family. They were many days in making the journey, arriving at what is now Bloomington, Illinois, during the second week of October. That city then contained only three log cabins, which were owned by James Allen. One was used as a blacksmith shop, one as a provision store, and in the other the family lived. There the party camped to rest, near an old Indian camp, five miles south of Bloomington. Leaving his family there, Mr. Hurley started out to look for a location. He first settled at what is now known as Hurley's Grove, in DeWitt county, where he built a split log cabin, eighteen feet square, which was afterward moved to the McKinley Hotel for an outbuilding. After spending the winter there he went to South Prairie in the spring of 1831 and located a farm, which he entered in 1833, when the first land agency was established in this section of the state. This farm is now the property of Hiram Stock. It consisted of eighty acres of prairie land and forty acres of timber. The first year Mr. Hurley broke twenty acres, set out an orchard and plant-

ed a garden. The first house he erected here served as his residence for six years, but at the end of that time, believing his pasture to be a more suitable location, he there built a hewed-log house, with a split shingle roof and puncheon floor, which was considered a fine residence for those days. There were three rooms down stairs and one up. All the cooking was done over the fireplace at one end of the kitchen. In those early days the family suffered many hardships and privations incident to life on the frontier. It was a long ways to either market or mill, but wild game of all kinds was very plentiful and furnished many a meal for the early settlers, there being deer, prairie chickens, wild turkeys, geese, ducks, etc. Mr. Hurley being a great hunter and a good shot, his family always had an abundance of venison and other wild meat. The prairie wolves, together with the gray and black wolves, were very common and caused the early settlers much annoyance. Selling his first farm, Mr. Hurley removed to what is now known as the Gillespie farm, but a few years later disposed of that place and bought a farm adjoining his old home. He continued to reside on this place until called to his final rest June 26, 1846. His wife died July 6, 1850, and thus passed away one of the oldest and most honored pioneer couples in this section of the state. After the death of his first wife Mr. Hurley married a Mrs. Day and after her demise married Mrs. Gestford, who survived him. During the third year of their residence here they were visited by the Kickapoo and Pottawattamie Indians, who proved very friendly and seemed to appreciate any kindness shown them. That same year Mr. Hurley and his eldest daughter attended a camp meeting at Randolph Grove, and became converted, joining the Methodist Epis-

copal church. On his return home he established a Methodist Society in his neighborhood, consisting of his and Mr. Kirby's families, there being but six members at the start. As soon as a school house was built in the neighborhood, he was instrumental in securing preachers to hold services there, the first being the Rev. Hall, followed by Rev. R. Clarke and Rev. P. Cummings, who preached once in four weeks. Mr. Hurley was a class leader and held meetings at his own home. He led an upright, honorable and useful life, and was held in the highest regard by all who knew him.

Mrs. Johnson, whose name introduces this sketch, was born in Newark, Ohio, September 20, 1822, and was eight years of age when she came with her parents to this county, where she grew to womanhood. On the 4th of February, 1842, she gave her hand in marriage to Elias Johnson, who was born in Jackson county, Ohio, and was a son of Silas and Elizabeth (Craig) Johnson. His father was a native of Virginia, and from that state removed to Jackson county, Ohio, and later came to Illinois, settling first in Vermilion county, and later in Rutledge township, DeWitt county, taking up land on the north fork of Salt creek, where he made his home for many years. He died at a good old age and his wife was eighty-six at the time of her death, their remains being interred in the North Fork burying ground. In their family were eight children, namely: Thomas, John, Elias, Presley, Lucinda, Nancy, Elizabeth and Ellen.

Elias Johnson acquired his education in an old log school house so common during his boyhood. In 1837 he came with the family to DeWitt county, and began his business career as a farmer by purchasing forty acres of land in Santa Anna township and entering a tract of similar size. Ill

health preventing him from engaging in agricultural pursuits, he subsequently traded his farm for mill property on Salt creek, which he operated nine months. In 1857 he removed to Farmer City, and devoted the rest of his life to loaning money. He was one of the best financiers in his part of the county, and although he gave liberally to charitable enterprises, he met with success in business affairs and amassed quite a fortune. He built the residence now occupied by his widow, and also the J. W. Singer home, and owned other property in Farmer City.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were born two children, namely: (1) Mary Elizabeth is the wife of John McDonald and has two children, Zua, who married J. R. Boyington and has one child, Irene; and Olive, who married Clyde Hudelson and has two children, Russell and Morris. (2) Hester Angeline first married James Brennan and after his death wedded J. O. Jones.

On the 15th of November, 1878, Mr. Johnson was stricken with paralysis, and during his long illness his faithful wife ministered to his every want without a murmur, and attended to his business as few women can. He died June 26, 1880. In early life he was a Republican, but later affiliated with the Prohibition party, being one of the first to vote that ticket. In 1840, at the age of twelve years, he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and was ever afterward a faithful and active member of the same. Mrs. Johnson is also an active worker in the Methodist church, and is a true and earnest Christian woman, who is loved by all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance. Although now well advanced in life, she is wonderfully well preserved, both mentally and physically, and appears much younger than she really is.

HON. MICHAEL DONAHUE.

The man who achieves success in the legal profession is even more strictly the "architect of his own fortunes" than the average self-made business man, there being in the keen competitions of the lawyer's life, with its constantly recurring mental duel between eager and determined antagonists, no chance for the operation of influences which may be called to the aid of the merchant, the manufacturer or the financier. Among the men of DeWitt county who have demonstrated their ability in this difficult field the Hon. Michael Donahue holds a leading place, and his history affords an interesting example of ambition rightly directed and pursued with a zeal which overcomes all obstacles.

Mr. Donahue was born at Horseheads, near Elmira, New York, March 17, 1841, and is a son of Neal O'Donahue and Ann (O'Riley) Donahue, both natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. The father followed the occupation of a teamster throughout the greater part of his life. In 1843 he removed to Chicago, where he died at the age of about fifty years, while his wife died at the age of forty-five. They had two children: Michael, our subject; and Thomas, an esteemed citizen of Clinton.

When the family removed to Chicago it had a population of only five thousand. After the death of his parents Michael Donahue was bound out to Rev. Isaac Merium, a Baptist minister living near Tremont, Illinois, with whom he remained until 1850. He then went to live with a Mrs. A. O. Merium, who was a mother to him. From her he learned many valuable lessons which have been a guide to him through life, and he still tenderly cherishes her memory. In early manhood he commenced learning the har-

ness maker's trade with William Metzger, of Waynesville, Illinois, but soon afterward decided to study law, and worked at various occupations in order to earn the money with which to meet his expenses while preparing for the legal profession. He pursued his studies under the direction of C. H. Moore and Henry S. Green, of Clinton, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1863. In August of the same year he removed to Boonesboro, Iowa, where he remained till the spring of 1864, when he returned to Clinton and opened an office and continued in the practice of his profession until 1884, when he removed to Omaha, Nebraska. He again returned to Clinton in 1888, where he has since resided and practices his profession.

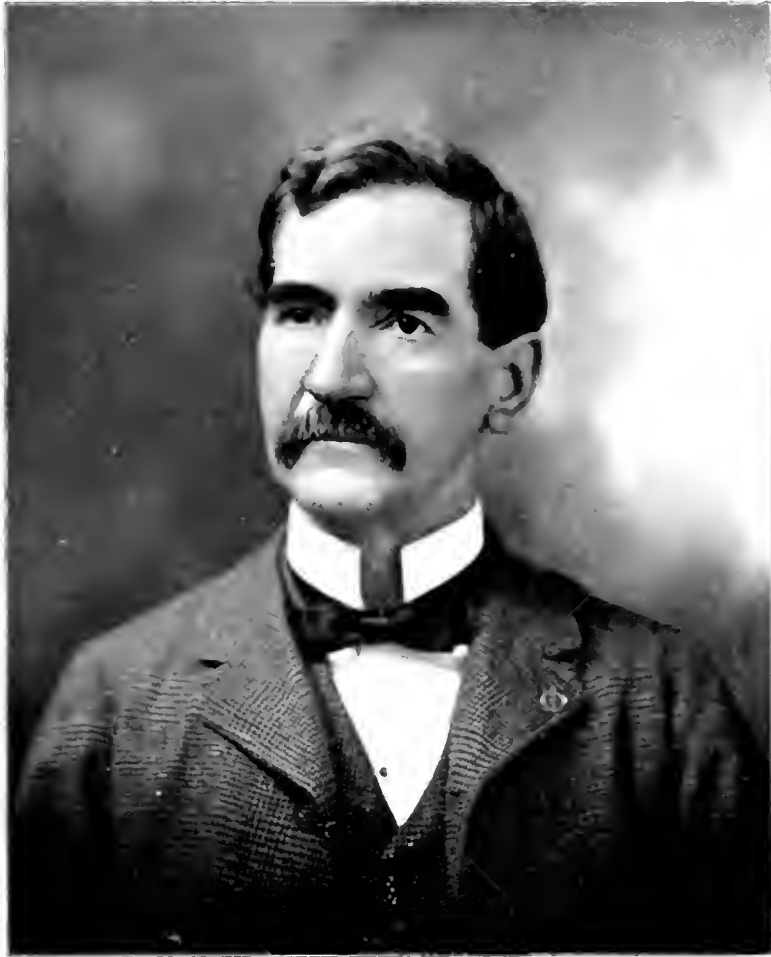
In 1867 he formed a partnership with Colonel J. J. Kelley, who was later succeeded by his son W. R. Kelley. This partnership continued till 1878, when it was dissolved by mutual consent.

In 1864 Mr. Donahue was united in marriage with Miss Mary Clagg, daughter of William Clagg, of this county, and to them have been born four children: Mrs. Nancy Gill, of Kansas; Rosie; Florence; and Edna. As a Republican he has always been prominently identified with political affairs, and in 1870 was elected to represent the Bloomington district in the state senate. So acceptably did he fill the office that he was re-elected from the DeWitt and Macon counties senatorial district at the end of his first term. From 1862 until 1869 he served as city attorney of Clinton, and was again elected to that office in 1892, filling it up to the present time. As a trial lawyer he has shown unusual force and has developed great strength as well in the systematic and careful preparation of his cases and the shrewd and thorough examination of witnesses as

in the eloquent, logical and convincing manner of their presentation before court and jury. He is one of the most prominent Republican politicians of the county, and was one of the presidential electors who elected Hayes in 1876. He has taken an active interest not only in politics but also in the welfare and progress of the county. Religiously he is a member of the Presbyterian church and a teacher in the Sabbath school, and socially is a member of the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias, having been connected with the former fraternity since 1862.

THOMAS EWING.

Mr. Ewing is one of the public-spirited citizens of Clinton, to whose energy and foresight that city is indebted for many improvements. While Mr. Ewing, as a prosperous business man, has given close attention to his own private affairs, he has never forgotten or ignored that bond of common interest which should unite the people of every community, and he has ever been ready to promote progress in every line. He was born near Zanesville, Ohio, May 24, 1842, and is a son of John Ewing, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, September 17, 1814. He was a shoemaker by trade, but for sixteen years operated a coal mine near Zanesville, before coming to DeWitt county. In 1858 he located in Barnett township, and later bought a farm in Harp township, which he cultivated until he reached his eighty-third year, when he retired and went to live with our subject. John Ewing is a son of Robert, who was a native of Virginia, whose father, with three brothers, came from the north of Ireland. Robert Ewing was one of the early



THOMAS EWING.

settlers of Ohio, emigrating from the Old Dominion. He was a shoemaker by trade, and lived to reach the age of eighty years. His wife, who was Mary Beymer, died at the age of seventy years. Their children were as follows: Phillip, John, Simon, Stewart, Julia, Elizabeth, Ellen and Emaline. The parents were members of the Methodist church.

The subject of this review, Thomas Ewing, is one of the largest dealers in all kinds of grain and coal in the county. He buys grain, shipping mostly to Chicago, south to New Orleans and east to quite an extent. This business was established about 1878, by John J. McGraw, and about 1883, this, together with the beautiful home, was purchased by Mr. Ewing. But the improvements have been so great that it would hardly be recognized. A new office, scales, etc., have been erected, and the lawns surrounding the spacious house are beautiful. This pretty home is located in the southern part of Clinton, at what is known as McGraw's Addition. Aside from this property our subject owns the old farm in Harp township, which he has added to until he now has a quarter section of well cultivated land.

The early life of Thomas Ewing was spent on his father's farm, where he secured a good education in the public schools of the district, which was supplemented by a course of study in the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois. In 1862, being of a patriotic nature, he enlisted in Company E, Sixty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private, but his worth was soon recognized and he was promoted to sergeant, in which position he served faithfully until the close of his enlistment. In 1864 he began teaching, which profession he followed for fourteen years, all this time confining himself to three districts in this coun-

ty. At the end of this period he entered into his present business.

Our subject's mother was Miss Matilda Richey, a daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Jackson) Richey, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and who came to DeWitt county as farmers in 1854. Mr. Richey died at the age of eighty-three years and the wife at sixty-eight. They became the parents of the following named children: Matilda, who became the mother of our subject; Maria; Alexis J.; Catherine; Susan; Samuel J.; Austin J.; Hannah Ann; and Abel Thomas.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Ewing were born the following named children: Andinet, who married John Barnett and is now deceased; Austin, who died at the age of four years; Thomas, whose name introduces this review, was the next in order of birth; Ellen, who married James Barnett; Simon, a resident of White Heath, this state, married Miss Metta Mitchell; Nora, who married Madison Warrick, of Clinton.

Mr. Ewing chose for a helpmate in life Miss Ordella A., daughter of Isaac McCuddy, one of the early farmers of DeWitt county. As a result of this union the following children have been born: Russell, a farmer in this county, who married Miss Nellie Foley; Mont V., formerly a baggage man on the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad, but who is now connected with his father in the grain and coal business, married Fern Thomas; Blanche is the wife of Walter Marvel, and they reside in Freeport, they have one child, Louise; Louise, the youngest daughter, died at the age of four years.

The Democratic party has no more staunch supporter than the man whose name introduces this sketch, and for four years served his township as justice of the peace,

and as school trustee for several years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and was chairman of the building committee of erecting the K. of P. building in Clinton, and has held several offices of the order with much credit to himself. He is also a member of Frank Lowry Post No. 157, G. A. R. Mr. Ewing has also taken a prominent part in the organization of the Clinton Chautauqua, which held its first meeting in August, 1901. The following, which we copy from the Clinton Daily Public, will be read with interest:

"About the first of this year a few of the citizens of Clinton conceived the idea of organizing a Chautauqua at Weldon Springs, the only natural place in Central Illinois for such an undertaking. A meeting was called and held in the county court room to select officers and the so called unlucky number of thirteen was present, and election of the following directors:—Thomas Ewing, Judge G. K. Ingham, W. H. Oglebee, John Fuller, W. B. Readey, F. C. Hill, Perry Hughes, F. E. Pinkerton, and C. R. Adair. The directors elected the following officers:— President, G. K. Ingham; Vice-President, F. E. Pinkerton; Second Vice-President, W. B. Readey; Secretary, F. C. Hill; Treasurer, Thomas Ewing.

"The foundation of the association are those who first subscribed for fifteen dollars worth of tickets and to the guarantee fund, some agreeing to pay a deficit of one hundred dollars each and others three hundred dollars each. These guarantees entitle members to one vote each for every ten tickets and one vote each for each one hundred dollar guarantee. Thirty-two citizens of Clinton and vicinity signed this guarantee. The amount of the guarantee fund was seven thousand dollars, which will not be called for as there is a surplus to be used as a re-

serve fund for next year. Up to the present time there are sixty-two members of the Chautauqua association."

In life Mr. Ewing fully demonstrated the word success, which is due entirely to his own well directed efforts, for without the aid of influence or wealth, he started out to make his own way in the world, and to-day is one of the most substantial and prosperous man in his community, as well as one of the most highly esteemed citizens.

MRS. MARY RUTLEDGE.

Mrs. Mary Rutledge, one of the oldest and most esteemed residents of Rutledge township, as well as one of the pioneers of this section of the state, was born in Claiborne county, Tennessee, June 2, 1822, and is a daughter of Jacob and Rachel (Hughes) Van Deventer, both of whom were natives of Sullivan county, Tennessee. Her paternal grandparents were Abraham and Martha Van Deventer, the former of German and the latter of English descent. They were farming people and lived to a good old age. In their large family of children there were five sons, Thomas, Abraham, John, Peter and Jacob. In 1831 Jacob Van Deventer came with his family to Illinois and settled in McLean county, where he died in the fall of 1833, his remains being interred at LeRoy. He fought in the war of 1812 under General Jackson. His wife entered land in McLean county, and with the assistance of her children improved it, making it her home throughout the remainder of her life. She was a devout Christian, being a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and died in that faith at the age of eighty-three years. She had a fam-

ily of five sons and five daughters, namely: Thomas; Abraham; John; David, a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church; Martha; Mary; Mahala and Mar-ana, twins; James; and Louisa.

Mrs. Rutledge was about nine years of age when she accompanied her parents on their removal to this state, and on her mother's farm in McLean county she grew to womanhood. She was married, January 17, 1830, to William Jackson Rutledge, who was born in White county, Illinois, June 23, 1816, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Officer) Rutledge. His father was born in North Carolina, of English ancestry, and his mother in South Carolina, of Irish parentage. History says the family was first founded in Georgia. While living in Kentucky Thomas Rutledge served as a ranger in the war of 1812, and after its close migrated to White county, Illinois, where he made his home until 1828, and then removed to what is now Randolph Grove, McLean county. There he died in 1830, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife was well advanced in years at the time of her death, which occurred thirteen years later. In their family of ten children were James, Mark, Officer, Robert, William J., Mrs. Jane Dickinson, Mrs. Polly Craig, Mrs. Sally Cline and Mrs. Betsey Britten.

William J. Rutledge aided his mother in the operation of the home farm until nineteen years of age, and made the most of the educational advantages afforded him by the public schools conducted in an old log school-house near his home. He first married Miss Eliza Duffield, a daughter of Robert Duffield. She died three years after their marriage, leaving two children: Martha J. and John A., who died, leaving large families that are represented elsewhere in this work. For his second wife Mr. Rut-

ledge wedded our subject, as previously stated.

In 1838 Mr. Rutledge bought a claim and entered one hundred and sixty acres of prairie and timber land on section 17 of what is now known as Rutledge township, it being named in his honor. His first home here was a small log house, twenty by eighteen feet in dimensions, with two doors but no windows. There was a large fireplace at one end, with a mud and stick chimney, and the furniture of the cabin was all of the most primitive sort. This house was subsequently replaced by a small frame residence, and when that was destroyed by fire the present home of Mrs. Rutledge was built, though it has since been remodeled and enlarged. In 1846 while her husband was working with his oxen he stuck his cottonwood whip in the lane and it took root and grew, so that it is to-day a beautiful tree standing in the center of the road one-half mile east of his residence—a landmark of early days. The oldest pear tree of Rutledge township, if not of DeWitt county, stands in his yard at the corner of the road running north of section 17, and many of the old residents of that locality have eaten of its fruit. It was grafted on an apple tree.

Mr. Rutledge was a man of exceptional business ability and an able financier, and at his death, which occurred July 6, 1882, he had accumulated over seven hundred acres of land. Charitable and benevolent, he gave to all worthy enterprises for the public good, and he assisted many of the early settlers in buying houses, often loaning his friends money without interest. In politics he was a stalwart Democrat, but never aspired to office. Religiously he was an active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and was a man highly respected and es-

teemed, his memory being cherished by all who knew him. His widow is in possession of the old homestead, which goes to the grandchildren at her death. She is a most estimable woman, who has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances who hold her in high regard.

CHARLES W. BISHOP.

Charles W. Bishop, who lives with Mrs. Rutledge on the old homestead, was born in McLean county, Illinois, November 27, 1860, and is a son of Jacob C. and Mary Ann (Little) Bishop and grandson of Jacob and Mary A. (Weedman) Bishop. His grandfather died in McLean county at the advanced age of ninety-three years, and the grandmother at an advanced age. She was a daughter of George and Charlotte Weedman, and was born in Pennsylvania. At an early day she removed with her parents to Perry county, Ohio, and from there came to McLean county, Illinois. On the 10th of May, 1821, she gave her hand in marriage to Jacob Bishop, and at the time of her death had thirteen children, eighty grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. She was a devout Christian. Her children were Sarah Ann, Charity, George, Jacob, Anna M., Charlotte, Fletcher, John S., Elizabeth, Asbury M., Joseph, Harriet and Hannah.

Jacob C. Bishop, the father of Charles W., is still living in Heyworth, McLean county. His wife died at the age of forty-five years. They were the parents of nine children, namely: John W., Mary Ellen, Alice, Fremont, Charles W., James, Emma, Fanny and Sanford Dick.

Charles W. Bishop was reared upon the home farm and educated in the common schools of the neighborhood. In 1890 he

went to Weldon, Illinois, where he spent one year, and then located on the old Rutledge homestead, where he still lives, his time and attention being devoted to the operation of the farm. He married Miss Martha D. Turner, a daughter of Dennis and Martha J. (Rutledge) Turner, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Her maternal grandfather was William J. Rutledge, mentioned in the preceding sketch. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bishop were Fred W., Mary A., Homer A., Alice H.; Charles D., who died at the age of four months; and Ralph L. The father is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, while the mother is a Methodist in religious belief. Socially Mr. Bishop affiliates with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at LeRoy. In his political views he is a Republican, and he has filled the office of school director.

GEORGE FRANKLIN HUFFMAN.

Among the heroes who helped to lift the yoke of English oppression from the shoulders of the Colonists during the Revolutionary war, was the paternal great-grandfather, Christian Huffman, who was born in Pennsylvania, and there lived for many years. Added to his service of four and a half years under the banner of Washington, was an equally meritorious and courageous service in the war of 1812, when he fought for eighteen months after his removal to Virginia. What was most remarkable was the fact that during both of the conflicts he was neither wounded or captured, or laid up in the hospital. Both himself and wife, who was formerly a Miss Cole, of Virginia, lived to an advanced age, and reared to usefulness.

a family of eight children, of whom Solomon, the paternal grandfather, was born in Virginia, and carried on farming enterprises in Pendleton county, where he died in 1884, at the age of eighty-one years. The maternal grandparents of G. F. Huffman, John and Elizabeth (Hensley) Vance, were born, reared and married in Virginia, and eventually removed to Ohio, going from there to Vermilion county, Illinois. When but a few months in the Illinois home disaster overcame the family through the death of the grandfather, who accidentally shot himself while cleaning a rifle, his death following in four days. Some years later his widow, Elizabeth (Westfall) Huffman, and children removed to DeWitt county, Illinois, where the former died at the advanced age of eighty, at the home of her son Cornelius.

Cornelius and Elizabeth (Vance) Huffman, the parents of George Franklin, are natives, respectively, of Pendleton county, Virginia, and Athens county, Ohio, the former having been born August 4, 1833. The father removed to McLean county, Illinois, soon after reaching his majority, and after a year settled in Rutledge township, DeWitt county, where he became one of the prominent and substantial farmers of the county. The children born into the family are: Alvin W., who is represented on another page of this work; Sophronia, who is now Mrs. S. F. Lewis; Sylvanus G., a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this record; Laura; George F.; and Nora, who is the wife of S. E. Holmes. George Franklin was reared and educated in Rutledge township, and aside from the education acquired in the public schools attended for a term the N. E. C. Normal school, at Dixon. Before attaining his majority he combined with his father in the purchase of a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Santa Anna township,

DeWitt county, his interest being disposed of to his father at a later day. He then purchased a farm of two hundred acres on section 33, Sangamon township, Piatt county, which he successfully operated for four years and still owns, and which has proved a most remunerative and satisfactory investment. In December, 1900, he located in Weldon and engaged in the horse exchange and livery business, in which he is still successfully interested. His public spirit has found an outlet in various offices within the gift of the people, all of which have been discharged with satisfaction to all concerned. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been prominent in political affairs both in Piatt and DeWitt counties. He is a member of the United Brethren church.

February 11, 1867, Mr. Huffman married Emma L., daughter of William and Elizabeth Riley, of Wilson township, DeWitt county. Of this union there is one daughter, Verna Belle.

REUBEN CLEARWATER.

Reuben Clearwater, a prominent contractor and builder of Farmer City, is the son of Nathan Clearwater, the honored founder of that place. His paternal grandfather was Reuben Clearwater, a native of North Carolina, who went to Tennessee in early life and there married Jane Miller, who was born on the south branch of the Potomac in Virginia, and removed with her parents to Tennessee at an early day. In 1816 this worthy couple, accompanied by their children, emigrated to Highland county, Ohio, where they spent the following ten years, and then removed to Franklin county, Indiana. Later they lived in Monroe and

Putnam counties, that state, for a time, and in 1830 removed to Vermilion, Illinois, and two years later to Buckle Grove, McLean county, where our subject's grandfather took up a large tract of land. He also entered land in DeWitt county, at one time owning the H. Huddleston farm, but he spent his last days in McLean county, where he died in 1866, at the age of eighty-five years, his wife in 1864, at the age of seventy-two, and both were buried in the Le-Roy cemetery. They were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and held class meetings at their home. The grandfather was also an active member of the Sons of Temperance. His children were John, Nathan, Mrs. Susan Westfall, Mrs. Malinda Royston, Mrs. Elizabeth Huddleston, Dr. Jacob Clearwaters, Mrs. Jane Kimbler and Dr. Reuben Clearwaters.

Nathan Clearwaters, the father of our subject, was born in Greene county, Tennessee, May 7, 1807, and accompanied his parents on their various removals during his boyhood and youth, receiving fair educational advantages for those days. On the 7th of August, 1828, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary M. Danner, who was born in Harrison county, Indiana, November 20, 1812. Her parents, John and Catherine (Zenor) Danner, were also pioneers of DeWitt county, where their deaths occurred. Their children were: Absalom, who was married in 1837 to Lucretia Covey, this being the first wedding performed in Santa Anna township; Allen B.; John Z.; Samuel; Rachel; David; William; Isaac; Catherine; and Mary M. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Clearwaters were as follows: Jane, who died at the age of six years and was the first person buried at Farmer City; William L., who died at the age of eight years; John W., who died at

the age of twenty-two; Malinda, wife of J. Griffith; Absalom, a resident of Kansas; America, wife of M. E. Knight; Perlina R., who died at the age of twenty; Patton, who died at the age of ten; Reuben, our subject; Allen, who died at the age of fifty; and Patton W., a resident of Farmer City.

After his marriage the father of our subject made his home in Vermilion county, Illinois, until 1832, when he removed to what is now Santa Anna township, DeWitt county, but at that time formed a part of McLean county, and he entered land on section 28, where Farmer City now stands. At that time he squatted and built a log cabin near the present home of J. Q. Jones, but three or four years later erected a good two-story, hewed log house where the marble works are now located at the south end of Main street. There he opened a hotel for the entertainment of the emigrants on their way west, it being the first hotel in this section of the state and the only one for miles around. Although a rude structure, it was a pleasant home for all, where the corn was converted into sweet pone cakes and thoroughly relished by the passing traveler. After conducting this hostelry for four years, Mr. Clearwaters was succeeded by William McKinley, and then built a house where Stephen Covey now lives. In 1851 he bought the John Danner property, on Clinton avenue, owned to-day by O. J. Smith, and there made his home until his death, which occurred December 30, 1884. He turned the first furrow where the city now stands, and later helped to lay out the town, his wife giving it the name of Mt. Pleasant, which was later changed to Farmer City. She died December 25, 1886. For over half a century they were prominently identified with the development and up-building of this locality, and their names

should be among the foremost in the roll of DeWitt county's honored pioneers.

Reuben Clearwaters, of this review, was born on the old Covey farm in Santa Anna township, May 17, 1847, and followed farming until 1870, when he took up carpenter work, and since 1875 has successfully engaged in contracting and building, erecting many of the private residences and business blocks in Farmer City. He gives employment to many men, often having a force of eight. In 1873 he purchased a large lot in Huddleston second addition, and erected thereon a house and work-shop, has set out shade and fruit trees, making it a most attractive home. In 1881 he and his brother Wesley bought the Public Reaper, which they published at Farmer City for a year, and then sold to R. M. Ewing, who conducted it for the same length of time. The paper was then changed to the DeWitt County Republican, and is now published at Weldon, this county, as the Weldon Record.

Mr. Clearwaters was married May 31, 1870, to Miss Catherine Danner, a daughter of Jacob Danner, of Louisville, Kentucky, and to them were born five children; Carrie A., who died at the age of three years; J. Allen, who died at the age of twenty-one; and Clarke E., Lester A. and George, who are all working with their father.

Mr. Clearwaters is a prominent member of several civic societies. In 1872 he was made a Master Mason and a charter member of Lodge No. 710, at Farmer City, of which he is past master. He is also a charter member and past officer in the chapter, R. A. M.; became a charter member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge in 1875, and served as chancellor eleven consecutive terms. He is also a member of the Rathbone Sisters, an auxiliary of the latter order. He is a member of the Independent

Order of Odd Fellows; served as grand high priest of his lodge four terms, has filled all the chairs in the encampment, and is a member of the Rebekahs. He is also a member of the Golden Eagle and deputy of the supreme chapter of the state; and is connected with the Loyal Sons of America. During the existence of the Red Men's lodge in Farmer City he was a member of that order, and with the Good Templars when in vogue here. In his religious views Mr. Clearwaters is liberal, and in politics is a stalwart Democrat. He has always taken great interest in public affairs, and has probably done more than any other one man to advance the welfare of his city. He has served five years as alderman of the ward in which he resides, and he is pre-eminently public-spirited and progressive.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

George W. Smith, an energetic and progressive business man of Waynesville, now dealing in grain, is one of DeWitt county's native sons, his birth having occurred in Barnett township, July 27, 1864. His father, Charles R. Smith, was born in Gibson county, Indiana, about 1838, and on reaching manhood was there united in marriage with Miss Mary Marvel. They continued their residence in Gibson county, Indiana, until after the birth of two of their sons, and then came to DeWitt county, Illinois. Purchasing a farm in Barnett township, the father devoted the remainder of his life to its improvement and cultivation, and died there in 1891. His wife still survives him. In their family were seven sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to man and womanhood, and four sons and

two daughters are living at the present writing, in 1901, and are heads of families.

The early life of our subject was passed upon the home farm, and his education was acquired in the district schools of the neighborhood. By assisting in the work of the farm he soon became thoroughly familiar with all the duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and after reaching manhood he had charge of the place for several years. One year he was engaged in the grain business at Midland City, and from there he came to Waynesville and purchased an interest in the already established business of Baxton Marvel, being associated with him for five years. In the spring of 1901 he bought the elevator of E. W. Marvel, and is now doing a successful business as a dealer in grain.

Mr. Smith was married near Beason, Illinois, in 1884, to Miss Susan E. Keys, who was born in Pike county, Illinois, but was reared in Logan county. She died in September, 1899, leaving five children, namely: Mary E.; Lottie L.; Wilbur; Lucile; and Helen. On the 23d of May, 1901, in Waynesville township, this county, Mr. Smith was again married, his second union being with Miss Kate Hammitt, a native of DeWitt county. His home is a large modern residence, which has just been completed, is heated by steam and tastefully furnished.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Smith has affiliated with the Democratic party, and cast his first presidential ballot for Grover Cleveland in 1888. He has efficiently served on the town board and was president of the same one year, but he has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. Both he and his wife are members of the Tabor Methodist Episcopal church, and he is also a member of Waynesville Lodge,

No. 172, F. & A. M., in which he is now serving as senior warden; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Waynesville; and the Modern Woodmen Camp, of which he has been banker for three or four years. His strict integrity and honorable dealing in business commend him to the confidence of all; his pleasant manner wins him friends; and he is one of the popular and honored citizens of Waynesville.



DR. EDWARD PORTER (DECEASED).

On March 1st, 1879, there passed away from his home in Clinton a well beloved physician, whose many years of faithful toil in his profession made his name a household word in that community. Nor had his influence and efforts been confined to professional lines only, for in all the varied activities of our common life he had taken a helpful part as a loyal citizen, devoting his abilities to the cause of progress. Dr. Porter was a man whose death was felt as a loss among all classes and the following brief account of one so esteemed will be read with unusual interest.

Dr. Porter was a native of Ohio and was born at Sinking Springs, Highland county, February 6, 1833. His father, George Porter, was born in Pennsylvania, but when a child came to Ohio, where he grew to manhood and followed the pursuits of a farmer. Here he married Miss Eliza Lee Lowe, daughter of John W. Lowe and a second cousin to Robert E. Lee. They reared a family of three children, as follows:—Edward, whose name heads this review; John W., of Clinton, and L. Josephine, who married Isaac N. Tully, a physician of Red Cloud, Nebraska. In 1852 George Porter



EDWARD PORTER, M. D

came with his sons to DeWitt county, Illinois, where he purchased a farm in Barnett township. Where he spent his remaining days, dying in 1850, at the age of fifty-six years, his wife attaining the age of seventy. His son John, who is now living retired in Clinton, served from 1861 to 1865 in Company E, Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to second lieutenant.

In the place of his nativity Edward Porter spent his boyhood days and attended the common schools. He was an industrious lad and eager to obtain a good education, spending all his leisure time in reading the best literature. When seventeen years of age he began teaching, oftentimes having pupils older than himself. In 1851 he first began the study of medicine and in 1852 he came to DeWitt county, Illinois, with his parents. The following ten years he devoted to farming and continued the study of medicine during his spare time. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he faithfully served for two years, at the end of which time he was discharged for physical disability. On his return to DeWitt county, in 1864, he was nominated by the Republican party to fill the office of county treasurer, and at the ensuing election he was elected by a large majority and re-elected in 1866. The next two years were spent on the farm, and in the winter of 1868 he attended a course of medical lectures in the Homeopathic College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and in the spring of 1869 he graduated with honors.

On his return to Clinton, he bought the practice of Dr. Mitchell and soon became one of the leading physicians of DeWitt county. He was a man of great force of character and strong prejudice, yet the warm

impulses of his nature made him a generous enemy while he was the truest of friends. Whatever he believed was right, he believed with his whole soul, and gave his conviction the full strength of his manhood.

On June 18, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Lucy E. Mills, whose father was one of the early settlers of DeWitt county. As a result of this union the following named children were born: Chancey H., of Lincoln, Illinois; George B., of South Dakota; Mrs. Susan H. Wilson, county superintendent of schools, of Clinton, Illinois; Mrs. Lucy E. Turner, of Lincoln, Illinois; J. Guernsey, a practicing physician of Clinton. In the spring of 1888, he was graduated from the Clinton high school and was then associated with the American Express Company, of Springfield, Illinois, but was later promoted to messenger and served in that capacity until 1895. Having devoted a great deal of time to the study of medicine, he entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, where he was graduated in 1899. He at once came to Clinton where he has already built up a lucrative practice, and is fast reaching the degree his father held in the science of medicine. He is a member of DeWitt Lodge A. F. & A. M., Goodbrake Chapter and Clinton Council, all of Clinton. He is also a member and examining physician of the Modern Woodmen, Foresters, Court of Honor, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Loyal Sons of America. Giles G., a physician in Warren, Arkansas, is the next in order of birth; Mrs. Eliza J. Gatchell; Mrs. Nellie E. Owen, and the youngest member of the family is Freddie A., a teacher of Clinton.

Dr. Edward Porter was an ardent supporter of the men and measures of the Republican party and in religion was a firm believer in the teachings of Swedenborg.

A vigorous writer, he could ably defend his professional and religious views. His morality was of the highest type and his voice and influence was at all times on the side which favored and upheld good government.



ANDREW M. PETERS.

Andrew M. Peters is one of the highly respected citizens of DeWitt county, and owns and occupies one hundred and twenty acres of rich farming land located on sections 9 and 4, of Texas township, his residence being on section 9. He was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, April 23, 1824, and is a son of John and Hannah (Frulinger) Peters, the former of whom was a native of Vermont and the latter a native of Maryland. John Peters moved into Ohio when a young man and engaged in farming in Hamilton county, where he remained until he removed west. For the last twenty years of his life he was an invalid and died in 1870, in Cincinnati, Ohio. When our subject was about four years old his parents moved to Indiana, but they remained there only one season, moving then to Clark county, Illinois, where Andrew was reared. The mother remained on the farm in Clark county until our subject had reached maturity, when it was sold, and this devoted son purchased a small farm for her, erected a comfortable residence, and there she lived until her life ended at about the age of sixty-five years. She was the mother of seven children and lived to see all but two pass out of life. Although many sorrows fell upon her, she was ever a devout member of the Methodist church, and many experienced her kindness and she was universally beloved.

Andrew M. Peters obtained his early education in Clark county, Illinois, and grew up working and superintending the home farm. In 1851 he came to DeWitt county, locating in Clintonia township, where he rented a farm of eighty acres, and lived upon it for two years. He then moved into Texas township, on a farm of eighty acres, and continued to operate that for the succeeding two years and then purchased his present home, which consisted of forty acres, and to this he subsequently added eighty acres. At the time of purchase this was all wild land, and the first forty acres cost him two dollars and fifty cents per acre. This he cleared of timber and broke up the land, then built a house and made his home, taking a pardonable pride in it when completed. On January 1, 1864, he was obliged to see the little home and all its valued contents destroyed by fire. This disaster would have discouraged a weaker man, but Mr. Peters was made of sterner stuff, and with added energy went to work amidst the ruins, built a new house, erected a fine barn and made improvements in every way, which has converted the wild land into a productive and valuable farm.

Mr. Peters is a consistent member of the Universalist church. In politics he has been ever an old Jeffersonian Democrat. He was made one of the first road commissioners in this township after its organization, and under his supervision almost all the roads have been laid out. He held this important office for some fourteen years, was also constable at one time, and for many years served on the school board. Although he has never desired any active part in the political life of the neighborhood, he has always been public-spirited and has been an advocate of men and measures where he could see the community would be benefited

by their advancement. Since 1862 he has been connected with the Odd Fellows.

The first marriage of Mr. Peters was on January 17, 1847, to Miss Sarah Ann Okerson, who was born in Kentucky. She died in 1878, at the home in Texas township, at the age of fifty-four years. Her religious connection was with the Baptist church, and she was buried in Texas township, in the Hill burying ground. She left no children. The second marriage of Mr. Peters was in 1878, to Mrs. Adeline Deakoff, the widow of Frederick Deakoff, and the daughter of John Giechee, who was a native of Germany, dying there some twenty years ago on his farm. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Peters.

When Mr. Peters first came to DeWitt county it was nearly all wild land, timber and prairie, and his was the fourth house that was built in the northwestern part of Texas township. He has witnessed nearly all the county changes from this wild state to its present highly cultivated condition; in fact, he is one of those who have helped to bring the change about. When this pioneer came to the county there were but two grain mills in this township, one in the east part called the Smallwood mill, which had been built by a man by the name of Fordyce, at a very early day, and this was later used as a wool-carding mill as well. This mill was destroyed some years ago—an old landmark gone,—but a notice of it will bring recollection to many of the older residents who were obliged to travel many miles to reach it. The other mill was in the south part of the township and was called the Wilson Allen mill, located just where the Illinois Central Railroad now crosses Salt creek, and it suffered destruction when the railroad was built. Another interesting reminiscence is that Mr. Peters ran the first

threshing-machine that was brought into the county, and continued its operation for eighteen years. His first machine was called "Buffalo Pit," and the second one, "Massillon." He also ran the first binder in Texas township, and the first reaper, being the most progressive among his farmer neighbors, among whom he was regarded with wonder, and they came long distances to see him manage these wonderful contrivances.

Mr. Peters has rented his farm, retaining only a small portion, which he manages himself, as he is very active and enjoys the exercise. He is a self-made man and has always enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, which they displayed in the offices in which they have called him to serve.

GEORGE H. BROWN.

One of the most enterprising and thrifty farmers of Wapella township is George H. Brown, whose home is on section 25. A native of Illinois, he was born in McLean county, on the 5th of October, 1854. His father, John Brown, was born in Ohio in 1817, but moved to Kentucky in childhood and there grew to manhood and married Miss Melinda Tolle, also a native of that state, where they continued to make their home until after the birth of two of their children. About 1852 they came to Illinois and settled in McLean county, where the father engaged in farming on rented land for a few years, and then purchased one hundred and eighty acres where one of his sons now resides. This was a wild tract, entirely unimproved, but he soon broke and fenced it and later added to it a tract of eighty acres. He erected a good residence, sub-

stantial barns and outbuildings, tiled the land and set out fruit and shade trees, making it a very attractive and desirable place. His last years were spent in ease and retirement at Wapella, where he died in April, 1898, being laid to rest in Sugar Grove cemetery. His wife is still living—a hale and hearty old lady of seventy-seven years—and continues to make her home in Wapella. In their family were six children, namely: Elizabeth, wife of George W. Woy, of Clinton; Mary, wife of Rufus Wilson, of Wapella; George H., our subject; Davis, a resident of Farmer City; Eliazor, who is operating the old home farm; and Belle, wife of Merrick Davis, of Seymour, Texas.

George H. Brown was educated in the home school and remained under the parental roof, aiding in the work of the farm, until reaching man's estate. On the 30th of September, 1895, he was married in DeWitt county to Miss Carrie Moreland, who was born, reared and educated in the city of Clinton and successfully engaged in teaching prior to her marriage. Her father, John A. Moreland, was originally from Pennsylvania, and was an early settler of Clinton. Our subject and his wife have one son, Gerald.

After attaining his majority Mr. Brown rented land for several years and successfully engaged in its operation, but prior to his marriage he bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 25, Wapella township, DeWitt county, and has since devoted his time and energies to its improvement and cultivation. He has erected a good set of buildings, and the neat and thrifty appearance of the place plainly indicates his careful supervision. He raises a good grade of stock, and in all his undertakings is meeting with good success.

Like his father, Mr. Brown is an ardent

Republican, having never failed in his allegiance to that party since casting his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876. He served as road commissioner six consecutive years, and is now filling the office of school trustee. Both he and his wife are active members of the Long Point Methodist Episcopal church and of the church auxiliary societies, and he is now one of the church stewards, and Mrs. Brown is assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. Fraternally he is a member of Wapella Lodge, No. 255, I. O. O. F., and has filled all the chairs, being past grand at the present time. Upright and honorable in all the relations of life, he has the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, and is held in high regard by all who know him.

ROBERT BLACK.

We are now permitted to touch briefly upon the life history of one who has retained a personal association with the affairs of DeWitt county for forty-five years. His life has been one of honest and earnest endeavor and due success has not been denied him, so that he is now one of the prosperous citizens of Barnett township, his home being on section 32, adjoining the village of Midland City.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Black was born in Logan county, that state, March 20, 1835, and is a son of James and Nancy (Powers) Black. His father was born in the north of Ireland of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was a child when brought to the new world by his father, Alexander Black, one of the pioneers of Pennsylvania and who lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and four years. Our subject's maternal grandfather

also reached an advanced age, being ninety-one at the time of his death. James Black was reared in Pennsylvania, and there married Miss Nancy Powers, a native of that state. At an early day they crossed the Cumberland mountains on horseback and settled in Logan county, Ohio, being numbered among the pioneers of that locality. The father first purchased a small piece of land, to which he subsequently added until he had one hundred and fifty-six acres, which is now owned and occupied by his son, Oliver S. Black. In the family were ten children, six of whom are still living, namely: William, a resident of Iowa; Oliver S., who lives near the old homestead; Henry, who lives with our subject; Robert, of this review; Mrs. Letitia E. Short, a resident of Bellefontaine, Ohio; and Mrs. Nancy E. Huber, of Noble county, Indiana.

Our subject, who was the seventh son in this family, used to aid his mother in the household work and in spinning during his boyhood. He also worked with his father in the fields and attended school during the winter months, when his services were not needed at home. In 1856 he came west, arriving in DeWitt county, September 8, and here he worked as a farm hand for about two years.

Mr. Black was married in this county June 10, 1858, to Mrs. Margaret Humphrey, a native of Madison county, Ohio, and a daughter of Samuel McClinans, with whom she came to Illinois in childhood. They became the parents of five children, of whom four are living: Curtis L. is married and follows farming in this county; Mary Matilda is the wife of William C. Wallace, of Midland City; Joseph E. is also married and is engaged in farming in this county; Rachel S. died at the age of two years; David M. is married and helps carry on his father's farm.

Besides their own children Mr. and Mrs. Black have, out of the kindness of their hearts, given homes to four others, three girls, who were aged four, five and eleven years, respectively, when they came to live with them. All are now grown and married and the boy is also grown.

For one year after his marriage Mr. Black was engaged in farming on rented land, and then removed to his present place, which was a farm of two hundred and forty acres, belonging to his wife. To the improvement and cultivation of this farm he has devoted the greater part of his attention ever since. There are two houses, barns and outbuildings upon the place, and everything is in first-class condition. Mr. Black also owns an adjoining farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and has one hundred and ten acres of timber land, besides other property. For about ten years he was successfully engaged in buying and shipping stock, and now gives considerable attention to the breeding of standardbred road horses, in which he also deals. He laid out the village of Midland City upon his farm, and for several years was engaged in merchandising there. Mr. Black had no capital with which to begin life, and his career proves that ambition, perseverance, steadfast purpose and indefatigable industry, combined with sound business principles, will be rewarded, and that true success follows individual effort only.

In politics he has been a life-long Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. He has been a delegate to state and county conventions of his party, has served as commissioner of highways; was a member of the school board twenty years; and president of the district eight years. Religiously both he and his wife are active and faithful members of the Mid-

land City Christian church, in which he served as both deacon and elder, and they receive and merit the high regard of the entire community in which they live.

WILLIAM BOOTH.

William Booth, attorney at law and master in chancery of DeWitt county, residing in Clinton, was born on the 24th of April, 1830, in Cedarville, Greene county, Ohio. His father, John Booth, was born in Berkeley county, West Virginia, and in early life removed to Ohio, where he married Rosa Piles, a native of that state. During the latter part of the '40s he came to Illinois for the purpose of herding cattle on the wild prairies, driving them back to Ohio in the fall. Being so favorably impressed with the country, he moved his family to this state in 1851 and settled near Waynesville, DeWitt county, where he purchased a partially improved farm. After residing there a few years he removed to Waynesville, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1890, at the age of sixty-five years, but is still survived by his wife, who continues to make her home in Waynesville. They were the parents of four children: William, our subject; Mrs. Mary Strange; Mrs. Nancy Williamson; and Melda.

William Booth was only two years old when the family came to this county, and he is indebted to its public schools for his early educational advantages. Later he entered the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, and was graduated at that institution in 1874 and was admitted to practice law in 1879. Since then he has engaged in practice in Clinton, being alone, with the exception of about a year, when

E. S. Van Meter was associated with him. From 1880 until 1892 he served as state's attorney, being elected on the Republican ticket, and later he was appointed master in chancery, which office he still retains.

In 1890 Mr. Booth was united in marriage with Miss Theresa Crang, a daughter of Richard Crang, of Clinton. She presides with gracious dignity over their beautiful home at 702 North Monroe street. During the Civil war he manifested his patriotism by attempting to enlist at each call for troops, but being too small, as well as too young, his services were always rejected and he was sent home until 1864, when he was accepted as drummer boy for Company L, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He, therefore, has the honor of being one of the youngest soldiers in the late Rebellion from this state, and is to-day a member of the Grand Army Post of Clinton. He has also been prominently identified with the prosperity and welfare of his city, and is recognized as one of its leading citizens as well as one of its ablest lawyers.

JAMES WILLIAM COFFMAN.

One of the most prominent and progressive agriculturists of DeWitt county is the gentleman whose name heads this review. He was born in Augusta county, Virginia, near Staunton, on January 8, 1842, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Elizabeth (Swick) Coffman, both of whom were natives of Virginia. In 1853 these parents settled near Sweetwater, Menard county, Illinois, where they remained two years, they then moved to Iowa and were residents of that state five years, the father's death occurring there in 1858. In 1860 his widow and family re-

turned to Menard county, where she married Robert W. Hardin. In 1882 death again robbed her of her helpmate and she came to Nixon township, DeWitt county, where she has since resided. Her children by her first husband all grew to maturity, namely: Cornelia, now deceased; Maggie, deceased; James W.; Henry C.; Zachariah T., deceased; Emanuel F.; Charles L.; and Samuel D., deceased. By her second union she became the mother of one son, Thomas B. Hardin.

The grandfather of our subject was Christopher Coffman, a native of Germany, who came to Pennsylvania with his parents and on attaining his majority removed to Virginia, where he engaged in farming. He was twice married and became the father of eleven children. His demise occurred in that state. The maternal grandfather was Emanuel Swick, a native of Augusta county, Virginia, and of German descent. He followed the occupation of a farmer and in later life moved to Iowa, where he passed the remainder of his life. His wife was Miss Barbara Croft.

As state before, the subject of this review came to this state with his parents and later removed to Iowa. In 1860 he returned to Illinois with his widowed mother and in 1873 settled in Nixon township, where he engaged in teaching, which profession he had previously followed for fifteen years in Menard county. He continued teaching in this county for ten years. In 1882 he married, his wife owning eighty acres on section 18, to which he later added seventy-two acres, making in all one hundred and fifty-two acres of well improved land. He has placed it under a high state of cultivation and to-day has one of the best farms in this section of DeWitt county.

On March 16, 1882 he was united in

marriage with Miss Charlotte A., daughter of Evan and Mary (Applegate) Barrickman, of Nixon township. Her people were natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively. As a result of this union three children were born: Elizabeth Florence; James W., Jr.; and Edith, who is now deceased. Mrs. Coffman departed this life May 25, 1899.

Socially Mr. Coffman is a member of Mozart Lodge, No. 96, K. of P., of Weldon. Politically he has at all times taken an active interest in the Republican party and has been called upon to fill the office of assessor for thirteen years and collector of his township for twelve years.

FRANK E. HARROLD.

One of the most prominent young men of DeWitt county is Frank E. Harrold, who is now so creditably serving as clerk of the circuit court. He is a native of this county, born near the village of DeWitt, on the 6th of January, 1873, and is a representative of a prominent old family of that locality. His father, Jesse E. Harrold, was born in Henry county, Indiana, January 18, 1838, and is a son of Eli and Carrie (Ayres) Harrold, both natives of Virginia. Our subject's paternal great-grandfather, William Harrold, was born in England, and on coming to the United States first settled in North Carolina, and from there removed to the Old Dominion. He fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war. The Ayres family were among the French Huguenots who settled in North Carolina at a very early day in the development of this country. Their name was formerly De Ayres. In 1842 Eli Harrold, our subject's grandfather, came to DeWitt county, Illinois, from Henry

county, Indiana, and located on the farm in Harp township now owned by J. F. Harrold. There he died at the age of eighty-four years, and his wife passed away at the age of fifty-four. They had seven children, namely: Mrs. Lucinda L. Williams; Elicum; Mrs. Frances Arbogast; Alfred; Martha, who first married a Mr. Walters, and, second, a Mr. Mulkey; Mrs. Katherine Cardiff; and Jesse F. All lived to old age, and all are deceased with the exception of the last two named.

Locating in Harp township Jesse F. Harrold followed farming and stock-raising quite successfully throughout his active business life, and was one of the first breeders of thoroughbred Chester hogs in this county. He still owns a well-improved farm, but is now living a retired life in DeWitt, enjoying the fruits of former toil. During the dark days of the Rebellion he laid aside all personal interests and enlisted in July, 1861, in Company F, Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private, but the following year was commissioned captain of his company. He is now an honored member of James Hutchinson Post, No. 201, G. A. R., of which he is past commander, and is also a member of Amon Lodge, No. 261, F. & A. M., of DeWitt. In early life he took quite a prominent part in public affairs, and in 1874 was elected state senator on the Independent Reform ticket. He served as school treasurer for the long period of thirty years. In 1865 he wedded Miss Mary Robbins, who was born in DeWitt, and is a daughter of Darnell F. Robbins, and by this union were born five children: Lawrence, a farmer of Harp township; Annie, deceased wife of L. E. Reed; Frank E., our subject; Ira O., a merchant of DeWitt; and Maud, at home with her parents. The early ancestors of our subject were members of the Society of

Friends, while later they were Baptists in religious belief, and his parents are now members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The early education of our subject was acquired in the public schools of this county, and he later attended the Normal College at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he was graduated in 1893. He engaged in teaching for seven years, being principal of the schools of DeWitt two years of that time, and then with his brother Ira O. he succeeded the firm of Watt Brothers in mercantile business in DeWitt and still owns an interest in the store. In 1900 he was elected clerk of the circuit court on the Republican ticket to succeed W. O. Rogers, and is now filling that office with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

On the 26th of December, 1900, Mr. Harrold married Miss Olive Hammers, of Zanesville, Ohio. He is a prominent member and past master of Amon Lodge, No. 261, F. & A. M., of DeWitt, and is also a member of Goodbrake Chapter, R. A. M.; and of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights of the Maccabees. Whether in public or private life he is always a courteous, genial gentleman, and is well deserving the high regard in which he is held.

JOHN G. CACKLEY.

For many years the subject of this review was one of the most highly respected and valued citizens of Clinton, and was prominently identified with her upbuilding and development. He was born in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, in 1832, and was a son of William and Jennie (Gay) Cackley, who were also natives of that state.



JOHN G. CACKLEY.

The father ran a general store at Huntersville, West Virginia, for many years, and on his retirement from active business came to Clinton about 1850 to make his home with his sons. Here he died at the age of sixty-eight years, and his wife at the age of seventy. He was a soldier of the war of 1812 and took part in many important engagements. As one of the leading and influential citizens of his community, he was honored with several important official positions, being a member of the West Virginia legislature twelve years, and sheriff of his county for several terms. He also filled the office of justice of the peace. In politics he was a supporter of the Democratic party, and in his religious views was liberal. His children were Robert, Mary, Leah, William, Hannah, Ann, Fry, A. David, John G., Sarah, Louise, and one who died in infancy.

When nineteen years of age John G. Cackley came to DeWitt county empty-handed, and through his own unaided efforts worked his way steadily upward to a position of affluence. He was actively identified with a number of business enterprises and owned considerable real estate, including residence property besides his own beautiful home. He built the block now occupied by the National Bank of Clinton, which he continued to own up to the time of his death, and which is now in possession of his son Clayburn. He purchased the Hickman Mills farm of two hundred and eighty acres, which is now owned and carried on by his widow. Throughout life he devoted the greater part of his time and attention to farming and stock raising, making somewhat of a specialty of high grade cattle, and in business affairs he steadily prospered, becoming quite well-to-do.

On April 13, 1858, Mr. Cackley married Miss Alcinda E. Cundiff, a daughter

of Thornton and Eleanor (Beatty) Cundiff. Her father, who was a native of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, came to Clinton in 1851, and for a time conducted a hotel where the Masonic block is now located. Later he purchased a farm near Farmer City, this county, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. There he died at the age of fifty years, and his wife passed away at the age of sixty-two. They had seven children, namely: William; John; Alcinda E., now Mrs. Cackley; Sarah, wife of Captain James North; Mary, wife of James Kirk; Jennie, wife of Richard Kingore; and Amanda, wife of Joseph Ranier. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cackley were born six children: William T., now a resident of Texas; Clayburn, of Clinton; Minnie, wife of Ernest Drake, of Lexington, Kentucky; Fred and Bert, both of Clinton; and Gay, who died young.

Mr. Cackley died on the 7th of June, 1899, and his funeral, which was a very large one, was conducted by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was an active member. He was a great favorite with both old and young, and was known as Uncle John by his many friends. He lived an upright, honorable life and commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact, either in business or social affairs. Although not a member of any religious denomination, he leaned very strongly toward the Universalist faith, and often attended the services of that church. His nature was remarkably tolerant, patient and forgiving, and he was exceedingly charitable and benevolent. His estimable wife, who still survives him, is a lady of culture and refinement, and her pleasant, genial manner makes her a general favorite. Her husband's business was left entirely in her hands at his death, and in

the management of the estate she has displayed remarkable aptitude for business and sound judgment.

ISAAC W. THOMAS.

This well-known citizen of Farmer City, who for over twenty years has served as constable, was born in Indiana, on the 8th of February, 1833, and came to this county with his parents in 1847. His father, Abraham Thomas, was born at Fort Brownville, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Michael Thomas, a soldier of the Revolutionary war and a farmer by occupation. The family came originally from Wales. The grandfather of our subject was one of the early settlers of Ross county, Ohio, where he spent his last days. He was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Bennett, who died young, leaving two children, Abraham and Tabitha. For his second wife he married a Miss Downing, by whom he had five children, namely: Michael, William, Daniel, Mary and Rachel. Abraham Thomas, our subject's father, married Arlinla Gardner, a native of Pike county, Ohio, and a daughter of Thomas Gardner. Unto them were born the following children: Michael, Dorcas, Thomas G., Elizabeth, George D., Nancy, Greenbury, William, Biddy Ann, Marion G. and Isaac W. The father served as an ensign in the war of 1812. From Indiana he removed with his family to DeWitt county, Illinois, in 1847, and purchased forty acres of Mr. Hall, it being now the farm of Mrs. H. Trinkle, in Santa Anna township. He also entered an adjoining tract of eighty acres, but after spending nine years here he sold out and went to Iowa. He soon returned, however, and died in this

county in 1858, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife died in 1855, at the age of sixty-five.

During his early life Isaac W. Thomas engaged in farming and after locating in Farmer City he first engaged in teaming, later in plastering, and still later in contracting, but is now practically living a retired life on East Green street. He was married in 1856 to Miss Elizabeth Stucky, a native of Fountain county, Indiana, and a daughter of James Stucky. She died in 1893, and the five children born to them—Anderson, William, Helen, Marion and James A., all died in infancy.

Mr. Thomas was one of the early members of the Masonic fraternity in Farmer City, and religiously is a member of the Christian church. During the last twenty years of the nineteenth century he served as constable, and was again elected to that office in 1901. He is widely and favorably known throughout the county, and has hosts of warm friends in and around Farmer City.

CHARLES R. ADAIR.

Among the legal profession of DeWitt county are many brilliant and brainy men, but to-day there are none that stand higher in the esteem of the people than the gentleman whose name introduces this biography. Although a comparatively young man he has rapidly forged to the front in his chosen profession and there are few, if any, that have brighter prospects than Charles R. Adair.

A native of Logan county, he was born March 11, 1868 and is a son of James M. and Sarah J. (Barr) Adair, who at that time was a leading farmer of Logan county, Illinois, but who removed with his family to

DeWitt county when our subject was a small child. Here he carried on farming and stock-raising until 1896, when he returned to Logan county, where he has taken up farming and where he is now residing.

The early education of our subject was obtained in the common schools of this county, and was supplemented by a course in the Northwestern University. He then engaged in teaching, which occupation he followed one year. At the end of that time he entered the Kent Law School, of Chicago, where he was graduated in 1894. Immediately thereafter he came to Clinton, where he opened an office and engaged in the practice of law for five years. In July, 1899, he formed a partnership with Fred Ball, and for six months they were associated together. At the end of this period Mr. Adair took charge of the Clinton Daily and Weekly Times, which he continued to edit for one year, when he again embarked in the practice of law.

On August 14, 1895, Mr. Adair led to the marriage altar Miss Mary A., daughter of Jiles S. Town, of Easton, Illinois. As a result of this union two children have been born: Charles T. and Mary Ellen.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Adair was a staunch supporter of the men and measures of the Republican party until 1896, since which time he has voted and supported the principles of the Democracy and is now secretary of the county Democratic central committee. In 1898 he was the Democratic candidate for county judge, and he has always taken an active and influential part in public affairs. Upright, reliable and honorable, his strict adherence to principles commands the respect of all. The place that he has won in the legal profession is accorded him in recognition of his skill and ability, and the place which he occupies in the social

world is a tribute to that genius, worth and true nobleness of character which are universally recognized and honored.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Adair are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Clinton, and since 1895 Mr. Adair has been a member of the official board and is now serving as steward.

HENRY QUERFELD.

Henry Querfeld, one of the substantial German-American farmers of DeWitt county, Illinois, was born in Hanover, Germany, February 9, 1834, and emigrated to the United States in 1868. A happy inspiration caused him to direct his steps to Illinois, where for a number of years he farmed on eighty acres of rented land in DeWitt county. He later rented a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Clintonia township, and successfully managed and worked the same until his removal to Texas township, where he rented another farm until about twelve years ago. He then became the possessor of the one hundred and sixty acres at present owned by him on section 17, Texas township, upon which he has instituted many improvements, remodeled and increased the size of the house, and added many needed and substantial buildings for general use. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on a large scale, and has one of the best appointed and best equipped farms in the county.

The parents of Mr. Querfeld, William and Mary (Magers) Querfeld, were born, reared and spent their entire lives in the fatherland, and died before their son came to America. There were only three children in the family, the sister, Minnie, having died

two years after her brother Henry left home. In the meantime he has never heard from his brother, and is in doubt as to whether he is alive or dead. May 20, 1856, Mr. Querfeld married Christine Peters, at Mondelsloh, Germany, daughter of Henry and Mary (Himmelman) Peters. Henry Peters was a farmer during the greater part of his life, although for sixteen years he was a soldier in the British army. The parents died in Germany, having reared a family of six children, all of whom with one exception came to America, but Mrs. Querfeld is the only one living now. To Mr. and Mrs. Querfeld have been born seven children, five of whom are now living: Minnie C., who was born in Germany December 13, 1857, is now the wife of Daniel B. Stivers, of Clinton, formerly chief of police of the town for many years, and has two children, Charles and Walter; Sophia, who was born in Germany February 22, 1859, is the wife of Jacob Hoffman, of DeWitt township, and has six children, Mildred, Minnie, Frank, Edna, Russell and Ray, all born in DeWitt township; Henry, who was born in Germany October 18, 1863, and died in his native land January 8, 1865, at the age of fifteen months; Mary C., who was born June 13, 1867, and died in DeWitt county June 14, 1884; Frank C., who was born February 24, 1870, married Sarah Beckman, has one child, Helen, and farms in Clintonia township; and Hermann C., who was born January 4, 1872, is a farmer on the home place, was formerly president of the Christian Endeavor Society of Clinton, has been a deacon in the Christian church at Clinton for four years, and is fraternally a Knight of Pythias, and a member of Mozart Lodge, No. 96, of Weldon; William, who was born October 28, 1877, in DeWitt county, and lives on the home farm. The children were all educated

at the public schools of Germany, and DeWitt county, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Querfeld are members of the Christian church of Clinton and in politics he is a Republican, but has never cared for office.

STONEWALL J. McNUTT.

Stonewall J. McNutt, now a resident of the village of Wapella, was for some years successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising in Wapella township, and stills owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 25. He was born in Lewis county, Kentucky, November 26, 1866, and is a son of John McNutt, whose birth occurred in the same county, in 1828, his paternal grandfather, John McNutt, Sr., being one of the early settlers of that locality. On reaching manhood the father married Miss Sarah Ann Fenwick, also a native of Lewis county, and a daughter of William Fenwick, one of its pioneers. In early life John McNutt, Jr., learned the blacksmith's trade, and is still carrying on a shop at Cottageville in his native county, and also owns and operates a grist-mill there. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church at that place and are most estimable people.

Mr. McNutt, of this review, was reared to agricultural pursuits upon the home farm and acquired his literary education in the common schools of the neighborhood. Leaving home at the age of twenty years he came to DeWitt county, Illinois, where he worked by the month for two years, and then engaged in farming for himself upon rented land for several years.

At Wapella, December 29, 1896, Mr. McNutt was united in marriage with Miss

Elizabeth Downing, who was born and reared in this county. Her father, James E. Downing, was one of the pioneers and prominent farmers of DeWitt county, having come here from Mason county, Kentucky, at an early day. For one year after his marriage Mr. McNutt continued to operate rented land, and then removed to the old Downing homestead, where he successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until the fall of 1901, when he rented his farm and removed to the village of Wapella on account of his wife's ill health, buying residence property at that place. In connection with his farming he was successfully engaged in raising a high grade of stock, making a specialty of Poland China hogs and Polled Angus cattle.

In his political affiliations Mr. McNutt is a stalwart Democrat and cast his first presidential ballot for Grover Cleveland, but he has never sought official honors. Both he and his wife are connected with the Long Point Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is one of the official members and trustee, and they take an active part in Sunday-school work. They are widely and favorably known and have a host of warm friends throughout the county.

JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM.

John M. Cunningham, a prominent and influential farmer of Wilson township, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1828, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Magee) Cunningham. His maternal grandfather fought for American independence as a private in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary war. The father

of our subject was a native of Ireland, and was a small boy when he came to this country with his father, who was a farmer by occupation. He made his home in Pennsylvania throughout life. After his death his wife came to DeWitt county, Illinois, and spent the remainder of her life at the home of our subject. Her remains were interred in the Heyworth cemetery. She was the mother of eight children, of whom six reached years of maturity, namely: John M., our subject; Franklin, a resident of Wapella township; Lear, deceased; Jane, wife of James Pettibone, of Missouri; Hannah, wife of William Gossard, of Wisconsin; and William, a resident of McLean county, Illinois.

During his boyhood John M. Cunningham attended school in summer and worked through the winter until twelve years of age, at which time his education was supposed to be completed. He remained at home until about twenty years of age, and then commenced earning his own livelihood, following various occupations for a time.

On the 6th of December, 1848, Mr. Cunningham married Miss Elizabeth Buckston, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Buckston, who were of German descent. By this union were born eight children as follows: (1) William is now operating the home farm for his father. (2) Adeline is the wife of Robert Summers, of Wapella township, and they have four children: Lea; Julia, wife of Emery Treat, of Wapella township; William, a resident of Bloomington; and Amy, wife of George Greene, of Wapella. (3) Elizabeth is the wife of James Hubbell, of Wapella township, and has seven children, Lilly, Ella, Fred, Cora, Nora, Abe and John. (4) Hannah is the wife of Shirley Carr, of Wilson township, and they have ten children, eight girls and two boys. (5) Franklin died at the age of three years. (6) Absalom,

a resident of Iowa, married Jennie Ellis and has five children. (7) Cora is deceased.

In 1858 Mr. Cunningham came to Illinois, making the journey by way of Pittsburg down the Ohio river to Cairo, and by the Illinois Central Railroad to Heyworth, McLean county, where he engaged in farming on rented land for three years. At the end of that time he removed to section 30, Wilson township, where he purchased eighty acres of railroad land, and to it he subsequently added a tract of forty acres. This he placed under cultivation and improved by the erection of a good house, barn and fences, converting it into a most desirable farm. In his farming operations he has met with marked success, and as his financial resources have increased he has added to his landed possessions until he now has three hundred and fifty acres of valuable farm land in Wilson and Wapella townships. His life affords an example to the young in that he commenced here without capital, but having a determination to succeed he industriously applied himself until he has acquired a good property, and is now one of the well-to-do, as well as one of the highly esteemed citizens of his community. Politically Mr. Cunningham is a supporter of the Democratic party, and has efficiently filled the offices of assessor and collector in his township. He and his estimable wife are both active members of the Christian church at Long Point, this county, and he is now serving as one of its elders.

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JOHN FULLER.

One of the ablest and most successful lawyers of Clinton, Illinois, is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. He is a native of DeWitt county, born in Rutledge

township, May 9, 1859, and on both the paternal and maternal sides is of Irish descent. His great-grandfather, Daniel Fuller, Sr., was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and on his emigration to America joined the early settlers in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he followed the cooper's trade. There the grandfather, Daniel Fuller, Jr., was born in 1790, and in early life learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for a time, but later gave his attention to farming, his home being in Greene county, Pennsylvania. He married Nancy Whitlatch, who was born in that county, in 1800, and was a daughter of William and Nancy Whitlatch, natives of England. He died in 1874, and her death occurred a year later. Their children were William, Daniel, Barnett, David, Smith, Bowman, John and Jonah, all of whom reached manhood, and were members of the Baptist church.

William Fuller, the father of our subject, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1823, and was there reared and educated. For six years he engaged in teaching school, a part of that time being spent in Madison county, Ohio, and during his vacations he bought cattle and hogs in Ohio, driving the former to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the latter to Baltimore, Maryland. In early manhood he was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Martha Gillett, who died with her infant daughter. Subsequently he was again married in Madison county, Ohio, his second union being with Miss Rebecca Parker, a daughter of Solomon and Rebecca (Caskaden) Parker. Her father was a native of Virginia and a son of Aaron Parker, who was of Irish ancestry and the father of five children, namely: Mrs. Betsy Lodaman, Mrs. Mary Johnson, Solomon, Nathan and Aaron. Solomon Parker was a farmer by occupation

and one of the early settlers of Madison county, Ohio, where he died at the age of fifty-five years, his wife at the age of seventy-five. Unto them were born the following children: Samuel, Harvey, Betsy, Mary, Eliza, Rebecca, Catherine, Martha, Rachel, Thomas and Solomon. The children born to William and Rebecca (Parker) Fuller were Daniel; David; a daughter who died in infancy; Mrs. Rebecca J. Vance, who now owns the old homestead in this county; Thomas J.; Mrs. Josephine Mitchell; John, our subject; William and Sylvanus, both deceased. In 1848 the father came to DeWitt county, Illinois, and here taught school and read law with E. H. Palmer, being admitted to the bar in 1869. In 1854 he was elected sheriff of the county and removed to Clinton, where he ever afterward made his home, being successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. For a quarter of a century he never missed a term of court, and his counsel was sought far and near. He continued to own his fine farm in Rutledge township and took great interest in improving it and also in the raising of thoroughbred short horn cattle and draft horses. He was a man of many sterling qualities and was thoroughly reliable in all business transactions. In his religious views he was liberal, in politics he was a staunch Democrat, and in his social relations was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge No. 84, of DeWitt. He died in 1894, at the age of seventy-one years, and his wife departed this life in January, 1897, at about the same age.

During his boyhood and youth John Fuller attended the public schools of this county, and then took a literary course at the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, where he was graduated in 1891, and from the law department of the same institution in

the following year. During this time, seven years, he worked during the summer months on the farm and used the money earned in that way to pay his own tuition. He immediately opened an office in Clinton, and the same year was elected state's attorney, being the first and only one elected to that office during the first year of practice, which shows that his ability in the line of his chosen profession was soon widely recognized. This was in the fall of 1892. That same election Grover Cleveland carried the county by 28 votes, while Mr. Fuller received 151. And the next time he was elected McKinley carried the county by about 300, while he was elected by a majority of 161. So acceptably did he fill the office that he was re-elected for a second term, serving in all eight years. He is now successfully engaged in private practice, and is much interested in the progress of Clinton, where he owns considerable property, including a fine home.

On January 10, 1893, Mr. Fuller married Miss Hattie L. Fields, a daughter of James Fields, who was formerly a resident of White county, but is now living in Wayne City, Illinois. Socially Mr. Fuller is a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America, all of Clinton. In 1868 he was elected president of the DeWitt County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, which was established in 1854, and has given much time and attention to promoting its interests. The Democratic party has always found him a staunch supporter of its principles, and he takes quite an active and influential part in public affairs. The place he has won in the legal profession is accorded him in recognition

of his skill and ability, and the place he occupies in the social world is a tribute to his genuine worth.

WILLIAM BRELSFORD.

If one desires to gain a vivid realization of the rapid advance in civilization which the last few decades have brought about, he can listen to the stories of men, who are still living among us, of the early days. The log cabin home, the still ruder school house, with its rough seats made of slabs, its limited range of studies and its brief terms, arranged on a subscription plan, the routine of work at home, unrelieved by any modern devices by which machinery is made to do in a short time what formerly occupied the entire year,—these and many similar descriptions will bring up in sharp contrast the advantages of to-day. The subject of this sketch, a venerable and highly respected citizen of Tunbridge township, has many interesting reminiscences of the pioneer days, which he takes pleasure in relating.

William Brelsford was born in Butler county, Ohio, on the 22nd of November, 1825, a son of Pierson and Mary (Hutchin) Brelsford, both natives of Pennsylvania, but who moved to Ohio, where the father engaged in farming. Both passed their last years in that state. Of the eight children born to these parents, but three are now living: Pierson, a prominent farmer of Butler county, Ohio, operating the old homestead; Laura, wife of Mr. Schenck, who resides in Butler county, Ohio, where he is engaged in farming; William, our subject.

William Brelsford passed his boyhood days in Butler county, Ohio, receiving his education and remaining on the home farm

until he was twenty-one years of age, when he commenced farming for himself. After four years he determined to come west, and in the spring of 1850 we find him at Peoria, Illinois, where he remained for several weeks, while waiting for an opportunity to reach DeWitt county. There were comparatively no roads at that time, but finally, after a hard and tedious trip, getting off to break the ice many times, he reached DeWitt county by wagon and located in what is now Tunbridge township. Here he bought three hundred acres of land and having no money, gave three notes, the last one falling due at the expiration of three years, but before the time had passed he paid the entire amount and had built a good home upon the place. At the time of his purchase the land was worth ten dollars an acre, but after he had finished improving it, he sold a portion at a greatly advanced figure and the remainder he still owns. To this he has added until he now owns four hundred and thirty-three acres on sections 14, 15 and 11, all under a high state of cultivation, with a large and substantial brick home upon it, together with other good improvements. Our subject owns other property in DeWitt county, amounting in all to about eight thousand acres under cultivation, and upon of which he has made all the improvements.

William Brelsford was united in marriage with Miss Lydia Rhoda Craig, January 13, 1848. She was a native of Butler county, Ohio, and a daughter of James Craig, also of that county. To our subject and wife five children were born, three of whom are still living: James E. resides in Kansas, being an accountant in a large store. He is also interested in farm land in that state. Everett is a farmer of Tunbridge township. He married Mary Spicer



WILLIAM BRELSFORD.



MRS. WILLIAM BRELSFORD.

and they have three children, Anna, Lydia and Herbert. Charles H. is represented elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Bre'sford, who was an earnest, consistent member of the Methodist church, passed to her final reward on July 10, 1896, and is interred in the private cemetery of the family in Tunbridge township.

In his political views Mr. Bre'sford casts his national vote for Democracy, but in local elections votes for the man he considers best qualified for the position, regardless of party lines. He has never consented to hold any office, preferring to give his time to his extensive business interests, but takes a deep interest in anything tending to improve the material welfare of his adopted county.

For fifty long years Mr. Bre'sford has been a resident of Illinois, and is one of the few living pioneers coming to the state as men who have witnessed its change from a vast wilderness to the most productive state in the union, and third in wealth and population. In the great changes that have been made, he has taken no inconsiderable part, and is justly entitled to all the honors that can be conferred upon one who has endured the trials of pioneer life. When he came to DeWitt county it was as a poor man with some seventeen dollars in his possession. The success he has achieved has not been the result of assistance from others, but through his own industry, thrift and perseverance, and in his life the younger generations can find much worthy of emulation.

THOMAS H. MILLER

Thomas H. Miller, a leading and influential citizen of Creek township, who is now so efficiently serving as supervisor, was born

in that township on the 15th of October, 1845, and is a worthy representative of a prominent old family of this county, being a son of Abraham K. and Rebecca Jane (Welch) Miller, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. He first attended the old Jack Lane school a mile and a quarter east of the present village of Lane. This was a log structure with slab benches and puncheon floor, and our subject was a student here for only twenty one days. He next pursued his studies for three months in a red brick school house north of Lane, the school being conducted on the subscription plan then in vogue. He completed his education in the Clinton schools and the Normal College at Normal, Illinois. He then taught school in Creek township for seven years, and since that time has devoted his attention to farming, starting with forty acres in that township. He now operates two hundred and fifty-six acres on section 3, Creek township, while his son has charge of eighty acres on section 22.

Mr. Miller was married November 23, 1866, to Miss Margaret Glenn, a native of Ohio, in which state her parents, James and Barbara Glenn, were also born. During her childhood the family came to this county in 1850, but afterward returned to Ohio, and did not locate permanently here until 1867, when they settled in Harp township, where Mr. and Mrs. Glenn spent the remainder of their lives. They had fifteen children, all twins but three. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have seven children, namely: Noel W., who married Rhoda Miller and lives in Creek township; Tessie, wife of George Radley, of the same township; Emmett, Pressey, Charles, Dose and Vesper, all at home.

For thirty years Mr. Miller has been a minister of the Old Christian or New Light church and has always preached gratuitously-

ly. He has been called to points all over the state to deliver sermons on test questions and doctrinal points. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and has been a delegate to various conventions of his party. He never fails to vote his party ticket at National elections, but at local elections where no issue is involved he supports the best men for the offices regardless of party lines. For the past twelve years he has efficiently served as school trustee, and has ever taken an active interest in educational affairs. He is also filling the office of supervisor of Creek township in a most creditable and satisfactory manner, and is a member of the bridge committee and chairman of the committee of abatement. As a public-spirited and enterprising citizen he gives a liberal support to all measures calculated to advance the moral, educational or material welfare of his township and county, and has always been found true and faithful to every trust reposed in him.



REV. MICHAEL A. DOOLING.

As pastor of St. John's Catholic church Father Dooling is exerting a strong influence in Clinton and throughout DeWitt county, where he has endeared himself to many people through his devotion to the welfare and to the material as well as spiritual progress of those who come under his ministrations. He has been pastor of the church since the 26th of December, 1860,—the first resident pastor in Clinton.

About twenty years ago C. H. Moore donated one lot in Clinton, at the corner of North Monroe and Macon streets to the Catholic society for a church. At that time Father Reyes was resident pastor at Wapella and came to Clinton to hold mass in the

homes of the members of the parish. A frame church was built facing on Monroe street and called St. John's Catholic church. The first pastor was succeeded in turn by Fathers McGrath, Delbaur, O'Callahan, Corley, Conatey and Dooling.

The last named was born in the city of Carlow, Carlow county, Ireland, April 11, 1862, a son of Michael and Catherine (Munhall) Dooling, who came to the United States in 1862, locating in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. The father engaged in railroad building and died June 2, 1877, at the age of fifty years, while his wife passed away in April, 1868, at the age of seventy. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom reached adult age.

Father Dooling was an infant when brought to America. He attended the public schools and then entered St. Vincent College, at Latrobe, Pennsylvania, while later he was a student in St. Charles College, at Ellicott City, Maryland. He next matriculated in Viatorian College, at Kankakee, Illinois, and after graduating in that institution he was ordained to the priesthood, at Kankakee, June 16, 1885. He was then made professor in the college and master of discipline, being thus engaged until 1890, when he was called to the pastorate of St. John's church in Clinton. He was resident pastor at Wapella for two years before locating in this city. When he began his labors here, there were only twelve families who were members of the church, but there are now six hundred souls in this parish. Father Dooling also officiates at Wapella in St. Patrick's church, which numbers seventy-five families, and he has remodeled and enlarged the house of worship there. He established a congregation at Weldon and at Kenney and in fact officiates and holds mass for all the Catholics of the county save those at Farmer City

and in the extreme northwestern part of the county.

He now has the plans for a modern new church which is to be erected on the site of the old one in Clinton in 1902. It will be a brick edifice, modern in all its appointments and beautifully decorated. It will have a seating capacity of five hundred, not including the galleries. The parochial residence which occupies the corner lot was erected by Father Dooling and is a very handsome modern home, heated by steam and supplied with gas and electric lights. He has established a number of societies in connection with the church, including the Married Men of St. John's Society; Young Men of St. Michael's Society; Married Ladies of St. Monica's Society; Young Ladies Society of the Blessed Virgin; and the Children of Mary's Society. In his work he was assisted by the Rev. Father Jeremiah Donovan. He takes an active interest in the education and progressive movements of Clinton, is a valued citizen and has endeared himself to the people of all denomination by reason of his blameless life, for he teaches by precept as well as example.

JOHN L. ELLIS.

As a representative of the agricultural class, and one who has met with good success in his independent calling, we take pleasure in giving a brief sketch of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this notice.

The birth of our subject occurred in Newton, Hamilton county, Ohio, May 18, 1827, and he is a son of James and Susan (Curley) Ellis, who were natives of Nova Scotia. About 1820, they came to Ohio and rented land and lived the life of farmers but

in the fall of 1830 they moved to Morgan county, Illinois, where he carried on the same occupation. The mother died at about forty-five years of age and the father at eighty-two. Eight children were born to this worthy couple, two of whom are now living.

When our subject was but twelve years of age he came with his parents to Illinois, remaining with them and assisting on the home farm until his marriage which occurred September 5, 1851. His choice was Miss Sarah Ann Whorton, daughter of John Whorton. She was a native of Illinois, and her parents were both originally from Kentucky. One child blessed this union, Sarah Emma, now the widow of Joseph Worburton. Mrs. Ellis's death occurred in 1852, and her remains were interred in Concord, Morgan county, Illinois, and on March 25, 1856, our subject was again united in marriage with Miss Hannah M. Funk, a daughter of Nimrod and Evey (Leib) Funk. She was a native of Morgan county, Illinois, and was one of twelve children. To this second union eight children were born, of whom six are now living, namely: (1) Milton G. resides in McLean county; (2) Susan E., now deceased, was the wife of Edward Barnes of Farmer City, one son, Ralph, gladdened their home; (3) Dora is the wife of George O'Neil, of Farmer City; (4) James Benton, deceased; (5) Lillie married Charles Johnson, and resides in DeWitt township; (6) Mand became the wife of Colburn Hammit, a farmer in DeWitt township; (7) Nonie is single and resides at home, she is a teacher in DeWitt township; (8) Lydia also resides at home.

Soon after his second marriage Mr. Ellis removed to McLean county, and purchased two hundred and forty-six acres of good farm land which he improved and placed un-

der a high state of cultivation. He only remained here for a short time, however, when he moved to Jacksonville, where he spent two years. He next moved south of Clinton and purchased ninety acres of improved land. He remained here for four years, when he again made a change, trading the present farm for a larger one but not so highly cultivated. After three years in this place, he came to DeWitt township as a tenant on the C. H. Moore property of four hundred and eighty acres and here he has since resided, making many improvements and placing the land in a high state of cultivation.

Although he takes no active part in political affairs, he is a firm believer in high protection and his ballot is always cast in support of the men and measures of the Republican party. His first presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont. Socially he is a member of the Masonic lodge and is a Master Mason. He has always been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is deservedly popular and has made hosts of warm friends since coming to DeWitt county, where he is numbered among the most valued and enterprising farmers.

ROBERT VANCE CUMMING.

Robert Vance Cumming, the well-known and popular proprietor of the New Commercial Hotel of Farmer City, is a native of DeWitt county, born in Santa Anna township, December 11, 1838, and is a worthy representative of one of its oldest and most influential families, being a son of Rev. Paxton and Priscilla Eliza (Davidson) Cumming. His paternal great-grandfather was born in Scotland of Scotch-Irish

ancestry, and was the founder of the family in America. The grandfather, Andrew M. Cumming, was born in Rockbridge township, Rockbridge county, Virginia, and was there married and became the father of seven sons, namely: Paxton, James, William, Harvey, John, Joseph, the name of the last is not known, all of whom became preachers. At an early day the grandparents removed to Tennessee and spent their last years near Knoxville.

Rev. Paxton Cumming, the father of our subject, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1801, and was reared and educated in Tennessee. When a young man he became converted to Christianity, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. While traveling as a circuit rider in the Holton conference of North Carolina, he met Miss Priscilla Eliza Davidson, who became his wife on the 27th of December, 1828. She was born in Haywood county, that state, September 20, 1811, and was a daughter of William Mitchell and Elizabeth (Vance) Davidson, the latter an aunt of Senator Vance. Her paternal grandparents were William and Margaret (McConnell) Davidson. In a letter she wrote a short time prior to her death she said that the schools of her locality were very poor, but that her dear mother did the best she could to educate her children. She also said that she was always religiously inclined, and in her sixteenth year united with the Methodist church on probation, and was made a full-fledged member the following year. Mr. Cummings continued his ministerial work in Tennessee until 1835, when he came to DeWitt county, Illinois, to escape the baneful influences of human slavery and to rear his children among the people who opposed it. On his removal to this county, he was accompanied by his brother,

Rev. William Cummings. He was the first regular minister to locate in Santa Anna township, and preached for many miles around, services being held in log school houses and dwellings. He exerted a great influence for good in the new settlement, being one of the men whose judgment was supreme, and was often called upon to advise his neighbors and settle disputes. He brought with him to the county the first set of blacksmith's tools ever brought to this section of the state, and often assisted the pioneers in repairing their rude machinery. Mr. Cummings bought land grants and entered land in this county, becoming owner of considerable property, but his life was mainly devoted to his religious duties. During the erection of the preacher's stand at the camp meeting grove where Mr. McCord now lives, he assisted in digging the post holes and thus contracted a severe cold, which developed into typhoid fever, from which he died August 21, 1839, honored and respected by all who knew him. In the spring of 1840, his widow drove back to North Carolina, being familiar with the way, as she had driven a horse and wagon on coming to this state. There she was again married, August 21, 1842, her second husband being Rev. David White, a native of North Carolina, and together they returned to Farmer City by team. During the Civil war he served as chaplain of a regiment and later was chaplain in the regular army. He finally located in Lawrence, Kansas, where Mrs. White died March 27, 1901, at the advanced age of ninety years. She was a devout Christian, and was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church for almost three-quarters of a century. She always took an active part in the class meetings and love feasts, often speaking and praying in public, and conducted family

prayers in her home half of the time when her husband was there and all the while he was away. She was a faithful attendant at Sunday-schools, and hundreds of children owe their religious teaching to her. By her first husband she was the mother of six children, Andrew M., Jane Elizabeth, James H., Ruth, Celia A. and Robert V., and by her second marriage she had seven children, Amanda, Wilbur F., Harriet, Sarah, John, Etta and Emma.

Robert V. Cummings, whose name introduces this sketch, grew to manhood in DeWitt county amid pioneer scenes, and was educated in the public schools. As the best method of obtaining money during his early life was by breaking prairie, he turned his attention to that occupation. Although he had no money his reputation was such as to enable him to buy eight yoke of oxen on credit, only two of which had been broken. He attached one yoke of the broken oxen just in front of the plow and the others ahead of these, driving them as best he could. The plow was a rude affair made of iron with no handles, but heavy enough to keep its place and turned a furrow twenty-six inches wide. Mr. Cummings hired a man to do the plowing at fifty cents per day. He entered land on sections 5, 14 and 21, Santa Anna township, consisting of two hundred acres, known as the Rowland Wheeler tract at Weedman Station. At that time he usually worked sixteen hours per day.

When the Civil war broke out he laid aside all personal interests and enlisted in August, 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and was promoted to first lieutenant July 30, 1865. During the battle of Kenesaw Mountain he was shot near the right eye, shattering the bone and leaving

a scar which will remain with him to his dying day. He fell as dead and was so reported at home, but was taken to the hospital, where his eye was saved, and as soon as possible he returned to DeWitt county.

1894
Mr. Cummings continued to follow farming quite successfully until the fall of 1888, when he removed to Farmer City and rented the Commercial Hotel. When it was burned in 1895, he bought property and erected what is now known as the New Commercial Hotel, which is a brick structure, containing thirty-five rooms with all modern conveniences, being supplied with hot and cold water, nicely furnished and lighted by electricity. The cuisine is exceptionally good, and it is by far the best hotel in DeWitt county. As a hotel proprietor Mr. Cummings has met with marked success and is widely known as a most agreeable and obliging landlord. In this work he has been ably assisted by his estimable wife, who is one of the most popular ladies of the city.

On December 27, 1896, Mr. Cummings married Miss Jennie Anderson, a daughter of Mitchell and Mary (Clements) Anderson. Her father, who was a farmer by occupation, lived for a time near Peoria, Illinois, and later near Ottawa, and died at a comparatively early age. His children were Amelia A., Hugh, Amanda, Reed, Hiram, Henry, Emma, Martha, William, Jennie and Mark, only four of whom are now living. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cummings were born four children: Marvin L., who married Laura Newell and is now a dentist of Clinton; Annie Lucile, who married Arthur H. Smith and has two children, Robert and Mairard; Maud, who died at the age of thirteen months; and H. Bert, a popular young man, who is now assisting his father in the

hotel. Mr. Cummings is a member of the blue lodge of the Masonic order, and both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star Chapter. They also belong to the Methodist Episcopal church of Farmer City, and Mrs. Cummings sings in the choir.



W. H. MYERS.

One of the leading merchants and the popular and efficient postmaster of Lane, Illinois, is W. H. Myers, who was born in DeWitt county, Illinois, on February 4, 1876, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Torbelt) Myers.

The origin of the Myers family was in Germany, but for many generations it has been a leading one in the state of Pennsylvania, and in Adams county, in that state, on November 9, 1831, Samuel Myers, who is the father of our subject, was born. He was a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Zigler) Myers, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Andrew Myers was a hatter by trade and carried on this business in East Berlin, Pennsylvania, for a number of years. He moved later to DeWitt county, Illinois, and died there at the age of sixty-eight years, his wife surviving him for twenty years. Eleven children were born to them and Samuel was the second in order of birth.

Previous to their settlement in Illinois, the parents of Samuel Myers lived for a time in Richland county, Ohio, and there the latter attended school and there learned and worked at the shoemaker's trade. In 1857 he came to DeWitt county and established a shoemaking business, giving employment to four assistants and continued at the trade until 1863, when he bought a farm in Creek township. For many years he de-

voted his attention to farming and stock-raising, accumulating in the meantime a valuable farm of two hundred and sixty acres. On June 9, 1861, Mr. Myers was united in marriage to Elizabeth P. Torbett, who was born in Madison county, Ohio, and who was a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Torbett, who were natives of Delaware. Eleven children were born to this marriage, and our subject, William H. Myers is the eighth in order of birth. In politics Samuel Myers has always been a Republican, but has attended too closely to his business to find time to seek for office.

The family to which William H. Myers belongs is one well and favorably known in many states. Nine of the eleven children still survive, these being, aside from himself: Jane, who is the wife of John Farrell, a resident of Hamilton county, Iowa; Sherman, who resides in Kansas City, Missouri; Lucy, who is the wife of John McIlvenna, a resident of Creek township; Ida, who is the wife of John Stone, of Hamilton county, Iowa; Grant, who is a resident of Creek township; Emma, who is the wife of Harry Shields, of Macon county, Illinois; William H., who is our subject; and Myrtle and Charles, twins, the former residing at home, the latter living with his family in Creek township.

William H. Myers received his education in the common schools of DeWitt county, and at the age of twenty-one years began farming, in which occupation he continued for three years. Then he purchased the mercantile business of J. R. Pennington, who was a leading merchant at Lane, Illinois, and has since that time been engaged in this line. All his life he has been an ardent Republican, although not an office-seeker, his appointment being an honor conferred upon him by President McKinley on

February 16, 1901, when he was made post-master at Lane.

Socially Mr. Myers is connected with Gilmore Lodge, No. 455, K. of P., in which order he is vice chancellor; and also is a member of Lane Camp, No. 1728, of the order M. W. A. He is one of the energetic and progressive young men of this locality, and is regarded as a truly representative citizen.

JOHN H. HUME.

John H. Hume, whose farm is just outside the corporate limits of Wapella, on section 35, Wapella township, is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Pike county, on the 9th of May, 1843. His father, George A. Hume, was born in Pendleton county, Kentucky, March 4, 1809, of English and Scotch ancestry, and he was a lineal descendant of David Hume, the noted English historian. In his native state George A. Hume grew to manhood and married Miss Melinda Hume, who was born in Grant county, Kentucky, and was a daughter of James Hume, also a native of that state. About 1830 they came to Illinois, and first settled in Brown county. It was in September, 1857, that the family removed to DeWitt county, where the father purchased four hundred acres of land and successfully engaged in farming throughout the remainder of his life.

The subject of this sketch was a lad of fourteen years when he located here. His primary education was obtained in the public schools of this state, and in 1859 he entered the State Normal at Normal, Illinois, where he was a student when the Civil war broke out. Laying aside his text books he

enlisted, October 14, 1861, in Company L, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, which was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and he participated in a number of important engagements, including the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and Hatchie's Run; the siege of Vicksburg; the first battle at Jackson, Tennessee; and the Meridian campaign, besides many skirmishes and scouting expeditions. Fortunately he was never wounded, though a bullet once passed through his cartridge box and clothing, grazing the flesh and raising a swelling. His three years of enlistment having expired, he was honorably discharged in November, 1864, and returned home.

Mr. Hume was married in Brown county, Illinois, on the 27th of November, 1864, to Miss Ann Z. Stone, who was born, reared and educated in that county. Her parents, Myram and Eunice M. (Riggs) Stone were natives of Vermont, and pioneers of Brown county, Illinois. Her mother was an own cousin of President Arthur. Mr. and Mrs. Hume have a family of nine children, namely: Elton, wife of A. McIngh, of Wapella; George A., a farmer of Wapella township; Charles M., who is carrying on the home farm; Ida G., wife of Alonzo Swisher, of Wapella; Jessie P., wife of Louis Williams, of Wapella; Sadie E., wife of Charles Swearingen, of Wapella township; and Ephraim C., Stacy A. and John Thomas, all at home.

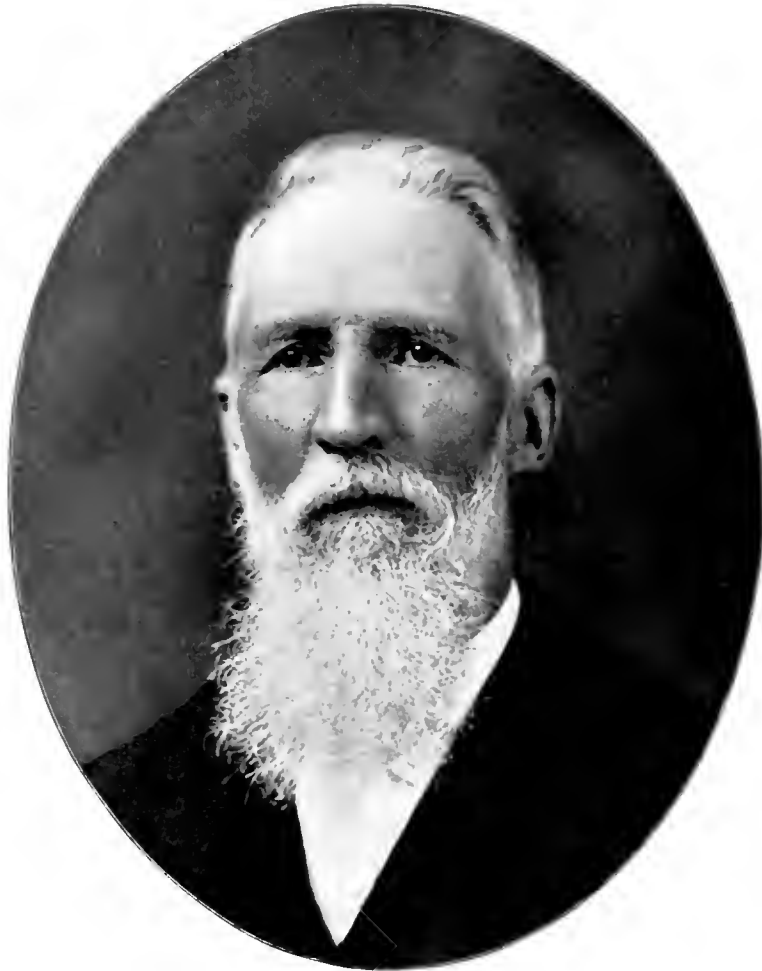
Mr. and Mrs. Hume began their domestic life on the old homestead, and about 1872 removed to their present farm, which consists of eighty acres on section 35, Wapella township, adjoining the village. Here they have a nice home, surrounded by fruit and shade trees, and supplied with all modern improvements. Politically Mr. Hume has been a life-long Republican, his first presi-

dential ballot being cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and he has supported every nominee of the party since that time. He served one term as township clerk, and has been clerk of the school board, but has never cared for official honors. He is a member of Wapella Post, G. A. R., in which he served one term as commander, and is a man highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

G. W. HYDE, M. D.

G. W. Hyde, M. D., possessing the typical, progressive spirit of the west, stands to-day a leading representative of the medical fraternity of DeWitt county. He is now located in the city of Clinton, and throughout the surrounding country has an extensive practice, which his skill and ability justly merits.

The Doctor was born in Derbyshire, England, April 11, 1829, and is a son of William and Susan (Walker) Hyde, both of whom were natives of England. The father was a carpenter by trade and spent his entire life in his native land, where our subject was reared to manhood. His education was obtained in the public and Episcopal schools, he also studied and practiced medicine there. He then determined to establish a home in the new world, coming to America in 1857 and locating in Iroquois county, this state, where he practiced during the war. In 1873 he moved to Clinton, where, although there were several other physicians, he built up a lucrative practice, which extended through this and adjoining counties. Three years later he took a special course at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in the same year. Owing to his success in his pro-



G. W. HYDE.

profession, Dr. Hyde's practice became so large that he was obliged to confine himself to city work almost entirely. For some time his office was on Main street, but he later built a commodious home, in which he has a spacious office, at 502 South Madison street, where he has always kept a large assortment of medicines and filled his own prescriptions.

Along the lines of his profession, the Doctor is well read, a thorough student and successful practitioner, keeping fully abreast with the times, and socially and professionally stands high. There is none more sought after than he, regardless of his declining years, and the many families in which he has so long been practicing cannot consent to any other physician.

Our subject was married in England to Miss Sarah Owen, who was born in Birmingham, and a daughter of George Owen. Six children have gladdened this home, four of whom are now living, namely: Mary Ann; Alfred W., who is practicing medicine in South Dakota; Walter is following agricultural pursuits in South Dakota; and William E., formerly a druggist, but now a farmer in Jefferson county, Illinois. For over fifty years Dr. Hyde has been a member of the Baptist church, holding different offices and contributing freely towards its support. He is a member of Illinois State Eclectic Society and the National Eclectic Society. In politics he is a Republican, but has never aspired for public office, preferring to devote his whole time to his chosen profession.

He has a beautiful home, surrounded by well-kept lawns, and very tastefully laid out with shade trees, shrubbery and ferns, and it is the Doctor's own hands that have made it so attractive. He is one of the oldest practicing physicians and surgeons in the coun-

ty of DeWitt, and has won honor and esteem through his well chosen profession, one whose name will be handed down from generation to generation by his wonderful success.



SAMUEL MYERS.

Among the highly respected and influential citizens of Clintonia township, DeWitt county, Illinois, is Samuel Myers, who was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, on November 9, 1831, and he is the son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Zigler) Myers, both of whom were natives of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and of German descent, who were married in Adams county, Pennsylvania. The father was a hatter by trade and in 1835 or 1834 he went to Ashland county, Ohio, where he started a hat shop and conducted it for about six or eight years. After this he engaged in farming and continued farming the remainder of his life. To Andrew Myers and wife were born eleven children, of whom five are now living, namely: Samuel; Henry, who lives in Lincoln, Nebraska, engaged in the stock business; O. K., died in California and he is buried in Texas township; Beckey married Hanes Nelson, and they live in DeWitt; William, who lives in Nebraska and is a farmer and grocer. Both parents are now deceased. The father is buried in Texas township and the mother is buried in Maroa, Macon county.

The little education Samuel received was given him in a three months' course at a subscription school where the price of admission was one dollar a month. He learned the hatter's trade in two years in his father's shop, and then although only sixteen he entered into an agreement for two years at a salary of twenty-five dollars a year and board

to learn the shoemaker's trade. So well was he pleased at the treatment he received that when the two years expired, he remained with the same employer for four years more, and in 1855 came to DeWitt county where he herded cattle the first summer which he had brought with him from Ohio. In the fall of that year he opened a shop in the village of DeWitt and worked at his trade for about eight years, then sold out and purchased a farm in Creek township of eighty acres in 1863. This land had been broken and it had a small house on it fourteen by sixteen feet and the farm was located in section 20. To this eighty acres he later added forty more in the same section. He also owns eighty acres in section 35, seventy acres in section 8, he owning in all two hundred and seventy acres all well improved and worked by his sons at the present time. After obtaining his first farm Mr. Myers began farming and he continued to operate his land until July 1, 1900, when he purchased three lots joining the city limits of Clinton and here built a comfortable house where he now resides enjoying the good things of life his industry has secured.

Mr. Myers was married June 9, 1861, at DeWitt to Miss Elizabeth P. Torbett, a native of Madison county, Ohio, and she is a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Torbett, and they were natives of Delaware. These parents had seven children, of whom Mrs. Myers was the youngest.

Mr. and Myers have had eleven children, viz.: Jane, who married John Ferrell and they live in Iowa, and he was a soldier in an Ohio regiment, and they have six children; Sherman is a carpenter by trade and lives in Kansas City and married Anna Robinson; Ida, who married John Stone and they live in Iowa and have four children; Joseph Grant, who lives in Creek township and he

married Dora Bird and they have two children; Lucy, who married John Mellvenna, and they live in Creek township and have three children; Emma, who married Harry Shields and they live in Macon county and have three children; William, who conducts a grocery store and is postmaster at Lane Station, Creek township, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; Charles married Mable Huitsachs and they have one child, and they live in Creek township; Myrtle, a twin of Charles, lives with the father; May, who died June 9, 1876; Lewis, who died August 27, 1870.

Mr. Myers is an enthusiastic member of the Order of Odd Fellows and takes an active part in all matters pertaining to that lodge. He is a staunch Republican and served as assessor for two years of DeWitt township. He has also been road supervisor in Creek township and is school director of the same township. Mrs. Myers is a member of the United Brethren church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Myers are highly esteemed in the community in which they reside and their pride in their stalwart sons and comely daughters, as well as interesting grandchildren, is worthy of notice and no more beautiful picture could be imagined than these two good people surrounded by the children they have reared by their own hard work and trained by good example to noble manhood and womanhood.

EDWARD ALLYN.

Many of DeWitt county's adopted sons served faithfully during the war of the Rebellion, and among this number is the gentleman whose name introduces this review. He is one of Clinton's most esteemed citizens and one of the oldest public school teachers

of DeWitt county, having taught thirty-two terms in twelve different schools.

Edward Allyn first saw the light of day in Portage county, Ohio, where he was born, December 17, 1837, son of Palatiah and Angeline (Joslin) Allyn, both of whom were of old New England ancestry. His father was born at Barkhamsted, Connecticut, and his mother is a native of Rutland, Vermont. When our subject's father was but a child he was brought to Ohio where he and his father spent the remainder of their days as farmers.

Palatiah Allyn learned the carpenter's trade and settled at Hiram, Ohio, where he took the contract for building Hiram College, and most of his work in this line was done at that place and Garrettsville.

Edward Allyn began his intellectual training in the common schools of his native county, which was supplemented by a course in Hiram College, graduating from that institution in 1859. The same year he came to DeWitt county, Illinois, where he secured a position as teacher in the Excelsior school, Harp township. During the following summer he worked as a farm hand and in the fall taught in Wapella township. At the close of this term he took a special normal course for teaching at Normal, Illinois. Just at this time the country was thoroughly aroused and Mr. Allyn showed his loyalty and patriotism by enlisting in August, 1861, in Company A, Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served four years and four months during the latter part of which he served as clerk. His regiment took part in many important engagements and our subject was always found where duty called him.

On his return to DeWitt county he again took up the profession of teaching in Clintonia township. Later he taught in DeWitt and Barnett townships and four terms in McLean county, Illinois. His thirty-second

and last term was taught in Clintonia township.

In the early eighties he served three years in Clinton and the same length of time in Bement as agent for the Pacific Express Company.

It is as a teacher that Mr. Allyn is best known to the citizens of his adopted county. His was the model school-room, ruled by kindness and not by rod. The old saying, "Spare the rod and spoil the child," was not his motto. He was at all times gentle but firm with his students and to-day he is held in the highest esteem by all those who know him best.

Our subject received a part of his mental training under the able teaching of James A. Garfield long before that noble and grand man was called upon to serve as president of this great commonwealth, and it was under his pastorate that he was converted and baptized, becoming a member of the Christian church in 1857.

On March 18, 1867, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Adelia F. Thomas, widow of John E. Thomas, who was a farmer by occupation and a veteran of the Civil war, serving two years as a member of Company F, Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged on account of sickness as a result of exposure at Fort Donelson and from the effects of which he died, June 6, 1864, aged twenty-three years. By his marriage one son, John E., was born. He died aged one year.

Mrs. Allyn is a daughter of Thomas S. Hutcherson, who was a native of Green county, Kentucky. He came to Illinois in 1850, where he bought and engaged in farming, and to DeWitt county in 1855, and started the first hack line ever in the city. His wife, Susan (Henry) Hutcherson, was a direct descendant of Patrick Henry.

To our subject and his wife has been born one child, Nellie, born July 17, 1872, who died aged three years, six months, thirteen days. Mrs. Allyn is a member and president of the Woman's Relief Corps, and both Mr. and Mrs. Allyn are devout members of the Christian church.

During the past several years Mr. Allyn has acted as correspondent to the city press and local papers. He has also written many interesting articles on the early settlement of this county and at the present time is a representative of the Union Publishing Company of Chicago, publishers of scientific works.

Twenty-eight years ago Mr. Allyn bought lots and built a small house where his present commodious home now stands, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, making an ideal place in which to spend their remaining days. He is a prominent and active member of the Grand Army Post of Clinton, and its present commander, in which order he has served in the various other offices. Pre-eminently public-spirited, he has always done all in his power to further the advancement along educational lines of DeWitt county.



JACOB F. CACKLEY.

One of the early and highly respected citizens of DeWitt county, Illinois, who has been a resident of the state since 1857, is Jacob F. Cackley, who owns and operates ninety acres of rich farm land, located on section 5, Texas township.

The birth of Mr. Cackley occurred in West Virginia, February 17, 1827, and there he lived until he had reached man's estate. He came to Illinois in 1857 and located at Clinton, DeWitt county, living with his

brother, John G. Cackley, for a short time, but soon went out on the prairie and began to work at farming. He later went to Petersburg, Illinois, and engaged in the butcher business there for three years, returning to DeWitt county in 1861. Here he engaged for a couple of years in the butcher business at Clinton, and then came into Texas township and continued in the same line for a couple of years. In the meantime he had bought five acres of land on section 5, and here he began to farm, adding as time went on eighty-five acres more, and here he has erected a substantial and comfortable house and other buildings and has successfully engaged in farming, fruit-growing and gardening.

Mr. Cackley has taken an interested part in public affairs in the township and has been one of the most efficient commissioners for the past three years. In politics, he upholds the principles of the Democratic party.

The marriage of Mr. Cackley was in Virginia, to Rebecca Lowry, who was born in Virginia and died at the home place, about twenty-nine years ago. She was the devoted mother of six children, as follows: Thomas W., who conducts a grocery business in Clinton; Ella, who is the wife of James Chamberlain, a farmer of Tunbridge township; Richard, who is in the saloon business in Macon City, Illinois; Charles, who is in the saloon business in Clinton; Lulu, who married Samuel Middletown, a merchant of Heyworth, Illinois; and an infant, unnamed.

When Mr. Cackley first came to Texas township, the land was nearly all covered with a growth of timber, but he has witnessed this all changed, and now nothing can be seen but the beautiful cultivated fields which yield great crops of grain. Mr. Cackley has done his share in this development

and has been one of the progressive men of this locality. Much is due his energy and industry in making of this county what it is to-day, some of the richest land in this part of the grand old state of Illinois.

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JUDGE ROBERT WALKER.

There are in every community men of great force of character and exceptional ability, who by reason of their capacity for leadership become recognized as foremost citizens, and bear a most important part in the development and progress of the locality with which they have been connected. Such a man was Judge Robert Walker, who was born March 1, 1823, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of John Walker, who was a native of the same county, his birth having occurred December 16, 1704. His father, Samuel Walker, was also a native of Pennsylvania. He was eighteen years of age when the famous battle of Brandywine was fought and was a member of the Continental army at that time, but his regiment arrived too late to take part in that famous conflict. He was a wealthy farmer and land owner and in addition to several hundred acres of land in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, he also entered fifteen hundred acres of government land in Hamilton county, Ohio. To him and his wife was born a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian. He lived to a ripe old age.

As before stated, John Walker, the father of our subject, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Here he received the usual common-school education and learned the trade of a tanner, but after oper-

ating a tan yard of his own, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1832 he removed to Ashland county, Ohio, where he followed farming for seventeen years, at the end of which time he disposed of his interests in Ohio and joining the western tide of emigration. He and his family journeyed by wagon to Sangamon county, Illinois. Here he purchased two hundred and thirty acres of land upon which he resided until he was sixty-three years of age. A few months later his wife passed away. Her maiden name was Miss Eliza Skinner, and, like her husband, was a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where she was born June 22, 1709. Her father was of English descent and a Pennsylvanian by birth. For many years he owned and conducted a tavern at Skinner's gap, on the road from Baltimore to Pittsburg. At one time he also owned a mill and died from injuries received in it at the age of sixty years. They reared a family of twelve children, all of whom grew to man and womanhood. The mother of these children passed to her final reward at the age of ninety years, being a resident of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, at the time of her demise. The death of John Walker occurred in September, 1859.

Judge Robert Walker was the third son of a family of eleven children, the others being as follows: Samuel, Enoch, Stephen A., John, James, Eliza, Mary and Isabel. He was ten years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Ashland county, Ohio. Here he continued his education, walking two miles to the nearest school which was like all country school houses in Ohio at that time, made of logs. His summer months were spent upon his father's farm, where he remained until attaining his majority. That summer he worked by the month and the following winter

taught school. The next year he worked his father's farm on shares and in a short time had accumulated a sufficient sum to enable him to buy forty acres of land in Wood county. Here he remained until the fall of 1840, when he went to Macon county, Illinois, where he spent three months. He next purchased seventy-four acres of land in Sangamon county. There he established his home and resided thereon for fifteen years. By industry, economy and frugality he added to his original purchase until he owned two hundred and thirty-five acres of land, most of which was under a high state of cultivation. In 1861 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in DeWitt county, and in 1865 he took up his residence thereon, making it his home up to a few years before his death, when he moved to his beautiful home on section 7, Harp township.

In 1845 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Fretz, who like himself was a native of Pennsylvania, her birth having occurred in Bucks county, January 29, 1820. She was a daughter of John and Kate (Haney) Fretz, both of whom were natives of the same state. Later they removed to Ashland county, Ohio, where they lived to reach a ripe old age, passing the remaining years of their life in that county.

Judge and Mrs. Walker became the parents of the following children: Lewis, who died at the age of eighteen; Enoch, a resident of the state of Alabama, married Eugenia Gasard, and they are the parents of three children, Fred, Ernest and Mabel; Katie, the wife of H. Weller, lives at Davis City, Iowa; Carrie married P. K. Wilson, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Charles is also represented elsewhere in this volume; Jane resides with her mother; Anna became the

wife of George Throp and they reside in Wapella, Illinois, being the parents of the following children: Dwight, Walker, Clara, Esther, and George Howard; Lauretta married John Tackett and they are residents of Clintonia township. They are the parents of five children, Estella, Lula, Dora, Raymond and John Robert.

Judge Walker believed it was the duty of those who have the right of suffrage to study governmental affairs that they may be able to vote intelligently, and so help to make our nation what it should be. He was a firm believer in, and supporter of the principles of the Republican party and ever took an active part in politics since he cast his first vote for Henry Clay.

In 1870, Harp township took up the question of bonding the township for a railroad. Judge Walker fought it heartily and ran on the Anti-Bond ticket, but was defeated by three votes for to one against. He still opposed the bonding of the township and again in 1871 he was made the Anti-Bond candidate against the same man who defeated him the previous year, and this time he made it a tie vote. On casting lots he was declared the supervisor. Having always the welfare of his township at heart he served it faithfully to the best of his ability and time has proved that his judgment was excellent. In 1873 Mr. Walker was elected to the office of county judge which place for four years he most creditably and acceptably filled. He was a man of rare business qualifications, a great reader and an excellent conversationalist. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church at Clinton. He was an elder in the church for the last sixteen years of his life and also taught the Sunday-school in the rural districts. The congregation showed their confidence in him by choosing him

as their delegate on several important occasions. But his broad mind and great heart did not stop with his own church for he ever displayed a deep interest in the cause of Christianity.

He died June 2, 1897, aged seventy four years, and is buried in Woodlawn cemetery at Clinton. He is gone but not forgotten for his good deeds live after him. The name of Judge Walker is one which has long been identified with the history of DeWitt county and by his patriotism and wise counsel he earned the right to have his name enduringly inscribed on the pages of its history.

Mrs. Walker now lives in her pleasant house in Harp township and many of her children and grandchildren live within a few miles of her home. She has been a model wife and mother. She possesses good business qualities and is a lady of rare intelligence and Christian virtues, a woman worthy to wear the name of that honored citizen and sincerely Christian man, Judge Robert Walker.

J. B. BRYANT.

Among the prominent farmers and old settlers of DeWitt county, Illinois, J. B. Bryant is recognized as one of the most eminent, both on account of his long residence and also from the fact that his efficient service as road commissioner has entitled him to the high regard of his neighbors.

The birth of Mr. Bryant occurred in Sangamon county, Illinois, on February 20, 1831, this year being noted as the one of the greatest severity ever experienced in that part of the state. He was a son of Reuben and Agnes (Simms) Bryant, the former of whom

was born in Virginia, and the latter was born in Kentucky. Reuben Bryant came to St. Clair county, Illinois, married there and then moved to Sangamon county. His death occurred in Menard county, after which his widow married William McMurry, who was one of the pioneer settlers of DeWitt county. She was a daughter of James Simms, who was one of the first settlers of Sangamon county, and was the first man to erect and operate a grist mill in that part of the state, using horse-power. A family of nine children was born to Reuben Bryant and wife, eight of these children growing to maturity, and of these, J. B., who is our subject, and his brother, Thomas, deputy-sheriff, are the only residents of DeWitt county.

J. B. Bryant had but limited educational advantages, and was obliged to be contented with a few weeks of schooling during the winter months, as at that time this populous and flourishing part of the county was but a pioneer settlement. At the age of twenty-one he rented land in Sangamon county and began to engage in farming for himself, putting into practice the principles he had learned during his former years.

Mr. Bryant was married on the 24th of April 1853, to Miss Matilda V. Duff, who was born in Sangamon county, about five miles west of Springfield. Her grandfather, who was Abraham Duff, settled on Spring Creek when there was but one house where the city of Springfield now stands, and the Indians were abundant. He was the first blacksmith in this part of the state, and as in those days all travel was necessarily by means of oxen or horses, he was a very useful and busy man. He also engaged in farming and reared a large family. His son, Combs Duff, was the father of Mrs. Bryant, and he became a farmer of Sangamon county and resided there many years, then moved

into DeWitt county, later moving to Macon county, where he died at the age of sixty-six years. He and his wife reared a family of ten children, and of these, Mrs. Bryant and her two brothers, Benjamin and John, still survive. The latter reside in Creek township. This was a loyal family during the Civil war, all of the five sons serving in the Tenth Illinois Cavalry and returning in safety to their homes.

After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bryant resided in Sangamon county until 1865, and then came to the present home in DeWitt county. This is pleasantly located on section 25, Clintonia township, and consists of fifty-four acres of some of the best improved land in the county. Here Mr. Bryant has become identified with all of the leading interests and for thirty consecutive years has been the efficient road commissioner and general overseer of roads, all of the excellent and secure bridges having been erected under his supervision. The township has a reputation for its excellent roads and Mr. Bryant has received much praise from the residents for the good judgment he has shown, giving the farmers excellent highways without causing unnecessary taxation.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryant and family are well and favorably known through the county. Six children have been born to them; two of these died in infancy, a son and a daughter, and the survivors are: Jacques, who lives in Sacramento, California, married Mamie Williams, and they have one son—George; John E., who lives in Clintonia township, married Minnie Metz and has two children—Clyde and Lyle; Charles E., who is engaged in the shoe and boot business, married Cuby Phares, deceased, and has one daughter—Helen Louise; and Sophia, who married Philo S. Jones, lives in Clinton and has two children—Clinton and Rea.

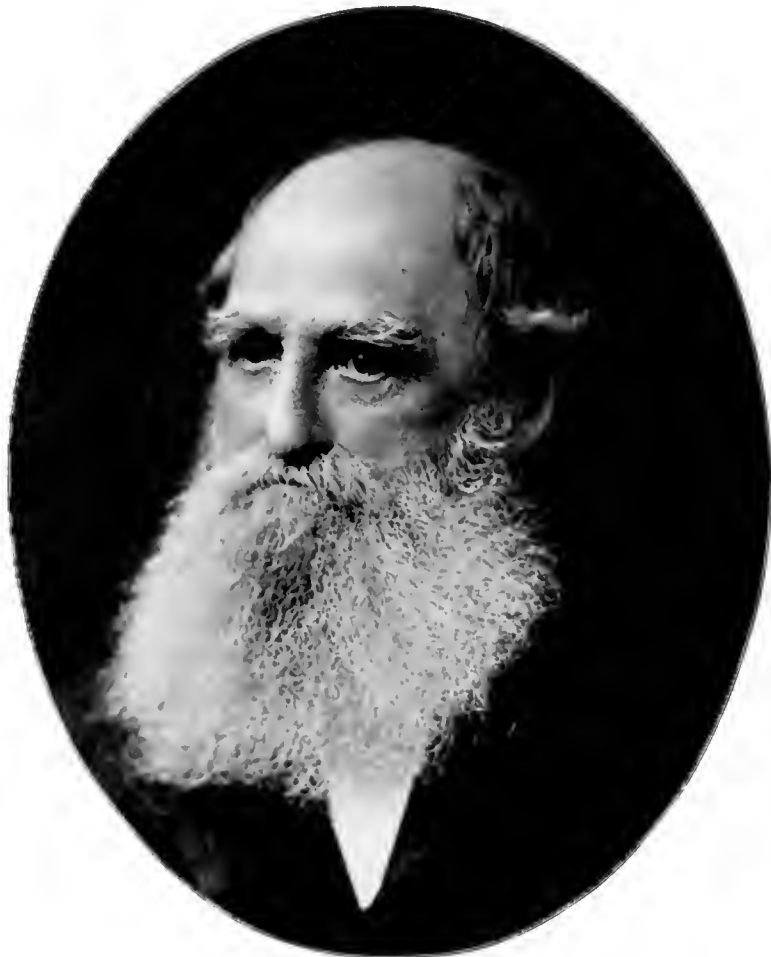
Mr. and Mrs. Bryant are consistent members of the Methodist church, having become such under the ministrations of the boy evangelist, Harrison. In this church they are valued for their true Christian characters and most exemplary lives. In politics Mr. Bryant is a staunch Republican, but cast his first vote for Fillmore.

The DeWitt County Agricultural Society, at its fair in 1900, wishing to do honor to these most estimable residents, presented to Mr. and Mrs. Bryant a solid silver spoon in remembrance of their being the oldest couple of the county born previous to the deep snow of 1831, this being a notable event in the history of the state.

EDMUND W. FRUIT.

The Fruit family were among the early settlers and pioneers of DeWitt county. On the paternal side they are of Welsh ancestry and on the maternal of Scotch-Irish. Two brothers bearing the name left Wales and emigrated to America prior to the old French and Indian war, and one of them was with Braddock in his disastrous defeat. But before the battle the brothers were separated and the one was never heard of afterwards.

John Fruit, the survivor, who was the founder of the present family, after the war settled in the Carolinas. His son, James Fruit, left Carolina and went to Kentucky in the early days of that territory, where he lived for many years, but later came to DeWitt county, in the fall of 1830, where he died that fall. Thomas Fruit, the father of Edmund W., was born on October 5, 1784. In 1802 he removed with his parents to Kentucky and settled in Christian county,



EDMUND W. FRUIT.



MRS. E. W. FRUIT.

where he remained until 1834, when he came to Illinois and settled in what is now known as DeWitt county, but which was then a part of Macon.

The family landed here on November 15 of that year. In 1827, in company with some friends and land explorers, he came to the state and entered land, but he did not locate here permanently until 1834, when he settled on section 14, in what is now known as Tunbridge township. Here he remained until his death, which occurred on December 15, 1871. While a resident of Christian county, Kentucky, he married Elizabeth Thompson, July 31, 1806. She died March 28, 1866. By that marriage there were born six sons and six daughters. The mother of our subject was a native of North Carolina and was sixteen years of age when she went to Kentucky. She was the youngest child in her family, and when a mere child had the misfortune to lose her mother, who was drowned.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fruit took up their residence on a tract of six hundred acres of wild land and he at once commenced improving it and erecting the necessary buildings and a log house for the shelter of the family. He and his wife did the necessary labor of those pioneer days and had the satisfaction of developing a fine farm. The log house was twenty by twenty feet and although the property was large, he fenced it and spared no pains to improve both his land and home. The names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were as follows: Susan W., James S., Thompson C., William L., Mary R., Sabilla, Sidney C., Edmund W., Martha J., Enoch A., John D., Elizabeth P. The survivors of this large family are as follows: Martha J., who is the widow of John Henson, and she resides in Clinton,

Illinois, and has a number of children: John D., who is a prominent farmer of Tunbridge township, and Edmund W., our subject.

Edmund W. Fruit was born in Christian county, Kentucky, September 21, 1823, and came to DeWitt county, Illinois, at the age of eleven years with his parents. Here he was reared among the customary surroundings of pioneer life. His early education was obtained in the log school houses of the day, chinked with mud and floored with split puncheons full of slivers. At the age of twenty he began life on his own account and worked at whatever he could get to do, his only possessions being the clothes he wore and one horse. He traded the horse for a forty-acre tract, which is the nucleus of his present large landed estate and was the first piece of land he ever owned. His success was wonderful, as he now owns over twenty-five hundred acres of land, as fertile as any in the state.

After his marriage he and his wife began housekeeping in the little log house that stood on the land on section 26, where he so long resided. Mr. Fruit worked hard, and in time had money enough to buy more land and continued to add to his possessions until he is now one of the wealthiest landholders in this vicinity. His estate is well fenced and under a high state of cultivation. He has besides his farms in Tunbridge and Barnett townships, valuable interests in Kenney, consisting of business blocks, dwellings, etc. On his farming land he has fourteen dwelling houses and rents most of his farms at present. In 1861 he moved from the old homestead to his present location on the edge of the town limit of Kenney, where he owns one hundred and seventy-one acres of excellent land in section 15, Tunbridge township, upon which he has erected a large modern house, supplied with all modern

conveniences, and here he resides, surrounded by all the comforts of life.

Mr. Fruit was married March 6, 1845, to Elizabeth Boyd, he having returned to Kentucky to claim his bride. She was born and reared in Christian county, Kentucky, and died in DeWitt county, Illinois, August 28, 1852. Five children were born of this union, namely: Phoebe A. was born in Christian county, Kentucky, and died in infancy in DeWitt county, Illinois. Sidney Jane married John Barnett, a prominent farmer of Barnett township, and they have a large family of children, namely: Othrie; Mary, who is the wife of David Bartley, of Barnett township; Effie, who is the wife of Moses Boles, of Clintonia township; Alberta R.; Laura; Zoe; John; Charles; Frederick and Arthur. James A., who resides in Tunbridge township, married Sarah J. Stontenborough, and they reside on section 26, where he farms, and they have three children, namely: Garrett E., Harry and Rose. Mary married Frank Barnett, and they reside on section 14, Tunbridge township, and they have five children, namely: Frank, George, James, William, and Flody C. William, who died in infancy.

Mr. Fruit married again on November 5, 1857, Miss Sarah E. Blue, a native of West Virginia, and three children were born to them, namely: Arthur W., who is a prominent farmer of Tunbridge township, married Ella J. Squires, and they have seven children, namely: Charles C., Clementine, Elizabeth, Elsie, Mabel, Nellie, Edmund. Laura B. is the wife of Benoni G. Clark, a farmer of Tunbridge township, and they have two children, namely: Mary E. and Edmund W. Charles T. died at the age of two years. The mother of these children died on April 28, 1873. All the children of our

subject were born in Tunbridge township, with the exception of the eldest, who was a native of Kentucky. The grandchildren were all born in DeWitt county, in Tunbridge and Barnett townships. Mr. Fruit married again in 1873, Susan E. Blue, who was born in West Virginia, and died January 16, 1880, without issue. He then married a sister of his late wife, Miss Isabella Blue, a most estimable lady, daughter of Garrett I. Blue, who was a native of Hampshire county, West Virginia. Mr. Blue was there reared and died, having been a prominent farmer in his day.

Mr. Fruit has very decided opinions upon all subjects and is a Democrat in politics, but was originally a Whig, casting his first vote for Henry Clay, and his first Democratic vote for George B. McClellan.

He is a man who finds his greatest enjoyment in the companionship of his family and friends and he inspires admiration for his successful development of his land, as well as for his many excellent qualities. Among his neighbors and friends he is recognized as a man of rare foresight and open-handed charity, and he enjoys a well-deserved popularity.

JOHN F. HUBBELL.

This well-known and prominent citizen of Wilson township, who has made farming his life work, was born on the 17th of November, 1833, in Lewis county, Kentucky, and is a son of Luther S. and Eliza (Ferris) Hubbell. His father was born in Ohio, of Scotch ancestry, while his mother was a native of Kentucky and of Irish descent. They were married in Lewis county, of the latter state, and from there removed to Fayette

county, Indiana, and later to Cincinnati, Ohio, where the father conducted a cooper shop for a few years, employing several hands, he being a cooper by trade. Subsequently the family returned to Kentucky, and in 1852 came to Illinois, locating in what is now Wapella township, DeWitt county, on the 22d of March. There the father engaged in farming on rented land, and later operated a rented tract in Wilson township, but his last days were spent in the former township, where he died at the age of fifty-eight years, his remains being interred in Sugar Grove cemetery at Long Point. He became the owner of land in both Wapella and Wilson townships. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican, and as one of the leading and influential citizens of his community, he was called upon to fill the office of supervisor of Wilson township. Both he and his wife were earnest and consistent members of the Christian church, and he served as one of its elders. Mrs. Hubbell survived her husband only about eleven months, and was also fifty-eight years of age at the time of her death.

This worthy couple were the parents of nine children, namely: George T., a resident of Oklahoma, married Judith Bird and had ten children, Oscar, Owen, John, Minnie, Kate, Maude, Claude, Susan, Margaret, and one deceased. (2) John F., our subject, is the second in order of birth. (3) Ephraim enlisted in Company E Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war, and was killed in the battle of Shiloh. (4) Joseph Oscar, a resident of Iowa, served in the same war as a member of Company C, Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He first married Catherine Vanee, who died, leaving one child who is still living, Charles, and for his second wife he married Tillie Ellis, by whom he has three children, Harry,

Paul and Guy. (5) Francis was a member of the same company and regiment as his brother, Joseph O., and is now deceased. He married Olivia Ives, who with her two children, Charles and Fanny, lives in Decatur, Illinois. (6) James, a resident of Wapella township, married Elizabeth Cunningham, and has seven children: Lilly, Ella, Fred, Cora, Nora, Abe and John. (7) Paris N., a resident of Iowa, married Minnie Moyer and has one child, Jessie. (8) Mary is the wife of John T. Brown, of Iowa, and they have five children, Charles, Fred, George, Alma and Allie. (9) Sarah married Philip Carr, and they died, leaving three children, two of whom are still living, Charles L. and Jennie.

John F. Hubbell was educated in the schools of his native state, and remained with his parents until he attained his majority, coming with them to Illinois. On starting out in life for himself he was engaged in cutting wood the first winter, cutting fifty cords of four-foot wood, which he sold to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. In the following spring he and his oldest brother rented a farm near Heyworth, McLean county, which they operated one year, and then engaged in farming together on rented land in Wilson township, DeWitt county, for five years.

On the 13th of September, 1856, our subject was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Terhune, a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Brown) Terhune, who were natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, respectively. She is the second in order of birth in their family of six children, the others being as follows: (1) Ruth is the wife of Alva Ellis, of Iowa, and to them were born nine children: Millard, John, Alvin, William, Edward, Frank, Emma and Fannie, all living; and Ida, deceased. (3) Mary is the

wife of William Carr, of St. Louis, and they have six children: Walter, Louis, Harry, Charles, Belle and Etta. (4) Anna lives near Lane Station in Creek township, this county. (5) Daniel, deceased, was a member of Company K, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war. He married Melvina Thompson, who is still living in Minnesota, and they had two children, George and Louis. (6) Marine, who is now living in Kansas, was a member of Company A, Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He married Mary Dunbar and has three children, Carter, Charles and Susan. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell were born the following children: (1) Francis Ephraim, a resident of Wilson township, this county, married Catherine Parlier, and they have one child, Elmer. (2) Ollie is the wife of Edward De Atley, of Wapella. (3) Alice is the wife of Edward Bell, of Wilson township, and they have three children, Lyle, Carle and Opal. (4) Mary, and (5) William, are both at home.

His home in Wilson township being burned in 1862, Mr. Hubbell then removed to Wapella township, where he rented a farm for about two years, and then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on sections 18 and 20, Wilson township, where he has since made his home. One-half of this tract had previously been broken, and to its further improvement and cultivation he has since devoted his energies with most gratifying results. He has built a nice residence and barn, has set out fruit and shade trees, and in other ways has done much to enhance the value and attractive appearance of the place. At one time he was interested in the breeding of short horn cattle and made butter quite extensively, but his specialty now is Jersey stock.

Since casting his first presidential vote

for John C. Fremont, Mr. Hubbell has been an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and he has been honored with several local offices, serving as assessor thirteen years, school treasurer twenty-three years, and road commissioner three years. He ably discharged the duties of these various positions, and is recognized as one of the most valuable and useful citizens of his community—one who is always ready to give his influence to any enterprise which he believes will prove of public benefit. He and his wife are members of the Christian church at Long Point, and it is safe to say that no couple in Wilson township are held in higher regard than Mr. and Mrs. John F. Hubbell.

WILLIAM WELD.

In studying the lives and characters of our leading men, we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motives that have prompted their action. Success is a question of genius, as held by many, but is it not rather a matter of experience and sound judgment? When we trace the career of those who stand highest in public esteem we find in nearly every case they are those who have risen gradually, fighting their way in the face of all opposition. Self-reliance, conscientiousness, energy and honesty are the traits of character that insure the highest emoluments and greatest success, and to these we may attribute the success that crowned the efforts of our subject.

Mr. Weld was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, February 4, 1821, and was a son of Joseph M. and Lucy S. (Richards) Weld, natives of Boston and Dedham, Massachusetts, respectively. It was there the



WILLIAM WELD.

mother was reared and educated. She was a daughter of Jonathan Richards, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Our subject was the sixth in order of birth in a family of ten children, the others being Joseph R., Hepsibah C., Daniel M., Lucy H., Ann, Jonathan R., Edwin, Elizabeth and Henry C.

Mr. Weld received his education in the place of his nativity, and at the age of seventeen entered the employ of Thomas Moore, of Boston, to learn the art of lithographing, and was there employed fifteen years, being foreman of his department ten years of that time. On severing his connection with Mr. Moore he came to DeWitt county, Illinois, and purchased property in Texas township, and later purchased an additional tract, where he successfully engaged in farming until three years prior to his death, when he removed to Clinton and bought what was known as the Hanger property, consisting of two and a half acres of land on Jackson avenue, with a house upon it. There he died March 12, 1895, from a stroke of paralysis. He was taken ill Saturday morning and passed away on Tuesday morning.

On the 12th of September, 1870, Mr. Weld was united in marriage with Mrs. Rachel E. (Giddings) Hickman. Her parents, Wilton M. and Sarah Ann (Fay) Giddings, were born, reared and married in Rutland, Vermont, and from there removed to Ohio, living for a time in Union county, and later in Champaign county. In 1850 they came to DeWitt county and settled in the village of Clinton, which at that time contained only two houses that were two stories in height. They traveled with their daughter in a carriage, while their two sons rode in a wagon, it taking them two weeks to make the trip. They brought with them a few chairs and some small articles for

the house, but most of their furniture was bought in Pekin, Illinois. Mr. Giddings purchased one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land in Clintonia township, which was then in a wild state, and also one hundred and twenty acres of timber land in Creek township. He placed his farm under cultivation, set out orchards, built fences, barns and a house, which are still standing. Subsequently he sold that property and purchased forty acres of land just south of Clinton, which he owned at the time of his death, but which has since been sold. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed that occupation in connection with farming for many years. In politics he was first an old-line Whig and later a Republican, but he would never accept office. He died in January, 1873, and his wife in the same month two years later, both being nearly sixty-five years of age at the time of their deaths. Their remains were interred in the Woodlawn cemetery.

Unto this worthy couple were born three children, of whom Mrs. Weld is the second in order of birth. Edward, the oldest, was born in Vermont, and is now deceased. He spent most of his life in Clinton, Illinois, with exception of the few years he lived in Florida and the time he was in the war of the Rebellion, as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted as a private and for meritorious service was promoted to captain of his company. He married Elizabeth Slater, of Pana, who still resides in this state. His remains were interred in the Woodlawn cemetery of Clinton. Milton Giddings, Mrs. Weld's younger brother, was born in Ohio, and served as a private in the company of which his brother was captain, and was with Sherman on his celebrated march to the sea. He married Phidelia Col-

well, who died, leaving two daughters, Minnie and Ada, who reside with him in Florida.

Mrs. Weld was born and reared in Ohio, and as previously stated, came with her parents to Clinton, Illinois, in 1850. Three years later she gave her hand in marriage to John Hickman, a native of Kentucky, who came to this county some years prior to his marriage. By trade he was a blacksmith, but principally followed farming, owning and operating land in Clintonia township. He was first a Whig and later a Republican in politics, and was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He died December 3, 1859, and was buried in the Hickman family cemetery. He left two children, John Milton and Sarah L., both of whom died at the age of sixteen years and were laid to rest in Woodlawn cemetery. By her second marriage Mrs. Weld became the mother of three children: Nellie, who died at the age of fifteen months; Fannie, who lives with her mother; and Ella May, wife of Arthur G. Tennant, who is a clerk in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad at Clinton. He was born in Lancastershire, England, and is a son of Walter and Eliza (Bradbury) Tennant. His father lived for some years in America, but died in England, and his mother, who is a native of Yorkshire, now makes her home in Chicago. They had nine children, of whom seven are still living. To Arthur G. Tennant and wife have been born two children: William Weld and Fannie Evelyn. They have a fine large residence on the corner of North Jackson avenue and West Johnson street, Clinton, which was erected by Mr. Tennant at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars, and with them resides Mrs. Weld, who now rents her home in that city. She still owns the farm of one hundred and eighty-six acres of highly developed land in Texas township, left to her by Mr.

Weld, which she rents. In addition to this she owns one hundred acres near Maroa, which is also rented. These farms are well-improved, there being good two-story residences and new barns upon both.

While a resident of Boston Mr. Weld cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate, but later became a supporter of the Republican party. The citizens of Texas township called upon him to act as road commissioner and school director, which offices he acceptably filled, and he always took an active interest in those enterprises calculated to advance the welfare of his township and county. In his home he was an indulgent father, a kind and devoted husband, and his genuine worth and many manly virtues were widely recognized. He never acted except from honest motives, and in all his varied relations in business affairs and in social life, he maintained a character and standing that impressed all with his sincere and manly purpose to do by others as he would have others do by him. His wife and family are all members of the First Presbyterian church of Clinton.

MRS. MARY J. WEEDMAN.

Mrs. Mary J. Weedman, widow of the late Amos Weedman, is one of the honored pioneers of DeWitt county, and none of its citizens are better entitled to place in the annals of the county. Both she and her husband have been noted for their public spirit and for the genuine interest they have displayed in everything pertaining to the progress and improvement of Farmer City and vicinity.

Mrs. Weedman is a daughter of James Washington McCord, who was one of the

first settlers of the county, having located here in 1834. He was born in Overton county, Tennessee, January 25, 1811, and was a son of James McCord, of whom mention is made in the sketch of C. W. McCord on another page of this volume. In early manhood James W. McCord married Miss Julia Wheeler, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of Elijah Wheeler. She died in 1854, at the age of forty-one years. The children born of this union were Elijah; Mary J.; Sarah; James T.; Charlotte; Harriet; Martha; Hannah; William A.; and Rebecca and Julia, twins, who died young. Besides their own family the parents reared two orphan children. For his second wife Mr. McCord married Polly Herold, by whom he had four children, John, Amanda, Cora and Laura.

In 1830 Mr. McCord came to DeWitt county, Illinois, but after looking over the prairies he returned to Tennessee, and did not locate here until March 17, 1834, when he entered forty acres of land, this being the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 32, Santa Anna township. This was the third entry of land made in the township. When he came to this county a second time he was accompanied by his family, and brought the few household effects which could be conveyed from his old home by team and wagon. Upon his land he built a log cabin of one room, and then turned his attention to the improvement and cultivation of his land. He subsequently entered another tract of forty acres, and still later a one-hundred-acre tract, and erected a more convenient and commodious log house, around whose large fireplace his family spent many a delightful hour. Mr. McCord made many improvements upon his farm, which is now one of the best in the county and is owned by Henry Reiser. He

and his wife were among the six who constituted the first Methodist society in this locality and were earnest, consistent Christian people, highly respected and esteemed by all who knew them. They assisted in building the first house of worship in Santa Anna township, and always took an active part in all church work. In 1850, during the gold excitement in California, Mr. McCord crossed the plains and spent fifteen months on the Pacific slope, but he often remarked that during that time he saw nothing so grand and so promising as the prairies of Illinois. On his return home he resumed farming and carried it on so successfully that he accumulated a comfortable property which enabled him to spend his declining years in ease and quiet. He died at his home in DeWitt, November 21, 1895, and was laid to rest in Fullerton cemetery. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic Order, and always lived up to its teachings.

Mrs. Weedman was born in Jackson county, Tennessee, May 25, 1830, and grew to womanhood in this county. On December 10, 1847, she gave her hand in marriage to Amos Weedman, who was born in Perry county, Ohio, May 12, 1820, and in 1830 came to Illinois with his parents, John and Rachel (Wilson) Weedman. The family first located near Heyworth, McLean county, but in 1836 removed to Santa Anna township, DeWitt county, where Mr. Weedman spent his early life. Here he made his first purchase of land in 1850, but sold the property three years later and bought land in Piatt county, where his son, Smith Y., now resides. Later he purchased a farm on section 32, Santa Anna township, DeWitt county, where he was successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising until elected sheriff of the county in 1870, on the Republican ticket. So acceptably did

he fill that office that he was twice re-elected, and after serving three consecutive terms refused a renomination. While in office he was called upon to execute the first man hanged in this county—Patsy Divine, who murdered Aaron Goodfellow—this proved a memorable occasion to Mr. Weedman as it occurred on his fifty-sixth birthday. Being a man of strong nerves, cool and deliberate, he never shirked the arduous duties of his office and he proved one of the best sheriffs DeWitt county has ever had. After his retirement from office he located in Farmer City, in 1882, and there made his home throughout the remainder of his life. He became prominently identified with municipal affairs, and served as alderman of the city for a time, but his attention was mostly devoted to his real estate interests. He owned one of the best improved and most valuable farms in Santa Anna township. Socially he was a member of the blue lodge, No. 710, F. & A. M., in which he served as master; and also belonged to the chapter, No. 60, R. A. M.; while both he and his wife were members of the Eastern Star Chapter and of the Methodist Episcopal church. In all of the relations of life he was found true to every trust reposed in him whether public or private, and he commanded the respect and confidence of the entire community.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Weedman were two sons, namely: (1) William Rucker, a resident of Farmer City, where he lives a retired life, married Kate Page, and they have three children, Esk, Wallace and Laura M. (2) Smith Y., a farmer of Piatt county, Illinois, married Lottie Thorne and they have six children: Harriet, who is now the wife of G. Burford, and has one child, Freeman V.; Amos; Otto; Jessie; Judson S.; and Ward.

REMUS DAVIS.

In a little log cabin on the east bank of Hanley's Creek, Davis county, Kentucky, Remus Davis was born, November 7, 1819. His childhood days were passed in assisting in the duties around his father's farm, and in attending the early subscription schools whenever the home work would permit of his absence. His father, Phillip, was born in Maryland, and his mother, Margaret (Reed) Davis, daughter of Thomas Reed, was a native of West Virginia. Phillip Davis was a farmer during the greater part of his life, and in 1836 emigrated to the west, settling in what is now DeWitt, but what was then Macon county, Illinois, where he entered claim for eighty acres of land, thirty acres of which was prairie. In this wilderness the parents started to make themselves a home, erecting a little log cabin in which they entered upon their housekeeping, but their plans were alas doomed to unexpected change, for the following fall the mother was taken from her family by death. Five years later the father also died. There were in the family thirteen children, of whom eleven grew to be men and women, Remus being at the present time the only one living. He was seventeen years of age when the family came to Illinois, and therefore a large share of the work in the new and uncultivated region fell to his share, and among other things he hewed the logs for the building of the cabin. Though eighty-two years of age, he recalls all of the changes through which he has passed, and his memories and active life entitle him to a place among the very early pioneers of the state.

In 1846 Mr. Davis enlisted in Company E, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served through the Mexican war under Generals Winfield Scott, Shields, Patterson and



REMUS DAVIS.

Polk, and was at the battles of Cerro Gordo and Vera Cruz. He enjoys the distinction of being the only living veteran of the Mexican war in DeWitt county. After the war he came back to his home and bought land which he improved, and later bought the first saw-mill in this section, which he continued to run on and off for forty years. In 1850 he married Elizabeth Jones, of Indiana, and of this union there has been eight children, although only one survives, Mary Belle, now the wife of Lewis Foster. Mr. Foster is a son of Andrew Foster, who came to Illinois at an early date, some time in the thirties. Andrew Foster was born about 1818, and was a farmer and millwright by trade, and ran a saw and grist-mill for many years. He died in 1883, but his wife survives him, and is living with her son, James, east of Clinton, Illinois. The union of Lewis Foster and Mary Belle Davis occurred August 30, 1884, and of this union there are seven children: Mable, Edna, Edith, Clotile, Homer, William J., and Lulu.

Mr. Davis is now the possessor of sixty-six acres of finely improved land, having sold the land that he originally purchased on the prairies. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison. He is a member of the Christian church, as was also his wife and helpmate, who died September 5, 1892, at the age of sixty years.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

England has furnished to the United States many bright, enterprising young men, who have left the British empire to enter the business circles of this country with its more progressive methods, livelier competition and advancement more rapidly secured. Among

this number is William Armstrong. He inherited somewhat of the strong, rugged, persevering and plodding characteristics developed by his early environment, which, coupled by the livelier impulses of his celtic blood, made him at an early day seek wider fields in which to give full scope to his ambition and industry--his dominate qualities. He found the opportunity he sought in the freedom and appreciation in the growing western portion of the country. Though born across the broad Atlantic, he is a thorough American in thought and feeling, and his patriotism and love for the stars and stripes is fully demonstrated by his valiant service during the war of the Rebellion. His career is identified with the growth and development of DeWitt county, where he has not only acquired fortune but where he is one of the most highly respected citizens.

As stated, our subject is a native of England, born in Cumberland county, July 26, 1831, and is a son of Joseph and Anna (Hetherington) Armstrong. The former was born at Barnett's Castle, Scotland, and the latter was a native of Cumberland county. She became the mother of five children: George, Joseph, Jane, William, deceased, and William, our subject. The mother of these children died when in the prime of life, and for his second wife the father of our subject married Jane Shimmear, and as a result of this union the following children were born: John, Elizabeth, Thomas and James. After the death of his second wife he married Mary Ann Malson. Both are now deceased.

The first of the Armstrong family to come to this country was a brother of our subject, George, who in 1852 located in DeWitt county. He was followed by Joseph in 1854, and William, whose name introduces this review, located here in 1856.

Prior to the emigration of William Armstrong to this county he had received a very good education in his native country, after the completion of which he worked as a farm hand and also as a brakeman on the New Castle & Carlisle Railroad. The first two months after his arrival in this country he worked as a farm hand, and in 1858 he began farming on shares in Clintonia township. Later he moved to Barnett township, where he was farming on rented land at the breaking out of the Civil war. Like so many of our foreign born citizens, he manifested his patriotism by enlisting, on August 1, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Seventh Volunteer Infantry, but later he was transferred to Battery K, under the command of John H. Calvin, of Chicago. He participated in several important engagements, and at the battle of Bean Station, December 14, 1863, he was seriously injured in the hip and incapacitated for further active service, and at Knoxville, Tennessee, on June 19, 1865, he was mustered out of the service of the United States and paid off at Springfield, Illinois. During his term of enlistment his devotion to his country was fully tested. He was a gallant soldier, and on the field of action was always found ready and willing to do his duty. He is now a member of the Grand Army Post of Clinton, in which he has served as chaplain and is now senior vice-commander.

On November 14, 1858, Mr. Armstrong was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Ann M. Sprague, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of Charles L. and Mary (Watkins) Sprague. Her father was a native of Vermont, and soon after his marriage removed to Ohio and later to DeWitt county, where he purchased a farm, which he improved and placed under a high state of

cultivation, and where he died in 1877. In addition to this he owned two other fine farms. The old homestead is now owned and occupied by his son. His first wife departed this life in March, 1866, at the age of fifty-two years. For his second wife Mr. Sprague married Julia A. Smith. By the first marriage he became the father of the following children: Frances; Eliza; Mary L.; Samuel; Peter; Rebecca; Joseph; Margaret; John; James; Brazella; and Ruth. There were no children by his second marriage.

To Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have been born the following named children: (1) Charles J., who was born September 2, 1859, and died in 1891. He married Miss Molly Smith and she died October 24, 1900. They became the parents of three children: Freddie; Maudie; and Lillian. (2) George B., born May 18, 1862, is a farmer and stock-raiser of DeWitt county. He married Miss Margaret Roben, and to them have been born eight children: Walter; Rena; Sylvia; Eliza; Goldie; Devery; Robert; and Ruby S. (3) William H., born May 20, 1866, is one of the young and prominent farmers and stock-raisers of DeWitt county. Miss Edith Baker became his wife. As a result of this union the following children have been born: William; Harry; Joseph; Grace; Hiram; and Blanche. Two others died in infancy. (4) Edward J., born June 15, 1868, is also engaged in farming and stock-raising in this county. He married Emma Mathews and they have three children: William; Wesley; and Georgie. (5) John T., born May 14, 1870, married Miss Leoria Alwood. They have four children: May; Louise; Floy; and Marie. He is a farmer by occupation. (6) Jacob M., born August 21, 1872, died March 7, 1874. (7) Robert S.,

born October 2, 1874, married Miss Rose Bailey, and they have two children, Charles and Leland. He is also engaged in agricultural pursuits in this county. (8) Warren Wesley, born October 8, 1876, enlisted in the Spanish-American war May 4, 1898. Soon after going into camp at Lexington, Kentucky, he was taken ill with fever and discharged, August 28, 1898. Soon after his recovery he re-enlisted, January 5, 1899, and was sent to Manila from California. He crossed the Suez canal, and, in all, has traveled about fourteen thousand miles. During this time he has participated in several important engagements, and is now quartermaster's mounted orderly with the Fourth United States Regulars, Company H. (9) Moses E., born March 25, 1878, died September 25, 1879. (10) Mary A., born February 20, 1880, died in infancy. (11) Alice E., born April 3, 1881, graduated from the Clinton high school in the class of 1901.

After the return of William Armstrong from the war he purchased a tract of land in Barnett township, and with the characteristic energy that has marked his pathway through life he at once began the cultivation of the same. He also entered into the business of raising horses, cattle and hogs for market, and in this as well as in his farming operations he has prospered. With the help of his father-in-law he erected large and substantial buildings, and as his means allowed he supplied his farm with all the conveniences and accessories necessary to carry on the business, and in his undertakings he has steadily prospered, meeting with more than ordinary success, so that he was able to lay aside the more active duties of life and remove to the city of Clinton, where he now resides.

Since early manhood William Arm-

strong has been an active member and an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal church. For many years he has been a class-leader and trustee, and in 1886 he was sent as a delegate to the World's Sunday-school Convention, which was held in London, England, and in 1890 was a delegate to the International Sunday-school Convention, which convened at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was also a delegate to the state convention which was held at Jacksonville, this state, in 1858.

Such, in brief outline, is the history of William Armstrong, who when a young man came to this country with a British shilling and full of determination to make his life a success. His fondest dreams have been realized, and to-day he is enabled to lay aside all business cares and spend his last years in ease and quiet. It is a just reward for a busy life, and when he is finally called to his final rest he will not only be sadly missed by his own immediate family but by all with whom he has come in contact.

JOHN M. JONES.

John M. Jones, the well-known and efficient postmaster of Midland City, Illinois, was born in Decatur county, Indiana, on the 17th of February, 1830, and is a son of James S. and Nancy (Bay) Jones, both natives of Kentucky. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Jones, was a native of North Carolina, but from early manhood made his home in Kentucky. There James S. Jones was born in 1807, and on leaving home when a young man went to Decatur county, Indiana, where he followed farming for some years. He was married in that county and there five of his children were born. In 1851

he came to DeWitt county, Illinois, and opened up a farm of one hundred acres adjoining the present village of Midland City, on which he spent the remainder of his life. His death occurred in 1875, and his wife, who survived him for several years, died in 1883.

The subject of this sketch was a lad of fifteen years when he came with the family to this county, and he aided his father in the work of the farm until after the Civil war broke out. On the 6th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Twenty-third Corps, Army of the Ohio. He was first under fire at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and was then in the Burnside expedition in East Tennessee. He took part in the battle at Huff's Ferry on the Tennessee river; the engagement at Campbell Station and the siege of Knoxville. Later his command went on a foraging expedition through Tennessee, and assisted in driving Longstreet from the state. The following spring they joined Sherman's forces at Tunnel Hill, and took part in all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, after which the regiment returned to Nashville. Mr. Jones was taken ill at Atlanta, and was in the hospital at Knoxville for a time, and was then sent home on a sick furlough. On rejoining his regiment at Washington, D. C., they went by boat to Smithville, North Carolina, and took part in the battles at Wilmington and Fort Anderson on the Cape Fear river. They then joined General Sherman at Goldsboro in time to take part in the battle at that place, and were then mustered out of service at Salisbury, North Carolina, being honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois, in July, 1865.

After the war Mr. Jones engaged in farming on the old homestead for a number

of years. He purchased the interests of the other heirs and succeeded to the place. He finally sold a part of the farm and removed to Midland City, where he bought a residence property. He was married in Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1893, to Miss Sarah Chandler, who was born in Kentucky, but was reared in that county, where her father, James Chandler, located with his family in 1856.

The Republican party has always found in Mr. Jones a staunch supporter of its principles since he cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Four years later he again voted for the martyr president while home on a furlough. During President Garfield's administration he was appointed postmaster of Midland City, and being re-appointed under President McKinley, he is now serving his second term in that office. He has been three times elected justice of the peace, and is also filling that position in a most creditable and satisfactory manner. Both he and his wife are members of the Midland City Cumberland Presbyterian church, and he is elder and clerk of the session. Fraternally, he is an honored member of the Grand Army Post at Clinton, and is a man who commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact, either in social or business life.

WILLIAM M. PHARES.

William M. Phares, one of the early and successful farmers of DeWitt county, Illinois, owns and occupies four hundred and sixteen acres of rich, highly improved land, on section 26, Texas township. Although previously the owner of divers other properties in the state, he

came into possession of the present farm about seven years ago, remodeled the house, built large and substantial barns and convenient outhouses, and has since been engaged in general farming and stock raising. Nor does his home interests represent the extent of his participation in the affairs of DeWitt county, for he is a representative Illinois farmer, in touch with the general happenings in the world, and keenly alive to all that pertains to the improvement of his township. He has therefore taken an active part in the administration of the political offices of his locality, and as a staunch and uncompromising Republican has been supervisor for four different terms, having also held the position during his thirteen years' residence in Macon county. Fraternally he is associated with the Blue Lodge of Masons, of Maroa, Illinois, Maroa Chapter, R. A. M., and the Commandery at Clinton, and of the former lodge served for ten years as the worshipful master. He has also passed all of the chairs of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has served as representative of the Maroa lodge, to the grand lodge.

A native of Greene county, Ohio, Mr. Phares was born November 1, 1828, and remained on the home farm until 1847, when he came overland to Illinois with his parents. His father, Samuel C. Phares, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, August 15, 1808, and engaged in farming until coming to Illinois. He here settled at first near Waynesville, DeWitt county, where he rented land and where he lived for about five years. After removing to Clinton he engaged in the butchering business for several years, and then located in Texas township, remaining with his son, William, for about eighteen years. He subsequently

lived in Macon county for some years, and also returned to Texas township, but eventually settled with his daughter in Clinton, where his death occurred March 23, 1901, at the age of ninety-two years, six months and eight days. When he first came to Illinois he was a member of the Methodist church, but afterwards changed to the Christian church. He also was a Republican and was justice of the peace at Clinton for several years. The mother of William Phares, formerly Sarah Marshall, was born in Virginia, and came to Ohio when a small child. She was the mother of thirteen children, eleven of whom are living, and her death occurred October 17, 1877, at the home of her son, William, in Texas township, her age being sixty-eight years.

William M. Phares attended the district schools of Ohio, later completing his early education in the public schools of DeWitt county, Illinois. After leaving the homestead he purchased a piece of land in Clinton, which was later traded for a farm in Texas township, and that disposed of for his present farm. October 7, 1858, he married Elizabeth Nagely, a native of Madison county, Ohio, and daughter of Aaron and Eliza (Adams) Nagely, who resided in Ohio during the early part of their lives, and came to Illinois about 1840, settling near Clinton. The father engaged in agriculture in Ohio and Illinois, and is now living a retired life in Clinton, his wife having died about four years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Phares have been born three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living: Oscar M. lives on the home place and assists his father in the management of the same; Edgar C., who is an unusually prosperous citizen of Kansas City, Missouri, engaged in the lumber brokerage business,

owning three lumber yards of his own, is married to Mary Craig, of Maroa, Illinois, and has two children, William and Kyle; William G., who married Arabella Wilt, a native of Pennsylvania, has two children, Lucile and Helen, and lives on the home place with his older brother; Eliza is the wife of Clarence Sigler, of Decatur, Illinois, a traveling salesman, and has two children, Beth and Phares; Emma, the oldest child, is the wife of Howard Ray, of Maroa, Illinois. All of the Phares children were born in the county, and all received a substantial common-school education.

While residing in Maroa, Illinois, Mr. Phares formed a stock company and built the Maroa Masonic Temple, at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars. To this work he gave his almost undivided attention for a period of six months, and on its completion had the satisfaction of knowing that they had erected one of the best Masonic buildings in central Illinois. To the individual efforts of Mr. Phares the building was made possible, and it will ever stand as a monument to his memory, as well as furnishing a home to the fraternity for many years to come.

To such men as William M. Phares the present prosperous condition of DeWitt county is largely due. The present and future generations can little realize what these men had to endure, what hardships were undergone, and under what disadvantages they obtained the necessary schooling of the day. The educational and social advantages now enjoyed were made possible by men of this stamp, and those now living can never repay the debt of gratitude due to the pioneers of this fair state. Yet those pioneers have erected to their memory something that will endure for all time to come.

The broad and fertile fields testify to what they have done, and untold generations will yet rise up and call them blessed.

WILLIAM M. SAMPSON.

This gentleman has been a life-long resident of Waynesville, and for over a third of a century has been prominently identified with its business interests. Thoroughness and persistency have ever characterized his business career, and supplemented by careful attention to details and by honorable, straightforward effort, have gained him a most excellent and enviable reputation.

Mr. Sampson was born in Waynesville on the 3d of November, 1844, and is a son of Junius M. Sampson, whose birth occurred in Bath county, Kentucky. His paternal grandfather, Captain Francis Sampson, was a native of England and a sea captain for some years, making his home in Baltimore, Maryland. At an early day he removed to Kentucky, and finally came to Illinois, spending the remainder of his life in Menard county. He was a well educated man and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Junius M. Sampson was reared in his native state and accompanied his father on his removal to Menard county, Illinois, where they opened up a farm. He was married in Sangamon county, this state, to Miss Elizabeth Crumb, who was born in Maryland and came west with an aunt. For a few years after his marriage he followed farming in Sangamon county, and in 1844 came to DeWitt county, taking up his residence in Waynesville. By trade he was a millwright and cabinetmaker, and on locating here he purchased a mill, which he op-

erated for some years. He filled the offices of justice of the peace and postmaster and was a man of influence in the communities where he made his home at different times. He died in Waynesville in 1871, and his wife passed away two or three years previous.

As his early school privileges were rather limited, William M. Sampson is practically a self-educated man. In January, 1864, when nineteen years of age, he joined the boys in blue of Company K, Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service throughout the remainder of the war, taking part in the Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea under Sherman. He was also in the Carolina campaign under General John A. Logan, and was present at the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston, after which his command marched to Washington, D. C., and participated in the grand review at that place. The war having ended he was honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois, July 28, 1865, and returned home.

Mr. Sampson began his business career as a carpenter. For six years he served as deputy postmaster of Waynesville under his father, and was then made the first agent of the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad at that place, in 1874. He learned telegraphy and attended to the whole duties of the office for twenty-two years, when he was succeeded by his son William, the present agent. On his retirement from that position he opened a furniture store, which he still carries on in connection with the undertaking business, and has built up a good trade. Besides his business property he owns a nice residence—one of the best in town.

On the 4th of July, 1867, Mr. Sampson was married in Waynesville to Miss Rebecca Dunham, also a native of this county

and a daughter of Jeremiah Dunham, one of its early settlers. They have a family of six children: Carrie, now the wife of Harman Dye, a farmer of McLean county, Illinois; William, who is also married and is agent for the railroad company at Waynesville; Jennie, wife of Earl Buck, of Waynesville; and Gertrude, Maud and Glenn, all at home.

Since casting his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant in 1868, Mr. Sampson has been an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and he has served as a member of the town board and as township clerk. Religiously he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and socially he is a member of Waynesville Lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all the chairs and is now past grand. He is public spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, social and material welfare of his native town, and has done much to advance its interests along various lines.

JOHN TUGGLE.

John Tuggle, a well-known and prosperous citizen of Harp township, lives in section 16. He was born October 31, 1840, in Harp township, son of Charles and Mary (Spencer) Tuggle. Charles Tuggle was a native of Kentucky, born in 1814, and the son of William Tuggle, who was born and died in that state. Charles Tuggle was educated in Kentucky and married there. He came to DeWitt county, Harp township, in about 1835 and rented land for a number of years. His first purchase was one hundred and twenty acres of wild land, now a part of the farm owned by the subject of this sketch. He put all the land under culti-

vation, erected good buildings and made improvements. In this pleasant home, surrounded by family and friends, he spent the rest of his life, dying April 6, 1863. His wife died in 1888 and both are buried in this township. They were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are now living. James is a farmer and lives in Harrison county, Missouri; William, Solomon, Allen and George live in this township; their daughters, Elizabeth Sarah and Mary, and one son, Charles, are now dead; Charlotte is the wife of William O'Brien, and lives in North Dakota. Charles Tuggle was a believer in the principles of the Democratic party. By industry and thrift he became a well-to-do farmer and was a good citizen.

John Tuggle was the third son and fifth child in his father's family. He was educated in the district schools of this township. At the age of twenty-one he went to Clinton and worked at the cooper trade. After a short time he returned to the farm, and at the age of twenty five, on September 14, 1865, he married Miss Martha Price, a daughter of William and Louisa (Weldle) Price. Mr. and Mrs. Price were both natives of Kentucky, had been married in that state and came to Texas township in 1863. They rented land for a few years, then purchased a farm. To them were born ten children, five of whom are now living. The deceased are Rachel, Elizabeth, Sophia, Edna and Martha, who was the first wife of the subject of this sketch. Isaiah lives in Missouri. Eliza is the wife of Myer Hansen and lives in Kansas. Leanna is now the wife of Mr. Tuggle. Charles lives in Wilson township. John William resides in the state of Washington. Mr. Price was a strong supporter of the Democratic party. He died in 1867 at the age of fifty-five years. His wife now lives with Mr. Tuggle's family. Though

eighty-seven years old last March, she is a very active lady for one of that age.

To Mr. Tuggle were born seven children. His oldest son, William, married Myrtle Miller and lives in Harp township. Their children are Earl, Ruby, Verna and Ethel. Charles married Ketta Webb and they, with their three children, Clarence, Rufus and the baby, live in the same township. James died in infancy. Melvin, Eliza, Fred C. and Altha still live at home. Mr. Tuggle's wife, Martha, died April 23, 1897, and is buried in Wilmore cemetery in Harp township. The next year he married Leanna Price, the sister of his first wife.

John Tuggle has been a farmer since 1865 and a very successful one. He now owns three hundred and sixty acres of well-improved land, which he uses for general farming. His broad acres of waving grain are a standing monument to his industry and thrift. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He has held the offices of assessor and collector, which proves that he has won the esteem and confidence of the community in which he lives. His wife is a member of the Christian church.

CHARLES BRELSFORD.

Among the leading citizens of Kenney, Illinois, is Charles Brelsford, the present mayor of the town. He is a native son of DeWitt county, being born in Tunbridge township, December 29, 1859, to William and Lydia (Craig) Brelsford, who are represented on another page of this review.

Charles Brelsford, our subject, remained on the home farm until he reached maturity, receiving his education in the common schools of the township and assisting his fa-

ther on the farm. In 1892 he moved to the village of Kenney and opened a real estate office, which business he continued for some years, and then entered the insurance business, being the representative of all the prominent old line companies. In 1901 he was elected president of the village board on the Citizens ticket, and is recognized as one of the leading representatives of his party in this locality. Fraternally he is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, Kyle Lodge, No. 282, of Kenney, in which he has occupied all the chairs, being past chancellor. In business, political and social circles Mr. Brelsford stands high and well merits the general esteem which he receives.

JAMES M. KIRK.

James M. Kirk, one of the leading and representative business men of Clinton, DeWitt county, Illinois, was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, July 26, 1854, and is a son of Orange and Sarah (Robinson) Kirk, and a grandson of Samuel and Elizabeth (Marshall) Kirk.

Orange L. Kirk was a native of the Buckeye state and was born in Xenia, where, after receiving a common-school education, he learned the trade of brick masonry. There he remained until 1856, when he came to Clinton. Soon after his arrival in this place he began the manufacture of brick, as the proper clay for that purpose was found in the north and east part of the town. He was first associated with A. H. C. Barber, and they established a large plant. At that time the town of Clinton had just been laid out, with some three hundred people living within its corporate limits. Being a new town the demand for brick was large and in their

enterprise they met with excellent success. Later Mr. Barber retired from the firm and J. W. Bell was taken into partnership. They manufactured brick for many of the more prominent buildings of the place, among which was the old Presbyterian church and a number of the present business blocks which are now standing in the central part of the city. In addition to his brick business he also dealt quite extensively in real estate and became one of the leading business men of Clinton. Socially he was a member of DeWitt Lodge, No. 84, A. F. & A. M., and was also a member of the chapter and the council.

By his marriage with Miss Sarah Robinson he became the father of two children: Samuel, who is a brick contractor of St. Louis, and James M., whose name introduces this review. When but twenty-one years of age, September 4, 1855, Mrs. Kirk was called to her final rest and was buried in the Bellefontaine cemetery. For his second wife Samuel Kirk was united in marriage with Miss Lucretia Morgan, who survives him. Mr. Kirk departed this life in 1897, at the age of sixty-eight years, honored and respected by all who knew him.

The common schools afforded James M. Kirk his educational advantages, and up to the time that he was twenty-one years of age he gave his father the benefit of his labors. October 3, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma J., daughter of Eason and Alice Johnson. Her parents came to Clinton in 1858 and purchased a tract of farming land, which they still own and operate. He was a son of Joseph and Lydia (Cook) Johnson, who were natives of Providence, Rhode Island, where his birth also occurred August 13, 1814. Joseph Johnson emigrated to Ohio with his family and settled. Here he began farming and in his un-

dertakings prospered, until at one time he had some five hundred acres of land under a high state of cultivation. In the family were the following children: Ira C., Cylinda, Allura, Joseph, Lydia and one that died in infancy.

Eason Johnson, the father of Mrs. Kirk, was born and reared in Ohio, where he received a common-school education, the school being held in a log school house and in those early days greased paper was used for windows. He remained in Ohio until after his marriage, which was celebrated on December 17, 1835, Miss Alice Calendar becoming his wife. As a result of this union the following children were born: Mary, who is now deceased; Amos; Huldah; Ira; Alice, deceased, who was the wife of John C. Kirkley; Joseph E.; Allura, deceased; Lovina, also deceased, and Emma, who is the wife of the subject of this personal sketch. In 1850 Mr. Johnson, accompanied by his family, went by water to Texas, where he intended to remain, but soon after his arrival he became convinced that he would not be pleased with the country and determined to return to the north. After a long and tiresome trip he arrived in DeWitt county in 1860 and located on section 3, Texas township, where he still resides. Although both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are well along in years they are active and in excellent health. By economy and perseverance they have accumulated a comfortable competence and to-day are recognized as one of the representative families of Clinton county.

To our subject and his wife have been born the following children: Marshall died at the age of two months; James Robert is associated with his father; Alice L. resides at home; Willoughby E. is a me-

chanic; Fred K. and Reuben W. are students.

After working some years as a journeyman the subject of this sketch began contracting on his own account and for the past twenty-four years has been actively identified with the business and commercial interests of Clinton, and is now recognized as the leading contractor and builder of DeWitt county. Among the more prominent buildings that he has had under his personal supervision is the Register block, the remodeling and enlarging the Reuick opera house, Christian church, Lincoln school building, gas plant and many others too numerous to mention.

Socially Mr. Kirk holds a prominent place. He is a member and recorder of Clinton Commandery, No. 60, K. T., T. I. M. Clinton Council, No. 74, R. & S. M., P. H. P. Goodbrake Chapter, No. 50, R. A. M., P. M. DeWitt Lodge, No. 84, A. F. & A. M., and P. W. P. Myrtle Chapter, No. 131, O. E. S. In politics he has never taken more than the interest that every public-spirited man should, but at all times he stands ready and willing to do all in his power to further the interests of his adopted city. He served one year—1881-1882—as city marshal of the city of Clinton, and two years in the city council from the first ward.

WESLEY CLEARWATER.

This well-known resident of Farmer City was born on the 2nd of March, 1854, in the suburbs of that city, on a place now owned by O. J. Smith. His parents were Nathan and Mary M. (Danner) Clearwaters, of whom extended mention is made in the

sketch of Reuben Clearwaters on another page of this volume. At the age of twelve years our subject entered the office of J. S. Harper, who was then publishing a weekly paper in Farmer City, and with him served an apprenticeship to the printer's trade. In 1888 he established the Public Reaper, which he sold two years later to his brother Reuben, and then removed to Rose Hill, Iowa, where he edited the Rose Hill Sun for nine months. He next went to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he worked as a journeyman printer until his removal to Petersburg, that state. There he started the Tallula Express, which he conducted for five months, and on selling out returned to Farmer City, where the following year was passed.

Mr. Clearwaters was next engaged in the laundry business at Frankfort, Indiana, for a year, and at the end of that time sold out and opened a steam laundry in Farmer City, in 1894, it being the first in the place. After conducting it for four years he sold out, and has since worked with his brother Reuben at the carpenter's trade, though he is now practically living a retired life on account of ill health. In the spring and summer of 1901 he assisted in building the beautiful modern residence—the largest in Farmer City—now occupied by himself and family, together with O. J. Smith, who has made his home with them for some time, and is considered one of the family.

In 1875 Mr. Clearwaters married Miss Hettie Blandin, a native of McLean county, Illinois, and a daughter of Thomas and Louise (Myers) Blandin. Six children blessed this union: Ola; Ora, deceased; John; one who died in infancy; Darrow D.; and Grace E. The parents are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Clearwaters is a staunch supporter of

the Democratic party and its principles. He is widely and favorably known in this section of the county, where the greater part of his life has been passed, and wherever he has gone he has made many friends.



JAMES CANTRALL.

This well-known agriculturist, whose home is on section 32, Waynesville township, just south of the village of Waynesville, was born on that farm, June 10, 1845, and is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family of DeWitt county. The first of the family to come to America was his great-great-grandfather, Zebulon Cantrall, who was born in Wales of Scotch ancestry, and crossed the Atlantic to the new world in 1700. He located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and built the first brick house in that city. In his family were two sons, Joseph and Joshua. The latter, who was the great-grandfather of our subject, fought for American independence in the Revolutionary war. He was a native of Virginia, and died there. Joshua, his grandfather, removed to Kentucky in 1789. Later he went to Ohio, and from there came to Illinois in 1835, arriving in what is now DeWitt county on the 7th of October. Here he successfully engaged in farming and acquired eighteen hundred acres of land, which at his death he left to his children.

Joshua Cantrall, Jr., our subject's father, was born in Clark county, Ohio, September 20, 1818, and was seventeen years of age on the removal of his family to this county. Here he wedded Miss Mary Jane Robb, who was born near Nashville, Tennessee, and was a daughter of John Robb, one of the first settlers of DeWitt county.

She died September 20, 1855, leaving two children, who reached mature years, namely: James, of this review; and Mrs. Rachel C. Ingham, a resident of Warrensburg, Macon county, Illinois. The father was again married and continued to reside on the old homestead near Waynesville until 1876, when he built in Waynesville and resided there until his death, March 31, 1897. Throughout life he followed farming. For many years he was one of the elders and a prominent and active member of the Presbyterian church of Waynesville, and ever took an active interest in Sunday-school work, serving as superintendent for twenty-seven consecutive years, and thirty-three years in all. He declined longer to accept that office, having by that time become quite old, though he continued a Sunday-school worker up to the time of his death.

During his boyhood James Cantrall attended the public and select schools of Waynesville, and aided his father in the work of the farm until twenty-five years of age. He was then married in Decatur, Illinois, to Miss Mary J. Lanham, and brought his bride to the old homestead, which he carried on for his father during his declining years. He now owns the farm, which consists of sixty-eight acres of rich and arable land, and in connection with its operation he has under cultivation over two hundred acres. He has always given considerable attention to breeding, raising and dealing in stock, making a specialty of fine draft horses of the Englishshire breed. He now owns a share in Aullbra George, a pure-blooded stallion, which is one of the best in the county.

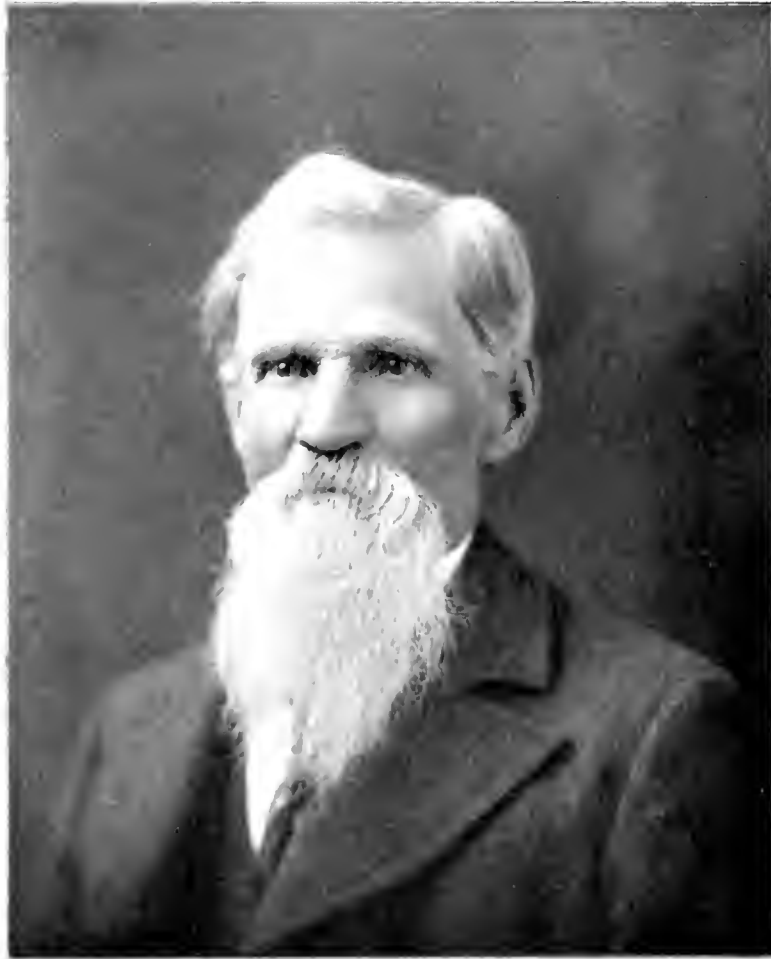
Mr. Cantrall's first wife died March 30, 1886, leaving two daughters, Nellie M. and Mabel C. On the 28th of November, the same year, he was again married in Decatur,

his second union being with Mrs. Christine H. (Huckleberry) Stewart, who was born in Indiana, but spent her early life in Illinois. Mr. Cantrall and his family all hold membership in the Waynesville Presbyterian church, and are people of prominence in the community where they reside. His political support has always been given the men and measures of the Republican party since he cast his first presidential vote for General U. S. Grant, in 1868, but he has never cared for office, his time being wholly taken up by his business affairs. He is well known in the community where his entire life has been passed, and all his interests from boyhood have been closely associated with that locality. He has seen the wild land transformed into beautiful homes and farms, and in the work of improvement he has ever borne his part.



ISAAC C. THURBER.

No one in DeWitt county is more thoroughly identified with the interests thereof than is Isaac C. Thurber, who, for the past sixteen years, has lived on and managed a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section twenty-two, Texas township. To quite a large extent he is engaged in stock-raising, making a specialty of short horns, usually having about a hundred head, besides an average of thirty-five head of horses and four hundred and fifty sheep. In addition to his other responsibility he has charge of the pasture land of the Moore estate of twelve hundred acres located on Salt Creek, the property running a mile and a half east and west, and one and a half miles north and south along Salt Creek, in Texas township. Although prac-



ISAAC C. THURBER.



MRS. I. C. THURBER.

tically independent in politics, he usually votes the Democratic ticket, and has held many important offices within the gift of the township. For several years he has been constable and assessor, and has been school director nearly all of his residence in the county, and still holds the position. Fraternally he is connected with Clinton Lodge, No. 84, A. F. & A. M.

Of sturdy Scotch-English ancestry, Mr. Thurber was born in Liverpool, England, May 21, 1838, and came to the United States with his parents when less than a year old. His father, Benjamin, and his mother, Pervis (King) Thurber, were born respectively in Scotland and England, and after coming to America the former worked at his trade of carpenter and millwright, having been a ship carpenter in the old country. After living for a short time in Canada, the family located at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and here the father successfully followed his trade until his death at the age of sixty years. His wife, who was the mother of nine children, six of whom are living, died when her son Isaac was seven years of age. He remained at home until about fifteen years old, at which time he started out to face an independent future, working on farms in Indiana. With the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was a corporal under Captain James M. Hunter, serving until the close of the war. After his honorable discharge September 11, 1865, at Memphis, Tennessee, he returned to DeWitt county, Illinois, and for several years lived on rented farms, eventually settling upon the farm upon which he has lived for so many years.

In January of 1868 Mr. Thurber married Charlotte Swisher, daughter of James and Ruth (Mayall) Swisher, of whom the latter

is deceased, and the former resides in Texas township with his son-in-law. To Mr. and Mrs. Thurber have been born eight children, seven of whom are living: Mary Esther, who is the wife of James A. Lane, a farmer living near Weldon, DeWitt county, and has two children, Chelsea and Harold; Florence, who died when nineteen months old; Olive, who is the wife of Ralph Whitehead, of Decatur, Illinois, and has three children, Gladys, Robert and Marilda; Robert, who married Lizzie Bennett, daughter of John Bennett, of Creek township, and is living on the home place; Amy, Ruth, Lottie and Zettie, who are living at home. The sons and daughters were educated in the public schools, and all were born in Texas township. Mr. Thurber stands high in the community of which he is an honored member, and numbers his tried and trusted friends by the score.

CHARLES HURD.

Charles Hurd, a prosperous and substantial agriculturist of Wilson township, is a typical self-made man, and in the following record of his career there is much to arouse respect and esteem. He has always made the most of his advantages, and by his industry, perseverance and good management has worked his way steadily upward and now stands among the successful few.

A native of New Hampshire, Mr. Hurd was born in Sullivan county, December 27, 1830, and is a son of Elisha and Florinda (Stevens) Hurd. The father was a native of the same county and a son of Peter and Meribah (Atwood) Hurd, the former of whom was a son of Nathan Hurd. The Hurd family came originally from England

and was founded in Connecticut by four brothers soon after the landing of the Pilgrims who came to this country in the Mayflower. The father of our subject, who was a farmer by occupation, died in New Hampshire in 1874, but the mother is still living at the advanced age of ninety-one years and possesses her mental and physical faculties to a remarkable degree. She makes her home with her youngest son, Bela, in New Hampshire, on the old homestead. Religiously she is a member of the Christian church, to which her husband belonged, and in politics he was a Democrat. Their children were Juliana, wife of Center L. Cutts, of Massachusetts; George W., a resident of New Hampshire; Bela, who lives on the old homestead in that state; and Charles, of this review. Three children died in childhood, while Mrs. Ellen Gardner died after reaching maturity, as did Lois, who died in young womanhood.

Our subject grew to manhood among the hills of the old Granite state and attended the district schools near his home and later the academies at Newport and Washington, Sullivan county, where he finished his education and fitted himself for teaching, to which profession he turned his attention at the age of twenty. For some time he taught in the district schools during the winter months, while the summer season was devoted to farming.

On the 17th of March, 1857, Mr. Hurd married Miss Sarah F. Alden, a daughter of Thomas and Huldah (Blodgett) Alden, and granddaughter of Levi and Boadicia (Warner) Alden. Her paternal great-grandfather was Captain Thomas Warner, who served with distinction all through the Revolutionary war as an officer under General Washington. Mrs. Hurd's father was of the seventh generation in direct descent

from John Alden, who was immortalized by Longfellow's poem—The Courtship of Miles Standish. None of that generation are now living. Thomas Alden died in 1892, at the age of eighty-five years, and his wife the same year, at the same age. His children were Caroline, deceased; Sarah F., wife of our subject; George, who died young; Helen L., deceased wife of George W. Hurd, a brother of our subject; Anna G., deceased wife of Milton P. Bailey; and John, a resident of New Hampshire. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hurd one died in infancy. Those living are as follows: (1) John Alden, a resident of Wilson township, this county, married Isadora Mason and has two children, Carl G. and Malvola. (2) Flora S. is the wife of Melvin Johnson, of the same township, and they have one child, Raymond. (3) Charles E. married Annabel Hendrickson and lives on the home farm of our subject.

In 1863 Mr. Hurd came west and first located in Menard county, Illinois, where he had two uncles living, and he taught school there until 1868. In the meantime he acquired some farm land in that county, which he sold in 1868, and then removed to DeWitt county, buying a one-hundred-acre tract of timberland on section 28, Harp township. Here he resumed teaching and continued to follow that pursuit for two years. Selling his property in 1871, he removed to Wilson township and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of improved land on sections 28 and 29, and also a ten-acre tract of timber land, which he subsequently cleared and sold. He also taught school in Wilson township for two years. To-day he is the owner of a fine farm, well fenced and tilled and under a high state of cultivation. Along the highway he has set out some lovely maple trees, which not only

add to the beauty of his place, but which also cast a grateful shade over the passing traveler. In 1891 he built a nice residence and erected a good barn in 1894, so that he now has one of the best improved and most attractive places of the township.

Religiously both Mr. and Mrs. Hurd are members of the Universalist church, and politically he is identified with the Democratic party. His fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, have called upon him to fill several local positions of honor and trust, serving as township supervisor two terms, and also as assessor, township clerk and school director. His public service has been most exemplary, and his private life has been marked by the utmost fidelity to duty. He is thoroughly identified with the interests of his adopted county, and is well known as an enterprising and reliable business man, who is held in the highest esteem by all with whom he is brought in contact.

ORSON J. SMITH.

The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved—one who has overcome the obstacles in his path and through his own unaided efforts has attained a position of affluence. Mr. Smith, by the improvement of opportunities by which all are surrounded, has steadily and honorably worked his way upward, and is to-day one of the wealthy citizens of Farmer City.

A native of New York, he was born in Canandaigua, Ontario county, July 30, 1827, and is a son of Jacob and Submit (Jameson) Smith. His paternal grandfather was John Smith, who was born in Schoharie county, New York, and died in the western part of

that state at about the age of eighty years. He was twice married and had children by both wives. Those of the first union were Jacob, Nelson, William, Margaret and Maria. Jacob Smith, the father of our subject, was also born in Schoharie county, and at an early day removed to Ontario county, where he purchased the property owned by the Jameson heirs, and successfully engaged in farming throughout life. He died at the age of seventy-three years, his wife at the age of seventy-four. They had a family of ten children, namely: Maria Jane, Orson J., Hugh J., John, Charles, Frances J., Ann, Helen, Mittie C. and Albert.

The early education of our subject was acquired in the common schools of his native state, and he commenced teaching school at the age of eighteen years, at fifty-five dollars for four months and a half. With the money thus earned he paid his way at the Canandaigua Academy, and in 1852 came west, where he could receive a better salary. He first taught in Sangamon county, Illinois, and devoted his attention to that profession for over twenty years, his last school being in Santa Anna township, DeWitt county, where he received sixty dollars per month. This was in 1860. In 1857 he had removed to Blue Ridge, Piatt county, Illinois, where he made his home for some time.

During the time he was engaged in teaching Mr. Smith invested his money in Illinois land, being fully convinced that it was the best in the world. His first purchase consisted of a tract of one hundred and sixty acres in Piatt county, bought of William Grant, and he subsequently bought an adjoining tract of the same size, on which he has erected a good set of farm buildings, and which he still owns. He bought the J. White farm, comprising one hundred and ten acres in Santa Anna township, DeWitt

county, which he later sold to V. S. Lindsey, and then purchased the A. Jones farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he has built a new house and barn. He purchased forty-four acres near it of the M. Johnson heirs, and the old Clearwaters farm of forty and a half acres near Farmer City, on which he erected a good residence and barn. Besides this property he owns six hundred and forty acres of land in Stafford county, Kansas, near St. John, and at different times has owned other places, including the fine residence now occupied by William Drybread. His ability as a financier is widely recognized and he has done quite a successful business in loaning money for himself and eastern firms. Since 1880 he has practically lived a retired life in Farmer City, though he still looks after his investments. He purchased the Richard Webb property on East Water street, moved the old residence back, and in 1901 built an elegant fourteen-room house with basement, it being the largest and finest in the city. It is supplied with hot and cold water, heated by steam and lighted by electricity, in fact it has all of the conveniences of a city home. Besides this beautiful place Mr. Smith owns several houses, which he rents, and some vacant lots in Farmer City.

In religious faith he is a Universalist, and engaged in preaching for that denomination in Platt county from 1868 to 1875. He is an Ancient Odd Fellow and a supporter of the Republican party. He has filled the office of justice of the peace, but has never been an aspirant for political honors. A fine writer and eloquent speaker, he has been often called upon to exercise these talents. He has written considerable for the press and has been a regular correspondent to different journals. The extracts from his pen include poetry as well as prose. As a busi-

ness man he has been remarkably successful, and his success has come to him through energy, labor and perseverance, directed by an evenly balanced mind and by honorable business principles.

AURELIUS E. NEWMAN.

An interesting and eventful life was that of Aurelius E. Newman, successful farmer, extensive traveler, large land owner, and honored citizen, who came to an untimely death May 6, 1893, in DeWitt county, through the accident of runaway horses. In apparently good health and spirits he left his home in the early morning, his destination being the home of his son-in-law, Elza Craig, about a mile distant, where he intended to get a stalk rake. The wagon struck a stump, throwing him forward on the double trees, and causing the horses to run. It is thought that he was dragged at least forty rods by the frightened horses, who stopped only when one of them fell to the ground, and it was then discovered that Mr. Newman's neck had been broken, and that a wound seven inches long had been made in the side of his head. His long and useful and well-directed life was then recalled amid scenes of greatest sorrow, and the sympathies of the whole county were enlisted for the family to whom his taking off meant loneliness and bitter grief.

Of supposed remote Irish ancestry, Mr. Newman was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, October 1, 1827, and his life spanned sixty-five years, seven months and five days. His parents, Joseph and Frances (Woodard) Newman, were born, reared and married in North Carolina, and in their natives state their last years were spent. The father was a farmer



A. E. NEWMAN.



MRS. A. E. NEWMAN.

and wagonmaker, and it is said of him that he was an expert in his line, and able to make a complete wagon from rough hewn timber. In the parental family were ten sons and daughters, Aurelius being fifth in order of birth. He was reared in his native state and acquired the education of the public schools, remaining on the home farm until 1847, when he faced the responsibilities of self-support with courage and determination. Making his way to Illinois he worked on the farms of Butler county for sixty-two and a half cents a day, and owing to the meagerness of his recompense suffered at times actual deprivation. In 1848 he went down the Mississippi river with a boat load of ice to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, returning afterward to La Salle county, Illinois, where he worked by the month until the spring of 1850. He then started out to cross the plains to California with an ox team, his way being through Salt Lake City to the American river, where he staked out a claim and engaged in mining for a few days. Later he brought up in Eldorado county, California, then to Sacramento, finally arriving at a place called Downey, on the Yuba river, where he prosecuted his search for gold until 1852. The same year he returned east via Panama, and then took passage from Greytown to New Orleans, from where he continued his journey to Charleston, and thence to Rocky Mount, Virginia. Crossing over into North Carolina, he remained for a short time, and before many weeks was back in La Salle county, Illinois.

In 1853 Mr. Newman came to DeWitt county, where he worked by the month for a year, and then bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on section thirty one, Tunbridge township, which he proceeded to improve, and where he lived for many years.

In 1865 he bought forty acres in Texas township, upon which he moved his family, and later added a large acreage to this property. This farm was disposed of a couple of years before his death, and he then bought the land now occupied by his wife and children. A man of good judgment and financial ability, he was the soul of industry, as evinced by the fact that solely by his own unaided efforts he accumulated property valued at \$40,000. His first land in La Salle county cost him one dollar per acre, and the deed for the same he received the day he became of age.

In 1856 Mr. Newman married Samantha Troxell, a native of DeWitt county, Illinois, and a daughter of Frederick and Jane (Cox) Troxell, who came to DeWitt county in the early days, being among the pioneers. He died in Kansas, while his wife died in DeWitt county. Of this union there was born seven children, four of whom are now living: Albert died at the age of six years; Oliver died when two years of age; Ada is now Mrs. Elza Craig, living on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Texas township, and has one child, Frances; Eldridge lives on the home place with his mother, and has held the office of school treasurer; Luann is the wife of John Davis, of Texas township, and has a daughter, Louise; and Frances is the wife of Benjamin Spicer, a farmer of Tunbridge township. Mr. Newman was a member of the Christian church, and during his entire life lived up to the tenets of the noblest and broadest Christianity.



JOHN H. TYLER, M. D.

There is no profession more open to talent than the medical. Advancement among its representatives must be secured at

the price of earnest, persistent and conscientious effort; it must depend, too, upon strong intellectual force, readiness in grasping a situation and correctness in applying theoretical knowledge to the needs of suffering humanity. Keen discrimination is, therefore, one of the concomitants of success and a nicety of judgment little understood by the laity is necessary to one who is not content with mediocrity, but would gain a position among the successful few. Dr. Tyler is possessed of all the qualifications which go to make the skilled physician, and to-day he is the oldest medical practitioner and surgeon of DeWitt county. He is honored by the profession and the public for his life has ever merited the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

A native of Ohio, the Doctor was born in Mansfield, August 24, 1827, his parents being Timothy and Elizabeth (Taylor) Tyler. His paternal grandfather, Nathan Tyler, was of Irish extraction. His son, Timothy Tyler, was a native of Maine and served his country in the war of 1812. After arriving at years of maturity he married Elizabeth Taylor, a daughter of Captain Samuel Taylor, a sea-faring man, whose birth occurred in Massachusetts. Mrs. Tyler was born at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and was reared on the Atlantic coast. By her marriage she became the mother of a large family, but the Doctor is now the only survivor. The father died at a comparatively early age and the mother passed away in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1854, at the age of sixty-seven.

The Doctor pursued his education in the public schools near his boyhood's home and in Mansfield Academy. He afterward engaged in teaching school for a short time, but determining to make the practice of medicine his life work, he began studying

under the direction of Dr. J. W. Griffith, in Perryville, Ohio. He pursued his first course of lectures in the Starling Medical College, at Columbus, and afterward began practice in Perryville, but in 1855 he determined to try his fortune in a more western district and accordingly made his way to DeWitt county, Illinois, settling in the city of DeWitt. Here he began practice in connection with Dr. B. S. Lewis. In the fall of 1856 he entered the Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he was graduated in February of the following year. This partnership was maintained until 1862, since which time he has been alone in practice. From the beginning he has enjoyed a large patronage and has easily maintained a foremost place in the ranks of the medical fraternity, for unlike many men, when years are encroaching upon them, he has never contented himself with the knowledge previously acquired, but has been continuously a student, reading and study carrying his investigation forward along original lines and keeping in touch with the learning and work of his contemporaries in the profession. In 1888 he sold his beautiful home in DeWitt to William Nixon and removed to Clinton, locating on North Center street. In 1896 he erected a very large and handsome residence and office on South Center street, one of the finest homes in the city. Here he has an office supplied with every modern convenience and appliance of assistance in carrying on his professional work. He is a member of the National Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the DeWitt County Medical Association. The last named he aided to establish and is now the only living charter member. For many years he served as its president and has been very active in making its work effective and beneficial.

On the 27th of March, 1861, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Cain, a daughter of Charles C. Cain, and a native of Ohio. She is very popular in society circles and as a member of various charitable and church organizations. She holds membership with the Methodist Episcopal denomination and is very active in the work of the church, the Sunday-school and the missionary society. For seven years she has been president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and is an earnest advocate of woman's suffrage. Her labors have been very helpful in promoting interests having for their object the benefit and uplifting of mankind, and her influence is widely felt. Unto the Doctor and his wife were born three children: Aldora, of whom mention is made later; Charles, who died in 1875, at the age of six years; and Alice Cary, at home.

The opinions and labors of Dr. Tyler have been a potent influence in political circles, and for many years he has been known as a most earnest Republican. He was honored by the party with the nomination as a candidate for the general assembly in 1874, and was elected to represent the twenty-ninth senatorial district, composed of DeWitt and Macon counties, in the upper house. He served during the twenty-ninth and thirty-first sessions and left the impress of his individuality upon the legislation enacted at that time. He labored earnestly to secure the adoption of those measures which he believed would contribute to the general good and carefully considered each question. When he determined upon his course he was unwavering in his allegiance thereto, and neither fear nor favor could bias him in his judgment. He was a conscientious legislator and his course commended him to the confidence of even those opposed to him po-

litically. Socially he is a member of Anson Lodge, No. 201, A. F. & A. M., and was its honored master for twenty years. He also belongs to Goodbrake Chapter, No. 59, R. A. M., and Clinton Council, No. 74, R. & S. M. His has been an extremely busy and useful career. Whatever tends to promote the interests of his profession and place before man the key to the mystery of that complex problem, which we call life, attracts his interest and cooperation. He is a man of the highest and purest character and justly may be called one of the foremost citizens of Clinton.



FRANCIS MAY.

Francis May, one of the influential citizens of Harp township, was born July 10, 1835, in Ross county, Ohio. He is the son of David May, who was born in the same county about 1799. His mother, Sarah (Hickie) May, a native of the same county, was born in 1814 and died September 20, 1874. David May was a son of John May, a native of Pennsylvania, whose ancestors originally came from Germany. John May, the grandfather of Francis May, moved to Ohio and was a farmer by occupation. He improved two farms, engaged extensively in agricultural pursuits and became well to do. He and his wife reared a family of two girls and five boys, of whom David May, father of the subject of this sketch, was one. John May was an old line Whig, and took an active part in politics. He was a good citizen and a sincerely religious man. He died in Ross county, at the age of eighty-three years.

David May, father of our subject, gained his education in his native state, Ohio, in one of the old log school houses of that day,

After attaining manhood he became a farmer and owned one hundred and twenty acres of choice farm land in Ross county. In 1855 he sold his property and with his family, by team and wagon, made the overland trip to DeWitt county and bought one hundred acres of land in Clintonia township. He improved the land and lived there four years, and then moved to Wilson township upon a rented farm, where he lived until 1863, when he then took up his residence in Harp township, on the farm he had purchased. There he made his home till his death, February 14, 1890, at the age of eighty-four years. Though not among the earliest settlers of the county, he did good pioneer service and deserves a place in the history of its pioneers. In religious belief he was a Lutheran and in politics a Whig and Republican. To him and his wife were born eight children, of whom Francis is the oldest. His brothers and sisters are Miranda, wife of Isaiah Davenport, who resides in Texas. Mr. Davenport was a soldier in Company A, Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry, of Illinois, and was in the service four years. Margaret married James Morris on; he is dead and she resides in Clintonia township, DeWitt county. Jacob, who enlisted in Company B, One Hundred Seventh Volunteer Infantry, of Illinois, lives in Clinton. Susan, who married Enoch Berzer, is a widow and lives in Nebraska. Henry resides in Nebraska. Cyrus lives on his father's old farm in Harp township; Elsinia married Samuel Newell and lives in Clintonia township.

Francis May received his education in Ross county, Ohio, and came to DeWitt county with his parents. He lived with them till he was twenty-seven years of age, when, on August 6, 1862, he enlisted at Clinton, Illinois, in Company D, One Hundred Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Cap-

tain Kelly, and saw very active service. He started with Sherman on his march to the sea, going thirty miles south of Atlanta, when his corps returned to Tennessee, where they took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. They then went east to Washington, thence down into North Carolina to join Sherman again. On the way they took the two forts of Anderson and Wilmington, and were present at the surrender of General Johnston. The regiment was discharged at Salisbury, North Carolina, and was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois. Francis May, the honored soldier, returned home July 4, 1865. He began farming for himself, and February 22, 1867, he was married to Miss Eliza Baldwin, a daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Williams) Baldwin. Her father was born in Kentucky and her mother was a native of Ohio. Mr. Baldwin died in Ohio in 1865, at the age of seventy-three years, and his wife in 1847, aged forty-five years. They were the parents of eight children, seven boys and one daughter, now the wife of the subject of this biography. Of the seven boys, six were soldiers, who served in the war of the Rebellion, and the seventh was prevented from enlisting by ill health. Warren, who enlisted at the first call, was the only one wounded in the service of his country, and he but slightly. Of the seven boys Enoch, Clark and Warren are now dead. Uriah lives in Hardin county, Ohio, Jesse in Missouri, Philander in Mississippi, and Henry in Ohio.

Francis May and his wife have a family of five children: Lola, wife of William Kinnaman, resides in Wilson township; Edward married Blanche Shaw and they reside in Harp township; Lottie, Della and Harry are all at home.

Mr. May owns and cultivates one hundred and sixty acres of highly improved

land with well-kept buildings on it. He engages in general farming, raises hogs and cattle for the market, and makes a specialty of Shorthorn cattle. He votes with the Republican party. He is a member of Frank Lowery Post, G. A. R., at Clinton. He and his wife are faithful members of the Protestant Methodist church.

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MRS. MARY A. YOUNG.

Mrs. Mary A. Young is a highly-esteemed lady of Farmer City, where she has a very pleasant home that stands in the midst of a spacious lawn adorned with trees and flowers. She has in DeWitt county an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, many of whom have known her through a long period. She is the widow of William Young, a self-made man, who was long associated with the mercantile interests of DeWitt county. He was born in Edinburg, Scotland, April 20, 1822, a son of William Young, and as far back as can be traced his ancestors were also natives of the land of hills and heather. In 1820 his parents removed to Liverpool, England, where they spent their remaining days, and in that city William Young was apprenticed to a leading merchant. He also acquired a good education, which served as the basis of his success, coupled with his training in the store.

Hearing favorable reports of the opportunities which America extended to her citizens, and wishing to make the most of life, Mr. Young came to the United States in 1850, landing at New Orleans, whence he made his way up the Mississippi river to St. Louis. He then traveled over the country to some extent, seeking a favorable location, and finally took up his abode at

Mount Pleasant, now Farmer City, Illinois. Here he entered upon his business career as a clerk in the employ of Dr. Jacob Clearwater and later he was with Mr. Lowery. About 1860 he engaged in the grocery business on his own account, buying the old Brewster residence, which he converted into a store. It stood on the present site of the store of J. Bean. This building was destroyed by fire in the conflagration which swept over much of the city in 1871, but phoenix-like the store of Mr. Young rose from the ashes. He erected a double brick building, but in June, 1870, this was also burned and he again built a business block adjoining the site now occupied by his son Thomas. There he continued in the grocery business until 1891, when he retired from the trade. He had enjoyed a liberal patronage through many years, resulting from his earnest desire to please, his reasonable prices and his straightforward business methods. Thus his income was annually augmented until he was in possession of a handsome competence. At an early day, in connection with a Mr. A. S. Bissell, he patented the Reading cultivator, which was one of the early successful machines here. Soon after the organization of the First National Bank, Mr. Young served one year as bookkeeper.

In 1853 occurred the marriage of Mr. Young and Miss Mary A. Bowser, who was born in Preble county, Ohio, while their wedding was celebrated in Warren county, Illinois. The lady is a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Maning) Bowser. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania and was a son of Guy Bowser, who was born in Germany. The former, at the age of twenty-five years, removed from the Keystone state to Ohio and in 1852 located in Warren county, Illinois. Later he resided in Iowa and then in Missouri. Throughout his act-

ive business career he followed farming. It was his plan to buy and improve a farm and then sell it and in this way he prospered, making judicious investments in his land, which brought to him a good return. He died in Boone county, Missouri, at the age of eighty-one, and his wife passed away four years later, at the same age. Their children were John, Hannah, Henry, Mary A., Theophilus and Thomas, all of whom reached adult age.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Young was blessed with six children: Walter Scott, one of the leading real-estate and insurance men of the county, living in Farmer City, married Sarah M. Hurley, a daughter of John Hurley, and they have five children, Mabel Z., Zelpha B., Jane Marie, Atha A. and Wallace S.; Robert Bruce, who is cashier of the State Bank of Clinton, wedded Clara Harwood, and their children are Emery, Bruce, Mela and Harwood; Celia Belle died at the age of fourteen years; William Wallace died at the age of twenty-two months; Zelma, one of the popular young ladies of Farmer City, is at home with her mother; and Thomas, who is engaged in the grocery business at Farmer City, wedded Maude Gilbert and has one child, Melva.

In 1872 Mr. Young erected a fine residence on what was then the Crawford farm, but is now within the city limits. It is a spacious home, beautifully situated, and the interior furnishings and exterior adornments indicate the cultured and refined taste of the family. In his political views Mr. Young was a staunch Democrat, but never aspired to office, although he once acted as city treasurer. He was reared in the old school Presbyterian church and always adhered to that faith. His life was ever upright and honorable and when he was called to his final rest June 23, 1893, the community mourned

the loss of one of its most valuable citizens, a man whose record was in every way worthy of emulation and who enjoyed the unqualified confidence and regard of his many friends. Mrs. Young and her daughter, Zelma, spent the winter and spring of 1901 in various districts of California and among the mountains of the Pacific slope, and on their return brought to their many friends valuable souvenirs of their trip, which are highly prized by the recipients. Mrs. Young and her daughter are very popular in the best social circles of Farmer City and their home is noted for its gracious and generous hospitality.



JEREMIAH DAVENPORT.

Jeremiah Davenport, a prominent retired farmer of Weldon, late of Creek township, was born in Clintonia township, this county, February 10, 1839, a son of Isaiah and Nancy (Chiple) Davenport, both natives of Kentucky. His paternal grandfather was born of Irish parents in North Carolina. Later he removed to Kentucky and in 1824 came to Illinois and settled in Morgan county, later moved to DeWitt county, long before DeWitt county was organized. Here he lived as a farmer till his death in 1837. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Stewart, and to them were born eight children, of whom two were sons, Hugh and Isaiah. The latter, who was our subject's father, was born in Casey county, Kentucky, in 1814, and in 1824 came west with his parents and settled in Morgan county, but soon after came to DeWitt county, before it was organized, where he tilled the soil for a livelihood. Later he moved to Texas township and then to Creek township, near Lane station, where he died in 1885. He was a soldier in both

the Black Hawk and Mexican wars. For his first wife he chose Miss Nancy Chipley, and they were blessed with twelve children, namely: Elizabeth, who became Mrs. John Lambert; Sarah A., who married John Bennett; Lucy S., now widow of Jerry Shumaker; Jeremiah, our subject; Alsorena, now Mrs. A. T. Corner; Hugh and William; the other five dying in infancy. His second choice was Miss Jane, daughter of Gabriel Bennett, of Creek township. His second marriage resulted in the birth of six children, as follows: Gabriel B.; Green L.; Laura B., who became the wife of Anthony Bell; John; Goldman, and Nancy A., who is now Mrs. Douglas Sutton.

Jeremiah Davenport was reared in Clintonia, Texas and Creek townships, this county, and on attaining his majority he began life as a farmer in Creek township, but in 1860 moved to Missouri. When the Civil war broke out he was a member of the Missouri state militia and entered the government service in August, 1862, as a member of Company A, Thirty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He took part in several skirmishes; battle of Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863, and was also in the battle at Shell Mound, Mississippi, the same year, and on July 10, 1865, was honorably discharged from the United States service. For eight years he resided in Missouri, but at the end of that time, in 1869, he returned to Creek township, where he purchased eighty acres of land, to which he subsequently added twenty acres, making a very desirable farm of one hundred acres, which he placed under a high state of cultivation. Here he remained for several years, and by being of a saving disposition, working early and late, he was enabled in the year 1860 to lay aside the cares of the farm and move to Weldon, where he has since lived a retired life.

On January 28, 1858, he led to the marriage altar Miss Sarah J., daughter of John and Rebecca (Mathews) Henson, of Creek township. To this worthy couple were born five children, of whom four grew to maturity, namely: Laura, who became Mrs. Luther Dillavan; Marion C.; Farry B., who became the wife of Gilbert Crosson; and John. All are deceased except Marion C., who married Maggie Lane, and resides on the old homestead.

Mr. Davenport and wife are members of the Shiloh United Brethren church, and the Abner McNier Post, No. 783, G. A. R., of Weldon. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.



ALDORA J. TYLER, M. D.

Dr. Aldora J. Tyler is the only lady physician practicing in DeWitt county. Her career proves conclusively that the sterner sex have no monopoly upon success, for no representative of the profession holds a higher place in its ranks in this portion of the state than Dr. Tyler, whose broad and comprehensive knowledge and accurate skill have given her precedence of many who have much longer been followers of the healing art. She has always resided in DeWitt county and is a daughter of Dr. J. H. Tyler. She attended the high school of her native city—DeWitt—and was afterward a student in the Wesleyan University. To prepare for her chosen life work she matriculated in the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, where she was graduated in 1885, as president of her class, and then spent fourteen months in the hospital of that institution in order to acquire a thorough knowledge of surgery. Her training was broad and thorough, the theoretical knowledge of the class-

room being supplemented by the practical work in the hospital. Her equipment was thus unusually good, and returning to Clinton she found that her talent and skill in the profession soon won recognition in a liberal patronage, and it was not long before she held a place in the medical profession in the county second to none.

In 1894 Dr. Aldora Tyler pursued a post graduate course in New York City. She is a member of the DeWitt County Medical Society and served for one year as its president, where her knowledge of parliamentary law was demonstrated in the able way in which she handled the discussions and conducted the meetings of the organization. The splendid equipment in the office of Dr. Tyler and her father are of material assistance to her in her work. She has a large consulting practice and is the family physician in many a household. Deep and earnest is her interest in her profession, arising from a love of scientific research and from a sympathetic nature, without which the physician is never truly a success. Her skill in general medicine is marked and she devotes special attention to the diseases of women and children.

In social circles Dr. Tyler is also widely and favorably known. She has many warm friends throughout the county, gained outside of professional life and her broad mind and interesting conversation render her a favorite in those gatherings where intellect and true worth are received as passports.

MRS. MARTHA WILSON.

The present prosperity of the great commonwealth of Illinois is largely due to the endurance, courage and bravery of the pioneers who faced privations and overcame

the terrors of the wilderness when the now flourishing towns were wild timber land and grass-grown prairies. Among those who are honorably enrolled on the enduring list of the pioneers of Illinois is Mrs. Martha (Vandeventer) Wilson, who was born in Claybourn county, Tennessee, October 31, 1819. She was a daughter of Jacob and Rachel (Hughes) Vandeventer. Jacob Vandeventer was born in Sullivan county, Tennessee, and his ancestry goes back to a Scotch ancestor, while the Hughes family can be traced back to an Irish ancestor. The first American ancestor of the Vandeventer family came to this country soon after the Revolution.

Jacob Vandeventer and wife were married in Sullivan county, Tennessee, and later they moved to Claybourn county, that state, and in the fall of 1831 they settled on the banks of the north branch of Salt Creek, in what is now Wilson township. There they took up one hundred and sixty acres of timber and prairie land and erected a log house, which contained four rooms, two below and two above. In one of the lower rooms a fire place was built and there all the cooking and baking was done. The bedsteads were the old "cord" ones and they had great fat feather beds to put on them. Jacob broke up the land and raised wheat and corn, and at an early date all of it had to be hauled by team to Chicago. Several farmers would start together on Monday morning and if they met with no delays would get back by Friday night. They would haul in their produce and bring back the necessary provisions and clothing. The fall the family settled in Wilson township was the year of the great snow and Mrs. Wilson distinctly remembers the hardships they all suffered and wonders that any escaped.



MRS. MARTHA WILSON.

To Jacob and Rachel Vandeventer were born four girls and three boys, viz.: John; David, who was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church; Martha, now Mrs. Wilson; Mary, who is now Mrs. Rutledge, and she lives in the township of that name, this county, the township being called after her husband; Mahala, deceased, and her twin sister, Marana, who married a Mr. Hurley, and they live in Iowa; James, who is also deceased. Jacob Vandeventer died in 1835, aged seventy years, and is buried in the LeRoy cemetery. The mother died at the home of Mrs. Wilson at the age of eighty-three and is also buried in LeRoy cemetery. Both these good people were Presbyterians of the old school.

Mrs. Wilson lived with her mother until she married, in 1838, Edward Wilson, who was born in Ohio, and was a son of Asa Wilson. Asa Wilson was of Scotch descent, and an account of the Wilson family will be found in the sketch of Andrew Wilson, a nephew of Edward Wilson, which will be found elsewhere in this volume. Edward Wilson and the father of Andrew Wilson came to this country together, Edward Wilson located on what is now section thirty-five, Wilson township (the township is named for him), and when he married, Mrs. Wilson's mother gave her forty acres adjoining the property of Mr. Wilson. This land, together with his own, Mr. Wilson cultivated and resided upon until his death, which occurred in May, 1861. He is buried in Walter's cemetery, and he attained the age of sixty years when he died. To himself and wife were born the following children, three of whom are now living: James, deceased, married, and his widow resides in DeWitt and has five children; Rachael, deceased; Noah married Callie East, and he lives in Clinton and he has one

child, Maude, who married William Nacl, and they have two children; Sarah, deceased; Mary, deceased; Isaiah lives in Rutledge township, and he is married and has two children, Ella and Ethel, and these two are both married; Mahala, deceased; Louisa married a Mr. Spidle and she resides with her mother in Clinton; one child died in infancy; James, deceased.

When Mr. Wilson died he left his wife with a family of small children and a farm of one hundred and sixty acres to manage, and the way she succeeded in doing both would reflect credit upon anyone. She lived upon this farm until about 1885, when she purchased a pleasant home on North Madison and East Julia streets, in Clinton, Illinois, and there she has since resided. Mrs. Wilson well remembers the early days of the county and the hardships endured by all the people at that time. The wolves would come up to the very door of the cabin, as did also wild game of all kinds, and the Indians passed up and down the banks of the creek in front of their little home, often in crowds of two and three hundreds. After her husband's death Mrs. Wilson went to market at Wapella, which was eight miles distant, on horseback, with her butter, eggs and bacon in a large willow basket in front of her and one of the children on behind. She was a woman of keen intellect, and thoroughly understood farming in all its details. This excellent farm she now rents and is very proud of, forty acres of it never having passed from her possession since it was given her by her mother at the time of her marriage, and it is a portion of the original land taken up by her father in 1831. Mrs. Wilson is a staunch member of the Presbyterian church of Clinton and is a lady of rare judgment, kindly hospitality and gentle character. Many women placed as she was

with a large family on her hands and alone on a tract of only partially improved land, would have given up in despair, but such was not the character of Mrs. Wilson. With determination she conquered the difficulties and had the satisfaction of seeing her children and their children after them, grow up about her and her property become some of the most valuable farm lands in the state. She is honored by her neighbors and friends as well as beloved by her family, and is a noble type of the American woman who have done so much towards placing the American nation in its position to-day.

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T. B. SAMUEL.

The deserved reward of a well-spent life is an honored retirement from business in which to enjoy the fruits of former toil. To-day, after a useful and beneficial career, T. B. Samuel is quietly living at his pleasant home in Hallsville. He was born near Indianapolis, in Marion county, Indiana, March 23, 1836, and is a son of Robert Samuel, whose birth occurred in Virginia in 1707. His paternal grandfather, Squire Samuel, was also a native of Virginia, from which state he removed to Kentucky about 1805, being among the first settlers of Bourbon county. Robert Samuel grew to manhood in Kentucky and married Ellen Anderson, a native of that state, where they continued to make their home until after the birth of three of their children. They then removed to Indiana, becoming pioneers of Marion county, where in the midst of the forest the father of our subject cleared and improved a farm, and he subsequently owned and operated a sawmill. In the fall of 1851 he came to DeWitt coun-

ty, Illinois, and purchased a tract of wild land in Barnett township, to which he subsequently added until he had a nice farm. There he died in March, 1874, his wife in December, 1870. They were the parents of eleven children who reached years of maturity, but only three are now living, namely: John E., a resident of Pierson, Illinois; Charles G., of Clinton; and T. B., of this review.

Our subject spent the first fifteen years of his life in the county of his nativity, and then came with the family to DeWitt county, Illinois, where he engaged in breaking prairie for three years and aided in the arduous task of developing a new farm. On leaving the parental roof at the age of eighteen years, he commenced farming on rented land, and while thus engaged he also owned and operated a threshing machine for ten seasons or more. In 1866 he made his first purchase of land, consisting of sixty acres, which he operated in connection with other lands that he rented. Selling his property in 1872, he removed to Neosho county, Kansas, on account of his health, and while his sons engaged in farming he turned his attention to the stock business. In the fall of 1874 he returned to this county, bringing with him one hundred head of cattle, which he fed for market. He rented a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Barnett township, on which he lived for fifteen years, and in connection with its operation continued to engage in buying and shipping stock. He subsequently purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land and later bought an adjoining tract of forty acres, where he made his home until 1886, when he rented the farm and moved to Hallsville. Purchasing a half interest in a store, he was engaged in merchandising at that place for two years, and

then sold out and returned to the farm, but in 1895 he again came to Hallsville, where he engaged in the grocery business for two years. On disposing of that business, he became interested in the grain trade at Kenney, where he spent several months. After living retired for a year or so, he bought an interest with his son in the grain business at Boswell, Indiana, where he remained fifteen months. Since then he has lived a retired life at Hallsville, Illinois, enjoying a well-earned rest.

In Barnett township Mr. Samuel was married, February 3, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth J. Williams, who was born in Posey county, Indiana, and was a child of thirteen years when she came to DeWitt county, Illinois, with her father, Simon Williams, in 1851. By this union were born ten children, as follows: Spencer A. married and died, leaving one daughter, Maud; Amedia J. is the wife of William Conner, of Barnett township, and they have two children, Elva and Willis; Willis and Frank are engaged in the grain business in partnership at Boswell, Indiana; Lora B. married Charles Downs and died, leaving one son, Dudley, who now finds a home with our subject; Hattie is the wife of C. I. Kirby, of Barnett township, and has two sons, Harold A. and Warren; Ella married John H. McKinney and is now deceased; Hettie is the wife of W. A. Yoder, agent for the Illinois Central Railroad at Mt. Olive, Illinois, and they have one child, Maurine; Thomas E. is employed in a store at Mletown, Illinois; and Alice is at home with her parents.

Mr. Samuel and his wife and daughter are members of the Hallsville Christian church. Politically he has always been identified with the Democratic party since casting his first presidential vote for

Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, but has never cared for political positions, preferring to give his time and attention to his business interests. He started out in life for himself empty-handed, but, being industrious, energetic and enterprising, he steadily prospered, and is to-day one of the well-to-do citizens of his community, as well as one of the honored residents of Hallsville.



WILLIAM ARGO.

Prominent among the business men of Clinton is William Argo, who throughout life has been closely identified with the interests of the city, and is now president of the State Bank at that place. He was born on the 20th of March, 1844, in the city where he still resides, and is a son of Alexander and Eliza A. (Walraven) Argo. His paternal grandfather was Moses Argo, who was born in New Jersey, of French ancestry, and from that state removed to Virginia and later to Ohio. He was a farmer by occupation and a soldier of the war of 1812.

Alexander Argo, the father of our subject, was born in the Buckeye state in 1807, and was reared by his uncle, Robert Watkins, with whom he served a regular apprenticeship to the wagonmaker's trade, which he continued to follow to some extent throughout his active business life. He acquired some property in Ohio, which he traded for a lot of spinning wheels, and these he shipped by boat down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Pekin, this state. They were then brought overland to Clinton and sold throughout this section, many being still found in DeWitt county. Mr. Argo first

visited this locality in 1840, and purchased the old homestead of Daniel Newcomb, but did not locate permanently here until 1844, when he opened a wagon shop in Clinton and made by hand the first and most substantial wagons used by the pioneers of the vicinity. He also devoted some time to the cultivation and improvement of the property purchased in 1840. Being a man of good business ability and sound judgment, he acquired a fortune, and was regarded as one of the leading citizens of Clinton. The railroad now passes over the site of his second shop. He had just begun the erection of this when the railroad was surveyed, and, as it passed over the site, he moved it up town, where after a time it was occupied by R. R. Craig. In early life Mr. Argo was a member of the Methodist church, and was instrumental in establishing and building the church in Clinton, of which he was an active member until death. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. He died at his home on the corner of Madison and Jefferson streets in 1883, honored and respected by all who knew him. His estimable wife, who was born September 19, 1815, in Clermont county, Ohio, passed away August 17, 1899. They were the parents of six children, namely: Mrs. Philena Campbell; Samuel M.; Emanuel G.; Thomas J.; William, our subject; and Martin Luther, who died in infancy.

William Argo received his early training upon the home farm and obtained his literary education in the public schools of the neighborhood. In 1876 he embarked in the ice business with his brother Emanuel, and continued to carry on that business in Clinton until 1899, when he sold out. The brothers own considerable real estate, including eighty acres of fine farm-

ing land on section 9, Harp township, and two hundred and sixty-five acres on section 32 and 33, the same township. On the 1st of July, 1899, he assisted in the establishment of the State Bank of Clinton, which was organized with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. Its first officers were Thomas H. Slick, president; Dr. J. N. Wilcox, vice-president; and James H. Harrison, cashier. Later Mr. Slick was succeeded by Thomas M. Levett as president, and since then J. B. Holderman and D. T. Gay have also filled that office, while Mr. Argo has served in that capacity since 1898. Dr. Wilcox has always been vice-president, and the other officers at the present time are Lewis Murphy, cashier; George G. Argo, assistant cashier; and A. R. Young, bookkeeper. The bank purchased a new block erected by John G. Cackley, and have built a fire and burglar-proof vault with deposit boxes and a time-lock safe. It is now in a flourishing condition, and is considered one of the most reliable financial institutions of the county. Its success is certainly due in a large measure to Mr. Argo, who is one of the most conservative business men and ablest financiers of Clinton. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and in all his undertakings has been quite successful. He occupies a prominent position in business circles, and is a worthy representative of an old and honored family of DeWitt county.

GEORGE W. MOORE.

George W. Moore, now deceased, was one of the leading men of Wilson township, DeWitt county, Illinois, and during his later days he resided on section thirty. He was born in Casey county, Kentucky, in Febru-



GEORGE W. MOORE.



MRS. GEORGE W. MOORE.

ary, 1820, and he was a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Cooley) Moore.

His education was received in the common schools of Kentucky, and although the advantages were few, he managed to secure a good foundation for it, to which he added during his life by reading. In 1830 he removed with his parents to Sangamon county, Illinois, but later moved back to Kentucky, and in 1843 was there married to Miss Matilda Porter, who was born in Casey county, Kentucky. She was a daughter of Isaac and Margaret (Grammer) Porter, both of whom were natives of Virginia, and who were married in their native state and moved to Kentucky, where they lived and died. Mr. Porter was a well-to-do farmer, and he and his wife were the parents of nine children, namely: Isaac; Samuel, deceased; John, deceased; Mrs. Porter; Jefferson, who died in infancy; Abigail, who resides in Casey county, Kentucky; Lucinda, who married James Mitchell and they reside in Washington county, Illinois; James; and Delia, deceased.

After marriage our subject remained in Kentucky for about two years, then returned to Sangamon county, Illinois, where he remained until he removed to DeWitt county just a few days prior to the assassination of President Lincoln. Mr. Moore settled upon eighty acres of land which was partly improved in Wilson township, and there he spent the remainder of his life. His days were peacefully spent in farming and he brought his land into a fine state of cultivation. The buildings upon the place he erected, and he took great pride in keeping the entire farm in excellent condition. The fences were all kept in good order; the hedges neatly trimmed, while his barn and buildings were never allowed to get out of repair. Not far from the house he planted

a fine orchard, as well as some shade trees, and his widow, who resides upon this model farm, can see the result of his careful management on every side. Later Mr. Moore added forty acres to his eighty acres and the farm now consists of one hundred and twenty acres. In addition he also owned sixty-five acres of timber land in Wapello township, which he partly cleared. From this fine strip of timber land Mr. Moore hauled the last load of wood the President ever used and he was an intimate friend of Mr. Lincoln and never tired of relating entertaining incidents of the great man's kindly life. No man was too humble for his notice, and in his sad death Mr. Moore always claimed the country received a blow from which it could never recover.

A brother of Mr. Moore married a Miss Sarah Foster, who was a daughter of Abner and Ellender (Moore) Foster, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Foster were married in Kentucky and lived there a few years, then removed to Kansas in the early fifties and there they died, he in 1887 at the age of sixty-five, and she in 1897 at the age of seventy-three. To the brother of our subject and his wife were born the following family. Elvira married Thomas Highfield and they reside in Kansas. Ellen married Henry Hickman, and they have two children: Rosa Nellie, who married L. H. Longbrake, and they have one child, George Wilbur, and Katie. Mr. Longbrake rents the farm of Mrs. Moore, and they make their home together. Mary F. resides in Kansas. Margaret, John and Abner are deceased. Delia married William Goff, who resides in Kansas. Samuel and James also reside in Kansas. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore, John Hamilton, but he died in childhood. Mr. Moore was a

Republican in politics, but would never accept public office, believing that he could serve his township better as a private citizen and also being absorbed in his duties pertaining to his farming life. Both he and his excellent wife early joined the Methodist church and he always took an active part in its work. The example of a good life well spent is great and no better heritage can be left than an untarnished name. Mr. Moore was a man whose whole life was without blemish. Hard-working and frugal he labored earnestly to provide for his beloved wife and leave her in comfortable circumstances. To his neighbors he was always a kind friend, and no one in need ever appealed to him in vain. His life was above reproach and he died as he had lived, a truly Christian man. In the township, among the church members, and more especially at his own fireside, is this good man missed, and his place can never be filled.



JAMES L. MORROW.

James L. Morrow is one of the early settlers and highly respected citizens of DeWitt county, residing on a fruit farm of forty acres on section 13, in Texas township. He was born in the village of LeRoy, McLean county, Illinois, on January 7, 1840, and remained there until he was about twelve years of age, when he moved with his parents to Bloomington, Illinois.

The parents of James L. Morrow were Leonard P. and Sarah E. (Williams) Morrow, the former of whom was a native of the state of Ohio, and came to Illinois about 1830, locating in McLean county. By trade he was a saddler, and he followed that

occupation for many years in LeRoy, and later in Bloomington, where he also engaged in the manufacture of brick. Upon coming to DeWitt county, with Thomas Snell he engaged in the manufacture of brick, and one year later engaged in the business alone, following this interest in Texas township until about the time of his death, also doing some farming. His death occurred when he was about sixty-five years of age. Although a staunch Democrat, he had never accepted party publicity, although he was always interested in public affairs and ready to use his influence in the direction of improvements. His burial was in Rose cemetery, Creek township. His widow survived him some nine years and died at the home of our subject, at the age of seventy-two years. For about nine years she had been a helpless but patient invalid, and was the mother of nine children, five of the family still surviving.

James L. Morrow, of this sketch, obtained his education in the district schools of Texas township, and assisted his father both in his farming and in his brick-making operations until his death, and then took care of his loved mother, filling this filial duty with care and affection until her decease. He took charge of the home place and farmed it, and still resides there.

Mr. Morrow has planted his whole forty acres in fruit, and nearly all of his trees are in bearing condition and are yielding great returns. Like his father, he is a staunch Democrat, but has never sought office, although he consented to serve through one term as road commissioner. During that time he proved his capacity and inaugurated many needed reforms.

The marriage of Mr. Morrow was in 1861, in Clinton, Illinois, to Miss Amanda

McGowen, who was a daughter of Ford McGowen, who was an early settler of DeWitt county. Mr. McGowen was a carpenter by trade and enlisted for service in the Civil war, becoming lieutenant of Company E, Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, doing a soldier's duty until the close of the struggle. His death occurred at his home at Princeton, Bureau county, where he had resided for a number of years. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Morrow, viz: Leonard, who resides in Texas township and assists his father in the fruit business, and who married Alice Evans, and they have one child, Cecil; and Philip, the other son, who did not live beyond infancy.

The second marriage of Mr. Morrow was to Miss Sarah Carlock, who was born in DeWitt county, and who was a daughter of George and Margaret (Mann) Carlock. The former was a native of DeWitt county and lived here all his life, engaged in farming, both in Creek and Texas townships, but his death occurred more than a quarter of a century ago, at the age of fifty-four years. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Morrow, viz: Lawrence L., who was born on April 4, 1871, at the home place, in Texas township, and he has lived at home all his life, obtaining his education in the district schools of the township. The youngest son, Frank, died at the age of two years.

Mr. Morrow has a vivid recollection of DeWitt county when it was all prairie and timber land. There were but few buildings, few roads, a very few school-houses, which also served as churches. The men who have changed all these conditions were tillers of the soil. DeWitt county is a testimonial to the energy, the tireless industry and the progressiveness of such men as our

subject and his honored father, for they were long leaders in all that served to be of permanent benefit. Such are the men who truly represent this county.



JOHN HART.

This well known and honored resident of Clinton, Illinois, is a native of Ireland, and was a lad of about nineteen years of age when he crossed the broad Atlantic with his parents to make their home in the new world. He was born September 12, 1849, in Longford county, Ireland, and is a son of James and Catherine (McGoey) Hart and a grandson of John and Mary (Dalton) Hart, who were born in Dublin county, Ireland. John Hart was a farmer in his native country and had charge of a large tract of land for Captain Bond. They reared a large family of eight children, namely: James, our subject's father; John was a farmer and came to the United States, but later returned to Ireland, where he died; Mathew and William were both priests of the Roman Catholic church; Elizabeth married M. McLoughlin; Bridget became the wife of J. Reynolds; they settled in this county; Ann married Thomas McGoy, who is now deceased, but she is still living in Clinton; Catherine, now deceased, became the wife of J. Machan, of this place. The father lived to reach the age of seventy years and the mother about ninety.

In 1868 James Hart, our subject's father, came to Wapella, DeWitt county, where he lived for one year. He then settled in Clintonia township, where he purchased a farm, and for thirty years followed agricultural pursuits with marked success. At the time of his death, which

occurred July 10, 1898, he was in his seventy-fifth year. His wife, who still resides on the old homestead, has reached the good old age of eighty. To this estimable couple were born nine children, as follows: John, the subject of this review; Bridget, now deceased; Mathew, of Springfield; Mrs. Maria Barry, of Springfield; Thomas, deceased; William, who is now a road commissioner of Clintonia township; Peter, a farmer in the county; Michael, deceased; Patrick, a farmer in this county; and James, deceased.

When John Hart first came with his parents to Wapella he worked in the railroad shop as a fireman and helper for about ten years. He then came to Clinton and accepted a position as engineer of the Clinton Electric Light & Heat Company, which place he acceptably filled for five years. At the end of this time he entered the Illinois Central Railroad shops, where he remained until May 1, 1899, when he was appointed engineer of the Clinton water works, which was established in 1887, and which in 1898 was remodeled and enlarged, until to-day it is one of the finest-equipped water supplying establishments in the country.

On August 1, 1877, a ceremony was performed which united Mr. Hart in marriage with Miss Mary A. Burk, who was born in Ohio August 12, 1857, and is a daughter of Edward Burk, of Wapella, Illinois. To them were born six children, namely: William and Edward, machinists; Emmett, Paul and Leo, students; and Joseph, an infant.

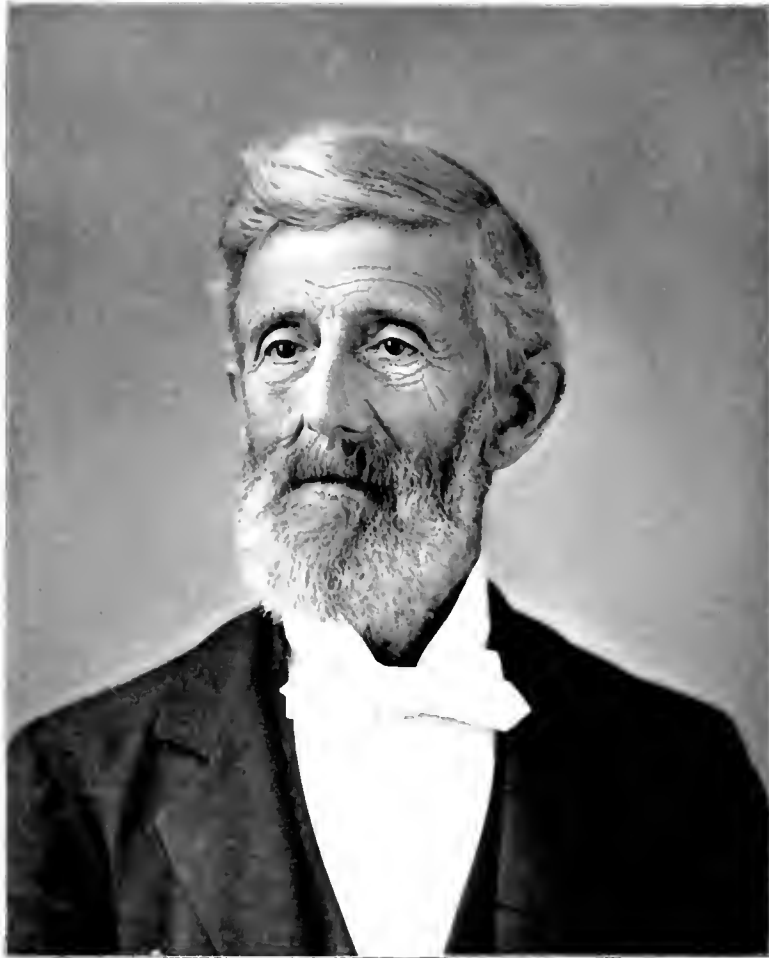
Our subject has built a very pleasant home at the corner of South George and Jefferson streets, and is a member of the DeWitt County Building Association, of which he is a director. He has always

taken an active part in the progress of his adopted city, and has never withheld his support from any object which he believed would prove of public benefit. His life has been an upright, honorable and useful one and he is held in high regard by all who know him.

JOHN WIGHTWICK.

For almost forty years John Wightwick was a resident of Clinton and was one of its most highly respected citizens. He was a native of England, born in Tenderten, County Kent, January 6, 1827, and was a son of John and Elizabeth Wightwick. The mother dying when our subject was very young, the father married again, his second union being with Miss Harriet Sidders. In 1850 they came to America and settled in Joliet, Illinois, where he engaged in the lumber business until his death, which occurred in 1853. His wife died in Clinton in 1870, at the age of eighty-one years, and her remains were interred in Woodlawn cemetery. The children of the family were: John, our subject; Humphrey, a minister of the established Church of England, who died in London; James, who came to America with his father and was associated with him in business at Joliet, Illinois; and Elizabeth, deceased, wife of R. R. Crang.

John Wightwick was educated in the common schools of his native country, and at an early age was apprenticed to a dry goods merchant in Tunbridge, Wales, serving seven years. On the expiration of that time he engaged in clerking for the same firm for eleven years. In September, 1853, after the death of his father, he came to the United States and first located in Chicago.



JOHN WIGHTWICK.

While there he was married in a parsonage on Clark street, May 21, 1854, to Miss Sarah Ann Appleton, to whom he was engaged before leaving England, and who came to this country to meet her husband. She was born in England, July 31, 1821, a daughter of John and Sarah Appleton. Her father was a merchant in Hampton street, London, dealing in only the very finest of groceries. He died October 2, 1852, at the age of fifty-six years, and was buried in the Islington churchyard, London. His wife had died eight years prior to this at the age of forty-five, and her remains were interred in the Henrietta street chapel vaults of the same city. Their children were: John, who died in infancy; Sarah Ann, now Mrs. Wightwick; John William, a resident of London; Ellen Elizabeth, wife of Thomas J. Addinsell, of Dubuque, Iowa; Thomas, a resident of Hanley, Staffordshire, England; Maria, deceased, wife of Gale Smith; Emily Jane, Robert and Henry, all deceased.

For three years Mr. Wightwick made his home in Chicago, where he held the position of bookkeeper in a large wholesale house, and then went to Aurora, Illinois, where he took the business of his brother, James, who died a short time prior, and continued in the dry goods business. Selling out in 1861, he then came to Clinton, where he clerked for R. R. Crang for nine years, and then retired from business, having received a large legacy from England.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wightwick were as follows: (1) Anna Maria died in 1877. (2) Elizabeth is living with her mother in Clinton. (3) Rosa Nellie is the wife of John G. M. Appleton, who is engaged in the real estate business in Chicago, and they have two children, Louise and Lillian. (4) Emily Jane is the wife

of John George Keil, of Buffalo, New York, who is in the employ of the New York Central Railroad Company, and they have four children: Herbert Wightwick, Ethel, Emily and Helen.

At the age of seventeen Mr. Wightwick became converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and throughout life was an earnest and consistent Christian. He materially assisted in building the Methodist church at Clinton and held the offices of steward and trustee in the same. In politics he was an ardent Republican, but could never be prevailed upon to accept official honors. He died November 29, 1899, and was laid to rest in the Woodlawn cemetery of Clinton. His life was exemplary in many respects, and he gave an earnest support to those interests which were calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own moral worth was deserving of the highest commendation. His wife still survives him at the age of eighty years, and at her beautiful home on East Main street, Clinton, is surrounded by many warm friends who hold her in highest regard.

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MRS. CAROLINE TRENKLE.

Mrs. Caroline Trenkle, of Farmer City, is a lady not less well known for her splendid business and executive ability than for her social qualities which render her pleasant home a favorite resort among the best people of the city and locality in which she resides. She is the widow of the late Anton Trenkle, who was born in Baden, Germany, a son of John and Catherine (Herr) Trenkle, who were also natives of the same country. The father died in early manhood but the mother attained to a ripe old age.

In the country of his nativity Anton Trenkle followed farming until 1853, when he came to the United States, believing that he would have better opportunities to secure a home of his own in this land than in the older countries of Europe. He made his way to Menard county, Illinois, where he worked for Thomas Kincaid as a farm hand for eleven years at two hundred dollars a year. He was thus employed until, as a result of his industry and economy, he had accumulated three thousand dollars. Then, in connection with his brother Joseph, he purchased a farm of two hundred and fourteen acres east of Petersburg, Illinois, for forty-five dollars per acre, and with characteristic energy began its development and further improvement. Later he sold it for sixty five dollars per acre, thus realizing a handsome profit on his investment. In 1872 he came to DeWitt county, Illinois, and purchased the Kennan farm of two hundred acres in Santa Anna township. This is still in possession of his widow. In 1860 Mr. Trenkle went to California, where he engaged in farming for two years, but, preferring the broad prairies of Illinois as a more desirable place to carry on agricultural pursuits, he returned to this state and here engaged in the tilling of the soil until his life's labors were ended in death.

In 1868 Mr. Trenkle returned to Germany to visit his people and tell them of the possibilities which America offered to people of determination and enterprise. While there he formed the acquaintance of Miss Caroline Yeagle, who was born in Baden in 1840. Desiring to come to America and thus improve her opportunities, she came with Mr. Trenkle on his return. The acquaintance thus formed ripened into love, and they were married

in Springfield, Illinois, on the 19th of October, 1868. The lady is a daughter of Nicholas and Anna (Domer) Yeagle. Her parents are both now deceased, her father having passed away at the age of seventy-one, while her mother's death occurred when she was eighty-six years of age. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Trenkle was blessed with nine children, who are a credit to the name. Anna M., the eldest, is the wife of Alfred Ploussara, a farmer of Rutledge township, by whom she has four children, Marie, Edwin, Charles and Louise; Minnie resides with her mother in Farmer City; Catherine was successfully engaged in teaching school for eight years and then married John J. Clifford, an engineer on the Illinois Central railroad, by whom she has two children, John and Margaret; Anthony, an agriculturist of McLean county, married Mary Howard and has two children, William and Raymond; Charles L. also carries on agricultural pursuits; John N. is a stenographer in Chicago; Fred W. follows stenography in Bloomington, Illinois; Caroline J. is with her mother; and Martin A. is a resident farmer of DeWitt county.

Mr. Trenkle provided a very comfortable home for his family. He made many improvements upon his farm, including the erection of a new residence and other buildings, and at his death he left to his family one of the finest farms in the county, besides other property. He was a self-made man, resolute and energetic, and his carefully directed labors brought to him gratifying and well-deserved prosperity. He held membership in the Catholic church and was esteemed by all who knew him for his many admirable traits of character.

After the death of her husband, realizing that the care of the family devolved

upon her, Mrs. Trenkle began to plan ways whereby she might aid her children in getting a good start in life. She bought one hundred and twenty acres of land in Rutledge township, known as the Hazel farm, also built a new barn there, and now her daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Ploussara, are living on that place and have made it a highly cultivated tract of land. Next Mrs. Trenkle purchased one hundred and sixty acres in West township, McLean county, erected a new residence, and Anthony resides there. By another purchase, made in December, 1900, Mrs. Trenkle became the owner of what was known as the Grable property in Farmer City, and on that land she erected a very pleasing and attractive modern residence, in which she is living with her two daughters. Here she has a fine residence, surrounded by well-kept grounds, and the home is the center of a cultured society circle. Mrs. Trenkle possesses exceptional business ability. She not only has the power to plan, but is determined in executing her plans, and throughout the community she is respected for her capable management and keen discrimination in business affairs. She has made many friends in DeWitt county, and she and her family enjoy the warm regard of all who know them.

MARIS WALDEN.

Among the soldier-citizens of Wilson township, DeWitt county, Illinois, one of the most prominent is Maris Walden, who resides on section 27 and was born at Randolph Grove, McLean county, Illinois, December 24, 1840. He is a son of William and Jane (Starr) Walden.

William Walden was a native of Kentucky and the mother was a native of North Carolina, and they were married in Indiana. In 1830 the parents removed to McLean county, Illinois, and in 1842 they located in Wilson township, DeWitt county, and here the father worked by the day for thirteen years, at the end of which time he had saved sufficient money to purchase some timber land and a few acres of wild prairie land. At the time of his death he was the possessor of four hundred and fifty acres of well-cultivated farm land and had also helped his sons acquire fine farms. Although they began their married life as poor people, they accumulated considerable of this world's goods. The father died in 1872, aged sixty-six, and his widow survived him until 1880, when she, too, died, aged eighty-four, and both are interred on their old homestead. In politics the father was a Democrat until 1850, then became a Republican, and held the office of school director until a few years prior to his death. He was also township clerk for several years. He and his estimable wife were both Methodists, and he often filled vacant pulpits. For a long time services would be held in his barn and house, as there was no other place of worship in the neighborhood. The unfortunate always found a friend in these two good people, and Mrs. Walden was never too tired or busy to prepare a meal to anyone who came to her door hungry. Their names will be long remembered by many a person whose suffering was relieved by the gentle charity that never sought to be known of men.

To William Walden and wife were born thirteen children, of whom seven grew to maturity, namely: James, deceased; Elijah, who lives in Wilson township; Isaac, deceased; Thomas, who resides in Wilson

township; Maris, our subject; William P., who lives in Wilson township; Jessie, who resides in Arkansas.

Maris Walden was seven years old when he began his education, and he attended the first school built in the township. At this time there were only fourteen voters in the township and money for the erection of the school was raised by subscription as well as of logs and timber. The structure was the frame building of the time, with slab benches, and the only book aside from the "speller" our subject possessed was a second reader. He had to walk a mile to school and never was able to attend except when there was no work upon the farm that required his attention.

When but twenty-two years of age he enlisted, on August 9, 1862, at Clinton, Illinois, in Company B, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Turner, and the regiment did guard duty until June, 1863, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. After this they followed Morgan through Kentucky and Indiana and into West Virginia. They then went back to Lexington, Kentucky, then to east Tennessee, where our subject was placed in the Pioneer Corps, which had to open roads and rebuild bridges. This he did until the Knoxville siege, and that winter he marched up and down east Tennessee with scarcely enough to eat, the rations being reduced to an ear of corn a day. He was with Sherman until the battle in which Melpherson was killed, and his regiment went back to Tennessee, where they fought against General Johnson, and there they lost many of their officers. After this they went back to Nashville and Franklin and participated in the second day's engagement on December 15 and 16 under General Thomas. They then went up the Ohio

river and on to Washington. The next move was into North Carolina, and the regiment witnessed in the surrender of General Johnston to General Sherman. Mr. Walden was honorably discharged at Salisbury, North Carolina, after a long and faithful service, and mustered out at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois, July 10, 1865.

After his war experience our subject returned home and went to work upon the farm, and upon November 8, 1866, was married to Lavina J. Belt, and she bore him three children, namely: Charles H., who resides in St. Louis, Missouri; Albert, who resides with his father; Lafayette B., who resides in Barnett township and is a farmer. Mr. Walden married for a second time Mrs. Mary C. Layton.

The farm upon which Mr. Walden resides is a well-improved piece of property, and it is well kept up in every respect. In politics he is a Republican, and, although he does not seek public preferment, he is a man of public spirit and one who occupies a prominent place in the township in which he has made his home for so many years.



WILLIAM O. ROGERS.

The subject of this sketch, who is now engaged in the abstract business, has been a resident of DeWitt county for more than forty years, and is numbered among its highly esteemed citizens. He was born in Carlisle, Nicholas county, Kentucky, September 9, 1836, and is a son of John and Elenore (Heldreth) Rogers and a grandson of Ezekiel, who was of Irish ancestry. John Rogers was a native of Virginia, and when a young man took up the study of the Bible and became a minister of the Chris-



JOHN Q. WHITEHEAD.

tian church, which calling he followed until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-seven years of age. His wife, who was also a native of that state, died in 1838. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Eliza; Jane; David; Ann; John; Sarah; and William. During his ministry he answered calls to preach in Illinois, Indiana and Virginia, besides those of his native state.

When but a child our subject was apprenticed to a saddler, which occupation he followed for five years. He then took up clerking, but in 1856 came to Clinton, Illinois, where he stayed but a short time, going later to Logan county, where he tilled the soil for a livelihood. In 1858 he returned to Clinton and acted as salesman in the store of Woodard & Hildreth, which position he held for about two years. In 1860 he visited his native state, but as the war was about to break out he returned to the north in 1861, and in September of the same year enlisted in Company L, Fourth Regiment, Illinois Cavalry, under Col. F. Lisle Diekey, as a private, but was soon promoted to first sergeant. He served in this capacity for three years and two months. Although he was in several heavy battles, he was never seriously injured. At the close of his war career he returned to Clinton, Illinois, and a little later engaged in farming in Barnett township for one year, when he was married and removed to Tazewell county, where he carried on farming for three years. At the end of that time he returned to Barnett township and opened a general store at Hallsville, which he very successfully carried on for sixteen years, and for three years under the firm of Humphrey & Rogers. For the same length of time he acted as postmaster, being the first man appointed to that office in the

place. At the death of Spuire Fossett, justice of the peace, Mr. Rogers was elected to fill the unexpired term. For a number of years he served as school and township treasurer, and in 1888 was nominated by the Republican party for clerk of the circuit court and was elected and re-elected, holding the office for twelve consecutive years. He also engaged in the abstract business, which he now carries on, and has a full and complete set of abstract books.

Mr. Rogers married Miss Mary A., daughter of John Barclay, of DeWitt county. This union resulted in the birth of three children: Minnie is the wife of W. A. Prim, of St. Joseph, Missouri; they have one child, Rogers; John is following agricultural pursuits in this county; Maud married C. F. Crum, who is a leading grocer of Clinton; they have three children, Lowell, Helen and Rachel.

Socially Mr. Rogers is a member of the A. F. & A. M., chapter, council and commandery; is also a member of the Frank Lowrey Post, No. 157, G. A. R., of Clinton. He is the owner of a fine property in Clinton, and is a pleasant, genial gentleman, who makes many friends, and his life has ever been such as to win him the confidence and respect of all with whom he has come in contact either in business or social life.



JOHN Q. WHITEHEAD.

John Q. Whitehead is a native of Butler county, Ohio, and was born on June 17, 1824. He lived at his place of birth until he was twenty-five years of age. His early education was obtained in the common schools and he assisted his father upon the farm. He was a son of Daniel and Ann

(Whitehead) Whitehead, both of whom were natives of England. Daniel was a shoemaker by trade, and when he settled in Ohio, about 1820, he located in Butler county and engaged in the practice of his calling. The father also purchased a farm and was very successful. He died upon the farm, but his wife died in Rush county, Indiana, and both died at an advanced age. Our subject was one of six children, only two of whom are now living, and our subject was the youngest in the family.

After leaving his childhood home in 1850, Mr. Whitehead located in Shelby county, Indiana, and embarked in the stationery business, and continued in same for some years. At the call of duty, on February 9, 1863, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to Hoover's division. He was through the Atlanta campaign, then participated in the Franklin fight, and his was the first regiment to enter Fort Anderson at the surrender. He was mustered out at Lexington, North Carolina, and was discharged on August 23, 1865, having been a brave and faithful soldier.

After his war experience he came to Illinois and located in Woodford county, near Washburn, where he remained three years, and then came to DeWitt county and settled in Texas township and rented land and engaged in farming and stock-raising for some years. During this time Mr. Whitehead farmed to some extent in partnership with his son James. About eighteen years ago he purchased his present farm and has resided here ever since, on section 13, Tunbridge township, and is engaged in fruit farming.

Mr. Whitehead married, in Indiana, Miss Leath Lightner, and she was a native

of Pennsylvania, having been born near Harrisburg. She died in Shelby county, Indiana, and had borne her husband a family of four children, two boys and two girls, three of whom are still surviving, namely: Anna Eliza, who married Monroe Young, of Rush county, Indiana; James H.; John, who died at the age of forty-six years and left a wife and one child; Emma, who is the wife of Franklin Scott, of Bloomington, Illinois, and they have four children, viz: Mabel, Mame, John and Marie.

Mr. Whitehead was married a second time, and his choice was Marilda Phillips, a native of Indiana. This marriage occurred on April 6, 1868, and she was a daughter of Isaac and Mary (Wickens) Phillips. Both Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were natives of Pennsylvania and came to Indiana at a very early day and died in that state when both were over eighty years of age, after over sixty years of happy married life. These two good people had a family of twelve children, seven of whom are now living. All of the life of Mr. Phillips was spent in farming, and he was very successful, leaving behind him not only a good name but also a comfortable competence for his family.

To Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead were born eight children, six of whom are now living, namely: Mary, who is the wife of Jacob Thompson, a farmer of Tunbridge township, and they have one child, Ross; Ella, who is the wife of Harry Marshall, of Decatur, and they have seven children; George, who is in Texas township, a farmer, and he married Laura Coppenbarger and they have three children, Nettie, Rosy and Edna; Omie, who resides in Rush county, Indiana; Ralph, who resides in Decatur and runs a transfer business, married Ollie Thurber, a daughter of Isaac Thurber, of

Texas township, and Ralph and his wife have three children, Gladys, Robert and Malvina; Chalmer, who is at home; Nettie and Elizabeth died in infancy.

Mr. Whitehead is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has been connected with the lodge of Odd Fellows for a number of years. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church and are of the old hard-shelled school.

When our subject first came to DeWitt county the entire locality was wild prairie land, upon which the native trees reared their rustling heads. No plow had disturbed the virgin soil and wild game roamed unharmed over the rolling prairies. Up and down the streams Indians paddled their rude crafts and the clatter of machinery or the roar of the engine had not been heard in the land. Now, through the wonderful activity and foresight of its pioneers, DeWitt county takes front rank among the counties of Illinois not only as a fine agricultural district but also as a commercial center, and it has a large population of intelligent, patriotic, thinking men and women, many of whom are prominently known in connection with the state's best thought and action.



ALVIS H. LANE.

Prominent among the wealthy farmers and influential citizens of Waynesville township is numbered the subject of this sketch, whose home is on section 25. He was born on the 2d of February, 1840, on the old homestead on the same section, and belongs to a very old and highly respected family of this county, who took an important part in its early development and upbuilding. His father, Jesse H. Lane, was born in

Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1811, and was a son of Filmon Lane, who removed with his family to DeWitt county, Illinois, in 1830, and entered land on section 25, Waynesville township, where he improved a farm, but was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, as he died about 1833.

Jesse H. Lane, our subject's father, came with the family to this county and assisted his father in opening up the farm. On the latter's death he succeeded to the place, and throughout life successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, becoming one of the substantial farmers of the county. In early life he married Miss Jane Hayes, who came here when a young lady and died in 1860. His death occurred in 1877, and both were laid to rest in Rock Creek cemetery, where a suitable monument has been erected to their memory. They were prominent members of the Rock Creek Christian church, which Mr. Lane assisted in organizing, and of which he was a deacon for many years. He was a soldier of the Black Hawk war and served as road commissioner in his township for a time.

Our subject is the second in order of birth in a family of five children, the others being: Sarah Ann, wife of Amos Cisco, of Logan county, Illinois; Margaret J., wife of Jacob Coppenberger, of Waynesville, DeWitt county; and Emeline and James C., both deceased.

Mr. Lane, of this review, grew to manhood upon the home farm, assisting his father in the arduous task of transforming the wild land into well-cultivated fields. Many a day has he devoted to breaking prairie with three yoke of oxen. His education was acquired in the district schools and the Clinton high school. After reaching man's estate he was married in this county, September 2, 1860, to Miss Sarah

Jane Bayless, who was born in Indiana but was reared in DeWitt county, Illinois, where she died in 1874, leaving two children who are still living, namely: Malinda, now the wife of John Jeffrey, who is living in southwestern Missouri; and Jesse H., who is married and resides in Waynesville township, this county. On the 6th of February, 1876, Mr. Lane was again married, his second union being with Miss Nancy Vinson, a daughter of A. J. Vinson, of Clinton, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. She was born, reared and educated in this county. There is one son by the second marriage, Charles H., who is now operating a part of his father's farm. He is married and has one son Howard.

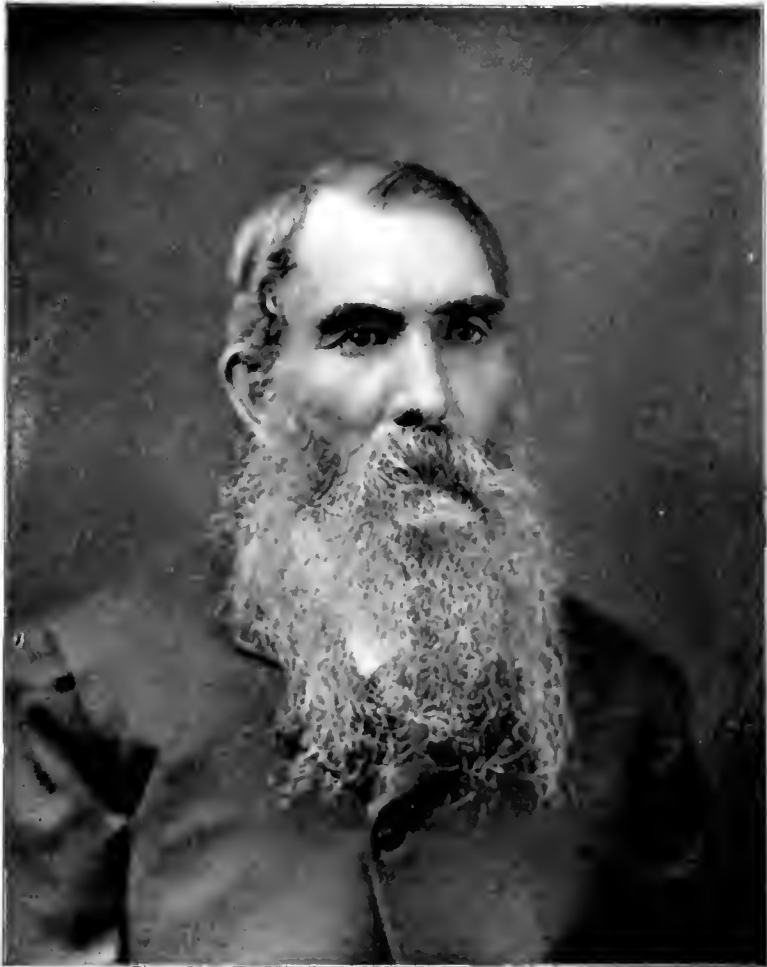
After his first marriage Mr. Lane located on the farm where he now resides, commencing with one hundred acres of land, to which he has added from time to time until he now owns five hundred and forty acres in one body. This is well tilled and fenced and is supplied with all the conveniences and accessories found upon a model farm of the present day. The buildings are in first class condition, and everything about the place betokens a thrifty and painstaking owner who thoroughly understands the vocation he has chosen as a life work. He raises a good grade of stock and is accounted one of the most skillful farmers of his community.

Mr. Lane's first presidential vote was cast for General George B. McClellan, and he has always been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and its principles, but has never cared for office. He served, however, as road commissioner three years, as a member of the school board a few years, and as clerk and president of the district, having always taken an active interest in

educational affairs. He and his family attend the Christian church, having been reared in that faith, and he is one of the most highly respected and esteemed citizens of Waynesville township.

PETER WILSON.

Peter Wilson, a highly respected citizen of section three, Harp township, was born October 15, 1834, in Perry county, Ohio, and is a son of Thomas and Charlotte (Deffenbaugh) Wilson. He is of Scotch-Irish descent on his father's side and German on his mother's side. His parents were both born in Maryland, but were married in Perry county, Ohio, at the ages of nineteen and eighteen years. They lived in Ohio till 1835 when, with their children and accompanied by his brothers, Edwin and Isaiah Wilson, they came by wagons to begin life anew on the uncultivated prairies of Illinois, locating in what was then Macon county, DeWitt county not having been formed at that time. Here Peter Wilson attended with his brothers and sisters the log school-house. Sitting on its rude wooden benches he learned his alphabet and how to join the letters into words and then to read sentences by putting the words together in the good if slow old-fashioned way. On cold winter mornings he warmed his numbed fingers by the crackling log fire in the great open fireplace, then did his "sums" in arithmetic and learned to print and write. He helped his father to cultivate his land, to herd his cattle, to cut wood for their fire, to hunt the wolves that killed their flocks, to saw lumber in his saw mill, to grind the grain their neighbors brought many miles to Thomas Wilson's grist mill. And while he helped he learned



PETER WILSON.



MRS PETER WILSON.

from his father lessons in industry and honesty and foresight and perseverance. After his father's death he took his share of the land, one hundred and thirty acres, and moved upon it. He improved it, built a fine house and has lived there ever since. He was united in marriage May 21, 1868, to Miss Frances Holly Smalley, a daughter of John A. and Julia (Reckner) Smalley. Mr. Smalley was a native of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Smalley of Maryland. They came to Harp township in 1862. Here Mr. Smalley died in 1895 at the age of seventy years. Mrs. Smalley now lives in Wilson township. Mrs. Peter Wilson is one of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Smalley. The others are: John married Ida Nixon and now lives in McLean county, Illinois; James D. and his wife, Rosa Parker, live in Wilson township; Edmund F. married Lula Higgins now reside in Harp township; Emma, who is now the wife of William Bell, lives in Wilson township; Isabel married J. A. Curl, and their home is in Clinton; Sarah, now the wife of William Orr, lives in Harp township; Effie, who married William Litsenberger, is dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wilson are the parents of five children. Their oldest daughter, Ida, married William Reiley and lives in Harp township. They have two children, Helen and Fern. Edmond and his wife, Laura Poyens, and their daughter, Pearl, live in DeWitt county, Illinois. Albert J. and William Harley are at home with their parents. Ollie Emmett died when four years of age.

Mr. Wilson is a supporter of the Republican party but does not seek the honors of office. He has led a quiet home life and tells with satisfaction that he was never drawn on a jury. No higher tribute can be paid to his just and peaceful character than to say

that he has never been sued in his life. He is a faithful Presbyterian and his wife is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a good citizen, an upright man, honored by all who have the good fortune to know him.



JERSEY D. LA TEER.

Jersey D. La Teer is the junior member of the firm of Crosby & La Teer, who are now successfully engaged in the real estate, loan and fire insurance business in Farmer City. He is but a recent acquisition to the goodly array of progressive business men in that thriving town, but his ability, enterprise and upright methods have already established for him an enviable reputation. Although he is still a young man comparatively his popularity is established on a firm basis—that of his own well-tested merit.

Mr. La Teer was born near Bellflower, McLean county, Illinois, July 16, 1867, and is a son of David A. La Teer, now a resident of Ford county, this state. Our subject acquired his early education in the district school near his boyhood home, and later attended the Gibson high school. In 1884 he entered the printing office of the Gibson City Enterprise, and in less than three years worked his way upward to foreman. On the 10th of August, 1887, he became connected with the Illinois Central Railroad as station agent at Kumbler, Illinois; later he was clerk in the freight office at Springfield, and subsequently was station agent at Chestnut, New Holland, Roberts and Farmer City. Severing his connection with the company, he formed a partnership with E. L. Crosby, July 23, 1900, and they have

since engaged in their present business. So successful have they been that they are now at the head of a large and profitable business, which is constantly increasing, and now extends not only throughout DeWitt and adjoining counties, but in other states as well.

Mr. La Teer was married in 1888 to Miss Alice Andia Heller, a daughter of Daniel H. Heller, of Piatt county, and to them were born two children: a son who died in infancy; and H. Lynne. They have a nice home, which is centrally located on Plum street, and which was purchased of Mr. B. F. Garver.

In politics Mr. La Teer is a strong Republican, has served as alderman of the city, and is now a member of the improvement board. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the blue lodge, No. 710, F. & A. M.; the Chapter, R. A. M.; and the Eastern Star, to which his wife also belongs. He is one of the energetic, progressive and reliable business men of Farmer City and is very popular among his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM C. McMURRY.

One of the esteemed residents of Farmer City is William C. McMurry, ex-sheriff of DeWitt county and in former years a leading and enterprising business man. He is now living a retired life for his faithful execution of his business interests in former years brought to him a comfortable competence, and now he is enjoying a well-merited rest. He was born in Sangamon county, nine miles west of Springfield, Illinois, October 2, 1826, a son of William and

Elizabeth (Clampit) McMurry. The father was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, and at an early day removed to Kentucky, thence to Sangamon county, Illinois, whence he went to Clinton in 1849, settling on what is now known as the Lewis Campbell farm, where he successfully followed farming. He was born in 1793 and passed away in 1875, while his wife, who was born in Kentucky, in 1801, died in 1850. Their children were: James Logan; Elizabeth; Nancy; William C.; Lewis R., who died in 1850; Moses C., who served in the Civil war; Samuel B., who died in the army while protecting the Union; Joseph D., of Baxter Spring, Kansas; Ann Jane, of Baxter Spring, Kansas; Peter A., who was also one of the boys in blue during the war of the Rebellion; and five who died in infancy. The members of the family now living are William C., Moses C., Joseph D., Ann J. and Peter A. After the death of his first wife the father married Mrs. Agnes Bryant, but they had no children. In politics he was first a Whig and later became a staunch Republican. Of the Methodist Episcopal church he was an earnest and consistent member, living an exemplary Christian life.

Mr. McMurry, of this review, spent his childhood in Sangamon county, and in 1847 took up his abode in Clinton, where, in connection with Joel Hall and T. S. Smith, he built a mill, operating the first circular saw-mill in the county. A year later this was removed to Barnett township, where they engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Subsequently Mr. McMurry returned to Clinton and erected a mill near the site of the present flouring mills. This was conducted for some years by McMurry and Daniel Newcomb. Afterward Mr. McMurry turned his attention to blacksmith-

ing, learning the trade under the direction of Mr. Maxon. Subsequently he carried on that business alone. In 1851 he removed to the town of DeWitt, where he conducted a smithy until the fall of 1855, when he sold out, after which he operated the Morrison Salt creek mill. In 1856 he settled in Mt. Pleasant, now Farmer City.

On the 4th of September, 1861, Mr. McMurry manifested his loyalty to his country by enlisting as a member of Company I, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, with which he served for three years and five months. He was captured at Drurie's Bluff, Virginia, and was incarcerated at Libby Prison, Andersonville and Florence, being one of the few who survived long imprisonment in those loathsome places, where every hardship was endured. He was very thin when at last released and had a racking cough, so that his friends feared for his life, but to-day appears to be a splendid specimen of physical manhood and in appearance resembles a man of not more than sixty-five years.

As soon as his health permitted Mr. McMurry resumed work at his trade, and was thus employed when, in 1866, he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of sheriff of DeWitt county. On his retirement from the county office he located in Farmer City, and was there made city marshal. In 1877 he was appointed postmaster, and served until one year after the incoming of the Cleveland administration. He has also been notary public and justice of the peace, but he has retired from office as he entered it—with the confidence and good will of the public. He is now enjoying a well-earned rest, and is a man of upright character, who, in the evening of life, is held in the highest respect by reason of his sterling character.

Mr. McMurry has been twice married. In 1850 he wedded Jane Cumming, a daughter of the Rev. Paxton Cumming, the first regular minister in Santa Anna township, and who had strong influence in the moral development of the community at an early day. Mrs. McMurry died in October, 1860. Her six children were: William, who died in infancy; Edwin, deceased; Ann Eliza, the widow of J. E. Jackson, by whom she had two children, Eugene C. and T. James; Ida Gertrude, who married Thomas Cheney and has seven children, William, Edwin, Ida Gertrude, Edna, Lewis, Martha and Thomas; Martha Agnes, the widow of Frank Gay, by whom she had one child, Murry E.; and James M., who married Fannie McCart and has five children, Julia, Richard, J. Willis, Francis and Harry Lee. For his second wife Mr. McMurry chose Mrs. Lucinda E. Cumming, the widow of James Cumming and a daughter of James Washington McCord. The children of the second marriage are T. Elijah and Ruth, but the latter is now deceased. The former married Edwin Collyer and has three children, William E., Dorothy and Murry G.

Through long years Mr. McMurry has been a representative member of the Masonic fraternity. He belonged to the old lodge, No. 224, of Farmer City, and served for four terms as its master. When the new lodge was instituted, in 1857, he became one of its charter members and its first master, and in that capacity he served for several terms. He was also grand lecturer of the district, and has been most earnest and active in promoting the cause of Masonry. He also belongs to the chapter. He likewise holds membership with the Grand Army of the Republic, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, in which

he has served as steward and class-leader several times. He has ever been faithful to the trusts reposed in him, loyal to his duties of citizenship and true to his responsibilities in every relation of life, and his example is well worthy of emulation.

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NEWTON BRITTIN.

Among the representative men of Wilson township, DeWitt county, Illinois, is Newton Brittin, on section 24, who was born, reared and has always lived in this locality. He is a son of Henry and Almira (Crippin) Brittin, and Henry Brittin is a native of McLean county, Illinois, to which county his father came in the year of the big snow. Henry Brittin now resides in LeRoy to which locality he removed about nine years ago and now lives retired from active business.

Newton Brittin has spent his life upon the farm, receiving a good education in the school of the township during the winter months, and working upon the farm in the summer. When he became twenty-one he began to work for himself and now owns and operates a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, he carrying on general farming and stock-raising. His buildings are in excellent condition and his house is very comfortable, while he never neglects any part of his land, keeping it all in good shape.

In 1803 Mr. Brittin was married to Miss Belle Silvy, a native of this state, and to them have been born the following children: Jennie Irene; Henry; Letta and Lyle.

Mr. Brittin is a Democrat in politics and the first office he held was that of asses-

sor, which he retained for one year. In 1900 he ran for supervisor of Wilson township on the People's ticket, and it was a very close election, he being defeated by a majority of one vote. At the following election he was elected by the same majority and still holds his position upon the board. Realizing that he understands the state of the roads and bridges in his and surrounding townships, the other members of the board placed him upon the committee on roads and bridges and also on the one on printing and stationery, which he still retains. Mr. Brittin is a man of solid good sense and is well qualified to represent the interests of his township for he is a man of sterling honesty and uprightness of purpose and by his many excellent qualities has made many warm friends.

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ALBERT G. WILLIAMS.

Among the men who have taken an active part in the development of the state of Illinois, one of the oldest in DeWitt county is the venerable and highly honored Albert G. Williams, who was ninety years of age upon his last birthday and is still hale and well, showing forth in his life the result of upright living and honest dealings. He now resides in Clinton, DeWitt county, Illinois, but was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, near Washington, March 24, 1811.

His father was James Williams, and he as well as the ancestors of the Williams family as far back as any trace of them can be found, was a native of Virginia. In this good old state he married Nancy Adams, also born in Virginia, but later the parents removed to Kentucky and the father died in Shelby county, that state, when about



MR. AND MRS. ALBERT G. WILLIAMS.

sixty-five, and was buried there, as was his wife, but she lived to be seventy-six years of age. The father was not able to enlist in the war of 1812 but gave freely of his means and exerted his influence to the utmost to advance the good cause. In politics he was a staunch Democrat. Of the eleven children born to these good people only three are now living, as follows: George, a farmer of Bowling Green, Kentucky, who is eighty-four years of age; Anna, the widow of Henry Storts, now residing in Clinton, Illinois, aged ninety-three years, who has possession of her faculties in a remarkable degree; Albert G., our subject.

Albert G. Williams received his education in a subscription school in his native state, and tells entertaining stories of the little log school-house with its slab benches and crude appliances, in which however the pupils were well grounded in the principles of learning. At an early age he entered a wholesale grocery house at Alexandria, Virginia, as a clerk. As soon as he had earned sufficient money he again attended school, and when twenty or twenty-one taught school. This line he continued for eight or nine years, teaching in various district schools during the winter months.

About 1832 he married Miss Anna Murphy at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and to this union were born three children: Anna, married Willis Reed and resides in Kansas. She is the mother of nine children, viz.: Charles, who married and lives in McLean county, Illinois, and has three children: Lula, who married Ruel Dennon and they live in Oklahoma and have one child; James, who married and lives in DeWitt county, Illinois, and has two children: Frank, who lives in Harp township; Harry, George, Robert, Florence and Hazel, all of whom live in Kansas with their mother. Nancy, the sec-

ond child of our subject, married Elijah Bosserman and they have two children, viz.: Edward, who lives in Creek township and has two children, Nancy and Clarence Frederick; Albert, who married and lives at Champaign, Illinois, and has two children, Emma and Balman. George, the third child of our subject, lives in Creek township on his father's farm.

Mr. Williams was married for the second time to Mrs. Sarah Boyd, of Illinois, and to this union was born one child, viz.: Sarah, who died and is buried at Wellou, Illinois. Mrs. Williams died and is buried in the old cemetery at Clinton, Illinois. On February 3, 1883, Mr. Williams married Mrs. Phoebe C. Wheeler, a native of New York, who came to Illinois in 1857. No children have been born to this union.

After his first marriage Mr. Williams commenced farming in Illinois near Galesburg, and after eight or nine years he removed to Creek township, DeWitt county, and in 1855 purchased eight hundred acres of wild land. From time to time he sold portions of this immense property, reserving for his own use one-half section in section twenty-four. This land has all been put into a fine state of cultivation and the comfortable house that stands upon the farm was erected by him. Part of the property is now farmed by his son, George, and the remainder is rented, as Mr. Williams retired from active life in 1883 and removed to the city of Clinton. Here he and his estimable wife reside in a house which was owned by her and it has been greatly improved and enlarged until it is one of the most homelike houses in Clinton, and is located upon South Jackson avenue, corner of Adams street.

Mr. Williams is a strong Democrat and cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and

from that time till the present he has never missed voting for the Democratic candidate for president. For a number of years he served his party and fellow townsmen upon the school board and has always taken a deep and active interest in township affairs, and although he has attained to the unusual age of four score years and ten, he is still an important factor in political matters. Both he and Mrs. Williams are consistent members of the Presbyterian church, to which they are liberal supporters. Throughout the entire community Mr. Williams is universally respected and beloved for his public spirit and his high moral character, while the people of Clinton are proud of his energy and the fact that he is in possession of his faculties, and is able to read without glasses at so advanced an age.



J. GUERNSEY PORTER, M. D.

This prominent and successful physician and surgeon of Clinton was born in Clinton, July 12, 1808, and is descended from an old substantial family, who have borne an important part in the history of this country. His grandfather, George Porter, was born in Pennsylvania, but when a child was taken to Ohio, where he grew to manhood and followed the pursuits of a farmer. He there married Miss Eliza Lee Lowe, daughter of John W. Lowe and a second cousin to Robert E. Lee. They reared a family of three children, as follows: Edward, our subject's father; John W., of Clinton; and L. Josephine, who married Isaac N. Tully, a physician of Red Cloud, Nebraska. In 1852, George Porter came with his sons to DeWitt county, Illinois,

where he purchased a farm in Barnett township, where he spent his remaining days, dying in 1859 at the age of fifty-six years. His wife attained the age of seventy. His son John, who is now retired in Clinton, served from 1861 to 1865 in Company E, Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to second lieutenant.

Edward Porter was born in Sinking Springs, Highland county, Ohio, on February 6, 1833, where he spent his boyhood days and attended the common schools, and, as before stated, in 1852 came with his parents to DeWitt county. He was an industrious lad and eager to obtain a good education, and aside from his regular schooling he sought the knowledge of authors, spending all his leisure time in reading the best literature, which was beneficial to him in his future profession. At seventeen years of age he began teaching, often having pupils older than himself. In 1851 he began the study of medicine, which he kept up for several years, devoting what time he could spare to it. In 1862 he proved his patriotism by enlisting in the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he faithfully served for two years and was then discharged for physical disability. In 1864 he was nominated by the Republican party for county treasurer and was elected by a large majority, which office he filled with so much credit to himself that he was re-elected in 1866. The next two years were spent on the farm, after which he attended a course of medical lectures in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the Homeopathic College, from which he graduated with honors. He then returned to Clinton and bought Dr. Mitchell's practice, but this was not necessary, for almost immediately his skill was

recognized and he was acknowledged as one of the leading physicians of the county. He was a great reader, spending his spare moments in the study of able writers, a conscientious practitioner, a noted writer and an eloquent speaker, believing firmly in the teachings of Swedenborg. On June 18, 1856, he was united in marriage with Lucy E. Mills, whose father was one of the early settlers of DeWitt county. Their children were Chancey H., of Lincoln, Illinois; George B., of South Dakota; Mrs. Susan H. Wilson, county superintendent of schools of Clinton, Illinois; Mrs. Lucy E. Turner, of Lincoln, Illinois; J. Guernsey, our subject; Giles G., a physician of Warren, Arkansas; Mrs. Eliza J. Gatchell, Mrs. Nellie E. Owen; and Freddie A., a teacher of Clinton. The father of this family died March 1, 1879. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M. Lodge. His widow, who survives, has a beautiful brick residence, where our subject also makes his home.

In the spring of 1888 J. Guernsey Porter graduated from the Clinton high school and was then associated with the American Express Company, of Springfield, Illinois, but was later promoted to messenger and served in that capacity until 1895. Having devoted a good deal of time to the study of medicine, he entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College and graduated in 1899. He at once came to Clinton, where he has already built up a lucrative practice and is fast reaching the degree his father held in the science of medicine. He is a member of DeWitt Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Goodkrake Chapter and Clinton Council, all of Clinton. He is also a member and examining physician of the Modern Woodmen, Foresters, Court of Honor, A. O. U. W., and Loyal Sons of America.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.

Andrew Jackson Davis, a life-long resident of the state of Illinois, was born in Madison county, September 8, 1851, and is a son of William and Ruth (Ebling) Davis, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a native of Tennessee and the mother of the Blue Grass state. To this worthy couple were born nine children, our subject being the fourth in birth. The other six living are as follows: F. J. Davis, William Harrison Davis, John Wesley, Amanda Ann, Louis Richard, and Thomas Washington.

Andrew Davis received his education from the schools in Effingham county and remained upon the home farm until he was nineteen years of age, at which time he rented a tract of land and started out on life's journey for himself. On August 11, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Ann Wilson, daughter of Philip and Margaret Wilson, both of whom have departed this life. Mr. Wilson was a native of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Wilson of Ohio, in which state Miss Sarah was born.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis became the parents of five children, as follows: Emma Rosella, who became the wife of Ezra Westlake, now resides in Logan county. Their children are Irvin, Ruth and Ruby, twins; and Pearl. Amy Estella married George Young, and resides in the home township. They have three children, Gladys, Ralph and Earl. Cora is the wife of James Reed, and they are the parents of two daughters, Hazel and Pansy. Pearl and Bessie, the youngest children, are at home with their parents.

In 1888 Mr. Davis moved to DeWitt county and continued in the agricultural pursuits until 1894, when he opened a general store at Birkbeck, his being the only

store in that place for about five years. In 1866 our subject was appointed postmaster of Birkbeck, under President Cleveland, and although a staunch Democrat he has given such satisfaction that he has held the office through the Republican administration to the present time. For two terms he was township clerk and has also served as school director. Religiously, Mr. Davis is a member of the Christian church of Charter Oak.

EZEKIEL G. F. HARRISON.

After years of active labor, devoted principally to farming and stock-raising, Mr. Harrison is now living a retired life in Clinton, having a nice home at No. 719 North Center street. A native of Illinois, he was born in Sangamon county, on the 11th of November, 1828. His father, Ezekiel B. Harrison, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, and traced his ancestry back to Benjamin Harrison, the father of William H. Harrison, ex-president of the United States. When a boy the father of our subject went to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood and was united in marriage with Miss Anna James Bell, who was also a native of the Old Dominion. About 1822 he came to Illinois and settled in Sangamon county, where he bought and improved a farm, making his home thereon until 1848, when he removed to Petersburg, Illinois. There he died at the age of sixty-seven. His wife, who passed away some years previous, was about fifty years of age at the time of her death. Both were active and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which he united at the age of twelve years, afterward becoming a local preacher of that denomination.

In politics he was a Whig. He had eleven children, of whom two died in infancy, but only three are now living, namely: Milton B., a resident of Petersburg, Menard county, Illinois; Lucinda Priscilla, wife of Enoch McGrady, of Belleville, Republic county, Kansas; and Ezekiel, our subject.

Mr. Harrison, of this review, was reared and educated in Menard county, attending first the subscription schools and later the district schools. He was graduated at the Petersburg high school, and then commenced teaching in the district schools, following that pursuit, together with clerking, for about ten years. For a time he carried on a general store of his own at Petersburg. In 1861 he came to DeWitt county and purchased eighty acres of partially improved land in Barnett township, and on selling that property bought a tract of one hundred and twenty acres in the same township. Subsequently he disposed of that property and removed to Wilson township, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land. To this he later added another tract of one hundred and sixty acres, making a good farm of three hundred and twenty acres of well-developed land. Mr. Harrison made many improvements upon this place and successfully engaged in its cultivation, and also made a specialty of the raising of fine stock until 1891, when he rented the farm and removed to Clinton, where he owns an imposing home. Here, surrounded by all the comforts of life, he is now living retired, enjoying a well-earned rest.

In 1857 Mr. Harrison married Miss Emily Jane Carman, a native of this state, and a daughter of Charles L. and Arenia (Perkins) Carman. Her father was born in New York state. Our subject and his wife are the parents of ten children, namely: (1) William died in infancy; (2) Charles,



E. G. F. HARRISON.

who is engaged in the furniture business in Clinton as a member of the firm of Lemon & Harrison, married Laura Barnett, and has one child, Edith Kolmoor; (3) Frank E. is a resident of Stockton, California, and is traveling agent for an importing house; (4) Edwin L., a resident of Bloomington, Illinois, married Sarah Brock, and they have had four children, two of whom died in infancy, the others are Wilbur and Helen; (5) Albert, died in infancy; (6) Elbert Grant, a resident of Normal, this state, married Metta Burwell and has four children: Lester Earle, Verna Berle, Elbert Irell, and an infant; (7) Lilly May is the wife of Sherman Grant Hull, a druggist of Clinton, they have one child, Cecile; (8) Minnie Lue died in infancy; (9) Ruby June is the wife of George W. Edward, of Clinton, who is in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company; (10) Florence Lucile is at home with her parents.

Mr. Harrison's career has been an upright and honorable one, and he has the confidence and respect of all who know him. His wife holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and the family receive and merit the high regard of the entire community.

WILLIAM METZGER

William Metzger, a retired citizen of Clinton, Illinois, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Bedford county, February 9, 1826, and is a son of Andrew and Mary Ann (Wortz) Metzger. The father of our subject was a man that was actively identified with the county in which he lived, and was sheriff of the same at the time of his death, which occurred when he was about thirty years of age. The mother

died at about the same age, left four children, as follows:—May Jane, Andrew J.; Josiah, and William, whose name introduces this review. The last named is the only one living.

William Metzger remained at home until he was twenty years of age, when he determined to make his own way in the world. He first located in Bloomington, Illinois, but only remained there a short time. In 1846 he removed to Waynesville, DeWitt county, and there secured employment as a journeyman saddler and harness-maker. He was first employed by Mr. J. Jackson and later by W. P. Hunt, and in 1849 he purchased the business of the latter.

In those days Mr. Metzger's trade was one of the best, as most of the traveling was done on horseback and saddles were in demand, fences were almost unknown and one could ride in any direction. Herding cattle was also a common thing, and if a quick trip was to be made there was no other way but to go on horseback. Harness were also very different from what they are at the present time. The tugs were short with small trace chains at the end, to lengthen or shorten, as one would require.

Machines for sewing were unknown, so that everything must be made by hand, and most of the leather was from the native cattle, being tamed at the near by villages. He continued there until 1865, when he sold out and came to Clinton, where he continued in the same business, having purchased the interest of C. P. Ford. He carried on a very successful business until 1866, when he sold out. At the end of this time, at the request of his many friends, he was made cashier of the DeWitt County National Bank, which position he filled for some time with credit to himself and to

the entire satisfaction of the patrons of the institution. From the time of the organization of the bank he has been a director and in 1894 he was made vice-president, which position he still holds.

By marriage Mr. Metzger was united with Miss Rachel, daughter of William Cantrall, who came to DeWitt county in the fall of 1835 and took up a tract of land and made farming his life occupation, although he was engaged in stock-raising and dairying to a large extent. He died on the home farm at the age of seventy-six years, and his wife at the age of sixty-four. She was a Miss Mary McClure and a native of Virginia. This couple became the parents of the following named children: Henry; Rachel; Margaret; and William H., who resides on the old homestead in this county. To our subject and his wife have been born the following named children: Minnie, who died at the age of eight years, and Henry M., who is largely interested in the cold storage business at Grand Rapids, Michigan. He married Miss Kattie Beaumont.

In 1865, when Mr. Metzger located in Clinton, the town was in its infancy and contained but a few hundred souls. With the thought that it was sure to become a thriving little city, Mr. Metzger purchased five acres of land northwest of the public square, which he divided off into town lots. Since then he has disposed of most of it and to-day it is one of the best resident portions of Clinton. His own commodious residence stands on a portion of the original purchase.

Socially Mr. Metzger is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias, and since the first meeting has always been present unless he was obliged to remain at home on account of illness. Since the organization of the Republican party he has been a

staunch supporter of its principles and in former years took an active interest in political affairs. From the very first he has taken an active interest in the welfare and prosperity of his adopted city and has at all times been found ready and willing to do all in his power to further its interests, and now that he has reached old age he can look back and see that his efforts were not in vain. Such lives are worthy of emulation.

ALLEN A. TURNER.

Allen A. Turner, one of the leading agriculturists and prominent citizens of Rutledge township, was born March 18, 1853, on the farm in that township where his father, Dennis Turner, still lives. A sketch of the latter will be found on another page of this volume. Our subject grew to manhood upon the home farm and gave his father the benefit of his labors until twenty-two years of age, when he bought the John Andrew farm of one hundred and forty acres in Rutledge township. The place was under cultivation, but there were no buildings thereon. He set out shade and fruit trees, erected a nice residence and two large barns. In connection with the cultivation of his land he is quite extensively engaged in the raising of stock, making a specialty of cattle and sheep, of which he has a flock of two hundred. His farm is made to yield a golden tribute to the care and labor bestowed upon it, and he has raised as high as seventy bushels of corn per acre and sixty bushels of oats.

On the 22d of February, 1876, Mr. Turner was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca J. Lappin, who was also born in Rutledge township, June 19, 1854, a daugh-

ter of William and Catherine (Johnson) Lappin. Her grandfather, James Lappin, who was a native of Ohio, came to DeWitt county late in life and died here when over seventy years of age, his remains being interred in the LeRoy cemetery. His children were William, Samuel, Rebecca, Sally, Isaac, John and James. William Lappin, Mrs. Turner's father, was born in Madison county, Ohio, and on coming to DeWitt county, Illinois, purchased the Van Deventer farm in Rutledge township, and carried it on until his death, which occurred March 20, 1880, when he was fifty-eight years of age. His wife long survived him, dying July 8, 1901, at the age of seventy-two. In their family were nine children, namely: Louisa, wife of J. W. Walters; Phebe, wife of E. Gilmore; Samuel; Rebecca J., wife of our subject; Sarah, deceased; Mary, wife of J. Lash; Lydia, wife of C. Andrews; Laura; and Olive, wife of A. L. Fuller. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Turner were born seven children, as follows: Minnie, who married F. B. Stivers, of Webster City, Iowa, and has one child, Arlie; Nellie R.; Estella M.; Mary Elsie; Charles W., who died in infancy; Freddie H.; and a son, who died in infancy.

By his ballot Mr. Turner supports the men and measures of the Democratic party, and his fellow citizens have called upon him to serve as highway commissioner twelve consecutive years, and school treasurer twenty-two years, and he still holds the latter office. He takes quite an active interest in civic societies, and is a prominent member of a number of orders, including the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Loyal Sons of America. He joined Amon Lodge, No. 261, A. F. & A. M., of DeWitt, January 26, 1883. He is liberal

in his religious views, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a man of recognized ability and sterling worth, and the success he has achieved is justly merited.

JOSEPH R. GRADY.

So distinct a pioneer of Illinois is Mr. Grady that he vividly recalls when Macon and DeWitt counties were wild and uncultivated, and when but few had emigrated here and availed themselves of the latent fertility. During the long years of his wisely directed life he has played an important part in developing the locality of which he is now a resident, though at present retired from the active work of tilling fields and gathering harvests. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born near Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, March 2, 1822, and lived at the place of his birth and in the western part of the state until 1850. His parents, Hiram and Elizabeth (Work) Grady, were born in Pennsylvania, the latter, in Lancaster county, where he engaged in farming for many years, later removing to Huntingdon county, where his death occurred at the age of seventy-two years, his wife having pre-deceased him in 1866. Unto the family were born nine children, three of whom are living, and of these Joseph is oldest.

In the early subscription and later public schools Mr. Grady received his education, and until twenty-four years of age lived at home and assisted his father with the farm work. In the western part of the state he rented a farm which he managed successfully for several years, and afterwards worked at day labor for some time.

Upon coming to Illinois he located first near Clinton, in Texas township, DeWitt county, but after a short time removed to Logan county and later to Warren county, where he remained for a year, but eventually returned to DeWitt county. He then purchased eighty acres of land in Texas township from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which he cleared up and upon which he erected a small house and prepared to cultivate his land. Here he lived for about forty years, and is still the owner of the property, which is now farmed by his youngest son. This land was added to from time to time until it assumed the large proportions of four hundred acres, all of which is now divided among his children. While occupying his farm he engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and was successful beyond his most sanguine expectations. Though a Democrat in politics and a worker for municipal purity, he never cared for political office, though he held the office of ward commissioner for two terms and school director for several terms. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, having joined that organization thirty years ago, and is now a member of Maria Lodge, No. 314.

In Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, Mr. Grady married, February 24, 1857, with Isabella Jane McCartney, a native of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and daughter of John and Isabella McCartney, a farmer in the state of William Penn. To Mr. and Mrs. Grady have been born seven children, four of whom are living. Tryphena Grady was born on the home place in Texas township, became the wife of George T. Farran, a farmer of Friend's Creek, Macon county, and died, leaving seven children, seven years ago. The children are: Allie, Ida, Joseph, Jennie,

Maude, Grace, and Viola. Hiram Grady is one of the substantial farmers of Texas township, and has a comfortable home on his farm of two hundred and seventy-nine acres on sections 26 and 36. He is prominent in the affairs of the county, and is at present serving as a member of the school board. Mrs. Hiram Grady was formerly Agnes Mayall, and she is the mother of four children, Hubert, Pearl, Hazel, and Mary. Samuel Grady died at about the age of nine years; he was born in the home place in Texas township. Ida M., is the wife of Robert M. Mayall, who has a farm of eighty acres on section 26, Texas township, comprising a portion of the Grady property. In the family there are four children, Mabel, Homer, Leo and Marie. Geneva is the wife of A. J. Shoemaker, who works a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Creek township, forty acres of which he owns, and the balance belongs to his father-in-law. They have two children, John and Emma. Emma Grady died at the home place at the age of seven years. Lewis lives on eighty acres of the home place, married Lydia Bennett, daughter of Henry Bennett, a prominent and wealthy farmer of Creek township, and has four children, Francis, Opal, Hersall, and Lucy. All of the children were born on the home place, and were educated in the public schools.



JOHN W. HOUGHAM.

John W. Hougham, a well-known agriculturist residing on section 36, Waynesville township, is a native of DeWitt county, his birth having occurred in Wapella township, on the 15th of November, 1855.

His parents were John and Samantha (Atkinson) Hougham, early settlers of this county, where their marriage was celebrated. The father died before the birth of our subject. The mother resides in Wapella township. She was a native of Ohio and a daughter of John Atkinson, one of the pioneers of this county.

The subject of this review remained with his mother until about grown, and was educated in the common schools of DeWitt county. For several years he worked on a farm by the month, and then went to California, carrying on a ranch in Sacramento county for over six years. In 1883 he returned to Illinois and bought a farm in Wapella township, which he operated for several years, but in 1894 he sold that place and purchased his present farm of eighty acres on section 30, Waynesville township, to the further improvement and cultivation of which he has since devoted his energies with most gratifying results. He has remodeled the residence, erected a good set of outbuildings, set out fruit, and made many other useful and valuable improvements.

After he had been in California three years Mr. Hougham returned to his native county, where he was married on the 25th of April, 1878, to Miss Mary Jane Scott, who was born in Knox county, Missouri, in 1858. Her father, W. L. Scott, a native of Tennessee, came to Illinois when a small boy, and here grew to manhood and married Miss Drusilla Cox, a native of Missouri. He subsequently removed to Knox county, that state, but is now living in Adair county, Missouri.

In political sentiment Mr. Hougham is a Republican, and on national issues always supports that party, but at local elections he votes for the men whom he believes best

qualified to fill the offices. For six years he efficiently served as commissioner of highways, and has been a member of the school board and a delegate to the county conventions of his party. He is also a trustee of the cemetery in Waynesville township. Religiously he is a member of the Rock Creek Christian church, and socially is a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge at Waynesville, with which he united in 1868. He is widely and favorably known throughout the county where almost his entire life has been passed, and he stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

JOHN A. PHARES.

For over half a century the subject of this sketch has been a resident of DeWitt county, and for many years was actively identified with the business interests of Clinton, but is now practically living a retired life. He is a son of the late Samuel C. Phares, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a son of Robert and Amy (Clevinger) Phares, who removed from Virginia to Ohio. In 1847 the father of our subject came to DeWitt county, Illinois, and, after spending five years on a rental farm near Waynesville, he located in Clinton, where he engaged in the butcher business, his shop being on the present site of Beatty Harris' store, on the southwest corner of the square. He carried on that business for about five years. Having in early life studied and practiced veterinary surgery, he then turned his attention to that profession, and in its practice he here met with excellent success, his patronage extending throughout this and adjoining counties.

During the Civil war he served in the Sixty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and afterward drew a pension. He died in 1900, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Marshall, passed away in 1877. They were the parents of thirteen children, namely: William and Robert, twins; Elizabeth; John A.; Henry C.; Francis M.; Elizabeth; Malissa J.; Julia and Marjorie, twins; Mary E.; and Samuel. All are living with the exception of Robert and Malissa J.

John A. Phares was born in Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, June 2, 1832, and was fifteen years of age when he came with his parents to this county. He spent his early life upon a farm, and in 1850 came to Clinton to learn the carpenter's trade, but, finding that employment uncongenial, he began operating the McPherson farm of one hundred acres, which at that time was owned by his wife. He made many improvements and still owns the place. Renting his farm in 1876, he returned to Clinton and opened pool and billiard parlors, which he successfully conducted until 1890 and has since lived retired. He purchased the Jesse Stout property on East Main street and built a fine two-story building for hotel purposes, known as the Phares Hotel, and on the south end of the same lot erected a tenement cottage. He has dealt in real estate to some extent and has met with fair success in all his undertakings.

In 1855 Mr. Phares married Miss Margaret J. McGraw, a daughter of John J. McGraw. She was born in 1830 and died in 1876. By this union were born the following named children: Charles Leander, who married Kate Offenbaugh and follows farming three miles south of Maroa; Sarah, wife of T. C. Cackley, of Clinton; Mary Eliza-

beth, wife of William Stagg, of Springfield, Illinois; Effie, wife of Loran Hildreth, of Texas township; Francis M., who married Effie Holloway and follows farming in DeWitt county; John Allen, an electrician, who married Myrtle Ball and resides in Clinton; and Ella, wife of Charles Richie, of Chicago.

Socially Mr. Phares is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the blue lodge, chapter, council and commandery, all of Clinton. While living in the country he served as school director for the long period of twenty-one years, representing the Republican party; was township treasurer two years; and superintendent of the DeWitt County Agricultural Association thirteen years, and president of the same two years. He belongs to an old and highly esteemed family of this county, of rare constitutions, and all take great pleasure and pride in their family reunions, which they hold annually.

HENRY G. BEATTY.

One of the leading business men and most highly respected citizens of Clinton is Henry G. Beatty, a well-known wholesale and retail dealer in harness, buggies, etc., having one of the largest and oldest establishments of the kind in DeWitt county. His hand-made harness and saddlery, especially, has won for him an excellent reputation in business circles.

Mr. Beatty was born in Hancock county, Ohio, April 14, 1845, a son of Isaac B. and Eliza (Crowl) Beatty. The father was born in Findlay, Ohio, and was also engaged in the harness and saddlery business. In 1848 he came to Clinton, and was one of the first to engage in that enterprise

in this city. Here he carried on business until 1875, when he sold out to Daniel Hampshire and removed to Normal, Illinois, in order to give his children better educational advantages. After spending two or three years at that place he returned to Clinton and entered into business with his son, Thomas O., but two years later he sold his interest to our subject and retired. His first wife, who was the mother of our subject, died about 1850, at the age of forty years. By that union he had six children: William and Charles, both deceased; Henry G. and James C., twins, the latter now a resident of Decatur, Illinois; Isaac B., deceased; and Julia, wife of H. C. Adams, of Sheldon, Illinois. For his second wife Isaac B. Beatty married Mrs. Phoebe L. (Hill) Mahan, by whom he had three children: Mrs. Mary Coultz; George H., a resident of Stonington, Illinois; and Thomas O., of Clinton. The family residence was at No. 81 South Center street. The father was an active member and officer in the Methodist Episcopal church and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He died in 1887, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Coming to Clinton in 1853, Henry G. Beatty commenced working at the harness maker's trade, and has since devoted his time and energies to that business. His labors were interrupted, however, by his services in the Civil war, enlisting in 1863 in Company F, Second Light Artillery, in which he served until hostilities ceased. He then returned home and became associated with his father in business until 1873, when he removed to Kenney, Illinois, where he engaged in the same business quite successfully, and there built a business block, but in March, 1880, his property was destroyed by fire when the whole business

center of the place was burned. Mr. Beatty's loss was thirty-three hundred dollars, which was all that he had, it representing his entire accumulations. He was one of the enterprising business men of the village who at once set on foot a movement to rebuild the business portion in brick, but not meeting with sufficient support, he returned to Clinton, and purchased the stock of William Metzger. Renting a building in the Union block, he once more embarked in the harness and saddlery business at this place and soon built up a good trade. He has since purchased the building known as the D. C. Jones store, where he carried on his business until 1901, when he moved out and into the building where he learned his trade, and to-day carries a large and well-selected stock of light and heavy harness, whips, robes, etc., and a fine line of carriages and traps—the best which the town affords. He employs four skilled harness makers and trimmers, and manufactures some of the best harness found anywhere on the market. He is now rebuilding a handsome brick block, twenty-two by one hundred and twenty-four feet in dimensions and two stories in height, which will be ready for occupancy November 1. He has also purchased the Barker property on West Main street, where he has a fine home.

In 1867 Mr. Beatty married Miss Caroline S. Stocking, a daughter of John T. Stocking. She was a native of Trempealeau, Wisconsin, and died November 3, 1899, at the age of fifty-one years. By this union were born five children: Nellie F., who married C. B. Armstrong, of Decatur, Illinois, and has one child, Sylvia; Ernest, who wedded Mary T. Stewart and is associated in business with his father; William, who married Cora Arnold and is a harness

maker of Clinton; James R., a laundryman, who is now sojourning in Colorado; and Hobert, also a harness maker.

Mr. Beatty is an active and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Clinton, in which he has served as trustee, class-leader and superintendent of the Sabbath-school. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs and the Grand Army of the Republic, and is past commander of his post. He has always made the most of his opportunities, and his life illustrates what can be accomplished through industry, perseverance, good management and a determination to succeed. While a resident of Kenney and took quite an active and prominent part in public affairs, and served as president of the town and also filled the office of alderman.



ANDREW WILSON

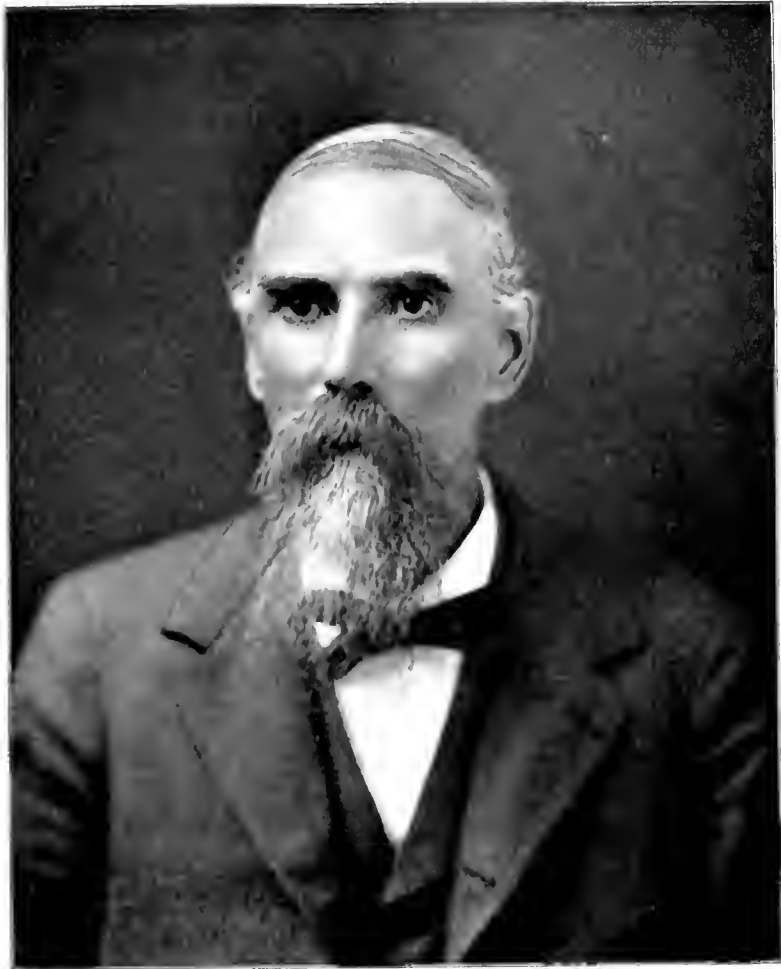
Andrew Wilson is a fine representative of the native born citizens of Harp township. Within the bounds of the farm in section two, which is now his home, he was born April 2, 1843, to Thomas and Charlotte (Deffenbaugh) Wilson. His mother was born in Maryland, July 13, 1800. His father, Thomas Wilson, born November 22, 1790, was also a native of Maryland. Thomas Wilson moved when a boy to Perry county, Ohio, during the early days of the settlement of that state. There he was married to his wife, Charlotte, and made that his home for many years. Not satisfied to help settle one state, in 1835, with his family, he took the long and tiresome journey in wagons through the pathless wilderness and came to Macon county, now DeWitt county, and into Harp township. Here he pur-

chased a claim of forty acres and also entered land from the government. There was a small log cabin on the claim, but he soon built a house which still stands on the farm owned by Andrew. Deer were numerous and wolves gave the few settlers here at that time much trouble.

Mr. Wilson was a man of unusual energy, enterprise and industry. He put his land rapidly under cultivation. Seeing there was great need of a grist-mill and a sawmill, he erected a mill on the North Fork of Salt Creek in section two, Harp township. In 1840 he added a mill stone which was a boulder such as are common on the prairies of this county. Then for many years people came from miles around to have their corn ground.

Mr. Wilson was a large cattle dealer for those early days and drove his herds to Chicago, where also he hauled his grain. When Thomas Wilson located in this county he had only his horses and wagon and from that beginning by hard work and close application to his business he worked his way up the ladder of wealth till he was the owner of fourteen hundred acres of land. He was an old line Whig in politics and one of the most active for the welfare of the township. His memory is still cherished as one who bravely bore the hardships of pioneer days and helped to make the paths smooth for those who came after. He died November 10, 1863, at the age of sixty-four years.

Mrs. Wilson was a woman of unusual capability and force of character. When a girl she rode from Maryland to Ohio on horseback and later made a trip in the same manner to visit her old home in Maryland. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church till the time of her death in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson had twelve children, six boys and six girls, all of whom



ANDREW WILSON.



MRS. ANDREW WILSON.

lived till they reached manhood and womanhood. Their children were: John, born February 22, 1821, died April 23, 1894; Joseph, born February 19, 1822, died July 8, 1855; Alley, who was born September 8, 1824, married Absalom Stubblefield, and died April 18, 1867; Aaron was born October 3, 1826, and died March 12, 1881; Mary, born September 18, 1828, died August 31, 1854; Sarah, born October 26, 1830, became the wife of W. H. Anderson and died November 30, 1872; Asa, who was born October 27, 1832, lives at DeWitt. Peter, who now lives in Harp township, was born October 15, 1834. Rachel was born October 8, 1836, and died April 10, 1859. Harriet, born July 27, 1838, died February 24, 1857; Caroline was born March 13, 1841, and died April 19, 1859.

Andrew, the subject of this sketch, and youngest of the twelve children, grew to manhood in Harp township and here also was educated. When a boy he attended a log school-house which was furnished with slab benches, heated by a large open fireplace and had a puncheon floor. Its windows were low and narrow and a board put under them served as a writing desk.

At an early age Andrew Wilson began to till the soil on his father's farm. At the age of twenty he took up his life work. After his father's death he managed the home farm for his mother. Later he purchased of her two hundred and sixty-nine acres of improved land. To this he has added more till he now owns over five hundred acres of well cultivated land. A part of this which is in Wilson township he rents. His farms are well fenced and have fine buildings. Liking to see things looking their best he keeps his property in excellent order. He takes just pride in his herds of registered Short Horn cattle.

Mr. Wilson was married February 10, 1870, to Miss Mary M. Field, who was born in Ohio, October 8, 1849. She was the daughter of Jonathan and Mary Field.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson became the parents of three children, two of whom, Thomas and Jesse, are now living, and both are at home. Charlotte died February 14, 1901. Mrs. Wilson died February 28, 1885. She was a member of the United Brethren church and a woman whose life was so helpful and cheerful that she won the respect and love of all who knew her.

March 22, 1892, Mr. Wilson married Miss Clarinda Smith, who was born in DeWitt county, Illinois. She is a daughter of John A. and Hannah (Rosencrans) Smith. Her father, Mr. Smith, born on the river Rhine, in France, in 1827, is at present a resident of Wapella township. Her mother was born in Butler county, Ohio, April 15, 1828. She died April 11, 1892, and is buried in Crum cemetery, near Wapella.

Andrew Wilson is a man of excellent business qualifications. He is a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican party. For a number of years he has held the office of road supervisor and school director. As a citizen he ranks as one of the most prominent and influential of his township, a worthy son of his efficient pioneer father.

GEORGE W. GRINER.

Among the highly respected and honored citizens of Barnett township is numbered George W. Griner, who dates his residence in DeWitt county from October, 1853, and whose home is now on section 31, Barnett township. He was born in New Jersey, on the 22d of June, 1835, a

son of William and a Miss (Brooks) Griner, also natives of that state. His paternal grandfather, James Griner, was born in Germany, and on coming to the new world in colonial days, settled in New Jersey. He served with distinction as a captain in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. His last years were spent in Indiana, where he died at the extreme old age of one hundred and ten years. About 1838 the father of our subject, accompanied by his family, removed to Marion county, Indiana, where his death occurred in 1850. The mother had died in her native state, and the father subsequently married again.

George W. Griner had but a meager chance to gain an education, as he was only able to attend school for a few weeks during the winter, and from an early age he was dependent upon his own resources for a livelihood. For five years he and his brother engaged in farming together upon rented land. In 1853 he came to DeWitt county, Illinois, where he worked as a farm hand by the month for two years.

In Tunbridge township, this county, Mr. Griner was married, November 25, 1855, to Miss Mary Copenberger, who was born here. Her father, George Copenhagen, was born in Tennessee, and about 1825, when a young man, he came to Illinois and served in one of the early Indian wars of this section. He married Miss Nancy Henderson, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of John Henderson, who was one of the first settlers of DeWitt county, Illinois, but afterward returned to Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Copenberger were married in this county, and made their home in Tunbridge township, where he followed farming for many years.

For a year after his marriage Mr. Griner

engaged in farming on rented land, and then removed to a tract of forty acres in Barnett township owned by his wife, it being a part of their present farm. To it he has since added eighty acres, and has made many useful and valuable improvements thereon until it is now one of the most desirable farms of its size in the locality. Mr. Griner has always given considerable attention to stock-raising, and now makes a specialty of a high grade of Hereford cattle, which he keeps for dairy purposes, and he is accounted one of the best butter makers in his part of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Griner are the parents of the following named children: (1) Jane is the wife of Alfred Trowbridge, of Midland City, and they have four children: Ada, who is the wife of George Phelps and has one son, Fillmore; Ura, wife of David McClimans; Charles; and Homer. (2) Nancy married G. E. Kimble, of Missouri, where she died in February, 1901, leaving four children, Elsie, George William, Ethel and Oldman. (3) George B. aids his father in carrying on the home farm. (4) Ollie May, who is the wife of J. H. Decker, agent for the Illinois Central Railroad at Midland City, and they have two children, Nellie and Della. (5) Mary is the wife of Robert Jenkins, a farmer of this county, and they have three children, Dudley, Pearl, Ara Lucile. (6) Ida M. is the wife of William Britton, of Clintonia township, this county, and they have one child, Mary.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Griner has always affiliated with the Democratic party, and has supported every presidential candidate of that party since casting his first vote for James Buchanan. He served two terms as school director, but has never cared for official honors. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church,

and both are held in high regard by all who know them on account of their sterling worth.

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WILLIAM LONG.

This well-known and highly-respected citizen of Creek township, residing on section 17, is a native of Carroll county, Ohio, born October 17, 1838, and is a son of Young Benjamin and Catherine (Weaver) Long, natives of Ohio and Maryland, respectively. The parents were married in the Buckeye state, where they continued to live for some years, and about 1850 removed to Bartholomew county, Indiana, where the father purchased a farm and engaged in its operation until called to his final rest in 1852, at the age of fifty years. His wife survived him many years, passing away in 1893, at the age of seventy-nine. They had ten children, of whom seven are now living, namely: William, our subject; John, a resident of Indiana; Betsy, wife of Thomas Miller, of that state; Ellen, wife of Hiram Royse, of Piatt county, Illinois; Mary, wife of Peter Stilabower, of Indiana; Hannah, wife of John Walter, of the same state; and Isaac, also a resident of the Hoosier state; Philip was killed at Gun-town, Mississippi, during the war of the Rebellion.

William Long began his education in the public schools of Ohio and finished it in Indiana after the removal of the family to that state. On leaving the parental roof, at the age of twenty-two years, he worked as a farm hand for a few years. In 1868 he went to Kansas, but remained there only a few days, and on his return stopped in Macon county, Illinois, where he spent two years in farming upon rented land. At the

end of that time he purchased an unimproved farm of eighty acres on section 27, Creek township, DeWitt county, which, through his perseverance and painstaking efforts, he has placed under a high state of cultivation, and to which he has added from time to time until he now has a well-improved and valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres. Besides his nice home, one of the most notable features of the place is a never-failing well of pure water.

On the 30th of November, 1860, Mr. Long was united in marriage with Miss Marietta Royse, who was born in Indiana. Her parents, Aaron B. and Elizabeth (McGuire) Royse, were both natives of the same state, and were of Welsh and Scotch descent. Her mother resides in Indiana, at the age of eighty-one years, while her father died in that state. Of the thirteen children born to them, seven are still living, namely: Henry, a resident of Monticello, Illinois; George, a resident of Piatt county, this state; John, Louis and Alice, all of Indiana; and Marietta, wife of our subject. Mrs. Long is the third in order of birth in this family, and is the mother of nine children, as follows: (1) Martha Alice is the wife of Michael Taylor, of Macon county, Illinois, and they have three children, William Cleveland, Cynthia Etta and Ida May. (2) John Henry, a resident of Creek township, DeWitt county, married Cora Thresher and has four children, Maude, Josie, Clarence H. and Florence. (3) Arie, also of Creek township, married Minnie Bennett and has three children, John Henry, George Leslie and Ruby May. (4) Charles, of Creek township, married Laura Farran and has three children, Jay Bennett, Zella Fay and Raymond. (5) Daniel is at home. (6) Della married David Gano, of Creek township, and died,

leaving one child, May Marie. Three other children are also deceased. The parents are both active and consistent members of the United Brethren church, and are most estimable people. In politics Mr. Long is a Democrat, and has filled some minor offices.



ISAAC N. BAILOR.

Among the leading business men of Clinton none are more deserving of mention in this volume than Isaac N. Bailor, the senior member of the firm of Bailor & Bryant, dealers in all kinds of hardware, agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, etc. They carry a large stock, utilizing three floors, and have a tin shop and plumbing establishment in connection with their store.

Mr. Bailor was born near Lancaster, Ohio, on the 26th of April, 1850, and is a son of Lewis R. and Charlotte (Martin) Bailor, who were also natives of that state and were farming people. The father died in his forty-seventh year, the mother in her fifty-sixth year, as she passed away in 1877. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Catherine, wife of S. J. Thomas; Rebecca, deceased wife of Reuben Barnett; Louisa, wife of William Moore; Isaac N., our subject; Ellen, wife of J. Lysinger; Annie, wife of A. Abbott; Jennie, wife of W. Pierce; and John M., deceased.

Our subject remained upon the home farm, giving his father the benefit of his labors until twenty-five years of age, and then engaged in the grocery business in Shelbyville, Illinois, for one year. In 1876 he came to DeWitt county, Illinois, and rented a farm in DeWitt township, which he operated quite successfully, at the same

time giving considerable attention to the raising of horses, hogs and short horn cattle. In 1883 he removed to Clinton and purchased an interest in his present business, which was established by Philip Wolf in 1872. Later the firm became Wolf & McHenry, and when Mr. Bailor purchased Mr. Wolf's interest the name was changed to McHenry & Bailor. In 1891 Mr. Newman succeeded Mr. McHenry, and he, in turn, was succeeded by John E. Bryant in September, 1900, since which time business has been carried on under the firm name of Bailor & Bryant. Upright and reliable business men, they command a liberal share of the public patronage, and to-day enjoy an excellent trade which is constantly increasing. Besides his business property Mr. Bailor owns a fine residence at No. 513 North Center street, which was erected by him.

Mr. Bailor married Miss Orilla Lemon. Her father, Colonel George B. Lemon, was born in Clark county, Ohio, October 1, 1800, and was a son of John R. and Rebecca Lemon. John R. Lemon was a farmer by occupation and served as judge of the county court for several years. Colonel Lemon first married Miss Charity Swisher, also a native of Clark county, Ohio, and by that union he had six children, five of whom reached man and womanhood. The wife and mother died in 1843, and the following year the Colonel wedded Mary J. Woods, and of this union there were six children, all living. He came to DeWitt county, Illinois, just before the deep snow in 1831, and in 1837 was chosen colonel of the state militia, which position he held until 1848, taking an active part in raising troops for the Mexican war, with the exception of about one year, during which time he conducted a drug store in Clinton.

He was a staunch Republican and a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in January, 1886. His wife passed away August 3, 1900.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailor have one child, Lena E., at home. The parents are both active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Bailor is also a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and has filled all the offices in his lodge. As a public-spirited and progressive citizen, he gives his support to all enterprises calculated to advance the moral, social and material welfare of his city and county, and he is held in high regard by all with whom he comes in contact, either in business or social life.

CHARLES M. SCOTT.

Charles M. Scott, a resident of Harp township and one of the progressive young farmers of this locality, was born in DeWitt county, Texas township, Illinois, on March 28, 1876, and he is a son of Martin P. and Hattie L. (Baker) Scott. Martin P. Scott was born in Tunbridge township, DeWitt county, and his wife was born in New York state, but came to Illinois when only five years of age. These parents now live in Texas township upon a fine farm.

To Mr. and Mrs. Martin P. Scott were born eight children, as follows: Alta, who married Charles Kirkpatrick and resides at Kenney; Charles, our subject; Eddie, who lives with his parents; Ida L., who married Fred Henderson, and they reside at Kenney; Effie, Blanche, Ura and Ina, all of whom reside with their parents.

Charles M. Scott attended the district schools in Texas township and also in Tun-

bridge township, after which he took a teacher's course at Valparaiso College, Indiana, from which he was graduated on January 17, 1895. He then taught school for about four years in the district schools in this county, and on January 4, 1899, he was married to Miss Grace Stubblefield. She was born in Harp township and is the daughter of M. H. and Mary (Foley) Stubblefield. M. H. Stubblefield was born in McLean county on April 12, 1841, and he is the son of Absalom and Eliza (Pierson) Stubblefield. These grandparents were from Ohio but moved to Indiana and then to McLean county, Illinois, in 1827, and there the grandfather died in 1864, aged eighty years, but his wife died when she was only twenty-seven years of age. M. H. Stubblefield, father of Mrs. Scott, was a soldier in Company A, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and he was with Grant at Vicksburg, Smith at Red River and Sherman in his famous march through Georgia. In 1866 Mr. Stubblefield located in Harp township, where he now resides with his son-in-law, Ernest Litsinberger. His wife died on May 26, 1900, and she is buried in Woodburn cemetery at Clinton. To Mr. and Mrs. Stubblefield were born four children, viz: Lafayette, who died in childhood; Edna, who married Ernest Litsinberger, and they live in Harp township and have two children, Lucile and Lela; Grace, who married Mr. Scott; and Walter, who resides with his father.

After his marriage Mr. Scott farmed a year on rented land in Texas township and then rented his father-in-law's farm of two hundred and eighty acres in Harp township, which he now lives upon and where he carries on general farming and stock-raising. He owns one of the best-

bred "Aberdeen Angus" bulls in the county. The remainder of his cattle are high-grade Aberdeen Angus.

One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Scott, namely: Ralph E., a bright little fellow. Mr. Scott is a Republican in politics. Mrs. Scott is an earnest member of the Methodist church. They are both enterprising young people, whose future is very bright, and they are destined to become wealthy and influential representatives of the agricultural interests of DeWitt county.



WILLIAM H. RANDALL.

Not only is Mr. Randall one of the prominent farmers of DeWitt county but he is also a business man of ability, and closely identified with all that promotes enterprise and enlarges the commercial and other welfare of his township and state. A native of Ohio, he was born in Preble county, September 16, 1851, and is a son of Andrew C. and Ursula (Cox) Randall, natives, respectively, of Preble and Butler counties, Ohio, and the former one of the best known of the pioneers who came to DeWitt county in the latter fifties. William H. received his education in the public schools of DeWitt county, and lived on the home farm until twenty-one years of age. His natural ambition and independence then asserted itself, and he started out to face the problem of an individual livelihood. As a preliminary, he rented land on section 31, Texas township, for eight years, and eventually purchased one hundred and six acres on section 30, in the same township. From time to time other lands have come into his possession, and he now also owns a

quarter section on section 25, Tunbridge township. His land is well tilled, and yields satisfactory harvests in response to his incessant industry and excellent management. A large and substantial dwelling has been erected, convenient barns and outhouses, and it is needless to say that all modern implements which tend to scientific and up-to-date farming have been added, regardless of cost. Eight years ago Mr. Randall purchased an interest in the Rowell Elevator Company, of which he is manager, the elevator having a capacity of twenty thousand bushels. In politics he is a Republican, and has held the office of collector and school trustee, although he makes no effort to secure official recognition. Fraternally he is associated with the Kyle Lodge, No. 282, Knights of Pythias, of Kemey, Illinois.

On December 3, 1873, Mr. Randall married Alice Putnam, a native of Scott county, Illinois, and a daughter of Jason and Eliza (Drummond) Putnam, the former a native of New Jersey and a farmer during the years of his activity. Mr. Putnam removed to DeWitt county many years ago, and during the latter part of his life lived in Texas township, but later moved to Missouri, Barton county, where his death occurred in 1881, at the age of fifty-seven years. He was well-to-do and a reliable and upright man, and was esteemed by all who knew him. His wife died before he removed to Texas township. To Mr. and Mrs. Randall have been born the following children: Frank, who is attending the college at Valparaiso, Indiana, is twenty-seven years of age, and has for some time taught school in Texas township; Luella, who is the wife of Fred Owens, has one child, Hubert, and lives on a farm of one hundred and fifty-six acres on section 19, Texas township; Fred, who is assisting with the

care and management of the home farm: Harry; Mabel; and Rolla. The children were all born in Texas township, all were educated in the public schools, and the last three named are living at home.

Andrew C. Randall, the father of William H., is one of the strong and reliable pioneers in whose keeping has rested the accepted responsibility of bringing about the splendid agricultural prosperity of DeWitt county. From lands wild and timber covered he has participated in the general development, watched with the eye of the enthusiast the clearing of the trees, the erection of comfortable homes and the increasing fertility and yield of the well-tilled acres. A man of force and determination, good judgment and kindly heart, he has necessarily impressed his worth upon the community, and is appreciated in proportion as his services have been fundamental in building up the township. A native of Preble county, Ohio, he was born January 18, 1823, and is a son of Jehu and Elizabeth (Conrow) Randall, natives, respectively, of South Carolina and Ohio. The father removed to Ohio with his parents when a young man, and in the timber himself and wife started life together, and continued to farm until his death, at the age of sixty-five years, his wife surviving him until ninety-three years of age. They were the parents of nine children, four of whom are living, Andrew C. being second in order of birth.

During such time as he could be spared from his duties on his father's farm Mr. Randall attended the early subscription schools. On departing from the homestead to seek his own living, he came to Illinois in 1857 and purchased the farm upon which he now lives, and which consists of eighty acres of rich land on section 34, Texas

township. He has here engaged in general farming and the ordinary amount of stock-raising, his farm being most complete as far as improvements and buildings are concerned. Mr. Randall is a Republican in politics, and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since October, 1851.

The marriage of Mr. Randall and Ursula Cox occurred in 1846, Mrs. Randall being a native of Butler county, Ohio, and a daughter of Gilbert and Anna (Craig) Cox, the former a farmer and mechanic by trade. Mrs. Randall was a helpmate, indeed, to her husband, a woman of sterling characteristics, in whom was combined nobility and gentleness and ideal motherly traits, and whose death, in 1888, at the age of sixty-five years, left a void in the hearts of all who knew her. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Randall are as follows: Ann Eliza, who is the wife of Isaac Smith, of Peoria, Illinois, and who, by a former marriage with Sylvanus Cooper, had five children, William, Cora, Ada, Sadie and Eva; Gilbert C., who is a liveryman at Mitchell, South Dakota; William H.; Lydia Ellen, who is the widow of Jacob Cree, has one child, Elmer, and lives in Clinton; Mary A., who is the wife of Alfred Geiling, of Edgar county, Illinois, and has the following named children: Pearl, Carl, Frank, Eva, Homer and Ray; John, who married Maggie Revis, has one child, Alva, and lives on a farm in Piatt county; Lettie, who is the wife of Corwin Smallwood, has two children, Clarence and Ina, and lives on the home place with her father and husband; Cornelius, who is a farmer in Piatt county; and James, who is farming in Piatt county with his brother Cornelius, has two children, Freda and Leta. By a former marriage with a Miss Cochran, who died seven

years ago, James Randall had one child, Adepha.

Of the ancestry of the Randall family, the paternal grandfather of Andrew Randall was of English descent, was born in South Carolina and moved to Ohio many years ago with his father and five brothers and two sisters, and here the grandparents lived and died. On the maternal side the grandfather was John Conrow, a native of New Jersey, and of English-Welsh descent, and who removed to Ohio, where he eventually died at an advanced age.



CHARLES WALKER ATCHISON.

Among the prosperous and substantial farmers of Waynesville township there is probably none more energetic or thorough-going than the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. Walker Atchison, as he is familiarly called, now owns and operates a large and valuable farm on section thirty-one, including the old homestead where he was born on the 17th of April, 1842. His ancestors on the paternal side were of English and Scotch extraction and were early settlers of Virginia. His father, Isham Atchison, was born in that state, in 1804, and was a son of George Atchison, also a native of the Old Dominion. At an early day the family removed to Kentucky, where they were numbered among the pioneers, and where Isham Atchison grew to manhood and wedded Miss Mary Crawford, a native of that state. They continued to make their home there until after the birth of three of their children, and then came to Illinois in 1833, locating in DeWitt county, where the father entered some land and bought more, it being now the property of

our subject. The first home of the family in this county was a rude cabin, which was later replaced by a more substantial structure of hewed logs. A number of years later the present residence was built and many other useful and valuable improvements have been made as time has passed until it is now a most attractive and desirable farm. In early life the father of our subject learned the blacksmith's trade, and after coming to this county did his own work in that line. He died here in 1880, honored and respected by all who knew him. The mother departed this life in 1866 leaving five children, namely: George, now deceased; John T., who is living with his brother on the old home farm; Charles Walker, of this review; David, a resident of Waynesville; and Mrs. Elizabeth Eskew, of Peoria, Illinois.

Walker Atchison never left the parental roof, and at an early age took charge of the farm and business for his father, who was getting well along in years. Later he bought the interests of some of the heirs and succeeded to the farm, and has since added to his landed possessions until he now has four hundred and thirty-five acres of very valuable land. The house where our subject now lives and which is now one of the large and substantial country houses of the county, was built in 1840, and in it our subject was born, and while many improvements have been made, it is yet practically the same as the year it was built.

On the 1st of September, 1864, in Logan county, Mr. Atchison was united in marriage with Miss Maria Hull, who died July 11, 1865, leaving one son, Isham Johnson, who was reared on the home farm and educated in the schools of Waynesville. He married Miss Vina Gambrel, a daughter of William Gambrel, one of the prominent men



ISHAM ATCHISON.

of Barnett township, this county, and they have one child, Ethel. For his second wife our subject married Miss Fanny Gordon, of Logan county, who died January 29, 1871, and the only child born of that union, Bertha G., died at the age of two years. The last wife of Mr. Atchison was Mrs. Sarah A. Groves, who died August 23, 1892.

Mr. Atchison and his brothers are all staunch supporters of the men and measures of the Republican party, and both John and Walker cast their first presidential ballots for Abraham Lincoln, the former in 1860, and the latter in 1864. They are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Waynesville, of which our subject has been a trustee for some years, and they are among the most highly respected and honored citizens of the community in which they have so long made their home and are so widely known.



WALTER M. TAYLOR.

This well-known business man of Clinton was born in the city where he still resides, September 27, 1865, and is a son of William H. and Lucy (Merrill) Taylor, and a grandson of Henry and Mary (Miller) Taylor. The grandfather was born in Delaware in 1816, and in early life removed to Plainville, Ohio, where he made his home until coming to Clinton, Illinois, in 1853. Here he embarked in merchandising as a member of the firm of Taylor & Bell. They purchased the corner now occupied by the Magill House and erected a three-story frame building, stocking the same with a large line of dry goods, boots and shoes. Misfortune overtook them about 1859, when their store was destroyed by fire and they lost almost everything.

During the latter part of the Civil war Henry Taylor opened another store where Mr. Katz is now engaged in general merchandising, and there carried on business under the firm name of Taylor, Blackford & Company until 1872, when he commenced dealing in lime, wood, coal, etc., where our subject is now located, in a small one-story building formerly known as the Savage property. At his death he was succeeded by his son Fletcher C., who had become associated with him in business in 1880, and in 1894 our subject and his father bought the interest of Fletcher C., and Walter M. became a member of the firm. The grandfather died in 1891, after an honorable and useful life of seventy-five years. His wife passed away at the age of eighty-two. They had several children, some of whom died young, the others being George S., William H., Homer B., Fletcher C., Frank B., Mrs. Nellie A. Blackford and Annie H.

William H. Taylor, the father of our subject, was born in Ohio, June 1, 1836, and followed farming until he joined the Union army in 1861, enlisting as a private in Company F, Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Walter M. Taylor, of this review, passed his boyhood and youth in his native city, and was graduated at the high school in the class of 1884. He then spent three years in southwestern Mexico, where he was interested in mining, and on his return home obtained a position as fireman on the Illinois Central Railroad, remaining in the employ of that company until injured in a wreck. His spine was injured, and from the effects of the same he has never fully recovered. As soon as he was able to engage in active business he became con-

nected with the business established by his grandfather, and was in partnership with his father, William H. Taylor, from 1894 until June, 1899, when he became sole proprietor. He has purchased more land, built coal sheds and warehouses, and has remodeled and enlarged the other buildings, and under his able management the business has increased from a small business to thirty thousand dollars per year. He deals in coal, wood, cement, paints, glass, etc., and has built up a fine trade. He is a wide-awake, energetic business man, who by untiring industry and sound judgment has won a merited success, and is to-day considered one of the leading business men of the city. Socially he is a member of the blue lodge, chapter and Eastern Star chapter of the Masonic order, and is quite popular in both business and social circles. He married Miss Cora Robinson, a daughter of R. W. Robinson, of Clinton, and they have one child, Lucy A.

JOHN P. BAYLESS.

The subject of this personal narrative is one of the most enterprising and progressive farmers and stock-raisers within the borders of Waynesville township, his home being on the north line of the county, on section 18. He has made his special field of industry an eminent success, and now owns and operates a well-improved and valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres.

Mr. Bayless was born in Rush county, Indiana, September 13, 1835. His father, Daniel Bayless, was a native of Ohio, born in 1812, and was a son of Daniel Bayless, Sr., who took his family to Rush county, Indiana, in 1820, becoming one of the pioneers of that region. There

our subject's father grew to manhood and married Miss Malinda Jones, a sister of Colonel Jones, of DeWitt county, Illinois. Mr. Bayless opened up a farm in Rush county, Indiana, and continued its operation until 1856, when he removed to DeWitt county, Illinois, and settled in what is now Waynesville township.

John P. Bayless was reared and educated in the county of his nativity, but as his school privileges were meager, he is almost wholly a self-educated man. He accompanied the family on their removal to this county, and remained under the parental roof until twenty-six years of age. Here he taught school through the winter months for about eight years.

Mr. Bayless was twice married, and to these unions were born eight children.

Politically Mr. Bayless is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont in 1856, though at local elections he votes independent of party lines. He made the first assessment in Waynesville township, but has never cared for office, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his farm and business interests. He was made a Mason in 1861, and is now probably the oldest living member of Waynesville Lodge.

ISAAC BAKER.

Isaac Baker, a practical and enterprising agriculturist of Waynesville township, owns and operates a well-improved and highly-cultivated farm of one hundred and twenty acres on section 23. His possessions have been acquired through his own efforts, and as the result of his consecutive endeavor he has become quite well-to-do.

Mr. Baker was born on the 19th of Feb-

ruary, 1847, in Morgan county, Ohio, which was also the birthplace of his parents, Isaac and Mary (Nulse) Baker. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Baker, was one of the first settlers of that state, and at a very early day came to Illinois, locating in McLean county. The father of our subject was born in 1813, and in early life followed the cooper's trade. In the fall of 1850 he and his family came to Waynesville, Illinois, but the following year removed to McLean county, where he resided some years. Later he returned to DeWitt county to make his home with a daughter, where he died in 1885. His wife survived him about three years, dying in 1888. They were the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom reached mature years, and three sons and two daughters are still living.

On the home farm in McLean county Mr. Baker, of this review, grew to manhood, receiving his education in the district schools of the neighborhood and in the village schools of Waynesville. He early became familiar with every department of farm work, and after leaving the parental roof engaged in farming on rented land until 1887, when he purchased eighty acres of his present farm, which was then but slightly improved. Later he added to it a tract of forty acres, making a good farm of one hundred and twenty acres on sections 14 and 23. He has built a good residence, a large barn and other outbuildings, has set out fruit and shade trees and made many other improvements generally found upon a model farm of the present day. Besides his own farm, he operates two hundred and seven acres of land elsewhere, and is also successfully engaged in stock-raising.

On the 6th of March, 1872, in McLean county, Mr. Baker was united in marriage

with Miss Lucinda Johnson, a native of that county, and a daughter of Jesse Johnson, who came to this state from Indiana at an early day. She died March 4, 1890, leaving five children, namely: Frances Ellen, wife of Charles Cunningham, of McLean county; Olive L., at home; Jacob F., who is married and engaged in farming in Waynesville township; Arthur L. and Sidney L., who assist their father in the operation of the farm. Mr. Baker was again married in DeWitt county, October 21, 1891, his second union being with Mrs. Laura V. Buck, who was born in Logan county, Illinois, and is a daughter of William Russum, who came to this state from Ohio. By this marriage Mr. Baker has two children, Isaac and Emeline.

In his political affiliations he is a stalwart Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote in 1868, but at local elections he supports the men whom he believes best qualified for office, regardless of party lines. His life has been one of industry and usefulness and due success has not been denied him.

CYRUS JONES.

Cyrus Jones, who is now serving as county coroner of DeWitt county, and one of the highly-esteemed citizens of Clinton, was born in Madison county, Ohio, on the 5th of February, 1830. His father, Allen Jones, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1805, and was a son of William Jones, who was probably of Welsh descent. His ancestors settled in Virginia prior to the Revolutionary war, and the records show that several of the family participated in that struggle. The grandfather of our subject followed farming throughout life and died

at an advanced age. His children were Mason, William, Allen, Charles, Mrs. Betsy Rosbery, Mrs. Lydia Bates, Mrs. Sarah Jones, Mrs. South and Mrs. Nancy Dockum.

In early life Allen Jones, the father of our subject, removed to Madison county, Ohio, where he followed the carpenter's and wagonmaker's trades until 1855, and then came to Clinton, Illinois. Immediately after he went to Macon county, but in the fall of 1856 returned to Clinton, where he worked at his trade until his health compelled his retirement. He bought a story-and-a-half building on the northeast corner of the square, used as the first postoffice, and after moving it he remodeled the building, converting it into a good residence, it being now owned by Charles Hanger. He served eight years as justice of the peace and was a man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. When a boy he was a noted flute player and won considerable praise for his playing. He also played a fife for soldiers of 1812, though quite small, a company of soldiers being camped near his father's home. He wedded Miss Mary Dockum, who was born in 1807 and died in 1865. They were the parents of seventeen children, namely: Clarissa; Henry, deceased; Matilda, wife of William Tonguet; Thomas; Milton and David, both deceased; Cyrus, our subject; Amanda and Argus, both deceased; Charles; Lemuel D.; Samuel; Charlotte W.; Mrs. Lucretia Ludwick; Mrs. Maria Anderson; John Q.; and Emma, deceased.

During his boyhood and youth Cyrus Jones engaged in agricultural pursuits. He accompanied his parents on their removal to this county, and when the Civil war broke out he enlisted in August, 1862, as a private in Company B, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He participat-

ed in a number of engagements and remained in the service until the close of the war, being honorably discharged in July, 1865. His first battle was the noted engagement at Huff's Ferry, during the siege of Knoxville, and he took part in all the engagements in which his company participated, being in the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Nashville and Franklin. On his return to Clinton he resumed work at his trade and has built more fences in the county than any other man, his specialty being fine picket and fancy fences. He bought the Weger property, which was his home for some time, but later traded it for the Lydia Taylor place, on East Washington street, which he has remodeled and enlarged, making a very comfortable residence.

Mr. Jones married Miss Isabel Bates, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Asa Bates, who on coming to this state settled in Springfield. By this union were born seven children, as follows: (1) Edward B. died when only a year old. (2) Herbert C., an engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, residing in Centralia, married Allie Pulsifer and they have three children, Goldie, Gale and Maud. (3) Carl, junior member of the firm of Caldwell & Jones, who have one of the largest and most popular furniture stores of Clinton, married Susie Edward and they have one child, Doris. (4) Lottie and (5) Nettie are engaged in dressmaking in Clinton. (6) Mabel, who is noted for her musical talent, was graduated in music at the Wesleyan College in 1901, and is assistant teacher in that institution. (7) Blanch is at home with her parents.

In his religious views Mr. Jones is a Methodist, and in his social relations is a member of the Grand Army Post at Clinton, of which he was a trustee for several years. Politically he has always been identi-

nied with the Republican party, and on that ticket was elected coroner of the county in 1888, in 1892 and 1900, being the present incumbent. He is widely and favorably known, and is held in high regard by his many friends.

H. C. SPAINHOUR.

H. C. Spainhour, who is now living a retired life on section 9, Creek township, was born in Texas township, this county, February 29, 1843, and is a son of Thomas Spainhour, whose birth occurred in Casey county, Kentucky, in August, 1819. His paternal grandparents, Warner and Polly (Davenport) Spainhour, were both natives of North Carolina, and after residing in Kentucky for several years came to Illinois in 1817, locating in Sangamon county when this section of the state was inhabited principally by the red men. Here the father of our subject grew to manhood and for many years he was engaged in farming in DeWitt county, but is now living a retired life in Creek township. He first married Matilda Willis, also a native of Kentucky, and the mother of our subject. By that union six children were born, three sons and three daughters, of whom three sons are still living. Since the mother's death the father has been twice married, and by the last union also has six children.

Our subject spent his boyhood and youth in Texas and Creek townships, and began his education in a primitive log school house with its slab benches and puncheon floor. The writing desk was made by a plank laid upon pegs driven into the wall, and where a log was cut out greased paper was tacked over the opening to form a window. The

school house was about a mile from the Spainhour homestead. Our subject was only able to attend school during the winter months, but he had some good teachers, including Logan McMurray, his first teacher. As there was no mill in this locality during his boyhood, his grandfather Willis made a couple of burrs out of niggerhead rocks to grind meal, and continued to operate these for several years.

During the Civil war Mr. Spainhour enlisted March 10, 1862, in Company C, Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel I. C. Pugh, and first went to Pittsburg Landing. During the first day of the battle of Shiloh—April 6, 1862—he was wounded in the left arm and was under the surgeon's care for ten days. On rejoining his command he took part in the siege of Corinth and then went to Grand Junction, Mississippi, and from there to Holly Springs, taking part in the engagement at the latter place. Returning to Grand Junction his regiment went from there to Boliver, Tennessee, in the spring of 1863. They were next ordered to the Tallabatchie river to intercept General Hardy and keep him from crossing that stream. From there they went to Memphis and with Grant's expedition started for Vicksburg, but on reaching Coffeyville they found that the rebels had destroyed their rations at Corinth and were compelled to fall back to Holly Springs, where they lived for a week on parched corn without salt until Sherman arrived with provisions. Returning to Memphis they took boats for the Yazoo river heights above Vicksburg, and after capturing the fort and destroying the magazine at that place they crossed the river and were in camp opposite Vicksburg for a week. They were then assigned to the extreme left of Grant's army, and were under fire in the siege of Vicks-

burg for forty-nine days. From there they marched to Jackson, Mississippi, and in the hard-fought battle which occurred there July 12, 1864, the regiment lost heavily, only sixteen out of the three hundred and fifty men who entered the fight being able to stack arms around the colors after the engagement was over. The remnant of the regiment returned to Memphis, and in August, 1864, the survivors were mustered out. Our subject remained in the service, however, and was with General Smith on the Red river expedition, and for a time was at Marietta, Georgia, and Kenesaw Mountain guarding railroads. His command was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and on the march to the sea, and were then given charge of the prisoners captured on that march. By boat they proceeded to Fort Beaufort, South Carolina, and then marched with Sherman to Goldsboro, North Carolina, where Mr. Spainhour was mustered out March 29, 1865. He returned home immediately, arriving here on the 13th of April.

For two years after the war Mr. Spainhour was engaged in farming on the shares for Asbury Smallwood. During that time he was married, January 18, 1866, to Miss Deborah Smallwood, a daughter of Asbury and Elizabeth Smallwood, natives of Virginia. Her father was one of the earliest settlers of Macon county, Illinois, having located there before the winter of the "deep snow." Unto our subject and his wife fifteen children were born, seven of whom died young, and David, the oldest, died May 20, 1892, at the age of twenty-four years. Those living are Lura, who is now the wife of John L. Tackwell, of Creek township, and has one child, William Carl; Cory, who married Carrie Harrow and is operating a part of his father's land; Virvin and Ellis, both at

home; and Nettie, Maude, Russell and Alma, all in school.

After leaving his father-in-law's farm Mr. Spainhour operated a grist and sawmill on Salt creek, in Texas township, and then returned to the Smallwood farm. Later he erected a flouringmill on the Sangamon river in Macon county, but after running it six months he sold out and returned to Creek township, DeWitt county, where he rented the Peter Murphy farm one year. He then returned to the old place and remained there until 1874, when he bought eighty acres of land in Nixon township. This he disposed of six months later, and then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of his present farm in Creek township, to which he has added from time to time until he now has four hundred and twenty-five acres of well improved and highly cultivated land on sections 4, 5 and 9, and also has eighty acres on section 10. He has given considerable attention to stock raising, but in 1901 laid aside all business cares and is now living a retired life. He started on his business career without a dollar, and the success that he has achieved is due entirely to his own industry, good management and excellent business ability. During the war he succeeded in saving thirteen hundred dollars.

In politics Mr. Spainhour is a Democrat, and as one of the leading and prominent citizens of his community he has been called upon to fill official positions of honor and trust. He served as collector several terms, and was county supervisor six consecutive terms, during which time he was a member of all of the important committees, such as the finance and poor farm committees. He is a member of Gilman Lodge, No. 455, K. P., and his wife is a member of the Christian church.

JOHN H. SAVELEY.

John Henry Saveley, one of Clinton's wide-awake business men, whose success in painting, paper hanging and bill posting has brought him into prominence, was born in Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, on the 21st of May, 1845, and is a son of Henry and Ellen T. (Niles) Saveley, natives of Virginia and New York, respectively. His paternal grandparents, Jacob and Elizabeth Saveley, were also natives of the Old Dominion. From that state they removed to Ohio and in 1852 came to Illinois, living for a time in Clark, Schuyler and Shelby counties. The grandfather, who was a farmer by occupation, died at the age of seventy-two years. His children who reached years of maturity were John, Jacob, M. D., George, Sarah Ann, Laney, Polly and Henry. The father of our subject also followed farming and died in Ohio, at the age of forty-four years, leaving two children: John H., and Elizabeth, wife of Mat Crable, of Paris, Illinois. The mother subsequently became the wife of Samuel Swords, by whom she had two children, Lincoln and Emma. She died July 21, 1878, at the age of fifty-six years.

Being quite young when his father died John H. Saveley made his home with his paternal grandfather until ten years of age, and then started out to make his own way in the world, first working as a farm hand. Later he learned the plasterer's trade. While living in Shelby county, in 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served nearly four years. He had previously had but little opportunity to attend school, having pursued his studies only for a few months in a log school house, but while in the service he became interested in education, and while

not on duty devoted his time to studying the books which he bought. After his return home he attended school for a time, and by reading and study has never ceased to improve his mind.

On the 3d of November, 1865, Mr. Saveley came to Clinton and opened an oyster saloon, to which he later added a stock of groceries, carrying on that business for a year and a half. He subsequently worked at the plasterer's trade, and on the 18th of July, 1870, began painting and paper hanging, which business he has successfully followed ever since, employing many men during the busy season. He commenced bill posting in a small way in 1870, using old buildings on which to post his bills, his first place being the old coal house on the court house square, covering its sides and roof. Later he had a bill board around the court house square and has kept on increasing the space until he now has room for fourteen hundred sheets. He is a charter member of the Illinois Bill Posters' Association. In his painting, papering and decorating he is unexcelled by any one in the county. He has been distributing agent for the Illinois Central Railroad in this city for the past five years, and is recognized as one of the most energetic and enterprising business men of the place. He is now the oldest resident of Monroe street, his home being at 515, where he first erected a two-room house, but has since enlarged and improved it, and now owns two residences across the street.

Mr. Saveley married Miss Ada Dalzell, who was born in South Egremont, Massachusetts, May 16, 1849, and is a daughter of John and Eliza (Seeley) Dalzell. The father was born on the 12th of July, 1816, in County Down, Ireland, where his parents, Robert and Mary (Ballentine) Dalzell, spent their entire lives. He and his brother

David emigrated to America and located in South Egremont, Massachusetts, where he served a seven-years' apprenticeship at carriage trimming. He subsequently went to Cleveland, Ohio, and still later to Unionville, that state, and worked at his trade. While there he entered the Union army in 1861, First Ohio Regiment Artillery Volunteers, Company C, serving until the close of the war. In 1872 he came to Clinton, Illinois, and trimmed the first phaeton made at this place. He was an expert at his trade. From choice he spent his last days at the Soldiers' Home in Dayton, Ohio, where he died September 13, 1890, and at his request was buried there. His wife, who was born September 14, 1816, died in 1860. Their children were George and Ann Eliza, both deceased; Ada, wife of our subject; Charles Henry, a resident of Texas; and William, deceased. For twenty-six years Mrs. Saveley carried on dressmaking in Clinton, employing from three to five girls and receiving the patronage of the leading families of the city, by whom she is held in high esteem. She was very successful in business, and is very popular and well liked.

Mr. and Mrs. Saveley have four children. Charles Henry learned his trade with his father and worked with him until 1899, when he went to Chicago, and is now special police for the Chicago & Alton Railroad. He married Anna Cochran, Warren S., a painter and paper hanger and bill poster of Clinton, married Dora Williams, and they have one child, Edward. David L., who is in the employ of the telephone company at Clinton, married Mammie Boyer and has one son, Henry. William E., also a painter of Clinton, married Cordelia Phillips, and their only son died in infancy.

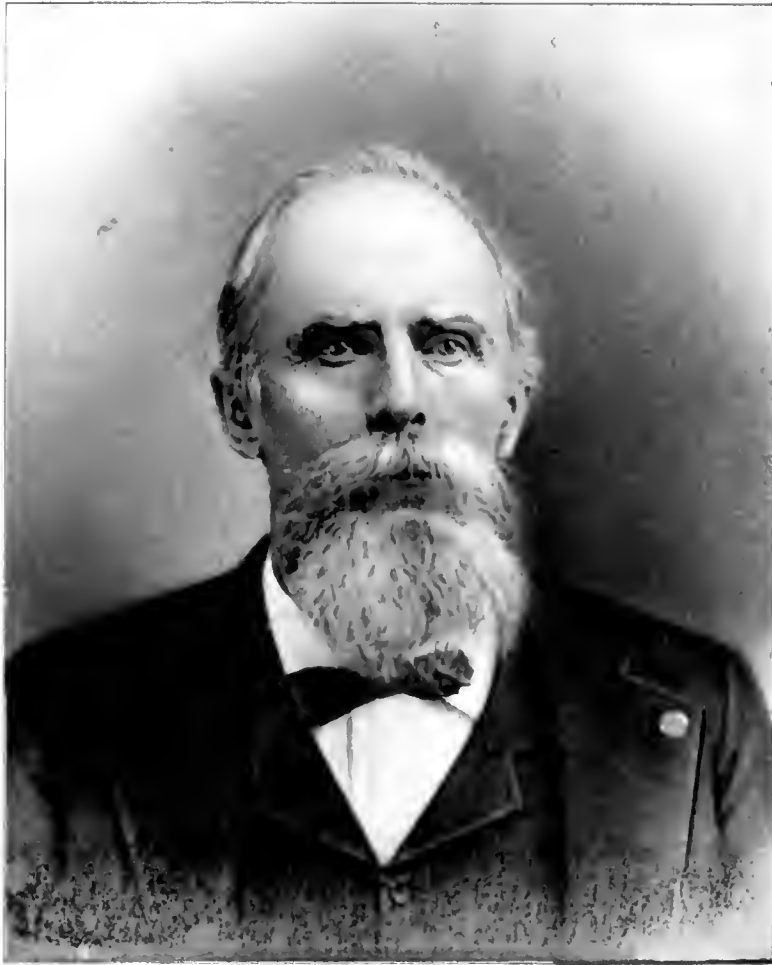
In politics Mr. Saveley is a staunch Republican and served as alderman from his

ward two years. Socially he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and religiously he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES H. PRICE.

Among the energetic and successful farmers of Waynesville township, whose success is due entirely to their own unaided efforts, is numbered the subject of this biography, who now owns and operates a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres on section 19, within a mile and a half of the village of Waynesville. He was born on the 12th of September, 1830, in Page county, Virginia, of which state his ancestors were early settlers. His father, William Price, was also born in that county, about 1799, and on reaching manhood was united in marriage with Miss Mary Decker, a native of the Old Dominion and of German descent. After farming for some years in his native county, William Price came to Illinois, in 1850, and settled at Brooks Grove, Tazewell county, where he died in 1852. His wife only survived him about two years.

After the death of his parents James H. Price was thrown upon his own resources, and his early life was fraught with many hardships and privations. For some time he worked as a farm hand. In 1854 he came to DeWitt county and was in the employ of Samuel Hammitt for four or five years. Feeling that his country needed his services during the dark days of the Civil war, he enlisted in August, 1862, in Company A, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. His first engage-



JAMES H. PRICE.



MRS. J. H. PRICE.

ment was the battle of Knoxville, Tennessee, and was followed by the Atlanta campaign. After the battle of Resaca Mr. Price was taken ill and sent to the hospital in Knoxville, where he remained three weeks. He was then placed on detached duty in the quartermaster's department, where he served until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Knoxville and honorably discharged in time to reach home on the 4th day of July, 1865. For several years thereafter he was engaged in farming on rented land.

In September, 1867, in this county, Mr. Price was united in marriage with Miss Barthena Williams, who was born on the farm where Mr. Price now resides, and was a daughter of Moses and Catherine E. Williams, of whom extended mention is made in the sketch of S. Dean Williams, on another page of this volume. About 1871 he purchased his farm on section 19, Waynesville township, and to its further improvement and cultivation he has since devoted his attention with good results. The land is now well tilled and fenced and under excellent cultivation, and a good set of buildings adorn the place, making it a most desirable farm. In connection with general farming our subject is also engaged in stock raising.

Mr. Price's first wife died in 1879, and was laid to rest in Fremont cemetery, McLean county. She left three children, namely: (1) William M. is a well educated young man, having attended the Waynesville Academy, and also taking a commercial course at a business college in Lexington, Kentucky. For eight or ten years he successfully engaged in teaching school, but is now assisting his father in carrying on the home farm. He possesses good business ability and takes quite an active and prominent part in local politics, serving as a mem-

ber of the county board of supervisors three terms of two years each. While filling that office he was chairman of some important committees, and a member of a number of others. He has also served as township trustee three years, and has been a delegate to numerous county and congressional conventions of the Democratic party, with which he always affiliates. (2) Mrs. Myra Griffin is the next of the family. (3) Mary Catherine is the wife of Matthew Connell, the present supervisor of Waynesville township. Their only child, John S., died in infancy. In 1881 Mr. Price married Mrs. Sarah Milburn, who was born in Ohio, but was reared in Logan county, Illinois, where she was first married. By the second union there are two children, Leslie and Leo.

The Democratic party has always found in Mr. Price a staunch supporter of its principles, and he cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas, "the Little Giant," in 1860. He served six years as commissioner of highways, and was an efficient member of the school board ten or twelve years. He and his son William M. are both members of Waynesville Lodge, F. & A. M., and he also belongs to the Grand Army Post at that place, and his son to the Odd Fellows lodge, in which he has filled all the chairs and is now past grand. For the success that he has achieved in life Mr. Price deserves great credit, and he well merits the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens.



HENRY JOSEPH WAGNER.

This well-known farmer, residing on section 15, Wilson township, is a man whose successful struggle with adverse circumstances shows what can be accomplished by

industry and economy, especially if a sensible wife seconds his efforts to secure a home and competence. Coming to this country with no capital he was obliged to make his way in the world without the aids which are usually considered essential to success.

Mr. Wagner was born in Prussia, Germany, January 22, 1836, and is a son of John Joseph and Anna Mary (Kaus) Wagner, who spent their entire lives in that country, the father being a well-to-do farmer. In the family were nine children, all of whom are still living. Those who came to America are John, a gas fitter of New York City; Charles, a blacksmith of the same place; Eliza, who is living in New York state; and Henry J., of this review.

As is customary in his native land our subject attended the public schools until fourteen years of age and then learned a trade, working in a hatter's establishment for two years and a half. He then returned home, where he spent about six months, and later was employed in a hotel for a time. Believing that the new world furnished better opportunities to ambitious young men, he came to America in 1854 on the old sailing vessel, *New York*, which landed him safely in New York City after a pleasant voyage of thirty-two days. He was accompanied on this trip by his brother John.

For about six months Mr. Wagner remained in New York, working at anything which he could find to do, and then went to Pennsylvania, where he worked as a farm hand at eight dollars per month for six months. In 1855 he went to Lee county, Illinois, where he was employed in a hotel for two years and a half, and then secured work on a canal boat on the Michigan & Illinois canal, where he remained until 1860. He then went down the Mississippi river to Vicksburg, where he worked as a mason's

assistant until the fall of that year, when he went to New Orleans and was employed as a bus driver until the Civil war broke out.

Returning to Illinois, Mr. Wagner engaged in chopping wood during the following summer, and then worked in the harvest fields of southern Illinois, and later around Bloomington, as the crops there were not ready for harvesting quite as soon as those farther south. At the close of the harvest season he found employment in a brickyard at LeRoy, McLean county, where he remained two years and a half, and was next engaged in farming on rented land, in partnership with another gentleman, for six years. On the expiration of that time he bought eighty acres of land on section 15, Wilson township, DeWitt county, a part of which had been broken, with an old house standing thereon, but there were no other improvements. He planted hedges, set out fruit and shade trees, erected a good residence and nice barn, and made many other improvements, so that he now has one of the best farms in the locality. He has also extended its boundaries from time to time until he now has two hundred and forty acres of rich and arable land under a high state of cultivation.

On the 17th of December, 1864, Mr. Wagner was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Bohn, also a native of Germany, who came to this country in 1854 at the age of ten years, and to them were born nine children, as follows: (1) Charles, now a resident of Iowa, is married and has three children, John, Sarah and Blanche. (2) Anna is the wife of William Jones, of Bloomington, Illinois, and has three children, Margaret, Frank and Anna. (3) Margaret is the wife of Peter Quailley, of California, and they have two children. (4) Nancy is the wife of Daniel Sullivan, of

Memphis, Tennessee, and they have two children, Albert and Frances. (5) John, a resident of Wapella, married Minerva Green and they have one child, Laurence. (6) Catherine is a resident of Bloomington. (7) Henry, (8) Frank and (9) James are all at home. The mother of these children died in 1884.

Mr. Wagner was again married, October 15, 1895, his second wife being Mrs. Bertie Kline, who was born in Germany, and remained at home with her parents until 1872, her father being a wealthy farmer. She then took passage on a steamer at Hamburg, and after nine days spent upon the water landed in New York City. Three days later she started for Bloomington, where she worked out for a year, and in 1873 was united in marriage with James Johnson, an Englishman, who died February 7, 1883, leaving two sons, Herman and Frank. She was without a dollar in the world, all that she had being her trunk and a few clothes, and she at once sought employment that she might support herself and children. She worked as a housekeeper and at other occupations until July 12, 1884, when she wedded Joseph Kline, also a native of the fatherland. They started in life with nothing, but by their combined efforts and untiring industry they acquired five city lots in Normal, Illinois, which she still owns. Mr. Kline died early in the year 1895, and in the following October she became the wife of our subject, as previously stated. She had only one sister, who died in Bloomington about 1906. Mrs. Wagner is a most estimable woman, who has proved to her husband a true helpmate, aiding him in every possible way, and to her he attributes not a little of his success in life. He is still successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and is now one of the well-to-do citi-

zens of his community. He is a Democrat in politics and has served as school director, but has never cared for political honors. Both he and his wife are members of St. Patrick's church at Wapella, and are highly respected and esteemed by all who know them for their genuine worth and many excellencies of character.

ALVIN W. HUFFMAN.

Alvin W. Huffman, of Farmer City, is the proprietor of one of the finest and largest livery and boarding stables in DeWitt county, and is one of its most energetic and progressive business men. He was born in this county on the 5th of July, 1860, and is of German descent. His paternal great-grandfather, Christian Huffman, not only served four and a half years in the Revolutionary war, but was also in the war of 1812 for eighteen months. His early home was in Pennsylvania, but his last days were spent in the Old Dominion, where he died at the age of eighty years. He had eight children, namely: Daniel, George, Laban, Christian, Jonas, Mrs. Elizabeth Helmick, Mrs. Arbogast and Solomon.

The last named, Solomon Huffman, was the grandfather of our subject. He was born in Greene county, Virginia, and was married in Randolph county, that state, to Elizabeth Westfall, who died young, leaving two children, Benjamin and Cornelius. For his second wife he married Hester Bonner, by whom he also had two children, Job and Sylvanus. Throughout life he followed farming and died in Pendleton county, Virginia, in 1884, at the age of eighty years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a man of many sterling qualities.

Cornelius Huffman, our subject's father, was born in Pendleton county, Virginia, August 4, 1833, and in early life traveled considerably. In 1854 he came to DeWitt county, Illinois, and purchased a small tract of railroad land, which had been slightly improved by Henry Huffman. To its further development and cultivation he devoted his energies for some years, and as time passed added to his original purchase until he is now a large land owner. Since 1895 he has lived a retired life in Farmer City, where he owns a fine home. He is an earnest member of the United Brethren church and a Prohibitionist in politics. He married Miss Elizabeth Vance, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hensley) Vance, early settlers of this county. She was born in Athens county, Ohio, March 5, 1838, and died January 4, 1866. She was the mother of the following children: Alvin W., our subject; a son who died in infancy; Sophronia E., wife of S. F. Lewis; Sylvanus G., a resident of Clinton; Laura C., at home; George F., a resident of Weldon; and Nora B., wife of S. E. Holmes.

Alvin W. Huffman grew to manhood upon his father's farm and assisted in its labor. He began life for himself upon a farm of eighty acres, which he subsequently sold, and then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in McLean county. On disposing of that place he purchased a farm in Santa Anna township, DeWitt county. He now owns two hundred and forty acres of land in Sangamon township, Piatt county, Illinois, where for some time he was successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of fine horses. He has owned some valuable trotting stock, and for his age is considered one of the best judges of horses and other stock in this county. Besides his property in this

state Mr. Huffman owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Kansas. On the 1st of November, 1900, he purchased of J. D. Ingles a good livery business in Farmer City, which was established in 1889 by J. E. Foster. Renting his farm he has since given his attention to the livery business, and is meeting with excellent success. He has enlarged and remodeled his barn until it is now one of the best in the county, and it is well equipped, as he keeps about thirty head of horses and twenty double and single turn-outs, besides two buses and two cabs. He is always on hand to meet the sixteen trains which arrive daily in Farmer City, and in the conduct of his business employs six hands.

Mr. Huffman was first united in marriage with Miss Martha Rutledge, a daughter of John A. Rutledge. She died May 26, 1886, and in 1889 Mr. Huffman married Miss Belle Merifield, a daughter of John and Rebecca (Johnson) Merifield. Her maternal grandfather was John Johnson, an early settler of Wilson township, this county. On the paternal side her great-grandparents were James and Hannah Merifield, natives of Virginia, who died near LeRoy, Illinois, the former at the age of eighty-seven years, the latter at the age of sixty-five. Their children were Henry, John, Olive, Mary, Sarah, Nellie, Otha and Samuel. Henry Merifield, Mrs. Huffman's grandfather, was born in Greene county, Ohio, and died at the age of seventy-seven years. He made farming his life work, and efficiently served as sheriff of DeWitt county. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Conway, died when about seventy years of age. Unto them were born the following children: John, Benjamin, Rachel, William, Aquilla, Newton, Providence, Mary, Hannah, Emily, Harvey and James. John

Merfield, the father of Mrs. Huffman, was born in McLean county, Illinois, August 1, 1830, and in early life followed farming in Wilson township, DeWitt county, but in 1860 he sold his property there and bought a place near Farmer City, where he now resides. In 1863 he joined the boys in blue of Company G, Ninety-Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He is now an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a staunch Republican in politics. He has ten children, namely: James H., Charles E., Solomon F., Belle, Addie, Cora, Sherman, Jacob, Maud and Hattie.

Mr. and Mrs. Huffman are the parents of three children: Ray, John and Dewey. Religiously they are members of the United Brethren church, and politically he is identified with the Democratic party. In business affairs he is prompt and notably reliable, and he commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact.

CHARLES R. GIDEON.

One of the busiest, most energetic and most enterprising men of Clinton is Charles R. Gideon, who deals in all kinds of paper and paints and carries on a large business in painting, papering and decorating. He was born on the 3d of July, 1850, on East Main street, Clinton, in a house that occupied the site where Mrs. Holderman now resides, and is a son of George William Gideon, who was for many years an honored citizen of this place. The founder of the family in America was Peter Gideon, Sr., a native of Holland, who, in company with his wife and son, Peter, Jr., started for the new world prior to the Revolutionary war, but the wife died

en voyage. Peter, Jr., located in Maryland, but afterward removed to Loudoun county, Virginia, where he followed farming until his death. Both he and his father, Peter, Sr., fought for the independence of the colonies in the Revolutionary war. The former died at the advanced age of ninety-six years. He had three sons, George, William and Henry.

Of this family George Gideon was the grandfather of our subject. He was born in Maryland and about 1810 removed to Champaign county, Ohio, where he made his home until coming to Clinton, Illinois, in 1847. Here he conducted a hotel, where the Masonic block is now located, but the building was afterward moved by the father of our subject, remodeled and converted into what is now known as the City Hotel. The grandfather laid out the Gideon addition to Clinton, it being now a residence portion of the city, and his home was on East Main street, where Mrs. Holderman now lives. Socially he was a member of the Masonic order. He died at the age of ninety-two years, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Miller, and was also a native of Virginia, died at the age of seventy-two. Their children were George; Arnstead; Peter; Wesley; Samuel; Jacob; Mrs. Sarah Savage; Catherine, who first married a Mr. Gerry and second a Mr. Campbell; Mrs. Ann Parker; and Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell.

George W. Gideon, our subject's father, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1813, and accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio, and later to Illinois. He purchased a farm of eighty acres adjoining Clinton, on which the Woodlawn cemetery has since been laid out, and he also owned what is now the Charles Kellogg place. For two years he was engaged in the grocery business in Clinton, and later bought the old Campbell store, which was a two-story

building. This he moved to the lot adjoining the City Hotel, and up to the time that he was called to his final rest he conducted a hotel in this building. He attained the age of seventy-six years. As one of the leading and influential citizens he was several times elected to the town council, and also filled the office of justice of the peace for a time. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In early life he married Miss Lydia Kidder, who was born near Hartford, Connecticut, in 1811, and died in 1868. She was a daughter of Nathaniel Kidder.

In early life Charles R. Gideon, of this review, learned the art of house painting, papering and decorating, to which business he has since devoted his energies, and is to-day one of the leading business men in his line in the city, employing seven or more men during the busy season. Since reaching manhood his sons have been associated with him. He has done the painting and decorating on many of the principal buildings of the city, and his own handsome residence, erected in 1900, excels all others in decorations. He possesses much artistic talent and has a rare and choice collection of drawings and paintings which he executed himself. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Universalist church, to which his father also belonged, but his grandfather held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1873 Mr. Gideon wedded Miss Mary C. Bell, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of George and Phœbe Bell, of this county. By this union were born five children: George Walter, Paul, Edwin, Flora Belle and Phœbe Ellen. The sons are all associated with their father in business. George Walter married Mrs. May Stell.

JOSEPH ROBB.

Prominent among the citizens of DeWitt county, who have witnessed almost the entire development of this section of the state, is Joseph Robb, a thrifty and successful farmer residing on section 34, Waynesville township. He was born on his present farm May 2, 1830, and is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family of this county. He is a brother of Eli H. Robb, of Clinton, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

Amid pioneer scenes our subject passed his boyhood and youth on the old homestead, receiving but a limited education, his time being principally devoted to assisting his father in the arduous task of transforming the wild land into well cultivated fields. He remained at home, caring for his parents in their declining years, and after the death of his father traded for and bought the interests of the other heirs, and succeeded to the farm, which comprises one hundred and seventy acres. After his marriage he located upon a part of the place, but a few years later returned to the parental roof that he might better care for his parents. He has since built a good house and barn and made many other useful and valuable improvements.

On the 4th of November, 1852, in DeWitt county, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Robb and Miss Rhoda Ann Baker, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Samuel C. Baker, who came to this county in 1836, and was numbered among its pioneers. For forty years she was an invalid, and her sufferings ended in death July 11, 1897. She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church for forty-five years and hers was an ideal Christian life. Mr. Robb has two daughters: Mary L., wife of Charles L.

Morris, of Elm Grove, Barnett township, this county; and Anna E., who is now the widow of Charles M. Finck, and resides with her father. The latter had seven children, namely: Eva, who met death in a railroad accident, July 16, 1900, when seventeen years of age; Harry R.; Ada; Edna; Alva; Leslie and Wilbur.

In politics Mr. Robb was originally an old-line Whig, but he supported Abraham Lincoln for the presidency in 1860, and has since been a staunch Republican, but he has never cared for office. He is a faithful member of the Presbyterian church, of Waynesville, and is a man highly respected and esteemed by all who know him. He can relate many interesting incidents of pioneer days, when this locality was almost an unbroken wilderness, and in the wonderful transformation that has since taken place he took a very active part in early days. In September, 1899, he and his daughter had a most enjoyable trip through the east, visiting old Independence Hall and other points of interest in Philadelphia, and also the cities of New York, Washington and other places along the Atlantic coast. He went to the top of Washington monument, where he had an elegant view of the capital city and the Potomac as its threads its way through most beautiful scenery down to the sea, also visiting Arlington Heights, Mount Vernon and the mountains of Tennessee and Virginia, coming home through Kentucky and crossing the Ohio river at Cincinnati.

STILLMAN A. CHAPIN.

Stillman A. Chapin, one of the oldest living and most highly respected pioneers of DeWitt county, who is now passing his

last years in ease and quiet at his home in DeWitt, was born on August 13, 1821, in Madison county, Illinois, and is a son of Hiram and Martha (Day) Chapin. By occupation the father of our subject was a farmer and in 1819 came to this state and first settled in Madison county and later removed to Sangamon county, but the place where he settled is now in Menard county. Here he resided until 1828. In that year he came to this county and took up his residence near Waynesville. Here he remained for a number of years and successfully engaged in his chosen occupation. In 1835 he removed to DeWitt township where he lived until 1854. He died in McLean county in 1871, aged seventy-four years. In life he was successful, and on locating in this county he entered a number of acres of land, which he placed under a high state of cultivation. In politics he was a Democrat and was called upon to fill most of the township offices.

The maternal grandfather of our subject, Edward Day, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and came to this county with Hiram Chapin, where he resided until he was called to his final rest at the age of seventy-seven years. His remains are buried in the DeWitt cemetery.

Stillman A. Chapin, like most of the boys in those early days, received nothing more than a common-school education, but along the lines of work his training was not so limited, and he early acquired the art of farming. Up to the time of his marriage he remained at home and gave his father the benefit of his services. His union with Miss Susan Lafferty took place in 1843. She is a daughter of Samuel Lafferty, who was a native of Virginia. Later in years he became an early settler of Ohio and in 1869 he came to this state, where he died in 1872.

As a result of the marriage of our subject his wife bore him the following children: (1) John, who died in infancy; (2) Hiram, a resident of McLean county, a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and now engaged in the practice of his profession; (3) Samuel, also a resident of McLean county, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and engaged in the practice of medicine; (4) Mary, now the widow of Thomas Cottingham; William and Finis, both deceased; (5) Charles, who is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, a practicing physician in Bloomington.

In 1848 or 1849 our subject entered one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land in DeWitt township. This he placed under cultivation and also erected a good set of farm buildings, including a fine residence. Here he resided until 1856, when he traded for other land in the immediate vicinity and on this he made his home until 1864. Having sold this he next bought land near the village of DeWitt, where he resided until 1870, when he moved into the village of DeWitt, and here he has since resided. In connection with farming he was also engaged in the raising of horses, cattle and hogs for market, and at one time he was interested in the mercantile business of the village.

He has always been a firm believer in the Democratic party and by that party he was elected to fill the office of justice of the peace, which position he continued to fill for almost thirty years. His first presidential vote was cast for James K. Polk. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order of DeWitt, belonging to lodge No. 261, and is now serving as chaplain. Religiously both he and his wife are active members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapin have the distinction of being the two oldest living settlers

of DeWitt township and are one of the oldest married couples in the county, having been married for fifty-eight years. They are people of the highest respectability and count their friends by the score.

CHARLES D. DOWNING.

This enterprising and progressive citizen of Wapella, who is now engaged in the grain business, was born on the old homestead farm near that village, May 2, 1803, and belongs to an old Kentucky family, his paternal grandfather, Reason Downing, being a pioneer of Mason county, that state. There the father, James E. Downing, was born May 22, 1823, and on reaching manhood was married there to Miss Susan Downing, who was also a native of Mason county. Her grandfather, Timothy Downing, who was one of the first settlers of that locality, took part in some of the frontier wars and became a noted Indian fighter. In 1852 the father of our subject came to Illinois, and after farming for about a year in McLean county, purchased eighty acres of land in Wapella township, DeWitt county, which he broke and improved, opening up a good farm. His first home here was a log house, in which he lived for several years, and he later built a good large residence. He added to his landed possessions from time to time and became one of the substantial farmers and stock-raisers of the county. His first wife died in 1868, and on the 21st of October, 1869, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Best, also a native of Mason county, Kentucky. He died January 31, 1884, honored and respected by all who knew him. By his first marriage he had seven children, five of whom reached



C. D. DOWNING.

years of maturity, namely: Eleanor; Reason; Joseph, James T. and Charles D. The children by the second union were Elizabeth R., wife of S. J. McNutt, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Best and an infant daughter, deceased.

During his boyhood Charles D. Downing attended the home school, and remained with his father until the later's death, after which he had charge of the old farm for a few years. He was married in this county, September 28, 1802, to Miss Mary H. McNutt, a sister of S. J. McNutt, previously mentioned. She was born and reared in Kentucky.

After his marriage, Mr. Downing located on a farm in Wapella township, where he owned one hundred and sixty acres of land, and he made many improvements upon the place, transforming it into a fine farm with good buildings, a nice orchard and well tilled fields. In connection with farming he also engaged in raising and feeding grade and pure blooded polled Angus cattle and good horses, and was accounted one of the most thrifty and enterprising agriculturists of his community. Renting his farm he removed to Wapella in 1906, and now has charge of the grain and coal business of the Roger Bacon & Company of Chicago, having control of their elevator there since 1897.

Mr. Downing has always given his political support to the men and measures of the Democratic party, as did his father before him, and he cast his first presidential ballot for Grover Cleveland. He has been a delegate to county, congressional and state conventions, and for a number of years has been a member of the county central committee, with which he is still connected.

He exerts considerable influence in the councils of his party, and has taken a

very active and prominent part in public affairs. He served two consecutive terms as county supervisor, and while a member of the board he served on the finance, road and bridges and poor farm committees. He was also township collector one term and a member of the school board several years. Mr. Downing is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and Royal Neighbors, fraternal insurance societies, and is one of the most popular and highly respected citizens of Wapella.

WILLIAM H. MCFARLAND.

William H. McFarland is one of Clinton's most highly respected citizens, whose useful and well-spent life has not only gained for him the confidence of his fellow men but has also secured for him a comfortable competence, which enables him to lay aside all business cares and spend his declining days in ease and retirement.

Mr. McFarland was born in Fayette county, Ohio, February 10, 1832, and during boyhood was taken by his parents, Jesse and Lavina McFarland, to Marshall county, Illinois, where he was reared upon a farm. In early life he became interested in the grocery business at Wenona, this state. He came to Clinton in 1863 and in partnership with Daniel Wright, under the firm name of McFarland & Wright, opened a general store on the present site of Katz' clothing store. Three years later our subject sold out and spent eleven years as a commercial traveler. He next conducted a drug store one year, and at the end of that time formed a partnership with J. D. Rogers, under the firm name of McFarland & Rogers, in the furniture business. Shortly afterward he pur-

chased Mr. Rogers' interest, and after being alone for a time he admitted Mr. McIntosh to a partnership in the business, their store being where the firm of Lemon & Harris is now located. On disposing of his interest in the furniture business Mr. McFarland practically lived retired for seven years, but being of an active temperament he tired of this and in 1888 embarked in the same line of trade with M. R. Colwell and Carl Jones, under the firm name of McFarland, Colwell & Jones. They carried on business together until the 1st of September, 1900, when Mr. McFarland sold his interest and has since lived retired. During the seven years he previously spent in retirement from active labor, he engaged in the fire and life insurance business to a limited extent, and still does a little in the way of life insurance. In connection with Daniel Wright he built the brick residence adjoining his present home, and subsequently purchased Mr. Wright's interest in the place, making it his home for thirty years. He still owns the house, but ten years ago built the handsome residence which has since been his home. He also erected the adjoining house on the east seven years ago. He owns other real estate, including the block now occupied by Lafferty & Bosserman as a shoe store, erected by him in 1876 on the site of the old Mahan grocery. In 1862 he erected the two-story brick block now occupied by Colwell & Jones.

In 1851 Mr. McFarland was united in marriage with Miss Eliza, daughter of Ira Wright, of Marshall county, Illinois, and to them were born six children, all of whom are now deceased, namely: Sarah, who died at the age of thirty-three years; Ira, at the age of seven years; Curtis, at the age of five and a half years; Benjamin A., at the age of nineteen months; Clara Belle, in infancy; and William, at the age of one year. Sarah

married Augustus V. Lisenby, who was born in this county and served several years as deputy clerk under his father, James Lisenby, and later was elected county clerk two consecutive terms. Subsequently he went to Fresno, California, and is now cashier in the Fresno Savings Bank. He built a fine house east of Mr. McFarland, which is now owned by our subject. In politics he is a Democrat. For his second wife he married a niece of our subject's wife, Emma Wright, daughter of Daniel Wright, and to them has been born one son, Carl.

In his political affiliations Mr. McFarland is a Prohibitionist, being an earnest advocate of temperance principles. He has served as alderman of the city, but has never taken an important part in public affairs. Religiously he is an active and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as class leader and in other official capacities; and socially is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, Encampment and Rebekah Lodge, being past grand of the subordinate branch. During the long years of his residence in Clinton he has championed every movement designed to promote the general welfare, has supported every enterprise for the public good, and has materially aided in advancing the social and moral interests of the city. After a useful and honorable career he can well afford to lay aside all business cares and live in ease and retirement.

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GEORGE W. HELMICK.

One of Santa Anna township's most successful farmers and stock-raisers is George W. Helmick, whose entire life has been passed in DeWitt county. He was born in

Rutledge township, on the 27th of August, 1859, and is a son of Elisha Helmick, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He grew to manhood on the home farm, and received the best of training in agricultural pursuits under the able direction of his father. He assisted in the work of the home farm until twenty-five years of age and then took charge of the place, carrying it on for six years. With all the views of an ambitious young man, full of energy and life, he entered largely into the stock business, and has successfully engaged in that pursuit ever since. He bought the Mickens farm, now owned by Mr. Haynes, but after operating it two years he sold out and removed to Farmer City, where he was engaged in the ice business for some time, being the only dealer in that commodity in the city. While residing on the farm he also engaged in threshing and corn shelling.

Disposing of his business there in 1895, Mr. Helmick purchased one hundred and twenty-three acres known as the C. H. Huddleston farm, and also bought an adjoining forty-acre tract known as the Crum farm, both being located in Santa Anna township. He has since enlarged the barn, built corn cribs and made other improvements, and in the operation of his land shows that he is one of the most systematic and successful agriculturists of his locality. He has a fine herd of thoroughbred Shorthorn and polled Durham cattle, and is also breeding thoroughbred Poland China hogs. He is fast coming to the front as one of the most successful stock-feeders in the county, and in all his undertakings he has steadily prospered, being a man of more than ordinary business ability and sound judgment.

Mr. Helmick was married October 20, 1885, to Miss Loraine Fuller, a daughter of Daniel Fuller, and they have one child, Min-

nie May, who was born in Rutledge township, September 2, 1886. After attaining his majority Mr. Helmick voted the Democratic ticket for some time, but is now a staunch supporter of the Prohibition party, having always been a strong temperance man. In 1860 he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is now an active member and steward of the same.

FLOYD C. SHEPHERD.

The family of which our subject, Floyd C. Shepherd, is a worthy descendant, originated many generations ago in Ireland, some members of it coming to America and locating in Kentucky about 1792. Grandfather Louis Shepherd, a native of Kentucky, engaged in farming in that state, and also became known as a successful stock-raiser. In 1829 he moved to Morgan county, Illinois, and was one of the pioneer settlers. There he died, leaving a family of six children, five boys and one girl.

Francis Shepherd, who was a son of Louis and the father of our subject, was born in Morgan county, Illinois, February 20, 1833, and there grew to manhood on a farm and married Clementine Wilmore March 8, 1857. Her death occurred on the 12th day of December, 1860. Floyd C., her only child, was born November 10, 1860. Following this Mr. Shepherd enlisted August 15, 1862, Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-second Infantry Volunteers of Illinois, for service in the Civil war, faithfully performing his duty until its close. He participated in the battles of Parker's Cross Roads, Tennessee, December 3, 1862; Tupelo, Mississippi, July 14, 1864; Nashville, Tennessee, December 15-16, 1864, and also siege of

Fort Blakeley and Mobile, Alabama. He was discharge at Mobile, Alabama, July 15, 1865, and mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, August 4, 1865.

After his return from the army Mr. Shepherd engaged in various lines, both in DeWitt and in Macoupin counties. January 27, 1867, in the latter county, he was married to Miss Kate E. Cobb, of Lawrenceburg, Kentucky. In 1868 Mr. Shepherd moved to Franklin county, Kansas. There he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1895, when he removed to Richmond, Kansas, where he and wife lived a retired life, no children having been born of this marriage.

Floyd C. Shepherd was born in Harp township, DeWitt county, Illinois, and after the untimely death of his young mother, he was taken to the home of his grandparents, James P. and Martha Wilmore. They were natives of Virginia, but came to DeWitt county in 1846, and settled in what is now known as Harp township, and here engaged for many years in farming, he dying in 1877, while his wife passed away in 1873. Floyd Shepherd grew to manhood in DeWitt county, remaining their comfort and support until their death, when he returned to his father in Kansas, and resided with him for one and one-half years, at the expiration of that time returning to DeWitt county, where he received his schooling.

Mr. Shepherd began to depend entirely upon his own resources at an early age. He began to engage in farm work in the locality where he was well known, being employed first by J. M. Britton, and continued in this line until 1882. However, during the winters the work on the farm is almost suspended, and in 1870 Mr. Shepherd began to teach during this season, through Creek and Harp

townships, and succeeded so well that he continued in this profession until 1895.

In 1883 he moved into Lane Creek township and for two years was engaged in the tile business with Lane & Thompson, and also engaged in farming and stock-raising in Harp township after his marriage, which took place the next year. In 1895 he began buying grain, dealing for himself, but later he located in Birkbeck and entered into negotiations which resulted in his being made agent in this line for the great firm of Rogers, Bacon Company, of Chicago.

The marriage of Mr. Shepherd was on March 13, 1884, to Miss Anna B. Lane, who was born in Creek township, and who was a daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Ann Lane. This family was one of the old ones in the county, and came from Tennessee. Mrs. Shepherd was one of eight children born to her parents, and was the sixth in order of birth, the survivors being: Cicero, who lives in Sullivan, Illinois; Sarah, the wife of Edward Danison, lives in Lane; Margaret, the wife of M. C. Davenport, lives in Creek township; William lives in Lane. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd are two bright, intelligent school boys, Wilson Epler, who was born on June 27, 1885, and Benjamin Otto, who was born October 20, 1886.

In politics Mr. Shepherd is a Democrat and has served four terms as supervisor and has been a member of a number of important committees in the township, and has efficiently held every township office, except that of constable. He is a frequent delegate to the various political conventions and has been an active member of his party.

Socially Mr. Shepherd is connected with the order M. W. A., Clinton Camp, No. 364. He is a leading member of the Christian

church of Clinton, in which he is a deacon and a liberal supporter. Mr. Shepherd owns one hundred and thirteen acres of land on sections 28 and 29, and is regarded as one of the substantial men of this locality. His business brings him into association with many, and he is noted for his honesty in dealing, as well as his good judgment in buying.



WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.

William H. Taylor, who is one of Clinton's representative citizens and a popular traveling salesman, was born on the 4th of June, 1830, in Muskingum county, Ohio, and is a son of Henry and Mary E. (Miller) Taylor. History records that there were four brothers of the Taylor family who came to this country from Scotland, one locating in Pennsylvania, another in Delaware, and the third in Virginia, while the fourth, being a sea captain, was lost at sea. Nathaniel Taylor, our subject's paternal grandfather, was a son of the one who settled in Delaware. He married and throughout life followed farming.

Henry Taylor, our subject's father, was born in Delaware and in early life emigrated to Ohio, where he wedded Miss Mary E. Miller, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1853 they came to Clinton, Illinois, which was then a small town, and in company with Henry and George Bell and Henry Lutzenbarger, Mr. Taylor purchased the vacant corner where the Magill House now stands, and erected a large two-story frame building, which they stocked with general merchandise, being successfully engaged in business there until 1857, when a fire destroyed their store and its contents. Later Mr. Taylor, in partnership with A. J. Blackford,

rented a building and again embarked in merchandising, under the firm name of Taylor & Blackford, but during the panic of 1873 they failed and he again lost everything. Nothing daunted, however, he opened a small coal office, where our subject's son, Walter, is now carrying on business, and his son, Fletcher, became associated with him in 1880 and later succeeded to the business. He was a strong man, both physically and mentally, and although he twice met with misfortune in business he always gave liberally of his means to all enterprises for the public good. His fellow citizens recognizing his worth and ability called upon him to fill many official positions. Both he and his wife were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and were highly respected and esteemed by all who knew them. He died in 1891, at the age of seventy-seven years, and she departed this life in 1868, when over eighty years of age. Their children were George; William H.; Samuel K.; Mary E.; Homer B.; John T., who died in infancy; Fletcher C.; a daughter who died in infancy; Frank Z.; and Annie.

William H. Taylor, of this review, came to Clinton with his parents, and assisted his father in business until 1857, when he opened a shoe store in the rear of his father's place of business. After the fire which destroyed their property, he formed a partnership with Mr. Toury, and carried on the same line of business until after the Civil war broke out. In 1861 Mr. Taylor enlisted in Company F, Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to second lieutenant in March, 1862, and to first lieutenant on the 1st of October of the same year, after which he served as adjutant of the regiment. He was in the service three years and one month. Being six feet in height, broad shouldered and of fine physique, his was a

commanding figure, and he made a handsome officer. Those who served under him still speak in glowing terms of their first lieutenant.

On his return from the war Mr. Taylor again engaged in the general store business until 1872, when he went upon the road as a traveling salesman for the grocery house of Harmon, Merriam & Company of Chicago, which since the death of Mr. Harmon has become Merriam, Collins & Dexter. During the years that have since passed Mr. Taylor has remained in their employ, having now been with them almost a quarter of a century. In 1868 the Magill Brothers built what is known as the Magill House, which is a large three-story brick structure on North Center street, extending from the square to Washington street. This our subject bought in 1898, and has since remodeled and enlarged it by building a thirty-two-foot addition on the west. It is to-day a good modern hotel—the best in the city. For his home he purchased the Coverdale property at 1006 East Main street, which is a beautiful place, the elegant residence being surrounded by wide lawns, shady drives, lovely trees and shrubs. His first home was on the corner of Washington and Jackson streets.

Mr. Taylor has been twice married, his first wife being Lucy, daughter of James H. Merrill, and to them were born three children: Walter M., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Emma, who died young; and Lula, who died in infancy. The wife and mother died in 1873, at the age of thirty-four years. In 1875 Mr. Taylor married Miss Jennie Renick, by whom he also had three children: Nellie married Dr. Charles Bogardus, a prominent physician of Clinton, and died in 1901, at the age of twenty-five years. She was one of the lead-

ing young ladies of the city and very popular. William H. enlisted in 1900 as a private in Company D, Thirteenth United States Regiment, and is now serving at Dangupon, Philippines Islands. Edward M. was also in the service, enlisting at Denver, Colorado, in May, 1898, in the First Colorado Infantry, at the first call for troops to be sent to Manilla. With his regiment he started for San Francisco, May 17, and on the 14th of June, on the steamer China, for Honolulu. On the 4th of July they stopped at Wakes Island, where General Green and Colonel Hill planted the United States flag, and fourteen days later landed at Camp Dewey, on the Island of Luzon, seven miles from the city of Manilla. There they began throwing up entrenchments within one hundred and twenty-five yards of the enemy's lines. They took part in the famous battle of Manilla, and the battles of Hesty, Manquena, Antapelo and Paranaque, besides many skirmishes, being under fire most of the time. On the 4th of July, 1900, they received orders at Manilla to embark for home, and arrived at San Francisco on the 10th of August. Edward M. Taylor was mustered out on the 8th of the following September and returned home. In 1901 he opened a grocery store in Clinton, in connection with his brother Walter H., and is now conducting the same. He can relate many thrilling experiences of his life in the Philippines, which if written would make a very fascinating book.

Fraternally Mr. Taylor is a member of Lodge No. 84, F. & A. M., of which he was master three terms, and was a member and high priest of the Chapter. He is now serving as trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which the family have been connected for several generations, and have always been active church workers. Our

subject has never cared for office, but has always taken a commendable interest in all enterprises calculated to advance the welfare of the city which has now been his home for almost fifty years.

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JOHN W. FOSTER.

John W. Foster, who is now so successfully conducting the county farm of DeWitt county, in Barnett township, was born in Logan county, Illinois, on the 6th of March, 1846, and is a representative of one of the early families of New Jersey. There his paternal grandfather, William Foster, was born, reared and married, and later removed to Ohio, but he subsequently returned to his native state, where his death occurred. A. J. Foster, the father of our subject, was born in New Jersey but was reared in Ohio, and there married Miss Eleanor Morgan, a native of that state. At an early day they removed to McLean county, Illinois, where they were numbered among the pioneers, and from there went to Logan county, where the father, who was a miller by trade, owned and operated a flouring mill six miles west of Atlanta. In 1852 he took up his residence in Wapella township, DeWitt county, and devoted his attention to farming there and in Tunbridge township throughout the remainder of his life.

The subject of this review was principally reared in this county, and educated in its common schools. After reaching manhood he was in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad for two years, but with that exception his life has been mainly devoted to agricultural pursuits. Receiving the appointment as superintendent of

the county poor farm, he took charge of the place on the 1st of January, 1900, and has since given his entire time and attention to its management with most gratifying results. On two different occasions during his incumbency the honorable county board has made a thorough examination of the way affairs have been conducted upon the farm, and all have been greatly pleased with the present management, believing that they have found the right man for the right place.

On the 25th of November, 1875, in this county, Mr. Foster was united in marriage with Miss Elva Metz, a native of Pike county, Illinois, and a daughter of J. B. Metz, who is now a resident of Wapella. She died in 1884, leaving two children: Ruth-erford, who subsequently died at the age of seventeen years; and Ambrose, who assists his father in the management of the county farm. Mr. Foster was again married in Logan county, in 1886, his second union being with Miss Emma Wingate, who was born in that county. Her father was Dr. Wingate, who died in Kansas. The only child born of our subject's second marriage died in infancy.

By his ballot Mr. Foster has always been a staunch supporter of the men and measures of the Democracy. He was made an Odd Fellow in Wapella Lodge, with which he still holds membership. His wife is a member of the Christian church, and both have the respect and esteem of all who know them.

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J. HENRY A. BLOME.

This well-known cigar manufacturer of Clinton, Illinois, was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, in 1857, and in 1871

came to the United States with his parents, Frederick and Mary (Honfelt) Blome. The family located at Earlville, Illinois, where the father engaged in railroading and farming. There he died in 1885, at the age of fifty-five years, and his wife, who long survived him, passed away in 1901, at the age of seventy two. They had four children: Dora, Rudolph, J. Henry A. and Elizabeth.

The subject of this sketch had learned the cigarmaker's trade in his native land, but on first coming to America he followed farming for a short time. He then worked at his trade as a journeyman until 1886, when he came to Clinton and started a factory of his own on a small scale, with only one man to assist him. He sold his goods to the townspeople and was careful to make a cigar that would please. At first he carried on business in a rented place, but was at length able to purchase the Nancy Mann property at 216 East Main street, and after remodeling the residence for his home he erected a building on the rear of the lot for business purposes. His trade has steadily increased, and he now furnishes employment to four men. His leaders are Espanol and Ringlets—two good five-cent cigars, which are widely sought, and there is no cigar for the price on the market which excels the Espanol. His favorite ten-cent cigar is the Royal Prince. Mr. Blome sells principally to the local trade. His factory is No. 34.

Mr. Blome married Miss Louisa M. Kern, a daughter of Michael Kern, of Dwight, Livingston county, Illinois, and to them have been born three children: Frederick M., George and Albert H. Fraternally he is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen

of America, the Court of Honor and the Protective League, and has held office in some of these orders. He is what the world terms a self-made man, his success in life being due entirely to his own industry, perseverance and a determination to succeed.

TILLMON LANE.

In the pioneer epoch in the history of this section of Illinois, Tillmon Lane came to DeWitt county, and has been an important factor in its substantial development and permanent improvement. He located here in 1835 and in the work of progress he has ever borne his part.

This worthy pioneer was born in Monroe county, Kentucky, on the 14th of October, 1823, and comes of good old Revolutionary stock, his maternal grandfather having aided the colonies in their struggle for independence. His father, Ezekiel Lane, was born in Tennessee, but at an early day removed to Kentucky, where he married Miss Felithea Guest, who was also a native of Tennessee, and when young removed with her parents to Kentucky, the family being among the first settlers of that state. In 1827, when our subject was only four years old, Ezekiel Lane brought his family to Illinois, and located in Hamilton county, where he engaged in farming for eight years. In 1835 he took up his residence in what is now Creek township, DeWitt county, but at that time formed a part of Macon county. He took up the land on which the village of Lane now stands, entering this tract at the land office in Danville, Illinois, and paying one dollar and a quarter per acre for the same. He devoted a part of his time to the work of the ministry, being one of the first



TILMON LANE.



MRS. TILMON LANE.

preachers of the New Light church to locate in this state. He died in 1853, at the age of fifty-two years, and his wife in 1846, at the age of forty-two years. They were the parents of seven children, who reached mature years, and four of the family are still living, namely: Tillmon, of this review; William B., who is represented on another page of this volume; Marinda, a resident of Nebraska; and Polly Ann, wife of Jerry Lane, of Lane, Illinois.

For a short time during his boyhood Tillmon Lane pursued his studies in the subscription schools of Hamilton county. The old school house was built of logs with a puncheon floor, greased paper windows, and hewed log benches. Here he was a student for a few weeks during the winter. After the removal of the family to DeWitt county he spent six months in school on Rock Creek, about two miles east of Waynesville, which was really a good school for those days. This completed his education with the exception of a week of study in a school located about two miles from his home in Creek township. At that time there were no roads in this locality, and in going to and from school he would have to break his own way through the snow and brush.

Mr. Lane was reared to farm work, and remained at home until twenty-one years of age, when he entered eighty acres of land in Creek township at the land office in Danville, it requiring three days to make the trip. In 1847 he laid the first government land warrant entered at that place, it being a Mexican war land warrant. In 1847 and 1848 Mr. Lane broke forty acres of his land and built a one-room house, sixteen by eighteen feet, besides fencing his land. For his first crop of wheat he received fifty-seven cents per bushel, selling the first crop at Clinton for one hundred and fifty dollars,

which was the most money he ever had up to that time. Later he hauled forty bushels of wheat to Chicago, which was then a small town and a veritable mudhole. This trip consumed twelve days. As he prospered in his farming operations he added more land to the original purchase and to-day owns three hundred acres, having sold one hundred acres in lots which now form the town of Lane. This place was laid out in 1873, and he has since made two additions. Mr. Lane has engaged in general farming but has devoted his attention principally to the raising of cattle and hogs. Since 1873 he has also been interested in grain buying, and in 1898 was made agent for the Middle Division Grain Company at Lane.

On the 15th of November, 1848, Mr. Lane married Miss Elizabeth Thompson, who was born in Kentucky, of which state her parents, Jeremiah and Nancy Thompson, were also natives. During her infancy the family removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, and in the fall of 1836 came to DeWitt county, locating in what is now Creek township, where Mr. Thompson took up government land and engaged in farming. Both he and his wife lived to a ripe old age, he dying at the age of eighty-six years, and she when about eighty years of age.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lane were born ten children, as follows: (1) James, a stock-dealer, shipping to Chicago and Bloomington markets, married Miss Susanna Graham, and they have six children, namely: Welby, Una, Lizzie, Tillmon, Ruth and Montgomery; (2) Ellen, who married David Parker, of Creek township, and died, leaving five children, namely: James, Ona, Nathan, Noble and Ira; (3) Martha, who is the wife of George Gibson, of Forrest City, Mason county, Illinois; (4) Jane, deceased, was the wife of Harvey Graham, of Creek town-

ship; (5) Richard, who has charge of the grain business for his father at Lane. He married Effie Luttrell, and they have one child, French; (6) Jerimah, residing on one of Mr. Lane's farms, is married to Miss Nelhe Roberts; (7) Ezekiel, a resident of Nebraska, and a farmer by occupation; (8) William, a farmer, and now a resident of Lane. Leland and John J. are both deceased.

Mrs. Lane, who was a consistent member of the Christian church, died February 21, 1884, and was laid to rest in the Lisenby cemetery of Creek township. For his second wife our subject married Mrs. Sarah McAboy, widow of Benjamin McAboy, of Creek township.

For almost half a century Mr. Lane has been an active and prominent member of the Christian church, and has been officially connected with it for many years. He is also a member of Delphi Lodge, No. 84, F. & A. M., of Clinton, and is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and its principles. He has served a number of terms as supervisor, and was a member of many important committees, including those selected to purchase a site for the poor farm and sell the swamp lands of the county. In 1872 he was elected to the general assembly, and was a member of that body when the statutes of the state were revised. Through the sixty-six years of his residence in DeWitt county Mr. Lane has become widely known and his many excellent traits of character have gained him the high regard of many friends. He has witnessed almost the entire development of the county and has taken a very prominent part in its improvement. When he located in Creek township there were but fifty acres of land under cultivation within its borders, and there were no roads and fences. Game of all kinds was plentiful, and a number of

Indians were still here. In early days Mr. Lane bought stock all over central Illinois, and rode hundreds of miles on horseback over the wild prairies.

ELI HUGH ROBB.

Among DeWitt county's honored pioneers none are more deserving of mention in this volume than the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, and who is now living a retired life in Clinton. He was born in Maury county, Tennessee, July 27, 1825, and is of Irish descent, his paternal grandfather having been a native of the Emerald Isle. His father, John Robb, was born near Charleston, West Virginia, and spent his early life as a planter in Kentucky, where he married Miss Barbara Robinson. He then removed to Maury county, Tennessee, where he became owner of a small farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Selling his place for four hundred dollars, he started for Illinois, May 3, 1829, with two yoke of oxen, accompanied by his wife and ten children. On their arrival in DeWitt county he took up a tract of eighty acres of government land, now owned by his son Joseph. He was one of the earliest settlers of the county, and suffered all of the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. His first home here was a rude log cabin, which was subsequently replaced by a good hewed-log house, where he reared his family around the old-fashioned fireplace. At that time it took two or three days to go to mill and market. As the years passed he prospered in his new home, and at the time of his death owned four hundred and fifty-five acres of land. His children were: James R., Samuel H., Will-

iam R., Elihu, Thomas C., Elizabeth G., Isabel, Mary Jane and Lovina C., all born in Tennessee; and Joseph, George and John, born in this county. All reached man and womanhood with the exception of Isabel, who died at the age of seventeen years.

Mr. Robb, of this review, spent his boyhood and youth on the home farm, and on leaving the parental roof, at the age of twenty-two years, rented his brother's farm, which he operated until three years after his marriage, and then bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Barnett township, which he greatly improved and still owns. He continued to carry on farming until 1893, when he rented his place and removed to Clinton, where he is now living a retired life, enjoying a well-earned rest.

In 1848 Mr. Robb married Miss Clarissa B. Lanter, who was born eight miles west of Springfield, Illinois, April 14, 1827, and is a daughter of Rev. Peter and Eliza L. (Piviner) Lanter. By this union were born the following children: (1) James H. married Margaret J. Martin and has three children, Samuel E., Marie E. and James O. (2) Charles E. married Harriet D. Lynce and has one daughter, Helen M. (3) Peter married Dora Bradley and has two sons, G. Lester and Thomas B. (4) Perry R. wedded Mary Boyce and has six children: Albert Ferrill, Clarissa A., Ruby D., Luella and Pearl. (5) Julia B. is deceased. (6) Ida May is the wife of Henry Teal and has six children: Maul, Chester, Lester, Joseph, Florence and Nellie. (7) Samuel P. married Lena Morse and has one child, Roger E. (8) Luella F. is the wife of C. Britten and has one daughter, Lura P.

Mr. Robb is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and for the long period of fifty-four years has been a faithful and consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

He has never used profane language, tobacco or liquor, and is a most exemplary Christian gentleman, who commands the respect and confidence of all who know him.

JAMES A. FOSNAUGH.

Among the leading merchants and representative business men of Clinton, Illinois, is James A. Fosnaugh, proprietor of one of the best general stores of the place. He was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, September 19, 1848, a son of Ezra and Eliza (Bushee) Fosnaugh. His paternal grandfather was Jacob Fosnaugh, who was born in Pennsylvania of German ancestry, and who was a farmer by occupation. He was twice married and by the first union had six children, namely: Eli, Noah, Amos, Edward, Mrs. Eliza Swarts and Mrs. Lape. The children by the second marriage were Hiram, Lafayette, Cornelius, Jerome, Archibald, Adeline and Artemesia. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Jacob Bushee, who was of French descent, and lived to be over eighty years of age. His children were Maria, Martha, Mary, Eliza, John and Jesse.

In 1879 the father of our subject came to Illinois and located on a farm in Piatt county, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying there October 1, 1873, at the age of forty-nine years. His wife, who was a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, died in 1901, at the age of seventy years. They were the parents of eight children: James A., of this review; Salina, wife of George McCabe; Theodore, a resident of Springfield, Illinois; Europe, of Lane, Illinois; Elifus, of Piatt county; Dora Alice, wife of William Dungen; Laura Belle, wife of J. Dilsaver, of White Heath; and Irvin, of Decatur.

The subject of this sketch was only eight years old on the removal of the family to Piatt county, Illinois, and he grew to manhood on the home farm, his education being acquired in an old time log school house, where he pursued his studies until fifteen years of age. During the following ten years he engaged in farming, and then entered the employ of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, being appointed station agent at Lane, DeWitt county, in 1875, and filling that position for three and one half years. In 1878 he opened a general store at that place as successor to the firm of Nilson & Kidder, and also built the residence known to day as the Ed Danison home. Later he opened a branch store at DeWitt, which he conducted for a year and a half, and then, in 1887, removed his stock of goods from that place to Clinton. Leaving his brother Europe in charge of the store at Lane, he has since given his personal attention to his business in Clinton. He carries a large and well-selected stock of dry-goods, boots, shoes, groceries, in fact everything found in a first-class general store, and has built up an excellent trade. He began mercantile business on a capital of eight hundred dollars saved from his hard earned salary, but being energetic, enterprising and industrious, he has prospered, and is today one of the best rated merchants of the county. He is also connected with the electric light plant. As a home, he bought the Kelly residence, which he has since greatly improved.

In 1872 Mr. Fosnaugh was united in marriage with Miss Kitty Cunningham, a native of New York city, who lost her parents in childhood and was reared and educated by James Wade, of Worcester, Massachusetts. She is a handsome woman of high social qualities and very popular, being

a leader in society. By this union were born four children: Rovenia, now the wife of A. F. Miller, state's attorney of DeWitt county; Irwin E., who is his father's assistant; Austin, who is studying law with A. F. Miller; and Lee, who is also with his father in the store.

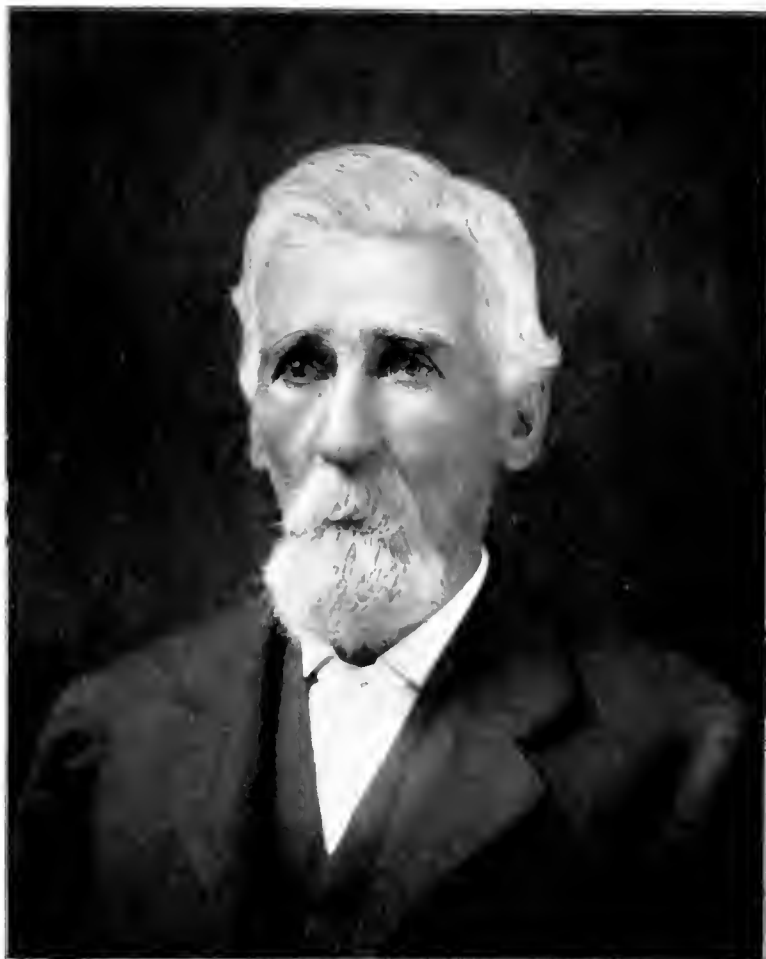
Fraternally, Mr. Fosnaugh is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and politically is a supporter of the Democratic party. While a resident of Lane he served as justice of the peace four years. He is not only one of the leading business men of Clinton, but is a public-spirited citizen who is thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community.



FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM.

The subject of this sketch, who has passed the Psalmist's span of life of three score years and ten, is now living retired with his son, C. F. Cunningham, upon the old homestead on section 17, Wapella township. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1830, and is a son of William Cunningham, of Washington county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the common schools near his boyhood home, and assisted his mother in carrying on the farm until reaching man's estate.

In 1853 Mr. Cunningham first came to DeWitt county, Illinois, and purchased eighty acres of land on section 17, and twelve acres of timber land on section 21, Wapella township, but did not locate thereon until the following spring. There was an old frame house upon the place and a portion of the land had been broken. To



FRANK CUNNINGHAM.



MRS. FRANK CUNNINGHAM.

its further improvement and cultivation he at once turned his attention, erecting good and substantial buildings and placing the entire tract under cultivation. He also added to his original tract until he had one hundred and sixty-four acres of rich and arable land, and continued its cultivation for many years. For some time he made his home in Heyworth, but is now living a retired life on the old homestead, enjoying a well earned rest. He yet owns a dwelling house and two lots, and also a livery barn and one lot in Heyworth.

In Randolph township, McLean county, Mr. Cunningham was married in 1856 to Miss Charity Gossard, a native of Ross county, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth Gossard, who came to Illinois about 1855 and settled in McLean county. By this union were born nine children, of whom the following named are still living: John married Emma Burton and resides in California; William married Della Honey and lives in Nebraska; May is the wife of John Wykle of Denver, Colorado; Lou is the wife of Dean Williams of DeWitt county, Illinois; Charles married Ella Baker and is now operating the old home farm; George married Jessie Hedrick and is engaged in the livery business in Heyworth, Illinois; Fred is a farmer of McLean county, and is married to Nettie Brock; and Ed is at home and is married to Eva Jackson; and Eva, died when about one year old. The mother of the family passed away in 1891, and was laid to rest in Sugar Grove cemetery, DeWitt county. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Politically Mr. Cunningham has been a life-long Democrat, and has supported every presidential candidate of that party since voting for James Buchanan in 1856.

He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Sugar Grove, and is a man highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

JOSEPH DIETRICH.

Prominent among the German-American citizens residing in DeWitt county is this well-known and thrifty farmer whose home is on section 33, Barnett township. He was born July 26, 1841, in Baden, Germany, of which place his parents, Michael and Josephine (Pikel) Dietrich, were also natives. In 1857 the family emigrated to America and settled in Sangamon county, Illinois, where the father died shortly afterward. The children were then reared by the mother in that county.

There Joseph Dietrich grew to manhood with limited educational advantages as he had but little opportunity to attend school. He is therefore almost wholly a self-educated as well as a self-made man. After leaving home he worked by the month as a farm hand for several years, and then commenced farming for himself upon rented land. His time was thus passed in Sangamon county until 1874, when he removed to Logan county and operated a farm near Lincoln for over twenty years. In 1894 he removed to Barnett township, DeWitt county, where he had previously purchased the farm of one hundred and sixty acres which he now owns and occupies. This is now under a high state of cultivation and well improved with good and substantial buildings.

In Sangamon county, March 4, 1869, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Dietrich and Miss Elizabeth Pressler, who was born in Bayer, Germany, and in 1861 came to the

new world with her parents, George and Valentine Pressler, who spent their last days in Sangamon county, Illinois. There Mrs. Dietrich was reared, making her home in Springfield for several years. To our subject and his wife were born ten children, five sons and five daughters, namely: Joseph and George, both farmers of Macon county, Illinois; Jacob, a resident of Iowa; John and Henry, who are now carrying on the home farm; Mary Louisa, who is now keeping house for her brother George; Elizabeth, wife of Anton Farlow, of Springfield; Emma, wife of George Bloye, of DeWitt county; and Minnie and Carrie, both at home with their parents.

Mr. Dietrich cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and since that time has never failed to support the Republican party at each presidential election. He is a member of the school board in his district, and does all in his power to advance the moral, educational and material welfare of the community in which he resides. He and his wife were reared in the Lutheran faith and are people of the highest respectability. They began their married life in limited circumstances, but by their combined efforts have steadily prospered until they are now quite well-to-do.

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MARTIN P. SCOTT.

Among the comfortably situated citizens of Texas township who have surrounded themselves by the necessities and some of the luxuries of life by their own efforts and habits of high morality, thrift and perseverance, is Martin P. Scott. His birth occurred near Rock Creek, DeWitt county, Illinois, on March 27, 1850, and he

is a son of John W. and Lienenda (Blair) Scott.

John W. Scott was a farmer all his life as well as a physician by profession, and for a number of years after locating in Rock Creek he practiced in that locality as well as in Clinton, but as he grew older he devoted his attention to his farming interests, and in whatever he undertook was very successful. This good man lived until our subject was about forty years of age and died while erecting a pleasant home for his family and himself in Texas township about two miles south of the city of Clinton. His widow, who passed her eighty-seventh birthday in February, 1901, resides with our subject in Texas township. Eight children were born to this good man and his wife, namely: Elizabeth, who married Abraham Mooney, of California; Sarah Ann, who married Robert Bennett, of Clinton, Iowa, and he is a contractor and carpenter; Mary, who is the widow of William Kirby, who died about four years ago in Tunbridge township, and he was a farmer; Zirelda, who is the wife of H. C. Strange, and he is a farmer of Texas township; Lorenzo Dow, a farmer of California; our subject; Vina, who is the wife of Henry Griffith, of Tunbridge township, who is a farmer; John was killed by a train in Tunbridge about seven years ago, and he was a farmer, and left a wife and children.

Martin P. Scott obtained his education in DeWitt county in the common schools and remained upon the home place with his mother until he was fifteen. At that time, young as he was, this enterprising young fellow started out in life for himself and worked by the month for the farmers in the neighborhood. He afterwards rented a farm in Texas township, which he farmed for one year, and then, having saved a suffi-

cient amount of money, he purchased a small farm. After cultivating it and placing it in excellent condition, this young business man disposed of it at a good profit and invested his money in real estate until he is now the possessor of one hundred and sixteen acres of rich farming land in Tunbridge township, in section 13, which he has in a fine state of cultivation and on which is a good house and the necessary buildings. He also farms what is known as the Hall farm in Texas township, and it consists of one hundred and thirty-five acres of the best land to be found in the state. This farm he operates himself and rents his other farm. In addition to carrying on general farming he raises stock to a certain extent, and his product always finds ready sale on account of the excellent condition of the cattle and horses. Not only is Mr. Scott an owner of farm property but he also owns five good houses and lots in the city of Clinton and one house and lot in Kenney.

On November 15, 1871, Mr. Scott was married to Miss Hattie Baker, a daughter of Lanson Baker, of Texas township. Mr. Baker was one of the early settlers and farmers of the county, and he died in 1872, and his widow survived him until June, 1900. The part taken in local affairs by Mr. Baker was a prominent one, and he came to this locality from Logan county, Ohio, about 1860.

Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Scott, all of whom are living, namely: Alta, who is the wife of Charles Kirk, of Kenney; Charles, who resides four miles north of Birkbeck, engaged in farming, and he married Grace Stubblefield and they have one child, viz: Ralph; Ida, who is the wife of Fred Henderson, and he is a son of John Henderson, of Tunbridge town-

ship, and Fred is a farmer of Tunbridge township; Effie, Blanche, Matie and Iva, all of whom were born in DeWitt county, Texas township, are at home.

Mr. Scott and wife are active members of the Christian church, to which he is a very liberal supporter and in which they are well liked. Socially Mr. Scott is connected with the order of Odd Fellows, and has always taken a great interest in that organization. From the time he cast his first vote Mr. Scott has upheld the principles of the Republican party, and his influence in party matters is of weight throughout the township. Starting out in life with a view of making a success of his endeavors, he concentrated his natural abilities upon this end, and, possessing a thorough knowledge of his business, he has forged steadily on until he is now of the substantial men of DeWitt county and a highly respected one.

JOSEPH ARMSTRONG.

Joseph Armstrong, who is familiarly called Uncle Joe by his numerous friends, owns and operates a well-improved and valuable farm, pleasantly located on section 2, Wapella township, within a half mile of the village of Wapella. He has made his home in DeWitt county since 1855, and dates his residence in the state from 1853.

A native of England, Mr. Armstrong was born in Cumberlandshire, on Christmas eve, 1820, and is a son of Joseph and Ann (Hatherton) Armstrong. The mother died in that country and about 1850 the father came to America, and spent the remainder of his life in Clinton, Illinois. At one time he started for California, but on reaching Omaha, Nebraska, he retraced his steps and

again took up his residence in Clinton, where he died when about eighty-one years of age. He married his third wife in this country, and she survived him, dying in 1890.

Mr. Armstrong, whose name introduces this review, grew to manhood upon a farm in his native land, and as his school privileges were limited in early life, he is almost wholly a self-educated, as well as a self-made man. In 1853 he took passage at Liverpool on the Ocean Herald, an American sailing vessel, and made what was then considered a quick trip of twenty-eight days, arriving in New York in June of that year. He came direct to Illinois, and celebrated his first 4th of July in Bloomington. For a short time he worked for Jesse Fell, a blacksmith of Normal, and was then employed as a farm hand by the month in Piatt county, where he spent two years.

In 1855, as previously stated, Mr. Armstrong came to DeWitt county, where he worked by the month several years, and later engaged in farming on rented land for some years. His first purchase consisted of eighty acres on section 35, Wapella township, which was then but slightly improved, and to its further development and cultivation he has since devoted his energies. He has added to this a tract of thirty-six and a half acres, has tilled and fenced the land, has built a large, neat residence, barn and out-buildings, and to-day has a well-improved and beautiful farm. In connection with general farming he is also engaged in stock raising.

Mr. Armstrong was married in this county, to Miss Ellen Stafford, who was also born and reared in England, and came to the new world when a young woman. They have only one child living; Isaac, who is married and now operates the home farm for his father. Joseph, another son, died

in infancy, while Elizabeth, the only daughter, grew to mature years and married Harry Mabie, and died leaving one child, Maud Elizabeth, who finds a home with her grandparents.

Politically Mr. Armstrong is a Republican, but he has never cared for office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his farming interests. He came to the new world empty-handed and began life among strangers with no money to aid him, but by his own labor and enterprise he has met with success, and is now the owner of a good property. He has also won the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact by his upright, honorable course in life.



NATHANIEL HELMICK.

Farmer City is the home of many men who are now passing their last days retired from the more active duties of life. Among this class of citizens we find the honored subject of this sketch, who, although now in his eighty-fifth year, is still hale and hearty.

Mr. Helmick was born in West Virginia, July 29, 1816, and is a son of Adam and Katherine (Hoffman) Helmick, both natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where the family settled prior to the Revolutionary war, in which great struggle for American independence both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of our subject took an active part, serving under General George Washington.

Adam Helmick was twice married and it was from his second union that Nathaniel was born. His father was poor in this world's goods and as a consequence could



NATHANIEL HELMICK.

not be of much assistance in a temporal sense. He was nevertheless a good man and sought both by precept and example to instill good principles into his children, and his last thoughts and words were to the effect that they might lead good lives and meet him in heaven.

Nathaniel Helmick continued to reside in the place of his nativity until the 22d of September, 1846, when he started for Illinois, then the far west. After a full month on the way by wagon and team, he arrived near Taylorville, Christian county, Illinois. Here he remained but a short time, moving from there to Rutledge township, DeWitt county, on the 7th day of February, 1847. Here he made his home until March, 1870, when he moved to Farmer City, where he has since made his home.

On September 1, 1836, he married Miss Mary Tringler and as a result of this union the following children were born: James, Adam, Ursula, Letitia, Jane, Elihu Wesley, Felix Polk, Mary Catherine, Henry Franklin, Susan Minerva, Nathaniel Pierce, Charles Jackson, and Stephen A. All the children grew to full manhood and womanhood and had families of their own before there was a break in the large family by death. Letitia Jane, who was married to a Mr. Harper, was the first to answer the summons of death, passing away on the 17th day of December, 1882, and on the 20th day of November, 1886, Susan Minerva, who was married to Frank Horn, was called to her final reward. James, the oldest boy, died in Arkansas September 21, 1891. In July, 1876, after the family had all been reared, Mrs. Helmick passed away, after almost forty years of faithfulness to her husband and of service and devotion to her home. She was a noble Christian woman and was mourned by all who knew her.

On July 7, 1878, Mr. Helmick was again married, his second union being with Mary A. McClain, who is still his faithful and devoted companion.

Mr. Helmick is strictly a self-made man and what success he has achieved in this world is the result of his own well directed efforts, his economy, frugality and perseverance. In 1847, when he landed in Rutledge township, his whole earthly possessions consisted of a wife, seven children, two horses and a wagon load of household goods, and one hundred and seventy-five dollars in cash. His first purchase of land consisted of forty acres, upon which he erected a rude log house. He added to his original purchase until he had enough land to give each one of his children one hundred acres. With hardly the necessities of life, he began his residence in this state and bore his share of the hardships incident to the life of a pioneer. But he started life with these high principles: to work hard, to be honest in all his dealings with his fellow-men, and to be economical. For over fifty years he has been an earnest and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his many friends will testify to the true Christian life which he has always led. Such men's lives are worthy of emulation and no work devoted to the lives of the pioneers of DeWitt county would be complete without the record of Nathaniel Helmick.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER BARNETT.

Clinton probably has no more energetic or enterprising business man than this well-known bridge manufacturer, who is to-day the only manufacturer in the city. He also conducts a general repair shop for repairing

all kinds of machinery, and has built up a large and constantly increasing trade. A native of DeWitt county, he was born October 10, 1858, in Clintonia township, on a farm which he now owns. From his father, William B. Barnett, he traces his ancestry back through Alexander L., John and James Barnett, to John Barnett, of whom tradition says that he was a soldier and surgeon under General Greene in the Revolutionary war, and took part in the battle of Cowpens, South Carolina. He was born in Virginia, of Scotch parentage, and was considered one of the most skillful physicians and surgeons of his day, having written a book on the treatment of all kinds of diseases. His son, James, who was also a native of Virginia, followed surveying in early life and later engaged in farming.

John Barnett, the son of James, was born in the Old Dominion, moved to Kentucky, near Paris, Bourbon county, and married Sally Kinney, by whom he had the following named children: Robert F., born in 1807, died in 1864; Franklin, born in 1808, died in 1871; Alexander L., born in 1810, died in 1886; Maria, born in 1812, and Juliette, born in 1814, both died in infancy; Elizabeth, born in 1816, died in 1862; James, born in 1819, died in 1886.

Of this family Alexander L. Barnett was the grandfather of our subject. He was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, October 15, 1810, and became a planter and slave holder, but being subsequently convinced that slavery was wrong, he freed his slaves and then followed farming in his native state. In 1832 he came to what is now DeWitt county, Illinois, and entered six or seven hundred acres of land. He died in Clinton, Illinois, at the residence of W. B. Barnett, April 30, 1886. His wife, who was Miss Elizabeth H. Hall, a daughter of

Mahlon Hall, was born in Kentucky, February 28, 1813, and died December 7, 1893. Their children were William B., the father of our subject; James R., who was born November 17, 1836, and is still living; Eliza, who was born May 13, 1838, and died September 27, 1839; Cassander, who was born February 29, 1840, and is still living; Sarah, who was born November 19, 1841, and died October 16, 1864; Juliet, who was born November 2, 1842, and is still living; John, who was born November 10, 1845, and died November 19, 1900; triplets, one boy and two girls, who were born January 29, 1848, and died at birth; Alexander was born November 25, 1849, and is still living; and Nancy, who was born October 15, 1851, and died August 18, 1853.

William B. Barnett, our subject's father, was born in Barnett township, this county, August 21, 1835, and after reaching manhood received forty acres of choice prairie land in Clintonia township, where he made his home throughout the greater part of his life. When sewing machines were first introduced in the west he became agent for the same, and for twenty-five years handled all kinds of sewing machines. His honorable dealings won for him the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact. In 1886 he removed to Clinton and opened an office, but longing for his country home, he soon returned to the farm to please both himself and wife. They came to Clinton again in 1886 and here spent the remainder of their lives. On the 26th of August, 1855, was celebrated his marriage with Miss Sarah E. Duncan, who was born near Lexington, Kentucky, August 29, 1832, and in 1838 came to DeWitt county, Illinois, with her parents, Samuel and Mary (Cockrell) Duncan, locating in Clintonia township, on the Eli Brown farm. She is

*The
Barnett*

one of a family of six children, the others being John A., Martha, James, Louis and Lucretia Duncan. The only child born to William B. and Sarah E. (Duncan) Barnett is William Alexander, our subject. The father died September 14, 1868, but the mother is still living and continues to make her home in Clinton.

William A. Barnett, of this review, passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm and received his early education in a log school house, where he certainly improved every opportunity, for at the age of fifteen years he passed an examination and was recommended to teaching, being given a first-grade certificate on a standing of ninety-seven and a half per cent. His age, however, prevented him from teaching and he did not begin that occupation until October 15, 1876. After his third term he took a course at the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, beginning September, 1879. During the summer months he assisted his father on the farm until 1883, when he commenced selling school furniture. In 1886 he represented the road machines of Phillips & Preston, of Peoria, and the next year the Western Wheel Scraper Company, in the meantime teaching during the winter months. In 1888 he resigned his school during the last part of the term and accepted the position of state agent for Western Wheel & Scraper Company, manufacturers of road machines and earth moving tools. He also took up bridge building, which he followed quite successfully until 1894, when he was accidentally shot in the arm while hunting, and was idle from September 2, 1894, to April, 1895. From the 1st of April, 1895, until January, 1896, he engaged in bridge contracting, and the following year, 1897, became state agent for the Bellefontaine Bridge & Iron Com-

pany, holding that position until January, 1901. He then opened a shop for the manufacture of iron bridges and repair work. In this factory he now employs from three to eight men and has two men upon the road. He is also engaged in bridge building and has taken a number of contracts for iron work in Clinton, including that for the Universalist church and for all the buildings erected lately.

October 17, 1883, Mr. Barnett married Miss Lucy J. Moore, daughter of William and Hannah (Wright) Moore, and granddaughter of Mason and Margaret (Adams) Moore. Her grandfather was a native of Virginia, but spent his last days in Ohio, whither he removed in 1839. His children were Townsend, Miriam, William M., Franklin, Serepta J. and Joseph. Mrs. Barnett's father was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, December 25, 1831, and in 1857 came to DeWitt county, Illinois, locating on what is now known as the H. L. Stamats farm in Creek township. Later he was associated with Magill Brothers in stock-raising and shipping, and in 1878 was elected superintendent of the county farm at Hillsville, which position he filled for four years. He died January 28, 1886, honored and respected by all who knew him. His children were Franklin M., born October 26, 1856; Lucy Jane, December 6, 1858; Humphrey A., February 25, 1871; and William M., October 10, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett have two children: Sylvia, born February 13, 1886; and Ira Mason, born June 7, 1888.

Fraternally Mr. Barnett affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and is now acceptably serving his second term as alderman of the city. A man of superior executive ability

and sound judgment, he already occupies a good position in the business world, and is highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.



NELS P. JOHNSON.

Sweden has furnished to America many of its best and most enterprising citizens, and among those who have settled in DeWitt county is Nels P. Johnson, who now owns and operates a valuable farm in Santa Anna township, and is also successfully engaged in stock-raising. He was born in Halsenburg, Sweden, April 22, 1861, and is a son of Jen and Hannah (Pierson) Johnson, who spent their entire lives as farming people in that country.

Mr. Johnson was reared and educated in his native land. Being possessed of a bright and active brain, and hearing glowing accounts of the advantages offered ambitious and energetic young men in the new world, he decided to try his fortune on this side of the Atlantic. So bidding goodby to home and friends, he came to the United States in 1882 and has never had occasion to regret his emigration. Coming to Illinois, he first worked for Mark Dunham, of Du Page county, the great horse breeder. He then went to Weldon, DeWitt county, where he was employed by the month as a farm hand for three years, during which time he saved every cent possible. He next engaged in farming upon rented land, and then, in partnership with B. Magison, purchased one hundred and sixty acres in the Kentucky settlement. After two years of hard and successful work he sold his interest in the place and operated a rented farm for five years. He next bought one hundred and sixty acres of W. Gray and D. Drew, which he traded,

in 1898, for the Harry Swigart farm in Santa Anna township, consisting of three hundred and seven acres. This place was then all run down, but he rebuilt the fences, remodeled the old barn, set up a windmill, which pumps the water for his stock, and has set out all kinds of fruit, so that he now has one of the best farms in this part of the county. He raises a high grade of horses and cattle, including some thoroughbred stock, and in all his undertakings is meeting with well deserved success.

Mr. Johnson married Miss Etta Hatfield. Her father, Thomas Hatfield, was born in Lancaster, England, May 21, 1848, and in 1861 came to America with his parents, Peter and Mary Ann (Combs) Hatfield, the family locating on a farm in Champaign county, Illinois. In England Peter Hatfield followed the weaver's trade and became superintendent of a large manufactory, but here he engaged in farming. During the Civil war he left home to go to the front and was never heard from again. His wife died when about forty-three years of age and most of their nine children died young. Thomas Hatfield grew to manhood upon a farm and married Miss Barbara C. Prough, a daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Cresinger) Prough. Throughout his active business life he has followed agricultural pursuits and is now superintending the beautiful farm of E. Helmick in Rutledge township, having come to this county in 1898. In his family were twelve children: Minnie, deceased; Clinton; Laura; Etta; Eugene; Belle; Bert; Ollie, deceased; Nellie; Nora; Mamie and Leatha.

Religiously Mr. Johnson is a member of the Lutheran church, and fraternally is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Rathbone Sisters. His political support is always given the men and measures of the Republican party. He is one of the self-

made men of the county and deserves great credit for the success he has achieved, as he came to this country empty handed, and he has had to make his way in the world entirely unaided.



FREDERICK HOFFMAN.

Frederick Hoffman, of section 27, Texas township, DeWitt county, Illinois, was born on June 22, 1840, at Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. He is a son of Nicholas and Margaret (Hines) Hoffman. The father came to the United States in 1853 with his family. They sailed from Bremen and had a very long and stormy passage, being on the water nearly three months.

At the end of this journey they landed in New York and came at once to Illinois, locating at Peoria. Here they remained the first winter and the father worked with his brother-in-law. In the spring he engaged in farming for himself, renting a farm near Peoria and there continued for eight years. At the expiration of that time he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild prairie land in Peoria county, and this he improved and put under cultivation, creating a good and substantial home and erected a comfortable house. Here he continued until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-eight years of age.

The mother of our subject died when she was ninety years of age, in 1809 in Macon county, Illinois. Our subject was one of six children born to his parents and the fifth in order of birth. Five of these children are still living. The father was a Democrat in politics and the parents were both members of the Catholic church.

The education of our subject was obtained in the common schools of Peoria

county. Children of the present day have no realization of the hardships endured by their parents and grandparents to secure the meager educational advantages offered them. The tiny log house, with walls filled with mud and floored with rough slabs of wood filled with "slivers" for tender feet, would be poorly heated by the open fireplace situated in one end of the room. The backless seats were made of pieces of wood unplanned and rough, with pegs for legs, and a hole in the wall gave a little light and fresh air. Aside from the "speller" and a tattered book or two, generally the property of the "teacher," the only fund from which information could be drawn was the Bible, so that small wonder was it that in the early days of this country, although Sunday-schools were unknown, for children to be made familiar with Holy Writ from infancy up.

For two years after his father's death our subject remained at home, conducting the property for the estate. In 1874 he removed to DeWitt county, arriving in November of that year and rented land. Later he removed to Macon county, but after seven years returned to DeWitt county and purchased seventy-nine and one-half acres of land on section 27, Texas township. This property he has improved and upon it he has erected a comfortable home and resided in it ever since. His broad acres show the result of his careful cultivation and all of his buildings are in excellent condition. Mr. Hoffman understands thoroughly the latest improved methods of farming and owns and uses machinery in the operation of his work. His cattle are of a good breed and his horses kept in excellent condition, although he does not aim to do any extensive breeding, devoting his time to general farming.

Mr. Hoffman married Mary A. Mallard on April 14, 1873, in Peoria county. She is

the daughter of Jefferson V. Mallard, who was born in North Carolina, but came to Illinois about 1855 and located at Pontiac, Illinois. By trade he was a blacksmith and formed one of the many who did so much to make Illinois the great commonwealth it is to-day.

Eight children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, namely: Katherine, who is the wife of William De Priest, a farmer of Texas township; Mary, who is at home; Della, who is the wife of Charles White, of Iowa; Minnie; Bertha; Carl; William and Freda. All of these children have grown to be a credit and pleasure to their parents, and while some have flittered from the home, those who are left make cheery the pleasant house and join the parents in showing delightful hospitality to the visitors within their gates.

In politics Mr. Hoffman is a Democrat, and so deeply do his friends and fellow townsmen recognize his merits that he has been called upon to serve as school director and is now holding that office, while he has also served the township in various other capacities, meeting the obligations of his charges in a manner that reflects great credit, not only on Mr. Hoffman himself, but also on those who elected him to positions of trust and responsibility.

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JAMES A. BATES.

James A. Bates, one of Clinton's largest plastering contractors, was born in that city on the 15th of September, 1857. His father, George Washington Bates, was born in Marion, Ohio, December 14, 1820, and was a son of Asa and Lydia (Rosebury) Bates. The grandfather was a large landowner of

Ohio, where he was extensively engaged in farming and stock dealing for some years, but he and his wife spent their last days in Springfield, Illinois. Their children were Angeline, Temperance, George Washington, Zenus, Elizabeth, Sarah, Isabel and Franklin.

George W. Bates received a good education in the public schools of his native state, and then taught school for some time. Coming to Clinton, DeWitt county, he learned the plasterer's trade, and soon began contracting in that line. About 1872 he removed to Farmer City, where he built a fine residence, and successfully engaged in plastering and paper hanging at that place until his death, which occurred August 12, 1892. His widow is still a resident of Farmer City. In her maidenhood she was Miss Ann Maria Woodward, a daughter of Dr. James W. and Mary (Blakemore) Woodward. Her father was born in Lee county, Virginia, July 28, 1813, a son of James and Jane (Hayden) Woodward. The Doctor's paternal grandfather came to this country from Wheatland, England, and participated in the Revolutionary war. By occupation he was a farmer, as was also his son, James Woodward. The latter was born in Stafford county, Virginia, and about 1832 came to Logan county, Illinois, where he died when about sixty years of age, and his wife at the age of seventy-six. She was a daughter of Harry Hayden, also a native of the Old Dominion, and a soldier of the Revolutionary war. In the family of James and Jane (Hayden) Woodward were the following children: Henry, Polly, Lemuel, Lydia, Lucy, John, Nancy, Emily, Jane, Jessie, James W. and David. The last two are still living.

During his boyhood and youth Dr. Woodward attended the public schools until sixteen years of age and then commenced the

study of medicine under Dr. Abram Still, of Lee county, Virginia, one of the noted physicians of his day. Dr. Woodward began practice in Logan county, Illinois, at the age of twenty-two years, and about 1844 came to Clinton, but in 1855 he removed to Farmer City, where he still resides. For many years he enjoyed an excellent practice at that place, but for the past decade has practically lived retired, but is still called in consultation many times. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also the Eastern Star Chapter and Rebekah branch of those fraternities. He has been twice married, his first wife being Mary Blakemore, daughter of Charles Blakemore. She died when over forty years of age, leaving five children: Mrs. Olive Bullock, Mrs. Ann M. Bates, Mrs. Isabel McDonald, Mr. W. Blakemore Woodward and Mrs. Ellen Halloway. The Doctor's present wife was Miss Sarah W. Chambers, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Rev. William and Sarah (McReynolds) Chambers. Her father was a native of Maryland and a Methodist Episcopal minister. By his second union Dr. Woodward has two daughters, Mrs. Laura French and Mrs. Minnie Bach.

Mr. Bates, whose name introduces this sketch, was reared and educated in Clinton, and during his boyhood commenced learning the plasterer's trade with his father at Farmer City, but completed his apprenticeship with an uncle at Clinton. He then worked as a journeyman until 1886, and since that time has engaged in contracting in Clinton, doing the work in his line on nearly all of the principal buildings erected here, including the south ward school house, the east ward school house, the Universalist church and Mrs. Henry Magill's residence. He has also taken contracts of high grade work in

Farmer City, DeWitt and Weldon, this county.

Mr. Bates was united in marriage with Miss Carrie E. Bordwell, a daughter of Marcus Bordwell, of Manteno, Illinois, and they have become the parents of three children: Ethel M. and Opal M., twins, born August 18, 1882; and Claud S., born August 26, 1887. The family have a pleasant home in Clinton, which was erected by Mr. Bates in 1896. He affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias fraternities, and has held office in the latter lodge.

CHARLES FINNEY AMSDEN.

During the few short years that Charles Finney Amsden was numbered among the leading business men of Clinton, he won the esteem of all here and his death was widely mourned. Before coming here he was engaged in the banking business and was also largely interested in a creamery enterprise at Manchester, Iowa. When Henry Magill's health failed he urged Mr. Amsden, his son-in-law, to come to Clinton and assist him in his business. Accordingly he severed other business relations and removed to this place, but his own health, never robust, soon began to fail. On the death of Mr. Magill he purchased a half interest in the dry-goods store formerly owned by Magill Brothers, and the other half was sold to William Funk, at which time the firm name of Amsden & Funk was assumed. Three years later Mr. Funk sold his interest to A. H. Magill, and under the new management the business was successfully continued. During the winter of 1886-7 Mr. Amsden's health failed and he went to Hot Springs, Arkansas. He also

traveled extensively, hoping to be benefited thereby, but death came to him on the 21st of December, 1888, at the home of his parents.

In the fall of 1882 Mr. Amsden married Miss Hattie Eliza Magill, a daughter of the late Henry Magill, whose name is inseparably interwoven with the substantial development and upbuilding of this portion of Illinois. Mr. Amsden was a man of rare intellectual accomplishments and he possessed that culture and knowledge which only travel can bring. He had several times been abroad and in foreign lands he had gleaned many interesting facts and anecdotes, which enriched his conversation and made him a most entertaining companion. His social, genial nature and manly worth also made him very popular. His death was a great loss to Clinton, not only on account of his excellent business ability, which contributed to the commercial prosperity, but also on account of his social nature and his patriotic citizenship. He was an active member of the Masonic lodge, and in his life exemplified the beneficent spirit of the fraternity. Mrs. Amsden now lives with her mother in Clinton.

JOHN KISSACK.

It is astonishing to witness the success of young men who have emigrated to America without capital and have worked their way upward to a position of affluence. The readiness with which they adapt themselves to circumstances and take advantage of the opportunities offered, brings to them success and wins them a place among the leading men of the community in which they reside. To this class belongs John Kissack,

a large land owner and successful farmer, who is now living in a beautiful residence in the suburbs of Farmer City.

He was born on the Isle of Man, February 14, 1844, and is a son of John and Catherine (Craine) Kissack, who were of Manx ancestry and spent their entire lives on the Isle of Man. They were hardy people, of strong constitutions, and lived to a ripe old age, the father being seventy-four at the time of his death and the mother eighty-one. Our subject is the second in order of birth in their family of ten children, the others being Eleanor, Thomas, William, Robert, Caesar, Daniel, David, Edward and James.

During his minority, Mr. Kissack remained on the island home and during the last three years of his residence there worked as a laborer away from home. At the age of twenty-two he determined to come to America. Borrowing part of the money with which to pay his passage, he crossed the Atlantic and landed in Portland, Maine, whence he proceeded to Rochester, New York, where he found employment as a farm hand, but believing the west was the best place for a young man, he decided to come to Illinois in 1867 and grow up with the country. Subsequent years demonstrated that he displayed excellent judgment in making a selection for a home. He was first employed in a warehouse in Tazewell county, then engaged in brick-making, and later in agricultural pursuits, being willing to work at anything whereby he could earn an honest dollar.

The height of Mr. Kissack's ambition at that time was to own a farm, and in the spring of 1870 he purchased eighty acres of raw prairie land in McLean county of H. C. Luce, and to its cultivation and improvement he at once turned his attention.



JOHN KISSACK.

Success crowned his well-directed efforts, and the fields yielded a bountiful return for the care and labor bestowed upon them. Later Mr. Kissack purchased two hundred and eighty acres of land, forty acres of which is in Piatt county, and in 1800 bought the Pat Campbell farm of one hundred and ninety acres in Santa Anna township, DeWitt county, and in the fall of 1901 bought two hundred and eighty acres of the William Lindsey farm and now has eight hundred and thirty acres in all. He has always given considerable attention to the raising of stock, and keeps a high grade of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, his specialty being largely mixed Shropshire sheep. He now makes his home on his farm in Santa Anna township, and in the midst of a beautiful grove has erected a very large and elegant modern residence.

Mr. Kissack was married in 1879 to Miss Clarissa M. Maxfield, a native of Macoupin county, Illinois, and a daughter of Robert H. and Sarah (Petefish) Maxfield, and granddaughter of George and Sarah (Thomas) Maxfield, all of whom were born in Kentucky and at an early day removed to Macoupin county, Illinois. There the grandfather died when over seventy years of age, and his wife passed away at the age of eighty-nine. Their children were George W., Charles, Thomas, Porter, Clara, Sarah, Margaret and Eliza. Robert H. Maxfield, who was a carpenter and farmer by occupation, died at the age of sixty-six years, and his wife is still living at the age of eighty-four. They had a family of eight children, namely: John W., S. Elizabeth, James K., Ellen P., Clarissa M., Luther R., M. Bell and Edwin G. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kissack were Ellen Olivia, who died at the age of three months; John Robert, who is attending the Farmer City

high school; and Luther M., who died at the age of seven years.

Politically Mr. Kissack is a strong Prohibitionist; and religiously is an active and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as steward, trustee, class leader, superintendent of the Sunday school and is now Bible class teacher. He has led an upright, honorable and useful life, well worthy of emulation, and is held in the highest respect by all who know him.

JOHN BUTTERWORTH.

The subject of this sketch has the distinction of having won the proud American title of a self-made man. For almost half a century he has been identified with the agricultural interests of DeWitt county, and still owns and occupies a good farm on section 32, Wilson township.

Mr. Butterworth was born September 26, 1826, in Lancastershire, England, of which county his parents, Gouther and Hannah (Mathews) Butterworth, were also natives, though the latter was of Welsh descent, her father being a Welshman. Our subject's paternal grandfather was John Butterworth, who was a farmer and veterinary surgeon, and spent his entire life in England.

Gouther Butterworth was a cotton weaver by trade and followed that occupation in England until 1842, when he came to the United States, sailing from Liverpool to New York City. His destination was Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he had friends living and where he soon found employment in the cotton mills. The following year he was joined by his family, whom he had left in England, and in 1846 removed to a small town near Providence, Rhode Is-

land where he worked in cotton mills for a year. He next made his home at Fall River, Massachusetts, where he was living when gold was discovered in California. During the excitement of 1849 he, in company with other men, went to the Pacific coast by way of Cape Horn, and was never heard from but once after arriving there, it being supposed that he was killed for his money. His wife subsequently came west with our subject and died in this county, in 1875, at the age of seventy-two years, her remains being interred in Sugar Grove cemetery. She was a good Christian woman, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and devoted her life to carefully rearing her children. In the family were eight children, of whom our subject is the oldest, the others being Betsy, who married John Thorp, one of the early settlers of this county, and both are now deceased; Samuel, a resident of Summer county, Kansas; Sarah, who died young in England; James, a resident of Bloomington, Illinois; Alice, wife of Avery Ives, of Nebraska; Susanna, wife of Herbert Ives, of Kansas; and Robert, of Bloomington, Illinois.

During his boyhood John Butterworth learned the cotton weaver's trade and worked in the mills of John Bright, of England, until the emigration of the family to America, in 1843, when he joined his father in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Being the oldest of the family the responsibility of caring for the mother and the younger children devolved upon him when the father went to California in 1849. The following year they removed to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he worked in the cotton mills for about three years, and at the end of that time went to Shakersville, that state, where he left the family on coming west.

It was in March, 1855, that Mr. Butter-

worth came to Illinois, and on his way, in Chicago, met another young man. Together they proceeded to DeWitt county, where our subject purchased three hundred and twenty acres of wild prairie land of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, three and a quarter miles east of Wapella on what is now section 32, Wilson township. He then sent word for his mother and other members of the family to join him here, and after their arrival in 1856 he and his brother Samuel erected a small house on what is now the James Butterworth place, it being ready for occupancy in the fall of that year. It is still standing, but has since been enlarged and improved. The brothers all set to work to improve the farm, breaking the land with four yoke of cattle, but it was slow and tedious work for them, as they were entirely unfamiliar with agricultural pursuits, having been brought up to work in cotton mills. One hundred and sixty acres of the original tract is still in possession of the family, our subject owning half of this amount. His land is under a high state of cultivation and is well improved. He has set out many trees along the highway, which are a source of great pleasure to those who drive along the road. He also owns a forty-acre tract of land on section 29, Wilson township, and some property in the village of Wapella, all of which has been acquired through his own unaided efforts. Being a man of good business ability and sound judgment he has steadily prospered, and well merits the success that he has achieved in life.

Mr. Butterworth was married February 3, 1858, to Miss Hannah D. Martin, who was born either in Ohio or Virginia. Her parents, Samuel and Rebecca Martin, were both natives of the Old Dominion, and were early settlers of Randolph township, McLean county, Illinois. By this union were

born five children, namely: (1) Mary is now the wife Adolphus Mitchell, of Iowa, and has seven children, Ezra, Irvin, Charles, Bessie, John, Ray and Inez. (2) Charles, a resident of California, married Ida Petra and has three children, Earl, Mabel and one unnamed. (3) Anna is the wife of Lincoln Walden, of Wilson township, and they have three children, Clarence, Blanche and George. (4) Laura A. is the wife of A. R. Black, who lives on the home place with our subject, and they have four children, Irena, John, Clara and Archie. (5) Clara is the wife of Grant Walden, of Wilson township, and they have two children, Fern and Lotas. The wife of our subject died in 1860, at the age of sixty-nine years, and was laid to rest in the Sugar Grove cemetery. She was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which Mr. Batterworth also belongs, and he has served as a trustee of the same. Politically he is a supporter of the Republican party, and has held the office of township clerk. He is known among his fellow citizens for his reliability in all things, and he justly merits their confidence and regard.

JOHN KILLOUGH.

This gentleman is entitled to distinction as one of the most progressive and enterprising men of Clinton, and has for many years been prominently identified with her business and political interests. Upon the commercial activity of a community depends its prosperity and the men who are now recognized as leading citizens are those who are at the head of paying business enterprises, such as Mr. Killough, who is the senior member of the firm of Killough & Johnson, well-known hardware merchants of Clinton.

Mr. Killough was born near Fulton House, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1845, and is a son of Robert and Sidney (Hoopes) Killough, who were farming people. The father attained the age of seventy-three years, and the mother sixty-nine. Our subject grew to manhood on the home farm, and after attending the public schools of the neighborhood for some time, he entered the State Normal School at Millersville, Pennsylvania, after which he engaged in teaching and later he spent a year and a half at a polytechnic college in Philadelphia, where he took a course in civil engineering.

Mr. Killough came west in 1868, to take up civil engineering, but for one term engaged in teaching near Delavan, Tazewell county, Illinois. Subsequently he was with the engineering corps of the Chicago & Alton Railroad for two years and a half on construction work, and then went to Canada in the employ of what is now the Michigan Central Railroad one year. During the following two years he was with the Hamilton & Lake Erie Railroad, headquarters at Hamilton, Ontario. At the end of this period he determined to change his vocation, and having accumulated enough to embark in business and establish a home for himself, Mr. Killough came to Clinton, Illinois, in 1875, having heard good reports of this progressive little city and the fine country surrounding it. He purchased H. H. Harwood's interest in the firm of Harwood & Merriam, hardware dealers. Under the firm of Merriam & Killough they carried on business until 1878, when our subject purchased his partner's interest, and was then alone in business until February 1, 1901. He bought the building which had been erected by William Clagg in 1865. It was then eighty by twenty-two feet in dimensions. Mr. Killough

built an addition in the rear, making it one hundred and twenty-four feet deep. He utilizes both the first and second floors, as well as the basement. On the 20th of April, 1885, the building collapsed, water having damaged the brick foundation so that the walls fell in, crushing everything with it. As this occurred on Sunday morning no lives were lost. In its place Mr. Killough erected a good substantial brick building, which he now occupies. He also rents the second floor of an adjoining building, and has built a warehouse, sixty-five by thirty feet, across the street from his store. Besides his business property he owns a fine residence. Buying the property of J. R. Melvin on East Main street, he tore down the brick house standing thereon, and erected in its place a fine two-story frame residence, which is surrounded by a large modern piazza and spacious, well-shaded grounds. It is one of the best and most attractive homes in the city.

Mr. Killough married Miss Delia Briggs, daughter of Uriah Briggs, of Delavan, Illinois, and to them was born one child, Merna C., who was graduated in the Clinton high school in 1901.

When the Civil war broke out Mr. Killough desired to enlist, but his parents refused their consent, believing him too young to enter the service. At length, in July, 1863, he enlisted in the State Militia for one hundred days, and in 1864 enlisted in the United States service. He is now a prominent member and past commander of the Grand Army Post at Clinton. In his religious views he is liberal. His father's people were Presbyterians, while his mother's people were members of the Society of Friends. Politically Mr. Killough is a staunch Republican, and has taken a very active and influential part in public affairs. During his residence in Clinton he served

four years as county surveyor; in 1882 was elected supervisor, which office he held nine consecutive years; was school director seven years; and in 1899 was elected mayor of the city. During his administration of two years a number of very important improvements were made, including the paving of the square. He takes an active interest in all enterprises calculated to promote the general welfare. It is to such men that the west owes its prosperity and progress, and if Clinton had more such men she would soon rank among the finest cities of her size in the state. Mr. Killough is a past master of the Masonic Lodge, and also a member of the chapter, commandery and Eastern Star.

F. E. PINKERTON.

As the founder and proprietor of the leading daily and weekly paper of Clinton, Mr. Pinkerton, during his short residence in this city has become prominently identified with her business and social interests. He was born in Tremont, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1852, and is a son of Colonel C. L. and Fanny (Singer) Pinkerton, and a grandson of George Pinkerton, who was also a native of the Keystone state.

Colonel C. L. Pinkerton was born in Halifax, Pennsylvania, and received his early mental training in the public schools. For a while he engaged in teaching but when a young man took up the study of law and later was admitted to the bar of the state. As a lawyer he obtained a widespread reputation and was sent to the legislature by the Republican party, of which political faith he was a strong advocate. During the Civil war he served on



F. E. PINKERTON.

the staff of Governor Curtis. He was an earnest and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His marriage with Miss Fanny Singer resulted in the birth of nine children, five of whom are now living, namely: Margaret; F. E., our subject; Jane Mary; Edward E.; and Bertrand D. The two latter are residents of this state, the former is engaged in paper box manufacturing in Chicago, while the latter is one of the editors and part owner of the News-Herald, of Lincoln, Illinois. About a year previous to the death of our subject's father, he emigrated west and the death of both he and his wife occurred in this state.

F. E. Pinkerton availed himself of the common schools and of a night school and in this way obtained a good elementary education. While still at home he began learning the trade of a printer, being for two years in the employ of the "Tremont News." The succeeding two years was spent at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, where he was employed as a printer on the "Star." Thinking that a larger city offered better inducements, he secured a position as a compositor on the "Scranton Republican," which position he retained for six months. At the end of that period he engaged in reportorial work on the "Scranton Times," where he remained another six months. He then became identified with the Nicholson Examiner, which paper he conducted for two years, or until 1875. In that year he came west and located at Rantoul, where he gained possession of the "Rantoul Journal," which he published for two years. Then in partnership with H. E. Bullock, they consolidated the Journal and the "Rantoul News" and established a new paper called "The Rantoulian." Later he purchased his partner's interest and changed the name to "The Rantoul Press," which paper he conducted for

eighteen years. In the publication of this paper, Mr. Pinkerton met with success and in 1866 he disposed of it for four thousand dollars. This was in 1865, and in May of the same year we find him a citizen of Clinton, where he purchased the "Clinton Weekly Public," which he continued to publish for about six months. Thinking that Clinton offered a field for an evening daily paper, he established the "Clinton Daily Public," which he continued to publish until April 15, 1901, when he formed a partnership with his brother, B. E. Pinkerton, and F. R. Cross, under the firm name of Pinkerton, Cross & Co. They then purchased the "Lincoln Daily News" and "The Weekly Herald," both of Lincoln, Illinois, which they consolidated and now publish under the name of "The Lincoln Daily News-Herald" and "The Weekly Herald." This company also continue the publication of the Clinton Daily and Weekly Public, which are under the direct supervision of our subject. In addition to his newspaper interests, Mr. Pinkerton is a half owner of the Paper Box Factory in Chicago, which is under the management of his brother.

Mr. Pinkerton's venture has proved a profitable one and his paper has become a power, not only as a newspaper, but as a fearless exponent of the principles of the Republican party.

In 1881 Mr. Pinkerton was united in marriage with Miss Mollie E. Boise, of Rantoul, a daughter of J. J. and Lucy S. Boise. For thirty-five years Mr. Boise held the position of station agent for the Illinois Central. He is now deceased, but his wife is still living and makes her home in Rantoul.

To Mr. and Mrs. Pinkerton have been born the following children: Charles, who

has a position in his father's and uncle's box factory in Chicago; Francis; Leon; and Maisie, all at home.

Fraternally Mr. Pinkerton is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias, both of Clinton. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pinkerton attend the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics Mr. Pinkerton is an ardent supporter of the men and measures of the Republican party, and while a resident of Rantoul was secretary of the board of education for six years.

Since coming to Clinton our subject has always been found ready and willing to do all in his power to advance any cause which promised to be for the public good. He was one of the thirteen gentlemen that organized the Clinton Chautauqua and has never hesitated to use the columns of his paper to promote its interests.



JAMES W. HAMMITT.

Among the leading citizens of DeWitt county who have been identified with its interests since pioneer days is James W. Hammitt, who dates his residence here from October, 1833. He has by honest toil and industry succeeded in acquiring a handsome competence, which now enables him to spend the sunset of life in ease and retirement on the old homestead on section 18, Waynesville township, which is now carried on by his son Oscar.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Hammitt was born in Morgan county, July 11, 1818, and is a son of Samuel Hammitt, whose birth occurred near Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1786. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Hammitt, was born in Rhode Island of Scotch ancestry and at an early day removed

to West Virginia, where he died during the infancy of his son Samuel. On reaching manhood the latter left his native state and went to Ohio, living first in Muskingum county and later in Morgan county, where he opened up and improved a farm. In 1833 he came to Illinois, and settled in what is now Waynesville township, DeWitt county, where he entered land and purchased a tract of eighty acres. In course of time he had a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he made his home until called to his final rest in 1862, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine McElhiney, passed away some years previously.

James W. Hammitt was a lad of fifteen years when he came with the family to this county, and he rendered his father valuable assistance in opening up the farm, remaining at home until twenty-seven years of age. He was then married in Logan county, Illinois, October 6, 1845, to Miss Susan Brock, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Andrew Brock, one of the first settlers of this section of the state, having located here in 1820. Mrs. Hammitt was reared in Illinois and was to her husband a faithful companion and helpmeet for near fifty-one years. She died in 1866 and was laid to rest in Waynesville cemetery. Mr. Hammitt has nine children living, namely: Sebastian, a farmer of Iowa; Hannah, wife of O. H. Buck, of McLean county, Illinois; Guy, a resident of Atlanta, Logan county; Martin, who owns and operates the old Hammitt homestead; Lee, a resident of Atlanta; Oscar, who was married in June, 1901, to Emma McMillen, of Waynesville township, and is now carrying on the home farm; James, a farmer of McLean county; Benjamin, who operates a part of the home farm; and Katie, wife of George Smith, of Waynesville, whose sketch ap-

pears elsewhere in this work. John died at the age of twenty-four years, and two children died in infancy.

After his marriage Mr. Hammitt located on section 18, Waynesville township, where he entered forty acres of land, and at once began the improvement and cultivation of that place. Subsequently he entered an adjoining eighty-acre tract, and still later bought more land from time to time until he had four hundred and sixty acres on sections 18 and 19, Waynesville township, DeWitt county, and eighty acres in Logan county. His first home was a log cabin, which in later years was replaced by a good frame residence; good barns and outbuildings were also erected, fruit and shade trees were set out and many other improvements made to the place. There are now two sets of buildings upon the farm and everything is in first-class order. Mr. Hammitt continued to actively engage in farming until 1895, when he rented his land to his sons and has since lived a retired life, enjoying a well earned rest.

The Democratic party has always found in Mr. Hammitt a staunch supporter of its principles, and he has never failed to vote for each presidential candidate of that party since casting his first ballot for Martin Van Buren in 1840. He has done all in his power to advance the educational interests of his community, and for many years efficiently served as a member of the school board and president of the district. For the long period of sixty-eight years he has made his home in DeWitt county, during which time he has seen villages and cities spring up within its borders, the wild land transformed into beautiful homes and farms, railroads built and the telegraphs and telephones introduced. Deer and other wild game was very plentiful when he first came to the county.

At that time the nearest postoffice was at Bloomington, twenty miles away. Once his father went to the office for the mail and finding the postmaster out he hunted him up on the street. When found that official took off his hat, in which he carried a bunch of letters, and from the number selected the one intended for Mr. Hammitt, who then paid the twenty-five cents charged as postage at that time.

In the spring of 1901 a cyclone struck a granary, cow house and two corn cribs and scattered them all over the farm besides destroying shade trees and doing other damage.

TRUMAN MASON.

The subject of this sketch, who was for many years actively identified with the agricultural interests of Wilson township, and is now living a retired life in Wapella, was born July 10, 1842, in Logan county, Illinois, on the Tazewell county line. His father, Oliver Mason, was born in Pennsylvania, about 1817, and was a son of Truman Mason, who brought his family to Illinois about 1827 and first settled in Sangamon county, where he spent two years, and then removed to Logan county, where he purchased land and opened up a farm on the Tazewell county line. His last days, however, were spent in McLean county. Oliver Mason grew to manhood in Logan county, and in later years he became the owner of a well-improved and valuable farm of six hundred and twenty acres in Tazewell county, being one of the substantial farmers of his locality. He married Isabel Adams, a native of Tennessee, who, when a child, came with her parents to Illinois prior to the Black Hawk war. Her father, Captain John Adams, command-

ed a company in that war, and was killed in Stillman's defeat near Chicago, where a monument is now being erected to his memory. He was also a native of Tennessee. The father of our subject spent his last years in Arrington, Illinois, where he died in 1862, and the mother passed away in 1868. They were the parents of eight children, seven now living, five sons and two daughters.

Truman Mason, the oldest child, passed his boyhood and youth on the old homestead in Tazewell county, and received a good practical education in the local schools. During the Civil war he manifested his patriotism by enlisting in August, 1863, in Company A, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. For about two years he did guard duty at Memphis, but was also in a number of engagements, including the battles of Holly Springs and Pleasant Hill, Louisiana. For six months he was ill in the hospital at Quincy, Illinois, and at the close of the war was honorably discharged in June, 1865. The following two years were spent upon his father's farm.

In McLean county, on the 11th of October, 1866, Mr. Mason was united in marriage with Miss Jane E. Beard, who was born in Ohio, but was reared and educated in Tazewell and McLean counties, this state, where her father, William H. Beard, was engaged in farming. Three children blessed this union, namely: Della, now the wife of S. E. Merrifield, who is now operating the Mason farm; Oliver P., at home; and Dora, wife of John A. Hurd, of Wilson township, DeWitt county.

For one year after his marriage Mr. Mason continued to engage in farming in Tazewell county, but in the fall of 1867 removed to a farm in Wilson township, this county,

and to its improvement and cultivation devoted his time and attention for some years. He erected good and substantial buildings upon the place and converted it into one of the most highly cultivated and desirable farms of its size in that locality. It consisted of one hundred and twenty acres. In 1899 Mr. Mason removed to Wapella and bought a nice residence, where he has since lived retired, enjoying the fruits of former toil.

By his ballot Mr. Mason has supported the Republican party and its principles since casting his first presidential vote for General U. S. Grant in 1868, and he has ever taken an active and commendable interest in public affairs. He served several terms as commissioner of highways, and for some years was a member of the school board, having always supported all enterprises calculated to advance the moral, educational or material welfare of his community. He attends the Christian church and is a charter member of Wapella Post, G. A. R. As a public-spirited and progressive citizen he has always been found as true to his duties of citizenship in days of peace as when he followed the old flag to victory on southern battlefields.

THOMAS M. MADDON.

For almost half a century Thomas M. Maddox has been identified with the interests of DeWitt county, and is still successfully engaged in farming on section 20, Barnett township. He was born in Gibson county, Indiana, on the 1st of September, 1819. His father, Dr. John W. Maddox, was a native of Kentucky, but at an early day removed to Indiana, where he married Mrs. Jane (Montgomery) Warrick, whose first husband was killed by the Indians in



T. M. MADDOX.

the battle of Tippecanoe on the Wabash river. For a few years the Doctor was engaged in practice in Gibson county, and from there he went to the Red River country. He subsequently came to Illinois and purchased a place in Sangamon county, east of Springfield, but died there before the arrival of his family. When the news of his death reached them they decided to remain in Gibson county, Indiana, and there the mother reared her three children, of whom Thomas M. was the only son and youngest child.

Our subject received a fair common-school education, and at the age of fourteen years started out to make his own way in the world. He was married in his native county in October, 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Teal, who was also born there and was a daughter of Adam Teal. They began their domestic life in Gibson county upon land which Mr. Maddox had leased, but at the end of two years he sold his lease and came to Illinois in 1846. He first located in Logan county, where he bought eighty acres of land and entered forty acres more, and to the improvement and cultivation of that place he devoted his attention for five years. Selling out in 1852, he came to DeWitt county and purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 20, Barnett township. Only a few acres in one corner was then under cultivation, but soon acre after acre was placed under the plow until it was all broken. His first home was a small frame residence, which in later years was replaced by a more commodious dwelling. He also built a large barn, set out fruit and shade trees, and made many other valuable improvements upon the place. He also owned another farm of one hundred acres, which is now the property of his son, Joseph T., and

in connection with general farming he successfully engaged in the raising of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs.

Mr. Maddox's first wife, who was to him a faithful companion and helpmeet for thirty-eight years, died June 13, 1880, leaving three children, namely: John W., who is now carrying on a ranch in Colorado; Joseph T., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; and Nancy Jane, wife of James Hall, a farmer of Hallville, DeWitt county. Mr. Maddox was again married in Logan county, Illinois, July 14, 1881, his second union being with Miss Ann Sumner, who was born in the same neighborhood as her husband in Gibson county, Indiana, but was reared in Logan county, this state, and prior to the death of his first wife lived in the family for some years.

Politically Mr. Maddox has been a life-long Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren in 1840. He has never missed a presidential election since that time though he once had to be carried to the polls on account of a broken leg. For three consecutive terms he was an influential member of the county board of supervisors and served on several important committees. He has also filled the offices of highway commissioner and school director, and has ever made a faithful and efficient officer. Religiously his wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and both are highly respected and esteemed by all who know them.

JOHN HENRY McCORD.

One of the most beautiful country homes of DeWitt county is that of John H. McCord, the culture and artistic taste of its oc-

cupants being reflected in its appointments, while a gracious hospitality adds a charm to its material comforts. Mr. McCord, who is a successful farmer and stock-dealer of Santa Anna township, was born December 19, 1838, on the farm where he now resides, and is the only child of William Young and Harriet (Weedman) McCord.

On the paternal side he traces his ancestry back to Robert MacCord, a highlander and chief of his clan, who was killed in the battle of Killecrankie Pass, Scotland, about 1689, during the rebellion. His son, John MacCord, the next in direct descent to our subject, took part in numerous wars and died in Scotland about 1715 or 1717. His sons were John, David, William, Robert, Samuel, Benjamin and James, who after their father's death went to Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, and about 1720 John, David and William came to the new world and located in Pennsylvania. John later removed to North Carolina, while David and William were killed by the Indians. The coat of arms of this family was a shield of gold and black and white, with three hearts and three lance heads on it, surmounted by a closed helmet. Families of this name still reside in County Tyrone, Ireland, and all are Presbyterians.

James McCord, great-grandfather of our subject, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1739, and was four years old when he came to America with his father, Robert McCord, who was one of the seven brothers previously mentioned. After the death of their father these brothers changed the family name from MacCord to McCord. James McCord spent his early life in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and from there went to Wilkes county, North Carolina, where he married Miss Jane Scroggs, who was also

of Scotch descent. Subsequently he removed to Iredell county, the same state, and from there to Overton county, Tennessee, where he died November 4, 1824. He served as general wagonmaster in the Revolutionary war under Washington. His wife died November 12, 1789.

In the family of this worthy couple were nine children, one of whom was James McCord, the grandfather of our subject. He was born in Wilkes county, North Carolina, February 22, 1779, and was married in Overton county, Tennessee, March 29, 1804, to Miss Mary Moore, a daughter of Charles and Sarah (Smith) Moore, the former of Welsh and the latter of Scotch descent. Her father was a cooper by trade, and during the Revolutionary war made canteens for the army. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. McCord located at Peterman's Bend on the Obies river in Overton county, Tennessee, where all their children were born. About 1817 they removed to Spring Creek, and in 1832 came to DeWitt county, Illinois, locating on a farm in DeWitt township now owned by S. J. Thomas. At that time there were only six families in that locality, these being Dennis Hurley, John Weedman, Richard Kirby, William Daley, Robert Cummings, James M. Porter, who were supposed to be the original settlers. The first home of the McCord family was a double log house with a hall through the center and a fireplace at each end. In later years this was replaced by a good frame residence, which is still standing. Here the grandfather of our subject died December 3, 1852, and his wife, who was born in Granville county, North Carolina, October 29, 1779, passed away May 23, 1858. Their children were Charles; James W.; William Y., the father of our subject; Mrs. Sarah Pool; Mrs. Martha

Shinkle; Mrs. Hannah Wakefield and John, twins; Mrs. Mary Heath; and Mrs. Elizabeth Brown.

William Y. McCord was born in Overton county, Tennessee, October 20, 1816, and accompanied his parents on their removal to DeWitt county. In 1837 he entered eighty acres of land on section 31, Santa Anna township, where our subject now lives, and to that tract he added until he had two hundred acres. His first home, which was a small house, was destroyed by fire in 1862, and he then erected a commodious and handsome brick residence—one of the largest and finest in the county. He cut black walnut timber and had it kiln dried for the inside wood work, making an elegant finish, as it is all hand work and is still in a fine condition. In 1861 he set out fruit and shade trees, which now spread wide their branches and add greatly to the beauty and attractive appearance of the place. This delightful home is on a natural elevation, one mile west of Farmer City, and it invariably attracts the eye of the passing traveler. In early days, after his crops were harvested, William Y. McCord used to take much enjoyment with his neighbors in hunting, and owned several fine horses to be used on such occasions. He was a fine rifle shot, and deer and other wild game was then plentiful. He and his neighbors would club together to rid the country of the wolves which killed their stock, and he is said to have brought down more deer and wolves than any other man in this section of the state. He fenced off a park upon John Weedman's farm, in which he kept over twenty deer. When young and getting a start in life he often hauled his produce to Chicago, and then took goods from there to St. Louis by wagon, as that was the only means of transportation at that time. It required about three weeks to make

these trips. In company with John Weedman, Jr., he erected a flouring mill at a cost of twenty thousand dollars—the first in Farmer City, it being located near the present water works, but after running it nine years he disposed of his interests, and later it was destroyed by fire. Mr. McCord was a staunch Republican and took a very active and prominent part in political affairs. He served as township assessor a number of years, during which time the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Peoria Railroad, now known as the Big Four, was built, and he was one of the directors up to the time of his death. He served as justice of the peace twenty years, and assessor seventeen years, and his official duties were always discharged with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Farmer City, with which he was officially connected, and gave liberally to the erection of both the old and new churches. As a citizen of the community in which he so long lived and was so active, he was highly respected for his genuine worth, enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him and was regarded as a man of excellent judgment.

On the 8th of February, 1838, William Y. McCord married Miss Harriet Weedman, a daughter of John and Rachel (Wilson) Weedman. Her father was born in Pennsylvania in 1790, and was a son of George Weedman, who was of German and English extraction. At an early day John Weedman removed to Ohio, and in 1830 came to Illinois, locating in Randolph Grove, McLean county, first, but settling in Hurlley's Grove, Santa Anna township, DeWitt county, in 1835. Here he spent the remainder of his life as a farmer and stock-raiser and died at an advanced age. He married Rachel Wilson, a daughter of Asa

Wilson, who was a native of Maryland, and from that state removed to Ohio and later to Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Weedman had ten children, namely: Asa, Harriet, George, Amos, John, Isaiah, Lucinda, Eliza E., Zaddock and Thomas S. The father of our subject died January 18, 1885, at the age of sixty-three, and the mother in September, 1897, at the age of seventy-four years.

Reared on the home farm, John H. McCord acquired his elementary education in a log school house of the neighborhood, and later attended the Wesleyan University at Bloomington for one year. His life has been devoted to farming and stock-raising, with the exception of the nine years when he was with his father in the milling business at Farmer City. He succeeded to the old homestead, and has added to it until he now owns three hundred and twenty acres of land, under a high state of cultivation. The fields, devoted to the raising of grain, he now rents, while he keeps the pasture land for his stock, devoting his entire time and attention to the raising of standard-bred horses and a high grade of cattle. He sells annually three or four carloads of cattle and hogs for the market.

Mr. McCord has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Sarah A. Slick. Her grandparents, Philip and Mary (Pantelen) Slick, were early settlers of this state, where the former died at the age of seventy-five years, the latter at the age of eighty-two. Their children were Thomas, William, Isaiah, Samuel, John, Margaret and Mary. Thomas Slick, Mrs. McCord's father, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, and wedded Miss Rachel Moss, also a native of that state and a daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth (Dill) Moss. They settled in Santa Anna township, DeWitt county, in 1862, and ten years later removed to Farmer

City, where Mr. Slick died in 1889, at the age of eighty-one years, but his wife is still living. They had eight children, namely: Mrs. Mary E. Wisegarver, Mrs. Amanda Thew, Hamilton, Mrs. Sarah A. McCord, Mrs. Eliza Graft, Mrs. Almeda Weedman, Mrs. Jane Cook and Marion D. Mrs. McCord, who was born in 1840, died August 10, 1884, leaving three children, as follows: (1) Lora Nettie, now deceased, married William A. Cummings and had five children, Inez, Vida, Shannah, Laura and Harriet. (2) William H., after graduating at the Farmer City high school, entered the Illinois University at Champaign, where he graduated in mechanical engineering, and then went to California to follow his profession. He arose so rapidly that he soon found it advisable to take a more advanced course, and for that purpose attended Stanford University of California, where he was also graduated. He is now superintendent of a very large gold mine near Nevada City, California. He married Frances Black and they have one son, John Thomas. (3) Ruby is at home with her father. For his second wife Mr. McCord married Miss Annie Lee, daughter of Clinton Lee, and to them have been born two children, John Merle and Inez.

Socially Mr. McCord is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and religiously is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as steward and trustee. The Republican party has always found in him an ardent supporter, but he has never cared for political honors. He has an enviable reputation as a straightforward, honorable business man, and his advice and counsel are often sought by his neighbors and many friends, who recognize his ability and sound judgment in business affairs. He is a man of influence in his community and quite popular.

CACKLEY & COMPANY.

The firm of Cackley & Company are proprietors of what is known as the Big Store, at 101 on the east side of the square, which is the largest grocery, provision and meat market establishment not only in Clinton but in DeWitt county. Both are men of sterling qualities, whose success in life is due entirely to their own well-directed efforts. By straightforward, honorable dealing they have built up an excellent trade, and rank to-day among the leading business men of the city.

T. W. Cackley, the senior member of the firm, was born in Pocahontas county, Virginia, May 10, 1857, a son of Jacob F. Cackley, of this county. At the age of thirteen years he lost his mother, and commenced clerking for his uncle, in whose employ he remained two years. He next accepted a position with Wilson & Company, grocers, as clerk in the store of which he is now one of the proprietors, and remained with that firm eleven years. During this time he saved enough money with which to embark in business for himself, establishing the first free delivery retail oil business in Clinton, and built up a good trade. With the assistance of his uncle he purchased a team and fitted up a delivery wagon, and continued to successfully follow that business for five years, during the last year of which he cleared three thousand dollars. With Thomas L. Kelly he then purchased the boot and shoe store of D. G. Gay, and carried on business where Lafferty & Company is now located until 1893, when he sold out. In January, 1895, he and Mr. Kelly bought out L. Watt, who conducted a small grocery at their present location, and started in that business with

a stock valued at thirty-eight hundred dollars, but to-day their stock and fixtures amount to ten thousand. Their store building was erected by C. H. Moore about 1863, and was first occupied by Mr. Crosby, and later by Wilson & Company, and still later by L. Watt. Since it came into possession of Cackley & Company it has been remodeled and enlarged, being extended to Monroe street, so that it is now one hundred and thirty-two feet deep and twenty-two feet wide. It has a fine concrete basement with cold storage and elevator, and is fitted up with the latest improvements, such as coolers, marble slabs, electric fans, etc. In connection with the meat market the firm carry all kinds of poultry and game in season. They have the finest window display of any grocery in the city, and their floors are rat proof. They have quite a large wholesale trade, in addition to their retail business, and employ fourteen assistants, while two double teams with fine delivery wagons are kept in constant use.

Mr. Cackley was united in marriage with Miss Sadie J. Phares, daughter of John A. Phares, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. Our subject purchased the Crosby property on East Washington street, and when the old house standing thereon was destroyed by fire he built a fine, large, modern residence and remodeled the stable, making a very desirable place. He is a member of the blue lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the Masonic order, and in connection with his wife is also a member of the Eastern Star chapter of the same fraternity. He has been president of the blue lodge ten years. In his religious views he is a Presbyterian, and in politics is a staunch Republican.

Thomas L. Kelly, of the firm of Cack-

ley & Company, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, January 12, 1844, his parents being John and Mary Elizabeth (Sharp) Kelly. The father died at the age of forty-five years, but the mother is still living and now makes her home with her son in Clinton. In the family were seven children, of whom Wesley also resides in Clinton.

At the age of fourteen years Thomas L. Kelly commenced learning photography, but not liking the business, he soon turned his attention to farming, which he followed four years. He next clerked in a grocery store in Lexington, Kentucky, five years, and after coming to Clinton, Illinois, in 1878, followed the same pursuit with Reuben Sackett for a year and a half. In partnership with his brother he then opened a restaurant, which they conducted under the firm name of Kelly Brothers until 1880. The following year he became connected with T. W. Cackley in the boot and shoe business, as previously stated, and together they have since carried on operations. With Mr. Carter he laid out the Kelly addition to Clinton, having purchased ten acres of land of C. H. Moore. In 1880 he built the present McEntire cottage on West Washington street, and the following year erected the pleasant residence he now occupies at the corner of Washington and North Center streets, which was formerly a business corner, having been the site of a store, tanyard and blacksmith shop.

Mr. Kelly married Miss Fanny M. Adams, a native of Clark county, Kentucky, and a daughter of John Q. Adams. In his political affiliation he is a Democrat, and in his social relations is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and the Knights of Pythias, having served as chancellor and represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the latter order. Like his partner in busi-

ness, Mr. Kelly is a self-made man, and both deserve great credit for the success that they have achieved in life.

W. SCOTT HARROLD.

Prominent among the successful farmers and stock-raisers of Wapella township is W. Scott Harrold, who owns and operates a fine farm of two hundred and twenty-one acres, pleasantly located on section 32 within two miles of the village of Wapella. He is a native of this county, born on the old home farm near where he now resides, January 8, 1849, and is a worthy representative of a prominent pioneer family.

Isam Harrold, the father of our subject, was born in North Carolina in 1815, and was a son of Jonathan Harrold, who removed with his family to Virginia in 1825, and a few years later went to Indiana, where he opened up a farm, making his home there for a few years. In 1833 he came to Illinois, and made a permanent location near Waynesville, DeWitt county. Here Isam Harrold entered several tracts of land, including that owned and occupied by our subject, and from the wild land developed a good farm in Wapella township, becoming one of the most substantial agriculturists of his community. He wedded Miss Mary Ann Lisenby, who was born in Monroe county, Kentucky, but was reared in DeWitt county, Illinois, from the age of nine years, her father, Alexander Lisenby, being one of the pioneers of this region, having located here the winter of the deep snow. Mr. Harrold died February 20, 1893, and his wife passed away in September, 1891, both being laid to rest in the Crum cemetery.

Scott Harrold, of this review, is the only son and fourth in order of birth in their family of six children, the others being Louisa, wife of J. H. Farris, of Washington county, Iowa; Rebecca, wife of Alfred Wilson, of Wapella township, this county; Ruth, wife of J. H. Borders, of the same township; Mrs. Nancy Troxel, a widow, who owns the old home farm but now resides in Normal, Illinois; and Laura, wife of C. J. Ridlle, a thrifty farmer of Wapella township.

On the old home farm our subject grew to manhood, and obtained his education in the district schools of the neighborhood and the schools of Wapella. During his minority he gave his father the benefits of his labor, and at the age of twenty-one took charge of the farm. After his marriage he located on the farm where he now resides, built a good residence, barn and outbuildings and made many other improvements which add greatly to the value and attractive appearance of the place. In addition to general farming he carries on stock-raising with marked success, and is to-day one of the most prosperous and substantial citizens of Wapella township.

Mr. Harrold has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Eveline Cantrell, who was born in Waynesville township, this county, and died here June 12, 1885, leaving three children, namely: Roy M., who is now married and engaged in farming in this county; Berzie A., who was educated at the Clinton high school and the State Normal School, at Normal, Illinois, and is now one of the successful teachers of DeWitt county; and Bernice, at home.

On the 30th of December, 1886, Mr. Harrold was united in marriage with Miss Alice King, also a native of DeWitt county, and a daughter of Robert King, who was

one of the early settlers here. She was educated in the public schools of Waynesville and LeRoy and the State Normal School, and prior to her marriage successfully engaged in teaching for several years. The children born of this union are Helen and Welby K. Mrs. Harrold is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Wapella and its auxiliary societies, and is an active worker in the Sunday-school.

The Republican party has always found in Mr. Harrold a staunch supporter of its principles since he cast his first presidential vote for General U. S. Grant in 1872, but he has never cared for office, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his business affairs. He was elected, however, and efficiently served as president of the board of township trustees for some years, and he has never withheld his support from any enterprise having for its object the good of the community in which he lives. He has witnessed the wonderful development and progress that has been made in this section of the state during the past half century, and has ever borne his part in the work of upbuilding, so that he is accounted one of the most useful and valued citizens of Wapella township.

ARTHUR MOORE.

Arthur Moore, of Clinton, is the only son of the late C. H. Moore, who was for many years prominently identified with the interests of Clinton, and is represented on another page of this volume. Our subject was born in Tremont, Tazewell county, Illinois, September 28, 1840, but was reared in Clinton, as the family removed to this place during his childhood. He received a

good collegiate education and a thorough business training, his time being devoted to assisting his father in looking after his agricultural interests when not in school. He gave such strict attention to business that on attaining his majority he was well prepared to begin the battle of life for himself, having made a close study of the precepts and practices of our ablest financiers. Preferring an independent career, he accepted a position with Magill Brothers at twelve dollars per month and board, much against his father's wishes, but ere long was prevailed upon to enter his father's office as private secretary. Later he was made superintendent of his father's vast estate, having charge of his farms, stock, etc. He oversaw the laying of over five hundred miles of tiling, but this necessitated his being out in all kinds of weather, which finally impaired his health and he was compelled to seek a change of climate. Since his father's death, however, he has made his home uninterruptedly in Clinton, that he may have better control of the vast interests left to him. Here he owns a beautiful residence, which was begun by his father and is constructed of brick. In 1854 the rear wall was blown down, but was rebuilt the following year, and in 1867 the building was enlarged and improved, making a commodious and handsome residence, one of the finest in the country. It is surrounded by a spacious and well-kept lawn and shady walks and drives. In his home farm Mr. Moore has six hundred acres of land, and this is only one of the many fine farms which he owns in DeWitt county. He has always been a very active and energetic man, and has been able to carry forward to a successful completion whatever he has undertaken.

The highly accomplished lady who now

bears the name of Mrs. Moore was in her maidenhood Miss Mary C. Piper, a daughter of Orlando F. and Mary A. (Hawkins) Piper, of Macomb, McDonough county, Illinois. Her father was born in Palestine, Illinois, and from there removed to La Porte, Indiana. He died at Macomb in the fall of 1860, at the age of seventy-eight years, but the mother is still living at the age of seventy-three. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Edward, deceased; Alice B.; Mary C.; Annie, deceased; Walter L., deceased; Charles W., deceased; Lewis; and Orlando H. The three sons and one daughter died of typhoid fever, but at different times. Mr. Moore's home has been a very happy one. He has always taken great pride in keeping high grade cattle and horses, and has some fine specimens upon his place. Public affairs have claimed his attention at different times, and he has served as deputy sheriff under Thomas Gardner. In 1900 he was elected county surveyor and made J. S. Brown his deputy. He takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the public welfare of his city and county, and withholds his support from no enterprise calculated to prove of public benefit.



JAMES HIRST.

James Hirst, a prominent retired farmer now living in Farmer City, has been a resident of DeWitt county since 1853. He was born near Leeds, England, January 8, 1828, and is a son of Edward and Hannah Hirst. The father was born in Huddersfield, near Hull, and belonged to a good old English family. He served in the army under the Duke of Wellington, and participated in the



JAMES HIRST.

battle of Waterloo. His business was that of a broadcloth manufacturer. In 1840 he came to America, accompanied by his wife and nine children. His wife was in poor health, and believing that an ocean voyage and a change of climate would prove beneficial they crossed the Atlantic, but she died in 1842, at the age of sixty-two years. Her birth occurred in Dublin, Ireland. Her children were: John; Mary, who remained in England; William; Henry; Edward, who was in the same company and regiment as our subject, and was killed at the battle of Deep Bottom, Virginia, August 12, 1864, after serving three years; Eliza; James; Eli; Maria; Hannah; and two who died in infancy. Our subject and his sister, Maria, are the only ones now living. She now resides in Springfield, Ohio. For his second wife the father married a Miss Sams, by whom he had one son, George W. The father owned and operated a farm in Edwards county, Illinois, until called to his final rest in 1846, at the age of seventy years.

The subject of this sketch accompanied his parents on their emigration to the United States, and grew to manhood in Edwards county, Illinois. At the age of twenty he went to Clark county, Ohio, where he followed farming until 1853, and then came to DeWitt county, Illinois, where he worked for John Weedman until his marriage. He then rented land and engaged in farming on his own account until the Civil war broke out.

In October, 1861, Mr. Hirst enlisted in Company I, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and went with his command first to St. Louis, Missouri, from there to Williamsport, Maryland, and then to Hancock, Virginia, taking part in the battle at that place. He was also in the battle of Winchester, and then went up the Shenandoah

valley to Fredericksburg, Virginia, whence the command was ordered back to Fort Republic, and took part in the engagement at that place. The regiment was then sent to Harrison's Landing to cover McClelland's retreat, and subsequently marched to Yorktown. They went into winter quarters at Suffolk, and the following spring proceeded to Port Royal, South Carolina. When his regiment veteranized in 1863 he was discharged on account of disability and returned home, having fought most valiantly under the stars and stripes, showing great devotion to the cause of his adopted country.

After his return home, Mr. Hirst bought a farm of eighty acres in Santa Anna township belonging to the Jacob Kirby heirs, and to the improvement and cultivation of that place he devoted his energies for several years, meeting with good success in his farming operations and accumulating a nice property. He still owns the farm, but in 1867 he removed to Farmer City and purchased a nice residence on William street, built by Edwin Embry, and here he is now living a retired life, enjoying the fruits of former toil. He deserves great credit for the success that he has achieved in life, having received no outside aid or financial assistance, but being a man of sound judgment and good business ability, he has steadily prospered until he is now quite well-to-do. Socially he is a prominent and influential member of the Grand Army Post at Farmer City, in which he has filled offices, and is now junior vice-commander, and he also belongs to the Masonic Lodge, No. 710, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both of Farmer City.

On the 1st of January, 1856, Mr. Hirst married Miss Ruby Dart, a daughter of Mrs. Ruby Dart. By this union were born four children: William, who died

in infancy; Frances, of Farmer City; Mary L., of Chicago; and James Louis, a farmer, who married Emma F. Page and has two daughters, Ruby and Lois. The wife of our subject died in 1863, at the age of thirty-four years, and he was again married, October 15, 1866, his second union being with Mrs. Mary E. Kirby, a daughter of Phineas Page and widow of Jacob Kirby, who at his death left two children, William H. and Flora E. Mrs. Hirst died March 12, 1898, at the age of sixty-nine years. By his second marriage our subject had one daughter, Winifred Jane, who married Lewis Rutledge and has one son, Hirst Rutledge, who is Mr. Hirst's only grandson.

Hirst Rutledge traces his ancestry back to Thomas and Sarah (Officer) Rutledge, who were of English and Irish descent. The former, a native of Georgia, but was a resident of Kentucky while serving as a ranger in the war of 1812, and at an early day came to Illinois. After living for some time in White county, he removed to McLean county in 1828, and there died two years later, at the age of sixty-two. His wife survived him about thirteen years. They were the parents of ten children, including: Cynthia, Jane, Robert, Officer, Mark and William Jackson.

William Jackson Rutledge, just mentioned, was born in White county, Illinois, June 23, 1816. He had very little opportunity to attend school, but nature did much for him, and he was a fine man in every sense. Through his own efforts he became a well-educated man and successful farmer. In early life he assisted in the support of his mother and the younger members of the family until nineteen years of age. He then married Eliza Duffield, who died three years later, leaving two children: Martha J., deceased; and John Allen, the grandfather of

Hirst Rutledge. The father of these children was again married in 1839, his second union being with Mary VanDevender, daughter of Jacob VanDevender. Mr. Rutledge died at the age of sixty-six years. He was one of the prominent and well-to-do citizens of his community, and Rutledge township, DeWitt county, was named in his honor.

John Allen Rutledge succeeded to his father's estate, which consisted of over six hundred acres, and successfully followed farming throughout life. He married Miss Calistia J. Arbogast, a daughter of Peter and Sarah (Wood) Arbogast, and she still survives her husband, making her home in Farmer City. The children born to them were as follows: (1) Charles Jasper died young. (2) George A. wedded Mary J. Fuller and they have four children, Lula L., J. Clyde, Amanda and David. (3) Martha A., the deceased wife of A. Huffman. (4) William J. married Lucy Parvin and they have four children, George, Omer, Cecil A. and Pearl. (5) John S. married Clarinda L. Andrew. (6) Lewis M. married Winifred J. Hirst, and they have one son, Hirst. (7) Ollie H. is the wife of Flora Doty and they have three children, Owen M., Arthur B., and Lott. (8) Mary E. is the wife of M. B. Kincaid. (9) Mamie D. is the wife of C. H. Judd. (10) One son died in infancy.

LAFAYETTE DE BOICE.

This well-known resident of Clinton, who was one of the first men to make a success as a breeder of fine thoroughbred trotting horses, was born in Johnson county, Iowa, February 8, 1853, and comes of good old Revolutionary stock, being a great-

grandson of John De Boice, who fought for American independence. He was born in Paris, France, May 15, 1750, and came to this country with the French Huguenots who were driven from their native land on account of their religious belief. He settled in Shaftsbury, Vermont, where he died in 1791. There he had married Amy Howlet, who was born at that place January 12, 1753, and died in 1823. The only known son of this worthy couple was William Ludlow De Boice, the grandfather of our subject. He was married, September 20, 1809, to Philanda Merrick, of Windham county, Vermont. She was born in Dummerston, that county, April 19, 1784, and died February 7, 1873. They had one son, William H. De Boice, who was born in Onondaga county, New York, June 28, 1810, and died in Clinton, Illinois, in 1891. On the 7th of March, 1858, he married Miss Annie S. Taylor, of Madison county, Ohio, who was born in Bangor, Maine, September 5, 1821. The children born of this union were William Harrison, who died in Ironton, Missouri, January 3, 1862, from injuries received in the war of the Rebellion; Frank Marion, who was injured in the siege of Vicksburg and died at Memphis, Tennessee, January 18, 1863; Amy A., wife of E. Sylvester Miller, of Clinton, Illinois; Sylvia Cerepita, wife of Charles Taylor, of Mexico; Annie Marie, wife of J. Warner, of Chicago; and Lafayette, of this review. For his second wife the father married Mrs. Alma Ward, a sister of Peter Hagle, of Clinton. She is now living in Springfield, Illinois. By this marriage were born two children: Fred W., a resident of Kansas City; and Clara Jane, deceased wife of Richard Palmer. In early life the father removed to Madison county, Ohio; later went to Iowa, and in 1854 came to Clinton,

Illinois. He purchased the Betzer farm in this county, which he improved, but after owning the same for ten years he sold and bought what is now known as the L. Abbott farm. This he disposed of in 1872, when he retired from active labor and removed to Clinton, buying the Leader property. He was a Republican in politics and served as commissioner of his township for a time. Socially he affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

It was during the infancy of our subject that the family came to DeWitt county, and until seventeen years of age he followed farming here. He then went to Kansas and was engaged in freighting first from Wichita and later from Wellington, Caldwell and Reno, this being before the day of railroads in the west. In the fall of 1870 he returned to Clinton and was connected with the Sylvester mills for two years, but failing health soon forced him to seek outdoor employment. He then purchased the William G. Savage farm of fifty acres, and turned his attention to the raising and training of trotting horses. He has since owned some of the best breeds in the state, and usually sells from ten to fifteen annually. He now owns the noted stallion, Al. Kone, which is one of the finest in central Illinois, and which was purchased by him in 1892 when two years old. He also has Edna Kone, and has raised Sadie D. and Easter Lily, besides several two, three and four-year-olds, which he still owns. He has eight breeding mares and keeps fine trotters on hand all the time. Each year he has a regular sale. He has won races in various parts of the state, and wherever his horses have been entered they have gained such a wide reputation that large crowds gather to see them. They have won a large percentage of the races in which they have

been entered. His fine, large stable upon his place was destroyed by fire in 1900, and he has since used the stable at the Clinton fair grounds, where he has plenty of opportunity to exercise his horses. He employs only the most competent men to assist him in caring for his horses, but he breaks and drives all of them himself.

Mr. De Boice married Miss Ida Savage, a daughter of William Gibson Savage, deceased, who was one of the esteemed citizens of Clinton. He was born near Lake Champlain, New York, in August, 1811. Her grandfather, Gibson Savage, was born in New England, of Scotch and English parentage, and removed to Ohio prior to 1820. There her father grew to manhood and learned the tamer's and saddler's trades, but later followed farming in Champaign county, Ohio, until 1840, when he came to DeWitt county, Illinois. He continued to engage in agricultural pursuits for some years and also dealt largely in real estate, especially in business property. He amassed quite a fortune, and died honored and respected by all who knew him. In August, 1835, he married Miss Sarah Gideon, of Champaign county, Ohio, who was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, November 6, 1814, and is a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Miller) Gideon. She proved a valuable counsellor and helpmeet to her husband, and since his death has displayed much business ability in the management of the large property left her. She is now erecting a fine residence for herself in Clinton. Very charitable and benevolent, she gives liberally to all enterprises calculated to advance the public welfare. Mr. and Mrs. De Boice have four children: Sadie C., who was graduated with honors at the Clinton high school in 1901; William H.; Edna; and Bennie.

The Republican party has always found in Mr. De Boice a staunch supporter of its principles, and he is now efficiently serving his third term as commissioner of highways. In religious belief he is a Universalist, and in his social relations is a member of the Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias, the United Protective League and the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM B. LANE.

It requires some effort of the imagination and the authentic stories of the old pioneers to enable the modern tourist to associate the smiling fields of grain, the comfortable homes and varied improvements to be found in DeWitt county, Illinois, with the time when, but a few years ago, this was a remote frontier, with no communication with civilization except by days of slow travel over trails made by wild beasts or Indians. This was the condition of the land when our subject, who is William B. Lane, came to this prosperous county.

The birth of Mr. Lane was in Monroe county, Kentucky, on September 16, 1827, and he was but six weeks old when his parents, who were Ezekiel and Talitha Lane, came to Hamilton county, Illinois. Both of them were natives of Tennessee, who after marriage had moved to Kentucky, and as indicated, located in Illinois. For eight years they engaged in farming in Hamilton county, but in 1835, Mr. Lane walked all the distance to Danville, and there entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land in what is now DeWitt county, and in what was later named Creek township. For many years Ezekiel Lane was known to the people of this neighborhood as a faithful



W. B. LANE AND WIFE.

minister in the New Light church, and both he and his wife were known as kind, good neighbors, among the early settlers. Mr. Lane died at the age of fifty-two years, his wife passing away at the age of forty-two. Four of their eight children still survive, these being: Tillmon, a resident of Lane; William B., our subject; Marinda, the widow of John Stone, an early settler of this county, and now resides with a daughter in Wood River, Nebraska; and Mary Ann, who married Jerry Lane, now living in Lane, Illinois.

The early education of our subject, William B. Lane, was necessarily very limited. The school-house was made of logs and the greased canvas which supplied the lack of window glass, admitted more cold and storm than light, but the time spent there was all too short for the eager little student who trudged through the snow during the bitter winter weather, only regretting that he could be spared from the farm work only a few days in the week. However, the knowledge now possessed by Mr. Lane is of a practical kind, reading and association with men of affairs has developed and broadened his store of information, and he is one of the intelligent citizens of Lane.

Early in life our subject learned the hardships of pioneer farming, and for many years he followed agricultural pursuits exclusively. In the meantime the town of Lane, named in his honor, had been established on a portion of his land, and in 1883 he removed thither and opened up a grocery business which he successfully conducted for a period of twelve years, since which he has lived in comparative retirement, in his pleasant home in Lane. His means are ample, and he owns a farm of one hundred acres in Creek township.

Mr. Lane was first married in 1851 to

Jane Murphy, who was a daughter of Lieutenant Richard Murphy, who was killed in the Mexican war, and seven children were born to this union, viz.: Talitha, who married George Peck, and resides in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and has two children; Sarah, who is the widow of Ole Oleson, of Decatur, has five children, two girls and three boys; Ezekiel, who conducts a restaurant in Clinton, Illinois, married Julia Kitefinger, and has three children; John, who resides at Storm Lake, Iowa, married Annie Arnold, and has four children; Louisa, deceased, married Fred Wemple, of Texarkana, Arkansas, and left one child; Lewis, who lives at Champaign, Illinois, is engaged in the railroad business, married Susan MacMahon and has four children; his second marriage being to Cora Frank, from which has resulted one child; and Maggie, who lives in Colorado Springs, the wife of Henry Gouker, and they have two children.

In 1877 the mother of these children died, and the second marriage of Mr. Lane was on October 17, 1880, to Mrs. Hannah Kranich, who was the widow of Alfred Kranich. She was a daughter of Ezekiel Eisenby, who was a native of Tennessee, and came to DeWitt county in the early days of its settlement. He moved to Kansas and there his wife died soon after, at the age of seventy-two, but he survived until he was eighty-four years old. Mrs. Lane is one of a family of fifteen children, seven of whom are yet living, although no others have located in this county. By her first marriage was born one daughter—Ida, now the wife of George Stone, of Hoopestown, Illinois, and she has eight children. By her second marriage Mrs. Lane is the mother of one son—Orville, who was born on August 10, 1882, and who lives at home.

Mrs. Lane early learned the lessons in-

cident to pioneer life, and experienced its privations to the fullest extent. When she was but seven years old she had spun enough wool to make herself a dress, and she continued to spin wool for that purpose until she was eighteen years of age. As her father was a cripple, and there were no boys in the family with the exception of the youngest child, she and her sisters worked in the fields, chopped wood in the timber, and in other ways performed the tasks and duties of a man. She split the rails for many rods of fence, and then laid them, but in looking back over those days long since gone, she finds that with all the hard work her life was a happy one. Surely the young men and women of this day owe a debt of gratitude to such noble women, who endured so much to make possible what all now enjoy.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Lane are consistent members of the Christian church, in which, for a long period, Mr. Lane was an officer and superintendent of the Sunday-school. For forty-five years he has been a member of this religious body and has ever exerted an influence in favor of morality and Christianity. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat, but never a seeker for office. He has witnessed wonderful changes in this locality, and has been identified with much of the progress and development.



WILLIAM M. STORY.

William M. Story, who is now living a retired life with his daughter, Mrs. Yocom, near Waynesville, is a worthy representative of the honored pioneers of DeWitt county, and a true type of the energetic, hardy men who have actively assisted in de-

veloping and improving this beautiful and fertile agricultural country. When he came here in the summer of 1834 the dusky savages were often seen in this locality and wild game of all kinds abounded, but these have long since fled and their haunts have been replaced by waving fields of grain and thriving cities and villages.

Mr. Story was born in Morgan county, Ohio, August 23, 1829, a son of Palmer and Mary Ann (Morris) Story. His paternal grandfather was John Story, who was a soldier of the war of 1812. He was born in one of the eastern states and from there removed to Pennsylvania and later to Ohio, locating in Morgan county. Our subject's father was a native of Pennsylvania, but his early life was principally passed in Morgan county, Ohio, where he is said to have assisted in boring the first salt well, which was nine hundred feet deep. He was employed in the salt works there for several years, and then came to Illinois in 1834. After spending the winter in Logan county, in the spring of 1838 he bought a farm in Waynesville township, DeWitt county, forty acres of which had been broken and a log shanty erected thereon, and he at once turned his attention to its further improvement and cultivation. In 1850 he and our subject made an overland trip to California with a cattle train and twenty-three wagons, and were six months and seven days upon the road, arriving at the gold diggings at Hangtown on the 7th of September. They spent eleven months in searching for the precious metal with fair success, and then returned by way of the Panama route. Arriving in New York City, they went up the Hudson river to Albany, thence by train to Chicago, and by canal and the Illinois river to their home, their arrival being a great surprise to their family and friends. Sub-

sequently the father removed to Bloomington, where he was engaged in the grocery business for some years, and he died in that city in 1883. His wife survived him about five years.

On coming to Illinois William M. Story was seven years of age, and amid scenes common to frontier life he grew to manhood. When only fifteen he took charge of the home farm and carried it on quite successfully until he and his father went to California. After his return he bought the place, and at different times purchased other tracts of land until he had two hundred and forty acres in McLean and DeWitt counties, which he operated with good success for a number of years. In 1860 he moved to Caldwell county, Missouri, in company with Daniel Proctor, and together they bought a section of government land under the graduation act. He improved this tract of three hundred and twenty acres, and engaged in its cultivation for three years. He then returned to the old homestead in this county, and followed farming here for some years, but is now living a retired life.

In December, 1851, Mr. Story was married in DeWitt county to Miss Eliza C. Phares, a native of Butler county, Ohio, and a daughter of Joseph and Ellen Phares, who came to this county about 1850. Her mother is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. For nearly half a century Mr. and Mrs. Story traveled life's journey together, sharing its joys and sorrows, its trials and hardships, but he has been called upon to mourn the loss of his estimable wife, who died January 20, 1890. The children born to them were as follows: Palmer J. is married and resides in Iowa; Mary E. is the wife of Baxter Bobee, of Iowa; Cynthia J. is the wife of B. B. Shafer, of Adair county, Missouri; John is

married and engaged in farming in DeWitt county, Illinois; Sarah L. married E. L. Yocom, a substantial farmer of this county, who died January 19, 1901, leaving two children, Harry and Dell; Dell, a daughter of our subject, is the wife of James Baker, of Scotland county, Missouri; Lucy died at the age of nineteen years.

In politics Mr. Story is a staunch Republican, and in his social relations is a member of the Masonic lodge at Waynesville. He has many interesting reminiscences of early days, and is one of the honored pioneers of this county. In early life he was a great hunter, bringing down many a deer in this section, while in the west he has also killed elk and buffalo. Although now well advanced in years, he is still a good shot with a rifle, his eye being keen and his nerves steady. Of recent years he has traveled considerably over the west, through Missouri, Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska, and in 1897 made a trip to Alaska, where he had many thrilling experiences and came near losing his life in a snowslide.

HUGHES BOWLES.

Hughes Bowles, a well-known citizen of Hallsville, is the possessor of a good property which now enables him to spend his years in the pleasurable enjoyment of his accumulations. The record of his life, previous to 1900, is that of an active, enterprising, methodical and sagacious business man, who bent his energies to the honorable acquirement of a comfortable competence for himself and family.

Mr. Bowles is one of DeWitt county's native sons, his birth having occurred in Tumbridge township, December 5, 1842. His father, Henry Bowles, was born in

Bourbon county, Kentucky, July 10, 1818, and was a son of Hughes Bowles, a farmer of that county, who, in the 'twenties, before the winter of the deep snow, brought his family to DeWitt county, Illinois, being one of the first to locate here. He took up a large amount of government land and became owner of several hundred acres. The father of our subject was reared in this county and married Miss Cassie Hall, who was also born in Kentucky and was quite young when she came to this state. Her mother, Mary Hall, was another of the pioneers of DeWitt county. Henry Bowles followed farming, and plowed much of his land with a team consisting of one horse and an ox. He died September 20, 1845, at the age of twenty-eight years, and his wife died March 25, 1851, at the age of twenty-five. She was born April 7, 1826.

After the death of his mother our subject made his home with his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Mary Hall, and other relatives until he was grown, and received a good common school education. He then worked by the month as a farm hand for a few years, but after his marriage bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres near Farmer City, but in McLean county, and at once commenced to break the virgin soil and improve the place by the erection of fences and good and substantial buildings. After residing there for twenty-one years he sold the place and bought residence property in Hallsville and a farm in Tunbridge township, DeWitt county. He rented his farm, and while making his home in the village he operated a farm nearer that place for six years. He then removed to Hallsville and successfully engaged in farming for five years. He then retired from active labor and returned to Hallsville, in February, 1900. He is still the owner of a good

farm of one hundred and fifty-seven acres of land near Kinney, but is now living a retired life.

In Barnett township, this county, Mr. Bowles was married, February 5, 1868, to Miss Rachel Bartley, who was born in Madison county, Ohio, but during infancy was brought to DeWitt county, Illinois, where she was reared. Her father, John Bartley, was a native of Pennsylvania, and in early life went to Ohio, where he married Miss Nancy McClimans, a native of that state. Six children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bowles, namely: Myrtie C., now the wife of Ed P. Hildreth, a merchant of Kinney; Lora L., wife of Skillman Hunter, ticket agent and telegraph operator at Hallsville; Mont B., who is married and engaged in farming on his father's place; Laverne and Edna, both at home; and an infant, deceased.

Originally Mr. Bowles was a Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for General George B. McClellan in 1864, but of later years he has been identified with the Prohibition party. He has served on the school board, but has never cared for public office. Religiously he and his wife are members of the Christian church at Hallsville, and as a public-spirited and progressive man he gives a liberal support to all measures calculated to advance the moral, educational and material welfare of the community in which he resides. Socially he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

W. M. PERSINGER.

The fertile prairies of Illinois have opened up possibilities before the expectant eyes of many of her adopted sons, and of



W. M. PERSINGER.



MRS. W. M. PERSINGER.

these none have better improved their chances than W. M. Persinger, one of the larger farmers and stock-raisers of DeWitt county. A native of the Buckeye state, he was born in Sidney, Shelby county, December 2, 1830, and is a son of William R. and Priscilla (Beauty) Persinger, natives respectively of Virginia and Maryland. Both removed from the places of their nativity to Ohio about 1813, and were there united in marriage. They were among the early settlers of Shelby county, and there made their homes during the remainder of their lives, the father dying at the age of eighty-four, and the mother when sixty-nine years old. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church and died in the faith. By occupation the father was a farmer, which vocation he followed throughout life. In politics he was a Whig. In the family were eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters are now living. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Jacob Persinger, removed with his family to Ohio early in 1813, and leaving them there, enlisted in the second war with Great Britain, and served about six months.

William M. Persinger was third in order of birth in his father's family. In his native state he grew to manhood, and was educated in its public schools. At the age of twenty-one he started out to earn an independent livelihood by working on a farm by the month. When twenty-three years of age he rented land and carried on general farming for several years, and in 1868 came to DeWitt county, Illinois, where he also rented land which he continued to farm until 1874.

While still residing in Ohio, and during the dark days of the Civil war, on the 2d of May, 1864, Mr. Persinger enlisted in

Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was assigned to the Tenth Army Corps, under command of General Butler, in front of Richmond, and was in several minor engagements during its term of service, but was principally occupied in picket duty. At the close of his term of service, Mr. Persinger was honorably discharged, September 4, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio.

On the 6th of August, 1854, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Persinger and Miss Eliza Chrisman, a daughter of David and Leana Chrisman, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom are yet living. To Mr. and Mrs. Persinger have been born five children: Harvey H., Newton R., Charles G., Lenora Florence, and Nettie Priscilla. Of these, Newton R. married Miss Amy Howard, a native of Kenney, Illinois, and they have two children, Rosanna and Newton R., Jr. Lenora Florence married L. D. Scott, now living in California, and they have six children, Harry, Mamie, Lewis, Roy, Nettie and Ralph. Charles G. married Adelia Taylor, and they reside in Macon county, with their two children, Linn and Florence.

In 1867, one year prior to his removal to DeWitt county, Mr. Persinger bought forty acres of land, which was eventually sold, and eighty acres purchased in its place, and this in turn was disposed of and one hundred and forty acres purchased. To this he later added until he now owns two hundred and twenty acres of land in DeWitt county, upon which he carries on general farming and stock-raising. He also owns eighty acres of well improved land in Macon county, Illinois, and eighty acres of timber land in California. The latter is covered with a heavy growth of pine, and on account of

the remarkable growth of the box industry in that locality, it is rapidly increasing in value. All of the improvements on the home farm were made by him, and his farm is one of the best in his township.

In politics Mr. Persinger is a Republican, and for two terms he served as justice of the peace, and for twelve years he was a member of the school board. Fraternally he is a member of Kenny Lodge, I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs. As a citizen he is enterprising and progressive, and never shirks his duty in any respect. His friends are numerous in both DeWitt and Macon counties.



GEORGE WEEDMAN.

George Weedman, deceased, was one of the honored pioneers and representative citizens of DeWitt county, his last days being spent in Farmer City, where his widow now resides. He belonged to a family of Holland origin, which was founded in Pennsylvania prior to the Revolutionary war by his grandfather, George Weedman, who made his home there for some years after his marriage. His first wife was also of Holland descent. At an early day they removed to Perry county, Ohio, and in 1830 came to Heyworth, McLean county, Illinois, where they experienced many hardships and trials incident to frontier life. There the first wife died a few years after their arrival, and he later married Phebe Halsey, who survived him, living to be over four-score years of age.

John Weedman, the second child of George, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1790, and was quite young when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio. On

reaching man's estate he married Miss Rachel Wilson, a daughter of Asa Wilson, who removed with his family from Maryland to the Buckeye state when Mrs. Weedman was young. Her parents both died in Ohio at a ripe old age. In 1830 Mr. Weedman came to Illinois, and settled in Randolph's Grove, McLean county, but in 1835 removed to Santa Anna township, DeWitt county, where his wife died in 1854, at the age of fifty-eight years. He then sold his place in this county and spent his last days in Webster City, Iowa, where he died in 1866, at the age of seventy-four. For his second wife he married Mrs. Minerva (Yazell) Gamble, a native of Ohio, who returned to Farmer City, Illinois, after Mr. Weedman's death, and later married Major Hicks. Mr. Weedman was a very fine man, upright and honorable in all business transactions, and was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. At his death he left a large estate. By his first wife he had ten children, namely: Asa, Harriet, George, Amos, John, Isaiah, Lucinda, Eliza, Emma, Zadok Casey and Thomas St. Clair.

George Weedman, whose name introduces this sketch, was born in Perry county, Ohio, March 28, 1824, and was eleven years of age when he came with his parents to DeWitt county, Illinois, and was here reared to manhood amid pioneer scenes. He received a good education for those times. On the 17th of April, 1845, he married Miss Catherine Danner, a daughter of John and Catherine (Zener) Danner, who came to Illinois in 1834, and were among the pioneers of this section of the state. Her father was a native of Maryland and a son of David and Catherine (Bonner) Danner, who were probably of German birth. Their other children were William, David, Lena,

Sally and Maria. Mrs. Weedman's father lived for some time in Kentucky, later in Harrison county, Indiana, and then in Montgomery county, this state, when he came to Illinois. He was a shoemaker, having learned that trade in Louisville, Kentucky, and on coming to this state he followed that occupation in Farmer City until his death. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican, and in religious belief was a Methodist, being an active member and class-leader in that church. In Kentucky he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Zener, who was a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. In early life she was a member of the United Brethren church, but later joined the Methodist Episcopal church. To this worthy couple were born the following children: Absalom, who married Lucretia Covey; Jacob, who first married Paulina Long and second Hannah Oviatt; Polly, who married Nathan Clearwater; Allen, who married Mary J. Crawford; John, who married Sarah Seregy; Rachel, who first married Gilbert Johnson and second Ross Payne; Samuel, who died unmarried at the age of thirty-five years; David, who is single; William, who married Hester Johnson; Isaac, who married Caroline Draper; and Catherine, who married George Weedman, of this review. Mr. Danner was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Mr. and Mrs. Weedman became the parents of ten children, namely: (1) Jacob E., who died in 1901, at the age of fifty-five years, married Almeda Slick and had one child, Thornton. At the time of the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was on the skirmish line when Lee surrendered. (2) Squire William, a resident of Denver, Colorado, married Anna

Chapman, of Kansas, and they have six children, Effie, George, Earl, Almeda, Ruby and Annie. (3) Rachel is the widow of Henry Farmer and lives in Farmer City. Her children were Mrs. Adelia McClure, deceased; Mrs. Pearl Wilson; and Henry. (4) Harriet is the wife of J. W. Baker, of Holyrood, Kansas, and they have three children, Bert, Katie and Georgia. (5) Sally is the wife of William Swiney, of Kingman, Kansas. (6) Jennie married M. B. Neal, of Farmer City, Illinois, and to them were born two children: Rolla B. and Gladys G., both living. (7) Lucy Ann, who died at the age of two and a half years. (8) Ella married first J. E. Rollings, of Bellflower, and they had one child, Grace. After the death of Mr. Rollings she married Balm Leady, of St. Louis, and they have one child, Roseoe. (9) Zedee married Jennie Romine, of Farmer City, Illinois, and they have four children, Fern, Fay, Georgie and Lois. (10) Abraham L., a resident of Holyrood, Kansas, married Ida Gilmore and they have three children, Opal, Pearl and Ruby.

On the 10th of March, 1850, Mr. Weedman, in company with four brothers, started across the plains for California with teams and wagons, and arrived in Hangtown on the 4th of July. After spending some time in the gold fields he went to San Francisco, where he took passage on a sailing-vessel, and by water proceeded down the coast to the Isthmus of Panama. The vessel encountered some severe storms and was delayed forty-six days. After crossing the isthmus he went down through the Gulf of Mexico and up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Pekin, this state, arriving home just thirteen months to a day from the time he left it. He then turned his attention to farming and stock-raising, and

so successful was he in his business affairs that he accumulated several hundred acres of land, becoming one of the wealthiest and most substantial men in his community. In 1888 he retired from active labor and removed to Farmer City, where he built a fine residence, making it his home until called to his final rest in 1893, at the age of sixty-nine years. In politics he was an ardent Republican, and he filled the office of school trustee. Socially he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic fraternity, and religiously was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a steward. He was a man of the highest respectability, and those who were most intimately associated with him speak in unqualified terms of his sterling integrity, his honor in business and his fidelity to every trust reposed in him. His wife is also an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is loved and respected by all who know her.



PETER K. WILLSON

Peter K. Willson, a practical and enterprising agriculturist of Harp township, owns and operates one of the valuable and highly proved farms of that locality, and is also successfully engaged in stock-raising and the grain business at Birkbeck. He was born in Scott county, Illinois, in 1857, July 29, and is a son of Samuel and Lucinda (Kimble) Willson, who are now living in Clinton. The father was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the 11th of October, 1825, and was a son of Ezra Willson and grandson of John Willson, both natives of New Jersey, and of Welsh extraction. Ezra Willson married

Nancy Flatt, a native of eastern Pennsylvania and a daughter of Andrew Flatt, who was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, entering the service when a boy of sixteen. The father of our subject is the youngest in a family of ten children. He was educated in the schools of his native county, and at the age of nineteen learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for some time. In 1849 he went overland to California with an ox-team and spent four years on the Pacific slope. On his return east he located in Scott county, Illinois, where he engaged in blacksmithing for two years, and then removed to Sangamon county, where he made his home until 1873. During that year he came to Harp township, DeWitt county, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until his retirement from active labor in 1890, and has since been a resident of Clinton. In politics he is a Republican, and in his church relations is a Methodist. On the 1st of March, 1855, he was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Kimble, also a native of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Jacob and Mary (McClaren) Kimble, who were born in the same state. Her grandfather, Peter Kimble, was a soldier of the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Willson have three children: Peter K., our subject; Henry C.; and Jennie.

It was during the infancy of our subject that the family removed to Sangamon county, and there he was reared and educated, attending first the public schools and later a business college at Springfield. At an early age he became thoroughly familiar with all the duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist. After coming to DeWitt county he gave his father the benefit of his labors until he attained his majority, and remained home until twenty-five years of age.

On the 6th of September, 1882, Mr. Willson was united in marriage with Miss Caroline P. Walker, a native of DeWitt county, and a daughter of Judge Robert Walker, of Harp township, who was one of the early settlers and prominent citizens of the county. He was originally from Pennsylvania, but came to Illinois from Ohio, and after living in Sangamon county for a time took up his residence in DeWitt county, where he died in 1897. He served as county judge and also as supervisor of Harp township for a number of terms, and was very prominent in Republican circles, though he later became a Prohibitionist. He was a member of the Presbyterian church of Clinton, and commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact either in a business or social way. His widow now lives with a daughter in Harp township. They were the parents of nine children. Nine children have also been born to our subject and his wife, but one daughter died in infancy. Those living are Charles, Harry, May, Alice, Clara, Mary, Ruth and Nellie.

After his marriage Mr. Willson commenced farming on sections 29 and 30, Harp township, where he lived for a number of years, and then removed to his father's place, where he built a residence at a cost of four thousand dollars. He now owns four hundred and eighty acres of rich and arable land, and his wife has one hundred and eighty acres, both tracts being in Harp township. Mr. Willson gives the greater part of attention to the raising and feeding of stock, and he usually keeps on hand one hundred and fifty head of cattle and from one hundred and fifty to four hundred hogs. He has a fine herd of pure-bred short horns. In 1899 Mr. Willson built an elevator at Birkbeck, and has since engaged

in the grain business in connection with his other business. He is one of the most energetic and progressive men of his community, and generally carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

Mr. Willson is a member of the Methodist Protestant church at Prairie Center, and is a staunch supporter of the Republican party and its principles. He has served as school director twenty-one years, and has also filled the office of town clerk, but would never accept other public positions, preferring to give his undivided attention to his extensive business interests. He is a generous, liberal-minded and progressive citizen, and is held in high regard by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

FRANK ADKISSON.

Frank Adkisson, special agent of the Phenix Insurance Company at Clinton, is one of DeWitt county's native sons, his birth having occurred in Clintonia township, July 19, 1860. His father, John Adkisson, was born in Tennessee, in 1819, and about 1830 came to Illinois. He first located in Winchester, Scott county, but in 1857 came to Clinton, DeWitt county, and purchased the property now owned by Dr. Warner. On selling that place to Aron Negley, he bought a larger farm, now owned by J. T. Sprague, and there he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1871. He married Corilla Thomas, who was born in Kentucky in 1820, and died in 1887. Their children were Thomas Benton, a resident of California; Mary, deceased; twins, who died in infancy; Ellen and George, both deceased; Horace, of Clinton; Frank, our sub-

ject: William, deceased; and a daughter, who died in infancy.

The early life of Frank Adkisson was passed upon a farm, and he was educated in Clinton. In 1881 he became agent for the Phenix Insurance Company, and so successful was he in this business that he was made special agent in 1890, his territory being central and northern Illinois, though he practically does business all over the state, ranking second in 1901 among the representatives of that company in Illinois.

Mr. Adkisson married Miss Anna Seward, of Hillsboro, Illinois. Her father, Clarence S. Seward, was born in Hillsboro, Montgomery county, December 25, 1831, and is a son of Israel A. Seward and grandson of John Seward. The latter was a native of Albany, New York, and a surveyor by profession. He spent his last days in Illinois, and died in Hillsboro, at the age of eighty-four years. His children were Butler, Israel, Harrison, Jane, Maria and Nancy. Israel Seward was also born in Albany, New York, and from there went to Morristown, New Jersey. In 1818 he came to Vandalia, Illinois, and for some time was a surveyor in the employ of the government. Subsequently he located in Hillsboro, where he died in 1868, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Slayback, was born in Kentucky in 1799, and died in 1877. He owned and operated different farms in this state, and participated in the Black Hawk war. In his family were the following children: William, George, Charles, Henry, Caroline, Clarence S., James, Frances, Edward, Cornelia and Martha. Clarence S. Seward, the father of Mrs. Adkisson, was reared on a farm, and in 1849 went overland to California, where he spent ten years in mining and other work. On his return

to Illinois, in 1860, he followed farming near Hillsboro until 1895, when he removed to Clinton.

In politics he is a Republican, and in religious belief is a Presbyterian. He married Sarah Vrooman, a daughter of Minard Vrooman, of Fundy, New York, and to them were born four children: Freddie, who died young; Anna, deceased wife of our subject; Agnes, wife of J. Miller; and Sylvia, deceased. Mrs. Adkisson died in 1900, at the age of thirty-two years, leaving one child, Leah A.

Mr. Adkisson has never taken any part in political affairs, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business interests. Socially he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, and also belongs to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Knight Templar at Litchfield, Illinois, in 1883, being at that time the youngest member of the commandery there. His close application to business compels him at times to take needed rest, and on these occasions he indulges his love for the rod and reel, spending his vacations near the beautiful waters of northern Wisconsin. As a fisherman he has met wonderful success, and he has a fine specimen of muscalonge, weighing twenty pounds, which he caught and has mounted as a trophy. He has a nice home in Clinton, surrounded by spacious grounds, having purchased the Philip Wolfe property.

AARON NAGELY.

Aaron Nagely, one of Clinton's oldest and most honored citizens, was born in Clark county, Ohio, on the 26th of March,

1817, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Gregg) Nagely, and grandson of George and Sarah (Phares) Nagely. The grandfather, who was a farmer by occupation, was born in Randolph county, Virginia, and about 1810 removed to Ohio, where he became a large land owner, giving four of his sons one hundred acres. The other children he helped by giving them money. Both he and his wife died when about seventy years of age. Their children were Christina, John, Henry, George, Eli, Jacob, David, Sampson, Paulser, Margaret and Zebedee. Our subject's maternal grandparents were William and Margaret (Dunkle) Gregg, who also lived to old age. They were natives of Pendleton county, West Virginia, the former of Irish descent and the latter of German origin. In their family were the following children: William, Elizabeth, Annie, George, Margaret, Mary, Reuben and Zebedee. The father of our subject served in the state militia during the war of 1812, and made farming and stock-raising his life occupation, owning and operating three hundred acres of land in Madison county, Ohio. In the spring of 1850 he started for California, and died there the same year, at the age of sixty-four. His wife died at the age of sixty-nine years. They had six children, namely: Mary, Ichabod, Christiana, Aaron, William and Robert.

Aaron Nagley spent his early life in his native state, and in 1840 came to Illinois, locating in Clinton. His first home here was the old court-house which is now the property of Mrs. Lowery. For some time he was quite extensively engaged in stock-dealing, and as there were no railroads here at that time, he drove his stock to market, selling his hogs mainly in Pekin and his cattle in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. At that

time it took about three months to make the round trip. At one time he had one thousand hogs in one drove. From 1852 until 1857 he was engaged in merchandising with A. R. Phares, hauling the lumber for his store from Indiana and erecting a building where the National Bank now stands. Later Mr. Nagely turned his attention to brick manufacturing for a short time, and during President Lincoln's administration served as postmaster of Clinton, the office then being located on the present site of Mr. Nichli's store. On his retirement from office he resumed stock-dealing, to which he devoted his time and energies until he laid aside business cares in 1895, and has since lived a retired life.

Mr. Nagely married Miss Eliza Adams, of Clark county, Ohio, a daughter of the Rev. Eli and Elizabeth Adams. She was born in 1820 and died in 1897. By this union were born the following children: (1) Elizabeth married W. M. Phares and they have five children, Oscar, Edgar, Emma, Eliza and William. (2) Cyrus died in infancy. (3) Mary Elizabeth is the wife of A. Johnson, and their children are Charles, Clarkus, Cadmus, Clay, Clarence, Clara, Clinton, Permelia and Eason. They also lost one, Emma. (4) William G. is a resident of Denver, Colorado. (5) Amanda Malissa is deceased. (6) Permelia is the wife of Thomas Bossler, of Los Angeles, California, and they have two children, Eliza and Ray. (7) Jennie is the wife of Thomas Hull, of Clinton. (8) DeWitt Clinton is also a resident of Clinton. (9) Charlie married Miss Ella Robins, of DeWitt, Illinois, and they have two children, Helen and Louise.

The Republican party finds in Mr. Nagely a staunch supporter of its principles, and he served as enrolling officer during the war

of the Rebellion. For fourteen years he filled the office of township and city assessor. In 1844 he was made a Mason, and in 1850 helped organize the first lodge in Clinton, No. 84, A. F. & A. M., in which he served as the first junior warden. He and his wife were also among the first members of the Eastern Star chapter. Since 1854 he has been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been a member of the Universalist church for four years. In the interests of his business he traveled all over the county on horseback in early days, and has probably traveled more miles in that way than any man in the county. Although now eighty-four years of age, he is still active and energetic, and possesses a wonderful memory. He is widely known and universally respected, having a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout this section of the state.



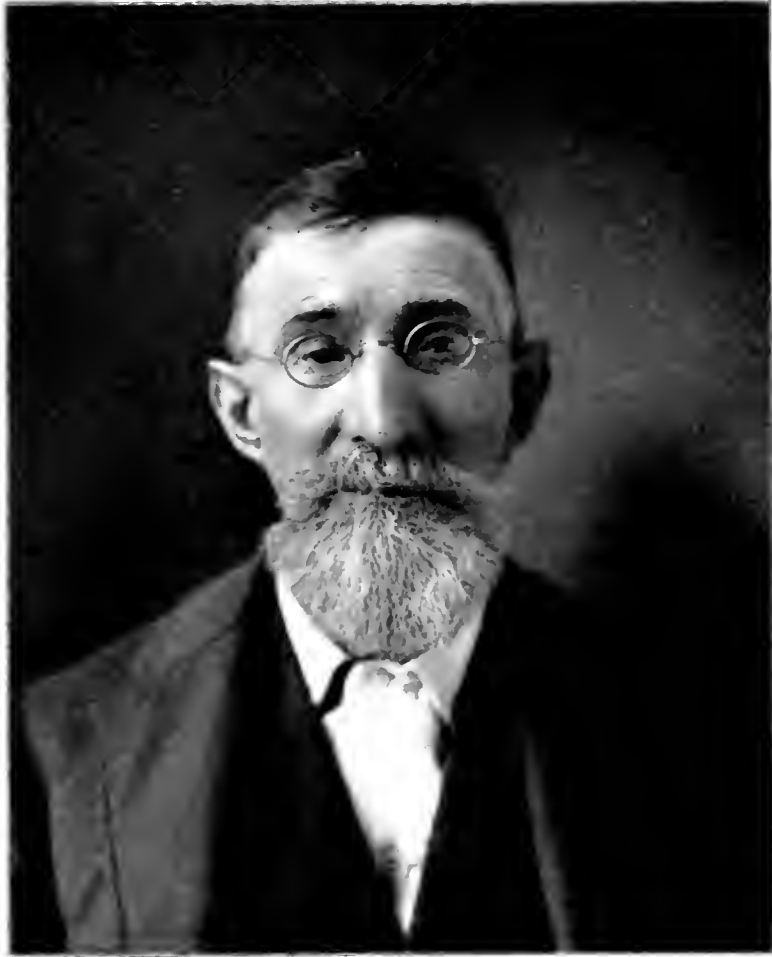
DENNIS TURNER.

Dennis Turner, who is now practically living a retired life on his farm in Rutledge township, has made his home there for almost sixty years, and is one of the most esteemed citizens of that locality. He was born on the 24th of September, 1820, in Windsor county, Vermont, which was also the birthplace of his father, Perry Turner. His paternal grandfather was drowned in the Connecticut river in early life and little is known of the family except that his ancestors settled in New England in colonial days. Perry Turner married Rhoda Stoddard, who was also a native of the Green Mountain state. About 1833 he removed to Champaign county, Ohio, and in 1842 came to McLean county, Illinois, and here

lived on rented land for two years, when he moved to DeWitt county, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 17, Rutledge township, which had been entered by Isaac Williamson, and about one-half of which had been broken and a log house erected thereon. This farm is still the home of our subject. Here his father died of fever in 1845, at the age of forty years, and the mother passed away in 1847, at the age of forty-eight. Their children were: Dennis, Marshall W., William B., and Mary M., all of whom died before the mother with exception of our subject.

Mr. Turner, of this review, succeeded to the old homestead, and having entered more land and purchased other tracts, he now owns over five hundred acres. He built a frame house upon his place, and later replaced this by a more commodious and better residence. He also erected a good set of outbuildings, has set out fruit and shade trees, and now has one of the best improved farms in the locality. In early days he gave considerable attention to the raising of sheep, keeping a flock of about four hundred, but finding other enterprises more profitable, he discontinued that business, and for some years has made a specialty of raising a high grade of cattle and hogs.

In 1851 Mr. Turner was united in marriage with Miss Martha J. Rutledge, who was born in McLean county in 1835. Her father was William Jackson Rutledge, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this volume. Mrs. Turner was a faithful helpmate to her husband in aiding him financially and in rearing their fine family, and she was a devout Christian, loved by all who knew her. She died in 1866, leaving five children, namely: Allen A., who is represented elsewhere in this work; Charles J., a farmer of Rutledge township; Mary



DENNIS TURNER.

J., wife of J. Vance, of the same township; John W., also a farmer of Rutledge township; and Martha D., wife of C. W. Bishop, whose sketch is found elsewhere in this volume. For his second wife Mr. Turner wedded Miss Mary Tingler, a native of Virginia, by whom he has one son, Samuel, a farmer of Rutledge township.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Turner has affiliated with the Democratic party, and has most creditably served as justice of the peace since 1862. He has also served as school director, and has ever taken an active part in educational affairs, the first school house of Rutledge township being erected on his farm. He has filled the office of township collector, and is regarded as one of the most public-spirited and enterprising citizens of his community. For some time past he has rented his land but still oversees its operation. In his religious views he is a Universalist and is a man of integrity and honor, whose word is considered as good as his bond. Although he is now quite well-to-do, he is plain and unassuming in manner, and commands the respect and confidence of all who know him.



S. DEAN WILLIAMS.

S. Dean Williams, one of the leading farmers and representative citizens of Waynesville township, is now successfully carrying on the old home farm of nearly two hundred acres on section 16. He was born in that township on the 8th of October, 1854, and throughout his active business life has been identified with its agricultural interests.

His father, Moses G. Williams, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, December 30,

1812, and was a son of Samuel L. Williams, one of the early settlers of that county and a pioneer of Bureau county, Illinois, where he located about 1830. On his removal to this state he was accompanied by his son, Moses G., who afterward returned to Ohio, and was married there in 1835 to Miss Cynthia McElhiney. He then took his bride to Bureau county, Illinois, and in 1836 came to DeWitt county, where she died in June, 1843. Of the six children born of that union only two reached maturity, and both of these are now deceased.

Again returning to his old home in Muskingum county, Ohio, Moses G. Williams was married, September 10, 1845, to Miss Catherine E. McElhiney, also a native of that county and a sister of his first wife. Her father, Judge Matthew McElhiney, was born in Ohio, and became a prominent citizen of Muskingum county, where he served two or three terms as county judge. By trade he was a wheelwright, and followed that occupation for many years. He came to Illinois and entered land in DeWitt county, on which Mr. Williams settled, making it his home until death. The father of our subject died here May 10, 1854, at the age of forty-two years, when in the prime of life. His widow then took charge of the farm and business, which she managed with marked skill and ability, at the same time uniformly held.

she removed to the farm of one hundred and twenty acres on section 16, Waynesville township, where she now resides. She is a most estimable lady, who is loved and respected by all who know her.

The subject of this sketch is the youngest in her family of four children, the others being as follows: Elizabeth M. married Wyley Marvel, of Waynesville, and died, leaving eight children, who are now all

grown. Mary E. is the wife of William Jeffreys, of Schuyler county, Missouri, and they have five children living. Barthena married James Price and died, leaving three children, who are still living.

Since the age of six years Dean Williams has resided upon the farm where he now lives, and since the age of fourteen has had charge of the place, relieving his mother of the responsibility and care of the same. He became self-reliant at a very early age, as his father was dead, and he is to-day one of the most thrifty and skillful farmers and stock-raisers of his community. The old homestead is a well-improved place, the buildings being neat and substantial, and the entire surroundings are in perfect harmony therewith.

In Wapella township, this county, September 3, 1870, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. William and Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, a daughter of Frank Cunningham, one of the old settlers and substantial men of that township, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. She was reared and educated in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have three children: Frank D., Nellie M. and Gladys V.

Since casting his first presidential vote for Samuel J. Tilden in 1870, Mr. Williams has always affiliated with the Democratic party. He is one of the popular and influential citizens of his community, and is well worthy the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

CHARLES K. ZORGER.

Among Clinton's prominent and successful citizens who have retired from active business is Charles K. Zorger, who was born

in Newbury township, York county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1831, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Keister) Zorger, also natives of the Keystone state. His paternal grandfather was Peter Zorger, who died young. The father, who followed farming and ran a still house, died when about forty years of age, when our subject was only two years and a half old. The mother long survived him, passing away in 1866, at the age of seventy-eight. Their children were: Susanna, wife of H. Brubacher; Adam Henry, deceased; Michael, a resident of White county, Indiana; Jacob K., of Clinton, Illinois; and Charles K., our subject.

In early life Charles K. Zorger worked at farming until eighteen years of age, and then went to York, Pennsylvania, where he learned the plasterer's trade. Subsequently he followed that occupation in Wayne county, Ohio, for two years. On the 17th of April, 1854, he landed in Clinton, Illinois, and having become master of his trade, he began business here as a contractor. Among his first work which is still standing are the homes of Dr. Edmiston and Mrs. Bishop, and several stores on the northeast corner of the square.

During the Civil war Mr. Zorger enlisted in 1862, in Company B, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was promoted as sergeant, and was serving as first lieutenant when discharged. He is now an honored member of the Grand Army Post at Clinton, in which he has held office.

For a year and a half after his return from the war, Mr. Zorger worked at his trade, and then bought the Ray farm of two hundred acres in Texas township, which he improved and operated for some time and which he still owns. In connection with his brother, Jacob K., he next bought the Alex

Kelly farm of one hundred and sixty-eight acres in Creek township; the Greer farm of sixty-five acres in Texas township; the Davis farm of two hundred and forty acres in Clintonia township. For many years he successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and was one of the largest horse breeders and raisers in the county, making a specialty of English draft horses. There is probably not a better judge of horses in the county, and in this line of business he met with most excellent success. In 1883 he practically retired from business and removed to Clinton, purchasing the J. North property, which he improved and later sold, it being now used as the Presbyterian parsonage. Buying the G. W. Gideon property, he replaced the old house by a fine modern residence. Mr. Zorger still retains possession of his farms, which he rents. In addition to this property he owns in partnership with George W. Woy the block on the west corner of East Main and South Monroe streets, which is used for store purposes.

Mr. Zorger has been married three times, his first wife being Miss Rachel Strominger, a daughter of Jacob Strominger, of York county, Pennsylvania, and to them were born five children, but only two are now living: Lincoln, an engineer, of Clinton, who married Anna Smallwood and has one child, Louis; and Ella, who resides at home. Mr. Zorger next married Mrs. Martha (Cross) Wilmore. His third wife was Miss Hulda Johnson, a daughter of Eason Johnson, one of the oldest citizens of Clinton. Her father was born near Providence, Rhode Island, August 13, 1814, a son of Joseph and Lydia (Cook) Johnson, who were natives of the same state and from there removed to Ohio, where his mother died. His father, who was a large land owner in Ohio, spent his last days in Clinton, Illinois, where he

died at the age of eighty-two years. Eason Johnson grew to manhood in Ohio, and on the 17th of December, 1835, married Miss Alice Calender, who was also born in Ohio, December 25, 1816. They are now the oldest married couple in Clinton, and are highly esteemed by all who know them. Their children are: Nancy, Amos, Huldah, Ira, Alice, Joseph E., Alura, Lovina and Emma.

Politically Mr. Zorger is identified with the Republican party, and fraternally he affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Encampment and Rebekahs. He is the oldest Odd Fellow in Clinton and is past grand of his lodge. A man of keen perception, of unbounded enterprise, his success in life is due entirely to his own efforts, and he deserves prominent mention among the leading and representative citizens of DeWitt county.

STEPHEN K. CARTER.

It has been said that only those lives are worthy of record that have been potential factors in the public progress in promoting the general welfare or advancing the educational or moral interests of the community. Mr. Carter was ever faithful to his duties of citizenship, taking a very active and prominent part in public affairs, and during his country's hour of trial fought bravely for the cause of freedom and union.

He was born in Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, January 7, 1843, and was a son of William E. and Ruthana (Kinsey) Carter, who were also natives of that county. His paternal grandparents were Joshua and Sarah (Evans) Carter, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively. His mother died December 31, 1849, and was laid to rest in the Smithfield cemetery. She has four

children, two sons, both now deceased; and two daughters: Mrs. John D. Rogers, of Clinton, Illinois; and Mrs. Charles Kerner, of Indianapolis, Indiana. For his second wife the father married Miss Anna Kinsey Jordan, who was also born in Jefferson county, Ohio, and is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Kinsey) Jordan, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of North Carolina. William E. Carter was a cabinet maker by trade and followed that occupation in Ohio. As a local politician he filled several offices in his native county, including that of justice of the peace. In 1855 he came west, and after spending about a year in Davenport, Iowa, located in Bloomington, Illinois, where the following two years were passed. In 1858 he came to Clinton, and for some time was in the employ of the Illinois Central and Wabash Railroad Companies. He is buried in Springfield, Illinois. In politics he was a Whig. His wife still survives him and makes her home on North Quincy street, Clinton. By his second marriage he had two children, of whom one is still living, Edwin, a resident of Decatur, Illinois.

After his father left Ohio, Stephen K. Carter went to live with his grandparents, and remained with them until the winter of 1858, when he came to Clinton, where his father had just located. Here he attended school until the Civil war broke out. Laying aside his books, he enlisted in 1861, in Company E, Twentieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and at the battle of Shiloh received a gunshot wound in the left leg. He was confined in a hospital for some time, and not recovering from his wound was finally discharged. He returned home and for many years was compelled to walk with crutches. This wound troubled him throughout life, and at times was exceedingly painful.

After his return from the war, Mr. Car-

ter attended the Illinois State Normal at Normal for two years, working his way through college by taking care of horses and doing chores for the professor with whom he boarded. After his graduation he was elected county superintendent of schools in DeWitt county, and while filling that office devoted his leisure time to the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1870. Two years later he was elected state's attorney, and subsequently was selected to fill out the unexpired term of James A. Wilson as county treasurer. He also served as county and city clerk for one term each. In politics he was a staunch Republican, and his career in office indicated the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens.

On the 9th of April, 1867, Mr. Carter was united in marriage with Miss America R. Madden, and to them were born six children, namely: (1) Grace, the oldest, is deceased. (2) Wilbur M., who is now engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Clinton, married Leila Vanlen, and they have one child, Marian Josephine. (3) Stephen Kinsey, a farmer of Harp township, married Julia McAboy, and they have two children, Floyd McAboy and Maude Louise. (4) Ira L., a resident of Clinton, married Daisy Egan and they have one child, Stephen Edwin. (5) William J., married Clara Corbett and lives in Clinton. (6) Hattie Belle is deceased.

Dr. Z. H. Madden, the father of Mrs. Carter, was born in Kentucky, December 12, 1816, and was a son of Dr. Thomas and Ruth (Hollingsworth) Madden, both of Scotch-Irish descent. The Dr. Thomas Madden died in Vermillion county, Illinois, at the age of eighty years, his wife at the age of seventy-two. Mrs. Carter's father was reared and educated in Kentucky, and when about sixteen years of age commenced

the study of medicine, later attending Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. He was married March 10, 1842, to Miss Annanda Carter, by whom he had two children: — — —; and America R., now Mrs. Carter. The wife and mother died October 7, 1844, when about twenty years of age. The Doctor was again married, October 1, 1848, his second union being with Miss Angeline Downey, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of Darby and Mary (Burgess) Downey. Her father was a soldier of the war of 1812, and her grandfather fought in the Revolutionary war. At the time of his second marriage Dr. Madden was living in Danville, Vermillion county, Illinois, and from there came to Clinton, DeWitt county, in February, 1856. Here he built up a very large practice, covering a radius of twenty miles around Clinton. On his removal to this place he sold nearly all of his household goods, and the family had to eat off of boxes until some furniture could be made, as there was no furniture store in the small hamlet at that time. Dr. Madden successfully engaged in the practice of medicine up to the time of his death, which occurred April 4, 1876. He owned a large tract of land adjoining the city on the northeast, which he laid out in town lots, it being now known as Madden's addition. His political support was given the Democracy, and the cause of temperance found in him an earnest advocate. He served as alderman of Clinton, and at the opening of the Civil war presided at the first meeting for volunteers in this city. His health did not permit his entering the service, but he gave liberally of his means and time in aiding the soldiers and their widows and orphans and would never take any compensation for such service. He was an active member of the National, State and

County Medical Societies, and was elected treasurer of the DeWitt County Medical Society while he lay on his deathbed. Religiously he was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is also his widow, who still resides in Clinton. Their children were: Mrs. Laura C. McPherson, Thomas, Franklin, Downey, Lockland and Mrs. Mary Ruth Johnston.

To the city of Clinton Mr. Carter was ever a loyal friend and one of her foremost citizens. He was a man of the times, broad-minded, public-spirited and progressive. His influence was great and always for good. His duties were performed with the greatest care, and throughout life his personal honor and integrity were without blemish.



GEORGE WETZELL.

Among the well-known and respected citizens of Farmer City, Illinois, is George Wetzell, the efficient and enterprising editor and proprietor of the Farmer City Sun, having occupied this position since October 1, 1899, succeeding Devore & Lawrence.

The birth of Mr. Wetzell occurred near Abingdon, Virginia, October 9, 1857, and he is a son of Jefferson Wetzel, who was born in Wythe county, Virginia, June 30, 1832. The Wetzel family traces its ancestry far back to one John Wetzel, who came to America either from Germany or Switzerland, and was the first settler in what is now the city of Wheeling, West Virginia. He was a farmer and was killed by the Indians, his son Lewis avenging his father's death by slaying the murderer. The children of John were as follows: Martin, Lewis, Jacob, John, George, Susan and Christina.

George Wetzel, who was the great-great-grandfather of our subject, removed to Maryland and little is known of him in the family, except that he left a son, Peter. Peter Wetzel was a farmer in southwestern Virginia and operated a mill in Wythe county. His children were Michael, Elizabeth, George, John, Peter and Jessie. He died at the age of seventy years. George Wetzel, the grandfather of our subject, removed to DeWitt county, Illinois, in 1852, coming by team to Farmer City. By trade he was a cooper, and also engaged in farming in connection with work at his coopering. The grandmother of our subject was Margaret, a daughter of Michael Commany, who was born in Virginia. The family born to these grandparents included these children: Henry, Isaac, Solomon, Martin, Annie, Catherine, Rebecca, Margaret, Jefferson, Ambrose, George, David, and Michael. During the war of 1812 Grandfather Wetzel started to join the army, but peace was declared before he reached the seat of war. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but later became a Republican, while the religious connection of the family was with the Lutheran church.

Jefferson Wetzel, the father of our subject, was educated in the public schools and engaged in farming. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Drum Corps, and later organized a brass band. When a young man he learned the carpenter trade and followed that in connection with farming. His marriage was to Miss Catherine Christ, who was born in Virginia, and was a daughter of Daniel and Amanda (Minnick) Christ. The children of this marriage were as follows: William A., who married Ella Cummings, lives in Salt Lake City; David C. was a minister

in the Christian church, but is now deceased, his death occurring in San Francisco; Benjamin F.; George W., of this sketch; Anna Belle, married C. F. Holmes, of Piatt county; Laura M. married A. G. Albright; Vinnie R. married Harry R. Bates, of Seattle, Washington; Nettie F. is deceased; Della Maud is also deceased; and Pearl married L. S. Webb.

Mr. Wetzell has been senior vice-commander of the G. A. R. post and has filled with efficiency several political offices, notably that of tax collector. Formerly he was a Whig, but is now an ardent and active Republican, and has done some excellent reportorial work on the Bloomington, Illinois, newspapers. For many years he has been an elder in the Christian church, and has been long connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has held high office.

It was in 1859 that George Wetzell, our subject, accompanied his parents to Farmer City and as early as his fourteenth year began a career which has been one of considerable prominence. Under John S. Harper, who was one of the earliest publishers in this city, he served an apprenticeship, graduating into a first-class printer, skilled not only in the mechanical part of the business, but comprehending with ability and intelligence to other branches of the newspaper work. In 1881 he went to Bloomington and there became the foreman of the Bloomington Daily Leader, remaining for a period of four years, going from there to Greenview, Manard county, to establish the Greenview Mail, which for four years was one of the brightest little journals of that part of the county. Returning to Bloomington he became associated with the Bloomington Pantagraph and remained

in that city for eleven years, leaving that well-known journal to purchase his present newspaper in this city.

Mr. Wetzell was married to Miss Julia, the accomplished daughter of Abraham and Sarah Pratt, of Bloomington, and their three children are: Herbert W., Frances Gail and Gertrude.

Fraternally Mr. Wetzell is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically he is independent, and at the present time he is serving as a member of the Farmer City school board. He is recognized as a man of ability and has increased the patronage of his paper in a remarkable degree since taking charge. Liberal-minded and careful, it has been the aim of Mr. Wetzell to furnish the news to the residents of Farmer City in agreeable form, to mold public sentiment in the direction of progress and improvement, to advance the interests of worthy enterprises in their midst and to give them a paper worthy of their support.

WILLIAM H. HARTSOCK.

Among the successful farmers of Creek township, DeWitt county, Illinois, is William H. Hartsock, who resides on section 16. He was born in Greene county, Ohio, February 25, 1859, and is a son of George and Emily (James) Hartsock, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The parents of George Hartsock were natives of Virginia, whence they removed to Ohio and there lived and died. The father of our subject followed farming in Ohio, where he was educated and where he married Emily James, making that state his home until 1853, when, fired with the spirit of emigration, he removed to

Texas township, DeWitt county, Illinois, where he had purchased land prior to coming to the Prairie state. There was but a little log cabin on the land, but the brave pioneer worked ahead, improved his land and dwelling house, and in time prospered until he had four hundred and forty acres of improved land. On December 27, 1899, he died and was buried in Woodlawn cemetery, Clinton. His widow is still living in Clinton, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hartsock were the parents of six children, all living, namely: Emerson, who is engaged in the grain business and also farms to some extent in Creek township; William H., our subject; Charles M., who resides in Texas township on the home place; E. May, who is making her home with her mother; Ralph, who resides in Clinton with his mother.

Mr. Hartsock attended the schools of Texas township and worked upon his father's farm until he was twenty-one, when he and his brother, James, undertook the management of the old homestead. This partnership continued for three years, when our subject was married and removed to section 16, Creek township, where he owns and operates one hundred and forty acres of rich farm land which he devotes to general farming and stock-raising. The farm is kept in excellent condition and the house, barn and outbuildings are well cared for.

On December 25, 1883, our subject was married to Miss Emma Ziegler, a native of DeWitt county, and a daughter of Henry Ziegler, one of the early settlers. He was born in Germany but was brought to America when a baby and has always followed farming with the exception of a few years spent in a plow factory when a young man. Mrs. Hartsock was one of nine children, six of whom are still living, namely: Mary,

who married Henry Weber and they reside in Iowa; Henry, who resides in Clinton; Mrs. Hartsock; Rose, who married Samuel McFail, and they reside in New Jersey; Jacob, who resides in Iowa, and Arthur, who resides in Iowa. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hartsock, namely: Edna, Winnie, Gussie and Bert, all four in school; and Roscoe and Oma.

Mr. Hartsock is a member of Gilmore Lodge, No. 455, K. P., and is one of the most active workers in the organization. In politics he is a Democrat and has served most acceptably as collector and has also been commissioner of the township but has never desired office, preferring to devote his attention to the affairs of his home and family. He is a man of high character and sterling integrity, and enjoys universal esteem in the community in which he resides.

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SAMUEL H. MARTIN.

Few of Waynesville's citizens are more prominent or more widely known than Samuel H. Martin, who has been cashier of the Waynesville Bank for the past seven years. He was born in Logan county, this state, November 29, 1862, and is a son of James S. Martin, who is a leading farmer of that county. His paternal grandfather, James P. Martin, was a native of Ireland, but during his infancy was brought to the United States by his parents, the family locating in Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. Later he spent some years in Ohio, and then came to Illinois, making a permanent location in Logan county, where he was numbered among the pioneers.

James S. Martin, the father of our subject, was born in Ohio, in 1837, but was reared in Logan county, Illinois, and there married Miss Caroline Hoblit, a native of

the county and a daughter of Squire Samuel Hoblit, who was another of its early settlers. Mr. Martin became a prosperous farmer of that county, and continued to engage in agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1881. His wife survived him a few years. They were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom Samuel H. is the eldest. The others are: Ellen M., wife of George W. Carlock, of Evanston, Illinois; Charles E., a business man of Elwood, Indiana; Mary, who died about 1895, and the wife of Henry C. Quisenberry, Jr., a resident of Logan county; Clinton D., a business man of Kansas City, Missouri; and Mellie, who is living with her sister in Evanston.

The boyhood and youth of our subject were passed upon the old home farm in Logan county, and his primary education was received in the public schools of that locality. Later he attended Lincoln University at Lincoln and the State Normal School at Normal, Illinois, and then took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton Business College in Chicago. After leaving school he accepted a position as collector in the First National Bank at Lincoln, and later was promoted to assistant bookkeeper, remaining with that institution until September, 1894, when he was elected cashier of the Waynesville Bank, and by able management has seen it grow strong and able to meet the demands of a progressive city and rich farming community. In this capacity he has since served. He possesses superior business ability and stands high in commercial circles. His attention is not wholly confined to the banking business, for he is interested in a number of different enterprises. He owns one-sixth of the stock of the Mt. Nebo Anthracite Coal Company at Russellville, Arkansas, where an anthracite coal mine is

now in successful operation, it being the only one known in the United States outside of Pennsylvania. The company ship their coal throughout the west. Mr. Martin is also the owner of a well improved and valuable farm of two hundred and eight acres in Barnett township, DeWitt county.

On the 18th of October, 1887, in Bloomington, Indiana, Mr. Martin was united in marriage with Miss Florence Payne, who is a native of that state, as was also her parents, William L. and Catherine Payne. She was reared and educated in Bloomington, and attended the Indiana State University. By her marriage she became the mother of three children: Fay E., James P. and Philip S.

Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Waynesville, and fraternally he affiliates with Waynesville Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; the Odd Fellows Lodge of the same place; and Keokuk Tribe, I. O. R. M., of Lincoln. Since attaining his majority he has been identified with the Republican party, and cast his first presidential vote for James G. Blaine in 1884, but he has never cared for political honors. He has served on the town board and also the school board, and is pre-eminently public-spirited and progressive, taking a commendable interest in all enterprises which he believes will advance the welfare of his town and county. His pleasant, genial manner makes him many friends and he is held in high regard by all who know him.

PROFESSOR EMMORY B. BENTLEY.

Professor Emmory B. Bentley, who has been superintendent of the Clinton schools for the past three years, was born in West

Middelsex, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1865, and is a son of William H. and Margaret (Bailey) Bentley, who were farming people. Our subject was reared on the home farm and began his education in the public schools. Subsequently he engaged in teaching in the district schools, and in this way earned the money to finish his education, as many of our ablest and most distinguished men have done. In 1885 he entered Mt. Union College of Ohio, alternating his attendance there by teaching until he was graduated in 1891.

The following year Professor Bentley was principal of the schools at Makanda, Illinois; was principal of the high school at Murphysboro the same length of time, and later was principal of the schools at Dongola one year, and Anna for four years. This was a gradual promotion, being given larger schools each time and better salaries. In 1898 he came to Clinton as superintendent of the city schools, which position he has since most efficiently filled. During this time the schools have made wonderful progress; the enrollment has been increased from nine hundred to eleven hundred and twenty-two. On his arrival here the high school had but forty-four pupils, while to-day it has one hundred and thirty-eight. This has been mainly due to the untiring labors of Professor Bentley, who has exerted all his influence to build up the schools and promote their welfare. The increase in scholarship will eventually raise the literary standing of the city and be of great benefit to coming generations. The Professor has not only stimulated a desire in his pupils for the more advanced studies but has also done much for their amusement, establishing athletic and oratorical departments, in which he has introduced foot-ball and other pastimes. In contests with other schools the Clinton

schools have gained marked distinction, and to-day they rank second to none. The high school was built in 1867, and the Lincoln school in 1897. The present teachers are as follows: Jennie M. Good, principal of the high school and teacher of mathematics; Anna Taggart, first assistant and Latin teacher; Helen Bryden, second assistant and English teacher; Edna Peltz and Lida B. Mix in the eighth grade; Trophy Wright in the seventh; Gertrude Emerson in the sixth and seventh; Katherine Oliver in the sixth; Grace McHugh, Anna McPherson and Freddie Porter in the fifth; Ida Strain and Bertha Miller in the fourth; Clara Breuer, Minnie Brown and Bell Gideon in the third; May Crum, Lela Lockett and Bessie Sutton in the second; and Minnie Bradfield, Nettie Berryman and Adda Hunter in the first.

Professor Bentley married Miss Della Chase, daughter of Charles Chase, of Jonesboro, Illinois, and they have two children: Berlah B. and Howard H. Socially the Professor is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He is a man of many sterling qualities, whose success in life is due entirely to his own unaided efforts, and the city of Clinton owes much of its progress in the past three years to his untiring labors.



GEORGE D. GANO.

George D. Gano, one of the prosperous farmers of Creek township, resides upon section 14, and has been a property owner of DeWitt county for many years. He was born in Greene county, Ohio, May 16, 1828, and was the son of George and Jane (Steele) Gano, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The father died when our subject was eighteen months of age. Dur-

ing his life he worked at his trade of blacksmith.

George D. is the only survivor in a family of six children. He remained with his mother until he was five years of age, when he was taken by Mr. Pyle, of Clarke county, Ohio, with whom he remained until his benefactor died when George was fourteen years old. Since then he has depended upon his own exertions. The only education the boy obtained was in the district schools and he had but few of the advantages offered by these. After the death of Mr. Pyle he worked for an uncle for twelve months for thirty dollars and then to work for a cousin at five dollars a month, remaining with this relative nearly a year. After working until he was twenty-seven at various lines of business, our subject went to chopping wood for a railroad for fourteen dollars a month. After finishing that labor he commenced farming upon rented land in Union county, Ohio, but later moved back to Clarke county, where he resided until 1867, when he came to Creek township, DeWitt county, Illinois, and purchased one hundred acres of unimproved land. From time to time he has added to this property and now has a large farm consisting of two hundred acres of land, while at one time he owned four hundred and seventy-five acres. Upon this excellent farm he carries on general farming and makes a specialty of grain raising. He has put many thousand feet of tile on his property and has redeemed part of it from the swamp, making the land one of the best farms in DeWitt county. In politics he is a Republican and prior to the formation of that party was a Whig. He has never taken any prominent part in party matters, preferring to give his attention to his own affairs.

On August 1, 1855, our subject married Susan Ward, a native of Clarke county, Ohio, a daughter of Abijah Ward, one of the early settlers. To Mr. and Mrs. Gano have been born the following children: Sarah married D. N. Merrick, of Creek township, and have six children—Emanuel, deceased; Jessie, Libbie, Lloyd, Lorie, and Maude. Margaret is the wife of S. O. Merrill, a brother of her sister's husband, and they reside in Creek township; Samuel is a resident of Keokuk county, Iowa, and married Mellie Barelay and they had one child, which is now deceased. Frank, a resident of Creek township, this county, married Sarah Mansfield and they had four children, namely,—Welby, Irvin, Roy and Bert, deceased. William, also of Creek township, married Bina Edwards and they had four children, namely,—Harry, deceased, Oscar, Lalina, and an infant deceased. David, living with our subject, married Dollie Long and they had a child born to them.—May Marie, and Mrs. David Gano died when the little one was but an infant.

Mr. Gano is highly respected in the community where he has made his home for so many years and deserves the prosperity which has attended his efforts, for all of his success is due to his own efforts, integrity and thrift.

E. CHARLES SWIGART.

E. Charles Swigart, mayor of Farmer City, Illinois, was born in DeWitt township, this county, March 14, 1859, and is a son of Jacob Swigart. He was educated in the common schools and began his business career as a farmer, purchasing a farm

from Thomas Bryant, of Blue Ridge township, Pratt county, and in Santa Anna township, DeWitt county, consisting of two hundred and eighty acres. On this property he made many improvements and conducted a general farming and stock-raising business until 1893, when he rented his farm and removed to Farmer City, where he purchased the William Allen property. So prominent did he become that he was selected as alderman, and after serving two years in 1901 was honored by election as mayor of Farmer City, which high office he fills with distinction. In politics he is a Republican and is a leader of his party in this locality.

Mr. Swigart married Clara Arboyard, a daughter of George Arboyard, one of the wealthy men of Farmer City. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Swigart, Edna J., who died when but fifteen months of age. Our subject is a member of the K. of P. and is deservedly popular.

MRS. FRANKLIN VANCE.

One of the best known and most highly respected ladies of Clinton, Illinois, is Mrs. Franklin Vance, whose maiden name was Rebecca Parkes. She was born in Madison county, Ohio, and was the daughter of Solomon and Rebecca Parkes, probably natives of Virginia. Her husband, Franklin Vance, was born in Pendleton county, West Virginia, September 10, 1837, and was a son of Jesse and Harriet (Overof) Vance. When but seventeen years of age he came to Rutledge township, DeWitt county, Illinois, with his parents and they settled on fifty-four acres, which they greatly improved. The children born to Jesse Vance

and wife were: Franklin; Sylvanus; Denisa; Pleasant; Dunn; Rexread; Catherine; Susan; Robert; Julia; Isabella; Belia and Adelia.

After his marriage Franklin Vance settled upon a nice farm which he placed in a high state of cultivation and engaged in general farming and the raising of high-bred short-horn cattle and draught horses for the market, becoming very successful. His death occurred on March 17, 1895, and his loss was greatly lamented.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Vance, namely: An infant son, Mae, Eva, Daisy A. and William F., and the four children who grew to maturity proved to be great comforts to their parents.

Mr. Vance was supervisor for seven years, having been elected on the Democratic ticket, and was also township trustee for several years, always serving his constituents with faithfulness and upholding the principles of his party. Socially he was an active member of the Masonic fraternity and was greatly respected in the community in which he resided.



MANSON U. PARKER
(Deceased).

Manson U. Parker, deceased, one of the prominent early settlers of DeWitt county, Illinois, was born in Union county, Ohio, and when a boy moved with his parents to DeWitt county, where he lived until his death, which took place at his home four miles southwest of Clinton, April 8, 1887, at the age of fortyeight years, five months and twenty-nine days.

Mr. Parker was a son of John and Clarinda Parker, who resided in DeWitt

county for a great many years and both died here. The father was a farmer of Barnett township and at their pleasant home their deaths occurred. Eight children were born to them, but only two are now living.

Mr. Parker was a supporter of the Christian church and he was school director of Texas township for some years, being a Democrat in politics. He is buried in Woodlawn cemetery of Clintonia township. He was an industrious, upright man, a good citizen, kind and devoted to his children, and a loving husband, and he is not only missed by his immediate family, but by a large circle of friends.

On December 10, 1867, he married Miss Maggie Mills, a native of Kentucky, a daughter of William A. and Artimecia (Curl) Mills. Mr. Mills was born in Virginia and his wife in Kentucky. He was a farmer and followed that occupation during his active life in Kentucky. He came to Illinois with his family in 1860 and settled in Clintonia township, DeWitt county, where he resumed his chosen calling, carrying on general farming and stock-raising to some extent. He died when about fifty years of age, some four years after coming to Illinois. Mr. Mills affiliated with the old Whig party and was a member of the Christian church. His wife survived him many years she died in Clintonia township at the age of seventy-two years. They had eight children and seven of them are still living and residing in this county, namely: Catherine, who married Eli Brown, a retired farmer of Clinton; Margaret, wife of Mr. Parker; Polly, who is unmarried; Nathan, who died at the age of twenty-two years; Zachariah, who resides in Texas township and is a farmer; Lucetta, who is unmarried and resides in Clintonia; John, who is a farmer and resides in Clin-

tonia township; Harriet, who is the wife of Isaiah Samuel, a farmer of Clintonia township; and James, who is a farmer and resides in Clintonia township.

To Mr. and Mrs. Parker were born four children, of whom two are still living, namely: Frank assists in operating the homestead farm, which consists of ninety-four acres of land and he has it in excellent condition. He is a member of the Christian church. Fossie married Dickerson Wood, and they reside on the home place with Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Woods, being engaged in farming with Frank. Mr. Wood was born in Texas township, where he has always resided. His parents, John and Susan (Norris) Wood, are still living in that township, his father being a farmer. To Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson Wood three children have been born, namely: Lloyd, born on December 1, 1894; Bruce C., born August 9, 1898; and Marguerite, born on February 20, 1901. At the present time Mr. Wood is collector of the township. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he and his wife belong to the Christian church.

URIAH ELIHU HUNT.

Among the leading farmers of Nixon township is recognized Uriah Elihu Hunt. He was born in Creek township, Jasper county, Illinois, June 28, 1849, and is a son of William and Margaret (Timmons) Hunt. He was a native of Virginia and she of Tennessee. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Stephen Hunt, was a native of Virginia and was a pioneer of Creek township, Jasper county, Illinois, where he

improved a half section of land on what is known as Hunt's branch, this place being named after him. The postoffice at Hunt City is also named for the family. His wife, whose name was Elizabeth, bore him seven children, namely: William, who became our subject's father; Sarah, who became Mrs. William Henson; Joseph; Stephen; Uriah; Elizabeth, who married Levi Bonham; and Mary, who became the wife of Alex. White. Both grandparents lived and died in Jasper county, he reaching the good old age of ninety-three years. The maternal father was William Timmons, formerly of Ohio, a pioneer and prominent farmer of Edgar county, Illinois.

William Hunt, the father of the gentleman whose name introduces this review, was reared and married in Ohio, and with his parents they all came to Illinois in 1837, locating in Jasper county. He drove a one-horse wagon, with his wife, son and daughter, and his father drove three horses with his family. William Hunt took up two hundred and eighty acres of land, which he improved and at the same time worked at the carpenter's trade, of which he has a good knowledge. Here he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1852 at the age of thirty-four years. He was the father of ten children, of whom eight grew to maturity, as follows: Francis, Sarah married Norman Matheny, Nathan, John, Mary became Mrs. Louis Dey, William, Uriah E., our subject; and James. All are now deceased except Uriah, and Nathan.

Uriah Hunt was reared on the old homestead in Jasper county, where he received as good an education as the public schools at that time afforded. At the age of seventeen years he was employed as a farm hand in Cole county, where he re-

mained two years. At the end of that time he rented land in the same county and tilled the soil for his own interests. Here he remained until 1875, when he purchased eighty acres of land in Creek township, Mason county, continuing there for seven years. He then disposed of that property and purchased one hundred and sixty acres on sections 32 and 33 in Nixon township, where he has since resided.

On December 24, 1868, Mr. Hunt took for a helpmate Miss Lucy, daughter of Henry Beem, of Cole, Illinois, but formerly from Ohio. This union was blessed with twelve children, namely: Henry A.; Lisettie, deceased; Eva, now Mrs. William Baker; Emma married Gibson Monroe; Doran; Charles; Maude became wife of Charles Adams; Robert O.; Ada; Lizzie; William; and Lester. While only fifty two years of age, Mr. Hunt has fifteen grandchildren.

Religiously Mr. Hunt and family are members of the United Brethren church. Socially he is a member of Weldon Lodge, No. 746, A. F. & A. M., Mozart Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, 1787, Protection League, No. 235. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party, and has held office of supervisor, collector and assessor of Nixon township. He has always given his support to those measures which he believed to prove of public benefit.

HARVEY GRIFFITH.

Among the prosperous farmers of Harp township is Harvey Griffith, of section 16, who was born on October 22, 1853, and is a son of Bayard and Leah (Deffenbauh) Griffith. The father was born in Ohio, about 1819, and was educated in Ross coun-

ty, that state. Upon coming to Illinois he first settled in Mason county, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of wild prairie land. On this he built a cabin and broke the land with very primitive appliances. At the time of his death he owned about two thousand acres in Harp township, DeWitt county, three hundred acres in Shelby county, Illinois, and one thousand acres in Kansas. His wife died in 1858, and the father later married Miss Savilla Reed. He died in 1892. By his first marriage he had the following children: Levi, a farmer of Chase county, Kansas; Wesley, an extensive farmer of St. Clair county, Missouri; Newton, who is a farmer of Chase county, Kansas, and owns twenty-five hundred acres; Daniel and Isaac, deceased; Cornelius, a farmer of Nebraska; our subject; and Amanda, who married C. C. Wright and they reside in Clinton. By his second marriage the father had six children and five of them are still living. He was a Democrat, but never aspired to office.

Harvey Griffith was educated in the district schools and when he was seventeen he went west to Minnesota and Kansas, where he remained until he was twenty-five. At this time he returned home and married Ida Bodkin, who was born in Logan county, Illinois, and was the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Walter) Bodkin, both of whom were natives of Ohio and are now dead.

After his marriage Mr. Griffith went back to Minnesota and there remained for eight years engaged in farming. He then returned to this county and now owns in addition to the one hundred acres he received from his father's estate, twenty acres he added to it. This farm he devotes to grain raising and he has been very successful. In politics he is a staunch Democrat

and is a man held in high esteem by his neighbors. To himself and wife have been born three children, two of whom are now living, as follows: Jacob, who died when eight years of age; and Gertrude and Frank, who are at home.



EDWARD DANISON.

Among the well-known representative business men of Lane, Illinois, Mr. Edward Danison, of the firm of Danison & Hartsock, grain and lumber dealers, is worthy of special mention not only on account of his business enterprise, but also because of his many excellent traits of character. He was born in Franklin county, Ohio, November 7, 1854, and was a son of Isaac and Barbara (Bossinger) Danison, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father moved from his native state to Ohio with his parents when yet a boy and settled in Perry county, where he married, but later went to Franklin county, the same state. When our subject was eleven years of age the family came to Illinois and located in Creek township, DeWitt county, where the father purchased land and engaged in farming for a number of years. He died in 1881 at the age of seventy-eight and was buried in Rose cemetery, Creek township. His widow is living on the farm at the age of eighty-six. Of the six children born to them, four are now living, as follows: Eli, who lives at home with his mother farming the old homestead; Mary, widow of Amos Binergarten and a resident of Braunard township; Michael, who is living in Idaho Springs, Colorado, where he is mining; and Edward, our subject.

The early education of our subject was received in Ohio. He came to Illinois with his parents, remaining upon the home farm until he reached the age of twenty one, when he began business life for himself. After his marriage, which occurred when he was twenty five, he rented a farm in Douglas county, Illinois, for three years and then returned to De Witt county, where he purchased land in Creek township, three and one-half miles southeast of the town of Lane. This farm he operated for four years, giving the greater portion of his attention to stock-raising for the market and making quite a success of this undertaking. In 1894 he came to Lane and purchased an elevator, which he conducted together with Tillman Lane for two years. This partnership was then dissolved and Mr. Danison embarked in the hardware business and continued in this line for about a year. In 1900 Mr. Danison formed a partnership with Emerson Hartsock, under the firm style of Danison & Hartsock. They have erected a fine elevator which has a capacity of thirty thousand bushels of grain, and conduct a flourishing grain, lumber and coal business, which has already assumed large proportions. By adopting and sustaining a uniform method of upright dealing, the members of this firm have established themselves firmly in the commercial life of Lane and built for themselves a good financial standing among the solid business men of the village and surrounding country.

Mr. Danison was married on November 25, 1875, to Miss Sarah J. Lane, a native of DeWitt county, and the daughter of Jerry Lane, who was one of the early settlers of this county and is now residing in Lane. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Danison, namely: Eli Otis, who died at the age of three years; Ira May,

who died at the age of six years; Edward William, who died at the age of three years.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Danison are very active members of the Christian church, in which they are highly respected and to whose support they are very liberal contributors. Mr. Danison is a member of Gilman Lodge, No. 155, K. of P., and is also a member of Lane Camp, No. 1782, Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a strong Republican and cast his first vote for President Hayes, but has never sought or held office, feeling that his private affairs were more than sufficient to occupy his time.



W. C. WILLIAMS

More than sixty-two years have passed since this gentleman arrived in DeWitt county, and he is justly numbered among her honored pioneers and leading citizens. During all of this time he has made his home in Harp township and has been prominently identified with her agricultural interests. He was born near Covington, Kenton county, Kentucky, October 23, 1823, and is a son of Presley and Rebecca (Bohannan) Williams, both natives of Virginia. The Williams family came originally from Wales and was founded in America in early colonial days. Our subject's grandfather, John Williams, took part in the early Indian wars and also in the Revolution, and after the latter struggle removed with his family to Kentucky, the father of our subject being at that time a mere lad. Presley Williams grew to manhood in that state and there followed farming until called to his final rest at the age of forty-eight years. His widow subsequently came to Illinois with our subject in

1839. In the family were ten children, but only three are now living, namely: Mrs. Lizzie B. Harrold, a widow living in DeWitt county; Sarah, a resident of Jacksonville, Illinois; and W. C., of this review.

Mr. Williams acquired a limited education in the subscription schools of Kentucky, and at the age of sixteen came with the family to Illinois, his home having since been in DeWitt county. He lived with his mother in what is now Harp township until he was married. On his arrival here there were but few families in the township, and these made their home in the timber, so that for many years one could ride or drive over the prairies in any direction without passing a single cabin. Hunting was also good for many years, and Mr. Williams has often seen forty or fifty deer in a herd. He would break prairie with four or six yoke of oxen and a twenty-two inch plow, it being impossible to use horses for that purpose as they could not stand the hard work. Mr. Williams visited Chicago in 1842 and again in the spring of 1901, witnessing the remarkable changes that had been made in that time, the place being but a small town when he first went there.

On the 5th of October, 1843, Mr. Williams married Miss Lucinda Harrold, who was born in Virginia, March 18, 1822, and was a daughter of Eli Harrold, one of the early settlers of DeWitt county. Six children blessed this union, namely: (1) Eli Presley, born August 19, 1844, is now a resident of Kansas. He married Stella Fletcher and they have two children, Elmer and Charlie. (2) Martha Ann, born June 19, 1846, is the wife of George Lemon, of Kansas, and they have one child, Ora. (3) Rebecca Frances married Philetis Wakefield, and died at the age of thirty-five years, leaving three children, Ira, Bertie and Lulu. (4)



W. C. WILLIAMS.



MRS. W. C. WILLIAMS.

Emma is the wife of Charles Fisher, of Chicago, and they have one child, Nettie. (5) Laura married M. C. Enos, and died, leaving six children, Henry, Mattie, Freddie, Della, Bessie and Sarah. (6) Luella is the wife of Walter Nixon, of Chicago, and they have two children, Charles and Luella. After a happy married life of almost fifty-eight years, the wife of our subject passed away, March 15, 1901, and was laid to rest in the DeWitt cemetery. She was a faithful member of the Methodist Protestant church and a most estimable lady.

For two years after his marriage Mr. Williams remained with his mother on the home farm and then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Harp township near his present home, only forty acres of which had been broken and a log house of one room, fourteen by sixteen feet, stood thereon. This place was his home for many years and is still in possession of the family. Mr. Williams met with marked success in his farming operations, and as time passed added to his landed possessions until he had eight hundred acres, but has since given a part of this to his children, still retaining about five hundred acres. He made a specialty of the raising and feeding of stock for market, which he found a profitable source of income, and for years was the leading stock-dealer of his locality, but for the past five years he has practically lived a retired life. Always a hard-working, ambitious man, his success in life is but the result of his own industry, perseverance and good management. Thoroughly reliable in all things, his word in business transactions is considered as good as his bond, and he is justly recognized as one of the leading and representative citizens of the county, as well as one of its honored pioneers. In politics he was originally a Whig, but is now a

staunch supporter of the Republican party, and is an earnest member of the Methodist Protestant church.

W. W. JOHNSTON.

One of the early and highly respected citizens of DeWitt county residing at the village of Kenney is W. W. Johnston, who was born in Madison county, Ohio, on June 13, 1847, and came to Illinois in 1852 with his parents, John and Mary (McClemans) Johnston. The father was also a native of Madison county, Ohio, and was a farmer by occupation. When about forty-eight years of age he came to Illinois and located in Wilson township, DeWitt county, where he rented a farm and cultivated it until the spring of 1867, when he moved with his family to Tunbridge township and engaged in farming on sections 9, 15 and 19. Here he resided until his death, which occurred on the home farm in 1895. He never aspired to public office and was a Democrat in politics and a very public-spirited man. His widow survived him until 1898, when she died in Kenney at the home of our subject. She was a member of the Methodist church and has been since childhood. She is buried at Kenney. These parents had five children, two of whom died in infancy. The living are as follows: Isaac, who makes his home with our subject, having retired from active life, and held some of the township offices, among which was that of constable; William, our subject; Nancy Margaret, who married George E. Mitchell, a minister of the Christian church of Olney, Richland county, Illinois. The deceased children were James and Mary.

William W. Johnston, our subject, remained on the home farm until he attained maturity, associated with his father in farming, and continued to manage the farm a few years after his father's death. His early education was obtained in the common schools of the neighborhood and of Tumbridge. In 1868 he left the home farm, which was situated on part of the present site of the town of Kenney, which he helped to survey and lay out. After leaving the farm Mr. Johnston became a clerk in a large mercantile establishment in Kenney and in 1876 he engaged in business for himself in partnership with Robert Orr under the firm style of Orr & Johnson, and they conducted a general store. This partnership existed for twenty-two years without change. In 1898 Messrs. Orr and Johnston disposed of their business and for two years Mr. Johnston engaged in a general collection and real estate business and was justice of the peace, which office he still holds. He opened a blacksmith shop on the site of his old store building in 1899, but he does not give his personal attention to this business, although he gives it a general oversight. At the present time he is one of the aldermen of the village. He was one of the first members of the board of trustees of the village and has been holding that office almost continuously since, and has been president of the town board for the past two years. He has held every official position in the township with the exception of supervisor and many of them for more than one term. Mr. Johnston is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Henderson Lodge, No. 8202; Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 420; Court of Honor; and the Farmers' Federation. He has been secretary of the Masonic lodge of Kenney since its organization. He has also held

office in the Modern Woodmen of America since the organization of the camp at Kenney. Mr. Johnston is also a consistent member of the Christian church, which his family also attend.

In 1874 Mr. Johnston was married in Springfield, Illinois, to Addie B. Turley, who was a native of Sangamon county and a daughter of James and Mary B. (Kenney) Turley. Mr. Turley was a native of Kentucky and coming to Illinois at an early day, the greater part of his life was spent in Sangamon county. He moved to Kenney, where he died about 1866, after a few years' residence. By occupation he was a farmer. The mother of Mrs. Johnston is still living and resides with our subject part of the time and the remainder of her time makes her home with her daughter in Sangamon county. The uncle of Mrs. Johnston, Moses Kenney, resided at Kenney for a great many years and was one of the early settlers. He helped to lay out the town and it was named after him, although he lived but a short time after that honor was conferred upon him.

To Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were born ten children, all of whom are still living, namely: Sylvia May, now the wife of W. L. Watson, of Macon county, four miles south of Kenney, and has one child, Clifford; Lusa Myrtle, who resides at home; William H., who resides at home and is engaged with a railroad; Robert Melvin, who is at home and is a blacksmith by trade, having charge of his father's shop; Olo Imo, who is at home; Edna K., in school; Grover C. and Frances Folsom, twins; Lolo, who is at home; Raymond T., who is at home.

When Mr. Johnston first came to Tumbridge township, DeWitt county was nearly all wild land. He has seen the county changed from its wild state into the rich

farm land it is today and has been one of the men who have helped make it what it is. He has always taken a great deal of interest in the improvements of the village and especially in educational matters, and he has been a member of the school board for a great many years and was clerk of the board when the school building was erected. He considers the schools of this township sufficiently thorough to give his children a good, thorough, common school training. He has always been a progressive man, public spirited, and is held in the highest esteem by all his fellow citizens.



WILLIAM JACKSON RUTLEDGE.

Among the prosperous farmers of Rutledge township, DeWitt county, Illinois, is William Jackson Rutledge, who owns and operates a fine farm and takes an active interest in the affairs of the locality in which he resides.

Our subject was born on the old homestead on section 7, that township, in 1805 and here makes his home. His education was received in the schools of the district and during the summer months he assisted his father upon the farm. When he had attained his majority he began farming for himself upon forty acres of land, to which he has added one hundred and twenty acres. All this he has placed under a fine state of cultivation and built the necessary barn and sheds, as well as a comfortable house. At one time his farm consisted of two hundred acres, of which his father purchased one hundred and he one hundred acres, but he has disposed of part of this.

Mr. Rutledge was married to Lucy Parvin, a daughter of George Parvin, of De-

Witt county, and the children born of this union are as follows: George Omar, Cecil Allen and Pearl. In politics Mr. Rutledge is a Democrat and is now serving as road commissioner. Although still a young man he has demonstrated his ability as a farmer and his influence among the people of the township is great, giving him an excellent position in the community and making for him many friends.



CHARLES GLENDINNING, V. S.

Among the popular and prosperous men of Clinton, DeWitt county, Illinois, one that deserves special mention is Charles G. Glendinning, V. S., who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on April 23, 1863. His parents moved to Canada in 1864, having sailed from Glasgow. The father was a weaver by trade and followed that occupation all his life, although he also farmed to some extent in the County of Peel, Ontario, Canada. The mother died in 1869 at the age of seventy years. Our subject was one of a family of five girls and three boys and he has a brother who is also a veterinary surgeon.

Dr. Glendinning was educated first in the common schools of Canada and at the age of twenty three he entered Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto, and there he remained for two years, taking the full course. In 1886 he was graduated from the institution and came direct to Clinton, Illinois, where he opened an office and has since practiced his profession. His clients have so increased that he now has more than he can attend to and is sent for from all parts of the four neighboring counties.

On December 25, 1891, he married Miss

Florence Newton, who is a native of Illinois, and whose parents are now both deceased. Dr. Glendinning is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, the Mutual Protection League, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Arcanum. In politics he is a Republican, but does not take an active part in party affairs. Both he and his wife are active members of the Methodist church, in which he is a steward and treasurer of the Sunday school, and Mrs. Glendinning is a teacher of the Sunday school and vice-president of the Epworth League. They are both very worthy people and highly esteemed in the community where they reside.

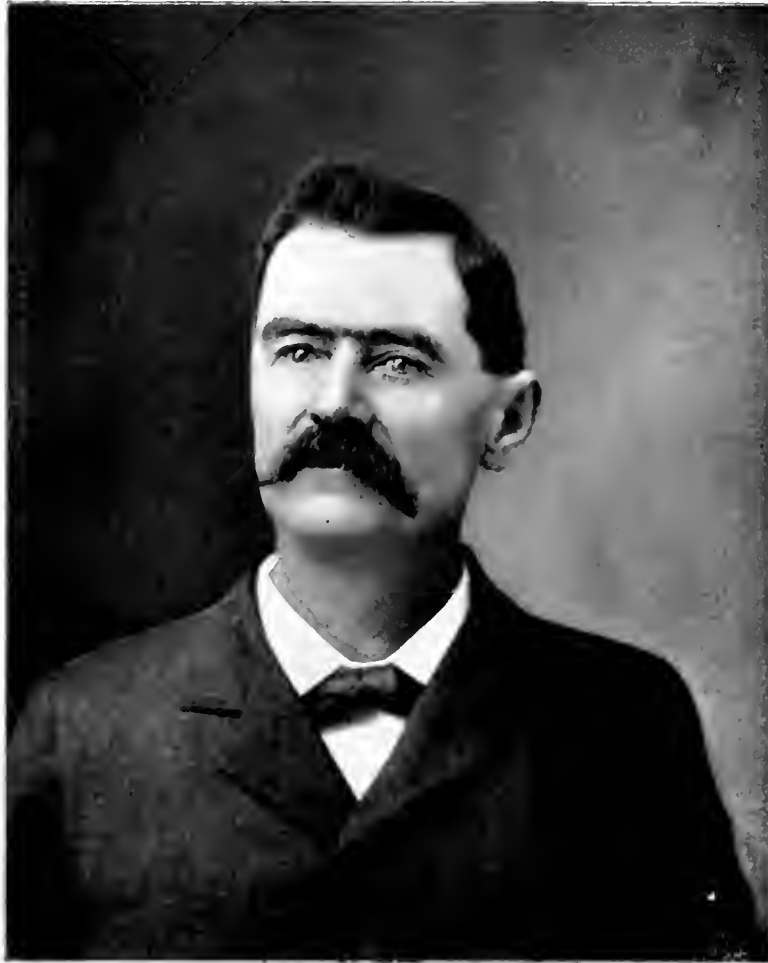


JAMES H. WHITEHEAD.

James H. Whitehead, who is the proud possessor of one of the finest farms in Texas township, and is considered one of the most scientific and thorough prosecutors of agricultural enterprises in the state, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Montgomery county, August 20, 1850. His parents are John Q. and Leida (Lightner) Whitehead, the former a native of Butler county, Ohio, and an engineer by trade. The elder Whitehead is a man of pronounced characteristics, and is now living in retirement on a small fruit farm in Tunbridge township. He came to Illinois in 1849, and after remaining for a year returned to the vicinity of Hamilton, Ohio, where he was an engineer for nearly eight years. He subsequently for a time lived in Indiana, and in the fall of 1867, settled in Woodford county, near Roanoke, Illinois, and engaged in farming for some years. Eventually, however, he settled in Tunbridge township,

DeWitt county, where he now lives, and where, at the age of seventy-six, he is hale and hearty, and able to take his place among the active citizens of the place. He is a Republican in politics, and in religion is a hard shell Baptist. During the Civil war he enlisted in 1863 in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, participating in some of the important battles. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. The mother of Mr. Whitehead died at the home in Norrisown, Indiana, when he was eight years of age, and is buried in the cemetery of that place. The father later married Matilda Phillips, a native of Indiana, and the mother of six children. Of the first union there were four children, three of whom are living.

Mr. Whitehead acquired his education in the public schools of DeWitt county, Illinois, and shortly after the death of his mother he began to work on the farms in the neighborhood, and was thus very early impressed with the serious and responsible side of life. By 1886 he was enabled to purchase the present home place, which he has improved and transformed into a model and remunerative property. At first the family lived in a small frame house, but in 1899 he erected the substantial and comfortable rural house, and has also put up splendid barns, and convenient general buildings. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has a fine orchard which yields abundantly. His land comprises one hundred and twenty-one acres of land on section 22, besides five acres of timber, and he also rents and farms two hundred and twenty acres on section 27. He is a Republican in politics, and has held the office of road commissioner and school director. Frater-



JAMES H. WHITEHEAD.



MRS. J. H. WHITEHEAD.

nally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Maroa Lodge No. 314.

January 1, 1879, Mr. Whitehead married Maggie Williams, a native of Macon county, Illinois, daughter of Andrew and Susan (Funk) Williams, the former born in Pennsylvania. Andrew Williams came to Illinois at a very early day, and engaged in farming for many years in Macon county, where he died on June 27, 1901, at the age of seventy-two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead have been born the following children: Myrtle; Edward, who is deceased; Eva; Lewis; Sylvia; Leonard; James; and Opal. The children were all born in DeWitt county, and all were educated in the district schools of the township.

SAMUEL J. CASH.

Samuel J. Cash, postmaster at Rowell, Texas township, DeWitt county, Illinois, who is also conducting a general store and is the operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company at that place, was born in St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, September 8, 1857, and is the son of Samuel J. and Elizabeth M. (Adams) Cash. The father was a native of Ohio and was a hatter by trade, which occupation he followed until he removed to Illinois in 1849. Here he located in Tazewell county and engaged in farming until 1863. At that time he enlisted and served during the remainder of the Civil war, participating in the march to the sea under Sherman. His health was greatly impaired by the hardships he endured and he died six months after leaving the service. The family having moved to Metamora, Woodford county, Illinois, during his absence, he died at this place. The

mother, who was also a native of Ohio, died about ten years ago at Gridley, McLean county, Illinois. She and her husband had eight children, seven of whom are now living and our subject was the fifth in order of birth.

Samuel J. Cash, Jr., remained at home until he attained the age of twenty-three, when he learned to be a telegraph operator, he entered the employ of the Vandalia Company at Farrington, Illinois. Here he remained for one year and then was transferred to Kenney, in DeWitt county, where he worked for two years. His next removal was to Rowell, where he has since resided and is still station agent for the Vandalia Company at this point and also agent for the Adams Express Company. In his several capacities Mr. Cash gives entire satisfaction and is highly respected in the community. He is a member of Kenney Camp, No. 426, Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican, but has never held office.

On January 24, 1886, he was married to Miss Addie D. Armstrong, who was born in Tunbridge township, DeWitt county, and is a daughter of Hiram and Mary (Burkett) Armstrong. Hiram Armstrong was a farmer of that township, where he lived until a few years before his death, which occurred about five years ago at Newman, Douglas county, Illinois, and his wife died about two years earlier. To Mr. and Mrs. Cash five children have been born and four of them are still living. They were as follows: Leah and Eva, both at home; Bertie, who died at the age of three years; William and Gordon. All of the living children are receiving excellent educations in the public schools and all of them were born at Rowell, Texas township, where Mr. Cash has resided since his marriage.

ARCHIBALD T. MCKINNEY.

One of the early settlers and highly respected citizens of DeWitt county, Illinois, is Archibald T. McKinney, who owns and occupies two hundred acres of rich farm land on section 22, Texas township. He is a native of Indiana, born May 24, 1837, and moved from there October 14, 1847, with his parents to DeWitt county, Illinois, they settling in Clintonia township, where they remained ten years.

Our subject is a son of Archibald T. and Polly (Givens) McKinney. The father was a native of Kentucky and came to Indiana at an early day and located in Posey county, where he engaged in farming until moving to Illinois. After coming to this state he continued farming and at the close of his ten years' residence in Clintonia township he removed to Texas township, where he purchased a farm on section 23. Here he lived until his death, which occurred in July, 1873, when he was seventy years of age. His wife passed away when our subject was only three years of age and is buried at Mt. Vernon, Indiana. Both the parents were devout members of the hard-shell Baptist church. Of their eight children, our subject is the only one now living and he was next to the youngest in order of birth.

Archibald T. McKinney remained at the home place until he was twenty-one years of age, and then engaged in farming for himself in Texas township, where he purchased five acres of land, which he still owns. He added to this piece of land, but rents the property which he farms and has lived upon it for over twenty-two years. He has engaged in general farming and stock-raising, the latter being his principal business for many years. Our subject raises

high bred cattle, horses and hogs. For the past twenty years he has been road commissioner and is holding that office at the present time. In politics he is a Democrat and is very active in the working of the party.

On January 22, 1857, he was married to Amanda Cox. She is a native of DeWitt county and a daughter of George and Mary R. (Fruit) Cox. Mr. Cox was a native of Kentucky, as was his wife. They came to Illinois about 1820 and located in Texas township, DeWitt county (then Macon county). They purchased a home just south of Mr. McKinney's present home. The father died on this farm at the age of forty-eight and his widow survived him and died about four years ago. During her girlhood days Mrs. McKinney lived with her maternal grandparents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Thompson) Fruit, who came to Illinois at a very early day and located in Tambridge township, where they resided until their death, the grandfather dying at the age of eighty-seven and his wife at about seventy-five. He was a farmer all his life and was quite successful. From the time she was two years of age until her marriage Mrs. McKinney made her home with those excellent people and was very much attached to them.

Her paternal grandparents, David and Polly (McGee) Cox, came from Kentucky to Illinois about 1820 and located in Texas township, where both died at an advanced age. During his active life Mr. Cox was a farmer.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. McKinney were as follows: George T., who resides on the home place; John T., who also resides on the home place and has the resides in Clinton, Illinois, and married misfortune of being blind; Charles W., who Emma Laureaux; Flora, who is the wife

of Martin Williams, a retired farmer of Clinton, Illinois; Seymour, who resides in Creek township, DeWitt county, and married Clara Grady, a daughter of John Grady, late of Texas township; Laura, who is the wife of M. B. Jenkins, a farmer of Texas township; Enoch, who died at the age of eleven months; Birdie, who died at the age of nine months; James, who resides in Decatur, Illinois, and married Gertrude Leaden, who is a native of Texas township; Robert, who married Emma Blasingame and resides in Texas township.

All of the children were born in DeWitt county and all except Laura and Enoch were born in Texas township.

When McKinney first came to Texas township it was nearly all wild land and he has seen it developed from its primitive state to one of the richest farming districts in the state. In fact he and his father were among the men who helped make DeWitt county what it is today.

GEORGE D. RUDAVILLE.

Among the prominent and highly esteemed residents of DeWitt county, during his busy and useful life, was George D. Rudaville, who was born in Logan county, Ohio, on April 20, 1852, and was a son of Winfield and Lydia (Sutton) Rudaville, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, and the latter of Ohio. George Rudaville was reared on the farm where his father died and where the mother is still living. He was the third in order of birth in their family of eight children.

Mr. Rudaville acquired his education in the common schools of Logan county,

Ohio, and lived there until coming to DeWitt county, Illinois, in 1873. For one year after coming to this state he lived with an uncle and then rented land and went to farming, deciding to make this great state his home. In 1882 he bought sixty acres of land, all of which was heavily timbered, later bought forty acres more and still later sixty acres. At the time of his marriage he and wife were given a tract of eighty acres adjoining the forty, but it, too, was unimproved, twenty of which was covered with timber. They lived in a small house here until their elegant residence was finished in 1896. Much of his success Mr. Rudaville attributed to the ready and cheerful assistance given him by his most estimable wife.

On April 1, 1875, Mr. Rudaville married Miss Emily Torbett, who was a daughter of Charles P. and Susanna (Fenner) Torbett. The father was a native of Delaware, the mother of Ohio, but Mrs. Rudaville was born in this county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Torbett numbered twelve, as follows: William, a resident of Jacksonville; Lucy J., who married George R. Sutton; Sarah Elizabeth, deceased; Emily, the widow of Mr. Rudaville; Elmira, who married A. Lincoln Leman, an undertaker of Clinton; Charles R., deceased; Rhoda, who married Calvin Talbert and lives in Kansas; Effie, who married a Mr. Hinchley and lives in Clinton; George E., a resident of Harp township; John, deceased; Alice and Ora, twins. The father and mother reside at Clinton, in a pleasant home on East Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudaville had a family of two children,—Asa J., who was educated at the Dixon Business College, where he took a full course after going through

the Clinton high school, and is a very bright young man; and Oro. The death of Mr. Rudaville occurred March 18, 1868, and he lies at rest in Woodlawn cemetery. He was prominent in the councils of the Democratic party and served most efficiently as road commissioner for a long period. His religious connection was with the Christian church at Wapella, while his son, the efficient manager of the farm, is a member of the Methodist church. In the Masonic order Mr. Rudaville was well and favorably known. He was a man of superior order of mind, public spirited and progressive and did his part toward the growth and development of the natural resources of DeWitt county.



CAPTAIN J. W. READY

Captain J. W. Ready has been a resident of this locality since 1866, when he came to DeWitt county, Illinois, settling in Rutledge township, where he engaged in farming on sixty acres which he purchased. Later he bought the adjoining one hundred acres and now owns one hundred and ninety acres, on which his oldest son resides. All of this property is highly improved and contains a requisite number of buildings.

Our subject was born in Virginia in 1816, near Hagerstown, and after several removals came to Illinois. In 1862 enlisted in Company C, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being made captain of that company. After a long and faithful service, during which he participated in many of the important battles of the Civil war, he was honorably discharged on account of disability in 1864, and returned to his peaceful occupations.

On November 4, 1847, he was married to Miss Alsie Morris, a daughter of Jack and Mary Morris, and eight children were born of this union, namely: Luemla, who married John Watson; John, who married Clara Kied, is an attorney; Robert C., who married Finette Melton; James M.; Rosella, deceased; Wesley M., who is an attorney and married May Miller and after her death married Lizzie Fetter; Mary, deceased; Charles W., who is single and a farmer.

Captain Ready is an earnest member of the Christian church, as is his wife of the Baptist church, and both are very worthy and good people and highly respected by a large circle of friends. He is also an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and takes a great interest in all matters pertaining to the post.



ISAAC ELLINGTON.

There is particular satisfaction in reverting to the life history of the honored and venerable gentleman whose name introduces this review, since his mind bears the impress of the historical annals of the state of Illinois from early pioneer days. Since 1828 he has made his home in this section of the state, and has been a resident of DeWitt county for over half a century. He is now living on section 16, Barnett township, where he has an excellent farm of four hundred and eighty acres.

Mr. Ellington was born on the 6th of April, 1822, in Madison county, Ohio, and comes of good old Revolutionary stock. His paternal grandfather, John Ellington, aided the colonies in their struggle for independence, and became one of the pioneers of Ken-



ISAAC ELLINGTON.



MRS. ISAAC ELLINGTON.

tucky. Our subject's father, David Ellington, was born in that state, and at an early day removed with his father to Ohio, where he grew to manhood and married Miss Catherine Huffman, a native of Ohio. Her father, Esquire Huffman, was also a soldier of the Revolutionary war. For some years after his marriage David Ellington was engaged in farming in the Buckeye state, and in 1828 came to Illinois by wagon. He took up a claim in McLean county, where he improved a small farm, but later removed to what is now Waynesville township, DeWitt county, and bought a farm of two hundred acres, on which he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1886, and his wife died later, both being laid to rest in the Waynesville cemetery.

Isaac Ellington, of this review, was principally reared in McLean county, and well remembers when Bloomington contained but three houses, and one of these was a blacksmith shop. In those early days when this region was all wild and unimproved the family were forced to endure many hardships and privations such as are incident to pioneer life. Our subject assisted his father in the arduous task of opening up a new farm, and with his breaking team has turned many an acre of virgin soil.

In 1846 Mr. Ellington was married in Waynesville to Miss Lucy Ann Nichols, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, March 12, 1830. Her father, M. P. Nichols, was born in England in 1812, and when a child came to the new world, locating in Ohio, where he wedded Miss Mary McConaha, a native of Muskingum county. In 1838 they came to DeWitt county, Illinois, and settled in Wapella township, where Mrs. Nichols died, July 18, 1839, and her husband the day following. Their remains were interred in Wapella cemetery. In the fall

after the death of her parents, Mrs. Ellington returned to Ohio with an aunt and there spent the winter. The following spring she and a younger sister again came to Illinois with a family, but had to walk the entire distance of five hundred and fifty miles, sleeping on the ground at night. She then made her home with David Ellington until her marriage. Her early life was full of hardships, but she always made the most of her advantages, and by her industry and economy materially assisted her husband in getting a start in life. They began their domestic life in a small house on the farm where he still resides, but at that time they had no near neighbors and were often very lonely. For fifty-five years they traveled life's journey together, sharing its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity, and were only parted when death claimed Mrs. Ellington, September 6, 1901. She left many friends as well as her immediate family to mourn her loss.

After his marriage Mr. Ellington remained on the home farm with his father until 1850, when he purchased eighty acres of wild prairie land where he now resides, and commenced the improvement of his farm, which he has increased until it now contains four hundred and eighty acres, and is under a high state of cultivation. His home is a large neat residence, and everything about the place is in perfect harmony therewith. Besides his valuable property he owns two pieces of timber land of fifty-six acres. His life has been one of industry and usefulness, and due success has not been denied him. The Democratic party has always found in him a staunch supporter of its principles, but he has never cared for office, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his farming interests.

Mr. Ellington has two children: Cyrus,

the only son, helps to carry on the home farm, and like his father, votes the Democratic ticket. Martha is now the wife of Jefferson Sprague, who also lives with our subject, and they have five children, namely: Carter, Harry, Ralph, Frank and Carl. The family is one of prominence in the community where they reside.

ALONZO D. McHENRY.

Alonzo D. McHenry, one of the substantial business men of Clinton, Illinois, was born on November 15, 1834, in Muskingum county, Ohio, and is a son of Alexander and Mary Ruth (McHenry) Alexander, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Ohio. The great grandfather came from the north of Ireland and he was of Scotch-Irish descent. Both he and grandfather of our subject were brave soldiers of the Revolution. Alexander McHenry, the father, was a harness maker by trade. In 1837 he moved to Illinois, settling in Peoria county, and thence came to Clinton, where he worked at his trade until his death, which occurred in 1857. The mother died in 1840. Six children were born to these parents, three of whom are now living, namely: Burette, who lives in California and married John Smith; B. P., who resides in Clinton; Alonzo D., our subject, who was the third in order of birth.

Alonzo D. McHenry was educated in the common schools of the district in the winter and worked upon the farm in the summer. When he was about fifteen he lost his mother, and he then learned the trade of wagon maker. During the excitement over discoveries of gold in the west, Mr. McHenry made a trip to Pike's Peak and although he

did not gain much else, he returned rich in experience, in the fall of 1850, and during the succeeding winter gladly worked at whatever he found to do.

In August, 1861, he enlisted at Clinton in Company F, Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry under Captain D. F. Brown. He participated in a number of engagements, including the battle of Shiloh and was at Vicksburg until after the siege was ended. He was with Sherman in his campaigns, and at Jackson, Mississippi, he had the misfortune to lose his left leg just below the knee. Lying wounded upon the field of battle he was taken prisoner and the only care he received was from his comrades in affliction. Had his wound not been neglected so shamefully his leg would probably not have had to be amputated. On January 4, 1864, he was sent to Jefferson barracks and thence he made his way back to Clinton to resume his life struggle, having given of his best to his country.

In the fall of 1864 he was elected sheriff and after two years he was made deputy sheriff and at the expiration of his services in the latter capacity he was again elected sheriff. In 1870 he associated himself with the firm of Wolf & McHenry, hardware agents, but after six years he was in business for himself for one year. His next business venture was with a furniture house and continued in that line until 1882, when he sold his interest and speculated in mules, flour, grain and other commodities, being quite successful. Later he embarked in the hardware business with a Mr. Wolf, but after a year the latter withdrew and L. N. Barton entered the firm under the style of McHenry & Barton. This continued until January, 1892, when Mr. McHenry sold his interest and retired.

Although not actively engaged in busi-

ness life, Mr. McHenry is largely interested in some very productive coal mines and is vice-president of the old electric light and heat company. For a number of times he served as mayor of the city, having been elected on the Republican ticket and has been an alderman for a great many years. His devotion to his party is well known and he is recognized as a leader in local affairs. Always taking a deep interest in school matters, he has long been a member of the school board, and for two years served as its president.

On January 5, 1865, he was married to Miss Meline Miller, at Pekin, Illinois, and she was a daughter of John and Ellen Miller. John Miller was a native of Virginia and his wife of Indiana. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McHenry, namely: Ida, who lives at home; Grace, who married D. D. Cole, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and they have one child, Alonzo Dean; Winifred, who married Dr. S. L. Thorp, of Kansas, and they have two children, Vita and Alonzo V.; Mary J., who married Julius G. Royce, in the grocery business at Clifton, and they have one child, Merciali; Arthur M. The beloved mother died on March 27, 1880, and is interred in Woodlawn cemetery, having been about thirty-seven years of age at the time of her death.

Socially Mr. McHenry is a member of the Masonic fraternity, DeWitt Lodge, No. 84, and Goodrich Chapter, No. 59, of which he has been high priest for the past ten years. He has also held minor offices in the lodge. Mr. McHenry is also an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has held the position of assistant commander in the Clifton Post. He possesses the rare combination of keen business sagacity with open-hearted, open-handed generosity and

and he is universally respected and beloved for his public spirit and his high moral character.



HUGH DAVENPORT.

One of the prosperous farmers of Creek township, DeWitt county, Illinois, is Hugh Davenport, who was born in Texas township, DeWitt county, October 27, 1844, and is a son of Isaiah and Nancy (Shipley) Davenport, who were born in Kentucky, of Irish descent, and were married in DeWitt county, Illinois. When Isaiah was fourteen years of age, in 1826, his father, George Davenport, came with his wife and family to this portion of the state in an ox cart and settled upon ten acres of land west of Springfield where he built a log house. The family born to George Davenport and his wife was as follows: Betsy, Polly, Katie, Isaiah, Nancy and Hugh.

The father of our subject was educated in the district schools and worked upon the farm of his father. After attaining to manhood he came to DeWitt county with his brother Hugh and settled in Clintonia township, where he entered one hundred and twenty acres of wild prairie land and erected the first house in what is now Clinton, as that city is located upon this farm. After living there for about ten years he sold the property and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of wild land in Texas township, of which he cultivated eighty and left forty for timber. The house he built upon this land in 1840 is still thought to be standing. In 1851 he sold his property there and bought eighty acres in Creek township, which our subject now owns. A small portion of this was broken and a

small cabin, fourteen by sixteen feet, was erected upon the property. This house Mr. Davenport improved and afterward rebuilt, and he put the farm in excellent condition. Here he resided until 1881, when he bought one hundred and sixty acres and sold the eighty acres. Later he sold that property and purchased eighty acres one mile south on sections 10 and 11, Creek township, where he died the 27th of October, 1886.

By his first marriage Isaiah Davenport had fourteen children, of whom our subject is the seventh in order of birth. Five of these fourteen children are now living, namely: Lucinda, who married Joseph Hanson and lives in Creek township; Jerry, who is a retired farmer at Weldon, Nixon township; Alsiena, who married Asa Corntr and lives in Kansas; Hugh, our subject; and William, who lives in Kansas. The mother died in 1853, when about thirty-five years of age, and was buried in Texas township. The father later married Miss Jane Bennett, a native of Illinois, and to this union were born five children, who are living, namely: Gabriel B., who lives in Kansas; Green L., who lives in Franklin county, Illinois; Laura, who married Monroe Bell and lives in Lane; Nancy, who married W. Sutton and resides in Macon county, Illinois; and Goldman, who lives in Iowa. The second wife died in 1878, when about fifty-five, and was buried in Texas township. Isaiah Davenport and both wives were earnest members of the Baptist church and he was a very religious man. In politics he was a Democrat and held many of the local offices, including that of justice of the peace for many years.

Hugh Davenport received a very limited education in the district school held in a log cabin with slab benches and greased paper

windows. He also attended a subscription school, but as his father's family was a large one the children were obliged to take turns, for he could not afford to send them all at once. Before he was seventeen our subject, fired with the spirit of patriotism, enlisted on August 1, 1861, for three years at Clinton in Company F, Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Captain David Brown in command. Mr. Davenport was in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh, Carthage, Tallahassee, forty days' siege of Vicksburg, and Jackson, Mississippi and participated in part of the celebrated march to the sea. He was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois. He never received a wound or was captured.

When he returned home he commenced farming in Creek township. In 1870 he purchased forty acres of land, to which he added eighty acres more, and then sold that farm and purchased an eighty-acre tract. On this property he erected a large and comfortable house and necessary outbuildings, planted shade and fruit trees, and now has one of the most pleasant homes in the county. The farm is devoted to grain and stock-raising and Mr. Davenport is very successful.

On October 22, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary A. Hull, a native of Sangamon county, Illinois, and a daughter of James and Kate (Davenport) Hull. Mr. Hull was born in Scotland and came to this country at an early day. Mrs. Hull was from Kentucky. To them five children were born, all of whom are still living, namely: Andrew, who lives at Clinton; James, who is in Mason county; Hugh, who lives in the state of Texas; Elizabeth, who married William Davenport, of Kansas; Mary A., wife of our subject. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Davenport,

namely: James, who died in childhood; Katie, who married Nelson Luttell, a native of Illinois, and they have six children,—James, Dorvin, Guy, Raymond, Grace and Nellie, deceased; David, who died young; Ollie; Albert; Cora; and Winfield, who also died in childhood.

Mr. Davenport and family are members of the Christian church, in which he was and elder, but resigned. In politics he is a Democrat and served for a number of years as commissioner of highways. Socially he is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias of Lane, and is as popular in that organization as he is highly respected throughout the neighborhood in which he resides.

RODNEY P. HILL.

Rodney P. Hill, who descends from an old English family and is one of the influential men of Clinton, Illinois, was born on April 20, 1834, in Henry county, Kentucky, and is a son of George L. and Louisa V. (Hickman) Hill. The father was a native of Virginia and the mother of Kentucky. The maternal grandfather, Hickman, participated in the war of the Revolution.

George Hill went to Kentucky when a small boy with his mother, his father having died when he was in infancy, and he received his education in Kentucky, where he remained until 1837, October 14th, when he came to Illinois and purchased six hundred and forty acres of land in Texas township, DeWitt county, paying five dollars an acre for it. Very little of the land had been broken and there was but a small log cabin with dirt floor on the property. Realizing how rough and difficult life would be in such wilds, George went to work and

soon had a nice house put up that had four rooms down stairs and two in the loft, and also erected a log stable. He hauled the corn to Chicago with ox teams, taking enough food along to last three weeks and bringing back provisions and necessities sufficient for a year. He also dealt extensively in salt, selling it to his neighbors at ninety cents per bushel, and also shelled his corn and that of his neighbors. His method of doing this was original. He placed the ears of corn through a hole in the wagon box and forced them through by hand. By hard work he was enabled to place the greater portion of his land under cultivation and lived to see green fields where he had found tracts of timber.

In politics George Hill was an old-line Whig and later a Republican. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church and always took an active part in all its work. For several years services were held in his house and he was a deacon in that body. The influence of his noble, Christian life was widely felt throughout the community, for he was a man who lived his religion in his life, and on account of his integrity his word was always considered as good as his bond. This honorable and honored man lived to the advanced age of ninety years, dying in 1887, and his wife died the previous year, when about eighty-six years, and both are interred in Woodlawn cemetery at Clinton. The part these good people took in the settlement of this portion of the state was a prominent one. They were among the first settlers and they not only endured the privations, but aided others to bear up under their load and many a weary life was brightened by the efforts of Deacon Hill and his most excellent wife.

Rodney P. Hill, our subject, came to DeWitt county with his parents when but

three years old, making the trip overland in a wagon, although his mother rode on horse back all the way, with the youngest boy in her arms, and during that long journey but one night was spent in shelter. Rodney was educated in the log school house of the neighborhood, with its rude benches and many inconveniences, and worked upon the farm during the summer months. This school was a subscription one and the children had to take turns in attending, as the expense was too great to admit of their going all at once. After he reached the age of eighteen the school advantages of our subject ceased and since then he has been obliged to teach himself.

Until his marriage Mr. Hill remained at home, but when he was twenty-four, on April 3, 1858, he married Miss Ellen Reese, who was born in Wales in 1820. Her parents, Morgan and Esther Reese, came to America, landing in New York City, and settled in Whitesboro, New York. In 1855 Miss Reese came to Clinton to visit her brother, who was the pastor of the Baptist church of that city, and in this way she became acquainted with Mr. Hill, and they were married as above stated. They began their married life upon land given by Mr. Hill's father out of his original grant, consisting of one hundred acres, part of which was timber. At the time of the father's death our subject purchased fifty-seven acres more. When he first obtained his land there was no house upon the property, but he built a frame structure. Later he moved this one quarter of a mile further north and in 1860 he rebuilt his residence and today has a pleasant story and a half house, thirty by forty feet in dimensions, surrounded by fine shade trees. There is an excellent barn and orchard on the farm and all the land is well cul-

tivated and devoted to general farming, stock and grain-raising.

The wife of our subject died on April 17, 1899, and was interred in Woodlawn cemetery in Clinton, Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Hill were born four children, one girl and three boys, namely: Esther Ann, who died November 23, 1900, aged forty-eight years, and was interred in Woodlawn cemetery, Clinton; Joseph, now deceased, who married Ellen Swann, who keeps house for our subject and has one child, Nellie; William M., who married Amelia Coats and resides in Nebraska, where he operates a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and he has three children, Neva, Ethel and Jessie; and Frederick C., who married Miss Mabel Hulett and who is an attorney-at-law of Clinton.

After the death of his wife Mr. Hill moved to Clinton and purchased a fine house and grounds on West Van Buren street, where he makes his home. He now rents his farm and lives a somewhat retired life. In politics he is a strong Republican and has served as school trustee one term and school director for twenty years. In religion he is a most earnest member of and deacon in the Baptist church and in this denomination Mrs. Hill also held membership. Mr. Hill is a man who finds his greatest enjoyment in the companionship of his family and friends, and having devoted so many years of his life to hard work, he can now rest upon the results of his labors, feeling well content with himself in that he was able to bring so much out of little.

THOMAS SPENCER.

The agricultural interests of Illinois are well represented all over the state but perhaps nowhere better than in DeWitt county,

where there are gathered together in each township men of substance and experience who understand farming in all its branches and who are every day putting to practical test the knowledge gained during years of hard work. Among the representative farmers, one of the most prominent is Thomas Spencer, of Texas township who was born here, February 9, 1858, and educated in the district schools.

He is a son of Littleberry and Lucinda (Blair) Spencer. The father was a native of Kentucky and came to DeWitt county, Illinois, when he was only three years of age. His parents settled in DeWitt county and engaged in farming in Clintonia township. They died here, the grandfather at the age of seventy-nine, while the grandmother was ninety-six at the time of her death. The father of our subject was one of eleven children, seven of whom grew to maturity and four are now living, two of whom reside in DeWitt county. Those living are as follows: Levi, who lives in the southern part of Texas township and is the youngest of the family; John, who lives in Clintonia township, and is engaged in farming; James D., who lives in Indian Territory; Mildred, who married Henry Webb and they reside in Wayne county.

Littleberry Spencer, the father of our subject, engaged in general farming and stock-raising and in the early part of his business career worked at brick making in Texas township. His farm was on section 10, Texas township, and although a small one was well cultivated. In politics he was a staunch Republican, and he was also a devout member of the Christian church. His death took place at his home in Texas township, January 1, 1900, and he is buried at Woodlawn cemetery. He was a public-spirited man and earnestly advocated all im-

provements tending towards the advancement of the township. His widow survives at eighty-one years of age, and resides in Timbridge township. Their children were: Thomas, our subject; Alexander, deceased; Albert, who resides in Texas township on a farm on section 10, and he married M. Anna McElroy, and they have six children; Frank, who resides in Clinton and is married and has a family.

The father, Littleberry Spencer, enlisted in 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, participating in many of the important battles of the Civil war and proving himself a brave soldier and a devoted Union man.

Thomas Spencer, the subject of this sketch, remained on the homestead farm until he was twenty-four, when he left home and engaged in business for himself by renting the property he now owns. The farm is an excellent one, in good condition, with comfortable buildings and nice house, surrounded with shade trees. The fields are well cultivated and the orchard in first rate condition.

Mr. Spencer was married, January 3, 1879, to Miss Isabelle Baker, a daughter of Lawson and Mary Baker, both of whom are now deceased. The following family has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer: Fred; Francis M.; Orville; Ernestine; Elmer; Sylvia; Annie; Hugh; Erick; Carl; Nellie; Elsie and four children who died in infancy.

Mr. Spencer is a progressive farmer and public-spirited citizen and his many excellent traits of character have won for him the respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends, while his estimable wife is equally popular among her friends. At their pleasant home they dispense a generous hospitality and they are enjoying life surrounded by their family

of interesting children in whose bright faces and energetic actions can be read the bright futures before them.

Levi Spencer, a brother of Littleberry Spencer, was born in Clintonia township, October 27, 1846, and has lived in DeWitt county all his life engaged in farming. He resides in Texas township on section 8, where he owns twenty acres of land, which is well cultivated and yields a good return for his efforts. In politics he is a staunch Republican but has never sought or accepted office, preferring to devote his attention to his own affairs. The entire Spencer family is highly respected throughout DeWitt county where its representatives have lived so long.



A. K. MILLER.

Since the spring of 1830 A. K. Miller has been a resident of DeWitt county and has therefore been an eye witness of the entire development of the county. He has seen its wild lands transformed into beautiful homes and farms; towns and cities spring up, and all of the interests and evidences of an advanced civilization introduced.

Mr. Miller was born in Grayson county, Kentucky, February 21, 1822, and is a son of John and Nancy (Music) Miller, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Tennessee. The Miller family is of German origin, and was founded in Virginia in early colonial days. Some of its representatives took part in the Revolutionary war, and a maternal uncle of our subject was at the battle of New Orleans during the war of 1812, arriving at the close of the engagement. When about sixteen years of

age John Miller removed with his parents to Kentucky, and later purchased a farm in that state, which he operated until our subject was six years of age and then came to Illinois. He at first located in Macon county, on the present site of the fair grounds at Decatur, the locality then formed a part of Sangamon county. After residing there two seasons he came to DeWitt county in the spring of 1830, and took up his residence in what is now Tunbridge township, where he purchased a farm. Subsequently he resided in Creek township, and later spent a short time in Clintonia township, after which he returned to Creek township and purchased a farm, which he made his home for many years. Both he and his wife were sixty-seven years of age at the time of their deaths. They were the parents of sixteen children, of whom twelve reached years of maturity, and six are still living, namely: Matthew, a resident of Joplin, Missouri; A. K., our subject; Margaret, wife of Jacob Zorger of Weldon, Illinois; John, a resident of Rutledge township, this county; Sarah, wife of Allen Harold, of Indian Territory; and Martha, wife of John Shinkle, of Springfield, Illinois.

Mr. Miller, of this review, was only able to attend school about three months during boyhood, and this was in a primitive log school house, with its puncheon floor greased paper windows and huge fire place. He learned to read by studying the speeches and debates of Lincoln and Douglas, and also the Bible and New Testament, and his education has been mainly acquired by reading and observation. When a small boy he began hoeing corn and cotton, and in this way gained a practical knowledge of farming, which he made his life work. At the age of fifteen he commenced watching the best farmers and by copying the meth-



A. K. MILLER.



MRS. A. K. MILLER.

ods which they followed soon became a thorough and successful agriculturist. At this time he also assisted in work on the first railroad attempted in Illinois, from Pekin to Bloomington, but which was abandoned before completion. For many years he broke prairie with oxen, using four yoke of cattle, as horses could not stand the hard work. On leaving home at the age of twenty-two Mr. Miller pre-empted one hundred and fifty-six acres of land on section 3, Creek township, which he entered with a land warrant at Danville, paying one dollar per acre. Although it was so cheap, he had a hard time just then to raise the required amount. His place was entirely unimproved when it came into his possession, and the first building he erected thereon was a hewed log cabin of one room, sixteen feet square, into which he and his bride moved.

On the 14th of March, 1844, Mr. Miller married Miss Rebecca Jane Welch, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Rev. Thomas Welch, who was a minister of the Christian, or what was then known as the New Light Church, and who preached for many years without compensation. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Miller had but one dollar and twelve cents in cash, and this he paid for the marriage license, the minister performing the ceremony for nothing. Working on a farm until after harvest, he found himself the possessor of ten dollars. Going to Decatur he invested a portion of it in a calico dress for his wife and with the balance purchased household furniture. Mrs. Miller proved a true helpmate to her husband, and their married life, which covered fifty-five years, was an ideal one. Unto them were born twelve children, six of whom are now living, namely: Thomas, the present supervisor of Creek township,

who married Margaret Glenn, and is a minister of the Christian church; Nancy, at home with her father; Emeline, wife of Allan Spainhour, of Creek township; Mary, wife of William Brown, of Piatt county, Illinois; Edward, who married Lillie Hoge and lives in Creek township, they have one child, Percy; and Elijah P., who married Mary Cowless and has two children, A. K., Jr., and Martha Rebecca. He lives on a farm with his father. The wife and mother, who was an earnest and consistent Christian and a most estimable woman, passed away May 20, 1899, leaving many friends as well as her immediate family to mourn her loss. She was laid to rest in Lisenby cemetery, Creek township.

On starting out in life for himself Mr. Miller thought forty acres would be as much land as he would require, but as time passed he kept adding to his landed possessions until now he has eighteen hundred acres of valuable farm land in DeWitt county, Illinois, and at Storm Lake, Buena Vista county, Iowa. He has always given considerable attention to stock raising and found that business quite profitable. At the time of his marriage he was in limited circumstances, and as times were hard he took up coopering, which he soon mastered, and by following that trade added not a little to his income. His wife, also aided him by making brooms and in this way they were always able to meet the payments on their land when due and secure a good start in life. For many years Mr. Miller was one of the most active and successful farmers and stock raisers of the county, but is now living a retired life on his farm on section 21, Creek township, enjoying the fruits of former toil.

Religiously he is a member of the Chris-

tian church, and was also a member of the Grange as long as it was in existence. In politics he is a strong Jeffersonian Democrat, but would never accept office, save that of school director and road commissioner. He can relate many incidents of pioneer days, which if written would make a large and interesting volume. He well remembers when the family removed from Kentucky to Illinois. They started with their bedding on pack horses and the little children on top of the load, but after traveling this way for a few days they stopped at a cousin's house and bought a wagon, in which the women and most of the children of the party rode, though our subject walked beside the wagon most of the way and drove the cows. The journey was a long and tiresome one, consuming many days, and the family all contracted sore eyes in trying to gaze far over the trackless prairies. In those days the early settlers were far more hospitable than the people of the present time, and at their humble homes a stranger never sought shelter in vain, and the members of the household would do all they could for him. When the Miller family arrived in this county they found only a few wigwams scattered along the creek, the Indians being far more numerous than the white settlers. The land was just as nature left it, and all kinds of wild game was plentiful, including prairie chickens, turkeys, deer and wild hogs. At that time malaria and ague were quite prevalent, and as there were no physicians for miles around the people did their own doctoring with herbs. Being unable to get their grain ground, Mr. Miller pounded it in a mortar to make meal for his father's large family during one winter. He took a very active part in the early development and upbuilding of this county, and is

deserving of prominent mention among its honored pioneers and representative citizens.

THOMAS A. CURL.

Thomas A. Curl, who for the past thirty years has been a valued contributor to the Chicago and Burlington papers, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, August 26, 1848, and is a son of Jeremiah and Lucinda (Summers) Curl, both of whom were natives of Ohio and were married in 1840. The father, a farmer by occupation, in 1855 came to De Witt county, Illinois, and purchased forty acres of wild, unbroken land, which he placed under cultivation and erected a house and barn thereon. After considerably enhancing the value of the land, he sold it and removed to Creek township, where he rented property. In 1862 he enlisted at Clinton in Company D, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and was mustered in in Kentucky. His term of enlistment was for three years, but he was discharged at Louisville in 1863 on account of disability, and then returned home and purchased a small farm in Harp township where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1873 at the age of sixty-one. His widow survived him until 1893 when she, too, passed away, aged seventy-five, and both were interred at De Witt. In politics the father was a Republican, but he would never accept township offices although he was president of the Union League of the county for a number of years. Both he and his good wife were consistent members of the New Light Church in which they were active workers. To them were born eight children, four of whom died in infancy and the remainder are still living,

namely: Sarah married John Miller, a farmer, of Wilson township; John, a merchant of De Witt, enlisted in the Second Illinois Light Artillery under Capt. Powell, July 2, 1864, and being taken prisoner was confined in Andersonville for six months. This so impaired his health that he never fully recovered but died after his return home, and his widow now resides in Clinton; Thomas A., our subject, is the next in the family; Jeremiah married Belle Smalley and they live in Clinton, where he is engaged in the mercantile business.

Our subject was educated in the schools of Waynesville and the schools of Harp and Creek townships, until he was twenty-one, attending school in the winter and working upon the farm in the summer. In 1869 he began teaching in the district schools and was thus engaged for fifteen years. About 1883 he purchased forty acres of land on which he erected a house and later added forty acres to the property. The farm is now in a fine state of cultivation and his home is a fine residence fitted with all modern conveniences. Upon this farm he carries on general farming and has become very successful. Many years ago his attention was turned to literature and he began writing for the different papers. His sketches, which are of a comic nature, were accepted and he now greatly augments his income by the children of his pen. Living close to the heart of nature upon his farm, he gains ideas and gathers his inspirations from nature itself so that his writings have a flavor of the early sunrise, the dewy meadows, and lowing kine, the waving fields of grain, the twittering birds and the sweet scent of the clover full blown, about them. Reading his articles one is transplanted from the dingy office, the crowded tenement and the noise-racking cities to the country still

fresh as when it came from the Creator's hand. Not only are his articles pertaining to the fruitful months delightful, for he can read hidden meanings in the snow-covered ground, can hear music in the sound of the vehicle or sturdy pedestrian on the snow, or learn a lesson from the patience of the cattle huddled together on the warm side of a stack. Through the blinding snow his clear mind goes forth to seize the lessons sent to humanity, and while studying nature so closely Mr. Curl learns to place a true estimate upon mankind. Judging the race by nature, he can place a broader gauge upon his opinions and tone down his criticisms with the leaven of charity. So instinct are his articles with the lessons he gleams from his broads fields and country life, that they will always meet with a warm welcome from those confined in our large cities, as well as the favored ones who can test the trueness of his impressions by their own experiences.

In 1880 Mr. Curl was married to Miss Lucy E. Tyler, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Shults) Tyler. Four children have been born of this marriage, namely: Claude, Warner, Charles and Mary, all at home. Socially Mr. Curl is a member of the American Lodge of the Masonic fraternity and has held various offices of this order, including those of junior and senior deacon. Politically he is a Republican, and has been clerk of the election and justice of the peace for a number of years and held minor offices in connection with the government.

HENRY C. RYBOLT.

Henry C. Rybolt, one of the early settlers and highly respected citizens of De Witt county, Illinois, now residing in the

village of Kenney, is a native of Ohio, born in Clermont county, November 17, 1825, and resided in the place of his birth until he was twenty-eight years of age. He is a son of John and Catherine Rybolt. The father was a native of one of the southern states and came to Ohio when about nine years of age. He was a farmer all his active life and lived and died in Clermont county, Ohio, his death occurring October 3, 1857, when he was about sixty years old. The mother died when our subject was only one year old, so he was deprived of her love and care when he most needed it.

Like the majority of farmer boys, Mr. Rybolt attended the district schools of his native county in the winter and worked upon his father's farm in the summer. The educational advantages were very meagre and the structure in which the school was held was made of logs. Remaining with his father until his death, our subject then came to Illinois and settled in Tunbridge township, DeWitt county, where he has since made his home, becoming thoroughly identified with the best interests of the community.

He first purchased one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land on section 17, which was the first land he ever owned and was accordingly highly prized. He broke the land and erected a large brick house on it and put up other buildings, all of which were somewhat of a luxury in those days of hardships and log houses. In this pleasant home he resided until October, 1891, when he leased the remainder of the farm and retired to some twenty-one acres, where he lives surrounded by the comforts of life. From time to time he added to his original farm until he is now one of the largest property owners in the county. He owns

over thirty-seven hundred acres in DeWitt and Macon counties and six hundred and forty acres in Calhoun county, Iowa. On these farms are substantial dwellings and buildings, numbering fifteen in all. The six hundred and forty acres in Iowa is a cattle ranch.

Our subject started out in life a poor man with nothing to assist him but a pair of willing hands and the determination to win for himself a position in life worthy of his ambitions. That he has succeeded his present prosperity amply demonstrates. For nine years he has lived retired from active labor in the pleasant town of Kenney, where he built a handsome and substantial house. On his property he tried no new or speculative methods of becoming wealthy, but carried on general farming and stock-raising, using his own common sense and thorough knowledge of all the details of farm life in directing the management of affairs. In addition to his farm property Mr. Rybolt also possesses some valuable real estate and in 1898 he erected the opera house of Kenney, which is a very fine building, comprising three stores, and is considered one of the best business structures in the town.

Mr. Rybolt was married March 128, 1850, to Miss Mary Hester Shaw. She was born in Clermont county, Ohio, and was a daughter of John and Casiah (Smith) Shaw, both of whom are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Rybolt were born six children, four of whom are living. Those dead are Charles and Henry, both of whom died in infancy. The living are as follows: Amos married Annie Reiser, who died two years ago last spring, and he operates the old homestead farm on section 27, Tunbridge township; John married Annie Todd and resides on one of his father's farms in

Austin township, Macon county; Robert resides on section 27, Tunbridge township, where he farms two hundred and forty acres of his father's land, and he married Alice Jump; Martha married Robert Monroe, of section 16, Tunbridge township, DeWitt county, where he farms five hundred acres belonging to his father.

When Mr. Rybolt first came to this county it was all wild prairie land. Now it is recognized to be one of the richest farming districts in Illinois. This great change has been brought about by the industry and public spirit of the men who had the courage to brave the perils and discomforts of the wilderness and push forward the advance of civilization. Their own reward has been great, but it is well deserved, for it was through the droughts of summer and the discouraging storms of winter that they toiled. Beside the clear stream sprang up prosperous towns and cities, and churches and schools were erected by these earnest, hard-working, God-fearing men, who struggled that those who came after them could enjoy the advantages never given them. All that Illinois is now or will become is largely due to its pioneer settlers and among them none deserves greater praise than does Henry C. Rybolt.

MALCOLM SWAN.

One of the highly esteemed retired citizens of Clinton, Illinois, who for many years was one of the successful agriculturists of DeWitt county, is Malcolm Swan, who was born in Scotland on June 9, 1834, and was a son of Malcolm and Ann Swan, of Argyleshire, Scotland, where the mother died. In 1866 the father came to the United

States and settled in Michigan, where he died at the home of one of his sons.

Malcolm Swan, the subject of this biography, was the first of his family to come to America, sailing from Liverpool on the steamer City of Washington, and after a trip of fourteen days, reaching New York city. From there he went to Toronto, Canada, but six months later removed to Michigan, where he remained for the following two years, working in a lumber camp. From this northern camp Mr. Swan came to Illinois and remained for a short time near Aurora, but later secured employment at cord wood chopping along the Mississippi river.

In the spring of 1860 our subject came to Waynesville, DeWitt county, Illinois, where he went to work, his wages being twelve dollars and fifty cents per month, and there he continued for about six years. Mr. Swan was frugal and industrious and soon bought a tract of eighty acres in Creek township, which he later increased to one hundred and sixty acres. At the time of purchase this was all wild prairie, but his perseverance and industry has put it under a fine state of cultivation, and his improvements in the way of house, barns and fencing compare most favorably with the farms of much older residents of the county.

In 1872 our subject was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Sprague, who was a native of Ohio, and to this union six children have been born: Charles, deceased; Anna, who married Archibald Edwards, of Creek township, and have one child, Margaret; and Ruth; Mary; Jane; and Katie; In politics Mr. Swan has always been in sympathy with the Democratic party, but he has never sought office.

In 1866 our subject rented his fine farm and decided to spend the rest of his life in

the enjoyment of what his industry has earned. With this end in view he purchased one of the most comfortable homes in Clinton, located on West South street, and to-day is one of the highly esteemed citizens of this pleasant little city.

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URIAH BLUE.

Uriah Blue, deceased, was one of the highly respected citizens of DeWitt county and resided at the time of his death in Texas township. Mr. Blue was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, August 19, 1850, and when three years of age came to Illinois with his parents, Uriah and Jemima (Welton) Blue. Both were natives of Virginia, and after coming to Illinois, about 1853, they located in Texas township, where the father engaged in farming for many years and where he died at an advanced age. His widow survived him some years and died in 1871.

Uriah Blue, our subject, remained on the home place until he attained his majority, at which time he married, and then he purchased a home of his own, to which he added from time to time until at the time of his death he owned one hundred and fifty acres of good farm land, all of which was under cultivation. In politics he was a Democrat, and at the time of his demise was serving as justice of the peace, which office he had held for many years. Socially he was a member of the order of Knights of Pythias.

On March 16, 1871, Mr. Blue was married to Jennie P. Eckert, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, and was a daughter of Henry K. and Sarah M. (Squire) Eckert. Henry Eckert was born in Ohio, as was also his wife. They came to Illinois in January,

1867, and settled in Texas township, DeWitt county, where the father engaged in farming. He now resides with his daughter, Mrs. Blue, and is aged seventy-six. He is a member of the Baptist church. The mother of Mrs. Blue was a member of the United Brethren church and died in 1866. She was the mother of six children.

To Mr. and Mrs. Blue were born seven children: Frank, who died at the age of six months; Charles E., who died when three years old; Lilly, who died at the age of two years; Edmund W., who resides on the home place and is assessor of the township; Carl D., William O., and Clara Alice, all at home. All of the children were born in Texas township, DeWitt county, and were or are being educated there. The family reside in the fine modern house Mr. Blue erected on the homestead.

Mr. Blue died on December 23, 1891, after a short illness. He was a public-spirited man and an advocate of all that tended towards the advancement of the interests of the neighborhood in which he resided. He was very liberal and devoted to his home and family. In his death the community suffered by the loss of a friend to the oppressed, a good citizen and a man of upright life and high standing.

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CARL SWIGART.

Among the honored and highly esteemed citizens of Weldon is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in DeWitt township, this county, November 14, 1854, and is a son of Jacob and Rebecca (Doirs) Swigart, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Daniel Swigart, a native of Lancaster county,

Pennsylvania, and a son of Daniel and Catherine (Nazer) Swigart, who were also natives of Pennsylvania, but of German parentage. Daniel Swigart, Sr., was a soldier of the war of 1812, serving under General Harrison, and fought with him against General Hull at Fort Meigs and other battles of that war. Daniel, Jr., was born at Mercerbury, Pennsylvania, in 1793, and came to Pickaway county, Illinois, with his parents in 1810. Here he grew to manhood and married Elizabeth Coonrod, a native of Greenbrier county, Virginia, and a daughter of Jacob and Eve (Vandevinder) Coonrod. He also served in the war of 1812 under General Harrison, but his position in the quartermaster's department prevented him from taking any part in any of the battles. The maternal grandparents of our subject were James and Elizabeth Davis, natives of Ohio, but came to DeWitt county in 1837 and located near Farmer City, on land which is now within the corporation limits of that town.

Carl Swigart was reared in his native county, and from the public schools received a good preliminary education. While very young he started out in life as a farmer, and is now the owner of twelve hundred and eighty acres of highly improved land. There is five hundred and eighty acres in DeWitt county, three hundred and twenty acres in Mason county, two hundred and eighty acres in Piatt and one hundred acres in Champaign, all under a high state of cultivation. In addition to his farming interests he also deals extensively in stock, making a specialty of cattle, sheep and hogs for market.

Since 1888 he has resided in Weldon, eight years of which time he has been engaged in the banking business. He has twice been united in marriage, his first

union being with Miss Sarah A., daughter of Archibald and Lydia (Runyon) McConkley, of DeWitt township, formerly of Ohio. As a result of this union three children were born, as follows: Vespasian C.; Harry F. and Grace M. Mrs. Swigart was called to her final rest in 1887 and in 1889 Mr. Swigart was married, his second wife being Miss Kate, daughter of James and Emma (McPherson) McConkley, by whom he has one daughter, Clara.

Socially Mr. Swigart is a member of Mozart Lodge, No. 96, K. of P., of Weldon; Weldon Lodge, No. 746, A. F. & A. M.; Goodbrake Chapter, R. A. M., of Clinton, and Clinton Commandery, No. 66. In politics he has always been a warm supporter of the men and measures of the Republican party, and from 1894 until 1898 served as supervisor of Nixon township and is now the representative from the 10th district in the state legislature, and takes an active interest in all measures calculated to prove of benefit to the public.

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PHILIP HALLOWAY.

Among the prosperous and successful citizens of Farmer City, Illinois, is Philip Halloway who was born in McLean county, this state, October 30, 1842, and is a son of Jorial Halloway, who was born in 1812. His mother, whose maiden name was Susanna Hand, was born in 1818, and was a daughter of George and Barbara Hand. Jorial Halloway and wife removed to Illinois in the early days in the history of the state and by hard work and ceaseless saving accumulated property and died possessed of some sixty-five acres of land, all of which was well cultivated and supplied with house, barn and necessary buildings.

In religious matters they were active members of the Methodist church. To these good people were born the following children: Henry, William, Barbara, John W., Nancy J. and Jonathan. Jorial was a farmer all his life and his memory is cherished as that of a good, kind-hearted man, in whose death the community sustained a severe loss.

Philip Hallowan was educated in the schools of his district, and after attaining to manhood's estate he engaged in farming, but in 1861, fired with patriotism, he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and gave his country three years of his life, although he was very fortunate in not being wounded or captured.

After concluding his war experience Mr. Hallowan resumed farming and continued to pursue that calling for four years, when he engaged in business in Farmer City for some years as a merchant. At present he is one of the leading ice dealers in that locality and has built up a large and flourishing business. Socially, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has been past grand; of the Grand Army of the Republic, No. 211, Lemon Post, of which he has been commander.

Mr. Hallowan married Miss Nancy H. Walls, and they had two children: Maud, deceased; and Eliza M., who married a Mr. Yanna. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hallowan are members of the Methodist church.

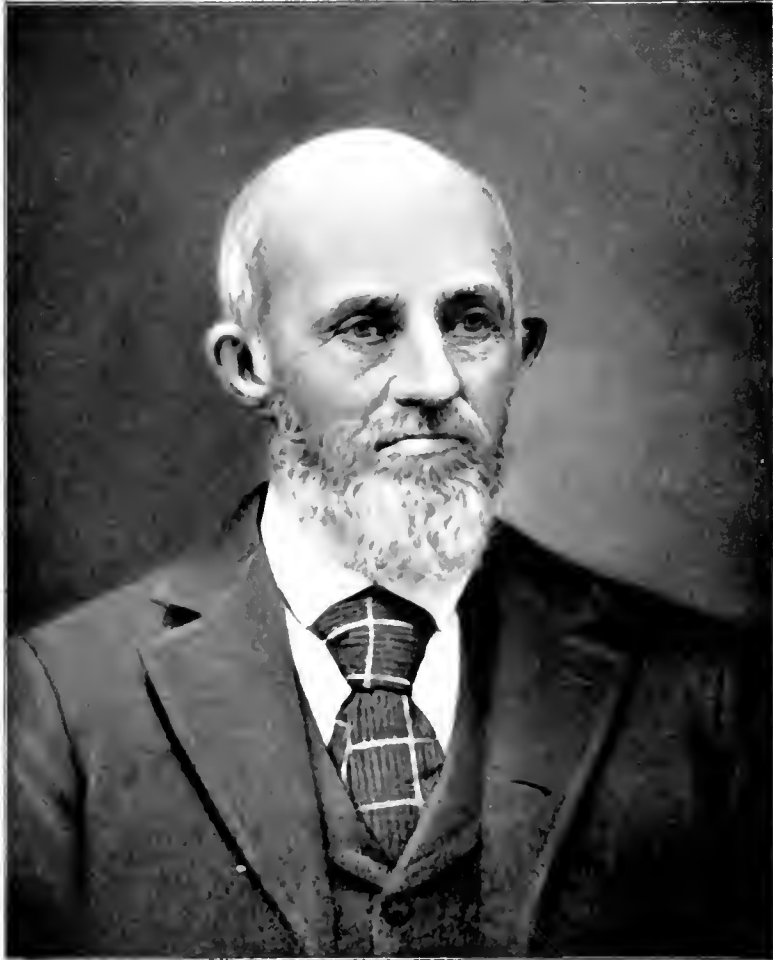
ELIHU HELMICK.

Among the residents of Farmer City none are more deserving of representation in this volume than Elihu Helmick, who for

many years was actively identified with the agricultural interests of DeWitt county, and who has, through his well-directed efforts, gained a handsome competence, so that he is now numbered among the largest land owners of this section of the state. Keen discrimination, unflagging industry and resolute purpose are numbered among his salient characteristics, and thus he has won that prosperity which is the merited reward of honest effort.

Mr. Helmick was born in Pendleton county, West Virginia, March 26, 1822, and is a son of Adam Helmick and grandson of Jacob Helmick. The latter was probably a native of Germany, and was one of the pioneers of West Virginia, where he followed farming throughout life, dying at a good old age. He married Miss Borer and to them were born seven children, among the number being Jacob, John, Adam and Abraham.

Adam Helmick, our subject's father, was born in Valley River, Randolph county, West Virginia, and spent his entire life as a farmer in his native state, his sons having tried in vain to persuade him to come to Illinois. During the war of 1812 he enlisted, but before he arrived on the scene of action peace was declared. He was twice married, his first wife being Hannah Teeter, who died leaving five children, namely: Abel, Cornelius, Moses, Elizabeth and Annie. For his second wife he married Catherine Huffman, a daughter of Christian Huffman, who was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Mr. Helmick died at the age of sixty-five years, and his widow subsequently came to DeWitt county, Illinois, to make her home with her sons, and here died at the age of seventy. She was a native of Bath county, Virginia, and the mother of five children, of whom two died in infancy



ELIHU HELMICK.



MRS. ELIHU HELMICK.

and Reuben died when young. Those who reached years of maturity were Nathaniel, who is represented on another page of this work, and Elishu. The parents were both devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church and reared their children in that faith.

In 1846 Elishu Helmick, in company with his brother Nathaniel and his family, started by wagon for Central Illinois. On their arrival in Christian county, the others stopped while our subject came north on a prospecting tour, looking up a suitable location. Being pleased with DeWitt county he decided to settle here and rent a farm until he found a favorable opportunity to buy, having previously accumulated two hundred and fifty dollars. In February he rented a small place and sent for his brother and family. Subsequently they bought an adjoining tract of a Mr. ~~Wright~~, this being a claim of one hundred and sixty acres on section 21, Rutledge township, only a very few acres of which had been broken. This place is still owned by our subject. He first built a small frame house, which he later replaced by a more commodious and substantial structure.

Mr. Helmick was married in 1847 to Miss Mary Trimble, who was born in Highland county, Virginia, January 20, 1824, and is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Collaw) Trimble. Her father, who was a native of Scotland, died in middle age, his death being caused by drinking from a cool spring when overheated by work. He left only two children, George Hezekiah and Mary. The mother subsequently married Frederick Wayman, by whom she had three children, Sarah A., Susie and Jacob. She was eighty-four years of age at the time of her death. (1) Eliza Jane married William Vance, and died leaving four children,

Willis, Clara, Fannie and Walter. (2) Elizabeth is the wife of James Bland, and they have six children living, Ashley, Mary A., Hattie, Walter E., Bessie and Dell. George Ewell and Bertha are deceased. (3) Annie J. married Thomas Warman and died leaving one son, Wilber. (4) Simeon Clark married Ida Johnson and has four children, Charles, Mary, Francis and Ivy Jane. (5) George W. is represented on another page of this volume. (6) Charles A. married Eliza Gammon. (7) Francis M. died at the age of sixteen years, and the two who were born prior to Eliza Jane died in infancy.

In his business affairs Mr. Helmick has been ably assisted by the encouragement and aid rendered him by his wife, who has been to him a true helpmate, and by their combined efforts met with success. As soon as they got one farm paid for they purchased another, and to-day own four hundred and forty acres of fine farming land in DeWitt county; six hundred and eighty acres in Champaign county; and over two hundred acres in McLean county, all of which property has been acquired through their industry, economy and perseverance. When Mr. Helmick found that he could no longer say to his sons, come boys, but had to say go boys, while he could only look on and superintend the work, he decided to retire, and removed to Farmer City, where he has since made his home, having purchased the Vaneman property there. During his younger years he was considered one of the best stock raisers of his community, and always kept from fifty to one hundred head of cattle and as many hogs. He also raises fine horses. His farms are well improved, are tiled and drained, and supplied with good sets of buildings, while fruit and shade trees add greatly to their beauty.

Politically Mr. Helmick affiliates with the Democratic party, and although he has never sought office he has been called upon to serve as supervisor and school director. Both he and his wife were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which they contribute liberally, and they are among the most highly esteemed citizens of Farmer City.



CAPTAIN JOHN D. GRAHAM.

Captain John D. Graham, residing on section 2, Creek township, DeWitt county, Illinois, has lived in this county since 1852. He was born in Pike county, Ohio, in 1828, and was a son of Samuel H. and Lucy (Dunison) Graham, who were natives of Virginia and Maryland, respectively. The father was a son of Arthur Graham, who was a native of Ireland, born of Scotch-Irish parentage. Arthur Graham came to America when a young man and located in Virginia, where he married, but later removed to Pike county, Ohio, about 1822, and was one of the early settlers of that county. He engaged in farming. The parents of the mother of our subject also removed to Ohio at an early day and assisted in the development of the state.

Samuel H. Graham was also a farmer during his entire life. He removed to DeWitt county, Illinois, and located on what is now Creek township, making that his home during the remainder of his life, and dying there at the age of sixty years. His widow was seventy-eight years of age when she died. Both are buried in the Lisenby cemetery in Creek township. Prior to his marriage with the mother of our subject, Samuel H. Graham married Nancy Thomas, by

whom he had one child, Christian, who has been dead many years. Seven children were born to Samuel H. Graham and his wife Lucy, as follows: Our subject; Mary, who resides with her brother Harvey in Creek township; Absalom, who died in 1864, when only twenty-nine years of age; Keziah, who married William Lisenby, of Creek township; Dorcas, who died in childhood; James Henry, who resides in Salt Lake City, Utah; Harvey, who resides in Creek township.

Captain John D. Graham attended the schools of Fairfield county, Ohio, to which locality his father had removed when he was about three years of age. The school-houses were made of logs, with puncheon benches with pegs for legs. At one end was an immense fireplace which was not large enough to heat the little room sufficiently, and the greased paper at the windows was a poor substitute for glass. The little fellow had to trudge a mile and a half to school through the snows of winter and the heat of summer, and yet considered himself fortunate that he was given this opportunity of obtaining an education. Later he attended the Greenfield Academy in Greenfield township, Fairfield county, thus receiving a much better education than his associates. Early in life John was forced to take upon his shoulders the work of a man. While he was yet at school his father broke his leg, and the faithful son left school and assumed the father's tasks, remaining with the family until after their removal to DeWitt county, Illinois, and the father's death.

In 1862 John D. Graham enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Thomas Snell, and was mustered in at Camp Butler as first lieutenant of the company. The regiment was sent to Jeffer-

sonville, Indiana, first doing camp duty and drilling, and later, when they crossed into Kentucky, they were in several engagements against General Morgan. Our subject participated in the siege of Knoxville and the engagements at Campbell Station and Huff's Ferry. He was in the battles at Blaine's Cross Roads, Strawberry Plains and Mossy Creek, and then started on the campaign through Georgia, by the way of Knoxville and Chattanooga, and was in several spirited engagements as well as in the battle of Decatur, Georgia. After this last named battle our subject was honorably discharged on account of disability, in October, 1864, with rank of captain, having been promoted in the spring of that year at Knoxville, Tennessee.

During the time he was absent his beloved father had passed away, and John, with a brother, engaged in farming, and have always remained partners. They now own five hundred and eighty acres of rich farm land in Creek township, which is devoted principally to stock-raising, and their product meets with ready sale in the market on account of its excellence.

On March 1, 1866, Captain John D. Graham was married to Miss Rebecca Van Ness, who was born in Ohio and is a daughter of Cornelius Van Ness, a native of Vermont. Mrs. Graham was one of seven children and the youngest of the family. Her parents never left Ohio, where they died. To Captain and Mrs. Graham four children have been born, namely: Minnie and Nellie, who both died in infancy; Samuel C., at home assisting his father; and George E., also working on the home farm.

Mrs. Graham is an active member of the Christian church, as are her sons. In politics Captain Graham is a Democrat in national matters, but in local affairs he votes

rather for the man than for party principles. He has served most acceptably as collector for several terms, as well as several terms as supervisor. While he was on the board of supervisors the railroad was built, and he took an active part in protecting the interests of his township. Captain Graham has also served as school director. Having lived in this county for so many years, he can remember when the entire locality was wild land, and he has often gone by wagon or on horseback to Springfield for the necessary groceries and to Bloomington for flour, but later he went to LeRoy, McLean county, for such articles. He is a pleasant, genial gentleman, who possesses the respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends and the confidence of the entire community.

GEORGE A. LITSINBERGER.

George A. Litsinberger was born in Hancock county, Ohio, April 16, 1851, and is the son of Henry and Margaret (Bell) Litsinberger. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and the mother was a native of Ohio. The parents were married in Ohio, where the father followed the occupation of a farmer. In 1856 the father was engaged in railroading, and finally came to Illinois, locating in Wilson township, DeWitt county, where he entered one hundred and twenty acres of wild land. Only a small portion of this was broken and a small log house was the only residence. This contained two rooms and a loft, but the little family lived in this small abode and worked hard to make a pleasant home. Shade and fruit trees were set out, which to-day furnish fine fruit and afford grateful shade. In 1874 the father erected the present com-

fortable house, to which improvements have been added from time to time. He was a Republican during his later years, although a Democrat until 1856, but would never accept office. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church and he was an officer until the increasing infirmities of age compelled him to decline further election. The mother was also very active in the church, which was held in what was known as the Bell school-house, on the site of the present Bell chapel. The father died in 1803, aged eighty-six years, while the mother died in 1874, aged sixty, and both are interred in Woodlawn cemetery. Eight children were born to them, namely: William, who resides at Centralia, Illinois; a child who died in infancy; Allen, who resides at Decatur, Illinois; John G., who resides in Bloomington; Emily J., who married D. W. Hickman and lives in Tennessee; Milton A., who resides in Wilson township, this county; and our subject.

George A. Litsinberger came to the county when but five years of age and received his education in the common schools of his district, attending school in the winter and working upon the farm in the summer until he was twenty two, after which he confined his attention to farm work. At his father's death he purchased the interests of the other heirs and now conducts the home farm, which he has largely improved. On this property he carries on general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of raising draught horses for the market. His place is one of the best kept farms in the township, and his good management is demonstrated on every side.

In 1870 Mr. Litsinberger married Miss Margaret E. Smith, who was born in Ohio and was a daughter of William and Ellen (Taylor) Smith. Two children were born

to our subject and his wife, namely: Ernest, a resident of Harp township, married Edna Stubblefield and they have two children, Lucile and Leland. Gertrude resides with our subject. Mrs. Litsinberger died in February, 1900, at forty-eight years of age, and was interred in Woodlawn cemetery. Both our subject and his wife early connected themselves with the Methodist church. He is now one of the stewards and trustees of the church as well as class-leader, and he takes a very active and earnest part in all the work of the denomination. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never taken an active part in politics, his own affairs and church matters absorbing all of his attention.

CHARLES H. McCUDDY.

Among the prominent citizens now passed out of life, who have been identified with the growth and development of DeWitt county, Illinois, the name of Charles H. McCuddy takes a leading place. The birth of our subject occurred in Springfield, Ohio, on May 8, 1832, and he was a son of Isaac and Mary (Whitridge) McCuddy, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky and the latter of Massachusetts, although they were married in Ohio. In 1836 they came to Illinois and settled in McLean county, a short time later moving to Harp township, in DeWitt county, where both passed away and were laid to rest in Woodlawn cemetery at Clinton. They had a family of ten children, of whom our subject was the third in the order of birth.

Charles H. McCuddy was educated in the common schools of this county, where he grew to manhood, and on January 28, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza-

beth Surface, who was born in Madison county, Ohio, and is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Weaver) Surface, both of whom were natives of Virginia and were married in Ohio, where the former died in 1850, at the age of fifty years.

In 1852 the mother of Mrs. McCuddy started with her children for DeWitt county, Illinois, with the intention of joining a son who resided in Texas township. They were obliged to drive overland, coming along what was then known as the "National Pike," and were about twelve days on the road. The nights during this trip were passed in small shelter cottages which had been erected for the convenience of the travelers who were continually on the move westward. The conveyances that came in consisted of three large covered wagons, which conveyed all their household belongings, and a carriage, in which the party rode. For the younger members this was but a pleasant experience, but the older ones scarcely enjoyed it so much, for at that date the west was considered full of unknown dangers. The noble and faithful mother passed away in 1881, at the age of eighty-one years, and she was tenderly laid away in the beautiful Woodlawn cemetery. She had been the mother of four children, namely: George, deceased; Jacob, who died young; John, who is now a resident of Kansas; and Elizabeth, the widow of our subject. Both Mr. and Mrs. Surface were worthy and consistent members of the Methodist church.

After his marriage Mr. McCuddy lived for two years on a small farm in Nixon township, but later moved to Texas township, where he took up two hundred and seventy acres, about one-half of which was covered with a valuable growth of timber. The only building was an old log cabin,

which was occupied but a short time, and now in its place has been erected a commodious and comfortable residence. This land Mr. McCuddy placed under cultivation and also entered extensively in the breeding of fine cattle and sheep, preferring the Shorthorn cattle and the Oxford Downs sheep. He proved a good business man, both his farm and stock always being kept up to the highest point of excellence.

In 1893 Mr. McCuddy purchased a desirable lot in Clinton, located in a portion of the town where the surroundings were pleasant and promised to be of greater value, and he erected one of the largest and most elegant residences on South Center street. Here his useful life ended, in 1897. With other members of the family, he rests in Woodlawn cemetery in Clinton.

Renting the farm in Texas township, Mrs. McCuddy lives in her beautiful home in Clinton, her son Frank residing with her. The one daughter of the family was Carrie, who married Jacob Zorger and resides in Indiana.

In politics Mr. McCuddy was a life-long Republican, but never sought office, though consenting to serve in some of the minor positions, such as road commissioner, in order to do what he considered a true citizen's duty. During his long life in the county he had built up a reputation for strict integrity, and left not only an ample competency to his family, but, still better, a name reflecting honor upon all who bear it.



BLISH MOORE.

Among the successful farmers of DeWitt county one of the most prominent is Blish Moore, residing on section 11, Harp

township, who has lived in this county for half a century. He was born in Kirkland, Ohio, July 6, 1826, and he was a son of Isaac and Philema Moore, both of whom were born near Albany, New York.

The Moore family from which our subject sprang was originally from Ireland but settled in Paris. The great-grandfather came to America and located a little west of the present city of Albany, New York. He and his entire family, with the exception of the grandfather of our subject, then a small boy, were killed by the Indians. The grandfather hid in a hollow tree, and, almost dead with terror, traveled two nights and one day to the fort, subsisting upon roots and berries. He became very useful to the officers at the fort, and during the Revolution was a small scout for General Washington himself. Our subject remembers distinctly his grandfather telling thrilling tales of his adventures, for he was sent right into the enemy's camp, he being so small that he could go and come without being suspected. So successful was he that his little figure became a well-known one in the colonial camp, and many a piece of cake and pie were handed him by her whom the patriotic soldiers loved to call "Lady Washington." When the grandfather grew to manhood he settled in New York and was married there, but, after residing in the state some time, removed to what was later Lake county, Ohio, and there he died at the advanced age of ninety-four years. He reared a family of five children, of whom Isaac, father of our subject, was fourth in order of birth.

Isaac Moore grew to manhood in New York state, and after the removal of the family to Ohio he virtually took charge of his father's affairs. Upon his land the famous Mormon temple was built, and the

present town of Kirkland is on the site of the old Moore homestead. He came to DeWitt county, Illinois, in 1880, and spent the remainder of his life with his children. He died here at an advanced age, and his wife had passed away in Ohio. Of his eight children, three girls and five boys, those now living are our subject and Milan, who resides in DeWitt county and is a jeweler of Farmer City.

Blish Moore attended a select school in Ohio, and he received a good education for those early days. He first worked on a farm in Ohio, and in 1844 came to Illinois, traveling by way of Detroit and Cleveland by water and then by railroad half across the state. The next portion of the journey was made by stage to St. Joseph, whence he took a boat to Chicago. At that time Chicago was a town of about five thousand people and the streets were so poor that in going to the hotel a four-horse team was stranded in the mud. From Chicago Mr. Moore traveled to Peru by stage, and there he remained for some time teaching school. In addition, he kept books for a firm in that city, but, having an opportunity to come to Clinton, Illinois, by private conveyance, he made the trip, and after arriving here taught school for about a year and for a year more worked as a wagon maker. At this time Clinton was a village of some three hundred people. For two years he clerked in a store, and then, having saved his money all this time, he was enabled to purchase a stock of goods, and took them to Oskaloosa, Iowa, by water as far as Keokuk and thence by stage. For about a year he remained in Oskaloosa, but he then returned to Clinton and clerked in Mitchell's store. In 1851 he engaged in farming in Clintonia township, acting as foreman of the farms owned by his brothers. So successful was he in his

farming operations that in 1871 he purchased one hundred and thirty-five acres of his present farm, to which he has added twenty-five acres more, and now possesses the southeast quarter of section 11, Harp township. This farm is highly cultivated, and on it Mr. Moore makes a specialty of raising grain and hogs. He is very successful.

On March 27, 1851, he married Susan McCuddy, of Ohio, who died November 23, 1854. By this marriage one child was born, Alice, who was born on May 22, 1852, and died when she was about fourteen years of age. On October 28, 1860, Mr. Moore married Miss Martha Phillips, a native of Ohio, and to them four children have been born, namely: Harry, who died in childhood; Minnie, who died in childhood; Tonie C., a wagon-maker by trade, who married Meda Sline, and they have two children, Blish and Thelma Opal; and Nellie, who is at home. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Methodist church of DeWitt, and Mr. Moore is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being the first man made a Master Mason in DeWitt county, in the winter of 1850. He has served acceptably as commissioner for three years and has been town clerk and school director, as well as held other township offices. He is universally respected and beloved for his public spirit and his high moral character.

PARLEY PRATT NELSON.

One of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Creek township is Parley Pratt Nelson, who was born in Washington county, Illinois, December 4, 1850, a son of Thomas and Lueretia (Mauzy) Nelson. The father was a native of Tennessee and the mother was born in St. Louis, of French

descent. The paternal grandfather served in the war of the Revolution.

The father came to Illinois in 1813, when but a boy, with his parents, and located in Creek township, DeWitt county, in 1865, at the close of the Civil war. Here he purchased four hundred acres of land on the high ground, and fenced it and erected two cabins thereon. Later he removed to Mason county, where he died in 1888. His wife died when about eighty-three, and both are buried in Mason county. In politics the father was a Democrat, but never sought for office. Both parents of our subject were consistent members of the Methodist church and took an active part in church work.

To them were born the following children: William G., who lives in Kansas and was first lieutenant in Company H, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Thomas Lafayette, a business man of Nashville, Tennessee; Augusta, who married Moses Cox, of Kansas; John, who lives in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and was captain of Company H, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war; Robert, deceased, who was orderly sergeant in the same company and now resides in Denver, Colorado; James, who resides in DeWitt county, Illinois, and was in Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Mary, who married a Mr. Sales and resides in Lincoln, Nebraska; Benedict, who lives in Fort Dodge, Iowa; Caroline, who married a Mr. East and is now deceased; and our subject.

Until he was about twenty years of age our subject went to school and worked upon the homestead, and then began farming for himself. He now has one of the best farms in the county, upon which he has made all the improvements, erecting the comfortable house, the commodious barn and numerous buildings, setting out the orchard and put-

ting up fences. Upon this property he carries on general farming and stock-raising, owning one hundred and twenty acres of fine land.

On March 26, 1872, he married Miss Susie M. Cloud, a native of this county and a daughter of Daniel Cloud. The mother died when Mrs. Nelson was born, and her father, who was a native of Ohio, came to Illinois at a very early date. To Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were born four children, namely: Samuel, who died at the age of three years; Effie Etta, who lives at home; and two children who died in infancy.

In politics Mr. Nelson is a Republican, and supports the candidates of his party, although he never has been an office-seeker. He is a man who finds his greatest enjoyment in the companionship of his family and friends, and enjoys the respect and esteem of the entire community.

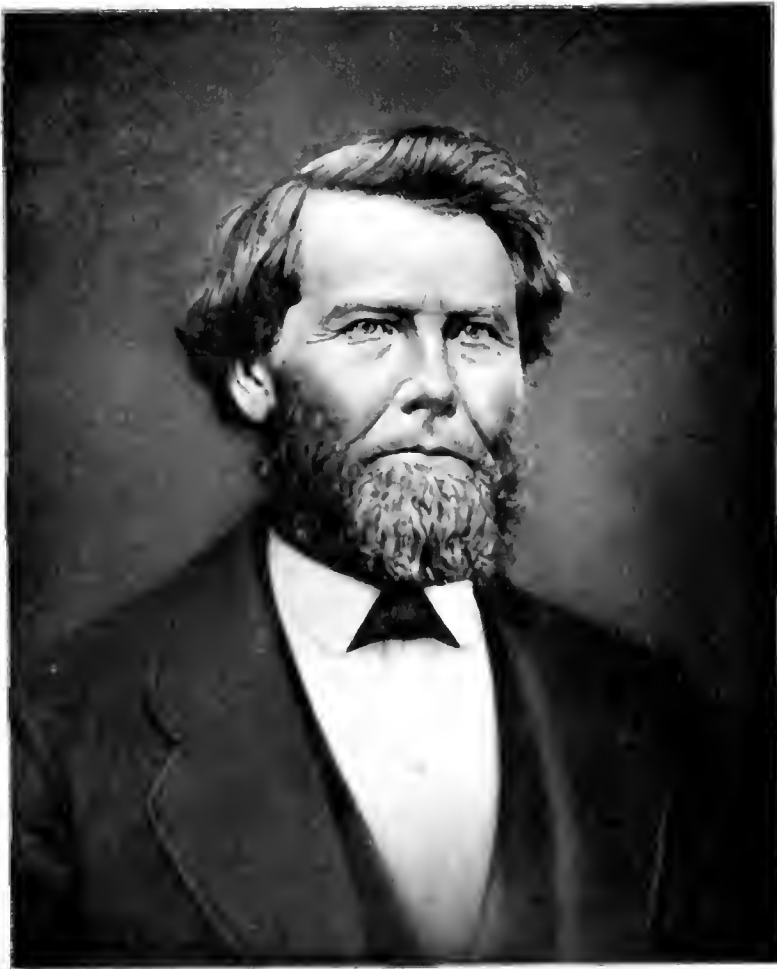
WILLIAM HUGHES.

William Hughes, deceased, was for several years one of the most highly respected and honored citizens of Texas township. He was born on the 16th of February, 1811, in Clermont county, Ohio, and on the paternal side was of Irish descent, though the family have made their home in this country for several generations. In 1811, his grandfather, William Hughes, removed with his family from North Carolina to Ohio, settling on land which now forms a part of the city of Cincinnati. At that time the finest building on what is now Main street was a log cabin. By occupation he was a farmer. He never held office, desiring only to serve his country in the private walks of life that he might more fully enjoy the quiet of his home. In his family were seven children,

six sons and one daughter, namely: Levi, Nathaniel, Isaac, Jesse, James, Sina and Cyrus.

James Hughes, the father of our subject, was born in North Carolina, in 1786, and was fifteen years old when his parents moved to Ohio. In 1806 he was united in marriage with Miss Ann Dummurn, who died a few months later, and in 1808 he married Miss Catherine Johnson, who was born in New Jersey, and with her parents moved to Ohio in 1786, settling in Clermont county. Eight children blessed the second union, five sons and three daughters: John, William, Rebecca, Ann, Jacob, Jane, Silas and James. Only two are now living: James at Altona, Indiana, and Silas, at Goshen, Ohio. The father served in the war of 1812 and was at Fort Defiance at the time of Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

In the county of his nativity Mr. Hughes of this review, grew to manhood and continued to make his home there until forty-two years of age. On the 9th of November, 1842, he married Miss Margaret Cain. Her father, Richard Cain, was born in Virginia, May 8, 1795, and while young removed with his parents to Clermont county, Ohio. At the age of seventeen years he entered the service of his country as a soldier of the war of 1812 and served until its close. He then returned to his old home, where he was married in 1817 to Miss Eliza Danbury, who was born near Trenton, New Jersey, and was also quite young when she removed with her parents to Clermont county, Ohio. By this union were born one son and three daughters, namely: Margaret, William, Milly and Mary. The mother of these children died in 1828, after which the father removed to Darke county, Ohio, in 1853, and there died in 1859, aged sixty-four years.



WILLIAM HUGHES



MRS. WILLIAM HUGHES

In the fall of 1853, Mr. Hughes, in company with his family, came to DeWitt county, Illinois, and located on a farm in Texas township, where he continued to make his home until called to his final rest February 5, 1874, when nearly sixty-four years of age. Politically he was always a staunch Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson in 1832, but he held no office except those of his township, and was never a candidate for any other official positions. His upright, honorable life gained for him the confidence of all with whom he came in contact, and his fellow citizens held him in the highest esteem.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were born seven children, of whom the eldest died in infancy. Those still living are Albert M., a contracting carpenter of Clinton; Nelson R., who has served as county superintendent of schools, having been elected to that office in November, 1899, and makes his home in Clinton; Warren F., a farmer of Texas township; George W. and Perry, who have been in the newspaper business in Clinton since 1885; and Eliza, also a resident of Clinton. In January, 1862, the mother removed from the farm to Clinton, where she died on the 13th of the following November, at the age of seventy-four years. She was a most estimable lady, and an active member of the Texas Christian church, with which she united in 1875. Her husband was also a member of that church.

HUGHES BROTHERS.

The Clinton Register, the Democratic paper of DeWitt county, is published by Hughes Brothers. The first issue of this paper was published May 29, 1868, by A. J. Blackford, and he continued its publication until November 27, of the same year, when

W. L. Glessner and C. C. Stone, to whom he sold the paper, became its editors and publishers. This partnership continued until September 15, 1873, when Mr. Stone sold his interest to F. M. VanLue, who retired from the business August 7, 1874. Mr. Glessner continued its publication until October 1, 1881, when J. H. Waggoner & Son, who had bought the plant, took charge. They owned and published the paper just four years. They retired September 28, 1885, when George W. and Perry Hughes, who had been reared near Clinton, became editors and proprietors, and have since published it under the firm name of Hughes Brothers. The frequent changes had not been beneficial to the paper, as but little money had been expended in equipping the plant. When Hughes Brothers assumed control the paper was four-page, the paid circulation about six hundred, and all the machinery of the plant was not worth five hundred dollars. Since that time the paper and plant have undergone a transformation rarely known in a country printing office. The paper outgrew its dingy quarters in an up-stairs room and a building lot was bought in 1894. In 1895 a two-story brick building with basement was built, and dedicated August 6, of that year, addresses being made by Hon. E. A. Snively, of Springfield; Hon. Owen Scott, of Bloomington, and Hon. V. Warner of Clinton. With the new home for the Register had come new presses, new folder, new boiler and engine, new type, etc. Nearly six thousand dollars was spent within four months equipping the plant, and providing a home for the paper, which was increased from four to eight pages, all home print. Since that time a twenty by twenty-two foot job room has been added, making two thousand six hundred and eighty square feet of floor space used. The circulation of the

paper has been increased more than twice and a half, and the plant is said to be the best in the state in any city no larger than Clinton, and better than is found in many cities double its population. The machinery bought new, consisting of news press, three job presses, boiler and engine, folder, cutter, perforator, stapler and small pieces, cost over three thousand dollars.

George W. Hughes, senior member of the firm, was born June 9, 1853, in Clermont county, Ohio, his parents moving to DeWitt county, Illinois, in September of that year. After completing the studies of the public schools, he attended Wesleyan University at Bloomington, and, in 1878, completed the course of the Springfield Business College. He taught five terms of school in his home township, four of them being the same school. He was the Democratic nominee for state senator in the thirteenth district in 1890. September 28, 1893, he was married to Miss Eliza B. Shaw, eldest daughter of Achilles B. and Harriet B. Shaw, of Texas township.

Perry Hughes was born in Texas township, April 22, 1856, and lived on the home farm until 1882, when he was employed in the Register office by J. H. Waggoner & Son. He was postmaster of Clinton during Cleveland's second term. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge of Clinton. December 13, 1888, he was married to Miss Florence Argo, eldest daughter of Emanuel G. and Sarah Argo, of Clintonia township. They have one child, Ruth Argo.

PHILIP WOLF.

The prosperity of Clinton, Illinois, is largely due to the efforts of the men who by their industry and commercial foresight de-

veloped the natural advantages of the locality, and among them the name of Philip Wolf is prominent. He is a son of John B. Wolf, who settled in Tunbridge township in 1847. The latter was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and he was the son of Wright and Mary Wolf. Wright Wolf, a native of Germany, died while still a young man, but his widow survived him many years and died at Peoria, Illinois, at the age of seventy-two. Their family consisted of two children.

John B. Wolf continued farming in Tunbridge township until 1853, when he sold his property and located in Clinton and engaged in the lumber business. He died in 1862, at the age of sixty-four years. The maiden name of his wife was Rebecca Stout, and she was a daughter of Philip Stout, of Logan county, Ohio, who died in Bond county, Illinois. To the parents of our subject these children were born, namely: Elizabeth, Lydia, Philip, Margaret, Ruzella, Joseph, Mary, John and Catherine.

Our subject was born in Logan county, Ohio, near Bellefontaine, on January 14, 1834. During his early life he engaged in farming, but later settled at Clinton, Illinois, and, in partnership with E. W. Taylor, embarked in the mercantile business. His next commercial venture was at Payne, Illinois, where he engaged in the hardware and implement business with J. W. Bell for two years. For thirteen years he was in business with A. D. McHenry at Clinton, from which connection he retired in 1872. Later he was associated with the firm of Bailer & Bryant, and after two years joined in business with Mr. Savage, a real estate dealer in Clinton. At present his attention is taken up with the management of his own property, which is considerable in Clinton and the surrounding country.

Mr. Wolf married Miss Mary Bell, who is a daughter of Henry Bell, one of the old settlers of DeWitt county. To our subject and wife have been born three children, namely: Laura, who married Rev. E. A. Hammond, a Methodist clergyman of Macon City, and they have one child, Edna; Annie, who married Reuben Hurlis, of Monticello, Illinois; and Belle, who married J. F. Deland, and they have one child, Lotta.

Mr. Wolf has been honored with the office of alderman and took a very decided stand upon the liquor question, he being an anti-license man. Socially he is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and is now past master of his lodge. He is an energetic business man and has always taken an active part in local affairs.



PETER FORD.

One of the early and highly respected citizens of DeWitt county and one who owns and occupies one hundred and sixty acres of rich farm land on section 34, Texas township, is Peter Ford. He was born in Ireland on February 14, 1829, and is a son of John and Margaret (Beirne) Ford, both of whom were natives of Ireland, where the father was born in 1783 and the mother in 1815. The father was a farmer by occupation and died in Ireland at the old home. Our subject was one of twelve children and the tenth in order of birth, and is the only one of the sons living. Of the six girls there is also only one now living and she resides in Ireland, but passed twenty years of her life in the United States. She is unmarried.

In 1850 Peter Ford came to the United States and landed in New York, but soon

removed to New Jersey and later to Canada in 1854. He went to Chicago on June 10, 1855, and there worked as a member of the construction crew on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago & Northwestern railroads. These railroad companies also employed him as foreman of the grade two years. In 1856 he came to Maroa, Illinois, and entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad as a track repairer. In this capacity he was employed for fifteen years and resided in the village of Maroa.

In 1863 he purchased land in Texas township, DeWitt county, consisting of a farm of eighty acres, which forms part of his present property. This land he improved until he had it all under cultivation and to it he added more land from time to time until he now owns one hundred and sixty acres, all of which is improved. Here he has since made his home, with the exception of two years spent at Decatur, Illinois.

Mr. Ford was married on July 4, 1857, to Margaret Burden, a native of Ireland. She came to the United States with her father, George Burden, who settled in Du Page county, Illinois, and resided there until his death. He was a farmer during all of his active life. To Mr. and Mrs. Ford nine children have been born, and all are living, namely: John, who resides in California and is a fruit shipper; George Bennet; Charles, who is a traveling man and resides at home; William, who is also a traveling man; Frank; Kate; Anna; and Ella and Jennie, both of whom are teachers.

In politics Mr. Ford is independent, and has been honored with the office of school director, which he filled to the satisfaction of his constituents. He always votes for the man he deems best fitted for the place. Both he and his family are members of the

Catholic church, and they are very highly respected in the community in which they reside.

WILLIAM G. KIRBY.

William G. Kirby, now deceased, was a native of Ohio, born in Warren county, October 12, 1833, where he resided until he was twelve years of age, when he came to Illinois with his parents, and they settled near Waynesville, DeWitt county. He was a son of Robert and Phoebe (Graham) Kirby, both of whom are now deceased, the father dying in Texas and his wife in DeWitt county. They were very worthy people and resided in this county for a number of years, gaining the respect and esteem of all who knew them.

William G. Kirby remained on the home farm until grown and then married Miss Mary Ellis, by whom he had one child, who died when but nine months old, while the young mother passed away a year after marriage. In July, 1873, he purchased a fine farm of fifty-four acres on section 12, Tunbridge township, where his widow now resides, and he added to this property until at the time of his death he owned two hundred and twenty-five acres on sections 1 and 12 of Tunbridge township, only part of which was under cultivation. For a number of years Mr. Kirby was school director and also road commissioner for several terms, and he held a number of the minor offices. In religion he was a Universalist, but was not a member of any church. He was a public-spirited man and an advocate of every measure tending towards the advancement of the community.

Mr. Kirby married, March 3, 1872, Mrs. Mary Bruner, and to them were born five

children, all living, as follows: Irvin N., born in May, 1874, resides in Tunbridge township, and he married Pearl Byerly, by whom he has two children, June and Verna B. James A. resides at home with his mother. Emma L. married Walter Andrews, who resides in Tunbridge township, where he is engaged in farming, and they have one child, Emmet. Eva resides in Kenney and is the wife of J. C. Todd, who is a school teacher of that place and a son of J. S. Todd, of Kenney, a retired farmer. Mr and Mrs. J. C. Todd have one child, Vela May. Vera resides at home. All the children were born in Tunbridge township on the home place.

Mrs. Kirby was the widow of James H. Bruner, late of Texas township. He was a native of DeWitt county, Illinois, and was born in 1843. All his life he followed farming in Texas township. He enlisted in Company C, Forty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years during the Civil war. After this he returned to Texas township, where he continued farming until his death, which occurred on October 2, 1899. No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bruner. Mrs. Kirby was the daughter of John W. and Lucinda (Blair) Scott. Her father was a native of Kentucky and came to Illinois at a very early date, settling in DeWitt county, where he lived until his death, which occurred in December, 1854. To John W. Scott and wife were born nine children. The occupation of this most excellent man was that of a farmer, and when he died he left his family well provided for. Later his widow married L. B. Spencer, who was also a very early settler of Texas township, having come to DeWitt county when he was only two years of age. He was born in 1833 and died January 2, 1900, leaving his widow and three sons in good

circumstances, and all of them now reside in DeWitt county.

Mrs. Kirby is a lady of great executive ability, and since the death of her husband has managed the affairs of her farm in a manner which reflects great credit upon her. She understands thoroughly every detail of farm work, and can direct her workmen as clearly and concisely as though her place had always been at the head of affairs. Some women are born to lead, and whenever circumstances require them to grasp the helm they are not found wanting in ability or knowledge. The pleasant home, surrounded with large shade trees, is none the less inviting because its mistress also decides upon the various crops in the surrounding fields and gives supervision to the farm and poultry yards as well as the dairy. The outbuildings are in good condition and the big barn gives shelter to excellent cattle and an ample number of sleek, well-fed horses. All the fences show that a master mind is at the head of affairs, and the whole farm is in the best possible shape. In her work and management Mrs. Kirby is ably assisted by her son, James A., while Miss Vera helps her in the household duties and is a young lady of taste and ability. A most charming hospitality is dispensed at the homestead of the Kirby family and relatives and friends are alike made welcome by the genial hostess.

JOHN MASON.

John Mason, deceased, was born near Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1807. His father, Thomas Mason, was a native of Pennsylvania, and never came west. John Mason was one of fourteen children born to his par-

ents, and while he and his brother George were still small the burden of support of the family fell upon them, as their father died while still a young man.

Until he was thirty years of age John Mason worked by the month, and, having then saved up seventeen hundred dollars in gold, he came to Illinois, locating in Clintonia township, DeWitt county, where he purchased eighty acres of land, paying twenty-three hundred dollars for it in the fall of the year 1856. The following spring he returned to his native state for his wife and children and brought them to the new home. He located on the farm, which was but slightly improved, the only house being a log one. The next spring he moved into a little one-story frame house which was fourteen by sixteen feet. Here the family lived for a few years until sufficient means were gathered together to build a comfortable home. He afterward added to his eighty acres, and at the time of his death had one hundred and sixty acres in Clintonia township and two hundred and seventy acres near Hannibal, Missouri.

In 1844 Mr. Mason was married in Blairsville, Pennsylvania, to Mary Jane Smith, a native of Columbus, Ohio. She was a daughter of Nathaniel W. Smith, a native of Virginia, who had removed to Blairsville when it was a small village and resided there for some years. He was a jeweler and silversmith by occupation. He died in Decatur, Illinois, at the age of seventy-eight years.

To Mr. Mason and wife were born three children, namely: Robert G., who resides in Englewood, Chicago, engaged in real estate business, married Anna Abbott, of DeWitt county, and they have one child, Maude. One daughter died in infancy. Wilson S. is mentioned below.

On March 22, 1884, Mr. Mason died, aged seventy-seven years, and was buried in the Clinton cemetery. Mrs. Mason died July 23, 1900, at her home and is also buried in the Clinton cemetery. She was a lady of many excellent traits of character. Mr. Mason was a man of sterling honesty, and held the respect and esteem of all who knew him. They were consistent members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics he was a Republican, but he never would accept office.

Wilson S. Mason was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on May 22, 1851, and was six years old when his parents came west, and he, therefore, received his education in the schools of Illinois. First attending the district schools, he later went to the Clinton high school and then to the Wesleyan College, of Bloomington. After completing his education Mr. Mason took a hunting trip of fourteen weeks through the west with five young men, and during the entire time none of them slept on a bed, it being their intention to follow the life of a hunter in every detail. Returning home, he worked upon the farm for some time with his father, but later removed to southern Missouri and engaged in the lumber and hardware business at Rockville. Later he went to Colorado and embarked in the hardware business at Holyoke. He also engaged in the lumber trade at Julesburg with a partner, but the firm was in existence only a short time.

In 1890 Mr. Mason returned to DeWitt county and took charge of the old homestead, and since that time he has been engaged in general farming, stock-raising and dairying. He raises and feeds cattle and hogs for the market, and his product commands a good price because of its excellence.

On November 6, 1878, Mr. Mason was

married to Mary J. Judy, of Iroquois county, Illinois, who died March 3, 1881. On December 31, 1884, Mr. Mason was married to Miss Addie May Porter, of Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of John and Mary Porter, natives of Pennsylvania, who are still residing in Lawrence county, that state, where Mr. Porter is engaged in farming, although for many years he was a blacksmith in that locality. Mrs. Mason is one of five children born to her parents and she is the youngest in order of birth. One child has been born to our subject and his wife, Frank B., born October 18, 1888, in Holyoke, Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Mason are members of the Methodist church of Prairie Center and he is one of the officials of the church and was very active in securing money for the erection of the church building. Mrs. Mason is also active in church work, and is a teacher in the Sunday-school. In politics he is a Republican, but he has never aspired to office. Fraternally he is a member of Clinton Camp, M. W. A., of Clinton.



WILLIAM H. CARDIFF.

Among the worthy farmers of Harp township now deceased should be mentioned William H. Cardiff, who was born in Marion county, Ohio, on June 25, 1836, and he was a son of William and Elizabeth (Griffith) Cardiff. The father of our subject removed to Ohio from Maryland and later to Iowa and then returned to DeWitt county, Illinois, in 1842. For some years prior to his death he led a retired life, and he died at the home of William H. Cardiff.

Our subject was educated in Ohio and located in DeWitt county, Illinois, in 1842.

Beginning with two acres, he purchased land in various parts of the county, and at the time of his death he owned three hundred and twenty acres, all cultivated and the improvements made by him.

On September 10, 1854, Mr. Cardiff was married to Kitura Harrold, a daughter of Eli and Carrie Ann (Ayers) Harrold. Mr. Harrold was a native of North Carolina and his wife of Virginia. He died in 1881, aged about eighty-four, and she passed away in 1853, both being buried in DeWitt county. Mr. Harrold came to this county in the early days and he settled in Harp township, taking up forty acres, which he cultivated. He was very successful, owning at the time of his death a large amount of property. Mr. Harrold was first a Whig and later a Republican, and held all the town offices, and he was a very prominent man in the county.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cardiff were born the following children: Charles Wesley, who lives in Harp township, is married to Rosetta Tyler and they have twelve children, viz.: Daisy, Clarence, Ernest, Zella, Nellie, Nora, Ada, Roy, Opal, Harry, Elmer and Ellis. Jesse Oliver married Mary Nixon and lives in DeWitt township, where he is a farmer. Eli Grant, a grain buyer of Clinton, married Ida Marquis and they have one child, Minnie. Viola Anna married Isaac Robinson, who lives with Mrs. Cardiff, and have four children, Minta, William, Kittie and Frank.

Mr. Cardiff died December 25, 1895, and was buried at DeWitt. He was a Democrat, and for twenty-five years held the offices of supervisor and collector. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity at DeWitt and was very active in the lodge. The Masons took charge of affairs at the funeral and the ceremony was very impressive. Mr.

Cardiff is remembered as a man of kindly character, great enterprise and industry, and in his untimely demise the township lost a good citizen and kind neighbor and his family a tender husband and father. Mrs. Cardiff is an active member of the Methodist church at Birkbeck.

CHARLES E. MOODY.

Charles E. Moody, one of the prosperous and highly respected citizens of Creek township, DeWitt county, Illinois, was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, April 5, 1843, and is a son of John and Martha (Hann) Moody. The father was of English descent, but was born in this county, while the mother was of German descent. Early in life he was a school teacher. He had the misfortune to lose a leg, but this accident did not deter him from farming quite extensively. His sons moved to Wilson township, DeWitt county, Illinois, and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land of what was known as the J. K. Davis farm, in 1876, and to this property the father came. They all worked to improve the land and erected a log cabin upon upon it. Gradually they brought it to a fine state of cultivation, planted an orchard and built various outbuildings and a comfortable home. The trip the family made from Ohio to DeWitt county, Illinois, was a long one. They first went to St. Louis on the Ohio river and thence by team to Wapella. From this town to their destination the journey was made with four yoke of oxen. The following family was born to the father and mother of our subject: Garrett, a resident of Texas township; Comfort, of Nebraska; Bruce, of Illinois;

our subject; and Fanny and Martha, both deceased.

The little education obtained by our subject was from the district schools of the neighborhood, but as they were only log school houses and the teachers very often incompetent and the appliances scanty and poor, the few months of instruction amid the terrible blizzards of Illinois winters of nearly half a century ago did little beyond encouraging a love of books and teaching the rudiments of knowledge. Early in life he was taught the trade of blacksmith, but has devoted the greater part of his attention to farming. Eighty acres of his present farm of two hundred and seventy acres were a portion of the old homestead in Creek township, which originally consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of unbroken land. The home in Wilson township was disposed of at a good price in 1862. Mr. Moody bought his eighty acres in 1870 and has added to it from time to time. All of the land is well improved and the buildings and comfortable home have all been erected by him.

During the Civil war Mr. Moody fought bravely for the Union. He enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain James Hunter at Clinton and was mustered out at Springfield. His army record is one of which he may well feel proud.

In 1866 Mr. Moody was married to Miss Charlotte Cross, a native of Creek township and a daughter of Solomon and Martha Cross. Mr. Cross was one of the early settlers of that township and did much to aid in the development of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Moody have the following children born to them: Henry, who married Emma Tucker and resides in the township; Ida, who married Frank Bow-

man and resides at Lane station; Everett, who resides with his father; Charles, who married Flora Williams, and reside in Creek township; Nora; Homer; and three children who died in infancy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Moody are members of the United Brethren church. In politics he is a staunch Democrat and has served most acceptably as road commissioner and member of the school board.

J. Q. A. JONES.

One of the most prominent citizens and successful farmers of Santa Anna township is John Quincy Adams Jones, who was born in Madison county, Ohio, February 10, 1850. His paternal grandfather was William Jones, a farmer of Culpeper county, Virginia, who attained a good old age. The children of his family, so far as known, were Allen, Mason, William, Charles, Mrs. Nancy Roseberry, Mrs. Lydia Bates, Mrs. Sarah Jones and a Mrs. South.

Allen Jones, the father of our subject, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1805, and at an early age removed to Ohio, where he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Dockum, who was born in Ohio. Little is known of her family history. In 1855 Mr. Jones came to this state and after spending one year in Macon county he took up his residence in Clinton, DeWitt county, in the fall of 1856. As a carpenter and contractor he engaged in business in that place, which at that time contained but a few hundred souls. Many of the buildings that he erected are still standing, including the old grist mill in the southwest part of the city and the Charles Hanger home. He continued in this line of business for a number of years and when he retired from active labor he was elected as justice of the peace,



J. Q. A. JONES.

which position he retained for the period of eight years. In 1864 the death of his first wife occurred. She became the mother of the following children: Clarissa, Matilda, David, Cyrus, Josephine, Argus, Lemuel, Henry, Thomas, Milton, Amanda, Lucretia, Charles, Samuel, John Q. A., Maria and Emma. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Jones was again united in marriage, his second union being with Mrs. Eliza Wren. On January 1, 1887, he was called to his final rest, but his widow still survives him and makes her home in Clinton.

The subject of this sketch accompanied his parents on their removal to Clinton, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He began his business career as a farmer, and throughout life that has been his principal occupation. On November 1, 1870, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Hester A. Brennan, widow of James Brennan and a daughter of Elias and Lydia M. Johnson, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

In 1875 Mr. Jones removed to Piatt county, Illinois, where he operated a large farm for over eight years. He then removed to Farmer City, where for eighteen months he conducted a restaurant on the site of the present postoffice, but the close confinement proved injurious to his health. He next removed to Centralia, where he lived for a year and a half, and then returned to Farmer City. At this time Mrs. Jones came into possession of her portion of her father's estate and they purchased one hundred and thirty-seven acres of land in Santa Anna township of Dr. Rogers, of Utica, Ohio, and one hundred and sixty acres of the Dick Webb farm. Since that he has remodeled the buildings and made many other improvements, so that they now have a very fine farm. During the '50s the old house

and barn that stood on the place accommodated many a weary traveler and his beast that stopped here for rest and refreshments, it being a public house. Abraham Lincoln always stopped here for his meals when on his way from Springfield to various places north and east. The house at that time was owned by James Watson and the same is still standing, being used as a store house. In 1895 Mr. Jones erected a fine new house and in 1900 erected a large barn for hay. He has set out fruit trees, and has the largest and finest maple grove in the county. He keeps a fine herd of high grade cattle, including some thoroughbred short-horns, and has twelve fine draft and road horses. Although he raises considerable grain, hay is his chief product, and he has one hundred and twenty acres of meadow land, so that he probably raises more hay than any other man in the county.

Mr. Jones was reared under the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal church, but is liberal in his religious views. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is now serving as noble grand of his lodge. In political sentiment he is a stalwart Republican, and for the past nine years he has most creditably and acceptably served as president of the board of commissioners. He has also been a member of the school board, and is one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of his community.

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JAMES M. MORRISON.

Among those who have passed to the reward awaiting them none is more worthy of mention than James M. Morrison, of Clintonia township, DeWitt county, Illinois, who was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, in

1833. His father, a native of Ohio, was engaged in the mercantile business at Bellefontaine, but later came to Illinois and located in DeWitt county, where he died.

James M. Morrison received his education in the excellent schools of Ohio and came to Illinois with his parents, living with them in Clintonia township, DeWitt county, until he became a grown man. When he was married he rented a farm for several years and then purchased the present homestead of eighty acres, which is very nicely kept up and has an excellent orchard and good shade trees, while the buildings and fences are in good condition. This farm Mr. Morrison devoted to general farming and stock-raising, and he was very successful.

Mr. Morrison was married to Miss Margaret May, a native of Ross county, Ohio, and a daughter of David and Sarah (Hickey) May, both of whom were also natives of Ohio. Mrs. Morrison lived in that state until she was fifteen years of age, when she came to DeWitt county with her parents and settled in Harp township. Her education was received in Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Morrison were born three children, namely: Cina married Charles Johnson and they make their home in Champaign, Illinois, where Mr. Johnson is engaged in the Illinois Central shops and they have had one son who died in infancy; Cyrus Henry, who died when eleven weeks old; Charles Elmer, who is farming on the old homestead, married Bertha Thorpe, of Harp township, a daughter of John Thorpe, one of the oldest settlers of DeWitt county, and they have one child, Carl Russell.

The death of Mr. Morrison occurred October 20, 1887, when he was fifty-four years of age. After his death, until her son took charge of affairs, Mrs. Morrison

conducted the farm herself very successfully. Both she and her husband were earnest members of the Methodist church, in which Mr. Morrison was an officer for a number of years. In his death the community lost a zealous, public-spirited man, a good neighbor and honorable citizen, while in his home he is mourned deeply and sincerely. Although a strong Republican in politics and supporting the candidates of his party, Mr. Morrison never wished for office.

JOSEPH G. MOORE.

One of the largest cattle feeders in central Illinois is Joseph G. Moore, of Farmer City, Illinois, who was born near Concord, New Hampshire, October 6, 1838, and is a son of Jacob and Cynthia A. (Garrick) Moore, a grandson of Joseph Garrick. Jacob Moore, who was a farmer and stock dealer, went to Brown county, Ohio, in 1840, and to Pike county, Illinois, ten years later. He died at the age of eighty-five and his wife when she was about eighty years of age. They had five children, namely: Fanny B., Joseph G., Phoebe K., George H. and Albert H. In all his operations Jacob Moore was successful, as has been his son, our subject.

Joseph G. Moore went to McLean county, Illinois, in 1860 and engaged in farming wild land for some six years, doing this work with oxen. At this time wild game was to be found on every hand. Quite early in his business career Mr. Moore's attention was called to the great profit there was in dealing in cattle by a business transaction in which he was engaged, selling some fifty head which he had bought for five dollars each for thirty dollars a head

after keeping them a year. The money he thus made he used in larger transactions and as his profits accumulated he invested in land, and he now owns over a thousand acres, the greater part of which he rents, just retaining a sufficient amount to make good pasturage for the number of cattle he annually feeds. Recently he located in Farmer City, where he owns and occupies a comfortable home, beautifully furnished and surrounded by well cultivated grounds.

Mr. Moore married Miss Sabina Ensminder, a daughter of Philip and Mariah (Myers) Ensminder, both of whom are now deceased, Mr. Ensminder dying when thirty-seven and his wife at the age of seventy-one. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

JOHN ALMON LISENBY.

Among the enterprising and wide awake business men of Weldon is numbered John Almon Lisenby. He was born in Creek township, February 27, 1851, and is a son of Charles Simpson and Eliza (McKinley)

Lisenby, who were natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. His great-grandfather, Abraham Lisenby, was born in North Carolina and married Rebecca Lyon, a native of Tennessee. He was a son of Reuben Lisenby, who was a Revolutionary soldier and lost his life during the siege of Charleston. Abraham was bound out to a North Carolinian soon after the war, and on attaining his majority removed to east Tennessee and thence to Illinois. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, six sons and four daughters. He was buried on the tract of land he had se-

lected as a home and which is still used as a cemetery.

The paternal grandparents of our subject were Benjamin G. and Margaret (Simpson) Lisenby, both of whom were born in Tennessee, but in the early part of the nineteenth century moved to Kentucky. In 1828 Benjamin Lisenby brought his family to Sangamon county, Illinois, but two years later settled in what is now known as Creek township, where he improved one hundred and sixty acres of prairie and one hundred and five acres of timber land. Here he spent the remainder of his life. He was the father of six children, all of whom grew to maturity, they are as follows: Charles S., our subject's father; Rebecca, who married Thomas Ritcher; Nancy A., who became Mrs. Suver; Ritta married T. D. Fisher; William J.; Sarah, who became Mrs. J. H. Salisbury.

Charles Simpson Lisenby, the father of the gentleman whose name heads this review, was born in Monroe county, Kentucky, January 30, 1822, and when but eight years of age came with his parents to Creek township. Here he was reared to manhood and his life from youth to age was one of almost incessant labor, and the slight education which he received was obtained in the district schools. While living with his father he improved a farm in the same township, preparatory to making a home for himself. On March 4, 1847, was celebrated his marriage with Miss Eliza A. McKinley, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of William and Susan McKinley, of Farmer City (formerly called Mount Pelasant), this county. This union resulted in the birth of five children, all of whom grew to maturity, namely: Missoura, who married William Winslow; James F.; John

A., our subject; Minnie A., now Mrs. Joseph G. Garrigus; and Maudie, who married Edward Sackett.

Mr. Lisenby acquired a considerable amount of property, owning one-fourth of the entire town of Weldon, which place he took a very active part in settling and laying out, and his farm land in the immediate neighborhood consisted of about one thousand acres. He built the first residence in Weldon in 1872. In 1881 he erected an elevator, and with the assistance of his son carried on an extensive business as a lumber, grain and coal merchant. For several years he served as supervisor in Nixon township, and was always an industrious, enterprising, liberal man, enjoying the confidence and esteem of his friends and neighbors. He departed this life January 23, 1882.

John Almon Lisenby was reared on the family homestead in Creek township and received a common school education. He moved to Weldon with his parents in 1872, where for three years he engaged in the agricultural pursuits. As before stated, he then became associated with his father in the lumber, grain and coal business, where he continued until his father's death. From that time until 1868 he was engaged in the breeding of Norman horses. In March, 1900, he embarked in the grocery business at Weldon, in which he has since continued, meeting with marked success in all his undertakings, his being the only exclusive grocery store in the town.

Mr. Lisenby was first united in marriage with Miss Alice, daughter of David M. and Jane Cavender, of Nixon township, the ceremony being celebrated on September 12, 1876. This union was blessed with three children, of whom two survive: Albert L. and Charles C. Mrs. Lisenby de-

parted this life May 19, 1892, and on October 19, 1893, Mr. Lisenby took for his second wife Ada, daughter of James and Anna (Wilson) Rhodes, of Ohio. By this second union two children were born: Bly A. and Myrtel Lucille.

Mr. Lisenby held the office of supervisor of Nixon township for one term, and served three terms of two years each as president of the village of Weldon. Fraternally he is a member of Weldon Lodge, No. 746, A. F. & A. M.; Goodbrake Chapter, No. 64, R. A. M., of Clinton; Mozart Chapter, No. 77, O. E. S.; Weldon and Banner Circle, No. 26, Weldon. Politically he is an ardent supporter of the Democratic ticket.



URIAH JAMES.

One of the oldest settlers of Texas township, DeWitt county, Illinois, and one who has seen the township developed from wild prairie land into a succession of fine farms is Uriah James, who now occupies two hundred and forty acres of rich farm land on section 30 of this township.

Uriah James was born on September 14, 1840, in Texas township, DeWitt county, and was a son of William and Susan (Belford) James. The father was a native of Ohio and came to Illinois at an early day and he settled in DeWitt county and engaged in farming in Texas township until his death, which occurred when he was about fifty-four years of age, and our subject was eighteen years old. He was a member of the Christian church for many years, but later joined the Baptist denomination. In politics he was a Democrat and was a prosperous and progressive man. The place where our subject now resides.

was the old homestead, where the father died, and where also the mother in the spring of 1883 passed away, and both are buried in the cemetery in Texas township. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. William James, six of whom are still living.

The subject received his education in the district schools and assisted his father on the home farm. After the death of his father he purchased the homestead of the heirs and erected a new and large house and substantial outbuildings and has improved the land and fences until his is one of the model farms of the township. All of the land is under cultivation and yields good crops. Mr. James is a member of Maroa Lodge, No. 100, K. of P.

Mr. James was married to Mary E. Wilson, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of James and Amanda Wilson. Mr. Wilson was a native of Ohio and came to Illinois during the latter part of his life and located in Mason county, where he engaged in farming, dying in Decatur, where he was leading a retired life. The wife is still living and resides at Decatur. This wife of our subject died in 1871 at the home place in Texas township and she left three children, all of whom are still living, namely: Lucy, who is now the wife of Charles Slaughterborough, of Macon county, and he is a prosperous farmer and they have three boys, viz.—Anthony, Harold and Russell; Nellie, now the wife of William Cox, of Macon county, who is a farmer, and their one child died in infancy; May now resides in Clinton with her uncle, J. M. Wilcox, M. D.

Mr. James married again and his second choice was Miss Mary C. Scholby, who is a native of Mason county, Illinois, and a daughter of Kenneth and Maria Scholby. Her parents are both living and reside in

Texas township, where Mr. Scholby is engaged in farming. To Mr. and Mrs. James have been born two children, namely: Edna and Hazel. All of the children of Mr. James were born on the homestead in Texas township, where he, too, was born. It is a source of much gratification to Mr. James to contrast the present condition of the township to that of his boyhood and to reflect what large part he and his family have borne in the development of the natural resources of the land until it is now one of the richest farming districts in the state.

SAMUEL E. NEWELL.

Among the successful farmers of Clinton township is Samuel E. Newell, who was born September 21, 1840, in Hancock, Ohio, and is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Rough) Newell, both of whom died when our subject was a small child. The father came to Piatt county, Illinois, in 1852, and took up land, which he farmed, and also conducted a saw-mill until his death, being a millwright by trade. Ten children were born to the parents of our subject, as follows: William, James, Thomas, and Joseph, all deceased; John, who is in Montana; Caroline, who married Jacob Burgit, and they reside in Missouri; George, deceased; Samuel E., our subject; Almada, who married Benjamin Grady; and Frank, who resides in Kansas.

Our subject was married in Piatt and DeWitt counties and also attended a subscription school kept in his own home by a maiden lady, to whom six children were sent. His father dying when he was but a child, he soon had to care for himself, and

from 1869 until 1871 he worked upon the farms of the neighborhood. In 1871 he was employed by the Illinois Central Railroad in the neighborhood of Decatur for about a year.

On March 4, 1873, Mr. Newell was married to Miss Cima May, a sketch of whose parents appears elsewhere in this work. After his marriage he rented a farm and in 1883 purchased eighty acres, which forms part of his present excellent farm. To this he added from time to time and it is now all under cultivation. He also has one hundred and sixty acres in Nebraska.

To himself and wife have been born four children, namely: An infant who died in infancy; Ira, who married Miss Anna Powell, a native of this county, and resides near Clinton; and Alla and Leila, both at home. Mr. Newell is a Republican, but has never been willing to accept the nomination for office. His wife is an active member of the Methodist church and the entire family is highly respected and esteemed in DeWitt county.

COLONEL THOMAS SNELL.

In the past ages the history of a country was the record of wars and conquests; to-day it is a record of commercial activity, and those whose names are foremost in its annals are the leaders in business circles. The conquests now made are those of mind over matter, not of man over man, and the victor is he who can successfully establish, control and operate extensive commercial interests. Colonel Snell is unquestionably one of the strongest and most influential men whose lives have become an essential part of the history of DeWitt county. Tireless energy, keen perception, hon-

esty of purpose, 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.

Colonel Thomas Snell is a native of the Buckeye state, born in Cincinnati, December 26, 1818, and is a son of Thomas Snell, a native of New Jersey and of German ancestry. In early life he learned the trade of builder and contractor, which he followed for many years. He became an early settler of this state, but in 1830, the year of the cholera, he passed away at his home in Pekin. He married Elizabeth Stark, a native of North Carolina, and daughter of H. Stark, who was of Scotch descent. Mrs. Snell died in Jasper county, Iowa, and her remains were interred in the cemetery at Clinton.

Colonel Snell was the fourth in order of birth in a family of five children and received his early intellectual training in the district schools of his native state. In those days the temple of learning was a log building situated in the center of some neighborhood where it would be about an equal distance from the homes of the pioneers. When eleven years of age he was brought by his parents to this state. They settled in Pekin and from that time until 1845 our subject passed his time in that place and in Tazewell county. While a resident of the latter place he engaged in mercantile pursuits and continued in that line of business until after his removal to Clinton, but the slow, plodding life of a country merchant was not the vocation he wanted; there was not enough scope for that great brain, the brain that was never idle. It needed stimulus and that was not to be found in a business where the most exciting event of the day was when the farmers came in and disposed of their stock of

eggs and butter. He wanted activity, and in 1852 he abandoned commerce and engaged in the construction of railroads, and as a railroad contractor he became one of the most prominent builders in this section of Illinois, constructing many of the leading lines of the state, such as the Illinois Central; the Chicago & Southwestern (in Iowa); Joliet & Chicago; Racine & Mississippi; Ohio & Dayton; Bloomington, Lafayette & Western; and the Lafayette & Muncie. He graded and bridged the road from Champaign to Havana and was appointed its first president. He was connected with the railways of the state for some fifteen years, but even this was not enough for that wonderful brain. He could not bear to be idle for one minute. He had to be doing something and while in the railroad work he entered into partnership with S. L. Keith in 1859, and together they established a large wagon manufacturing plant at Aurora. This partnership was continued for six years. At times they had a force of nearly three hundred men at work and it was then that the Colonel was in his glory. His was the dominate mind. It was he that did the planning and devising and it was he that at all times carried to a successful ending all undertakings that were entered into by the firm. First here and then there, he was always on the go. It has been said of him that in those years he never slept. No matter what important business came up the Colonel was on hand to look after the interests of the firm and if a railroad contract was to be let he was there. In this his quick perception and keen judgment was especially valuable, as many times he was able to grasp an idea and in an instant have a reply ready that would take others hours to decide. Contractors who were at that time in the habit

of looking up contracts in this section of the state soon learned that it was useless to compete with the Colonel.

At about this time, when he was most heavily interested in different enterprises, the news was flashed over the wires that Fort Sumter had been fired upon. It was the spark that steadily glowed, fanned by the dispatches that followed, until at last it burst into a grand demonstration. History tells us what the loyal and patriotic citizens of the north did, but it is only in biography that we learn of the personal deeds of men who gave up all and rushed to the front to defend that flag that has never yet been conquered. Some, yes thousands, were only able to offer themselves, but there were others who were able not only to offer themselves, but were able to do more, and to this latter class belongs the gentleman whose name introduces this review. The devotion of Colonel Snell to his country is so well known to those who will read this biography that we will not go into details, but it would not be right to pass it by without a little more than ordinary mention. In August, 1862, he raised the One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Infantry and was elected its colonel, in which capacity he served four months. During that time he was ready and willing to not only do his duty, but often did more. His course was radical. He believed it right and proper for every man to do all in his power to put down this rebellion that threatened the destruction of the country.

In politics he has always taken a very prominent part. In 1860 he was a candidate for the office of lieutenant governor on the Breckenridge ticket and at that time there was no man in central Illinois that wielded a more powerful influence over the people than did the Colonel. So wonder-

ful was his power that those two great men, Stephen A. Douglas and General McClellan deemed it necessary to journey here in a special car for the purpose of getting the Colonel to support the Democratic ticket. Money, and large amounts of it, was offered, position, and important ones, were promised, but to all this the man who is now passing his last days in the city of Clinton turned a deaf ear. He was as if carved from stone, so firm did he stand for the principles that he deemed right, and after their departure he labored the harder, not only with eloquence, but with money. Any enterprise that was calculated to advance the interests of not only the state, but the nation, received his support.

From early manhood up to the present time he has been a man with more than ordinary force of character, a man of intrepid spirit and indomitable will, and these traits, with large enterprise and great executive ability, have placed him in the front ranks of the men of wealth in this county. He is a man of strong convictions and is outspoken in his views. Perhaps no man has displayed more real public spirit or been more interested in advancing the welfare of the county than the Colonel, and to no man is it more greatly indebted for its present high financial standing.

Colonel Snell was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Church, of Washington, Illinois, and by this union were born five children, three of whom are living. October 11, 1875, death invaded the pleasant home of our subject and took from him his beloved wife. She was a woman of perfect character, in whom all the higher womanly qualities were blended. She was kindness itself in her relations with others, always gentle, considerate and just. Her charitableness was well known, and many

who have been benefitted by it bless her memory.

Such in brief outline is the history of Colonel Thomas Snell. His life record is one well worthy of emulation and contains many valuable lessons of incentive, showing the possibilities that are open to young men who wish to improve every opportunity for advancement. Upright and honorable in all the relations of life, he merits and receives the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact. He is now passing his last days retired from active labor, but although eighty-three years of age, he is hale and hearty and the same Colonel Snell that he was when in touch with the leading men of the state and nation. His is a life well spent and no history of the leading men of DeWitt county would be complete without a review of his more than ordinary career.

WARREN HICKMAN.

Prominent among the leading citizens of Clinton, Illinois, is numbered Warren Hickman, who has taken quite an active and influential part in political affairs, and is now so creditably serving as county clerk of DeWitt county. He was born October 7, 1863, in the city where he now resides, and is a son of Llewellyn B. Hickman, who was one of the first, if not the very first, merchant tailor in Clinton. The father was a native of Kentucky. On coming to Clinton he opened a shop in an abandoned passenger car which stood on the present site of the hardware store of Dudley Watson, and there he engaged in business until his health failed. In the meantime he had built a residence, which George Greer now owns, and there he worked at his trade to a limited extent as long as his health permitted. He



WARREN HICKMAN.

died in 1860, at the age of sixty-two years. In 1850 he married Mrs. Cynthia V. (Rose) Brown, who was born in Alabama and first married Andrew Brown, by whom she had one son, Thomas. The children born of her second marriage were William J., a resident of Springfield, Illinois; Mrs. Fannie Zeigler; Warren, of this sketch, and John L., who died at the age of forty-two years. The mother was again married in 1878, her third husband being B. J. F. Mitchell. She was a consistent member of the Christian church, and died in that faith June 8, 1900.

During his boyhood and youth Warren Hickman attended the public schools of Clinton and the Waynesville Academy. On completing his education in 1870, he began his business career as a laborer at agricultural pursuits, but shortly afterward accepted a position as clerk in the general store of R. H. Dragstrem, and he gave such satisfaction that his services were retained for eighteen years. He then went to Peoria and entered the wholesale house of a wagon manufacturer, holding that position until elected county clerk. He has since discharged the duties of that office, and has proved a very popular and efficient officer, his services giving the utmost satisfaction. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a man highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. Hickman married Miss Ella Dean, who was left an orphan at an early age and was reared by Mrs. Lemmel E. Thompson, of Waynesville. They now have two children: Walter Dean and Ella Thompson.

RALPH H. ROSS.

Ralph H. Ross, of Clinton, Illinois, who has gained a prominent place in the esteem of its residents and history as a brick con-

tractor and builder, is a man of sterling qualities, whose work speaks for his painstaking and desirable workmanship. Our worthy subject was born in Delaware, Ohio, April 19, 1843, and is a son of John and Lorette (Welsh) Ross. The father was a brick manufacturer and builder, spending his entire life in Ohio. He died at the age of eighty-four years, the mother passing away at the age of seventy-six. They were the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, most of them reaching a good old age. Under his father's careful training our subject learned his trade, which he followed diligently until the commencement of the Civil war. Being then eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company B, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, serving two years. He was in the battle of Shiloh, and saw his share of the hardships of a soldier. He re-enlisted in the navy for one year and was assigned to United States Rattler, No. 1, flagship of the Mississippi squadron. He was sent ashore with twenty-two sailors and a lieutenant, sold by the captain and made prisoner after a slight skirmish in the night with Harrison's Brigade, Louisiana Cavalry, September 4, 1864. After being exchanged he was sent to the Champion and discharged in June, 1865.

Mr. Ross then came to DeWitt county, where he worked at his trade and assisted his brother Edward for four years. The next three years he spent in Clinton as a journeyman and then began contracting. Since that time he has built many of the best residences, remodeling and enlarged several of the business places, also built the city engine house, the library, waterworks, electric light plant and many other buildings which alone prove his wonderful ability as a builder. None show the wonderful suc-

cess of his life's calling more than his own beautiful brick residence at the corner of Johnson and Jackson streets. It is a home one should be proud of, having all the modern style and workmanship, every convenience that means and good taste could supply.

Our subject chose as a helpmate through this life's journey Miss Emma Rogers, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Alexander Rogers, who was an early settler in Clinton, where he worked as a teamster and was for several years a mail carrier.

To our subject and his wife have been born five children, as follows: Abbie, a teacher by profession, was for eight years in the high schools of Clinton and is now principal of the high school at Washington, this state. Winfield, who is a bricklayer, makes his home in Chicago. He married Miss Bessie Bower. Carl is also a bricklayer. Jennie is a teacher. Edward is a brakeman on the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

SAMUEL EDWARD HOLMES

Mercantile interests at Weldon have been materially strengthened by the successful business of Samuel Edward Holmes, the leading hardware merchant, and dealer in farm implements, carriages and buggies. He was born in Goose Creek township, Piatt county, Illinois, December 31, 1874, a son of Zachary Taylor and Mary (Wood) Holmes, natives respectively of Indiana and England. The maternal grandfather, William Holmes, was a pioneer of Clark county, Illinois, and a successful farmer. For several years he lived in Minnesota and is

now a resident of Farmer City, Illinois. To himself and wife, Betsey (Hoge) Holmes, have been born ten children: John; Evelyn, who is the wife of Clinton Lee; Oliver; Polly A., who is now Mrs. William Dawson; Oscar; Zachary T.; Sarah, who is the wife of Fulton Aikens; Frank; Alice, who is the wife of Charles Stortts; and Alexander. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Wood, was a native of England and came to America about 1850, locating in Philadelphia. He later removed to Canton, Illinois, where he engaged for several years in the harness business, after which he located in Goose Creek township, Piatt county, and engaged in farming until his death. The parents of S. E. Holmes were married at the Wood homestead in Goose Creek township and continued to live there until 1860, when they located in their present home. There were three children in the family, Samuel E.; Oscar A.; and Charles Clyde.

The early part of Mr. Holmes' life was spent in Piatt county, where he received a common school education, and assisted his father about the farm. He left the old familiar surroundings in the fall of 1898 to engage in the agricultural implement business in Farmer City, remaining there until March of 1900. Thinking to better his business prospects he then sold out his stock and removed to Weldon and entered upon the successful business career which is a matter of pride to his fellow townsmen. He carries a complete line of hardware, agricultural implements, buggies and wagons, and selects his stock with due regard to improvements and late innovations, and all possible demands on the part of customers. He is prominent in all enterprises of importance in the city, has a genial and strong personality, and enjoys the confi-

dence of all who are associated with him, whether in a business or social way.

On the 7th of April, 1860, Mr. Holmes married Nora B., daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Vance) Huffman, of Farmer City, and of this union there are two children, Adeline and Vernelle. Mr. Holmes is a Democrat in politics, and is at the present time serving his first term as village clerk of Weldon.

RICHARD A. LEMON.

Richard A. Lemon was born at Berlin, Sangamon county, Illinois, October 16, 1848, and when a small boy removed with his parents to Blue Ridge township, Piatt county, Illinois, to a raw prairie farm, where they resided at the beginning of the Civil war, when three of his elder brothers enlisted and went to war, all of whom gave their lives to the cause of the Union: James D., of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers (Yates Phalanx), William and John L., of the One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Volunteers. In the last year of the war the subject of this brief sketch served as a recruit in the "Yates Phalanx," at the age of fifteen years, as a private soldier in the ranks, participating in the Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia, campaign, and returning home as the only survivor of the four brothers. He resumed his studies in different schools, obtaining an academic education. On account of the diminution in the working force in the family (one brother having died at home during the war), and the failing health of the father, the farm was disposed of and the remaining members of the family removed to El Paso, Woodford county, Illinois, in 1866, when and where the subject of this

sketch entered the law office of W. G. Randall and pursued the study of law under his direction for about one year, but becoming discouraged he abandoned it and secured a position on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad at that place as freight transferer. He was also a switchman and in other minor capacities served this company, when, in 1868, he resumed his studies, this time in the office of Ingersoll, Harper & Cassell, completing the same in 1870, when he was admitted to the bar, August 13 of that year, and opened a law office in Farmer City, DeWitt county, Illinois, where his efforts were rewarded with indifferent success until August 13, 1877, when he removed to Clinton, the county seat, where he has been engaged in the practice of the law ever since.

He loves his profession, and believes in it. It is his business to the exclusion of all else. Has never carried "side lines," such as money loans, insurance, real estate, etc., believing that the practice of law affords enough opportunity for one to devote his entire time and energies.

In 1874 he was married to Miss Opha Kyle, and they have three sons: Frank K., Carl W., and Lawrence W.

Mr. Lemon is not wealthy but has always made an economical living for his family. He has never held any office worth mentioning, except possibly, member of the State Board of Pardons, to which he was appointed by Governor John R. Tanner, July 1, 1897, and held the same as chairman of the board until 1901.

He knows little about his remote ancestry, and cares less. Respects the doctrine that "blood will tell," but believes more strongly in individualism. If the person has the right stuff in him it is immaterial how he got it, and the only sure test is to see the results.

From what has been said, it scarcely seems necessary to say that in politics he is a Republican, and we may add that his views upon this as well as other public questions are radical and pronounced. He is not popular in the sense of a dissembling, cringing, hypocritical trimmer, but is an outspoken, open field fighter, contending to the last for what he believes to be right, regardless of consequences.



PRESTON JONES.

Among the honored pioneers and representative citizens of DeWitt county is numbered Preston Jones, who is now living a retired life in Farmer City, enjoying a well earned rest. He was born in Tazewell, east Tennessee, November 12, 1831, and on the paternal side is of Welsh descent. The first of the family to come to America was Edward Jones, who settled in Virginia. His son, William Jones, was born in that state in 1751, and on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war espoused the cause of the patriots and enlisted under Washington in the Continental army, remaining in the service until hostilities ceased. He carried despatches and was often entrusted with matters of great moment. It was he who conveyed the glad tidings of Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown to the Continental congress. In 1800 or 1810 he removed to Kentucky, but after a short time spent in that state went to Overton county, Tennessee, where he died in 1830. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan Clark, was born in Virginia, of French ancestry, and died in 1840. In their family were ten children, including

Robert, William, John, James and Mrs. Susan Holden.

Of this family, John Jones, the father of our subject, was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, January 24, 1801, and was therefore quite small when he removed with his parents to Tennessee, where he grew to manhood upon a farm. In 1837, in company with his family, he came to Illinois, making the journey with a Pennsylvania covered wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen, and arriving in Rutledge township, DeWitt county, on the 28th of October, that year. He first rented a small tract of land where J. H. McCord now lives. There was a small log cabin upon this place and a few acres had been broken. After buying his pork for the winter Mr. Jones found that he had only fifteen cents remaining. He operated this farm for a year and also engaged in breaking prairie for the early settlers. He next rented the Rev. Paxton Cummings' farm two years, and the Benjamin Newberry farm one year. Having saved some money during this time he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, all of which was covered with timber except forty acres of prairie land, and there were no improvements upon the place, but he at once set to work to build a log house, which is still standing—one of the few landmarks of pioneer times. Mr. Jones soon cleared his land and broke the prairie, converting it into the fine farm now owned by Jacob Swigart. Prospering in farming operations, he bought more land, and at one time owned nine hundred acres of the best farming land in the county. He may truly be numbered among the self-made men, as he never received any outside aid or support, his success in life being due to his natural ability, good constitution and sound judgment in

business affairs. He cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson in 1824, and never failed in his allegiance to the Democratic party. Religiously both he and his wife were active members of the United Brethren church, and gave liberally to its support and the erection of the first churches in this section of the state. He was married in Tennessee in 1828 to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of David and Sarah (Belcher) Fullington. She died in 1860 at the age of eighty-five years, and his death occurred September 14, 1880, when he was eighty-eight years of age. They had three children: Preston, our subject; Campbell, who died in Kansas; and Albert, who died in Texas. At one time all of the sons were engaged in farming in Santa Anna township, this county.

Preston Jones was the only child of the family on their removal to this state. Although quite small he well remembers the long and tedious journey of thirty-six days. The young people of the present day can have little conception of the discomforts of riding behind slow-going ox teams for that length of time. Our subject, however, has many pleasant recollections of the trip, especially the camping out at night. As a boy he used to greatly enjoy seeing his mother prepare a meal over the large, old-fashioned fire-place. He pursued his studies in an old log school house with its puncheon seats, where he gained a good practical education, which has been of greater benefit to him than a college training to many another man.

In early manhood Mr. Jones wedded Miss Mary Johnson, a daughter of Matthew Johnson. She was born in New Jersey, and in the spring of 1837 came with her parents to DeWitt county, Illinois, locating

on land now owned by O. J. Smith. She died in 1857, at the age of thirty-three years. There were five children born of this union, namely: Lucinda and Melvina both died in infancy. Cynthia Ann married Samuel Hoover and they have five children: Preston, Charles, Clyde, Chester and Loma. Albert, a farmer of Rutledge township, this county, married Ellen Johnson, who died leaving five children. Belle completes the family.

For his second wife Mr. Jones married Miss Laura Riggs, who was born in Bloomington, Illinois, January 24, 1852, and is a daughter of Andrew J. Riggs, a farmer of McLean county, who died in Bloomington at the age of sixty-four years, his wife at the age of fifty-six. By his second marriage Mr. Jones has nine children, namely: William, an employe of the Standard Oil Company at Bloomington, married Cora Nelson and has one child, Sylvia. Bertha Maud married William Drum, a farmer of DeWitt county, and has one child, Shelley. Frank, who lives on the homestead farm, married Alice Johnson and has two children, Iris and Hope. Lottie is the wife of Lincoln Kibby, of Bloomington. John is a farmer of this county. May is at home. Ola is the wife of Roy Cook, of Bloomington. Pearl and Lance are both at home. Mr. Jones has reared his sons to habits of industry and honesty, and to-day has a family of which any parent might well be proud.

Mr. Jones bought his father's farm in Santa Anna township, on sections 8 and 9, and has added to it until he now has five hundred and four acres, his home being on section 9. The first house built upon the place was of split logs and rudely constructed, but later a good frame residence was erected. Mr. Jones has made many

other improvements, which add greatly to the value and attractive appearance of the farm. In early manhood he used to haul grain and produce to the Chicago markets, considering twenty-five bushels a good load, and after selling his wheat for seventy-five cents or a dollars per bushel, he would buy salt for one dollar per barrel, and on his return home would sell it for four dollars per barrel. It required nine or ten days to make a trip of this kind. The first boots he ever had he bought with his own money, secured by raising beans, which he sold in Chicago. He used to walk and drive his hogs to market at Pekin, Illinois. In 1859 he crossed the plains to Pike's Peak, where he followed prospecting and mining for two years, but as a home he preferred the beautiful corn belt of Illinois.

During the dark days of the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Jones enlisted in 1862 in Company I, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in the service until hostilities ceased. He was first made a corporal, subsequently was promoted to sergeant and still later to second lieutenant. He is now a member of the Grand Army Post at Farmer City, and is a supporter of the Democratic party. He has filled the offices of road commissioner and school director, and served as tax collector in 1900. He is liberal in his religious views and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1895 he retired from active labor and removed to Farmer City, purchasing two acres near the depot, where he has since made his home, enjoying a well earned rest. His home is noted for its hospitality and good cheer, and his many friends are always sure of a hearty welcome within its doors.

ZADOK W. EVANS.

Zadok W. Evans, of Clinton, is one of the most successful, as well as the most popular photographers of this section of the state. He has thoroughly mastered every detail of his profession and in artistic taste and excellent results his work compares favorably with any produced in Illinois. A native of this state, he was born in Williamson county, January 13, 1861, and is a son of Charles W. and Margaret (Evans) Evans. His father was one of the most progressive farmers in southern Illinois.

Our subject remained on the home farm until sixteen years of age, and then, joining his brother, they embarked in the photograph business under the firm name of Evans Brothers, doing a successful business until 1879, when by mutual consent the partnership was dissolved, our subject locating in Centralia, Illinois, where he did a fine business.

In 1883 Mr. Evans was united in marriage with Miss Mary Alice Gillett, daughter of Sidney B. and Martha (Smith) Gillett, of Centralia. Our subject remained in that city until 1888, when he sold his business and with his wife removed to Los Angeles, California, but the following year they returned to Centralia and Mr. Evans purchased the gallery which he had formerly conducted. He met with most excellent success there, but still being in love with California, he returned to the Pacific slope in 1892, and remained there until the spring of 1893.

On again coming to Illinois, at that time, Mr. Evans located in Clinton and at once opened a studio. It was not long

before the people here recognized the superiority of his work over the old photographers located here and gave him their patronage, so that he was soon the only one here. Since then others have come and gone, but he has mastered his art so thoroughly that he commands the most of the trade. He has an elegant suite of rooms, including parlors, dressing rooms, operating and work rooms, equipped with everything needed in his profession. He carries a large stock of kodak supplies and does all kinds of up-to-date work pertaining to his art. He ranks high among the professional brethren, and in 1900 and 1901 was second vice-president of the Photographers' Association of Illinois. In 1900, at the state convention of photographers, held in Springfield, the displays of our subject were awarded two medals for superior work.

Socially Mr. Evans is a member and ex-officer of the Knights of Pythias fraternity; was a charter member of the Knights of the Maccabees of Clinton and its first secretary. Through his own unaided efforts he has prospered in business affairs, and is today the owner of five houses and a vacant lot in Clinton, one of these being his handsome residence on West Main street, which he purchased of Charles Watson. He built two of the other buildings owned by him.

ROBERT MARSH.

One of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of DeWitt township is Robert Marsh, who, since attaining man's estate, has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of that locality.

He was born in DeWitt township, on the 23d of May, 1850, and is a son of John and Ann Eliza (Forsman) Marsh, both of whom were natives of Ohio. At an early day the father came to DeWitt county, Illinois, and entered eighty acres of timber land and one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land, which he placed under cultivation. Upon his farm he first built a log house, in which our subject was born, but later erected a better and more modern frame residence. He also built a barn, fenced his place, and made many other improvements. As time went by he acquired four hundred and forty acres, two hundred of which he placed under cultivation, but in 1882 he sold out and removed to Kansas, where he bought a quarter section of land, making his home there until his death, which occurred in 1890, when he was seventy-six years of age. In politics he was a staunch Republican, and he was called upon to fill various township offices of honor and trust, serving as supervisor for some time and as school director a number of years. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge at DeWitt, and was a highly respected man and esteemed by all who knew him. His estimable wife died when about sixty-seven years of age.

In the family of this worthy couple were sixteen children, of whom our subject is the twelfth in order of birth, and eight of the number are still living. Robert Marsh grew to manhood upon the home farm and acquired his education in the country schools of the neighborhood. He gave his father the benefit of his labors in the work of the farm until twenty-five years of age, when he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Bossman. Her father, Daniel Bossman, was a native of Ohio, and came to this county in 1860, lo-

cating in DeWitt township, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, but he later sold that place and bought the farm of one hundred and sixty acres on which his widow still resides. He died at the age of seventy-two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsh are the parents of seven children, all living, namely: Charles, Ollie, Thomas, Stella, Daniel, Carrie and Minnie. All are still at home with the exception of Charles, who is married and resides in DeWitt township. He has made farming his principal occupation, but he is now engaged in school teaching.

In 1882 Mr. Marsh purchased a partially improved farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and to its further improvement and cultivation he has since devoted his energies with most gratifying results. Upon his place he has erected a good residence, the necessary barns and outbuildings, and its neat and thrifty appearance testifies to the careful supervision of a painstaking owner, one who thoroughly understands the vocation he follows. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres of land and also operates a tract of similar size. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, and gives his support to all measures which he believes will prove of public benefit.

SAMUEL MORTON ARGO.

This well known and highly esteemed citizen of Lincoln, Illinois, was born on the 1st of September, 1836, in New Richmond, Clermont county, Ohio, and is of Scotch and French descent. On coming to America his ancestors located in New Jersey, and from there removed to Virginia.

Later the family made their home in Ohio, and its representatives have since lived in Indiana and Illinois. Moses Argo, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in New Jersey, February 15, 1770, and died in Cleves, Indiana, June 20, 1842. By occupation he was a farmer. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Bruen and was born March 18, 1779. Their children were Libbie, Lucinda, Alexander, Ebenezer, Anna, Elizabeth, William and Sarah.

Alexander Argo, our subject's father, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, September 13, 1807, and was reared by his uncle, Robert Watkins, a wagon maker, with whom he served a regular apprenticeship. He traded his property in Ohio for a large stock of spinning wheels, which he shipped down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and thence overland to Clinton, where he put them together and sold them to the pioneers, this being the first lot of wheels brought into this section of the state. This was in 1842. Being well pleased with the country Mr. Argo moved his family to Clinton in 1844 and opened a wagon shop on the corner of Madison and Jefferson streets. He was the first wagon maker to locate here, and so durable were the wagons which he manufactured that some are still in existence. On his first visit to the county in 1846 he purchased of Jesse Fell a tract of land adjoining Clinton on the east, and successfully carried on farming and stock-raising in connection with his other business. He amassed quite a fortune, owning several farms at the time of his death, which occurred August 8, 1883. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and gave liberally to the erection of the house of worship. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. In early

manhood he married Miss Eliza A. Walraven, who was born in Clermont county, Ohio, September 19, 1815, and died August 17, 1899. His death occurred in Clinton in 1883. Unto this worthy couple were born the following children: Philena P., who was born August 1, 1835, and married L. Campbell; Samuel Morton, our subject; Emanuel Grubb, born August 17, 1838; Thomas J., born July 12, 1841; William, born March 20, 1844; and Martin Luther, who was born July 5, 1848, and died January 20, 1849. Those living are residents of Clinton.

During his majority Samuel M. Argo remained upon the home farm, and in 1859 went overland to Pike's Peak, Colorado, and during the long trip, which lasted many weeks, had several thrilling encounters with the Indians. He followed mining for two years and then returned home. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Argo offered his services to the government to assist in putting down the rebellion, but failed to pass the physical examination on account of defective hearing. He then turned his attention to farming, buying a place of his father in Clintonia township, which he greatly improved and sold in 1870, it being now the property of William Fuller. For the past twenty years he has efficiently filled the position of superintendent of Colonel Thomas Snell's large estate adjoining Clinton, having charge of five thousand acres of farming land. The erection of new buildings and the remodeling of others has all been done under his supervision, and his long retention in so responsible a position plainly indicates his ability and the confidence and trust reposed in him. His has been a very active and busy life, and he has acquired some valuable property. He has been elected collector and commissioner of highways

on the independent ticket, and filled the latter office nine years.

Mr. Argo has been twice married, his first union being with Miss Permelia A. Rogers, a daughter of Robert P. Rogers, of Clinton. She was born March 15, 1840, and died July 7, 1881. By this marriage were born seven children, namely: William B., born October 5, 1862, became an engineer, and was killed in a wreck at Guthrie, Illinois, July 20, 1892; Martin Luther, born July 30, 1864, married Annie Hull and follows farming; Eliza Ann, born October 5, 1866, is at home; Harriet, born March 30, 1868, is the widow of William Fuller and has two children, William and Helen; Alexander, born February 9, 1870, married Iva Dunham and his children are Annie, John and Alexander; Thomas, born April 9, 1875, died April 9, 1876; and Philena, born December 6, 1876, died May 14, 1881. For his second wife Mr. Argo married Miss Mary F. Weddle, daughter of John Weddle, of Kentucky. She died January 15, 1890, leaving three children: Samuel M., born July 19, 1884; James Sargent, born February 19, 1887; and David, born March 13, 1889.

GEORGE L. LIGHTHALL.

One of the most energetic and enterprising young men of DeWitt county is George L. Lighthall, who for the past four years has been successfully engaged in business in Wapella as a dealer in hardware, agricultural implements, buggies, wagons, etc. He was born in that village on the 23d of February, 1871, and is a representative of an old New York family. His paternal grandfather, John L. Lighthall, was born in the Empire

state, and on coming west, about 1860, located in DeWitt county, Illinois. Our subject's father, A. H. Lighthall, was also a native of New York, and came with the family to this state. When the Civil war broke out he entered the service of his country, and for four years valiantly fought for the old flag and the cause it represented. When hostilities ceased he returned home and settled in Wapella. He wedded Miss Mary Scoggin, a native of this county, and a daughter of Aaron Scoggin, one of its pioneers. Two children blessed this union: Carrie, wife of H. E. Duncan, who is now holding a position in our subject's store; and George L., of this review.

Our subject was reared and educated in Wapella, and began his business career as clerk in a hardware store, where he remained four years, gaining a thorough, practical business training. In 1897 he embarked in business for himself on borrowed capital, having only ten dollars with which to start, but at the end of the first week he had a stock valued at sixty dollars and was only in debt for half the amount. He steadily prospered and soon built up a good trade; his business amounted to two thousand dollars the first year. He also had a mail contract. In 1900 he did thirty-five hundred dollars worth of business, and in 1901 over four thousand dollars worth. As his financial resources have increased he has enlarged his business, and now carries a fine stock of shelf and heavy hardware, farm implements, buggies, wagons, etc. He probably sells more buggies than any other dealer in the county, having sold one hundred and fourteen from the 1st of January until the 15th of August, 1901. He may take a just pride in his success, for it is due entirely to his own unaided efforts, good management, and excellent busi-

ness ability. He bought a lot and erected one of the neatest residences in Wapella.

Mr. Lighthall was married December 21, 1895, to Miss Belle E. Duncan, who was born in this county, but was reared in Kansas. Her father, J. E. Duncan, was an old settler here and a resident of Wapella, as well as a veteran of the Civil war. Our subject and his wife have four sons, Lewis, Wilfred, Thomas and George.

Politically Mr. Lighthall is a staunch Republican, and has served his fellow citizens as a member of the town board and township clerk two years. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and religiously both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Wapella.

LEVI R. MURPHEY.

Levi R. Murphey, cashier of the State Bank of Clinton, Illinois, is one of the enterprising business men of DeWitt county, and one who has won and retained the confidence of the entire community. He was born in Frederick county, Virginia, December 28, 1847, and is a son of Hiram Murphey, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Murphey was brought to Illinois by his parents in 1853 and was reared to farm life. He attended the public schools and the high school at Farmer City until he was twenty-two. He then left the farm and taught school in this county and Linn county, Kansas. At the death of his parents, he returned home and engaged in farming. He now owns a farm of two hundred and forty acres. Here he makes a specialty of raising high grade cattle and has been very successfully at his work, both upon the farm and in commercial life.

In 1890 Mr. Murphey was elected sheriff of DeWitt county, which office he held to the entire satisfaction of everyone. In 1893 he was made cashier of the State Bank of Clinton, one of the sound financial institutions of the county. While he was discharging the duties of sheriff, Mr. Murphey and his family lived in Clinton, but in 1897 they returned to their beautiful home near Farmer City, and now live there surrounded by the comforts of both city and country life. He has served acceptably as township collector, road supervisor and school director, as well as justice of the peace and treasurer of the township. Mr. Murphey is also treasurer of the Farmer City Fair Association, of which he was one of the organizers.

Our subject was married to Miss Mary M., a daughter of James Bracken, late of Farmer City. Two children have been born of this union, namely: Albert F., who operates his father's farm, and Earl C., who assists his brother. Both are very energetic young men and excellent farmers.

Mr. Murphey is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 710, at Farmer City, and of the Knights of Pythias, No. 60. Both he and his wife are active members of the Methodist church, of which they are liberal supporters. Mr. Murphey is a man in whom supreme trust is placed for he is recognized to be a man of sterling honesty, strictest integrity and a high sense of honor.



S. G. HUFFMAN.

S. G. Huffman, proprietor of the largest livery and boarding stable in Clinton, was born in Rutledge township, this county, November 9, 1865, a son of Cornelius Huff-

man, of Farmer City. His paternal great-grandfather, Christian Huffman, was born in Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, and spent his last days in Virginia, where he died at the age of eighty years. He not only served four and a half years in the Revolutionary war, but was also in the war of 1812 for eighteen months. In his family were the following children: Daniel, George, Laban, Christian, Jonas, Solomon, Mrs. Elizabeth Helmick and Mrs. Arbogast.

Solomon Huffman, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Greene county, Virginia, and was married in Randolph county, that state, to Elizabeth Westfall, who died young, leaving two children, Benjamin and Cornelius. For his second wife he married Hester Bonner, by whom he also had two children, Job and Sylvanius. Throughout life he followed farming and died in Pendleton county, Virginia, in 1884, at the age of eighty years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a man of many sterling qualities.

Cornelius Huffman, our subject's father, was born in Pendleton county, Virginia, August 4, 1833, and was reared in the south. In 1853 he came to Illinois, and after spending one year in McLean county, located in DeWitt county, having purchased sixty acres of land of Henry Huffman. Later he sold that place and bought one hundred and twenty acres of railroad land, which he still owns. He has since purchased one hundred and sixty acres of George Freelove, and forty acres of D. Turner, both adjoining his farm, and he successfully engaged in the operation of his land until 1895, when he rented the place and removed to Farmer City, where he bought the J. Wheeler property and converted it into a nice home. He is an earnest member of the United Brethren church and a Prohibitionist in politics. He

married Miss Elizabeth Vance, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hensley) Vance, natives of Virginia, who removed from that state to Athens county, Ohio, and from there to Vermilion county, Illinois, where Mr. Vance died. The death of his wife occurred in DeWitt county. Mrs. Huffman was born in Athens county, Ohio, March 5, 1838, and died January 4, 1890. She was the mother of the following children: Alvin Warren, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume; a son, who died in infancy; Sophronia E., wife of S. E. Lewis; Sylvanus G., our subject; Laura C., at home; George E., a resident of Weldon; and Nora B., wife of S. E. Holmes.

Our subject was reared upon the home farm and on reaching manhood went to Kansas, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising for a time. While there he was united in marriage with Miss Willie Brown, of Dodge City, a daughter of Frank M. Brown. By this union were born four children, namely: Vera, Esther, Beulah, deceased; and Walda.

After his marriage Mr. Huffman removed to Mansfield, Illinois, where he engaged in horse dealing for six months, and then carried on the livery business at Weldon for fourteen months. Coming to Clinton in February, 1900, he purchased three hundred and thirty acres of land in Texas township, known as the T. W. Warner farm, built new barns and sheds upon the place, and embarked in stock-raising, keeping from fifty to one hundred head of Durham cattle and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty Poland China hogs. He also breeds road and draft horses, and owns a fine Hambletonian stallion of Kentucky bred. On the 4th of November, 1900, Mr. Huffman bought the livery stock of J. A. Curl, including thirty head of horses, some of

which he has since sold and buying others now has forty head. He has also purchased a fine line of carriages, busses and other vehicles, and now has one of the largest and best equipped stables in the county, employing from twelve to fifteen hands. Fraternally Mr. Huffman is a member of the Royal League of America.

ISAAC FRANKLIN SWISHER.

Isaac Franklin Swisher, now deceased, was born on March 20, 1840, in Harp township, DeWitt county, Illinois, and was a son of William Swisher, who was a native of Ohio and a son of Jacob Swisher, who was a native of Virginia and an early settler of Ohio, a farmer by occupation. Jacob Swisher was a soldier of the Revolution and died at an advanced old age. William Swisher the father of our subject, grew to manhood in Ohio, and in 1837 came to Harp township, this county, overland in a wagon. He entered a tract of land from the government and he and his family lived in a log cabin. He led a very active life until 1842, when he retired from business. He married Fannie Foley, who was also a native of Ohio, and she bore her husband one child, our subject. She died just before her husband. Her father, William Foley, was born in Ohio, and was one of the extensive farmers of that state and was one of the pioneer settlers of Logan county, Illinois, where he died at an advanced age.

Isaac Franklin Swisher was bereft of his parents at an early age, and was reared by his grandparents and uncles. His education was secured in the primitive log school-houses of that period with slab benches and a hole in the wall for light. At the age of



ISAAC F. SWISHER.

twenty years he began to support himself and was employed by his uncle, Isaac Swisher. He subsequently began to farm for himself on land left him by his father, which he operated until 1880, when he purchased eighty acres in Clintonia township where he resided until a few years prior to his death.

The war record of Mr. Swisher was such as to reflect credit upon any man. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company D., One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and took an active part in several important battles. He fought at Huff's Ferry and Campbell's Station, and was present at the siege of Knoxville. He faced the rebels at Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, and met the enemy at Resaca, the same state, and took an active part in the battles and skirmishes after the battle of Resaca. During this time his regiment was detailed to guard duty. He took part in the battle at New Hope Church, and then moved around the Kenesaw mountains and skirmished on the right flank of the enemy. At Marietta, Georgia, he was in the hospital for a month and joined his regiment at Nashville, Tennessee, in time to take part in the battle at that place, and from there went east to Washington City and then southward to Fort Anderson, North Carolina, and met Sherman at Raleigh, North Carolina, where they were when peace was declared. He was mustered out June 21, 1865.

Mr. Swisher was a strong Republican in politics and was a member of the Frank Lowry Post, No. 157, Grand Army of the Republic, at Clinton. He departed this life on August 14, 1900, and is interred in Woodlawn cemetery in Clinton. Mr. Swisher was also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and was a faithful member of the Methodist church, as is also his

widow. He left a fine farm and a beautiful home on South Madison street, Clinton, where Mrs. Swisher now resides. He was universally respected and beloved for his public-spirit and his high moral character, and his loss was deeply mourned.

Mr. Swisher was married on July 8, 1862, to Miss Elnora Piatt, a native of Ohio, born August 1, 1842. Five children were born to this marriage, namely: (1) Eva Alice, who is now the wife of William Nebel and they reside in DeWitt county; (2) William Sherman married Lena Light-hall and they now reside at Wapella; (3) Anna Dell married Claude Long-brake and they live in Clinton; (4) Alonzo Franklin married Ida Hume. They are residents of Wapella; (5) Nellie died at the age of eight years. Mrs. Swisher died in May, 1895.

Our subject was married again in January, 1869, to Mrs. Eliza (Lemen) Fisher, who was born in Clark county, Ohio, in 1840. She is a daughter of John R. and Lucinda J. (Hummer) Lemen, both natives of Ohio. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lemen occurred in 1840 and they had eleven children, three of whom died in infancy, and five are now living. Mr. Lemen was a farmer and later studied medicine and practiced in Indiana and Missouri, but died in the latter state on February 6, 1892, at the age of seventy-six years, having been born on August 31, 1816. The five living children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lemen are as follows: (1) Milton; (2) Eliza, the widow of our subject; (3) James; (4) Lucinda; and (5) Edward. At the age of fifteen Mrs. Swisher made her home with her uncle, Dr. J. A. Lemen, in Missouri, from whence they removed to Clinton, DeWitt county, Illinois, in 1866, and she here met and married Joseph Fisher, a

native of Germany, who came to the United States when only fifteen years of age. Mr. Fisher owned a farm in Clintonia township. To this union were born two children: George W., who resides in Omaha, Nebraska; Anna, who married Charles Hendricks and resides in Clinton, where he is manager of the Clinton ice plant. They have one child: Lucile. Mr. Fisher died October 20, 1895, and is interred in Woodlawn cemetery in Clinton.

Mrs. Swisher is a lady of high attainments and many excellent qualities and is regarded as one of the most highly esteemed ladies of Clinton.

REV. WILLIAM M. MURRAY.

Rev. William M. Murray is the present pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at DeWitt, Illinois, but makes his home in Beason, Logan county, where he is successfully engaged in business as a dealer in buggies, farm implements, etc. He was born on the 1st of June, 1844, in Bond county, Illinois, and is a son of William and Amanda J. (Harris) Murray, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky. The mother died in Illinois. Our subject's grandfather, Morgan Murray, made his home in the Old Dominion, where he died on his return from the Revolutionary war from wounds received in the service.

Mr. Murray, of this review, acquired but a limited education in the schools of Bond and Fayette counties as he was obliged to help in the support of the family during his early life. On reaching manhood he engaged in the stock business and took contracts for getting out railroad ties, being thus employed until he was ordained a min-

ister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church by the Rev. M. A. Marlow, of Fairfield, Illinois, September 27, 1875. Immediately thereafter he was installed as pastor of the church at Fairfield, where he remained in charge of the congregation for twelve years. Subsequently he filled one or two minor positions, and in 1880 was called to the church at Owensville, Indiana, where he was pastor until May, 1897. As a preacher he has been very successful, being a man of pleasing presence and commanding ways, as well as a good orator, and his loss to the congregation at Owensville has been greatly regretted. He came to Beason to accept the pastorate of a much larger congregation, where he believed he could do more good. Here he continued as pastor until April 1, 1901, when he resigned. He has been identified with the DeWitt church since the 2nd of May, 1901. The congregation numbers two hundred and fifty families, and here Mr. Murray has done an excellent work.

On November 30, 1865, Mr. Murray married Anna Green, a daughter of Edmond Green, of Tennessee, and they became the parents of nine children, of whom six survive, namely: Maggie L.; Roy W., who married Miss L. Keys, daughter of J. J. Keys, deceased; Florence; Loretta; Anna; and Carrie. The children have been reared in the Cumberland Presbyterian belief, and are a family of which any parents might well be proud.

Fraternally Mr. Murray is a Royal Arch Mason, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Grand Army of the Republic. During the Civil war he was one of the defenders of the old flag and the cause it represented, being a member of Company D, Ninety-eighth Illinois Mounted Infantry, under command of Captain Flood, and served with distinction

until hostilities ceased, being honorably discharged September 18, 1865. He enlisted in March, 1864. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He has been a delegate to the general assembly of his church, four different times and since entering the ministry has given most of his time to his pastoral duties. In the pulpit he is especially gifted on account of his oratorical ability and his pleasing delivery. His discourses are scholarly and effective in their appeals to follows the Master, and he is held in high esteem not only by the people of his own congregation, but by the residents of DeWitt and Beason generally.

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EUGENE EDWIN McINTOSH.

Among the representative business men of Clinton, Illinois, is Eugene E. McIntosh, a well-known jeweler, who own the largest store in his line in DeWitt county. He carries a well selected stock of silverware, clocks, jewelry, diamonds, etc., and enjoys and excellent trade. A native of New York, he was born in Sloansville, August 22, 1865, and is a son of Hiram and Anna M. (Childs) McIntosh. His paternal grandfather was William McIntosh, a native of Connecticut. His father was born in Saratoga, New York, and in early life received an excellent education. For some time he was engaged in the hotel business in Central Bridge and Sloansville, New York, but on coming to Clinton, Illinois, in 1893, he opened a jewelry store under the firm name of McIntosh & Son, his son, William W., being associated with him. He purchased a lot on North Center street, where his widow now lives, but in order to make it a desirable piece of property he had to fill up

a creek that flowed across the lot, making it very low. This required hundreds of loads of earth, but it is to-day one of the valuable corners of the city, with its large brick residence and beautiful grounds, shaded by fruit and ornamental trees. Besides this place he owned other property. He died in 1888, at the age of sixty-four years, honored and respected by all who knew him. He commanded the confidence of all with whom he came in contact, either in business or social life, and his circle of friend seemed only limited by his circle of acquaintances. In Clyde, New York, he married Miss Anna M. Child, a native of New York city, and a daughter of Sylvester and Eliza (Carpenter) Child. Her father, who was a shipbuilder, spent his last days in Clyde, where he died when he was forty-five years of age, and his wife at the age of fifty-five. They had seven children, namely: Carrie, Juliet, Anna, Eugene, William, Edwin and Sylvester. Our subject is the youngest in a family of three children, of whom Willie died in infancy, and William W. is now engaged in the real estate business in Akron, Ohio. The latter married Grace Bishop and they have two children, Bishop and Margaret. The parents of our subject were both faithful members of the Presbyterian church, and the father always took a very active part in its work.

Eugene E. McIntosh spent his boyhood and youth in the Empire state, and was educated at Central Bridge, New York, and Jackson, Michigan. At the latter place he also learned the jeweler's trade with his uncle, William W. Child, who was a very successful man in that business. In 1886 Mr. McIntosh started in business for himself at Weldon, this county, and later was

located at Gibson City and Fairbury, Illinois. In 1891 he returned to Clinton and purchased his brother's store, the latter having succeeded the father in business here. He has since bought the Burroughs property on the north side of the square and has remodeled it, putting in the first beveled plate glass, and also laying the first concrete sidewalk on the square. He now has an elegant store, well stocked, and also owns two cottages, besides other property here, and is one of the most enterprising

business men of the place. Keen discrimination, unflagging industry and resolute purpose are numbered among his salient characteristics, and thus he has won the success which is the merited reward of honest effort. Mr. McIntosh is a prominent Mason, belonging to the Consistory and Mystic Shrine, and in religious belief is a Presbyterian. In 1892 he married Miss Belle M. Wade, of Fairbury, Illinois, and to them have been born two children, Ella Child and Wade Donald.

PART II

COMPENDIUM

OF

BIOGRAPHY



THOMAS S. OSBORN



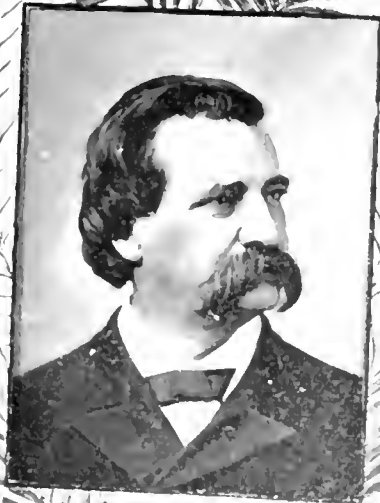
W. S. WAGNER



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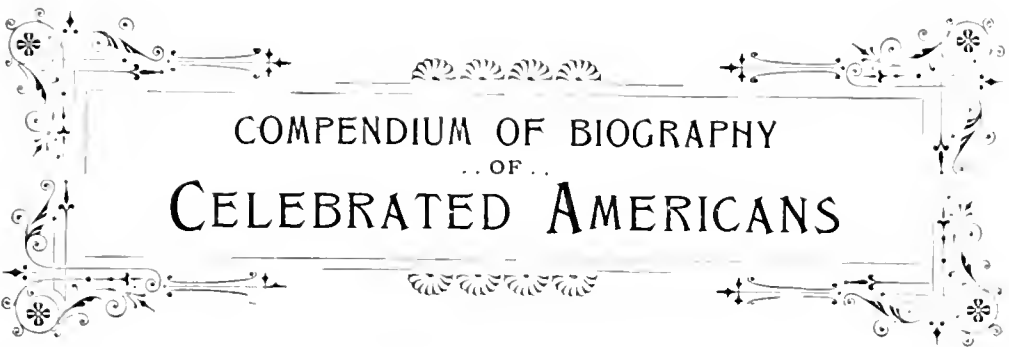
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COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY
.. OF ..
CELEBRATED AMERICANS



GEORGE WASHINGTON, the first president of the United States, called the "Father of his Country," was one of the most celebrated characters in history. He was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 5, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 WASHINGTON



ABIGAIL ADAMS



THOMAS JEFFERSON



JAMES R. LOVE



HENRY W. BEECHER



WENDELL PHILLIPS



FANNY E. STONE



WASHINGTON IRVING



JOHN G. WHITTIER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Washington Irving was never married.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Jefferson landed in Virginia Novem-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Horse 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 Vanx 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 Pequot-nock, Connecticut. In 1852 he started a weekly pictorial paper known as the "Illustrated News." In 1865 his Museum was destroyed by fire, and he immediately leased the Winter Garden Theatre, where he played his company until he opened his own Museum. This was destroyed by fire in 1868, and he then purchased an interest in the George Wood Museum.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

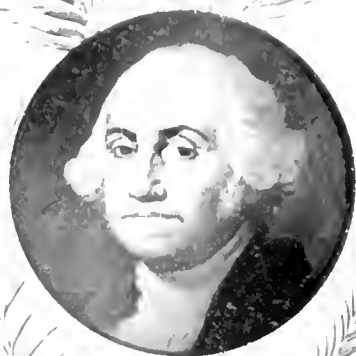
WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD, the secretary of state during one of the most critical times in the history of our country, and the right hand man of President Lincoln, ranks among the greatest statesmen America has produced. Mr. Seward was born May 16, 1801, at Florida, Orange county, New York, and with such



R. B. HAYES



C. W. SMITH



G. WASHINGTON



G. P. CLEVELAND



W. H. T.



W. J.



THOMAS JEFFERSON



W. H.



G.



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, 1820. His genius was an inheritance, if there be such, as his great-grandfather, Thomas

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHAN BROWN ("Brown of 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 1835 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 Look-out Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold. In the Atlanta campaign he saw almost daily service and merited his well-known nickname of "Fighting Joe." July 30, 1864, at his own request, he was relieved of his command. He subsequently was in command of several military departments in the north, and in October, 1868, was retired with the full rank of major-general. He died October 31, 1879.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He was not content to be a newsboy, so he got together three hundred pounds of type and started the issue of the "Grand Trunk Herald." It was only a small amateur weekly, printed on one side, the impression being made from the type by hand. Chemical research was his next undertaking and a laboratory was added to his movable publishing house, which, by the way, was an old freight car. One day, however, as he was experimenting with some phosphorus, it ignited and the irate conductor threw the young secker 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," "Home-ward 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," "Thunder 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!



GEORGE F. JOHNSON



JOHN W. ALDEN



WM. D. FIELD



JAMES A. SMITH



JOHN W. ALDEN



JAMES A. SMITH



FRED DOUGLASS



T. DEWITT TALMAGE



WM. D. FIELD



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

remained until Virginia declared for secession, he becoming chiefly noted for intense religious sentiment coupled with personal eccentricities. Upon the breaking out of the war he was made colonel and placed in command of a force sent to seize 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, 1712. In youth he acquired a good education, chiefly by his own efforts, as he was a tireless reader. In 1770 he was elected a member of the Assembly of his native state. The news of the battle of Lexington stirred his blood, and he offered his services to the government of the colonies, receiving the rank of brigadier-general and the command of the troops from Rhode Island. He led them to the camp at Cambridge, and for thus violating the tenets of their faith, he was cast out of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. He soon won the esteem of General Washington. In August, 1776, Congress promoted Greene to the rank of major-general, and in the battles of Trenton and Princeton he led a division. At the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, he greatly distinguished himself, protecting the retreat of the Continentals by his firm stand. At the battle of Germantown, October 4, the same year, he commanded the left wing of the army with credit. In March, 1778, he reluctantly accepted the office of quartermaster-general, but only with the understanding that his rank in the army would not be affected and that in action he should retain his command. On the bloody field of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, he commanded the right wing, as he

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

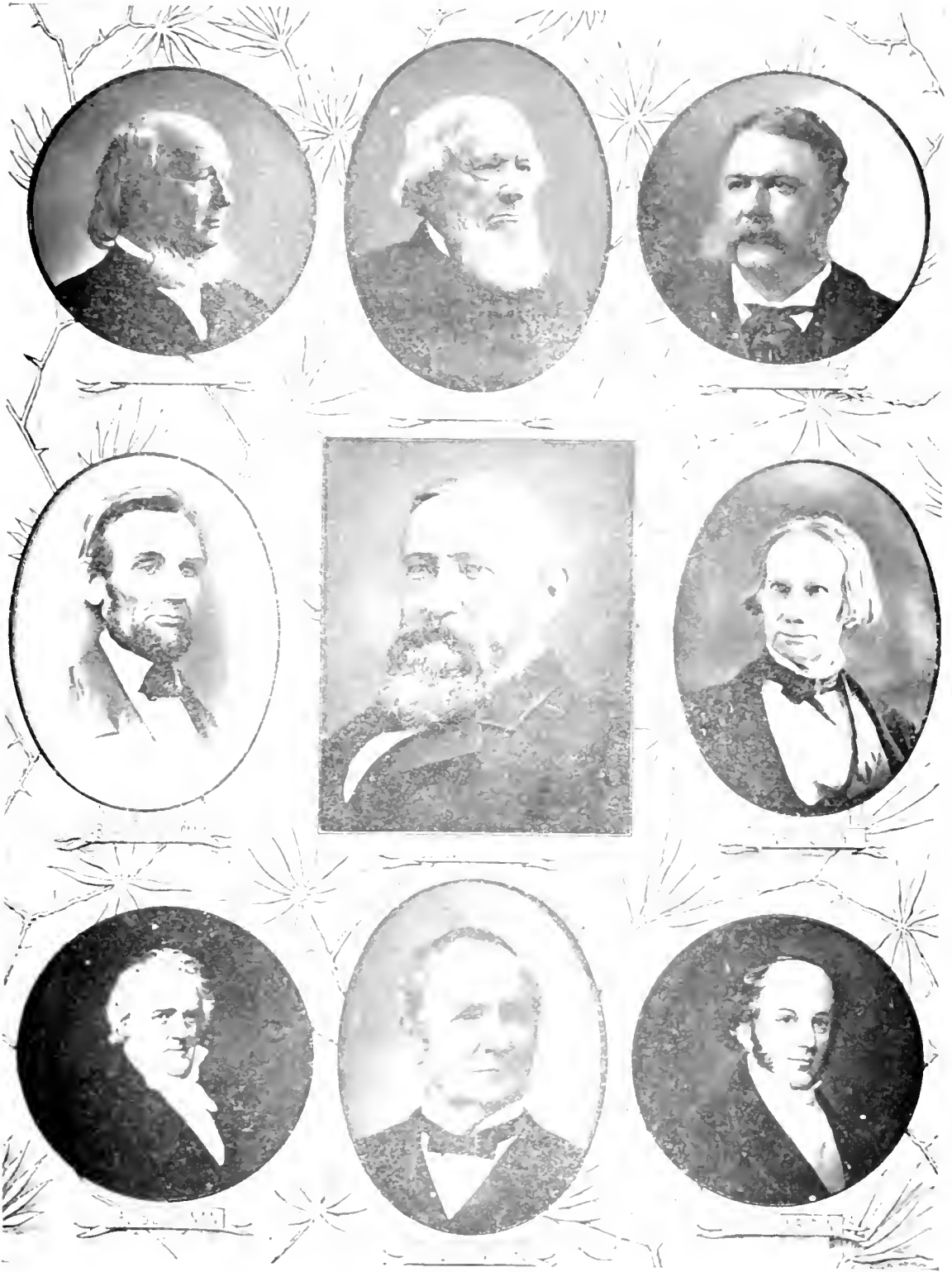
EDWARD EVERETT HALE for many years occupied a high place among the most honored of America's citizens. As a preacher he ranks among the foremost in the New England states, but to the general public he is best known through his writings. Born in Boston, Mass., April 3,

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

John Sherman was born at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, May 10th, 1823, the son of Charles K. 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.

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

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

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

United States, which was passed by congress, but vetoed by the president on account of some amendments he considered unconstitutional. For this and other measures he was accused of treachery to his party, and deserted by his whole cabinet, except Daniel 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,
 C one of the great men of his time and who has left his impress upon the history of our national development, was born October 22, 1821, at 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOMAS MORAN, the well-known painter of Rocky Mountain scenery, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1837. He came to America when a child, and showing artistic tastes, he was apprenticed to a wood engraver in Philadelphia. Three years later he began landscape painting, and his style soon began to exhibit signs of genius. His first works were water-colors, and though without an instructor he began the use of oils, he soon found it necessary to visit Europe, where he gave particular attention to the works of Turner. He joined the Yellowstone Park exploring expedition and visited the Rocky Mountains in 1871 and again in 1873, making numerous sketches of the scenery. The most noteworthy results were his "Grand Canon of the Yellowstone," and "The Chasin 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



T. S. QUAY



COM. WANDERS



HENRY M. TELLER



WM. M. EVARTS



J. P. SHERMAN



PETER COLPER



W. R. ALLISON



GEO. W. CHILDS



JAY GOULD



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

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

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

STEPHEN DECATUR, a famous 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 unequalled by that of any of her sex. A few weeks after the defeat and death of Colonel Baker at Ball's Bluff, Anna Dickinson, lecturing in New York, made the remarkable assertion, "Not the incompetency of Colonel Baker, but the treachery of General McClellan caused the disaster at Ball's Bluff." She was hissed and hooted off the stage. A year later, at the same hall and with much the same class of auditors, she repeated the identical words, and the applause was so great and so long continued that it was impossible to go on with her lecture for more than half an hour. The change of sentiment had been wrought by the reverses and dismissal of McClellan and his ambition to succeed Mr. Lincoln as president.

Ten years after the close of the war, Anna

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FANNY DAVENPORT (F. L. G. Davenport) was of British birth, but she belongs to the American stage. She was the daughter of the famous actor, E. L. Davenport, and was born in London in 1850. She first went on the stage as a child at the Howard Athenaeum, 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. Bulkley started in the dry goods

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

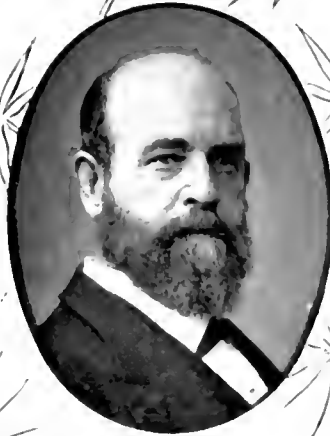
SHELBY MOORE CULLOM, a national character in political affairs and for many years United States senator from Illinois, was born November 22, 1829, at Monticello, Kentucky. He came with his parents to Illinois in 1830 and spent his early years on a farm, but having formed the purpose of devoting himself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

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

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



RUSSELL SAGE



J. T. FRANCIS



C. M. DEPEW



MARSHALL FIELD



GEO. M. PULLMAN



ROBT. GINGERSOLL



S. J. TILDEN



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

His death occurred March 23, 1888.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

in 1861 and located at Central City, which was then one of the principal mining towns in the state. His exceptional abilities as a lawyer soon brought him into prominence and gained for him a numerous and profitable clientele. 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 lieutenancy. 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 Employes, composed of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association was formed, and he became a member of its supreme council. The order was dissolved by disagreement between two of its leading orders, and then Mr. Debs conceived the idea of the American Railway Union. He worked on the details and the union came into existence in Chicago, June 20, 1893. For a time it prospered and became one of the largest bodies of railway men in the world. It won in a contest with the Great Northern Railway. In the strike made by the union in sympathy with the Pullman employes inaugurated in Chicago June 25, 1894, and the consequent rioting, the Railway Union

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

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-leasing at enormous profit. He became the wealthiest citizen of the United States of his time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



OLIVER W. HOLMES



JOHN G. CARLISLE



LYMAN J. GAGE



P. D. ARMOUR



BENJ. BUTLER



CHAS. A. DANA



THOS. BREED

ARTIST: GARDNER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HENRY BERGHI, 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 13, 1822. He was brought up in the mercantile business, and early in life took an active interest in political affairs. In 1847 he became a candidate for holy orders and pursued theological studies with Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D., afterward professor in Cornell University. He was ordained deacon in 1849, in Trinity church, Geneva, New York, by Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D. D., and took charge of Zion church, Rome, New York, December 1, 1849. In 1850, our subject was ordained priest by Bishop De Lancey. In

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

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

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

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

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

"Ragnarok, the Age of Fire and Gravel," which attained nearly as much celebrity as the first, and these two, in the opinion of scientific critics, are sufficient to stamp the author as a most capable and painstaking student of the facts he has collated in them. The work by which he gained the greatest notoriety, however, was "The Great Cryptogram, or Francis Bacon's Cipher in the Shakespeare Plays." "Caesar'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 Galston, 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 Alluminax" for a number of years, which had a wide circulation. His death occurred October 14, 1885, at Monterey, California.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

moved to London, England. He retired from the firm, and established the celebrated banking house, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He aided Mr. Grinnell in fitting out Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition, in 1852, and founded in the same year the Peabody Institute, in his native town, which he afterwards endowed with two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Peabody visited the United States in 1857, and gave three hundred thousand dollars for the establishment at Baltimore of an institute of science, literature and fine arts. In 1862 he gave two million five hundred thousand dollars for the erecting of lodging houses for the poor in London, and on another visit to the United States he gave one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to establish at Harvard a museum and professorship of American 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 Reserves, lieutenant-colonel and assistant commissary-general of the state, private secretary of the famous war governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry (nine months men), military state agent and held other offices at different times.

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

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

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

ognized as one of the ablest leaders of his party.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

struction of a land telegraph across Newfoundland 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 supercede Rear Admiral Dupont, but on his way to that destination was taken sick at New York, and died June 26, 1863.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



WINFIELD SCOTT



S. F. B. MORSE



J. G. PARROTT



W. CULLEN BRYANT



W. W. PHELPS



W. M. L. FELLOWS



JAMES S. GRANT



ROBERT E. LEE



H. PORTER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NIKOLA TESLA, one of the most celebrated electricians America has known, was born in 1857, at Smiljan, 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,

mill, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

then sold out and returned to the farm, but in 1805 he again came to Hallsville, where he engaged in the grocery business for two years. On disposing of that business, he became interested in the grain trade at Kenney, where he spent several months. After living retired for a year or so, he bought an interest with his son in the grain business at Boswell, Indiana, where he remained fifteen months. Since then he has lived a retired life at Hallsville, Illinois, enjoying a well-earned rest.

In Barnett township Mr. Samuel was married, February 3, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth J. Williams, who was born in Posey county, Indiana, and was a child of thirteen years when she came to DeWitt county, Illinois, with her father, Simon Williams, in 1851. By this union were born ten children, as follows: Spencer A. married and died, leaving one daughter, Mand; Amedia J. is the wife of William Comer, of Barnett township, and they have two children, Elva and Willis; Willis and Frank are engaged in the grain business in partnership at Boswell, Indiana; Lora P. married Charles Downs and died, leaving one son, Dudley, who now finds a home with our subject; Hattie is the wife of C. I. Kirby, of Barnett township, and has two sons, Harold A. and Warren; Ella married John H. McKinney and is now deceased; Hettie is the wife of W. A. Yoder, agent for the Illinois Central Railroad at Mt. Olive, Illinois, and they have one child, Maurine; Thomas E. is employed in a store at Allentown, Illinois; and Alice is at home with her parents.

Mr. Samuel and his wife and daughter are members of the Hallsville Christian church. Politically he has always been identified with the Democratic party since casting his first presidential vote for

Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, but has never cared for political positions, preferring to give his time and attention to his business interests. He started out in life for himself empty-handed, but, being industrious, energetic and enterprising, he steadily prospered, and is to-day one of the well-to-do citizens of his community, as well as one of the honored residents of Hallsville.



WILLIAM ARGO.

Prominent among the business men of Clinton is William Argo, who throughout life has been closely identified with the interests of the city, and is now president of the State Bank at that place. He was born on the 20th of March, 1814, in the city where he still resides, and is a son of Alexander and Eliza A. (Walraven) Argo. His paternal grandfather was Moses Argo, who was born in New Jersey, of French ancestry, and from that state removed to Virginia and later to Ohio. He was a farmer by occupation and a soldier of the war of 1812.

Alexander Argo, the father of our subject, was born in the Buckeye state in 1807, and was reared by his uncle, Robert Watkins, with whom he served a regular apprenticeship to the wagonmaker's trade, which he continued to follow to some extent throughout his active business life. He acquired some property in Ohio, which he traded for a lot of spinning wheels, and these he shipped by boat down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Pekin, this state. They were then brought overland to Clinton and sold throughout this section, many being still found in DeWitt county. Mr. Argo first

visited this locality in 1840, and purchased the old homestead of Daniel Newcomb, but did not locate permanently here until 1844, when he opened a wagon shop in Clinton and made by hand the first and most substantial wagons used by the pioneers of the vicinity. He also devoted some time to the cultivation and improvement of the property purchased in 1840. Being a man of good business ability and sound judgment, he acquired a fortune, and was regarded as one of the leading citizens of Clinton. The railroad now passes over the site of his second shop. He had just begun the erection of this when the railroad was surveyed, and, as it passed over the site, he moved it up town, where after a time it was occupied by R. R. Craig. In early life Mr. Argo was a member of the Methodist church, and was instrumental in establishing and building the church in Clinton, of which he was an active member until death. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. He died at his home on the corner of Madison and Jefferson streets in 1883, honored and respected by all who knew him. His estimable wife, who was born September 19, 1815, in Clermont county, Ohio, passed away August 17, 1869. They were the parents of six children, namely: Mrs. Phileas Campbell; Samuel M.; Emanuel G.; Thomas J.; William, our subject; and Martin Luther, who died in infancy.

William Argo received his early training upon the home farm and obtained his literary education in the public schools of the neighborhood. In 1875 he embarked in the ice business with his brother Emanuel, and continued to carry on that business in Clinton until 1899, when he sold out. The brothers own considerable real estate, including eighty acre of fine farm

ing land on section 9, Harp township, and two hundred and sixty-five acres on sections 32 and 33, the same township. On the 1st of July, 1860, he assisted in the establishment of the State Bank of Clinton, which was organized with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. Its first officers were Thomas H. Slick, president; Dr. J. N. Wilcox, vice-president; and James H. Harrison, cashier. Later Mr. Slick was succeeded by Thomas M. Levett as president, and since then J. B. Holderman and D. E. Gay have also filled that office, while Mr. Argo has served in that capacity since 1868. Dr. Wilcox has always been vice-president, and the other officers at the present time are Lewis Murphy, cashier; George G. Argo, assistant cashier; and A. R. Young, bookkeeper. The bank purchased a new block erected by John G. Cackley, and have built a fire and burglar proof vault with deposit boxes and a time lock safe. It is now in a flourishing condition, and is considered one of the most reliable financial institutions of the county. Its success is certainly due in a large measure to Mr. Argo, who is one of the most conservative business men and ablest financiers of Clinton. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and in all his undertakings has been quite successful. He occupies a prominent position in business circles, and is a worthy representative of an old and honored family of DeWitt county.



GEORGE W. MOORE.

George W. Moore, now deceased, was one of the leading men of Wilson township, DeWitt county, Illinois, and during his later days he resided on section 30. He was born in Casey county, Kentucky, in Febru-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RUFUS CHOATE, one of the most eminent of America's great lawyers, was born October 1, 1799, at Essex, Massachusetts. He entered Dartmouth in 1815, and after taking his degree he remained as a teacher in the college for one year. He took up the study of law in Cambridge, and subsequently studied under the distinguished lawyer, Mr. Wirt, who was then United States attorney-general at Washington. Mr. Choate began the practice of law in Danvers, Massachusetts, and from there he went to Salem, and afterwards to Boston, Massachusetts. While living at Salem he was elected to congress in 1832, and later, in 1841, he was chosen United States senator to succeed Daniel Webster, Mr. Webster having been appointed secretary of state under William Henry Harrison.

After the death of Webster, Mr. Choate

was the acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts bar, and was looked upon by the younger members of the profession with an affection that almost amounted to a reverence. Mr. Choate's powers as an orator were of the rarest order, and his genius made it possible for him to enchant and interest his listeners, even while discussing the most ordinary theme. He was not merely eloquent on the subjects that were calculated to touch the feelings and stir the passions of his audience in themselves, but could at all times command their attention. He retired from active life in 1858, and was on his way to Europe, his physician having ordered a sea voyage for his health, but had only reached Halifax, Nova Scotia, when he died, July 13, 1858.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, one of the most noted and effective pulpit orators and evangelists America has produced, was born in Northfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, February 5, 1837. He received but a meager education and worked on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he became clerk in a boot and shoe store in Boston. Soon after this he joined the Congregational church and went to Chicago, where he zealously engaged in missionary work among the poor classes. He met with great success, and in less than a year he built up a Sunday-school which numbered over one thousand children. When the war broke out he became connected with what was known as the "Christian Commission," and later became city missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Chicago. A church was built there for his converts and he became its unordained pastor. In the Chicago fire of 1871 the church and Mr. Moody's house and furniture, which had been given him, were destroyed. The

church edifice was afterward replaced by a new church erected on the site of the old one. In 1873, accompanied by Ira D. Sankey, Mr. Moody went to Europe and excited great religious awakenings throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. In 1875 they returned to America and held large meetings in various cities. They afterward made another visit to Great Britain for the same purpose, meeting with great success, returning to the United States in 1884. Mr. Moody afterward continued his evangelistic work, meeting everywhere with a warm reception and success. Mr. Moody produced a number of works, some of which had a wide circulation.

JOHN 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 world-wide reputation.

CARDINAL JAMES GIBBONS, one of the most eminent Catholic clergymen in America, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1834. He was given a thorough education, graduated at St. Charles College, Maryland, in 1857, and studied theology in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1861 he became pastor of St. Bridget's church in Baltimore, and in 1868 was consecrated vicar apostolic of North Carolina. In 1872 our subject became bishop of Richmond, Virginia, and five years later was made archbishop of Baltimore. On the 30th of June, 1885, he was admitted to the full degree of cardinal and primate of the American Catholic church. He was a fluent writer, and his book, "Faith of Our Fathers," had a wide circulation.

CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW.—This name is, without doubt, one of the most widely known in the United States. Mr. Depew was born April 23, 1834, at Peekskill, New York, the home of the Depew family for two hundred years. He attended the common schools of his native place, where he prepared himself to enter college. He began his collegiate course at Yale at the age of eighteen and graduated in 1856. He early took an active interest in politics and joined the Republican party at its formation. He then took up the study of law and went into the office of the Hon. William Nelson, of Peekskill, for that purpose, and in 1858 he was admitted to the bar.

He was sent as a delegate by the new party to the Republican state convention of that year. He began the practice of his profession in 1859, but though he was a good worker, his attention was detracted by the campaign of 1860, in which he took an active part. During this campaign he gained his first laurels as a public speaker. Mr. Depew was elected assemblyman in 1862 from a Democratic district. In 1863 he secured the nomination for secretary of state, and gained that post by a majority of thirty thousand. In 1866 he left the field of politics and entered into the active practice of his law business as attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company, and in 1869 when this road was consolidated with the New York Central, and called the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, he was appointed the attorney for the new road. His rise in the railroad business was rapid, and ten years after his entrance into the Vanderbilt system as attorney for a single line, he was the general counsel for one of the largest railroad systems in the world. He was also a director in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul & Omaha, West Shore, and Nickel Plate railroad companies. In 1874 Mr. Depew was made regent of the State University, and a member of the commission appointed to superintend the erection of the capitol at Albany. In 1882, on the resignation of W. H. Vanderbilt from the presidency of the New York Central and the accession to that office by James H. Rutter, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president, and held that position until the death of Mr. Rutter in 1885. In this year Mr. Depew became the executive head of this great corporation. Mr. Depew's greatest fame grew from his ability

and eloquence as an orator and "after-dinner speaker," and it has been said by eminent critics that this country has never produced his equal in wit, fluency and eloquence.

PHILIP KEARNEY.—Among the most dashing and brilliant commanders in the United States service, few have outshone the talented officer whose name heads this sketch. He was born in New York City, June 2, 1815, and was of Irish ancestry and imbued with all the dash and bravery of the Celtic race. He graduated from Columbia College and studied law, but in 1837 accepted a commission as lieutenant in the First United States Dragoons, of which his uncle, Stephen W. Kearney, was then colonel. He was sent by the government, soon after, to Europe to examine and report upon the tactics of the French cavalry. There he attended the Polytechnic School, at Samur, and subsequently served as a volunteer in Algiers, winning the cross of the Legion of Honor. He returned to the United States in 1840, and on the staff of General Scott, in the Mexican war, served with great gallantry. He was made a captain of dragoons in 1846 and made major for services at Contreras and Cherubusco. In the final assault on the City of Mexico, at the San Antonio Gate, Kearney lost an arm. He subsequently served in California and the Pacific coast. In 1851 he resigned his commission and went to Europe, where he resumed his military studies. In the Italian war, in 1859, he served as a volunteer on the staff of General Maurier, of the French army, and took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, and for bravery was, for the second time, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. On the opening of the Civil war he hastened home, and, offering his services to the general gov-

ernment, was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of a brigade of New Jersey troops. In the campaign under McClellan he commanded a division, and at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks his services were valuable and brilliant, as well as in subsequent engagements. At Harrison's Landing he was made major-general of volunteers. In the second battle of Bull Run he was conspicuous, and at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862, while leading in advance of his troops, General Kearney was shot and killed.

RUSSELL SAGE, one of the financial giants of the present century and for more than an average generation one of the most conspicuous and celebrated of Americans, was born in a frontier hamlet in central New York in August, 1816. While Russell was still a boy an elder brother, Henry Risley Sage, established a small grocery store at Troy, New York, and here Russell found his first employment, as errand boy. He served a five-years apprenticeship, and then joined another brother, Elisha M. Sage, in a new venture in the same line, which proved profitable, at least for Russell, who soon became its sole owner. Next he formed the partnership of Sage & Bates, and greatly extended his field of operations. At twenty-five he had, by his own exertions, amassed what was, in those days, a considerable fortune, being worth about seventy-five thousand dollars. He had acquired an influence in local politics, and four years later his party, the Whigs, elected him to the aldermanic board of Troy and to the treasuryship of Rensselaer county. In 1848 he was a prominent member of the New York delegation to the Whig convention at Philadelphia, casting his first votes for Henry Clay, but joining the "stampede" which

nominated Zachary Taylor. In 1850 the Whigs of Troy nominated him for congress, but he was not elected—a failure which he retrieved two years later, and in 1854 he was re-elected by a sweeping majority. At Washington he ranked high in influence and ability. Fame as a speaker and as a political leader was within his grasp, when he gave up public life, declined a renomination to congress, and went back to Troy to devote himself to his private business. Six years later, in 1863, he removed to New York and plunged into the arena of Wall street. A man of boundless energy and tireless pertinacity, with wonderful judgment of men and things, he soon took his place as a king in finance, and, it is said, during the latter part of his life he controlled more ready money than any other single individual on this continent.

ROGER QUARLES MILLS, a noted United States senator and famous as the father of the "Mills tariff bill," was born in Todd county, Kentucky, March 30, 1832. He received a liberal education in the common schools, and removed to Palestine, Texas, in 1849. He took up the study of law, and supported himself by serving as an assistant in the post-office, and in the offices of the court clerks. In 1850 he was elected engrossing clerk of the Texas house of representatives, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar, while still a minor, by special act of the legislature. He then settled at Corsicana, Texas, and began the active practice of his profession. He was elected to the state legislature in 1859, and in 1872 he was elected to congress from the state at large, as a Democrat. After his first election he was continuously returned to congress until he resigned to accept the position of United States senator, to which he

was elected March 23, 1892, to succeed Hon. Horace Chilton. He took his seat in the senate March 30, 1892; was afterward re-elected and ranked among the most useful and prominent members of that body. In 1876 he opposed the creation of the electoral commission, and in 1887 canvassed the state of Texas against the adoption of a prohibition amendment to its constitution, which was defeated. He introduced into the house of representatives the bill that was known as the "Mills Bill," reducing duties on imports, and extending the free list. The bill passed the house on July 21, 1888, and made the name of "Mills" famous throughout the entire country.

HAZEN S. PINGREE, the celebrated Michigan political leader, was born in Maine in 1842. Up to fourteen years of age he worked hard on the stony ground of his father's small farm. Attending school in the winter, he gained a fair education, and when not laboring on the farm, he found employment in the cotton mills in the vicinity. He resolved to find more steady work, and accordingly went to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he entered a shoe factory, but on the outbreak of the war he enlisted at once and was enrolled in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, which was his initial fight, and served creditably his early term of service, at the expiration of which he re-enlisted. He fought in the battles of Fredricksburg, Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. In 1864 he was captured by Mosby, and spent five months at Andersonville, Georgia, as a prisoner, but escaped at the end of that time. He re-entered the service and participated in the battles of Fort Fisher, Boyden, and Sailor's Creek. He

was honorably mustered out of service, and in 1866 went to Detroit, Michigan, where he made use of his former experience in a shoe factory, and found work. Later he formed a partnership with another workman and started a small factory, which has since become a large establishment. Mr. Pingree made his entrance into politics in 1889, in which year he was elected by a surprisingly large majority as a Republican to the mayoralty of Detroit, in which office he was the incumbent during four consecutive terms. In November, 1896, he was elected governor of the state of Michigan. While mayor of Detroit, Mr. Pingree originated and put into execution the idea of allowing the poor people of the city the use of vacant city lands and lots for the purpose of raising potatoes. The idea was enthusiastically adopted by thousands of poor families, attracted wide attention, and gave its author a national reputation as "Potato-patch Pingree."

THOMAS ANDREW HENDRICKS, an eminent American statesman and a Democratic politician of national fame, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1822 he removed, with his father, to Shelby county, Indiana. He graduated from the South Hanover College in 1841, and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1851 he was chosen a member of the state constitutional convention, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that body. He was elected to congress in 1851, and after serving two terms was appointed commissioner of the United States general land-office. In 1863 he was elected to the United States senate, where his distinguished services commanded the respect of all parties. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1872, serving four years, and in

1876 was nominated by the Democrats as candidate for the vice-presidency with Tilden. The returns in a number of states were contested, and resulted in the appointment of the famous electoral commission, which decided in favor of the Republican candidates. In 1884 Mr. Hendricks was again nominated as candidate for the vice-presidency, by the Democratic party, on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, was elected, and served about six months. He died at Indianapolis, November 25, 1885. He was regarded as one of the brainiest men in the party, and his integrity was never questioned, even by his political opponents.

GARRETT A. HOBART, one of the many able men who have held the high office of vice-president of the United States, was born June 3, 1844, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and in 1860 entered the sophomore class at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1863 at the age of nineteen. He then taught school until he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, New Jersey, with whom he studied law, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He immediately began the active practice of his profession in the office of the above named gentleman. He became interested in political life, and espoused the cause of the Republican party, and in 1865 held his first office, serving as clerk for the grand jury. He was also city counsel of Paterson in 1871, and in May, 1872, was elected counsel for the board of chosen freeholders. He entered the state legislature in 1873, and was re-elected to the assembly in 1874. Mr. Hobart was made speaker of the assembly in 1876, and in 1879 was elected to the state senate. After serving three years in the same, he was elected president of that body in 1881,

and the following year was re-elected to that office. He was a delegate-at large to the Republican national convention in 1876 and 1880, and was elected a member of the national committee in 1884, which position he occupied continuously until 1896. He was then nominated for vice-president by the Republican national convention, and was elected to that office in the fall of 1896 on the ticket with William McKinley.

WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART, noted as a political leader and senator, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, August 9, 1827, and removed with his parents while still a small child to Mesopotamia township, Trumbull county, Ohio. He attended the Lyons Union school and Farmington Academy, where he obtained his education. Later he taught mathematics in the former school, while yet a pupil, and with the little money thus earned and the assistance of James C. Smith, one of the judges of the supreme court of New York, he entered Yale College. He remained there until the winter of 1849-50, when, attracted by the gold discoveries in California he wended his way thither. He arrived at San Francisco in May, 1850, and later engaged in mining with pick and shovel in Nevada county. In this way he accumulated some money, and in the spring of 1852 he took up the study of law under John R. McConnell. The following December he was appointed district attorney, to which office he was chosen at the general election of the next year. In 1854 he was appointed attorney-general of California, and in 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, where he largely engaged in early mining litigation. Mr. Stewart was also interested in the development of the "Comstock lode," and in 1861 was chosen a

member of the territorial council. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1863, and was elected United States senator in 1864, and re-elected in 1869. At the expiration of his term in 1875, he resumed the practice of law in Nevada, California, and the Pacific coast generally. He was thus engaged when he was elected again to the United States senate as a Republican in 1887 to succeed the late James G. Fair, a Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1887. On the expiration of his term he was again re-elected and became one of the leaders of his party in congress. His ability as an orator, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions, gained him a national reputation.

GEORGE GRAHAM VEST, for many years a prominent member of the United States senate, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1848. He graduated from Center College in 1868, and from the law department of the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1853. In the same year he removed to Missouri and began the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was an elector on the Democratic ticket, and was a member of the lower house of the Missouri legislature in 1860-61. He was elected to the Confederate congress, serving two years in the lower house and one in the senate. He then resumed the practice of law, and in 1879 was elected to the senate of the United States to succeed James Shields. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891 and 1897. His many years of service in the National congress, coupled with his ability as a speaker and the active part he took in the discussion of public questions, gave him a wide reputation.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, a noted American statesman, whose name is indissolubly connected with the history of this country, was born in Paris, Maine, August 27, 1809. He learned the printer's trade and followed that calling for several years. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1833. He was elected to the legislature of the state of Maine, where he was several times chosen speaker of the lower house. He was elected to congress by the Democrats in 1843, and re-elected in 1845. In 1848 he was chosen to the United States senate and served in that body until 1861. He was elected governor of Maine in 1857 on the Republican ticket, but resigned when re-elected to the United States senate the same year. He was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Lincoln in 1860, and inaugurated in March, 1861. In 1865 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston. Beginning with 1869 he served two six-year terms in the United States senate, and was then appointed by President Garfield as minister to Spain in 1881. His death occurred July 4, 1891.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, famous as Confederate war governor of Tennessee, and distinguished by his twenty years of service in the senate of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, and educated at the Academy of Winchester. He then took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Paris, Tennessee, in 1841. He was elected to the state legislature in 1847, was a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1848, and the next year was elected to congress from his district, and re-elected in 1851. In 1853 he was renominated by the Democrats of his

district, but declined, and removed to Memphis, where he took up the practice of law. He was a presidential elector-at-large from Tennessee in 1856, and was elected governor of the state the next year, and again in 1859, and in 1861. He was driven from Nashville by the advance of the Union armies, and for the last three years of the war acted as aid upon the staff of the commanding general of the Confederate army of Tennessee. After the war he went to Liverpool, England, where he became a merchant, but returned to Memphis in 1867, and resumed the practice of law. In 1877 he was elected to the United States senate, to which position he was successively re-elected until his death in 1897.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR., for nearly a quarter of a century one of the leaders in congress and framer of the famous "Dingley tariff bill," was born in Durham, Maine, in 1832. His father as well as all his ancestors, were farmers, merchants and mechanics and of English descent. Young Dingley was given the advantages first of the common schools and in vacations helped his father in the store and on the farm. When twelve years of age he attended high school and at seventeen was teaching in a country school district and preparing himself for college. The following year he entered Waterville Academy and in 1851 entered Colby University. After a year and a half in this institution he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1855 with high rank as a scholar, debater and writer. He next studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. But instead of practicing his profession he purchased the "Lewistown (Me.) Journal," which became famous throughout the New England states as a leader in the advocacy of Repub-

lican principles. About the same time Mr. Dingley began his political career, although ever after continuing at the head of the newspaper. He was soon elected to the state legislature and afterward to the lower house of congress, where he became a prominent national character. He also served two terms as governor of Maine.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON, a distinguished American statesman, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His early education was by private teaching and a course at the Wayne County Seminary. At the age of twenty years he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and at the end of two years quit the college, began the study of law in the office of John Newman, of Centerville, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1847.

Mr. Morton was elected judge on the Democratic ticket, in 1852, but on the passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" he severed his connection with that party, and soon became a prominent leader of the Republicans. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1861, and as war governor became well known throughout the country. He received a paralytic stroke in 1865, which partially deprived him of the use of his limbs. He was chosen to the United States senate from Indiana, in 1867, and wielded great influence in that body until the time of his death, November 1, 1877.

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 1876. 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.







