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LESLIE'S HISTORY

REPUBLICAN PARTY



WILLIAM LESLIE

Wm. Leslie

THE L. A. WILLIAMS PUBLISHING CO. 100 NASSAU ST. N. Y.

100 NASSAU ST.

NEW YORK

LESLIE'S HISTORY

OF THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY

VOL. II.

BIOGRAPHICAL

THE L. A. WILLIAMS PUBLISHING AND ENGRAVING COMPANY

110 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

THE WINTHROP PRESS
NEW YORK

Every quivering tongue of flame
Seems to murmur some great name,
Seems to say to me, "Aspire!"
—*Longfellow.*

HISTORY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

BIOGRAPHICAL.



LLAINÉ, JAMES GILLESPIE, second son of Ephraim L. Blaine and Maria Gillespie, was born at Indian Hill Farm, West Brownsville, Washington County, Pa., January 31, 1830. Descending from a line of hardy and energetic Scotch-Irish ancestors, he inherited many of their characteristics, and carefully cultivated his inheritance by a broad and liberal education. His great-grandfather, Colonel Ephraim Blaine (1741-1804), was a personal and trusted friend of Washington, an officer of Pennsylvania troops in the Revolutionary War, and for several years (1778-83) the commissary-general of the northern department of his command. He drew liberally upon his private purse, especially during the winter at Valley Forge. His ancestors were among the founders of Carlisle, Pa., and from the Cumberland Valley Mr. Blaine's father, Ephraim L., removed to Washington County in 1818, having previously traveled in Europe and South America, and inheriting a large fortune in lands in Western Pennsylvania, where he served as a prothonotary. Ephraim's wife, Maria Gillespie, was a woman of superior intelligence and force of character, and a devout Roman Catholic, but their illustrious son always adhered to the Presbyterian communion and convictions of his paternal Scotch-Irish ancestry.

James G. Blaine was educated in his native town and at a school in Lancaster, Ohio, where he lived with a relative, Hon. Thomas Ewing, then Secretary of the Treasury. Afterward, with Thomas Ewing, Jr., as a fellow-student, he began his preparation for college under William Lyons, a brother of Lord Lyons, of England, and at the age of thirteen entered Washington College, in his native county, from which he was graduated in 1847, sharing with an associate the highest honors in his class, and delivering the English salutatory and an oration on "The Duty of the Educated American." He had a decided taste for history, excelled in literature and mathematics, and, it is said, could recite "Plutarch's Lives" when only nine years old. In the college literary society he displayed the political capacity and aptitude which

marked his entire career. After graduation, he became a teacher for about three years in the Western Military Institute at Blue Lick Springs, Ky., where he met Miss Harriet Stanwood, of Maine, who was attending a young ladies' seminary in Millersburg, and whom he soon married.

Returning to his native State, Mr. Blaine entered upon the study of law, and later became, for two years, a teacher in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind at Philadelphia, having charge of the higher classes in science and literature. Here his "brilliant mental powers were exactly qualified to enlighten and instruct the interesting minds before him."

In 1854 Mr. Blaine removed to Augusta, Maine, which city was ever afterward his home. He purchased a half interest in, and became editor of, the *Kennebec Journal*, and speedily made his influence felt through his ready faculty and trenchant writings. In three years he was a recognized leader in the politics of the State. With characteristic energy he engaged in the organization of the Republican party, and in 1856 was sent as a delegate to the first Republican National Convention, which nominated Fremont for President; and his report of this convention, which he made in a speech before a public meeting on his return home, established his reputation as a speaker and orator. His earnest and incisive discussions of the conflict between freedom and slavery were meanwhile attracting wide attention, and by assuming the editorship of the *Portland Advertiser* in 1857, he materially broadened his journalistic work, which, however, ended with the commencement of his parliamentary career.

He was elected to the Maine Legislature in 1858, and was re-elected three times in succession, serving the last two years as Speaker of the House. In 1858 he also became chairman of the Republican State Committee of Maine, which position he continued to hold uninterruptedly for twenty years; in this capacity he took the lead in shaping and directing every Republican campaign in his State. At the beginning of the War of the Rebellion he achieved distinction for his parliamentary skill and also for his forensic power in public debates, and warmly supported the cause of the Union. He was elected to Congress in 1862, and served in the House or Senate altogether for eighteen years—as a Representative from 1862 to 1876, and as Senator from 1876 to 1880. Space forbids the mention of more than a few of his important public acts. He vigorously supported all measures for the prosecution of the war; sustained the draft bill, but opposed conscription; took a leading part in framing and securing the passage of the best reconstruction measures; was the chief author and principal supporter of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and

also of the famous "Blaine Amendment" to Mr. Stevens's reconstruction bill; strenuously opposed a deteriorated silver coinage, favoring a bimetallic currency; advocated the protection of American shipping and the establishment, with a subsidy, of a steamship line between the United States and Brazil; opposed the proposition to pay the public debt in "greenbacks"; and was largely instrumental in introducing postal cars. In brief, his growth in position and influence was both rapid and unbroken; from a single extended speech during his first term he gradually took an active part in the discussions, and rose to a mighty power as an effective debater. Bold in attack, quick in repartee, apt in illustration, and a close student of political history, his accurate knowledge and prodigious memory gave him great advantages. He was Speaker of the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses.

Mr. Blaine was the leading candidate for the Presidency at the Republican National Convention in 1876, rising on the seventh ballot to within twenty-eight votes of a majority. In 1880 he was again before the convention, and a year later President Garfield called him to the chair of Secretary of State, from which he withdrew, however, soon after Garfield's assassination, but not without having framed a foreign policy for the administration. This policy embraced his famous reciprocity measures between the United States and the countries of South America.

Retiring from the State Department in December, 1881, Mr. Blaine began the preparation of his monumental work, "Twenty Years in Congress" (Norwich, Conn., 1884-86, two vols.), which "forms one of the most important records of contemporaneous political history yet written by any American statesman." In 1884 he was nominated by the Republican National Convention at Chicago for President of the United States, and in the ensuing election was defeated, the pivotal State, New York, being lost to the Republicans by only 1,047 votes. This defeat was a sore disappointment to Mr. Blaine and his friends. He spent the year 1887-88 in Europe, and when President Harrison assumed office in March, 1889, the latter made him Secretary of State, which office he held until June 4, 1892, when he resigned. Three days later his name was placed for the fifth time before the National Republican Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. His health failed rapidly; bitter domestic sorrows had come upon him, including the death of two sons; and, on January 27, 1893, he died in Washington, D. C. He was then but a private citizen, yet President Harrison called upon Congress and all in official life to do him special honor, and for months the newspapers and magazines were filled with tributes, anecdotes, personal notices, and other evidences of the eminence of the great statesman, protectionist, patriot, and man.

Such in brief is the history of one of the chief founders of the Republican party—of one who led it to victory and along the path of honor and usefulness, and of one who had no equal when he was at the zenith of his public career. But it is not all. A complete sketch of his life would fill a volume. In closing it may be stated that Mr. Blaine's uniformly robust health was due largely to a careful regard to details of hygiene and exercise, and to his temperate habits, for he never indulged, it is said, in a drink of so-called "hard liquors" in his life. He possessed a singular magnetism, which drew men to him, and which was sufficient to electrify those who came in contact with his leadership. In the words of his pastor: "The hold which he has maintained upon the hearts of such great numbers of his countrymen is not sufficiently explained by brilliant gifts or magnetism; the secret lies in his generous, manly, Christian character."



ANDREW, JOHN ALBION, War Governor of Massachusetts, was born in Windham, Maine, May 31, 1818, the son of a successful merchant and a descendant of the Andrew family that originally settled in Essex County, Massachusetts.

He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1837, read law in Boston with Henry H. Fuller, and was admitted to the bar there in 1840.



JOHN A. ANDREW.

About 1850 he was associated with the fugitive slave cases of Sims and Burns. He took a leading part in the discussions of the slave question and the abolition movement, and gained the reputation of a natural reformer. Acting with the Whigs until 1848, he became a prominent member of the anti-slavery party and later a founder of the Republican party, and in 1860 headed the Massachusetts delegation to the Chicago National Republican Convention. In 1858 he was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature.

In 1860 he was elected Governor of his Commonwealth, and in January, 1861, entered upon an official career which was destined to bring him into national prominence. He received the largest popular majority ever given to any candidate in Massachusetts. Seeing at once the possibilities of the Southern question, he took measures to place

the militia on a war footing, and also confidentially urged the governors of Maine and New Hampshire to do likewise, and when Lincoln issued his proclamation of April 15, 1861, Governor Andrew was able to send to the defense of Washington five regiments of infantry, a battery of artillery, and a battalion of riflemen. He continued his activity and his earnest prosecution of the interests of the Union throughout the war, raising volunteers, organizing and equipping regiments, furnishing supplies, securing the health and comfort of the soldiers of the Commonwealth, and wielding an almost unprecedented influence among all classes of people. He was four times re-elected, and administered the executive affairs of Massachusetts until January, 1866, winning a foremost place among the nation's eminent "War Governors." He not only raised and sent from Boston the first regiment to tread Southern soil, but also the first colored regiment to enter the war—the 54th Massachusetts Infantry—in 1863. He resisted the action of the Federal officers in arresting the sympathizers of the South who lived in his State. His recommendations to the Legislature resulted in the Divorce Law of 1864 and the Usury Act of 1867, and of the twelve measures which he vetoed while in office, only two were passed over his veto.

At the close of his fifth term as Governor, he declined a renomination, and also the presidency of Antioch College in Ohio, and resumed the practice of law in Boston, where he died October 30, 1867. He was a talented orator, a man at once dignified and sympathetic, a Unitarian in religion, and a brilliant conversationalist. The services which he rendered Massachusetts and the Republican party entitle him to imperishable distinction and a place among the most noted and most eminent men of the country. He presided over the first National Unitarian Convention, held in 1865.

December 25, 1848, he married Eliza Jane Hersey, of Hingham, Mass. They had four children.



MORRILL, JUSTIN SMITH, M.A., LL.D., of Vermont, was born in that State, at Stratford, April 14, 1810, the son of Nathaniel Morrill and Mary Hunt. He received a common school and an academic education, and at the age of fifteen became a clerk in a country store. Three years later he went to Portland, Maine, to enter the employ of a West India merchant, and subsequently a wholesale and retail drygoods store, but in 1831 returned to his native town and formed a partnership with Jedediah Harris, then the leading merchant in that section. This association continued until Mr. Harris's death in 1855.

Mr. Morrill devoted, during this period, increasing attention to both financial and agricultural affairs, and for many years was a director of the Orange County Bank, of Chelsea, Vt. He was once elected a justice of the peace, but did not qualify, having no desire for political honors. He did, however, take an active part in political discussions, throwing his sympathies in favor of the Whig party, and acquired a considerable reputation as a man of sound judgment and great native ability. His studious disposition and earnest endeavor to supplement the deficiencies of a meager education led him to read books treating a large variety of subjects. It is said that he even mastered Blackstone's *Commentaries* while working as a clerk. At any rate, he was a life-long student, and, possessing a singularly retentive memory and wonderful intellectual capacity, became one of the best equipped men in Vermont, and when Congressman Andrew Tracy, of Woodstock, declined a renomination in 1854, Mr. Morrill, much to his surprise, was brought forward as his successor, being unanimously nomi-



JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

nated. Elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress, he took his seat December 3, 1855, and, although the candidate of the anti-slavery or "conscience" Whigs, acted in Congress with the Republicans, of which party he was a founder on the dissolution of the old Whig organization. He continued to serve in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-ninth Congresses with steadily increasing influence among his colleagues and to the satisfaction of his constituents, and during these six terms was a member or chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and other important committees. A strong advocate of protection, he voted against the tariff bill of 1857, and, in a speech which attracted wide attention, said the measure was defective in that it afforded insufficient protection to agricultural interests. In 1858 he introduced and secured the passage of the first bill directed against the polygamous practices of the Mormons in Utah, and another, known as the Land-grant College Bill, providing for the granting of public lands for the founding of agricultural, scientific, and industrial colleges in newly-settled sections of the country. This latter bill passed both Houses, was vetoed by President Buchanan, passed again in 1862, and became a law under President Lincoln, and under its provisions more than five hundred colleges have been established in the United States. A later act presented and carried through by Mr. Morrill greatly enhanced its usefulness.

Congressman Morrill was one of the most conspicuous men on the floor of the House during the trying days preceding the war. His influence was felt in shaping legislation, in pressing important measures to a successful issue, and in soothing and guiding the turbulent spirits which threatened the safety of the National Government, and among his many notable speeches was one especially aimed against the admission of Kansas as a State under the Pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution. During the war period he had charge of all tariff and tax bills and other measures for raising revenue, and was the author and the principal framer of the so-called Morrill Tariff Bill of 1861, which, with frequent amendments, remained a law until the enactment of the McKinley Bill by the Fifty-first Congress, and which was the first measure of its kind changing ad valorem largely to specific duties.

In 1867 Mr. Morrill was elected United States Senator by the Vermont Legislature to succeed Hon. Luke P. Poland, and, taking his seat March 4, 1867, was five times re-elected to succeed himself, serving continuously until his death. During his senatorial career he was chairman of the committees on Finance and Public Buildings and Grounds, and a member of those on Education, Labor, Census, Revolutionary Claims, and others, including the Select Committee on additional accommodations for the Library of Congress. His services in the National House and Senate, which covered a continuous period of forty-three years—longer than those of any other man in the history of our Congress—were notable for unflinching patriotism, for devotion to the interests of the entire country as well as Vermont, and for the influence and reverence which he commanded. He made many important speeches, wielded a powerful hand in shaping legislation for nearly two generations, and was a staunch friend of temperance and education, especially in his native State, where he served for many years as a trustee of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College. He personally designed his elegant Gothic residence at Strafford, Vt., was a generous contributor to the newspapers and magazines, and was the author of a volume entitled "The Self-Consciousness of Noted Persons," a collection of self-appreciating expressions by distinguished people, published at Boston in 1886. From 1880 until his death he was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He received the degree of M.A. from Dartmouth College in 1857, and the degrees of LL.D. from the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College in 1874 and the University of Pennsylvania in 1884. He died, universally respected and revered, at Washington, D. C., December 28, 1898.

In 1857 Senator Morrill married Ruth, daughter of Dr. Caleb Swan, of Easton, Mass. They had one son, James Swan Morrill.



AMLIN, HANNIBAL, of Maine, son of Cyrus and Anna (Livermore) Hamlin, was born at Paris Hill, Oxford County, Maine, August 27, 1809. His maternal grandfather, Deacon Elijah Livermore, was one of the original owners of the township in that State which bears his name. His father's father, Elijah Hamlin, of Pembroke, Mass., commanded in the Revolution a company of minutemen in which five of his sons were enrolled.



HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Hannibal Hamlin spent his early life on the parental farm, attended the district schools of the neighborhood, and prepared for college at the Hebron Academy. But the death of his father and the modest circumstances of the family compelled him to relinquish the hope of a collegiate training and assume the management of the farm. When about twenty years of age he joined Horatio King in purchasing the weekly paper, *Jeffersonian*, published at Paris, Maine, but six months later sold his interest to Mr. King, having in

the meantime become an expert compositor and printer as well as a forceful writer. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar in January, 1833, and in May began active practice at Hampden, Maine, where he soon gained recognition as an able lawyer and talented orator. Becoming a Democrat, he was elected in 1835 to the Maine Legislature, and was re-elected for five successive terms, serving as Speaker of the House in 1837, 1839, and 1840. In 1840 he was nominated but defeated for Congress, and for the first time introduced in Maine the joint debate in campaign work. Mr. Hamlin was elected to Congress after the census of 1840, and was re-elected in 1845.

About this time he became identified with the anti-slavery movement, which he openly and resolutely espoused upon the annexation of Texas, and his prominence in connection with the Wilson proviso and his strong, outspoken anti-slavery views made him many enemies in the old Democratic party. But he was elected in 1848 to fill the unexpired term of Senator Fairfield in the United States Senate, and in 1851 was re-elected for a full term. He cast his strength and influence with the Republican party, becoming one of its founders and earliest leaders, and in 1857 resigned his seat in the Senate to become Governor of Maine, to which office he had been elected by the Republicans. On February 20, of the same year, he resigned the executive chair, and was re-elected

United States Senator by the Maine Legislature for a full term from March 4, 1857. In January, 1861, he again resigned his Senatorial seat, having been elected Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln, and as Vice-President he presided over the Senate with ability and dignity from March 4, 1861, to March 3, 1865. He was a warm friend of Lincoln, and staunchly supported his administration and the Union.

Mr. Hamlin was Collector of the Port of Boston in 1865 and 1866, a regent of the Smithsonian Institution from 1861 to 1865 and 1870 to 1882, and at one time dean of the board. He remained in the United States Senate from 1869 to 1881, when he resigned to accept the position of Minister to Madrid. This he also soon resigned, and retired to private life, after an active public career of nearly fifty successive years. He died in Bangor, Maine, July 4, 1891.



MANLEY, JOSEPH HOMAN, member of the Republican National Committee since August, 1892, Secretary of that body, and chairman of the Executive Committee in 1894, is one of the best known political leaders in the United States, and a descendant of sturdy New England stock, prominent in civil and public life since colonial days. He was born in Augusta, Maine, October 13, 1842, and is a son of James Sullivan Manley, a native of Vermont, who came with his parents to Maine in 1819. James S. Manley became widely known as one of the publishers of the *Gospel Banner*, and was also one of the proprietors of the *Maine Farmer*. He died December 9, 1861. His wife, Caroline Sewall, was a daughter of Charles Sewall, and granddaughter of General Henry Sewall, one of the heroes of the Revolution and a member of one of the oldest Puritan families in New England.

When a mere youth, Joseph H. Manley was affected with a severe illness, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. This interfered with his early educational training, but he attended the public schools at times, and in 1853 became a student in the famous "Little Blue School" for boys, which was founded by Jacob Abbott at Framingham, Maine. He remained in this excellent institution for four years, but was forced by ill-health to abandon a collegiate course. Deciding upon the profession of law for his life work, he entered, in 1861, the law offices of the late Theodore H. Sweetser and William S. Gardner (subsequently judge), of Boston, where he remained for some time pursuing his studies. Subsequently he attended the Albany Law

School, from which he was graduated in February, 1863, with the degree of LL.B., and was admitted to practice in the courts of New York State when only twenty-one years old. The same year he returned to Augusta and became the law partner of H. W. True. In 1865 he was admitted to practice in the United States District and Circuit Courts, and was appointed a commissioner of the United States District Court of Maine by the late Justice Clifford. During that and the following year he was in the Augusta City Council, and served as its president in 1866, and in 1867 was a member of the Board of Aldermen. From 1869 to 1876 he was in the Government employ as agent of the Internal Revenue Department, and was located in Utica, Pittsburg, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. Upon his resignation from this service he was especially commended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for efficiency in office. He then became the representative in Washington for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the adjustment of claims before the Treasury Department. In the spring of 1878 he purchased his present half-interest in the *Maine Farmer*, on which he worked as general editor until he was appointed by President Garfield, in May, 1881, postmaster of Augusta. This position he filled for over seven years, until he resigned in August, 1892, to take, at Mr. Harrison's request, a position on the Republican National Executive Committee. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1880, 1888, and 1892; and for eighteen years had been chairman of the State Committee of Maine, of which he has been a member since 1881, succeeding James G. Blaine. In May, 1893, he was elected Secretary of the Republican National Committee, and in January, 1894, he was made chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, of which he is (1899) still a member, and a member of the Executive Committee.

For many years Mr. Manley was chairman of the Republican Committee for Kennebec County, and in 1887-88, 1889-90, and again in 1899 he represented Augusta in the State Legislature, and, as a factor in the political affairs of the State and the nation, he is to-day widely known. He is one of the political generals of the country, and, for this reason, was chosen chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee, a position of great importance and wonderful responsibility, to which no man of inferior abilities as a projector and executor could be chosen, or one who is deficient in resources or lacks in energy, or is wanting in the art of strategy. There is no more thorough-going and earnest Republican in the party in this country than Mr. Manley. As a political strategist he has few superiors in this nation, certainly none in his State. He was a very firm friend of Mr. Blaine for years, and, therefore, through close political association with this great leader, he

learned much of the art of politics. Mr. Manley is in the full prime of physical and mental activity. He possesses many of the attractive qualities and attributes of his late chief, and has a personal acquaintance and popularity which extends throughout the Union. He has large financial and business interests in Maine, and has done much to further the development of the natural resources of the State. In 1881 he was elected a trustee of the Augusta Savings Bank, and in 1897 its president. This bank has deposits aggregating seven million dollars. He is also a director in the Edwards Manufacturing Company and the First National Bank; treasurer of the Augusta Water Company and of the Augusta Electric Light and Power Company; a director of the Maine Central Railroad, the Portland and Rochester Railroad, the Knox and Lincoln Railroad, and the Portland and Mount Desert Steamboat Company; and largely identified with the city's progress.

In 1866 Mr. Manley married Susan M., daughter of the late Governor Samuel Cony, one of the Republican leaders and prominent in the business development of Maine. Mrs. Manley died February 11, 1896, leaving four children—Samuel Cony Manley, who is prominently connected with the Maine Central Railroad; Lucy C., wife of Chase Mellon, attorney-at-law of New York City; and Harriet and Sydney Sewell Manley.

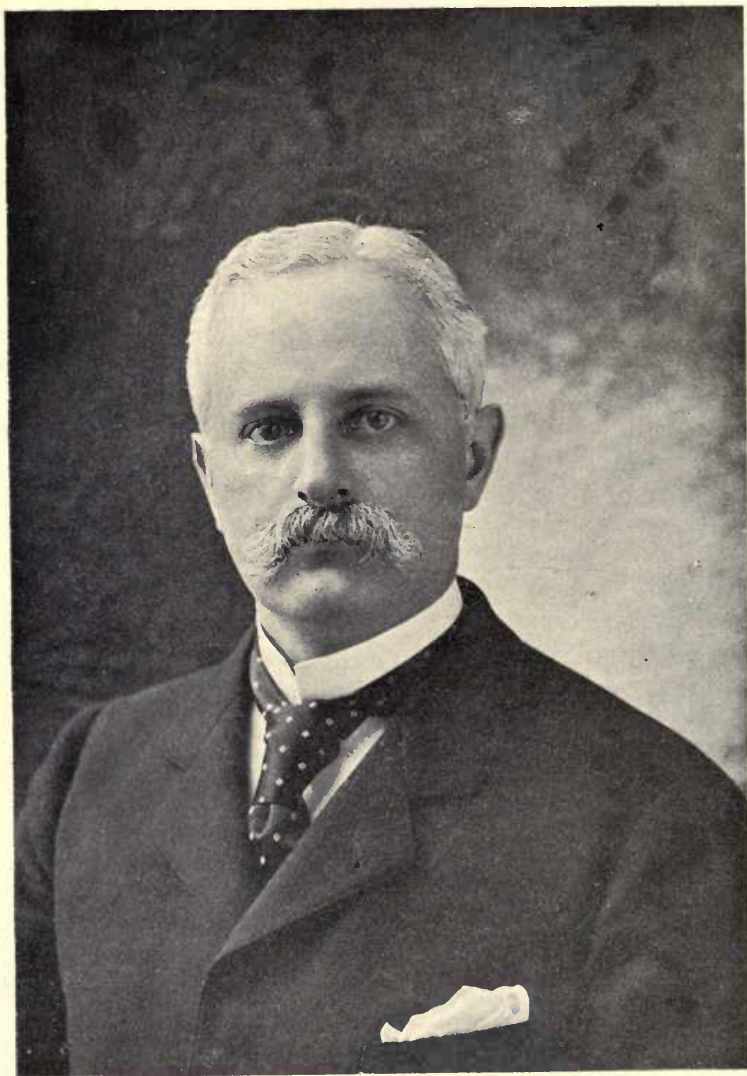


WOLCOTT, ROGER, Governor of Massachusetts since January, 1897, was born in Boston on July 13, 1847, the son of J. Huntington Wolcott and Cornelia Frothingham. His ancestry is among the most distinguished in New England.

Roger Wolcott (1679-1767) was commander of the Connecticut troops at the Siege of Louisburg in 1755, and second in command under Sir William Pepperell, and was Governor of the Connecticut Colony from 1751 to 1754. Oliver Wolcott (1726-97), his son, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a prominent figure in Revolutionary times, and the second Governor of the State of Connecticut in 1796-97. Oliver Wolcott, son of Oliver, Sr., was born in 1760 and died in 1833, and was Secretary of the Treasury at Washington from 1795 to 1797, and the seventh State Governor of Connecticut, serving from 1818 to 1827.

Governor Roger Wolcott is descended from the first Governor Roger Wolcott, and inherits all the intellectual and physical characteristics of his race. Receiving his preparatory education in the schools of Boston, he entered Harvard College in 1866 and was graduated in 1870, being selected by his classmates to deliver the class-day oration. He

then began the study of law in Boston with T. K. Lathrop, and in the autumn of 1871 entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated LL.B. in 1874. During the years 1871 and 1872 he was also



ROGER WOLCOTT.

a tutor in the college. Since his admission to the Suffolk bar he has devoted himself to the practice of law, to the care and management of private trusts, and to politics.

His public life began in 1877, when he was elected to the Boston Common Council, to which he was twice re-elected. In 1882, 1883, and 1884 he was elected to the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, and during these three years attracted wide attention by his sturdy integrity, ability, close attention to duty, and fearless defense of the people's rights and good government. He was again elected a member of the Boston Common Council in 1887, 1888, and 1889, and, as the first president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, was active, by voice and pen, in promoting the cause of his party. For several years he was an Overseer of Harvard University and a trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and in 1893 was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth, serving, by virtue of that office, as chairman of all the leading committees of the Executive Council. He was re-elected to the lieutenant-governorship for 1895 and 1896, and, on the death of Governor Frederic T. Greenhalge, on March 5, 1896, became Acting Governor. His administration of the duties of this office won for him in the fall of that year the unanimous nomination and election of Governor by the largest plurality ever given to a gubernatorial candidate in Massachusetts, and by successive re-elections he has continued in that position to the present time (1899). Governor Wolcott has achieved a national reputation as a man of great natural ability, of commanding presence, and of unquestioned integrity and honor. He is a member of several of Boston's leading clubs and social organizations, and also of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

In 1874 he married Edith Prescott, a granddaughter of William H. Prescott, the historian, and a great-great-granddaughter of Colonel William Prescott, the commander of the Colonial forces at the Battle of Bunker Hill. They have four sons and a daughter living.



AMES, OAKES.—In the latter part of the sixteenth century and the early part of the seventeenth John Ames was living in the small town of Breton in Somersetshire, England. As that shire was the hotbed of free, civil, and religious thought, it may safely be assumed that he was one of those who refused to conform to the methods of the English Church, if he did not go so far as to rebel against ecclesiastical authority. His son, William Ames, was born in Breton in 1605, and if not trained in the Puritan school, at least became one of the adherents, and came to New England in 1635 and settled in Braintree in the Massachusetts Colony.

There is reason to believe that he was in some way associated with the iron industry, which was established about the time of his arrival in that ancient town. John Ames, a son of William, became a resident of Bridgewater, and in that town his son, Thomas, and grandson, Thomas, continued to hold their residence. Major John Ames, the son of the last Thomas, and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born April 7, 1738, in that part of Bridgewater which was incorporated in 1822 as the town of West Bridgewater. He was a blacksmith by trade, and during the Revolution engaged somewhat in the manufacture of guns. As early as 1773 he added to his business, in a small way, the manufacture of shovels, in which a trip-hammer of eighty pounds' weight and a common anvil were the chief implements in its process. Oliver Ames, the son of Major John, was employed in his father's shop, and there acquired that practical knowledge as an ironworker which led him to establish, and enabled him to manage with success, the shovel factory in North Easton which he founded in 1803. Oliver Ames married in April, 1803, Susanna, daughter of Oakes Angier, and great-granddaughter of Rev. Urian Oakes, president of Harvard College from April 7, 1675, to July 25, 1680. His children were Oakes, born January 10, 1804; Horatio, November 18, 1805; Oliver, November 5, 1807; Angier, February 19, 1810; William Leonard, July 9, 1812; Sarah Angier, September 9, 1814; John, April 18, 1817; and Harriet, September 12, 1819.

Oakes Ames, the oldest child of Oliver Ames, was born in North Easton, Mass., as above stated, January 10, 1804. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and with the view of succeeding his father in conducting the business of the shovel works he entered the mill, and after service as a workman at the bench in its various departments was finally made general overseer. In 1844 his father retired from active business and transferred the shovel establishment and its properties to him and his brother, Oliver, reserving a one-third interest and a voice in the determination of important questions. From that date the business was conducted for many years under the firm name of Oliver Ames & Sons. In 1863 his father died, leaving his one-third interest in equal shares to Oakes Angier and Oliver Ames, sons of his son, Oakes, and Frederick Lothrop Ames, son of his son, Oliver, and they became members of the firm of Oliver Ames & Sons. Thus constituted, the firm continued until the death of Oakes Ames, which occurred at North Easton, May 3, 1873. It is unnecessary to follow further the career of the firm, whose business had become one of the great industries of New England, and whose product was known in all the markets of the world. It is sufficient to say that the business, whose product was at first carried by wheel at considerable intervals to Bos-

ton and Newport and other shipping points, had become, at the time of the death of Oakes Ames, the most extensive of the kind in the world, and that three hundred dozen of shovels per day, or over one hundred thousand dozen per year, were meeting ready sales, not only in all parts of the Union, but also in South America, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australia.

Mr. Ames was not drawn into public life until after he had passed his meridian. It was not, however, to be expected that with the reputation he was rapidly acquiring by his management of enterprises outside of the field in which he had been trained he would escape a demand for his act in the public service. In 1861 he was a member of the Massachusetts Executive Council, and at that critical period his sagacity and wisdom were especially valuable to Governor Andrew in the administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth. His services as Councillor were so well known and appreciated that in the autumn of 1862 he was chosen by the Republicans a member of Congress, and served by successive elections until March 4, 1873. The invaluable service which he had previously rendered to the Commonwealth during the first years of the Civil War was now extended to a broader field, and one in which he won a name which will be remembered as long as the Union Pacific Railroad shall bind the East and West of our Union in indissoluble bonds.

As a member of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, he became interested in that enterprise, and was influential in the passage of an act providing for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific. Up to September, 1864, when a contract was made with Hoxie to build one hundred miles of road west of the Missouri River, Mr. Ames had no connection whatever with the undertaking as a stockholder or otherwise. Hoxie failed to execute his contract, and it began to be feared that, with the settlement of the difficulties between the North and the South, an alienation would grow up between the East and the extreme West unless a bond of permanent union was soon welded to bind them in the bonds of railroad communication. In March, 1865, the Credit Mobilier, a company organized under an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, assumed the Hoxie contract, but failed to carry it out. At this time, at the earnest solicitation of union loving men, including President Lincoln, Mr. Ames put his shoulder to the work, and with dogged resolution and courage set himself to the accomplishment of a gigantic task, in which men of well-known skill and capacity had signally failed. He at once entered the Credit Mobilier Company, and, before a year had expired, received subscriptions of two and a half millions of dollars, and in eighteen months completed the hundred miles of road contemplated in

the Hoxie contract. In the early part of 1867 two hundred and forty-seven miles had been built, and in August of that year he bound himself by contract to finish the road. He not only did not ask or expect any legislation by Congress, but he received the benefits of none after his connection with the enterprise and before its completion. Under an assignment of his contract to seven trustees, including himself, and by the aid of an investment by Mr. Ames of a million of dollars, the Union Pacific road was completed in 1869, seven years before the contract required.

It would be naturally presumed that a man who had, with heroic courage and inflexible resolution, carried such an undertaking to a successful consummation would be hailed at once as a national benefactor. The demands of politics, however, were inexorable, and members of Congress, instead of attempting to allay the unreasonable public clamor which had been raised against the Credit Mobilier Company, not only listened but yielded to it, and by the passage of a resolution of censure performed an act more disgraceful than any which had before marked the annals of our legislation. Mr. Ames returned to his home at the adjournment of Congress in the spring of 1873, with a heart broken by the ingratitude of his associates, and died on the third of the following May, too soon to witness the reflex wave of popular feeling and his universal recognition as one of the grandest benefactors of the nation.

The following resolve, which passed the Massachusetts Legislature during the session of 1883, is especially interesting here :

“Resolved, In view of the great services of Oakes Ames, representative for Massachusetts, 2d Congressional District, for ten years ending March 4, 1873, in achieving the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, the most vital contribution to the integrity and growth of the National Union since the war; in view of his unflinching truthfulness and honesty which refused to suppress on his or any other interest, any fact, and so made him the victim of an intense and misdirected public sentiment, and subjected him to a vote of censure by the Forty-second Congress at the close of its session; And in view of the later deliberate public sentiment, which, upon review of all fact, holds him in esteem unreconcilable with his condemnation, and which throughout the whole country recognizes the value and patriotism of his achievement, and his innocence of corrupt motive or conduct;

“Therefore, The Legislature of Massachusetts hereby expresses its gratitude for his work, and its faith in his integrity of purpose and character, and ask for like recognition thereof on the part of the National Congress.”

Mr. Ames was something more and higher than a public man. As a citizen of his native town, as a neighbor, and a friend, he won the love and esteem of those who knew him best. The welfare of his town, the elevation and happiness of the people were never forgotten, even when the burdens of public service were pressing heavily on his shoulders. Jointly with the other members of the firm of Oliver Ames & Sons, he gave a school-house to the town of Easton, costing between \$40,000 and \$50,000, and personally he gave a fund of \$50,000 for the support of schools in the village of North Easton. Nor was his interest in the cause of education limited to his native town or State. In the words of Edward Everett Hale, "the education of the whole country was a matter very near to his heart, and he took broad and large views of that education." Several educational institutions in the West felt the beneficial influence of his liberality.

Mr. Ames died at North Easton, as has been stated, May 3, 1873, and was buried in the village cemetery, where a monument has been erected to his memory. A monument has also been erected at the highest railroad pass of the Rocky Mountains to keep his name in perpetual remembrance as the father of the Union Pacific Railroad. Among his fellow-citizens the most precious monument to his memory is the Oakes Ames Memorial Hall, erected by his sons in North Easton, which commemorates also the generous beneficence of those who not only dedicated it to the memory of their father, but also to uses for the benefit of their town.

Mr. Ames married November 29, 1827, Eveline Orville, daughter of Josiah and Hannah (Lothrop) Gilmore, of Easton, and his children were Oakes Angier, born April 15, 1829; Oliver, February 4, 1831; Frank Morton, August 14, 1833; Henry G., April 10, 1839; and Susan Eveline, May 12, 1841.



MES, OAKES ANGIER, eldest son of Oakes and Eveline Orville (Gilmore) Ames, was born in North Easton, Mass., April 15, 1829, and, like his father and brothers, learned, in the practical school of experience, every detail of the business of one of the greatest corporations in the world, and of which he is now the managing head. The preceding sketch of Hon. Oakes Ames enters thoroughly into the ancestry of the family. Oakes A. Ames was educated in the public schools of North Easton, and supplemented his early studies by academic courses at Fruit Hill, R. I., and Leicester and North Attleboro, Mass. His practical education was similar to that of his brothers.

The trusts imposed upon him have been left in no uncertain hands,

and there is no more honored business man in Massachusetts than Oakes A. Ames, in whose care are intrusted many other large public interests. He holds the honor of the family to the same high plane established by his honored predecessors. Besides the duties devolving upon him as president of the Oliver Ames Corporation, he is also the head of the North Easton Savings Bank; vice-president of the Easton National Bank; a director in the Lincoln National Bank, the American Loan and Trust Company, the Industrial Improvement Company, the United Electric Security Company, and various other public corporations involving large interests; and a trustee of the State Lunatic Hospital at Taunton. At his home in North Easton he also sustains the generous spirit for the entire welfare of the community of the family whose name is thoroughly identified with the inception, progress, and thriving condition of one of the most beautiful of the towns of New England.

His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Hobart, was the daughter of Judge Aaron Hobart, of East Bridgewater, Mass. They were married in July, 1855. Their children are Maria (wife of Dr. R. H. Harte, of Philadelphia), Hobart, Winthrop, and Katherine Hobart Ames.



EDMUNDS, GEORGE FRANKLIN, was born in Richmond, Vt., February 1, 1828, being the son of a farmer who moved there from Western Massachusetts. He acquired his education at the common schools and under private tutelage, and then began the study of law, and after his admission to the bar in 1849 entered upon active practice in his native town. In 1851 he removed to Burlington, where he took up his permanent residence, and where he soon gained distinction as an able lawyer and advocate. Taking a prominent part in politics, without neglecting his legal business, he served as a Republican in the Vermont Legislature from 1854 to 1859, and during the last three years was Speaker of the House. He was a member and president *pro tempore* of the State Senate in 1861-62, and in 1861 was a member of the State Convention which formed a coalition between the Republicans and war Democrats, and himself drew up the resolutions adopted by that body.

In March, 1866, Mr. Edmunds was appointed by the Governor of his State to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Solomon Foot, and later was elected by the Legislature for the unexpired term ending March 4, 1869. By successive re-elections he continued in the office until 1891, when he retired from political life,

positively refusing another term in the Senate. Senator Edmunds took a leading part in the discussions from the first, and when the Republicans began their two years' contest with President Johnson he was given charge of the tenure-of-office act, and carried it through. He was a member and often chairman of the Judiciary Committee, a prominent figure in the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, a firm friend of Grant during that President's difficulties with Schurz, Sumner, and Trumbull, aided in framing and passing the reconstruction measures, and was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1876-77, having been chairman of the Senate Committee which, jointly with a committee from the House, prepared the bill creating that commission. With Senator Thurman he also originated and carried through the Senate the Pacific Railroad funding act. He was twice a candidate for the Presidential nomination before Republican National Conventions, receiving in 1880 thirty-four votes and in 1884 ninety-three. When Vice-President Arthur assumed the duties of President, Senator Edmunds was elected president *pro tempore* of the Senate. He introduced on March 22, 1882, a bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah and the disfranchisement of those who practiced it, and this act, known by his name, was upheld by the United States Supreme Court in a series of five cases in 1884. He was also the principal author of a similar act of 1887, and of an act of 1886 regulating the counting of electoral votes for President. In 1886 he was the leader in the Senate in the effort to compel President Cleveland to furnish that body with all documents necessary to show cause for late removals from office. Senator Edmunds was a strong advocate of strict parliamentary procedure, and gained eminence as a man of great penetration and sound learning and as an undaunted advocate of the best interests of the people.



ARDEN, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, who was appointed by President McKinley Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston in February, 1899, has been somewhat prominent in the Republican party in Massachusetts since he first entered public life as a member of the House of Representatives in 1873. He gained some reputation at once as a debater, generally finding and exploiting the amusing phases of the subject under consideration, and thus securing attention whenever he spoke. In 1874 he was chosen Clerk of the House, and was honored with a re-election to the same position each year up to and including 1882. Fearing,

however, that he would get into a confining rut of clerical duties, he determined not to seek a re-election, but to run for a membership in the House, with a view to being a candidate for Speaker. He was successful, and was elected Speaker of the House in 1883. He was again elected to the House, and was re-elected Speaker in 1884. His long service as Clerk made him a master of the parliamentary duties of the



Geo. A. Marden

position, and his record in the chair was exceptionally creditable. In 1883 General B. F. Butler was Governor, and the House contained a much larger number of Democrats than usual. Numerous questions raised by Governor Butler rendered the session uncommonly long and exciting. Prorogation was not reached until July 27, and the session was the longest on record before or since, occupying 206 days. In 1885 Mr. Marden was a member of the Massachusetts Senate. He was

defeated for re-election, and meantime was appointed by Governor Ames a trustee of the Agricultural College at Amherst. In 1888 he was nominated and elected Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth, and was re-elected four consecutive years, and he could no doubt have continued in that position indefinitely but that the Constitution provides that "no man shall be eligible as Treasurer and Receiver-General more than five years successively." In 1880, while Clerk of the House, Mr. Marden was chosen a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, being a colleague of ex-Secretary of the Treasury and ex-Governor George S. Boutwell, for the 7th Congressional District. Both Governor Boutwell and Mr. Marden were ardent Grant men, and conducted their campaign on that issue, winning, after a warm fight, by a handsome majority. As members of the "Old Guard" they treasure their "306-medals" with much honor, and both have lived to see their favorite stand in American history where his greatness was sure to place him.

Mr. Marden was born in Mont Vernon, N. H., on August 9, 1839. His father was Benjamin F. Marden, a native of New Boston, a town adjoining Mont Vernon. His grandfather was Nathan Marden, and his great-grandfather was Lemuel Marden, who came to New Boston from Bradford, Mass., about 1786, and whose wife was Hannah Greenough, of Bradford. The Marden ancestry is traced back to Richard Marden, who took the oath of fidelity at New Haven, Conn., in 1646; and the Greenoughs to Robert Greenough, of Rowley (1685). Mr. Marden's paternal grandmother was Susanna Stevens, daughter of Calvin Stevens, a Revolutionary soldier, who was in the Battle of Bunker Hill, and is recorded as from Concord, Mass. He enlisted April 27, 1775, as a private in Captain Abisha Brown's Company, Colonel John Nixon's Regiment, and served till August of the same year, and subsequently served as a sergeant in Captain Adam Wheeler's Company, Colonel Thomas Nixon's Regiment, from September 1, 1776, to March, 1777. The Stevens line traces back to Colonel Thomas Stevens, of Devonshire, England, who sent three sons to the Massachusetts Colony in 1629. Mr. Marden's mother was born Betsey Buss, in Wilton, N. H., a great-granddaughter of Stephen Buss, who came from Lunenburg, Mass., to Wilton, about 1801, and she was also, on her mother's side, a descendant of George Abbot, who is reputed to have emigrated from Yorkshire, England, to Andover, Mass., about 1640. Mr. Marden is of English origin on both sides, as well as of Revolutionary descent. His father was a tanner and boot and shoe manufacturer by trade, and as a boy the son was taught the shoemaker's craft, at which he worked from the time he was a dozen years old, and at intervals while fitting for college and during

some of the college vacations. His preparatory education was at Appleton Academy, now McCollom Institute, in his native town, of the trustees of which Mr. Marden is now president. He entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1857, and was graduated in July, 1861, with fair rank as a scholar, being eleventh in a class of fifty-eight members. He has always been an ardent Dartmouth man, and has sent his two sons there. In 1875 he was the commencement poet of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Dartmouth, and in 1886 he delivered the commencement poem before the Dartmouth Associated Alumni. He was president two years of the Dartmouth Alumni Association, and two years of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the college. Among his classmates is Rev. W. J. Tucker, D.D., now president of Dartmouth. In November, 1861, Mr. Marden enlisted as a private in Company G, 2d Regiment, Berdan's United States Sharpshooters, and on the organization of the company, December 12, when he was mustered into the United States service, received a warrant as second sergeant. In April, 1862, he was transferred to the 1st Regiment of United States Sharpshooters, and was with that regiment during the Peninsular Campaign under McClellan from Yorktown to Harrison's Landing. On July 10 he was commissioned by the Governor of New Hampshire first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, in which capacity he served with the regiment until January 1, 1863, when he was ordered on staff duty, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 3d Corps. He served in this capacity, though with change of division (rendered necessary by reorganization of the corps), until August, 1863, taking part meantime in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Wapping Heights. He was then ordered to Riker's Island, New York Harbor, on detached service, but was soon returned to his regiment at his own request, and served with it until he was mustered out in September, 1864, the term of most of the regiment having expired, and the few members remaining being transferred to other regiments. Returning to New Hampshire, he began the study of law. In the spring of 1865 he entered the law office of Minot & Mugridge, at Concord, where he pursued his legal studies, and was also employed as a writer on the Concord *Daily Monitor*. In November of the same year he went to Charleston, Kanawha County, W. Va., and purchased the *Kanawha Republican*, a weekly newspaper, which he edited until the spring of 1866; but finding that success in the enterprise depended upon "swinging around the circle" with President Andrew Johnson, a task which was impossible to him, he disposed of the paper and returned to New Hampshire. He was then employed by Adjutant-General Natt Head, of New Hampshire, to compile, arrange, and edit a history of each of the New Hampshire mili-

tary organizations during the war, which histories form a large part of the Adjutant-General's Report for 1866. Meantime he continued in journalism, doing work for the Concord *Monitor*, and in July, 1866, becoming the regular Concord correspondent of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*. On January 1, 1867, he was offered a position as an assistant editor of the *Advertiser*, which he accepted and held until the first of the following September, when he, with his classmate, Major E. T. Rowell, purchased the Lowell *Daily Courier* and Lowell *Weekly Journal*, at Lowell, Mass., where both still remain. The partnership of Marden & Rowell was continued just twenty-five years—September 1, 1867, to September 1, 1892—when it was made a stock corporation under the name of the Lowell Courier Publishing Company, the two members of the firm retaining the same interests as under the partnership. On January 1, 1896, the Courier Company was united with the Citizen Company, under the name of the Courier-Citizen Company, the *Daily Citizen* being changed to a morning one-cent paper, and the *Courier* continuing an afternoon two-cent paper as before, Mr. Marden remaining as the editorial head of both. During the nearly thirty-two years since Mr. Marden became editor of the *Courier*, few days have passed when he has not written more or less editorial copy.

Mr. Marden began his career "on the stump" when a lad, in the days when John P. Hale was a Free-Soil candidate for President, his maiden speech being written for him by his father, who was an ardent abolitionist, and delivered at a country lyceum at Mont Vernon, when a "question" on slavery was "thrown open to volunteer debate." It was just after Webster's March 7 speech, and the young orator "used up" the Godlike Daniel—or thought he did. His first vote was for Abraham Lincoln for President, and he made what he says could only by courtesy be called "speeches" in that campaign. There has been no contest, State or National, since 1867, when he has not done duty on the stump. The most notable of his campaigns, however, was in the Presidential contest of 1896, when he was invited by the National Republican Committee, at General Alger's request, to join the "Aggregation of Union Veterans" which stumped the Middle West on a platform car. The personnel of the aggregation was Major-General O. O. Howard, of Burlington, Vt.; Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, of New York; General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan; General Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania; Corporal James Tanner, of Washington; Major J. W. Burst, of Chicago; Colonel George H. Hopkins, of Detroit; and Lieutenant George A. Marden. The company were on the road from September 23 to November 1, and traveled over 8,000 miles, held nearly 300 meetings, in fifteen States, and 257 cities and towns, and addressed over a million people. In other lines

of speechmaking, Mr. Marden has spoken on every Memorial Day, and has delivered many addresses at all sorts of convocations, the most notable of which perhaps was the reunion of the "Old Guard" at Philadelphia on Grant's birthday in 1893. But his most numerous efforts have been post-prandial, for which his services have been in constant demand. The greatest honor of his life he counts as an invitation to speak at the Forefathers' Day banquet of the New England Society in New York in 1889, and again in 1892. This is the grandest periodical oratorical function in America. To be invited once, to a man without a national reputation, is an exceptional honor. To be invited three years later a second time is a duplication of honors. Mr. Marden was the first commander of B. F. Butler Post, No. 42, G. A. R., and is a companion of the Massachusetts Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

He was married December 10, 1867, to Mary Porter Fiske, of Nashua, N. H., who is still living. They have two sons—Philip Sanford, born at Lowell, January 12, 1874, and Robert Fiske, born at Lowell, June 14, 1876. The former was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1894 and from the Harvard University Law School in 1898, and the latter from Dartmouth in 1898.



BARROWS, SAMUEL JUNE, of Boston, is the son of Richard Barrows, a machinist, and Jane Eliza Weekes, a descendant of an old Dutch family of New York. On the paternal side he comes from English stock. He was born in New York City, May 26, 1845, and, after a primary education, entered, when nine years old, the printing press manufactory of R. Hoe & Company, New York, as errand boy and telegraph operator, and, excepting one year spent at the public schools, remained with that firm nine years. His father died in 1849, leaving a widow and six children in poor circumstances, but with Samuel's help and the mother's income from a shoe-blackening which she made, the family prospered. Young Barrows was a cousin of Colonel Hoe, and the latter soon saw in him the promise of great abilities, and at twelve he was sent to night school. From sixteen to twenty he attended Cooper Institute, New York. He also learned shorthand, and at nineteen enlisted in the navy, but was not mustered in on account of ill health. He practiced stenography, was a reporter for the *New York Sun* and *New York World*, and in 1867 became phonographic secretary to Hon. William H. Seward, then Secretary of State.

All this time he earned his own living and contributed to his

mother's support. Remaining in the Department of State until 1871, he served part of the time in the Consular Bureau and Bureau of Rolls and accompanied Chaplain Newman, of the Senate, to Utah in 1870, and reported the debate with the Mormons. While in Washington he acted as correspondent for the Philadelphia *Press* and occasionally for the New York *Tribune*, and was not only a student of legislation and a close observer of the great figures in our national political life, coming in contact with all the great men of the time, but also studied at the Columbian Theological School, being retained by Hamilton Fish, when the latter became Secretary of State, as his private secretary. In the fall of 1871 Mr. Barrows entered the Harvard Divinity School at Cambridge, Mass., from which he was graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1875.

In 1873 he accompanied General Stanley's expedition to the Yellowstone in the capacity of correspondent for the New York *Tribune*, for which he also acted as Boston correspondent during his theological course at Harvard. In that year he took part in the battles of Tongue River and the Big Horn. In 1874 he was with General Custer in the Black Hills expedition. The expenses of his education were defrayed by newspaper work, in which he gained a wide reputation.

After graduating from Harvard he spent a year at Leipsic University in Germany, studying political economy under Roscher, and on his return was ordained pastor of the historic First Parish Church in Dorchester, Mass., where his ability as a speaker and his sterling character as a man won for him the respect and admiration of a large and critical congregation. But the ministry was not his destiny. He resigned his pastorate in 1881 to become editor of the *Christian Register*, which position he held for sixteen years. Once a strict Baptist, he is now an authority on Unitarianism. He spent the years 1892-93 in Europe studying archæology in Greece and visiting European prisons, and in 1895, as secretary of the United States delegation to the International Prison Congress at Paris, prepared the report transmitted by the Secretary of State to Congress. In 1896 he was appointed by President Cleveland to represent the United States on the International Prison Commission, and in 1897 he attended the Interparliamentary Peace Congress in Brussels as representative of the House of Representatives. For fourteen years he has been the chaplain of the Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Militia.

In 1896 Mr. Barrows was elected to the 55th Congress from the 10th Congressional District of Massachusetts, comprising the 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 24th wards of Boston, and the city of Quincy and town of Milton in Norfolk County, his majority over Bordman Hall, Democrat, being 3,488. He served one term with

conspicuous ability, and in 1898 was renominated, but was defeated.

Mr. Barrows has been a life-long student of the great social, religious, and economic questions, and, as recreation, has acquired a knowledge of the classics probably unsurpassed by any one except specialists. He is a profound bookman, has studied in all the great libraries of England and Europe, is familiar with the French, German, and other modern languages, as well as Greek and Latin, and is widely known as an eminent scholar and statesman. His reputation as a library man brought him prominently before the public in the winter of 1898-99 as the successor of the late James Russell Young, Librarian of Congress. He is one of the foremost Republicans of New England, and widely known through his successful efforts for discharged convicts, for his familiarity with the character and management of penal institutions, and for his profound learning, broad culture, and eminent ability. He is a member of the Round Table Club of Boston, the Dorchester Historical Society, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and other organizations.

June 28, 1867, he married Mrs. Isabel Hay Chapin, widow of Rev. W. W. Chapin, a missionary to India. They have two children, Mabel Hay Barrows and William Burnet Barrows, and reside in the Dorchester district of Boston, Mass.



BOND, CHARLES PARKHURST, journalist, and formerly Mayor of Waltham, Mass., was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 24, 1855. His parents were Edward G. and Pamela R. Bond, the former being a prominent contractor and builder. He is of Puritan descent and of Revolutionary stock, one of his maternal ancestors in the Fay family being in the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Mr. Bond was educated in the public schools of Springfield, Mass., and at Amherst College. He was graduated with the degree of LL.B. from the Boston University Law School in 1880, and for about two years from the following July successfully practiced his profession. Since then he has been chiefly engaged in journalism, being connected with the editorial staffs of the *Boston Herald*, *Traveler*, and *Globe*. At the present time he is financial and railroad editor of the *Boston Journal*. Mr. Bond has also been for many years a trusted leader of the Republican party, and in Waltham, where he resides, has filled several offices with ability and honor. He was a member of the Waltham Board of Aldermen from 1886 to 1890, inclusive; president of the board for three years; a member of the Waltham School Board in 1893 and 1894; a member of the Massa-

chusetts Legislature in 1895 and 1896; and Mayor of Waltham in 1897. In the Legislature he was a member and clerk of the Committee on Railroads and a member of the Committee on Banks and Banking. He was also appointed by Governor Greenhalge as one of the Massachusetts Commissioners to the proposed Mexican National Exposition. Mr. Bond has traveled extensively over the United States and Mexico, and is a member of the Massachusetts Republican Club, of the Odd Fellows fraternity, and of the Masons, holding membership in Gethsemane Commandery, K. T., of Newton.

He was married, September 20, 1880, in Waltham, to Carrie M. Fuller, of Cambridge, Mass., and has four children—J. Waldo, Mabel A., Winifred M., and Charles P., Jr.



GALLINGER, JACOB H., of Concord, N. H., was born March 28, 1837, in the town of Cornwall, Province of Ontario, Canada, the son of Jacob and Catherine (Cook) Gallinger. His father owned and cultivated a farm, on which he reared a family of nine boys and three girls, eleven of whom are living. The family, on the paternal side, is of Dutch extraction, his great-grandfather having emigrated from Holland prior to our Revolutionary War, first settling in New York and afterward in Canada. His mother was of American stock.

Mr. Gallinger's early education was limited, being such as the public school afforded, but the foundation there laid was thoroughly built on in after years by private study and the advantages of the printing office. At the age of twelve he entered a printing office in his native town, where he served an apprenticeship of four years, at the end of which period he assumed temporary charge of the paper during the illness of the proprietor. Abandoning that, he worked for a time as a journeyman printer in Ogdensburg, N. Y. Becoming interested in medicine, he went in 1855 to Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered upon the study of that profession. His means being very limited, he worked nights in the office



JACOB H. GALLINGER.

of the Cincinnati *Gazette* to pay his college expenses. Graduating with honors in 1858, the next two years were spent in study, travel and newspaper work, and in 1860 he came to New Hampshire. For a time he practiced medicine in Keene, and in April, 1862, opened an office in Concord, where he has ever since resided. His practice as a physician and surgeon grew rapidly, extending even beyond the limits of the State.

In 1872 he was elected to the New Hampshire Legislature from Ward 4, Concord, and was re-elected in 1873. During his service in that body he was chairman of important committees, and established a reputation as a skillful parliamentarian and able debater. In 1876 he was chosen a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and was the author of the plan submitted to the people establishing a basis of representation for the two Houses of the State Legislature. He represented the Concord Senatorial District in the State Senate during the years 1878, 1879, and 1880, being President of that body the last two years. In 1879 he was appointed Surgeon-General of the State, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and in 1882 was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee, which position he held for eight years, and to which he was re-elected in 1898. During his service as chairman of the State Committee, he demonstrated qualities of organization and management of a very high order, and which have since caused his name to be prominently mentioned in connection with the chairmanship of the National Republican Committee. In 1884 he was elected a representative in Congress from the 2d Congressional District of New Hampshire, was re-elected two years later, and declined a third election. During his service in the House he made two notable speeches, one on the tariff and the other on silver coinage. His tariff speech, which was entitled "A Plea for New England," attracted much attention, and was circulated by the Republican National Committee and public men to the extent of half a million copies. His speech against free silver coinage was a vigorous protest against what he then believed to be a financial heresy, and which reads as well to-day as it did ten years ago. In the words of one of his biographers: "His work in Congress was characterized by the same devotion to the interests of his constituents, and the same brilliant aggressiveness that were so conspicuous in his work in State politics." He was chairman of the State delegation to the Republican National Convention of 1888, and made an earnest and eloquent speech in favor of the nomination of General Harrison. In 1891 he was again elected to the State Legislature, and while a member of that body was chosen United States Senator, to succeed Henry W. Blair. At the expiration of his first term of service, in 1897, he was unanimously nominated by his party as a candidate for re-election, and received in the Legislature the

full party vote—and in addition a portion of the Democratic vote—something quite unique in New Hampshire politics. In the Senate he has been recognized as a broad-minded, intelligent legislator, and one of the hardworking members of the body. He has made many speeches during his Senatorial service, one of them—a discussion of the tariff question—having had a very large circulation. He is chairman of the Committee on Pensions, and in that capacity has rendered great service to the soldiers of the country. He also has membership on the Committees on Commerce, District of Columbia, Contingent Expenses, and Public Health and National Quarantine. As a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia he has had charge of all sanitary and medical legislation relating to the National Capital, and has won much praise from the medical profession of Washington for the service he has rendered in that capacity.

Senator Gallinger is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of various other organizations, clubs and societies, including the Grange. He is an ardent believer in the public school system, and was granted the honorary degree of A.M. by Dartmouth College in 1883. He has always shown a deep interest in educational, temperance, and philanthropic movements, and has freely contributed of his means to promote them. As a public speaker he holds a high rank, especially as a campaign orator, his talents in that direction being recognized all over the country, and his services being sought in every campaign far beyond the limits of New England.

In August, 1860, Senator Gallinger was married to Mary Anna Bailey, daughter of Major Isaac Bailey, of Salisbury, N. H. Six children have been born to them, two of whom died in early infancy. The eldest daughter, Alice M., married Arthur H. Williams, of Manchester, in 1885, and died December 16, 1886, leaving an infant daughter. Another daughter, Katharine C., married Harry A. Norton, of Nashua, and is now living in Cambridge, Mass. Two sons survive, the elder, William H., having graduated in law, and now being a medical student in Washington, and the younger, Ralph E., being a practitioner of medicine in Concord, N. H. In addition to his home in Concord, Senator Gallinger has a pleasant country home at Salisbury Heights, where he spends a portion of his vacations, being something of a farmer and an ardent admirer of nature in all its forms, especially enjoying Kearsarge Mountain, which is in close proximity to his country home.

Senator Gallinger has always displayed the qualities that win in the battle of life. Leaving his home at the early age of twelve, he achieved his present distinction unaided and alone. As a farmer's boy, a printer, a student, a practitioner of medicine, a State legislator, and a public servant in the national councils, he has, by energy, perseverance, and hard

work, accomplished satisfactory results. Coming from an ancestry distinguished for good health and longevity, he inherited a constitution that has enabled him to do a vast amount of work, and he has never spared himself when work was to be done. When he entered the public service he remarked to a friend: "I have worked eighteen hours a day during most of my life, and I know of no reason why I should not work just as hard in the public service." His popularity is due to an unfailing courtesy, a kindly disposition, and honorable and upright conduct, both in private and public life. His cheery disposition made him as a physician always a welcome visitor in the sick room, and the same qualities of heart and mind which rendered him so popular in his profession make him a favorite with all classes of people. Senator Gallinger's present term expires March 4, 1903. It has been truly said of him that during his entire political career he has been true to his party, his constituents, his friends, and himself.



HAMMOND, JOHN CHESTER, born at Amherst, Hampshire County, Mass., August 15, 1842, is the son of Salem and Julia A. (Johnson) Hammond, and a descendant of Thomas Hammond, who came from Lavenham, England, about 1630, and settled at Hingham, Mass., but soon removed to Newton. The farm owned by the late Judge John Lowell was occupied by three generations of Hammonds. About 1745 Ebenezer Hammond, the great-grandfather of John C., removed to Charlton, Mass., and took up lands at "The Gore," as it was called. The original homestead in Charlton is still owned by his descendants. Salem Hammond, a farmer, removed to Amherst in 1834.

John C. Hammond was graduated from Williston Seminary in 1861 and from Amherst College in 1865. He studied law with the Hon. Charles Delano at Northampton and was admitted to the Hampshire County bar in October, 1863. He has since practiced law at Northampton, Mass. In November, 1895, he was elected District Attorney of the Northwestern Judicial District, comprising the counties of Hampshire and Franklin, and he was re-elected in 1898 for a second term of three years. This is the only public office he ever held. He is a trustee for the Clark School for the Deaf of Northampton, of Williston Seminary at Easthampton, of the Hopkins Academy at Hadley, and of the Massachusetts Hospital for Consumptives at Rutland, Mass. Mr. Hammond studied law in the office he now occupies, in Northampton, and for several years was associated in practice with Mr. Delano.

He is now a partner of Mayor Henry T. Field, under the firm name of Hammond & Field, and is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in Western Massachusetts.

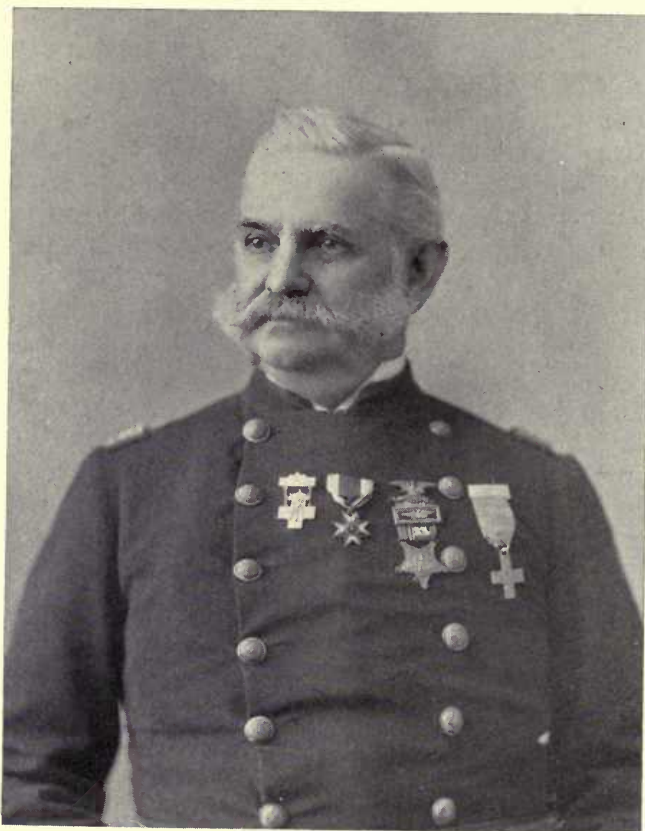
Mr. Hammond was married November 26, 1871, to Eliza M., daughter of Jasper Brown, of Oxford, Mass. She died January 31, 1897. He has four children: Thomas J., Maud, May, and Ethel.



PARSONS, JOSEPH BAILEY, State Pension Agent of Massachusetts, is a hero of the late Civil War, in which he rose from the ranks to the command of his regiment. Prominent and capable in all of the positions ever devolving upon him, it is fitting that biographical mention should record some of the more important and stirring events of his life. Colonel Parsons was born in Northampton, Mass., April 9, 1828, upon the old homestead on West Street, where, for five generations, his ancestry had lived before him. The site of the old home was near where Smith College now stands. The Parsons family is of English descent, and the American branch is descended from Cornet Joseph Parsons, who was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. His parents were Samuel and Caroline (Russell) Parsons. The Russell family is also one of the oldest families along the Connecticut River. Samuel Parsons, father of Colonel Parsons, was one of the most prominent men of his section and day. For many years he was one of the Selectmen of Northampton, and for two terms a member of the State Legislature. He was one of the original Abolitionists of his section, and after the formation of the Republican party joined that organization. He was a prominent farmer, a man of the highest integrity, and died universally respected.

Of the eight children born to them, Colonel Parsons was the fourth. He was educated in the public schools of Northampton and at Leicester Academy. His early days were passed upon the farm, and his most pleasant recreation was in the State Militia, of which he became a member in 1849. For twelve years he continued to serve, and at the outbreak of the Civil War was first sergeant of Company C, Tenth Massachusetts Regiment. His regiment was among the first to offer their services to the Governor, but it was not until June 21, 1861, that it was mustered into the United States volunteer service, and Sergeant Parsons was mustered in as captain. The regiment participated in most of the great battles of the Army of the Potomac, and with the regiment Colonel Parsons remained, rising to the rank of captain,

lieutenant-colonel, and colonel. The principal battles through which the Tenth Massachusetts passed were the siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg, and Fair Oaks, where Colonel Parsons was shot through the thigh and head, and left on the field as mortally wounded. After two months in the hospital he rejoined his regiment, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Rappahannock, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Har-



COL. JOSEPH B. PARSONS.

bor, and Petersburg. Colonel Parsons was mustered out July 1, 1864, after three years of arduous and most honorable service. After returning home the Governor of Massachusetts asked him to accept further service as a recruiting officer in rebel territory, and for ten months, up to the close of the war, he served in that capacity, with headquarters at Norfolk, Va.

Returning to his home, Colonel Parsons resumed his occupation of

farming, but the old martial spirit was strong within him, and he raised the Second Massachusetts Regiment, from the same towns from which his old regiment originally came. His desire was to have it retain the same name as the old regiment, but, unfortunately, there was another regiment called the Tenth. For ten years he served as colonel, with E. P. Clark as lieutenant-colonel. When he resigned, Lieutenant-Colonel Clark was advanced, and, under his leadership, the regiment returned in November, 1898, after most trying service in a foreign war, having rendered valuable and honorable duty. Colonel Parsons, besides his farming occupation, was for a time engaged in the lumber business in the South. He also served as City Marshal of Northampton for three years. In 1889 Governor Ames appointed him State Agent for collecting claims against the Government, and he removed to Boston, where he has since resided, although he retains his farming interest at Northampton. Colonel Parsons has devoted years of valuable service in this important State office, doing his duty, as he has always, with fidelity and honor. Although advanced in years, his age sits lightly upon him, and his physical and mental abilities are unimpaired. He is a genial and popular member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, a member of the Loyal Legion, and of Wm. L. Baker Post, No. 86, G. A. R., and the Masonic fraternity.

November 20, 1849, Colonel Parsons married Caroline Kellogg, of Northampton, Mass. To them have been born four children: Carrie, Dwight, Ida, and Frank, of whom only Frank is living; he is a graduate of the Naval Academy of Annapolis, and was one of the original members of the Naval Reserve of Boston, serving as lieutenant-commander. Colonel Parsons resides with his family in Cambridge, Mass.



WESTON, WALTER SCOTT, of Hyde Park, was born in Duxbury, Plymouth County, Mass., November 12, 1852, the son of Augustus and Almira Weston, his father being a farmer and shoemaker. He is of Puritan descent, his ancestors coming to New England in early Colonial days. Mr. Weston attended the public schools of Plymouth County until he reached the age of fourteen, when he entered upon the active duties of life. Since then his education has been obtained in the practical school of experience.

During the past eighteen years he has been successfully engaged in business as a contractor and builder, with headquarters or offices in

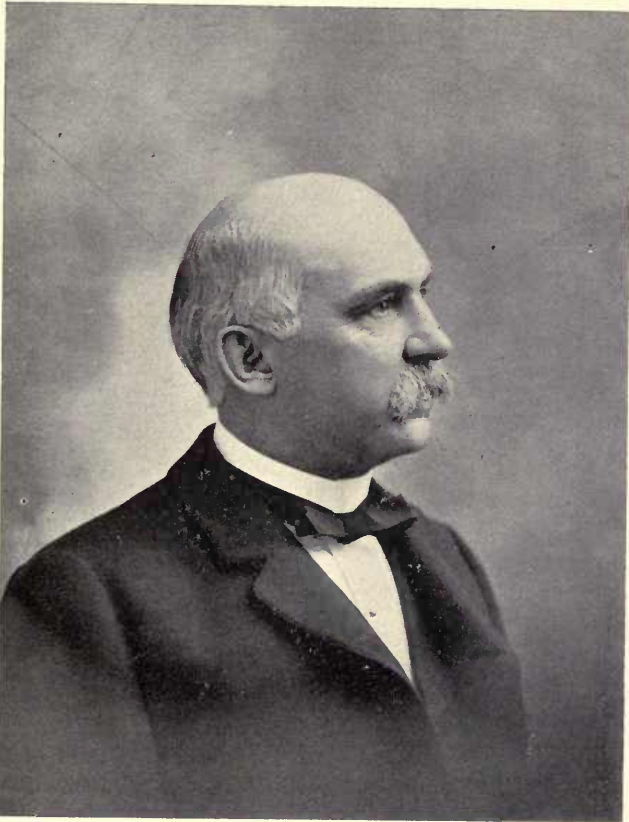
Boston. He resides in Hyde Park, Mass., where he has taken an active interest in public affairs, being an ardent and enthusiastic Republican. March 1, 1896, he was elected a member of the Board of Selectmen of Hyde Park and served two terms, and on November 8, 1898, he was elected a Representative from that district to the Massachusetts General Court. He is a member of Aberdour Lodge, F. and A. M., of Norfolk Chapter, R. A. M., of Hyde Park Council, R. and S. M., of Cyprus Commandery, K. T., of the Masonic Order of the Eastern Star, of the Knights of Malta, of the Odd Fellow fraternity, of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Waverly Club. His ability as a business man, his activity in the councils of the Republican party, and his integrity and public spirit as a citizen have gained for him a high reputation and the confidence and respect of all who know him.

Mr. Weston was married in Boston, Mass., July 3, 1876, to Minnie Calder, and their children are Walter Augustus Weston and Minnie Barbara Weston. Mrs. Weston's parents came to this country from the Highlands of Scotland.



BURNHAM, HENRY EBEN, of Manchester, is one of the stalwart Republicans and one of the most distinguished members of the bar of New Hampshire. He is a native of that State, being born November 8, 1844, in the town of Dunbarton. He unites in his blood, and inherits, many of the distinguished characteristics of an ancestry which embraces a number of the noted names that were famous in the early life and development of New England. He is a descendant, in the eighth generation, from John Burnham, who came from Norwich, England, to America, in 1635, and settled in Essex, Mass., where his great-grandfather, Samuel Burnham, was born. Samuel Burnham moved in 1770 to Dunbarton, N. H., where the homestead of the family has been located since. Bradford Burnham, his son, was the father of Hon. Henry L. Burnham, who was the father of the subject of this sketch. Henry L. Burnham was married to Maria A. Bailey, also of Dunbarton, March 28, 1842. Her ancestors were also prominent in the early settlement of New Hampshire—her grandfather, Oliver Bailey, and her father, Josiah Bailey, being both natives of Dunbarton. Judge Burnham is related, on his father's side, to Nathan Dane, one of the most eminent jurists and statesmen of his time, and author of "Dane's Abridgement and Digest of American Law." He was a delegate to the Continental Congress

of 1787, and the author of the famous ordinance of that date, for the government of that vast territory north and west of the Ohio River, which contained the historical provision "that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory." The "Ordinance of '87" was adopted by the convention exactly as drafted by Mr. Dane, and the extract noted above was more frequently quoted



HENRY E. BURNHAM

during that exciting period than any other phrase or extract of whatever nature. Hon. Henry L. Burnham, father of Judge Burnham, was one of the most progressive and prominent citizens of Merrimac County. He was identified with public measures for many years. For thirty years he was a teacher, and also represented Dunbarton in the State Legislature. He served the county both as commissioner and

high sheriff, and was a member of the State Senate during the trying days of 1864 and 1865.

Henry E. Burnham received his early educational training in the public and high schools of Dunbarton, and was fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy at Meriden. Entering Dartmouth College in 1861, he pursued his studies there until 1865, when he was graduated with high honors with the class of that year. His subject at his graduation was a debate on the Monroe Doctrine, having as an opponent Horace Russell, since a judge of the courts of New York City, in which he won distinction as an orator of superior power. Determining to adopt the profession of law for his life work, he entered the law office of Minot & Mugridge, of Concord, and subsequently pursued his studies in the offices of E. S. Cutter and Judge Lewis W. Clark, of Manchester. He was admitted to the bar at the April term, 1868, and at once opened a law office at Manchester, where he has devoted his entire attention to the study and practice of his profession, in which he has attained an elevated rank and established one of the most flourishing legal practices in the State. Judge Burnham has had associated with him in practice Hon. David Cross and George I. McAllister. The present firm name is Burnham, Brown & Warren, and is composed of himself, Albert O. Brown, and George H. Warren, their practice extending throughout the State.

As an orator, Judge Burnham ranks high, and is widely famed. No man is more sought for such service, and no one declines more opportunities of this character, which his busy life compels him to forego. Such occasional service as Judge Burnham has been induced to render in official stations has been, in the highest degree, honorable to himself and useful to the constituency he has served. His judicial title, by which he is best known to the public, comes from his three years of service as Judge of Probate for the county of Hillsborough, from June, 1876, to July, 1879. In this position, his fine judicial powers and strong sense of justice and equity found ample opportunity and were finely illustrated. The office was never more acceptably filled, and his resignation, enforced by the demands of his rapidly increasing law practice, which left him no time for other duties, was universally regretted by all who had business before that tribunal. He served as a member of the House of Representatives in 1873 and 1874. His speech upon woman suffrage, at the session of 1873, was received with great favor and attracted much attention. He also filled the offices of Treasurer of Hillsborough County and Associate Justice of the Police Court of Manchester. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1889, and since 1893 has served as Ballot Law Commis-

sioner. In 1888 he was chairman of the Republican State Convention to nominate delegates to the National Convention. In politics, Judge Burnham is, and always has been, a Republican, and his Republicanism is something more than a sentiment, or conviction even, for it was "born in the flesh and bred in the bone." His addresses upon political occasions are always listened to with pleasure and delight. Strong in his sympathies, positive and firm in his convictions, courteous and kindly to all, with no bitterness in his nature or asperity in expression, he is a most valuable and effective member of his party's organization.

Judge Burnham has taken a deep interest in Masonry, and after filling all the offices in Washington Lodge of Manchester, received the highest honors of the Grand Lodge of the State of New Hampshire, serving as M.W. Grand Master in 1885. He has received the 32d degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, and has also filled various offices in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Some of his finest oratorical efforts have related to these orders, the most notable of which was his oration at the dedication of Masonic Hall in Manchester, October 15, 1890, universally conceded to be one of the most eloquent and beautiful tributes to the ancient and noble order to be found in Masonic literature. While avoiding any active part in any enterprises foreign to his profession that would make any considerable draft upon his time, he has, however, lent his aid to the development of such as were suited to his tastes and his other labors would permit. He is president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, and one of the directors of the Second National Bank, the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, and other business corporations. Judge Burnham has always been active and liberal in the charities of Manchester, and is chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Children's Home. He has likewise taken a deep interest in the educational institutions of the city, and his voice is a familiar one upon public occasions pertaining to them, and he has rendered valuable service upon the School Board. He was commander from 1892 to 1894 of the famous Amoskeag Veterans, with the rank of major, and his address in this capacity, on Bunker Hill Day, at Worcester, at the banquet given by the Worcester Continentals to the Putnam Phalanx and the Veterans, was as fine a specimen of stirring and glowing eloquence as was ever listened to by any one of the commands to whom it was addressed. Judge Burnham also delivered an oration at the Semi-Centennial of Manchester, September 8, 1896, which was a model of eloquent oratory.

In his home and domestic life no man can be more fortunate and happy than Judge Burnham. October 22, 1874, he married Elizabeth H. Patterson, daughter of John D. Patterson, Esq., of Manchester, and they have three daughters—Gertrude E., Alice P., and Edith D.



BEAUVAIS, JOSEPH ARTHUR, of New Bedford, Mass., was born in South Dartmouth, Mass., January 21, 1824. His father, a native of Bordeaux, France, when a mere lad was sent by his widowed mother to the United States in order to escape the merciless conscriptions of Napoleon, who then was forcing boys twelve years old into the French army, and the young Frenchman developed upon American soil and became a successful shipmaster.

Mr. Beauvais received his earlier education in the private schools of Dartmouth, and when sixteen entered the High School in New Bedford, where he was graduated in 1842. After finishing his studies he entered the counting house of his uncle, a whaling merchant and iron founder. The young man remained with his relative until 1851, when he became confidential clerk for J. B. Wood & Co., also in the whaling business; here, eventually, he acquired an interest as part owner in the firm's vessels. From this time his career was one of continued advancement. In 1860 he was chosen treasurer of the New Bedford Tannery Company and in 1867 he took a similar position in the American Tack Company.

As a banker Mr. Beauvais began in 1872 by devoting a considerable part of his capital to the uses of a private banking business conducted under the name of Beauvais & Co., in which T. B. Fuller was a partner. Two years thereafter he organized the Fall River Railway Company and became its president, and is still a director in this corporation. In May, 1875, he organized the Citizens National Bank of New Bedford and was elected president, while Mr. Fuller became cashier. These officers transferred the business of Beauvais & Co. to the new bank, which, therefore, started upon an active career at once. The original capital was \$250,000, but it since has been increased to \$500,000, making it one of the largest as well as one of the strongest banks in the opulent old city. Prior to 1874 Mr. Beauvais was a director in the Merchants National Bank. He was one of the incorporators of the New Bedford Five Cent Savings Bank and still is a trustee of that institution. At one time he was president of the New England Mutual Aid Society, a life insurance association, and he also attained the same office in the American Tack Company. In 1892 he was a director in the following corporations, in some of which, however, he since has declined re-election owing to his desire to be relieved from the duties thus devolved upon him: the New Bedford Real Estate Association, the Weeden Manufacturing Company, the Bennett Manufacturing Company, the Union Street Railway Company, and the Grinnell Manufacturing Company, all of New Bedford; the Fall River Bleachery, the Sagamore Manufacturing Company, the Border City Manufacturing Company, the Globe Street Railway Company, the

King Philip Mills, and the Globe Yarn Mills, all of Fall River; and the Taunton Copper Company, of Taunton, Mass.

Socially as well as financially, Mr. Beauvais is prominent. His religious affiliations are with the Congregationalists. He was brought up under Democratic influences. In the New Bedford High School, which he attended, Wayland's (President of Brown University) Political Economy was one of the text books, and its statements in the article on protection made an impression upon him, and that, with subsequent readings and investigation, led him to adopt Protectionists' views, and consequently to become a Whig. He was an ardent supporter of Henry Clay for the presidency in 1844, although unable to vote, as he attained his majority a few months later. His first vote for President was cast for electors of General Taylor in 1848. Upon the decline of the Whig party, although in national matters a conservative, he became a Republican, and since that time has constantly and steadily supported that party and its measures.



ATWOOD, HARRISON HENRY, formerly city architect of Boston and Congressman from Massachusetts, was born in North Londonderry, Vt., August 26, 1863, the son of Peter Clarke Atwood and Helen Marion Aldrich. He was educated in the public schools of Charlestown, Mass., whither his parents removed when he was young. Graduating from the Phillips School in 1877, he entered the law office of Godfrey Morse and John R. Bullard, of Boston, and studied architecture at the same time. Architecture as a profession, however, attracted him strongly, and in 1881 he associated himself with S. J. F. Thayer, one of the most prominent and best known architects in New England, with whom he studied four years. In 1886 he opened an office in Boston and soon occupied a prominent position in the architectural profession, building many public and private buildings in and around the city. In May, 1888, he was appointed City Architect of Boston by Mayor Thomas N. Hart, and was reappointed in 1889. He supervised the erection of many schools and engine houses in Boston, East Boston, Jamaica, South Boston, Dorchester, and Brighton, and many smaller buildings. The total amount expended by the city during his term of office was over \$1,000,000.

Mr. Atwood was elected a member of the Republican City Committee of Boston from Ward 8 in 1884, serving as Secretary of the committee four years, and as a member of the Republican State Committee in

1887 and 1888. He was chosen to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1886, 1887, and 1888, receiving in the latter year the highest vote ever cast for any candidate in his district, and served on the Committees on Mercantile Affairs, Cities, Liquor Law, and State House Extension. He was first alternate delegate from the old Fourth Congressional District to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888, and a delegate from the Tenth Congressional District to the Minneapolis convention of 1892. In 1889 he removed his residence to the Dorchester district, Boston. In 1892 he was elected by the Republicans as member of Congress from the Tenth Congressional District. Mr. Atwood's ability and faithfulness to Republican interests have long been recognized by his party, of which he is a trusted leader. He is one of the most prominent and respected men of his section. He is a prominent Odd Fellow and Mason, holding membership in Saint John's Lodge, Saint Paul's Chapter, and Boston Commandery.

September 11, 1889, he married Clara, eldest daughter of the late Johann August and Sophie (Kupfer) Stein, of Boston, and has two sons—Harrison Henry Atwood, Jr., and August Stein Atwood.



COOLIDGE, THOMAS JEFFERSON, of Boston, one of the members appointed by President McKinley, in July, 1898, of the International Joint High Commission, to decide upon public measures affecting the United States and Canada, was formerly United States Minister to France, and has long been known as one of the leading business men of New England. Although engaged in manufacturing and business pursuits from his youth, he represents by birth, education, and the culture attained by years of study, by travels, and intercourse with famous men, the ideal New England business man of letters. Mr. Coolidge has never sought political preferment, but has been an honored member of the Republican party since 1882, and has been asked by that body to assume some of the higher missions of service, both at home and abroad.

Mr. Coolidge is a descendant in direct line from John Coolidge, who came from England about 1630, and in 1636 was admitted a freeman in Watertown, Mass. He was a man of affairs, serving as selectman of his town and as a representative to the General Court in 1658. The father of our subject, Joseph Coolidge, of the seventh generation from John, was graduated from Harvard College in 1817. He was a prosperous shipping merchant of his time, engaged principally in foreign

trade. His wife, Ellen Wales Randolph, was a daughter of Thomas Mann and Martha (Jefferson) Randolph, and granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Coolidge's early education was obtained in the schools of France and Germany. Returning to this country when about fifteen years old, he entered Harvard College, and was graduated in the class of 1850. Soon after his graduation he engaged in the East India trade with the late Joseph Gardner, under the firm name of Gardner & Coolidge, and in that line of business he acquired the means to enter into large manufacturing enterprises. Mr. Coolidge's career has been almost entirely one of business. In 1858 he accepted the presidency of the Boott Manufacturing Company, of Lowell, then in financial straits, and within the short space of three years he rebuilt its cotton mills and established their trade upon a prosperous footing. Spending three years in France, he returned to this country and took charge of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company as its treasurer, and here the beneficial effects of good management were soon apparent. For a series of years he was treasurer of the Amoskeag Company, of Manchester, N. H., a large producer of cotton goods and flannels, and probably the largest manufacturing corporation in New England, having a capital of \$4,000,000, and owning property to the extent of \$8,000,000, operating sixteen mills, employing an average of 8,000 men and women, and controlling the water-power of the Merrimac River at Manchester. In 1880 Mr. Coolidge began to operate in railroad properties and gained fresh laurels in this field as a manager of extraordinary ability. He accepted the presidency of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad while the company was making a struggle for existence. His skill tided it over its worst period, and, when better days seemed approaching, he resigned the office and spent another year abroad. On his return he was elected president of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, a position he held temporarily. After the affairs of the latter corporation had been satisfactorily adjusted, he resumed the treasurership of the Amoskeag Company, which he still holds. He has been president of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, and is a director in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and other railroads, as well as a score of New England manufacturing corporations.

Mr. Coolidge has never been prominent in political life, but has always taken an active interest in civil affairs of the country. Since 1882 he has been a member of the Republican party. His public services include a representation at the Pan-American Congress, at which he brought in a minority report against free coinage of silver, which was accepted. He was one of the original park commissioners of Boston, when those officials served without salary. He is a member

of several prominent clubs of the country, among them being the University and Harvard of New York City. The Merchants National Bank, the largest in Boston, and the Old Colony Trust Company, which is the head among similar institutions, number him on their boards of directors. When Mr. Whitelaw Reid resigned his position as minister of the United States to France, in the spring of 1892, President Harrison appointed Mr. Coolidge as his successor. The wisdom of the choice was immediately recognized, and various favorable comments appeared in the press, not only of Massachusetts, but of the country at large. The *Boston Journal* simply voiced the general sentiment when it said, under the caption of "The New Minister":

"President Harrison has made an excellent selection in nominating Mr. Thomas Jefferson Coolidge to succeed Mr. Whitelaw Reid as minister to France. It is an appointment which reflects great honor upon the State which claims Mr. Coolidge as one of the distinguished citizens. He possesses in a marked degree the intellectual and social qualities which are essential in an American minister in the most brilliant capital in Europe, and he has besides the ample wealth for the discharge of those important social functions which the United States appears to have overlooked when it fixed the remuneration of its foreign representatives. There is a rare historic fitness in the appointment also, for it sends the great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson to the post which he himself occupied from 1784 to 1789 with conspicuous credit to his native country."

Mr. Coolidge filled this responsible position with great acceptability until relieved by a change in the administration at Washington. As he had traveled extensively abroad and spoke French fluently, he represented the United States with all the polish of a courtly gentleman of the old school. In the spring of 1897 his name was brought forward by prominent members of the Republican party and pressed upon President McKinley's attention as well fitted for a position in the cabinet. The exigencies of the situation, however, caused the nomination to be given to a citizen of another State. Mr. Coolidge is one of the overseers of Harvard College and presented to that institution the Jefferson Physical Laboratory at a cost of \$115,000. He also gave a stone library building to the town of Manchester, Mass. Always noted for his philanthropy, he is prominent among the public charities of Boston as a liberal giver to every worthy cause. Among the mills at Manchester and elsewhere he has done much to elevate labor and improve the condition of the workingman.

On the decease of Mr. Coolidge's mother it was decided by the family to present the desk upon which her grandfather wrote the Declaration

of Independence to the United States Government. The presentation was made by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop in a most felicitous manner, and the little desk is now in safekeeping at the State Department in Washington. The desk bears the following inscription, which Mr. Jefferson had written himself and placed upon it:

“Thomas Jefferson gives this writing-desk to Joseph Coolidge, Jr., as a memorial of affection. It was made, from a drawing of his own, by Benjamin Randall, cabinetmaker of Philadelphia, with whom he lodged on his arrival in that city in May, 1776, and is the identical one on which he wrote the Declaration of Independence. Politics, as well as religion, has its superstitions. These, gaining strength with time, may one day give imaginary value to this relic for its association with the birth of the great charter of our independence.

“MONTICELLO, November 18, 1825.”

Mr. Coolidge was married, in November, 1852, to Hetty S., daughter of William Appleton, one of Boston's greatest merchants. Their family now consists of four children—Thomas Jefferson, Jr., president of the Old Colony Trust Company; Marian A., now Mrs. Lucius Sargent; Eleonora R., now Mrs. Frederick Sears, Jr.; and Sarah L., now Mrs. Thomas Newbold.



GARDNER, AUGUSTUS PEABODY, of Hamilton, Mass., born in Boston, November 5, 1865, is the son of Joseph Peabody Gardner, an East India and China merchant. The Gardner family emigrated from England in 1624, settling at Gloucester, Mass. In 1626 they removed to Salem, Mass.

Mr. Gardner was educated in the Boston schools, at Saint Paul's School in Concord, N. H., and at Harvard College. After two years at the Harvard Law School he entered as clerk his uncle's office, and later succeeded to his present business, that of trustee and manager of various estates.

Mr. Gardner has taken an active interest in the success of the Republican party, and holds a prominent position in the management of its affairs. In the campaign of 1896 he stumped Massachusetts, and during 1897 and 1898 he was a member of the Executive Committee of the State Republican Club. In 1898 he was made chairman of the Finance Committee of the Republican State Committee, and still holds that position. He was appointed by President McKinley as Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, and served at Camp

Thomas and in Porto Rico on the staff of General James H. Wilson from May 13 to December 31, 1898.

June 14, 1892, Mr. Gardner was married at Nahant, Mass., to Miss Constance Lodge.



STOTT, CHARLES ADAMS, born at Lowell, Mass., August 18, 1835, is the son of Charles and Sarah (McAdams) Stott. His father came to this country from Rochdale, England, in 1826, and engaged in the woolen business, being connected with the Belvidere Woolen Manufacturing Company, of Lowell, from 1835 until his death in 1881. His mother was of Scotch-Irish descent, her grandparents coming from the north of Ireland and settling at Londonderry, N. H., at an early day.

Mr. Stott was educated in the public schools of Lowell. In 1855 he entered his father's office and has ever since been identified with the Belvidere Woolen Manufacturing Company, taking his father's place as treasurer and manager upon the latter's death. The company is an important one in its especial field, that of all wool flannels and dress goods, the entire output of the establishment finding a ready market in America. In political life Mr. Stott has always been prominent as a Republican. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1867; one of the Lowell Board of Aldermen in 1871-72; Mayor of Lowell in 1875-76; presidential elector in 1884; and Chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1881-82. He has been Chairman of the Republican City Committee several times and was president of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club and the Garfield Club. He has been prominently identified with the Home Market Club from its organization in 1896.

In addition to his interest in the Belvidere Woolen Manufacturing Company, Mr. Stott is president of the Lowell Cemetery Corporation, and a director in the Prescott National Bank and the Lowell Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is an active member of B. F. Butler Post, No. 42, G. A. R., and the Loyal Legion, having served nine months in the war of the Rebellion (1862-63) as Major in the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, stationed at Norfolk, Va. He is a Mason of high rank, and was Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in 1875-76. He is connected with the High Street Congregational Church of Lowell.

Mr. Stott was married in 1858 to Mary E. Bean, who died in 1860, and, second, in 1863, to Lizzie S. Williams. He is the father of five children: Lilla A., Jeanne, Edith, Charles W., and Marion.



LITTLE, CYRUS HARVEY, of Manchester, N. H., was born in Sutton, N. H., August 14, 1859, and is the son of Lieutenant Hiram K. Little and Susan H. (Woodward) Little. He is a descendant in the ninth generation of George Little, who came from London, England, in 1640, and settled at Newbury, Mass. His great-great-grandfather, Bond Little, served with distinction in the expedition against Crown Point in 1758, and also in the war of the Revolution. His father, a brave and efficient officer of Company F, Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment, died July 4, 1864, from wounds received at the battle of Petersburg. His mother died two months later, leaving him an orphan at the early age of five years. On his mother's side he is connected with the distinguished Harvey family of New Hampshire, of which Governor Matthew Harvey and Congressman Jonathan Harvey were members.

Mr. Little was educated in the common schools of his native town, at New Hampton Literary Institution, and at Bates College, and received the degree of A.B. from Bates in 1884. For several years he was engaged in mercantile business. He afterward studied law in the office of Briggs & Branch, of Manchester, and at the Boston University Law School, where he received the degree of LL.B., and is now practicing law at Manchester, where he holds a high position at the bar.

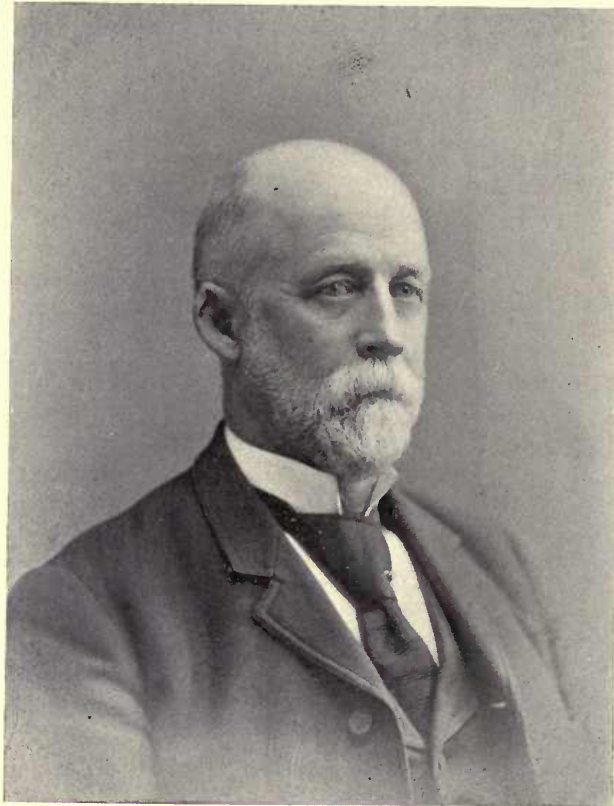
He served as a member of the School Board at Sutton for four years, and for two years was chairman of the board. He was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1897, and was re-elected in 1899, serving on the Committees on Judiciary and National Affairs. He took a leading part in the debates of the House, and during the session of 1899 is said to have defeated and passed by arguments on the floor more measures than any other member. He has the reputation of being one of the most eloquent and effective orators in the State.

In religious belief Mr. Little is a Congregationalist. He is a Mason, a member of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, of Manchester, and is also connected with the New Hampshire Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.



LORNE, STEPHEN NELSON, the agent of the great manufacturing enterprise known as the Stark Mills of Manchester, N. H., has mastered all the details of cotton manufacturing in the school of practical experience. He was born March 12, 1830, in Attleboro, Mass., of which State his ancestors of both paternal and maternal descent had been residents since the colo-

nial days of the Republic, and some of them participated in the struggle for Independence. He is a son of Stephen and Nancy (Dean) Bourne, and received his early training in the public schools of Lonsdale, R. I. His was a childhood of hard work, for when a mere youth he became an humble employee in the famous Lonsdale Cotton Mills,



S. N. Bourne

and was advanced through the various departments until he became skilled in many of the multitudinous branches of the trade.

With a determination to excel in all of the details, he entered the shops of the Providence Machine Company, of Providence, in January, 1847, and became a skilled mechanic in that branch of industry. In 1850 he was again employed by the Lonsdale Company, where he con-

tinued for seventeen years. Mr. Bourne had by this time established such a superior record that he was offered the position of superintendent of the Pontiac Mills and Bleach Works, owned by the celebrated firm of B. B. & R. Knight, of Providence, R. I. He continued in this position until 1881, when he was offered the position which he now holds, that of agent of the Stark Mills of Manchester, N. H., employing 1,700 operatives, and manufacturing the various cotton goods known as the "Stark Mills" brand. It will thus be seen that Mr. Bourne has won his position in life entirely by his own exertions, without the aid of wealth or powerful friends to advance his interests. He early in life determined to thoroughly master his business, and his success in his endeavors has been secured by his practical knowledge, his honesty of purpose, and natural executive ability, thoroughly trained by years of faithful and efficient application to business.

Mr. Bourne has always been a Republican, and while a resident of Rhode Island was one of the leaders of his section in local and State affairs. In 1896 he was a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket of New Hampshire, and gladly cast his electoral vote for McKinley and Hobart. Mr. Bourne is one of the progressive men of Manchester, and has always been connected with movements tending to advance the interests of mankind. He is senior warden of Grace Episcopal Church of Manchester. He is one of the trustees of the Elliott Hospital of Manchester, a trustee of the Manchester Savings Bank, a trustee of Saint Mary's School at Concord, N. H., and a member of the Derryfield Club of Manchester, the Textile and the Home Market Clubs of Boston, and of the Masonic fraternity.

He was married, in 1852, to Miss Cynthia S. Whitman, of Rhode Island. She died in 1868, leaving a son, James N., now a business man of East Greenwich, R. I. Mr. Bourne was united to a second wife in 1872. Her maiden name was Harriet King Barney, and they are parents of two children—Henry Dean Bourne, in business in Manchester, and Marietta Bourne.



CASS, JOHN WILDER, Postmaster of Woonsocket, R. I., was born in that city, October 6, 1860, the son of Jervis J. and Fanny F. Cass, the former being a manufacturer. His paternal ancestor, John Cass, came from England and settled in Hampton, N. H., in 1675. His grandfather, Jonathan Cass, was a brother of General Lewis Cass, of Michigan.

Mr. Cass attended the public schools of Woonsocket, and supplemented his studies with a course in law at Bryant & Stratton's Busi-

ness College. He was successively employed in the office of Henry Lipputt & Company, agents, of Providence, R. I., as agent of the Standard Pipe Company of Boston, and as treasurer of the Porter Manufacturing Company of Boston, and then interested himself in the real estate business, taking charge of important estates in Woonsocket and Providence.

Appointed by President Harrison to take charge of the Appraiser's Office at Providence, he resigned this position under Cleveland's administration, and on January 10, 1898, was appointed Postmaster of Woonsocket by President McKinley, which office he still holds. His was the only name presented for this appointment. Mr. Cass has been a member of the Woonsocket City Council for seven years, and has served that body as president, being elected the second time by a unanimous vote. He was a member of the commission which built the Court Street Bridge, which cost nearly \$400,000; was chairman of the committee to locate the courthouse; served as secretary of a special committee to recommend a system of sewerage for the city of Woonsocket; and has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Rhode Island, and chairman of the Woonsocket Republican City Committee. With William McKinley, Elliott F. Shepard, Morgan G. Bulkley, and others, he was a member of the Minneapolis Republican National Convention Committee to officially notify President Harrison of his renomination in 1892. Mr. Cass has been for many years a recognized leader of the Republican forces in his State, and, being a life-long resident of Woonsocket, has exerted a potent influence in public and municipal affairs.

January 1, 1889, he married Elizabeth E. Vose, of Thurston, N. Y., and they have one daughter—Zona Frances Cass, born in 1892.



ALDRICH, WILLIAM DUANE, Judge of the Probate Court of the town of Lincoln, Providence County, R. I., is a native of that county and State, having been born in Smithfield, December 29, 1833. His father, Arnold Aldrich, a farmer, was born also in Smithfield, and his mother, Mercy Aldrich, in Northbridge, Mass. They both descended from one common ancestor, who came to this country from England.

Judge Aldrich was educated in the public schools and at the Friends' Yearly Meeting Boarding School in Providence, and, after completing his studies, entered the office of a civil engineer. Mastering that profession, he has continued to follow it as a business with marked

success to the present time. He has also been active in public affairs, and a trusted leader of the Republican party since its organization. Among the various town offices which he has filled is that of Town Councilman for Smithfield and Lincoln, which he has held about seventeen years. He was a representative to the General Assembly of Rhode Island in 1869, 1870, 1892, and 1895; State Senator from 1895 to 1899; Assessor of Taxes for several years, and Town Sergeant of Smithfield two years; and is now Judge of the Probate Court of the town of Lincoln, Providence County. He is a Royal Arch and Knights Templar Mason, and resides in Manville, in the county in which he was born. He has filled every position with great ability, fidelity, and satisfaction.

April 10, 1871, Judge Aldrich was married in the town of Cumberland, R. I., to Sara M. Carpenter.



ANDERS, ALBERT CROCKER, efficiently administered the State office of Auditor and Insurance Commissioner of Rhode Island from the time he was first elected in May, 1891, until he was appointed Postmaster of Newport by President McKinley in December, 1898. He is a native of Newport, R. I., where he was born June 18, 1845, and has been a resident of that beautiful city ever since. His parents are Edward and Mary (Foster) Landers, whose ancestors both came from Falmouth, Mass. They had six sons and a daughter. Three of the sons were in the Civil War, viz.: William R., a captain in the Fifth Rhode Island Volunteers; John B., a first lieutenant in the same regiment; and James H., a private in the Fourth Rhode Island Infantry, who was killed in the engagement in front of Fredericksburg.

Educated in the public schools of his native city, Albert Crocker Landers has been one of the leaders of public affairs in his section since attaining manhood. He began his business career when a youth of fifteen by becoming teller of the National Exchange Bank of Newport. This was a most important position for a person of his age, but he filled it so capably and acceptably that he was retained until 1862, when he left the bank to engage in business for himself. He established a china, glass, and fancy goods store at this period (1863), and has ever since continued in that line, building up a business of remarkable success and standing. His establishment is one of the most noted of the many commercial houses of Newport.

Colonel Landers has always been a prominent Republican, and has served as chairman of the Republican City Committee of Newport during the past twenty-seven years, or up to the present time (1899).



A stylized, cursive signature of Colonel Landers. The signature is written in dark ink and features a large, sweeping flourish that extends downwards and to the right.

He was also the Newport member of the Rhode Island State Central Committee for about the same number of years. He was a member of the State Legislature from 1869 to 1872, acquired the rank of colonel by serving upon the personal staff of Governor Bourne from 1883 to 1886,

and in December, 1898, was appointed Postmaster of Newport by President McKinley, which office he now holds. Colonel Landers is a director and secretary of the Newport and Fall River Electric Railroad Company, and actively interested in various other important enterprises in his section. His social and fraternal associations are with the Lawrence Club of Newport, the Athletic Club of Providence, and as a member of the Benevolent Order of Elks, the Royal Society of Good Fellows, the Knights of Honor, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1867 Colonel Landers was married to Miss Sarah Perry Clarke, a granddaughter of Hon. Joshua Perry, of Newport.



REYNOLDS, WALTER SCOTT, was born at Glocester, R. I., September 21, 1869, and is the son of Albert and Sarah S. (Eddy) Reynolds. He received his elementary training in the district schools of Glocester, was prepared for college at Mount Pleasant Academy in Providence, and was graduated from Brown University in 1893.

After leaving college Mr. Reynolds studied law with William H. Sweetland in Providence and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1896. He was assistant clerk of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District in 1893-95, and has been assistant clerk of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island since June 1, 1895. In 1898 he was elected a member of the State Senate from Glocester.

In 1897 Mr. Reynolds was married at Chepachet, R. I., where he resides, to Flora May, daughter of Simeon and Martha A. (Hopkins) Sweet.



IRWIN, RICHARD WILLIAM, born in Northampton, Mass., February 18, 1857, was educated in the public schools, after which he learned the trade of a machinist in the shops of the Florence Sewing Machine Company. Going to Elgin, Ill., he worked for two years and a half in the machine department of the Elgin Watch Company. Returning to Natick, Mass., he engaged in the house-furnishing business with his brother, T. L. Irwin. In 1882 he entered the Boston University Law School and was graduated LL.B. in 1885. He was admitted to the Hampshire County bar the same year and has practiced his profession at Northampton ever since.

Mr. Irwin has long been prominently identified with the Republican

party. Elected to the Northampton Common Council in 1888, he was re-elected in 1889, being chosen President of the body. Since that time he has served as City Solicitor for five consecutive years. His legislative career has been one of distinction. He was a member of the House in 1894-95 and of the State Senate from 1896 to 1898. In 1894 he was clerk of the Committee on Probate and Insolvency and a member of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments; in 1895 he was House chairman of the Committee on Bills in Third Reading and a member of the Committees on Judiciary and Rules and a special committee to prepare a history of "Ye Ancient Codfish"; in 1896, in the Senate, he was Chairman of the Committees on Cities and Bills in Third Reading, and a member of the Committees on Counties and State Redistricting; in 1897, Chairman of the Committee on Street Railways and a member of the Judiciary and Rules Committees; in 1898, Chairman of the Committees on Constitutional Amendments and Street Railways and a member of the Judiciary Committee.

From November 25, 1887, to August 27, 1889, Mr. Irwin held the rank of First Lieutenant in Company I, Second Regiment, M. V. M., and served as Captain from the latter date until August 20, 1892, when he resigned. He is a Knight Templar and an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Northampton Club and of the Middlesex Club of Boston. He is now the receiver of the Hampshire Savings Bank of Northampton.

Mr. Irwin was married November 16, 1892, to Florence E. Bangs, of Springfield, Mass.



TAFT, DANIEL WALDO, was born in Uxbridge, Mass., July 26, 1833, and is the son of Orsmus and Margaret (Smith) Taft. Robert Taft, from whom the Tafts in this country are descended, settled in Massachusetts in 1680.

Mr. Taft was educated in the Uxbridge public schools and at the Uxbridge and Worcester Academies. After leaving school he served five years in a dry goods store in Worcester (1849-54). He was actively identified with the manufacture of woolen goods from 1854 to 1883, and has been engaged in the wool business since the latter year. He was proprietor of the Central Mill, Uxbridge, for fourteen years, and is a member of the firm of Hobbs, Taft & Co., wool commission merchants, of Boston, and of the Taft-Peirce Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of machines and mechanical specialties, of Woonsocket, R. I.

Mr. Taft was for four years a Selectman of Uxbridge and represented the Tenth Worcester District in the State Legislature in 1887.

He is a Mason. He married Henriette M. Goulding and has three children: Mrs. Jennie G. Wheelock, Mrs. Martha A. Clapp, and Daniel Wendell Taft.



HOAR, GEORGE FRISBIE, United States Senator from Massachusetts since 1877, was born in Concord, Mass., August 29, 1826. His father, Hon. Samuel Hoar, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1820, State Senator, and Representative in Congress from March, 1835, to March, 1837, and in 1844, as a Commissioner from Massachusetts, proceeded to Charleston, S. C., to test in the courts the constitutionality of certain local laws involving the rights and privileges of the colored people. So intense, however, was southern feeling and discussion with regard to slavery that he was compelled to return North without accomplishing the purposes of his mission. Senator Hoar is descended from John Hoar, of Middlesex County, Mass., a son of the original immigrant ancestor of the family and a brother of Leonard Hoar, the third president of Harvard College. This John Hoar distinguished himself as the rescuer of Mrs. Rowlandson from the Indian allies of King Philip. His great-grandson, Jonathan Hoar, who died in 1771, was graduated from Harvard in 1740, served as a soldier in the attacks on Louisburg in 1745 and 1758, and won royal recognition and the governorship of Newfoundland. He was a brother of Senator Hoar's great-grandfather. The mother of Senator Hoar was Sarah,



GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR.

daughter of Roger Sherman, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence from Connecticut; and through his maternal line the Senator is a cousin of Hon. William M. Evarts, Secretary of State under President Hayes and formerly United States Senator from New York, and a first cousin of Hon. Roger S. Baldwin, Governor and United States Senator, of Connecticut.

George Frisbie Hoar thus traces his ancestry back through some of the most distinguished families in New England, whose activities date from the earliest Colonial period. But to these advantages he added a thorough education, pursuing his preparatory studies at Concord (Mass.) Academy and graduating from Harvard College in the class of 1846. Among his classmates were Charles Eliot Norton, George M. Lane, and Charles Short, all eminent professors; Fitz Edward Hall, the philologist; George S. Choate and Calvin Ellis, physicians; Professor Francis J. Child, the distinguished scholar; Nathan Webb, the jurist; and William T. Harris, the antiquary. Mr. Hoar was graduated LL.B. from the Harvard Law School in 1849, in a class of thirty-seven, which included Judge Horace Gray and Congressman Benjamin W. Harris. He had previously read law with his brother, Hon. Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, of Concord, Mass., and in August, 1849, he went to Worcester and continued his studies with Hon. Benjamin Franklin Thomas, an Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court from 1853 to 1859.

Mr. Hoar was admitted to the bar in December, 1849. On June 8, 1852, he formed a copartnership with Hon. Emory Washburn, which was dissolved in January, 1854, when Mr. Washburn became Governor of the Commonwealth. In 1857 Mr. Hoar associated himself with J. Henry Hill and Charles Devens, Jr. Mr. Hill withdrew in 1859, and the other two partners continued in the firm until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. Mr. Hoar's law office has always been in Worcester.

In 1852 he began his public life as a member of the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature and as Chairman of the Committee on Probate and Chancery. In 1857 he was a member of the State Senate and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1868 he was elected as a Republican to the Forty-first Congress, and was re-elected four times to succeed himself, having originally succeeded Hon. John D. Baldwin, long the editor of the *Worcester Spy*. During these four terms in Congress Mr. Hoar served on such committees as Education and Labor, Elections, Revision of Laws, Judiciary, and Railways and Canals. He was also one of the commission which decided the famous disputed presidential election of 1876, Chairman of the Special Committee to investigate the validity of the so-called Kellogg government and the elec-

tion of State officers in Louisiana, and one of the managers of the Belknap impeachment proceedings before the Senate.

Mr. Hoar declined another nomination to the National House in 1876, and became a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Hon. George S. Boutwell, and after a lively contest was elected January 19, 1877. He took his seat in March following, and by three re-elections has ever since held the office, his present (fourth) term expiring March 3, 1901. Taking from the first a prominent part in the deliberations and discussions of the Senate, as he had in the House, he has served upon nearly all the leading committees, including those on Claims, Agriculture, Patents, Privileges and Elections, Library, Judiciary, Woman Suffrage, etc., and the special committees on Fisheries, Immigration, Centennial of the Constitution, Special Relations with Nicaragua and Canada, Alleged Frauds in Elections, and others. Of the Judiciary Committee he succeeded Hon. George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, as Chairman. Among his extended addresses in the House and Senate may be mentioned the following: On the proposition to afford government aid to William and Mary College of Virginia, 1872; Interstate Commerce, 1874; Jurisdiction in Impeachment (in the famous Secretary Belknap case), May 6, 1876; Political Condition of the South, August 9, 1876; Presentation of the Statues of Samuel Adams and John Winthrop, December 19, 1876; Counting the Electoral Vote, January 25, 1877; Suffrage, February 5, 1879; Threatened Usurpation, March 25, 1879; Geneva Award, March 1, 1880; On Mr. Hill of Georgia, March 14, 1881; Chinese Immigration, March 1, 1882; National Bankrupt Law, 1882; National Government and Domestic Commerce, July 1, 1884; The Senate and the President, June 30, 1886; Atlantic and Pacific Ship Railway, 1887; Fisheries Treaty, July 10, 1888; Shall the Senate keep faith with the People? August 20, 1890; United States Elections, December 30, 1890; Taxing Power, January 16-17, 1893; Election of Senators by direct Vote (which he opposes), 1893; Gold and Silver, 1893; Executive Usurpation, 1893; A New England Town (Southbridge), 1894; Sectional Attack on our Industries, 1894; Foreign Relations, 1896; Protection, 1896. Mr. Hoar's speeches on such subjects as Arbitration, Tariff, Woman Suffrage, National Expansion, etc., are still fresh in the minds of his countrymen.

Senator Hoar has been an active leader of the Republican party in Massachusetts for nearly a generation, and for many years has been one of its foremost leaders in the United States. He presided over the Republican State Conventions in 1871, 1877, 1882, and 1885, and in 1894 drafted the party platform. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati in 1876, and to those at Chicago in 1880, 1884, and 1888, serving on the last three occasions as

Chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, and in 1880 as presiding officer of the convention which nominated Garfield for President. As an orator, he enjoys a national reputation. He has delivered historical addresses at the centennial celebration of the opening of the Great Northwest at Marietta, Ohio, April 7, 1888; at the presentation of the statue of Daniel Webster by the State of New Hampshire to the Nation's gallery; at the 275th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth; at the bi-centennial celebration of the city of Worcester, Mass., in 1884; and at various other important gatherings. In Congress he has been the Chairman of the Committee on Woman Suffrage, which he has advocated for many years. He also advocated the adoption of the Prohibitory Amendment in Massachusetts in 1889. "The same principles which placed his father, himself and brother in the ranks of the Anti-Slavery party, have made him a sturdy defender of the oppressed, of whatever race, creed, or sex." While in Europe he was instrumental, as the agent of this country, in securing the return of that valuable document, Bradford's Manuscript History of "Plymouth Plantation," which, on May 26, 1897, was rendered back to Massachusetts, after more than a century's absence, by the late Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, former United States Minister to Great Britain. On this notable occasion Senator Hoar delivered one of his best speeches on record, closing with this allusion to the ancient manuscript: "Massachusetts will preserve it until the time shall come that her children are unworthy of it, and that time shall come—never!"

Senator Hoar is a scholar, a philanthropist, and a statesman, a man of broad culture and great depth and breadth of character, and a citizen distinguished for his public and private achievements, for his manly courage, and his profound learning and remarkable ability. He is Vice-President of the National Audubon Society, and wrote the famous "Petition of the Birds," which he sent to the Massachusetts Legislature in May, 1897, and upon which was founded a law providing for the more adequate care and keeping of the feathered songsters. He is also a member of the American Historical Society; of the American Antiquarian Society, of which he has been President, succeeding Stephen Salisbury and being succeeded by the second Stephen Salisbury in that office; of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, from which he received the honorary degree of LL.D.; and of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and the Virginia Historical Society, in all of which he is a trustee. He is a corresponding member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and has the degree of LL.D. from Amherst, Yale, and William and Mary Colleges, as well as Harvard.

In 1853 Mr. Hoar married Miss Mary Louisa Spurr, of Worcester, who died a few days later. In 1862 he married Miss Ruth Ann Miller, also of Worcester. He has a son and a daughter, the former being a graduate of Harvard, a practicing lawyer in Worcester, and Judge Advocate-General on the staff of Governor Roger Wolcott.



SPOONER, WALLACE, born in Boston, Mass., November 28, 1856, is the son of John S. and Emma A. Spooner, and was educated in the public schools of Boston. He learned the printing trade with his father, and was afterward given control of the business.

In 1893 Mr. Spooner was elected a member of the Chelsea Common Council and served until the Council was abolished by the new city charter. He was afterward urged to become a candidate for the Board of Aldermen, but declined. In 1898 he was elected a Representative to the Massachusetts Legislature from the Twenty-sixth Suffolk District as a Republican. He has often served as a delegate from his ward in Republican conventions, and is a member of the Chelsea Republican League Club, of which he has been a vice-president. Mr. Spooner is Past Grand of Mystic Lodge, I. O. O. F., and a member of Massachusetts Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Chelsea Council, Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of the Master Printers' Club, of Boston, and of the Alter Ego Club, of Chelsea.



O'MEARA, STEPHEN, editor and publisher of the *Boston Journal*, the great Republican organ of New England, was born July 26, 1854, at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Mr. O'Meara was educated in Boston, and commenced his professional career as a reporter in 1872. He became city editor of the *Boston Journal* in 1879, managing editor in 1881, general manager in 1891, and editor and publisher in 1896. It will thus be seen that Mr. O'Meara is a trained journalist, educated in the great school of experience. The ability to rise in life from a reporter's desk to edit and control a great newspaper requires a thorough knowledge of the world at large and an executive ability of the highest order. Mr. O'Meara has never aspired to political life, but has devoted his entire attention to his

newspaper work. He is First Vice-President of the Associated Press and a director of the Journal Newspaper Company.

For ten years he has been a trustee of the Massachusetts State Library and has received from Dartmouth College the honorary degree of A.M. Mr. O'Meara is a member of the Union, Algonquin, St. Botolph, Exchange, and Press Clubs of Boston.

He was united in marriage with Miss Isabella M. Squire, of Boston, August 5, 1878. They have three children: Frances, Alice, and Lucy.



COX, ALFRED ELMER, born at Malden, Mass., August 31, 1848, is the son of Charles C. and Lucy Cox, and a descendant of William Cox, who came from England and settled in Maine about 1640.

Mr. Cox was educated in the Malden public schools, after which he became an errand boy in a store in Boston. In 1871 he entered the employ of the Atlantic Works, East Boston, of which he became treasurer in 1876, and is now treasurer and general manager. At Malden, where he resides, he has been Selectman, member of the School Committee, Town Auditor, Common Councilman, President of the Common Council, and Street Commissioner. He is a director in the First Ward National Bank of Boston, and a member of the Malden Club, of Mt. Vernon Lodge, F. and A. M., of the Knights of Pythias, of the A. O. U. W., and of the Royal Arcanum.

In 1869 Mr. Cox married Annie A. Bell. They have four sons and five daughters.



WALKER, MELVIN HARVEY, of Westboro, Mass., has generally been a Republican, while his father was one of five who originally voted the anti-slavery ticket in Westboro.

Mr. Walker is a native of Barre, Mass., where he was born January 23, 1842, and is the son of Silas Walker, Jr., and Louisa Everett. On both sides he descends from old colonial families, the founders of which came from England. His mother's ancestors came over in 1632, and his father's a little later. Representatives of both families were Revolutionary soldiers, several holding commissions in the Continental Army.

Mr. Walker was educated in the common schools and the High School of Westboro. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Thir-

teenth Massachusetts Volunteers, being then nineteen years of age, and served in the Army of the Potomac from July, 1861, to July, 1864. He was wounded at Gettysburg. In 1865 he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and has followed this business since, being a member of the firm of Gould & Walker. Mr. Walker is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and served for six years as a member of the School Board of Westboro. For fifteen years he was also a trustee of the State Primary and Reform Schools, while during eight years of this time he was Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

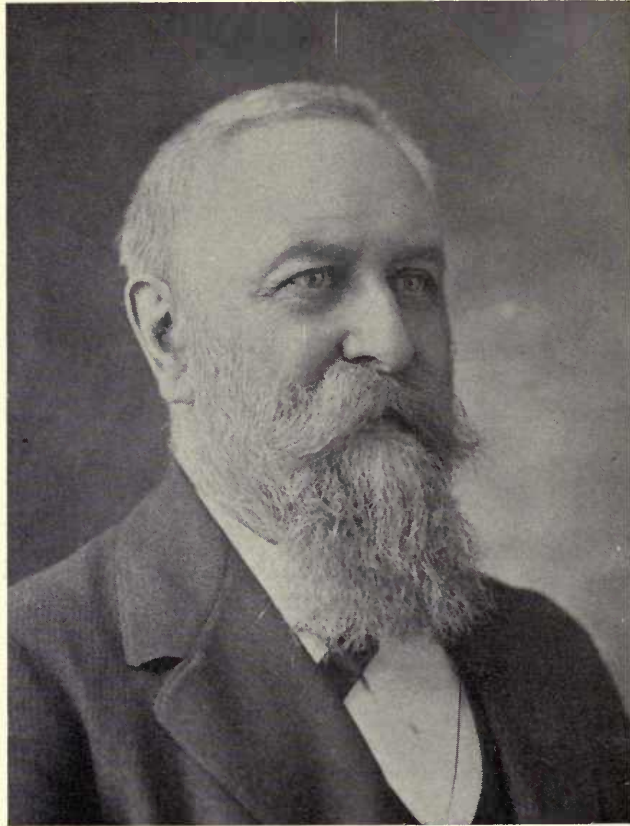
He married, May 1, 1866, Miss Annie A. Moses. Their children are Irving E., Gertrude A., Florence L., Raymond W., Mary E., and Melvin H. Walker, Jr.



GLEASON, DANIEL ANGELL, of Boston and Medford, educator, legal writer and editor, successful lawyer, State officer, financier, and now treasurer of the Fitchburg Railroad, possesses a versatility seldom met with among public men. He was born in Worcester, Mass., May 9, 1836, and is a son of John Fiske and Maria (Tourtelotte) Gleason, of that city. His ancestors are among the oldest in New England, the Gleason family in America being founded by Thomas Gleason, who came from England and took the oath of fidelity to the King, at Watertown, Mass., June 1, 1652. The first Tourtelotte came to America with a band of Huguenots in 1684.

Daniel A. Gleason received his primary education in the Worcester public schools, and subsequently entered Harvard College, from which institution he was graduated with the Class of 1856, with the degree of A.B. In 1860 the college conferred upon him the additional degree of LL.B. After leaving college he became a teacher in a private school in Meadville, Pa., where he remained three years, reading law in the meantime in the office of Hon. Gaylord Church, of that city. Returning to Massachusetts in 1859 he entered the law department of Harvard College and graduated in 1860. He then entered the law office of Chandler & Shattuck, of Boston, and continued his studies under their tutelage for a year. In 1861 he commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Boston. During the earlier years of his practice he became an assistant to Prof. Emory Washburn in preparing his law book on "Real Property" for the press. Subsequently he edited Bouvier's Law Dictionary and Bouvier's Institutes, and an edition of Phillips on Insurance. In 1862 he became clerk to the Attorney-General of Massachusetts and remained with him the following year. In

1864 Mr. Gleason was made Tax Commissioner and Commissioner of Corporations and continued to serve the Commonwealth in that capacity until 1881, when he was elected State Treasurer, which office he held until 1886. During his service as Tax Commissioner and Corporation Commissioner Mr. Gleason drew many of the Tax Acts and



Daniel A. Gleason

the Corporation Act of 1872, and while Treasurer he aided in formulating the measures which separated the State from direct connection with railroads. During these years of service for the Commonwealth he performed the duties of his office in a manner satisfactory to the entire people. He possesses rare executive abilities, which, coupled with indefatigable devotion to duty, made him an ideal public servant.

Since 1887 Mr. Gleason has been treasurer of the Fitchburg Railroad. He is a trustee of the Medford Savings Bank, and a member of its Investment Committee. For twenty-one years he was a member of the School Committee of Medford and during eighteen years was chairman of that body. He was one of the original water commissioners who built the Medford water works, and served on that board from 1869 to 1892, when the town became a city. He was active in local political affairs from 1863 to 1887, and has long been prominent in the councils of the Republican party of Massachusetts.

Mr. Gleason is a member of the Middlesex Club, of the Massachusetts Republican Club, of the Union Club, of the Statistical Society, and of the Masonic fraternity.

He was married January 7, 1863, in Roxbury, Mass., to Anne Louise, daughter of Richard and Mary Anne (Henry) Hall. Their children are Hall, Sidney, Elizabeth (now the wife of Edward T. Bigelow), Annie, and Charles Bemis Gleason.



THOMPSON, ALBERT GARDNER, born at South Berwick, Me., October 2, 1853, is the son of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Chadbourne) Thompson, his father being a farmer. His parents were both natives of Maine, his ancestry on the paternal side being Scotch and on the maternal side English.

Mr. Thompson was educated in the public schools and at the South Berwick Academy. While attending school he engaged in teaching, which he abandoned in 1871 to engage in the grocery and provision business at Lowell, Mass., in which he has since continued. He is also largely interested in real estate operations, and has added much to the material importance of Lowell by his extensive building enterprises. He has always been a Republican and has taken an active part in politics. Elected to the Lowell City Council in 1881, he retired the following year. In 1887 he was elected to the State Legislature, serving on the Committee on Prisons. In 1888 he was re-elected and has been similarly honored when up for election. In April, 1898, he was appointed Postmaster of Lowell and holds that office at the present time. For six years he has been a member of the Lowell School Board and is now in his third term. He was chairman of the Republican City Committee two years and a member of the Republican State Central Committee two years and of the Congressional Committee ten years, and served as chairman of the latter committee during the Greenhalge campaign.

He is a member of the Greenhalge Club of Boston, of the Highland, Home Market, and Martin Luther Clubs, of the Odd Fellows lodge and encampment, of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Masons, in which last order he has reached the Knight Templar and Thirty-Second degrees. He is also the treasurer of the First Free Will Baptist Society of Lowell, a position he has filled for ten years.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1871 to Susan E. Tarbox, of Lawrence, Mass. He has two children: Fannie A. and Perry D.



HASTINGS, CHARLES W., of South Weymouth, Mass., was born in Schenectady, N. Y., January 19, 1831, and is the son of Elijah and Rebecca (Smith) Hastings, both natives of Massachusetts. On the paternal side he is directly descended from Thomas Hastings, of Ipswich, England, who came with his wife to America in 1634, settling in Watertown, Mass. His maternal grandfather was a minuteman in Revolutionary times and was at Lexington and other battles. Of the Richards family, from whom his mother was descended, not fewer than eight members of one household were soldiers in the Revolution. Elijah Hastings died early in life, leaving his widow with nine children.

At five years of age, Charles W. Hastings was taken into the family of his aunt, Mrs. Enoch Whiting, of St. Albans, Vt., where he remained until thirteen. He then made his home with his cousin, Calvin Whiting, and later with Benjamin F. Tuller, a farmer near St. Albans. At the age of seventeen he was thrown on his own resources, and obtained employment with S. N. Dickenson, a job printer and type founder of Boston. He was subsequently employed in the freight department of the Western Railroad at Springfield, and in 1852 entered the shoe factory of Tirrell & Bates at South Weymouth, with whom he continued until 1861.

Elected in 1860 a Representative for the town of Weymouth to the lower House of the State Legislature, Mr. Hastings served during a part of the session of 1861, resigning in April to enter the army. He enlisted in what was afterward Company H, Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, known as the Webster Regiment, Colonel Fletcher Webster. He was chosen First Lieutenant of the company at its organization, and August 10, 1862, was made Captain. His company became a part of the Army of the Potomac under the immediate command of General Banks in Maryland. In 1862 he served under General Banks in the Shenandoah Valley. He was in the skirmish

at Thoroughfare Gap and afterward in the second battle of Bull Run, where Colonel Webster fell. He fought in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg; participated in the Mine Run campaign and in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania; was captured after crossing the North Anna River, and held a prisoner until the close of the war.

After his discharge March 12, 1865, Captain Hastings returned to South Weymouth and was employed in the shoe factory until 1871, when he was appointed Clerk of the Board of Police Commissioners, serving about four years. He was made Document Clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth in December, 1877, and discharged the duties of that position until May, 1879, when he received the appointment he now holds, that of State Aid Commissioner and Secretary of the Board. He is a charter member of Reynolds Post, No. 58, G. A. R., at East Weymouth, and has served sixteen years as its Adjutant and two terms as its Commander. He attends the Universalist Church, and is a member of the Prudential Committee. A Republican in politics, he is one of the honored members of the community. He is a director in the South Weymouth Co-operative Bank and is agent for the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers Home at Chelsea, Mass.

Captain Hastings married, first, Rachel F., daughter of John G. Rogers, of Weymouth, and by her had two sons: Edward R. and Alfred W. He married, second, Marion E., daughter of Isaac R. Daggett, also of Weymouth.



DRAPER, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, now serving as Ambassador to Italy, General of Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion, ex-member of Congress, and the present head of the great amalgamated manufacturing firms known as the Draper Company, of Hopedale, Mass., is one of the conspicuous sons of New England. He was born in Lowell, Mass., April 9, 1842, and is a son of George and Hannah (Thwing) Draper. The Draper family, in England, early in the seventeenth century, were engaged in textile manufacturing, and a descendant, James, came to America about 1650 and built and operated several woolen looms in Roxbury, Mass. From him descended James, 3d, who married Abigail Childs, and their son, Major Abijah Draper, of Dedham, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He married Alice Eaton and their son, Ira Draper, an inventor, the grandfather of General William F. Draper, was the originator of the machinery manufacturing business of which General Draper is the head. He married Abigail Richards and their son, George Draper,

the father of the General, advanced the business to a remarkable degree. He was a man of great strength of character, energy, and intellect, and was the active head until his death in 1887.

General Draper received a common, high school, and academic education, and then spent several years in machine shops and cotton mills learning the theoretical and practical parts of the manufacture of machinery and cotton goods. The outbreak of the war aroused his patriotism, and forsaking his business he entered the service and remained until near its close, when he returned incapacitated for duty on account of wounds. He enlisted as a private in the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment at the age of nineteen, and his extraordinarily quick series of promotions may be imagined when it is stated that before attaining his twenty-third year he had on several occasions commanded a brigade. He was in active service in nearly all the Southern States; was signal officer for General Burnside in his North Carolina campaign; was later commissioned Captain in the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts, which he afterwards commanded; and took part in the Maryland and Fredericksburg and Vicksburg and Jackson campaigns, in the East Tennessee campaign, including the siege of Knoxville, and finally in the Wilderness campaign in 1864. He was shot through the body in the Wilderness, but later returned and commanded a brigade at the Weldon Railroad engagement, and was slightly wounded at Poplar Grove Church.

After the war he was employed by the firm of E. D. & G. Draper as a designer and salesman. In April, 1868, E. D. Draper retired and his interest was purchased by General Draper, who became a partner with his father under the firm name of George Draper & Son. Later his brothers were admitted as partners under the firm name of George Draper & Sons. Their business was successful and increased rapidly, and since the death of George Draper in 1887, and up to the time of the consolidation of the various Hopedale firms under the name of the Draper Company in 1897, General Draper was the head of the firm of George Draper & Sons, widely known as the leading introducers of improvements in cotton machinery in this country. He has personally patented more than fifty different inventions, many of them of great value to manufacturers. Outside of his own business, General Draper has been connected with many other manufacturing concerns, and is now president or director in corporations covering the manufacture of machinery, cotton cloth, shoes, and electric goods, and in various railroads, gas, water, and insurance companies, etc.

He served as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Long; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati that nominated President Hayes; was chairman of the Committee on Reso-

lutions at the Massachusetts Republican State Convention in 1887; and in 1888 was chosen Presidential elector-at-large, casting his vote for President Harrison. General Draper was also the permanent Chairman of the Republican State Convention of 1896. Though active and influential in State politics, he held no civil office till 1892, when he was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eleventh Massachusetts District, then Democratic, and was elected by over 2,500 plurality. His speeches on the tariff and Hawaii have been widely quoted. His work in this new field was so satisfactory to his constituents that in 1894 he was re-elected by one of the largest majorities ever given a congressional candidate in Massachusetts. During his first term he served on the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Patents, and during his second term was Chairman of the Committee on Patents and second on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, acting as chairman a part of his term owing to the illness of Chairman Hitt of Illinois. During his service as chairman of the Committee on Patents he secured an important revision of the Patent Laws and passed further bills regarding injunctions and the prices of copies of patents. Besides this he was successful in passing a bill affecting dramatic copyright of great value to dramatic authors and the profession of letters generally. As acting chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, he was influential in preventing the recognition of the independence of the Cuban insurgents.

In economic circles General Draper is recognized as a hard student and practical thinker. The protective tariff has been his especial field for research, and he has personally, both in Europe and America, investigated economic conditions and has contributed pamphlets and magazine articles on the tariff of great value. He has served as President of the Home Market Club, which is the strongest and most influential protective organization in New England. General Draper at the present time represents the United States as Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome, Italy, being nominated by President McKinley, April 1, 1897, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate a few days later. He is now acceptably filling this responsible position, being in every way fitted for the important office.

General Draper married in 1862, while at home from the army for four days, Lydia Warren, the adopted daughter of Hon. David Joy, of Nantucket, Mass., and a descendant of a brother of General Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. She died in 1884, leaving five children, as follows: William Franklin, born December 17, 1865; George Otis, born July 14, 1867; Edith, born February 18, 1874; Arthur Joy, born April 28, 1875; and Clare Hill, born October 4, 1876. In 1890 he mar-

ried again, the marriage being, perhaps, the only one on record where a general in the Union Army wedded a daughter of a general in the Confederate Army. His second wife was Miss Susan Preston, daughter of General William Preston, of Kentucky, member of Congress, Minister to Spain under Buchanan, Colonel in the Mexican War, and Major-General in the Confederate Army during the Rebellion. They have one daughter, Margaret Preston Draper, born March 18, 1891.



DRAPER, EBEN SUMNER, of Hopedale, Mass., is one of the conspicuous examples of the younger generation of business men who are identified as leaders in controlling public affairs. From his youth his associations have been among men who were masters of great manufacturing and business enterprises, and his training for the great battle of life was commenced in the mills of his native town, founded by his ancestors. He is the third son born to George and Hannah (Thwing) Draper, June 17, 1858, his elder brothers being Hon. William F. Draper, now Ambassador to Italy, and George A. Draper, of the Draper Company, of Hopedale. The Draper family is one of the oldest in Massachusetts, a brief sketch of which appears in the preceding biography of William F. Draper.

Eben S. Draper commenced his early education in the public schools of Hopedale, and his studies were continued in private schools at Hopedale and Allen's private school in West Newton, Mass., with a supplementary course of training and study in the Institute of Technology of Boston. At the close of his school days he determined to thoroughly master the details of the great manufacturing plants of George Draper & Sons. Entering the machine shops, he became familiar with that branch of the business, and subsequently made a thorough study of the details of their machine shops, becoming proficient in all the different branches of their productions, after which he was admitted as a partner of the firm of George Draper & Sons. Upon the consolidation of George Draper & Sons, the Hopedale Machine Company, the Hopedale Machine Screw Company, and other manufacturing concerns of Hopedale, into the Draper Company, he was placed in charge of the selling department of the amalgamated interest. This is one of the most important positions in the mills, requiring a thorough knowledge of the business details and progressive methods in handling the large and increasing products of their vast consolidated mills. Besides his interests in the Draper Company, Mr. Draper is connected as director with the Sawyer Spindle Company, the New England Cotton Yarn Com-

pany, the Continental Mills, the American Thread Company, the Queen City Cotton Company, the Manville Company, the Milford, Franklin and Providence Railroad, the Milford and Woonsocket Railroad, the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, the Milford National Bank, and various other interests in Massachusetts.

Like his ancestors, who were Whigs and Republicans, Mr. Draper has always advocated and advanced the cause of the Republican party. He has been a party leader and worker for years not only in his local district, but in State and national contests. He has served as a member of the Town Committee of Hopedale and on the Congressional and State committees. In 1892 he was chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee and in 1896 was chairman of the Massachusetts delegation to the St. Louis Convention. In this latter connection he rendered valuable service to the party by laboring with Senator Lodge for a sound financial plank in the party platforms. We quote from a biographical sketch of Senator Lodge, published in "Representative Men of Massachusetts, 1890-1900," pages 413-414:—

"On the arrival of the Massachusetts delegation at St. Louis, they were assured by the Boston newspaper correspondents that the fight for the gold standard was hopeless. Prompt investigation revealed the fact that Michigan and other central western States had voted unanimously for a non-committal platform on money, and that though the probable nominee, Major McKinley, and his manager, Mr. Hanna, were personally most desirous for a frank declaration, they were, for obvious reasons, unable to undertake an aggressive fight for the platform. That fight Massachusetts led under the leadership of Senator Lodge and Mr. E. S. Draper, of Hopedale, chairman of the delegation. The convention was parceled out among the Massachusetts men for individual canvassing, on a special "gold" plank proposed in advance. In twenty-four hours the canvass of the entire convention was completed. It was found that in case the Committee on Resolutions brought in a non-committal plank, Massachusetts would unanimously move the substitution of a gold standard resolution, seconded by Pennsylvania, New York, and Illinois. Behind the movement stood pledged the votes of over two-thirds of the members of the convention. These significant facts were presented to the Committee on Resolutions. It brought in a square declaration for the gold standard. This was a crisis in party politics, a turning point in American history, and the issue was squarely made and settled by the Massachusetts delegation, led by Senator Lodge and Mr. Draper."

The election which followed was the most remarkable contest ever waged in America, and was fought and won upon this single issue of sound money.

Mr. Draper was also appointed chairman of the Massachusetts delegation to the Nashville Exposition of 1897, and has refused many other offices which have been proffered him, on account of his many business duties and obligations. He is a born leader of men, combining all the necessary attributes required to handle large business operations, to fight political battles, or to preside over party conventions. He has a most engaging personality, and hosts of friends throughout Massachusetts regret that he places his business interests paramount to political preferment. Mr. Draper is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts, Middlesex, Home Market, Union, Algonquin, Exchange, and Country Clubs of Boston, the Metropolitan Club of New York, and the Hope Club of Providence, R. I. During the year 1898 Mr. Draper served as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, which fitted out the hospital ship *Bay State*. This is the only State that fitted out a ship for the purpose of caring for the transportation of invalid troops. The association also raised in cash over \$200,000 from volunteer contributions, which they expended upon their own troops and the regulars of the United States army. Mr. Draper is a man of domestic habits, and his beautiful home in Hopedale is ever open to the entertainment of his hosts of friends.

His wife, whose maiden name was Nannie Bristow, is a daughter of the late General Benjamin Helm Bristow, of New York, who was Secretary of the Treasury under President Grant and Kentucky's candidate for President in the National Convention of 1876. This marriage occurred November 21, 1883. Three children have been born to them: Benjamin Helm Bristow Draper, born February 28, 1885; Dorothy, born November 22, 1890; and Eben Sumner, Jr., born August 30, 1893.

September 15, 1898, Mr. Draper and his brother, George A. Draper, presented to Hopedale Parish a beautiful and imposing church structure, to be known as the Draper Memorial Church, in memory of their father and mother. George A. Draper presented the keys of the church to the chairman of the Parish Committee with the following words:

“Mr. President and Members of the Parish:—My brother, Mr. Eben Sumner Draper, and I some time since conceived it to be our duty, recognizing our obligations to our father and mother, to put in lasting form a symbol of this recognition. It seemed to us that the very best memorial which we could erect to their memory was a church dedicated to their and our religious beliefs. This church has been built, and it is our mutual pleasure to formally give it to the Hopedale Parish. We give the church without condition or restriction. It is our hope and belief that this structure will have an influence to broaden and

deepen the religious sentiment of the community, and to recall the virtues of our father and mother, in whose memory it is given."

The church was then dedicated with imposing ceremonies, the sermon being preached by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, for many years a friend of the family. The church, which all Hopedale prizes so highly, is English perpendicular Gothic in style, and recalls in its simple dignity the substantial parish churches which lend such a charm to English landscape. The building is approximately in the form of the letter L, the church proper occupying one wing and the parish hall, parlors, and other subordinate rooms the other. The extreme length through the church, including the main porch, is 138 feet, and the extreme width is 131 feet. The tower is 22 feet square at the base and the stone walls are 50 feet high. The weathercock surmounting the pyramidal tower roof is 78 feet above the ground. The external walls of the building are of Milford granite, with Indiana limestone trimmings. The roof is of green slate, with copper ridges and eaves mouldings. All the clerestory windows and the two great windows in the chancel have genuine stone tracery instead of the usual modern imitation. The interior is finished in quartered oak, toned down and finished in several deep, rich shades.



HALL, FREDERICK STANLEY, born at Norton, Mass., February 10, 1861, is the son of Richard Henry and Susan J. Hall, and a descendant of George Hall, one of the first settlers of Taunton, Mass., who came from England in 1639.

Mr. Hall received his elementary education in the Taunton public schools. In 1882 he was graduated from Harvard University and then took up the study of law, being graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1885. He was admitted to practice in March of the same year, and has followed his profession since at Taunton. In 1892 he became associated with Judge Edmund H. Bennett, Dean of the Boston University Law School, a connection that continued until the latter's death in 1898. Mr. Hall was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1887-88, serving on the Judiciary Committee and as Chairman of the Committee on Prisons. In 1888 he was chosen President of the Taunton Republican Club, and has held that honorary position from that time. In 1893 he became Associate Justice in the District Court, sitting at Taunton, and still serves in that capacity. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, and he is now serving a three years' term as member of the Taunton School

Committee. He belongs to all the Taunton clubs and is President of the Taunton Board of Trade.

Mr. Hall was married November 20, 1888, to Bessie Hastings Perkins. He has two children: Stanley Perkins and Frederick Hastings.



JENCKES, THOMAS ALLEN, born in Providence, R. I., August 28, 1856, is the son of Thomas Allen Jenckes, Sr., and Mary Jane Fuller. The family has been settled in Rhode Island for many generations and is prominent in other parts of New England. The first settler was Joseph Jenckes. Mr. Jenckes's father was a lawyer, and as a member of Congress his name is intimately associated with the early attempts at Civil Service reform legislation.

Mr. Jenckes was educated in the English and Classical High School of Providence, and was graduated from Brown University in 1877 and subsequently studied law at the Law School of Boston University. He was admitted to the bar in 1879 and has since practiced in Providence. He has served two terms in the Rhode Island State Senate from the town of Cumberland (1896-97 and 1897-98), and is a member of the Hope and Providence Bar Clubs.

In 1890 Mr. Jenckes married Henrietta, daughter of Stephen Brownell, and they have two children: Thomas Allen and Stephen Hunt.



SANDERS, JOSEPH L., born in Providence, R. I., December 18, 1849, is the son of Olney L. and Jane A. Sanders, and comes from old Rhode Island stock on his father's side. His mother's ancestors came from Scotland.

Mr. Sanders was educated in the common schools of North Providence (now Providence) and at Scholfield's Commercial Academy in Providence. In 1865 he entered the Providence Machine Company as an apprentice, but was compelled to relinquish his employment in consequence of poor health in the spring of 1869. After a long sea voyage he secured employment in 1870 with the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad Company, but soon afterward entered the employ of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works, where he had charge of a department for seven years. In 1878 he took charge of the Corliss Safe Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of the Corliss bur-

glar-proof safes, and remained there ten years as superintendent and agent. He has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business since 1889.

In 1888 Mr. Sanders was elected assessor of taxes for the town of Cranston and the same year was appointed postmaster at Auburn, R. I. He held both offices until 1891, when he was elected a Representative in the Rhode Island General Assembly. In 1889 he became a member of the Cranston Town Council. He was re-elected to the Legislature in 1892 and was again elected in 1896. In 1897 he was chosen State Senator. He has been a member of the Republican Town Committee of the town of Cranston for fourteen years and a member of the Republican State Central Committee since April, 1898. He is local treasurer of the Co-operative Savings Society of Connecticut and the New England Savings and Loan Company, and treasurer of the Cranston School District and of the Fire Engine Company. He has held all the minor offices in his town, and has recently been appointed Postmaster at Auburn, R. I.

Mr. Sanders, on March 19, 1883, married Isabella Baker, of Providence, R. I., and has three children: Leon S., Eleanor M., and Jessie I.



BENNETT, CHARLES P., Secretary of State of Rhode Island, is the son of Thomas K. Bennett, foreman of the Smith Granite Works at Westerly, and Mary A., his wife, and was born in Westerly, R. I., October 11, 1861. Having received a good education in the public and high schools of his native town, he removed on July 1, 1882, to Providence, to accept a position in the State Auditor's office. One year later, on July 1, 1883, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of State. His ability, sound judgment, and strict attention to duty, together with his genial, impartial nature, brought him into prominence, especially as a leader of the Republican party in Rhode Island, and he has continued in the Secretary's office to the present time, being elected Secretary of State in 1894 by a plurality of over 10,000—the largest vote ever cast for any candidate in the State's history. He was re-elected in 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899; the first two years by a plurality of about 12,000. In 1893 he was nominated for the office by the Republicans, and elected by the largest plurality of any candidate, but as the candidates could only win by majorities then, it devolved upon the Legislature to make the choice. The Governor, however, had prorogued that body at Newport, and all of the old State officers held over. Mr. Bennett has filled the office of

Secretary of State with consummate ability and universal satisfaction. He has gained the confidence and respect of all political parties, and is one of the most popular men in the State. He is a member of the Providence Board of Trade, of the Elmwood Club, of the Rhode Island Yacht Club, of the Providence Athletic Association, and of the Providence Central Club.

November 27, 1889, he married Irene Calvert Prince, of North Andover, Mass., who died October 29, 1893. He has one child, Hope Prince Bennett, born October 7, 1893.



KIMBALL, CHARLES DEAN, born in Providence, R. I., September 13, 1859, is the son of Emory Sheldon and Mary (Briggs) Kimball, and one of the numerous descendants of Richard Kimball, who came to Watertown, Mass., in 1634. Dean Kimball settled in Rhode Island about 1750 and is the ancestor of this branch of the family in that State.

Mr. Kimball was educated in the common schools of Providence. After leaving school he entered the employ of his father, who was a pork packer, and was admitted to the firm of Kimball, Colwell & Co. in 1889. He was elected a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives as a Republican in 1894, and has been annually re-elected ever since. In the Legislature he has been an advocate and framer of bills to require caucuses to be held under legal restrictions. Mr. Kimball is a member of the West Side, Elmwood, Pomham, Commercial, and Providence Central Clubs, and of the Providence Board of Trade. He is an amateur bowler and was a member of the champion teams in the Inter-club League of Rhode Island in 1896 and 1898.

November 24, 1885, Mr. Kimball was married to Gertrude Greenhalge, and they have one child, a daughter, Marion Dean Kimball.



FREEMAN, EDWARD LIVINGSTON, is one of the best known public and business men in the State of Rhode Island. He was born September 10, 1835, in Waterville, Maine, and was the first-born child of the Rev. Edward and Harriet (Colburn) Freeman. He received his early education from his father and was prepared to enter college; but, developing a desire to learn the printer's art, was apprenticed when fifteen years

old, in 1850, to A. W. Pearce, of Pawtucket, R. I. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of his trade, he obtained a position as journeyman with Hammond, Angell & Company, of Providence, and was finally admitted to the firm. In 1863 he disposed of his interest and opened a printing office in a small room in the large three-story brick building (now owned by him) in Central Falls, R. I. His entire force consisted of two men and a boy. From this modest beginning he has



E. L. FREEMAN.

built up one of the largest printing and publishing establishments in the State, and now occupies the entire block. In 1869 he began the publication of the *Weekly Visitor*, a journal that contributed greatly to the growth and development of Central Falls and vicinity. For twenty-one years he conducted this newspaper successfully, and sold it to David J. White, of Pawtucket, in 1890. In 1873 John E. Goldsworthy was admitted as a partner, under the firm name of E. L. Free-

man & Company. Mr. Goldsworthy retired in 1885, and Mr. Freeman's oldest son, William C., was admitted to partnership, under the firm name of E. L. Freeman & Son. In March, 1896, his second son, Joseph W., was admitted to the firm, and is now the general manager of the printing department. Since 1877 all of the official printing for the State of Rhode Island, including the public laws and all reports and documents, has been done in the firm's establishment at Central Falls. In 1877 the house purchased a large book and stationery store in Providence, and in 1888 opened a similar store in Pawtucket. These stores were successful from the first, and the volume of business transacted is increasing every year.

In public affairs Mr. Freeman has a distinguished record. He has served the people in various capacities from fireward to State Senator, and always with honor and distinction. He early developed a remarkable capacity for the clear and comprehensive understanding of public matters, and, being a man of progressive thought, has made a deep impress on the legislation of his State. For nineteen years he was a member of the Board of Firewards (the governing body of Central Falls), and was also a school trustee. For twenty-four years he has been a member of the Rhode Island Legislature, being a representative from the old town of Smithfield in 1868-70; Senator from Smithfield in 1870-71; Senator from Lincoln in 1871-72, and Representative again in 1874-77 and 1879-89; and was Speaker of the House from May, 1874, to 1876. He was again elected Senator from Lincoln in 1892, and has been re-elected from that town and from the city of Central Falls at every election since. He is now chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. Mr. Freeman is a fluent speaker, a man of clear, positive ideas, and for many years has been one of the legislative leaders of his party. Many of the progressive laws of the past thirty years, including the ten-hour law, and the law furnishing free textbooks and supplies to the public schools, have been introduced and successfully advocated by him. He was a member of the late commission to prepare a new constitution for the State.

He has been State Railroad Commissioner since 1888. Before the re-organization of the State Militia he was a member of the Union Guards, and held nearly every office from clerk to colonel. He is a director in the First National Bank of Pawtucket and the American Haircloth Company, and president of the Pawtucket Business Men's Association, of the Masonic Temple Company, etc. He joined the Central Falls Congregational Church in 1855, and has ever since taken an active part in the Sunday-school work. In 1883 he was made superintendent and still discharges the duties of that office. In Masonic affairs Mr. Freeman has been distinguished above most members of the Craft. He has

filled nearly every important office in the Order in the State. At present he is the oldest Past Grand Master, and is also Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and Past Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter of Rhode Island. He is likewise a member of many other fraternal societies.

November 10, 1858, he was married to Emma E. Brown, of Central Falls, by which union there were seven children, two of whom are deceased. Those living are William C., born August 11, 1859; Joseph W., born May 9, 1863; Edward, born April 13, 1867, now a Methodist clergyman; Emma R., born September 13, 1865; and Lucy J., born November 19, 1873.

Mr. Freeman traces his ancestry back to some of the first settlers of Massachusetts. His grandfather, Edward Freeman, was born in 1781, and his grandmother, Sarah Thayer, was born August 5, 1783. His father, who was born in Mendon, Mass., in April, 1806, was an eminent Baptist clergyman and a scholar of prominence. He graduated in the class of 1833 from Brown University, Providence, R. I., and studied theology in the University of the Baptist Church. He died in Camden, Maine, in 1883, beloved and regretted by all who knew the worth of his sterling character. Mr. Freeman's mother was born in 1815 at Dedham, Mass., and received a classical education at the Medfield (Mass.) High School, from which she was graduated with high honors. She was a linguist of a high order, and taught French and Latin for many years. She died when in the prime of life, aged thirty-seven.



LODGETT, JOHN TAGGARD, born at Belmont, Mass., May 16, 1859, is the son of William Alfred and Anna Maria (Taggard) Blodgett, and a descendant in the ninth generation from Thomas Blodgett, who sailed from London for Boston April 18, 1635, in the brig "Increase," and settled at Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Blodgett was educated in the public schools of Belmont and Watertown, Mass., and at Worcester Academy, and was graduated from Brown University in 1880. After leaving college he studied law in the office of Benjamin N. Lapham in Providence and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1883, to the bar of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island in 1888, and to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in 1895. He is in active practice in Providence. Mr. Blodgett was appointed United States Commissioner for the District

of Rhode Island in 1890, and United States Chief Supervisor of Elections in 1892. He was appointed Standing Master in Chancery by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and by the City Council of Providence he was elected an original member of the Board of Canvassers and Registration of Providence in 1895; he still holds both positions. In 1898 he was elected a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, and was re-elected in 1899. In the Legislature he has given special attention to the election laws, has drawn several statutes relating to this subject, and is a member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Blodgett is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution of Rhode Island and of the Phi Beta Kappa (Brown University). In 1883 he was married in Providence to Amelia Wilson, daughter of Moses E. Torrey. She died in 1899. He has one daughter, Gwendolen.



ELDREDGE, HENRY PIERCE, born in East Greenwich, R. I., March 20, 1844, is the son of Charles Child and Sarah Potter (Pierce) Eldredge. His great-grandfather, James Eldredge, was a captain in the Connecticut line in 1775-78, entering the Revolutionary army under Colonel Samuel H. Parsons. He settled in Brooklyn. His son, Charles C. Eldredge, removed to East Greenwich and practiced medicine there. The father of Henry Pierce Eldredge was a farmer.

Mr. Eldredge was educated in the public schools and at the academy in East Greenwich. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company D, Tenth Rhode Island Volunteers. In 1863 he went to Providence, where he became a clerk in a wholesale grocery house. Since 1880 he has been a partner in the firm of Whitford, Aldrich & Co., wholesale grocers. Mr. Eldredge has been a member of the Republican Town Committee for many years. In 1897 he was elected a member of the State Senate and was re-elected in 1898 and 1899.

Mr. Eldredge was married in 1880 to Amie Gilbert, of New Haven, Conn. He has four sons: Henry P., Lucius Gilbert, Charles C., and James H.



BROWN, GEORGE ADDISON, lawyer, of Boston, was born in Plymouth, Vt., November 24, 1854, the son of James S. Brown and Polly M. Taylor. He is a direct descendant of John Brown, who came to Massachusetts from England in 1629. His great-grandfather, Lieutenant Bowman Brown, was an officer at the battle of Bennington.

Mr. Brown was educated in the Plymouth (Vt.) public schools; at the Black River Academy in Ludlow, Vt.; at the Vermont State Normal School at Randolph; at Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, N. H.; and at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1877. He attended Harvard Law School during the year 1877-78, and from 1878 to 1881 was principal of the High School at Bellows Falls, Vt. Admitted to the Vermont bar in 1881, he began practice in his native State, but in 1890 removed to Everett, Mass., where he now resides, having his law office in Boston.

For a number of years he has been an active and influential factor in the Republican party, and as a campaign speaker has gained a wide reputation. He was a delegate to the anti-saloon Republican Convention at Chicago and a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Everett in 1896 and 1897, serving the first year on the Judiciary Committee and the second year as chairman of the Committee on Street Railways and as a member of the sub-committee to consider the charter of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. He has been Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Vermont and is also a member of the Middlesex Club and of the Boston Marketmen's Republican Club.

He was married at Springfield, Vt., and has three children: Nelson P., Ruth, and James B.



HART, THOMAS NORTON, has lived in Boston, Mass., since he was a youth of thirteen, and from the humble position of an errand boy in a commercial house has impressed his strong individuality upon the commercial, political, and financial life of the city to an elevated degree rarely excelled. Mr. Hart, upon both his father's and mother's side, comes from noted New England families, whose ancestors were prominent in Colonial and Revolutionary days. His father, Daniel Hart, was a descendant of Isaac Hart, who came to America with Governor Carver in 1637, and was one of the incorporators of Reading. His mother, Margaret Norton, was a descendant of John Norton, of Royalston, who served under Colonel Ephraim Doolittle, Colonel Nathan Sparhawk, and Colonel Grout during the war for American Independence. Upon both sides their descendants have been noted men of affairs and prominent in the development of New England.

Thomas Norton Hart was born in North Reading, Mass., January 20, 1829. His father dying when he was a mere youth, he was thrown upon his own resources, and in 1842 he came to Boston, entering the

employ of Wheelock, Pratt & Co., who were engaged in the dry goods trade. He remained with this firm two years and then entered a hat store as clerk, in which line of trade he devoted a continuous service of thirty-four years, and to the development of which he was a most important factor. He first, in 1855, became a partner in the firm of Philip H. Locke & Co., and in 1860 organized the firm of Hart, Taylor & Co., which developed into the largest house dealing in hats, caps, and furs in New England. In 1878 he retired from commercial life and was elected President of the Mt. Vernon National Bank, to the duties of which office he is still (1899) giving his services. Mr. Hart has been a director of this bank since 1871, and is also a trustee of the Boston Penny Savings Bank. He served as a member of the Clearing House Committee from 1888 to 1890.

Mr. Hart has always been a Republican in politics, but up to the period when he retired from commercial life had never accepted office. In 1879 he was elected a member of the Common Council of Boston, being re-elected in 1880 and 1881. He was then elected a member of the Board of Aldermen, and served the city in that capacity for three terms (1884, 1885, and 1887). During these years devoted to municipal service Mr. Hart took a prominent and leading place and became thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the city, which became of great value to him when he was elected Mayor of Boston. He was first nominated for Mayor in 1886, but was defeated. In 1887 he was again a candidate, and so greatly reduced the Democratic majority that he was renominated in 1888 and carried the election by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office. He was re-elected in 1889 and gave two terms of excellent service to the city, administering its affairs as he had promised prior to his election—"faithfully, honestly, according to law, and for the whole people, without discrimination on account of creed or color, nationality or party."

President Harrison appointed Mr. Hart Postmaster of Boston in 1891, and he served after the succession of President Cleveland until June, 1893, when he resigned the office. In the State campaign of 1893 he was favorably spoken of as a candidate for Governor, but became instead, for the fifth time, a candidate for Mayor, and was defeated. During all the years of his residence in Boston, in his mercantile, financial, political, and social life, his name has been a synonym for probity and honor.

Mr. Hart still exerts a powerful influence with his party, especially in local affairs, having the good of the city at heart. He is mentally and physically as well preserved as in his prime, and bids fair to live to many more years of usefulness. He is a member of the Unitarian, the Algonquin, the Boston Art, and the Hull Yacht Clubs.

He was united in marriage April 30, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Snow, of Bowdoin, Maine. They have one child, Abbie H., wife of C. W. Ernst.



WARDWELL, JACOB OTIS, was born in Lowell, Mass., March 14, 1857, and is the son of Zenas C. and Adriana S. (Pillsbury) Wardwell. His father, a native of Maine, came to Massachusetts and first located in Lowell, removing later to Groveland. He was an active leader and worker in the Republican cause, serving as a Selectman of the Town of Groveland, as a member of the State Legislature in 1870, and as a member of the State Senate in 1874 and 1875. He died October 10, 1892, leaving a widow, who resides in Haverhill, Mass.

J. Otis Wardwell received his education in the public schools of Groveland, at the high school in Georgetown, Mass., and at the New London Academy. He then entered the law office of J. P. & B. B. Jones, of Haverhill, and later continued his legal studies with Samuel J. Elder, of Boston, and at the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated LL.B. in 1879. He immediately commenced the practice of law, being admitted to the Essex County bar, and continued in Haverhill until 1891, when he removed his office to Boston, where he has established a brilliant and successful business. Mr. Wardwell makes a specialty of corporation law, in which field he is now one of the acknowledged leaders, being general counsel for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, the Boston Elevated Railway Company, the Massachusetts Electric Lighting Association, and the Massachusetts Gas Lighting Association. He was one of the counsel for the Bell Telephone Company which secured for that corporation an increase of their capital stock, \$50,000,000; was the general counsel for the different railroads around Salem in their late consolidation, and acted in the same capacity for the consolidation of the roads in the Merrimac Valley and of those centering around Brockton.

Mr. Wardwell early became a leader in local politics in Haverhill, and in 1882 was elected to the Common Council of that city. In 1887 he was elected to the State Legislature and was annually returned for five years. He is an eloquent and forcible speaker and debater, and was twice a candidate for Speaker of the House, being defeated in the caucus in the second contest by only two votes. He was prominent in committee work. During his first term he was Chairman of the Committee on Elections and a member of the Committee on Probate and Insolvency and of the special committee to investigate the charges of

the corrupt use of money in the passage of the bill to incorporate the Town of Beverly Farms. During his second term he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and during his third year he was a member of the same committee and also of that on Rules. The fourth year he was Chairman of the Committee on Rules, a member of the Committee on Judiciary, and chairman of the committee to investigate charges regarding the use of money to influence legislation in favor of granting franchises for elevated railroads in Boston. He was Chairman of the Committees on Rules and Mercantile Affairs during his last term. Mr. Wardwell was a member of the Republican State Committee from 1885 to 1894, during which period he rendered most efficient and valuable service, being Assistant Secretary in 1887 and 1888 and Secretary in 1889, 1890, and 1891. He was re-elected to the State committee in 1898. He has also rendered valuable aid to the party upon the stump, being an orator of marked force and superior ability. He has served as President of the Essex and Pentucket Clubs of Haverhill and is a member of the Wachusett Club of the same city, as well as the Republican, Essex, Middlesex, and Exchange Clubs of Boston. He is also Past Master of Saggahew Lodge, F. and A. M., and a member of Haverhill Commandery, K. T.

He married, December 25, 1877, Ella M., daughter of Sheldon M. and Delia A. Eaton, of Bristol, Vt., who died December 6, 1897. Two children were born to them: Sheldon E. and Chester Alan.



LOWE, ARTHUR HOUGHTON, born in Ridge, N. H., August 20, 1853, is the son of John Lowe, a wholesale provision dealer, and Sarah Mead. His parents were descendants of English ancestors who early settled in Essex County, Massachusetts.

Mr. Lowe is the sixth child of a family of seventeen, who are all living (1899), and who with wives, husbands, and children make at present a family of seventy-four. He was educated in the public schools of Fitchburg, Mass., and at the age of twenty joined his older brothers in the provision business. In 1879 he started the Parkhill Manufacturing Company. In 1885 he organized the Cleghorn Mills, which subsequently became absorbed by the Parkhill Manufacturing Company. Mr. Lowe's business interests in Fitchburg are large and have gradually extended to many consequential enterprises in Fitchburg and vicinity. He is Treasurer of the Parkhill Manufacturing Company, a Director in the Fitchburg National Bank, the Grant Yarn

Mills, the Fitchburg and Leominster Street Railway Company, and the Champion Card and Paper Company, and a stockholder in several other corporations.

Prominent as a citizen, and identified with the progress of Fitchburg, he has held the highest office in the gift of the municipality. He was an Alderman in 1888, President of the Board of Trade in 1891 and 1892, and in 1893 Mayor of the city. During his official service he secured the establishment of the High School, the erection of two suitable school buildings and two Fire Station houses, the abolishment of a grade crossing on one of the principal streets, the construction of five miles of sewers, and the location of the Police Station and Burbank Hospital. Mr. Lowe is a Son of the American Revolution, and a member of the Home Market Club, the Park Club, and others. He is also a member of the Arkwright Club and one of its Election Committee, one of the State trustees of the Baldwinville Hospital Cottages for Children, and an ex-President of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, having held that office in 1896.

December 11, 1878, he married Annie E. Parkhill, and their children are Russell B., A. Margaret, and Rachel P.



ROBERTS, ERNEST WILLIAM, is a conspicuous example of the younger generation of able men who have added public service to their duties in business and professional life. Born at East Madison, in the Pine Tree State, November 22, 1858, he is a worthy descendant of the earliest settlers of Maine. His father, Orin P. Roberts, was of English and French extraction and his mother, Eliza V. (Dean) Roberts, of English ancestry.

Becoming a resident of Chelsea, Mass., at an early age, Mr. Roberts received the superior education of the excellent public schools of that city, which was further supplemented by study and training in Highland Military Academy, graduating with the class of 1877, and professional study at the Boston University Law School, from which he received his degree of LL.B. in 1881. He was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts the same year, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has attained an honorable and conspicuous position among the leading lawyers of Boston. Retaining his home in Chelsea, he has been one of the foremost of the public spirited citizens of that thriving city, and has been one of the leaders in advancing progressive movements in municipal affairs. A stalwart Republican, he has not confined his duties to voting for

party nominees, but has been an active and aggressive leader and worker for the principles and success of the party, not only in local but in State and National affairs.

He served as a member, and for the last three years as Secretary, of the Republican City Committee of Chelsea from 1884 to 1888, and as



Ernest W. Roberts.

a member of the Chelsea Common Council during the years 1887 and 1888. In 1894 he was elected to the House of Representatives and re-elected in 1895 and 1896. During these years he was one of the most active members, and has given a large portion of his time and energy to the water supply and its legislation. In 1895 and 1896 he was chairman of the Committee on Liquor Laws and the head of the special

committee to compile a "History of ye Ancient Codfish," and a member of the committee to redistrict the State in 1896. Mr. Roberts was elevated to the Senate in 1897 and re-elected in 1898, being chairman of the Committee on Water Supply and a member of the Committees on Drainage and Ways and Means both years. For the past five years he has been connected with all water legislation and was one of the sub-committee to draft the Metropolitan Water Act. He was also active in all legislation for the benefit of bicycle riders and for measures for the promotion of good roads.

In October, 1898, Mr. Roberts received the nomination for Congress for the Seventh District of Massachusetts, after a hotly contested fight and over some of the ablest men in the district, and at the ensuing election in November he was elected by a majority of over 4,200, his total vote of over 16,000 being the largest ever given in the district to the candidate upon his first nomination, and the first time in sixteen years that a Republican candidate has been elected in this district upon receiving his first nomination. Mr. Roberts is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, of the Home Market Club, and of the Middlesex, Alter Ego, Review, Kenwood, and Park Clubs, a most popular leader of men, and one of the esteemed citizens of the Commonwealth.

He has been twice married, first to Nella Lue Allen, of Albany, N. Y., November 13, 1881, and, after her death, to Miss Sara M. Weeks, of St. Albans, Vt., February 2, 1898.



ASHBURN, CHARLES FRANCIS, was born in Harrison, Cumberland County, Me., August 23, 1827. His father, Charles Washburn, born in Kingston, Mass., was of a good old Colonial family and in direct line of descent from Governor William Bradford. His mother, whose maiden name was Blake, belonged to one of the best and most respected families in Maine.

Charles Washburn, the father, a practising lawyer in Harrison, Me., came to Worcester, Mass., in 1835, to engage in the wire business with his twin brother Ichabod. His son Charles Francis, then a boy eight years old, attended the schools in Worcester, and was subsequently graduated from Leicester Academy. Prevented by ill health from going to college, he went into his father's mill and learned the wire business, in which he continued for over forty-five years, until his death. He was a director in and vice-president of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, taking a leading part in the administration of the

affairs of that great corporation, and to his enterprise, and apparently intuitive knowledge of those branches of the wire business which could most profitably be engaged in, were due in large measure the prosperity of the company. This is most conspicuously illustrated by his foresight in securing to his company the control of the barbed wire patents and the commanding position in that large and lucrative business.

Mr. Washburn was so entirely absorbed in his business that he had little time to give to public affairs, and, save one term in the Worcester City Council, held no public office. He was upon the governing boards of two of Worcester's notable charities, founded by his uncle Ichabod, namely: the Memorial Hospital and the Home for Aged Women, being Vice-President of the former and President of the latter. He was a man of fine literary taste, widely read, and found his greatest pleasure and most complete relaxation among his books. He was of a deeply religious nature and a communicant in All Saints' Episcopal Church. His life was well described by some of his associates: "that of a good citizen and the Christian gentleman; an example to his fellowmen and a blessing to the community."

He was married October 10, 1855, to Mary, eldest daughter of James M. Whiton, of Boston, Mass., and Plymouth, N. H. They were the parents of seven sons and one daughter, all of whom survived their father excepting one son, who died in infancy. Mr. Washburn died in Worcester, July 20, 1893.



ASHBURN, CHARLES GRENFILL, one of the leading citizens of Worcester, Mass., has since his youth been identified with the manufacturing, financial, and professional life of that thriving city. He was born there January 28, 1857, and is a son of Charles F. and Mary Elizabeth (Whiton) Washburn. A sketch of his father precedes this article.

Charles G. Washburn received a superior education in the Worcester public schools, at the Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated in 1875, and at Harvard College, where he was graduated with the class of 1880. His first business was in the manufacture of wire goods, which he commenced as an individual in 1880. His interests subsequently became merged in the Wire Goods Company of Worcester, in which he is a large owner and director. Mr. Washburn was also treasurer and manager of the Worcester Barb Fence Company and for several years a director and executive officer of the Washburn & Moen Company. During these years he had applied himself to the study of

law and in 1887 was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and since 1892 has practiced his profession, making a specialty of patent cases.

Like his ancestors, Mr. Washburn has always been a supporter of Republican principles and has taken an active interest in the direction of public affairs. In 1896 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he rendered his district valuable service as a member of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs. In 1897 he was re-elected and served as Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, and in 1898 was elected to represent the First Worcester District in the State Senate. Mr. Washburn has always been a great friend of and has taken an active part in the management of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, of which he is now treasurer and a trustee. He is a member of the Worcester Club of that city, of the Union Club of Boston, and of the University Club of New York.

April 25, 1889, he married Miss Caroline Vinton Slater, daughter of the late H. N. Slater, of Webster, Mass. They have two sons: Slater and Charles Francis Washburn.



TURNER, HENRY EDWARD, one of the most popular Republican leaders in Massachusetts, was born in Boston, May 4, 1842, but has been a resident of Malden since his parents moved there in 1845. His father, Henry E. Turner, was a descendant of Humphrey Turner, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1630. Henry E. Turner, Sr., was a prominent merchant of Boston and a member of the old firm of Moses Pond & Co. He was one of the first of Boston merchants to select the beautiful village of Malden for his residence and made his home there until his death in 1890. His wife was Sophronia Ann Burns, whose ancestors were also identified with the early settlement of New England.

Henry E. Turner received an excellent early education, attending the public schools of Malden, Pierce Academy at Middleboro, and private schools in Norwich, Conn., and Medford, Mass. His business career covers a period of forty years, dating back to 1858, when he entered commercial life, first as clerk, and then as bookkeeper in the house of Wellington, Winter & Gross, wholesale dry goods, in Boston, with which firm and its successors he remained about fourteen years. Later he was eighteen years with Clark, Adams & Clark, crockery importers, as expert accountant, financial manager, and partner, retiring from that firm in 1887. Incidentally he has been engaged in the manufacture of shoe machinery and other business enterprises as director, treasurer, and president, and is now treasurer of the Malden News

Company and a Director of the Heaton Peninsular Manufacturing Company and several other corporations.

Politically Mr. Turner is a Republican of the pronounced stripe, and has, for years, contributed largely, both in time and money, to the success of the Republican party. He was treasurer of the Republican City



Henry D. Turner

Committee of Malden during the Butler and Robinson campaign of 1883, was president of the same committee in the Blaine campaign of 1884 and again in the Harrison campaign of 1888, and is now serving his seventh term as president of that organization. Mr. Turner served in the Common Council of Malden during its early experience as a city,

and was a very valuable member, being active and energetic, and contributing largely toward putting the machinery of government into successful operation under the new system. He was elected a representative in the General Court of the State and served three terms in that body, during the years 1889, 1890, and 1891. He served on the Drainage Committee during 1889-90, as its clerk. That committee framed the Metropolitan Sewerage Act, one of the most important acts ever passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, and one which narrowly escaped defeat, success being due largely to his efforts. During his term—in 1891—he was a member of the Railroad Committee. Mr. Turner has firm convictions, and has also the courage of them, a fact often demonstrated on the floor of the Legislature. Moreover, he is a good talker. In the Legislature he has been heard on nearly every important matter, at all times with attention, and has made his influence felt by his Democratic as well as Republican associates. In 1891 he was a prominent candidate for the nomination for State Auditor, being second in a field of five candidates. His unselfish action in moving the nomination by acclamation of the leading candidate is pleasantly remembered. In 1898 he was again elected to the State Legislature, and is now serving his fourth term.

He is an active member and on the Executive Committee of the Middlesex Club, an original member and upon the Executive Committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, ex-vice-president and one of the founders of the Malden Club, has been commodore and vice-commodore of the Great Head Yacht Club, and a member of the Hull and Corinthian Yacht Clubs. He is an active member of the four Masonic bodies in Malden and the Scottish Rite bodies in Boston; a member of the Royal Arcanum and A. O. U. W.; and ex-lieutenant of the Third Massachusetts Battery, M. V. M., serving in the militia about five years prior and subsequent to the Civil War.

Mr. Turner has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Lucinda H. Barrett, of Malden, to whom he was married in 1863. She died in March, 1865, leaving two children: Anabel, now the wife of Frank W. Thorne, of London, England, and Harry H., now a resident of Walla Walla, Wash. In 1867 he was united in marriage to Hulda S. Crowell, of Malden.



JENNINGS, CHARLES EDWIN, born at Andover, Mass., August 13, 1853, is the son of Alexander Emerson and Clarissa Ann (Stone) Jennings, natives respectively of Cambridgeport and Lowell, the former being a carpenter. His educational advantages were confined to the public schools of Andover and

Charlestown. In 1865 he was a Boston newsboy; in 1887 he was president of the International Express Company; and now (1899) he is an extensive operator in real estate. He resides at Everett, Mass., and is treasurer of the Everett Co-operative Bank and secretary of the Everett Board of Fire Underwriters.

Mr. Jennings has been active in the Republican politics of Everett, where he was Town Auditor from 1880 to 1883 inclusive, Water Commissioner in 1891, President of the Board of Aldermen in 1893, and Alderman and candidate for Mayor in 1894. He is a member of Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M., and of Lodge No. 36, I. O. O. F., of Everett, and also of the Middlesex Club, of Boston, and the Glendon Club, of Everett. August 13, 1874, Mr. Jennings married M. Florence Waters, of Chelsea, Mass. They have two sons: Charles Edwin, Jr., and Fred Everett Jennings.



CLARKE, JOHN BADGER, was a born leader. No man in New Hampshire had more influence in shaping the political destinies and the general policy of the State from 1861 to 1891 than he as the editor and publisher of the *Daily Mirror and American* and *Weekly Mirror and Farmer*. Possessed of a strong and splendid physique and great personal magnetism, with an almost intuitive knowledge of men, a mind quick to see the bearing of any proposition, swift in decision, fertile in resources, and prompt and vigorous in execution, his was easily the directing force in almost any gathering in which he took a part. "Somehow you felt that John B. Clarke had a right to command and you followed his direction unquestioningly." Unflinching in his purpose, he put his whole soul into whatever he undertook, and often made success possible where others could only foresee defeat. The desire to win, especially if he had rivals or enemies to struggle with, was supreme, and no legitimate means were omitted to secure that end. Although Mr. Clarke was masterful, he was one of the most genial and companionable of men, a stanch and loyal friend, and a delightful comrade. Liberal and generous by nature, and instinctively public spirited, he could never be in any community, even for a short time, without infusing the leaven of his resistless energy and doing something to promote the welfare and progress of the people. Brave hearted and strong, he was a pillar to which the weak and timid turned for support in times of darkness and doubt.

John B. Clarke was the youngest of six children of Greenleaf and

Julia (Cogswell) Clarke, of Atkinson, N. H., where he was born January 30, 1820. His father was a leading citizen, a farmer, and builder. His mother was a member of that distinguished family of Cogswells who have figured so conspicuously in the annals of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, being the daughter of Dr. William Cogswell, a surgeon in the Revolutionary war, and Judith Badger, daughter of the Hon. Joseph Badger, of Gilmanton, N. H. Mrs. Clarke was a woman of rare strength of character and fine intellectual gifts, qualities which she transmitted in a marked degree to her five sons, all of whom were men of sterling worth and distinction.

Mr. Clarke fitted for college at Atkinson Academy and entered Dartmouth at the age of nineteen, graduating in 1843, outranked only by one member of his class. He was principal of the academy at Meredith Bridge, now Laconia, three years, studying law meanwhile, and in 1848 was admitted to the bar from the office of his eldest brother, William C. Clarke, of Manchester. He began a successful practice in Manchester, but, being seized by the gold fever, went to California with the "forty-niners." He returned to Manchester in the spring of 1851 and resumed the practice of law. In February, 1852, he took charge of the editorial department of the *Daily Mirror* and the following October purchased the *Daily* and *Weekly Mirror* and the job printing establishment connected with them. From this time until his death, Mr. Clarke devoted himself to journalism, building up his papers from small and insignificant beginnings until they became the leading journals in the State in character, influence, and circulation.

The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror*, as such, was started October 28, 1850, by Joseph C. Emerson, as a morning daily, but soon changed to an evening paper, independent in politics. The *American*, as such, was first issued as a daily by Abbott, Jenks & Co., September 4, 1854. Colonel John B. Clarke merged the two papers into the present *Mirror and American* at the close of 1863, the last issue of the *American* being December 26, and the first issue of the *Manchester Mirror and American* being December 28 of that year. The *Mirror* and the *American* had been a unit in the support of President Lincoln's war policy, and although the *Mirror* was supposed to be neutral in politics, its tendencies were quite as pronounced in favor of the Republican party as the *American* itself, which was regarded as the party organ. Colonel Clarke's purchase of the *American* was regarded a pronounced piece of enterprise and made his own paper stronger. In launching the new venture he said: "What does the *Mirror and American* intend to do in the future? It intends to look after the interests of the city, county, and State, and the safety and perpetuity of the Union. . . . The enterprise of the paper may be judged by what it has done before

and by what it shows from day to day." Such expressions characterized the sentiments of Colonel Clarke's paper to the day of his death. The first issue of the weekly was February 22, 1851, and was styled *The Dollar Weekly Mirror*. Colonel Clarke took possession of the daily and weekly October 20, 1852, and from that date until he died, October 29, 1891, he continued its sole editor and proprietor. Soon after acquiring the *American*, in 1863, Colonel Clarke bought the *New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture* and united it with his weekly under the title *Dollar Weekly Mirror and New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture*. It prospered, and July 8, 1865, its style was changed to the *Mirror and Farmer*, under which it became as famous among family agricultural and horse papers as Webster's Dictionary among lexicons. In 1856 the original office of the *Mirror* in Patten's block on Elm street, Manchester, was nearly swept out of existence by a fire. March 31, 1876, it occupied its present quarters on the four floors of the commodious *Mirror* building. Its establishment, from the counting room to the press room, is the most extensive, modern, and commodiously equipped printing office in the three northern States of New England. From their inception, both the *Daily* and *Weekly Mirror* have enjoyed a growth at once steady, permanent, and gratifying. In 1868 the weekly was changed from a four to an eight-page paper, and in 1882 its pages were enlarged to seven columns of twenty-two inches each; in 1885 the daily was enlarged from four to eight pages, and in 1891 increased from six to seven columns, and the weekly pages again increased from seven to eight columns and another inch added. For the past few years it has been a twelve page paper. December 16, 1896, the publication of the morning edition of the *Daily Mirror* was begun, and the paper leaped at once into favor. Its morning and evening editions had at the time exclusively the service of the Associated Press, and was furnished with State news by a corps of trained correspondents in all the large cities and towns. The Republican party, at the only biennial election held during the existence of the morning edition of the *Mirror*, polled a majority larger by 100 per cent. than it ever polled at any election before or since. In February, 1897, the *Morning Mirror* was suspended, as the receipts did not meet the tremendous outlay which its production entailed.

Since this suspension, the energies of its publishers have been devoted to making the evening *Mirror* the best daily paper in northern New England. It still has the full Associated Press despatches, besides which, and its special features, some of which are duplicated by no New England paper, it prints daily from fifteen to twenty columns of pure local news. The *Mirror*, daily and weekly, is now published by

The John B. Clarke Company, and its manager is Colonel Arthur E. Clarke, son of its founder.

The *Mirror* was a non-partisan paper up to the time of the Civil War, although its editor had strongly opposed "Know Nothingism." But when the nation's life was at stake, Mr. Clarke was one of the most ardent supporters of the administration and the prosecution of the war, and never thereafter flagged in advocacy of the principles of the Republican party. Through his newspapers, in public speech, and private counsel with the leaders of the party, he exerted a powerful influence in keeping his native State true to the policy of the party of freedom.

Mr. Clarke was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the second term to the presidency and a member of the National Republican Committee that conducted the second Lincoln campaign. Among his co-workers on that committee were Ex-Governor Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey, Ex-Governor Claffin, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New York. While Mr. Clarke's influence was potent in the councils of his party in New Hampshire, he always refused to be a candidate for any office depending upon the suffrages of the people, believing that such candidacy would necessarily diminish the influence of the *Mirror* as the advocate of party measures and party candidates. He was, however, elected to the office of Public Printer by the Legislature several terms, his admirably appointed printing establishment enabling him to perform this work in a superior manner.

Whatever Mr. Clarke did, he did with ardor. He could not be lukewarm in anything he undertook. Whoever or whatever had his championship, had it without reservation, and the contagion of his enthusiasm few could resist. Whatever in his estimation tended to the prosperity of his city and State always found in him a supporter. "No large interest but felt the impulse of his enthusiasm and strength. Manufacture, business, government, education, religion, all appealed to him and all found instant response. The worth of his life as a loyal and public-spirited citizen can never be recorded in words, but it is written in characters that cannot be effaced upon every fabric of the city's complex life."

Mr. Clarke inherited from his Puritanic ancestry great respect and veneration for religion, and his seat in the Franklin Street Congregational Church was never unoccupied on the Sabbath unless he were ill or absent from the city, and no man gave more liberally to help on the church work. Mr. Clarke was especially interested in the advancement of education. He had great love of oratory, and for several

years gave prizes to the public schools of his city for excellence in elocution, and formulated a plan by which a permanent fund was secured, the income of which is to be devoted perpetually for elocution prizes in the Manchester public schools, which are known as the "Clarke Prizes." He also gave one hundred dollars a year for five years to Dartmouth College for elocution prizes. He was no theorist or dreamer. He was pre-eminently a doer. He especially devoted his efforts to the improvement of the conditions of farming in his State. His weekly paper, the *Mirror and Farmer*, was the farmer's advocate. The best talent that could be procured to make this paper helpful and instructive to the farmer was employed. He delighted to make experiments upon his own little farm in the suburbs of the city. While Mr. Clarke's large and many-sided nature and great ability enabled and inclined him to do so much for the public good, the great work of his life was put into his newspapers, to which he devoted himself with tireless zeal and energy. Perhaps no other newspaper since Horace Greeley edited the *Tribune* was so truly representative of its owner and editor as the *Mirror*. Scarcely an edition appeared that did not bear the impress of his individuality. Although he called about him able assistants, his was the directing hand, and the *Mirror* reflected his views. Its success was the pride and joy of his life, and will remain his best monument.

Mr. Clarke always kept in touch with the people, and the success of his papers was largely due to the belief the people had in his devotion to their interests. He loved outdoor recreations. He loved the fields, the forests, and the mountains. He loved animals, especially horses and dogs. No man in New England knew horses better or prized them more. His powers of observation were swift and accurate, and he was interested in everything he saw. His nature was deeply sympathetic, and no worthy cause ever appealed to him in vain. He was a successful business man. He enjoyed life. He was great hearted.

Mr. Clarke was twice married. His first wife, Susan Greeley Moulton, of Gilmanton, to whom he was united in 1852, bore him two sons: Arthur Eastman and William Cogswell. Mrs. Clarke died in 1885, and July 1, 1886, he married Miss Olive Rand, who with his two sons survive him. Mr. Clarke died after a brief illness October 29, 1891, in his seventy-second year.

Of Mr. Clarke and his career, nothing fitter or worthier can be said than the utterance of one who knew him long and well: "His work is done. It was a great work, and he did it as only a great man could."



LARKE, ARTHUR EASTMAN, the eldest son of John Badger and Susan G. (Moulton) Clarke, was born in Manchester, N. H., May 13, 1854. Graduating from Dartmouth College in 1875, he entered the *Mirror* office in the fall of that year to familiarize himself with all branches of newspaper work. After mastering the details of the composing and press rooms he acquired further experience in the job department and in reading proof. He then became city editor of the *Mirror*, and for a number of years did all the local work alone, subsequently with an assistant. Later he assumed the duties of general and State news and review editor, remaining in this position several years, and then taking charge of the agricultural department and other features of the *Mirror and Farmer*, assisting at the same time in the editorial, reportorial, and business departments of the *Daily Mirror*. For four years he was the legislative reporter of the paper at Concord, and for one year he served as telegraph editor. In these various capacities he acquired an all-round experience such as few newspaper men possess, and upon his father's death became the manager of both papers and of the job printing and bookbinding business connected with the establishment, and has since conducted most successfully the extensive concerns of the office, besides doing almost daily work with his pen for both papers. He is also Public Printer of New Hampshire.

Mr. Clarke inherited his father's energy, great capacity for work, and executive ability. He was a member of the Manchester Common Council, represented Ward 3 of Manchester in the Legislature, was Adjutant of the First Regiment, N. H. N. G., for a number of years, was agricultural statistician for New Hampshire during Garfield's administration, was Colonel on Governor Tuttle's staff, is president of the New Hampshire Press Association and the New Hampshire member of the Executive Committee of the National Press Association, and is a member of the Boston Press Club, the Algonquin Club (Boston), the Manchester Press Club, the Coon Club, the Calumet Club of Manchester, and the Amoskeag Grange. He is Past Exalted Ruler of Manchester Lodge of Elks, ex-president of the Derryfield Club, a member of the Manchester Board of Trade, and a director of the Northern Telegraph Company.

From his school days Colonel Clarke has been an enthusiastic student of elocution, and has attained conspicuous distinction in reading and reciting, carrying off high honors at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Dartmouth College. He has gratuitously drilled a number of pupils of the Manchester public schools who have won first prizes in the annual speaking contests. He gives yearly prizes for excellence in elocution to the schools of Hooksett, and is often invited to judge prize

speaking contests at educational institutions. Ever since becoming associated with the *Mirror* he has had charge of its dramatic and musical departments. He has written some interesting and valuable interviews with many distinguished players which have been extensively copied by the press of the country. Denman Thompson received from Colonel Clarke's pen the first noticeably long, analytical, and complimentary criticism of his work that was ever vouchsafed to this eminent actor. It was given when Mr. Thompson was an obscure member of a variety company. Mr. Clarke has always been fond of athletic sports, and has won distinction in many lines. He organized and captained a picked team of ball players in Manchester that defeated the best club in the State for a prize of \$100. He is one of the finest skaters, both roller and ice, in New Hampshire. With a shot gun, rifle, and revolver he is an expert, and holds a record of thirty-eight clay pigeons broken out of forty in the days of the Manchester Shooting Club, a score that was not equalled by Manchester marksmen. He held the billiard championship of Dartmouth College, and upon his return to Manchester in 1875 defeated the best players in the city, winning substantial prizes. He is a devotee of hunting and fishing.

Besides the great *Mirror* printing establishment, Colonel Clarke conducts the *Mirror* farm, located just outside the city limits, and here experiments in many directions are tried under his supervision. The whole management of the *Mirror* office and its immense responsibilities rest upon him, and his personal attention covers every detail. He has traveled abroad extensively, and has embodied his impressions of foreign lands in a most interesting book entitled "European Travels." Colonel Clarke is a member of the Franklin Street Society (Congregational) and of the Franklin Street Young Men's Association. January 25, 1893, he married Mrs. Jacob G. Cilley, of Cambridge, Mass.



HAYER, WILLIAM FISKE, President of the First National Bank of Concord and one of the representative business men of New Hampshire, who has secured his success in life by his own exertions, unaided by wealth or influence, is a native of Kingston, N. H., and the son of Calvin and Sarah (Fiske) Thayer. The Thayer family are of English origin and were among the early settlers of Braintree, Mass., in colonial days. The Fiske family is also of English descent, their progenitors being identified with the early settlement of Amherst, Mass.

William F. Thayer received good educational advantages in his youth, attending the public schools and Kimball Union Academy at

Meriden, N. H. He began his business career as clerk in the post-office at Concord, subsequently becoming chief clerk. In 1871 he entered the First National Bank of Concord, which was at that time under the presidency of George A. Pillsbury. For a few months he



Hayes

was employed in various clerical positions, learning thoroughly the routine and details of the banking business. He was then appointed assistant cashier, and in 1874 became cashier, which office he filled efficiently until 1885, when he became the president of the bank and is

still (1899) administering the duties of that position. The First National Bank of Concord is one of the strongest financial institutions in the State. It has a capital of \$150,000, with surplus and undivided profits of \$200,000, and is a designated depository of the United States. Its officers and directors are men of the highest standing in professional, business, and financial circles in the State. To have risen through all the various grades of promotion to the post of president of such an institution is not a matter of chance, but is the result of honesty of purpose and strict and faithful application to duty. Closely allied with the First National Bank is the Union Guaranty Savings Bank, of which Mr. Thayer is treasurer. The Concord Safe Deposit Vaults are also located in their building and afford every facility for the purpose named in their title. Mr. Thayer is a director of the Northern New Hampshire Railroad and a trustee of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane.

He has always been a staunch Republican and a worker and liberal supporter of party principles. He served the city of Concord as Treasurer from 1879 till 1899, a period of twenty years, to the eminent satisfaction of all classes. He has also served as Treasurer of the Republican Central Committee since 1892. Mr. Thayer is a Knight Templar member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Mt. Horeb Commandery, of Concord, and is a member of several social organizations.

He was married in 1874 to Miss Sarah C. Wentworth. They have two children: Margaret and William Wentworth Thayer.



CURRIER, FRANK DUNKLEE, of Canaan, N. H., son of Horace S. and Emma (Plastridge) Currier, was born October 30, 1853. His father and grandfather, Nathaniel Currier, were both merchants and manufacturers and members of the New Hampshire Legislature, and the former was also treasurer of Grafton County. The family are of English and Scotch descent, and have been residents in Canaan for about one hundred years. Mr. Currier's maternal grandfather was Dr. Caleb Plastridge, a prominent physician and surgeon.

Born in Canaan, Grafton County, N. H., Mr. Currier attended the public schools of that town, the High School of Concord, and Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, finishing at Dr. Hixon's school in Lowell, Mass. He read law with Pike & Blodgett, of Franklin, N. H., both of whom achieved distinction in public life, the former becoming United States Senator and the latter being now Chief Justice of the New

Hampshire Supreme Court. Mr. Currier continued his legal studies with George W. Murray, of Canaan, was admitted to the bar in November, 1874, and since August, 1876, has been engaged in active practice in his native town.

Mr. Currier has long been an influential leader of the Republican party of his State, and during the past ten years has rendered valuable service on the stump. He is noted as a campaign orator of unusual ability. Having served as moderator and town auditor of the town of Canaan, he was a member of the Legislature in 1879, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee from 1882 to 1890, clerk of the Senate in 1883-84 and 1885-86, a member and President of the State Senate in 1887-88, and Naval Officer of Customs at Boston from May 19, 1890, to July 2, 1894, being appointed by President Harrison. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1884, which nominated Blaine for the presidency, County Auditor of the County of Grafton in 1897 and 1898, being appointed by the Supreme Court, and a member and Speaker of the lower House of the Legislature in 1899-1900. He discharged the duties of these various positions with great ability and satisfaction, and in public life as well as at the bar has gained honor and distinction. Mr. Currier is a member of the Massachusetts Club of Boston, of Social Lodge, No. 53, F. and A. M., of Enfield, of St. Andrew's Chapter, R. A. M., of Lebanon, of Sullivan Commandery, K. T., of Claremont, of Mt. Cardigan Lodge, K. P., and of the Grange. In 1890 he married Adelaide Rollins Sargent, of Grafton, N.H.



ALL, JOSHUA GILMAN, of Dover, N. H., was descended from a long line of English ancestors who have always been prominent in public and private affairs. He was born in Wakefield, N. H., November 5, 1828, being the son of Joshua Gilman and Betsey (Plummer) Hall, and a lineal descendant in the sixth generation from Deacon John Hall, who was the first Deacon in the First Church in Dover in 1638. He fitted for college at Gilmanton Academy and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1851. Soon afterward he moved to Dover, N. H., and commenced studying law with the late Daniel M. Christie, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1855. He began the practice of his profession at Wakefield, but soon removed his office to Union Village, where he remained a short time, and then settled in Dover, opened a law office, and continued to reside there until his death on the 31st of October, 1898.

Mr. Hall soon advanced to the front rank in his profession and held the position of one of the ablest and most successful attorneys who have practiced in the courts of New Hampshire. He was Solicitor of Strafford County from 1862 to 1874, State Senator in 1871 and 1872, and Representative from Dover in 1874. In his service in the General Court Mr. Hall was one of the most influential members in shaping the business of legislation. He was United States District Attorney for New Hampshire from 1874 to 1879, serving with eminent ability. He was elected to Congress from his district in November, 1880, and served in the Forty-sixth and the Forty-seventh Congresses with credit to himself and his State. Mr. Hall was Mayor of Dover in 1866 and 1867. In all of these positions of duty, honor, and trust he acquitted himself with marked ability, and at the same time kept up a large practice in his profession as an attorney.

November 16, 1861, he married Miss S. Lizzie Bigelow, of Boston, and to them were born two daughters and one son. The oldest daughter is the wife of ex-Mayor Cook, of Nashua, and resides in Florida; the second daughter is the wife of General William D. Sawyer, of Dover. The son, Dwight Hall, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1894 and from the Boston University Law School in 1897, and since his admission to the bar has been in practice in Dover, succeeding his father on the latter's death. Mrs. Hall died in 1896.



BEANE, GEORGE FREDERICK ALDRICH, is one of the representative and successful business men of Rhode Island who has devoted a large portion of his time to public affairs, and who is now (1899) serving his sixth term as State Senator. He is a son of Constant Cook and Olive L. (Aldrich) Beane, and was born in North Scituate, R. I., October 24, 1849. His ancestors, in both the paternal and maternal lines, were descendants of the earliest settlers of America, and prominent in various walks of life from the colonial period. One of them, William Pitt Beane, of Meredith, N. H., married Annie Cook, of Scituate, daughter of Constant Cook, a descendant of the brother of Governor Cook, one of the first chief executives of Rhode Island. His mother was a descendant of David Aldrich, of South Kingston, on the father's side, and on the mother's of Thomas Angell, one of the five settlers who came with Roger Williams to Providence. She is a cousin to the Hon. James B. Angell, ex-minister to China and president of Ann Arbor University.

Senator Beane was reared upon a farm and received his early edu-

education in the district schools, subsequently continuing his studies at Lapham Institute at North Scituate and at Schofield's Commercial College of Providence. His business career began as a clerk in the counting rooms of the Franklin Manufacturing Company, of Merino, in 1865, and continued in the same capacity with Horace Beane, of



Geo. F. A. Beane

Fall River, again with the Franklin Company, and finally with the bakery firm of Rice & Hayward, of Providence. This ended his services in the employ of others, and he began business in Butler Exchange, Providence, under the firm name of Peirce & Beane, handling and controlling real estate. He has prospered in his business life, and

has enlarged the scope of his operations, being at the present writing (1899) engaged in the coal, hay, and grain trade, and general teaming, and has also blacksmith and wagon and carriage building shops. Senator Beane enjoys an extended popularity which is not confined to his district, but extends throughout the State. He has given much of his time to matters of public interest, and has served the people of his district in various public offices. He has been a staunch Republican since his youth, and is one of the recognized leaders of his party in his district and in State affairs. His public life may be briefly stated here:

In 1877 he was elected Highway Commissioner of District No. 1, Johnston, and served as such until 1885; he was elected a member of the Town Council for the years of 1886, 1887, and 1888, serving as president of the board two terms, and for fourteen years was chairman of the Republican Town Committee. In 1891 he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1892 and 1893. At the January session of the General Assembly of 1892, Senator Beane was appointed by Governor Ladd chairman of the Joint Committee to examine into the condition of the roads and public highways of the State, for the purpose of enacting legislation for the permanent improvement of the same. This committee, after thorough and exhaustive examination and study, read their report, which was adopted and became a law, which is now in operation. In the matter of improved roads Senator Beane has always taken an advanced stand, and is still advocating the improvements of the public highways as a matter of the utmost importance to the general public, and for the advancement of the business interests of all sections. He was also chairman of the Committee on Elections and a member of the Committee on Education. In 1896 Senator Beane was again sent to the State Senate, and has been annually re-elected since, now serving (1899) his sixth term in that body. He has been placed upon many of the most important committees, among them the Judiciary Committee, and ranks as one of the most useful members of the Rhode Island Legislature. He has served for two years upon the Republican State Central Committee, and is the recognized leader of his district in party affairs. He is ex-foreman of the Rough and Ready Fire Company of Johnston; ex-president and ex-treasurer of the Olneyville Business Men's Association; and ex-president of the Fruit Hill Detective Society, a body of 700 men, and a member of the Sunset Club. He also served as Town Moderator for the years 1894 and 1896. In fraternal circles Senator Beane also occupies a high position. He is Master of Nestell Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Past High Priest of Scituate Royal Arch Chapter; Past Grand of Manufacturers' Lodge, and P. C. G. of Woonasquatucket Encampment. In the I. O. O. F. he is Past Grand High

Priest of the Grand Encampment of Rhode Island. He is also Past Chancellor of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 19, K. P., and a member of Washington Lodge of American Mechanics.

Senator Beane was married June 14, 1870, to Miss Abbie Louisa, daughter of Stephen and Phœbe L. (Windsor) Angell. She died August 14, 1888, leaving four children: Louisa A. Reynolds, Josephine A. (a graduate of Brown University), William Herbert, and George Frederick. January 1, 1893, he was married to Mrs. Ida Louisa McAllister, née Marshall.



TAFT, ARTHUR ROBERT, was born February 19, 1859, in Uxbridge, Mass., where he still resides. He is the son of Robert and Mary (Balcom) Taft, and a descendant in the seventh generation of Robert Taft, his line being traced directly through Robert, 2d, Israel, and Jacob to John Taft, his grandfather, who married Lucretia Newell and was a prosperous farmer in his native town of Uxbridge. Robert Taft, father of Arthur R., was born in Uxbridge in 1819, and for many years was there engaged in the manufacture of woolens, residing on a farm. He died in 1891, leaving a good estate. His wife, Mary, was the daughter of Ebenezer and Polly Balcom, of Douglas, Mass. They reared but one child, the subject of this article.

Arthur Robert Taft was graduated from the Uxbridge High School in 1876 and completed his studies at the English and Classical School in Providence, R. I. In 1879 he began his business life with E. B. Hayward, under the firm name of Hayward & Taft, but one year later sold his interest to his partner and withdrew in order to devote himself to the care of the homestead farm and other real estate interests, which he has since conducted. He not only owns this farm, but also some valuable real estate in Boston, and is a director of the Blackstone National Bank, a vice-president, trustee, and member of the Finance Committee of the Uxbridge Savings Bank, president of the Uxbridge and Northbridge Electric Light Company, and a trustee of the Public Library. In politics Mr. Taft has always been a staunch Republican. He was a member of the Uxbridge Board of Selectmen from 1893 to 1897, serving in the capacity of clerk, and in 1897 was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature.

Mr. Taft was married in September, 1880, to Mary A., daughter of Charles E. and Abigail (Carter) Seagrave, who died in 1886. In May, 1889, he married Rosa F. George, daughter of Nathan R. and Rosanna (Taft) George, of Mendon, Mass.



OWELL, EDWARD THOMAS, of Lowell, Mass., was born in Concord, N. H., the son of Ira Rowell and Rebecca (Kimball) Rowell, his father being a farmer. The original ancestor in this country was Thomas Rowell, who came from England and settled in Salem, Mass., in 1649. The descendants of Thomas Rowell later emigrated to New Hampshire.

Edward T. Rowell attended the academies in Hopkinton and Pembroke, N. H., and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1861. Within four weeks after leaving college he enlisted as a private in the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment of Volunteers. Before the regiment was ready to leave the State he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company F, Second Regiment, Berdan's United States Sharpshooters, and was promoted Captain of his company and Major of his regiment. He was also commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, but at the time the rules of the army would not allow of his being mustered on account of the reduced number of men in the regiment. Major Rowell's regiment, during its entire term of service, was with the Army of the Potomac. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and again seriously wounded at the battle of Petersburg, at the time being in command of his regiment. At the close of the war Major Rowell returned to his home in Concord, N. H. In 1866 he engaged in the iron business in Portland, Me.

In September, 1867, he moved to Lowell, Mass., and with George A. Marden, who was a college classmate and had served during the War in Berdan's U. S. Sharpshooters, purchased the Lowell *Daily Courier* and Lowell *Weekly Journal*, which were published by the firm of Marden & Rowell for exactly twenty-five years. The business was then transferred to the Lowell Courier Publishing Company, incorporated, Mr. Marden being elected President and Mr. Rowell Treasurer. In December, 1894, the Lowell Courier Publishing Company and the Citizen Newspaper Company were consolidated under the corporate name of the Courier-Citizen Company. Mr. Rowell was chosen President of this company, and Mr. Marden Editor-in-Chief.

Major Rowell was appointed Postmaster of Lowell by President Grant in 1874. Four years later he was reappointed by President Rutherford B. Hayes, and for a third term, eight years later, by President Chester A. Arthur, and held the office until the first administration of President Grover Cleveland. In 1885 he was appointed Gas Commissioner by Governor George D. Robinson, and held the office five years. In the years 1897 and 1898 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1890 Major Rowell was elected President of the Railroad National Bank. He was commander of B. F. Butler Post, No. 42, G. A. R., for three years, has been Secretary of the

Middlesex North Agricultural Society for more than twenty years, and is also Secretary of the New England Agricultural Society. For many years he has been a Trustee of the Ayer Home for Young Women and Children, is Treasurer of the Lowell General Hospital, and Treasurer of the Trustees of the Ayer Home.

Major Rowell was married to Miss Clara S. Webster in September, 1870. They have had three children, two of whom died of scarlet fever in May, 1880, and were buried in the same grave. A daughter, born in 1881, still survives.



THRESHER, HENRY GILBERT, Mayor of Central Falls, R. I., is a native of that city, born August 5, 1855, at which period it formed a part of the old town of Smithfield. He is a son of John Cudworth and Ann Eliza (Paine) Thresher, who are still living in the city of Pawtucket, where they have resided for many years. John C. Thresher traces his ancestry to three brothers of that name who emigrated from Germany to America about 1680. One of the brothers settled near Norwich, Conn., another subsequently went West, where descendants are now located at Dayton, Ohio, and the one from which Henry G. is a descendant was one of the pioneers of Middleboro, Mass., where the family have been represented by numerous branches ever since. The Paine family are of English origin, and have made Rhode Island their home for generations. The mother of Mr. Thresher traces her family record back to William Treat Paine, patriot, statesman, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and to others identified with the early life of Colonial days.

Henry G. Thresher was educated in the public schools and the Pawtucket High School, and commenced his business training in the service of Robert D. Mason & Co., of Pawtucket, where he was employed as entry clerk for over two years. In 1873, with the money saved from his employment, he entered the Business College of Bryant & Stratton, of Providence, obtaining in that excellent institution the thorough business training so essential for success in life. When entering the college he purchased a life scholarship, but was given his diploma in less than six months afterward. After graduating, he obtained a position with the Pawtucket Flour Mills, as bookkeeper, remaining there a little more than two years, until he saw an opening which offered a more promising future. He therefore resigned a position paying a salary of fifteen dollars a week to accept one paying only nine dollars weekly. This was the turning point of his life, and one that led him to become a partner in one of the leading manufacturing concerns in

Rhode Island. It was accomplished only by years of arduous and constant application to his employers' interests and a close study of the needs and requirements of his customers.

The situation referred to was as bookkeeper with the jewelry man-



Henry G. Thresher

ufacturing concern of Waite, Smith & Co., of Providence, serving in that capacity for about two years. He then became a traveling salesman for that firm, the duties of which required him to travel 25,000 to 30,000 miles a year and to traverse the entire United States and Canada. This service broadened his thoughts and views, and was continued for

eight years, when, upon the death of Mr. Smith, of the company, he became a partner and took an active part in the management of the business from the home office in Providence; the firm, consisting of Daniel B. and William H. Waite and Henry G. Thresher, continued business under the old firm name for about two years, when, upon the retirement of Daniel B. Waite, a close corporation was formed under the name of the Waite-Thresher Company, William H. Waite becoming president and Mr. Thresher secretary and treasurer. Their business consists of the manufacturing of gold jewelry and silver novelties, and has always been a prosperous one. They employ about two hundred workmen, and their product is sold all over the United States and Canada.

Mr. Thresher has always been interested in public affairs, and believes that all men should exercise the rights of American citizenship. He has been one of the leaders of all the movements tending toward the development of his section since he could vote, and is not only unusually popular among his political party associates, but with all the people. He served as Moderator of the Central Falls Fire District before the town adopted the present city charter, and presided at all financial and business meetings, the position being the same as moderator of a town at its town meetings. The fire district owned the fire apparatus and had charge of the fire department. It owned all water mains, hydrants, etc., and had charge of the police department, lighting the streets, and other municipal interests. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1888, and in 1892 was again elected to the lower House and re-elected in 1893 and 1894. During these terms he served on various committees, prominently upon the Committees on Finance and Education. He also was very active in carrying through the bill creating the city of Central Falls, and could have been its first mayor, but declined the honor. The city of Central Falls is naturally Republican, but owing to local dissensions in 1895 it elected a Democratic citizen mayor. In 1896 the Republicans looked for a strong candidate and asked Mr. Thresher to enter the field, and although for two years he had refused to become a candidate, yet, to carry the city for his party, he consented to go into the fight. Therefore, in November, 1896, he accepted the unanimous nomination for Mayor, but was defeated at the polls. In 1897 he again was unanimously re-nominated for the same office, and was elected. In 1898 he also had no opponent in the city convention and was unanimously re-nominated and re-elected, and is now (1899) serving his second term, enjoying the distinction of being the only Republican Mayor in Rhode Island at the present time.

Mr. Thresher is the right man in the right place. Born within the city limits, he has always made his home there and knows thoroughly

its necessary needs and requirements. He is known to those in all grades of life. Beginning life with only health and an honest ambition, without the help of wealthy parents or influential friends, but by his own untiring efforts, he has been of use to the world and has gained a comfortable competency, which he enjoys in a hospitable and charitable way, being a liberal contributor to church work and all charitable objects. In fact, he is what is styled a self-made man. In January, 1897, Mr. Thresher was sent to Washington by the Manufacturing Jewelers' Board of Trade, to secure for that body adequate protection in the revision of the tariff, which was being prepared by the late Hon. Nelson Dingley. His thorough knowledge of the subject, his wide acquaintance with leading public men, and his indefatigable labors resulted in his securing for his trade all of the protection asked for, the benefits of which have been of inestimable value to the great industry and to manufacturing jewelers who have centered their plants in Providence, R. I., Attleboro, Mass., and contiguous territory. Mr. Thresher is treasurer of the Waite-Thresher Company, manufacturing jewelers and silversmiths, of Providence, R. I.; a director of the Standard Seamless Wire Company, of Pawtucket, R. I., makers of gold-filled seamless wire and tubing; and a director of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Board of Trade, of Providence. In social and fraternal circles he is a member of the Pomham Club, the To-Kalon Club, the Congregational Club, the Knights of Honor, the Royal Arcanum, Whatcheer Lodge, No. 21, A. F. and A. M., Providence Royal Arch Chapter, Providence Council, R. and S. M., Cavalry Commandery, No. 13, K. T., and Palestine Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Mr. Thresher was married April 27, 1882, to Clara Belle Simmons, of Central Falls, R. I. Of their four children, Dean and Ruth are living. The family are members of the Central Falls Congregational Church, of which society Mr. Thresher has been treasurer for ten years.



BRIGGS, FRANK HARRISON, born in South Boston, Mass., February 26, 1860, is the son of Harrison O. Briggs, ship-builder and president of the Bank of the Republic, and Hannah E. Stetson. His immigrant ancestors came from England in the Speedwell, and the ship-building industry has been represented by members of every generation in this country to the present time.

Mr. Briggs was educated in the Boston public schools and was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1881. From

1881 to 1882 he followed the occupation of assayer in Colorado, and since that time he has been a dealer in tanner's materials in Boston. He has been active and influential in politics. He was for five years a member of the Republican Committee of the Eleventh ward of Boston, serving for three years as its chairman. He was for seven years, from 1891 to 1897, a member of the Common Council from the Eleventh ward, and was active in defeating the bill for the abolishment of the Common Council in 1896. He was a strong supporter of the sub-way legislation. Mr. Briggs is president of the Massachusetts Society of Sons of the Revolution, vice-president of the Massachusetts Society of the War of 1812, and a member of the Middlesex and University Clubs. He served in the militia from 1884 to 1897, and is now on the retired list with rank of Major.



WORTHINGTON, ROLAND, for many years proprietor and publisher of the *Daily Traveller* and formerly Collector of the Port of Boston, was the son of Jonathan and Fanny Worthington, and was born in Agawam, Hampden County, Mass., September 22, 1817. He received his education at the district schools, and, after the manner of the farmer's son of the period, began the real labors of his life at the age of twelve years. His ancestors were of the old Worthington stock which still abounds in the hills of Berkshire and Hampshire, and in honor of whom one of the hill towns of Western Massachusetts was named. In 1837, the year of the great financial panic, the embryo publisher and collector of the Port of Boston came to the city in search of the fortune and fame which awaited him.

He secured a position in the course of a few weeks upon the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, and soon rose by reason of his merit and ability and reached a prominent position in that office. He remained on that paper until 1843, when, owing to failing health, he took a much-needed rest and visited Europe, making an extended tour on the Continent. Upon his return from abroad he visited the South and spent a few months there. In 1845 he returned to Boston, and, discovering the need of and demand for an additional daily, he undertook the business management of the *Traveller*, which up to that time had been a weekly paper. He soon perfected his arrangements, and in April of that year the *Traveller* for the first time was issued as a daily evening paper, and the price was reduced to two cents. Mr. Worthington was a thorough business man, and during his connection with the *Traveller* had charge of its finances and made the paper's influence felt throughout New

England. From June, 1845, when he assumed charge of the *Traveller*, its history and his own were one and inseparable.

He was elected a member of the General Court from Roxbury in 1859, and was afterward elected a member of the Common Council of Roxbury previous to its annexation to Boston. He was chosen President of the Council and performed the duties of that office with great satisfaction to his brother Councilmen. In 1874 and 1875 he was elected Alderman, under the administration of Mayor Cobb. He was at one time an officer in the Roxbury Horse Guards and was appointed Colonel on the Governor's staff by Governor Claflin.

Although writing but very little himself, Mr. Worthington was a very ready and correct critic of good writing, and always drew around him, by an instinctive appreciation of literary talent, an editorial corps of capable and accomplished writers. Without solicitation, President Arthur tendered to Mr. Worthington the office of Collector of the Port of Boston in April, 1882, and he proved a most efficient Collector and conducted the business of the office with an eye single to the service of the government and the business community which has to do with the Custom House, and never allowed partisan considerations to interfere with the management of the large force of employees under his orders. It is doubtful, indeed, if true civil-service reform has been carried out more perfectly in any government office in the country than at the Boston Custom House under Collector Worthington. His term expired in 1886 and he resumed his journalistic work.

Mr. Worthington's name is identified with some notable steps in the progress of journalism. The newspaper life of Boston, at the time he first entered it, was a very stately and slow-going affair. All the dailies of "the Hub," save the *Mail* and *Times*, were six-penny sheets, and newsboys were not permitted to cry any of them for sale on the streets. Their very rigid ideas of what dignity required confined them to circulations acquired "by subscription only." In August, 1848, Daniel Webster was announced to address a meeting of his neighbors at Marshfield on the political issues of the hour. General Taylor had been for some time nominated for the Presidency. There was intense interest on the part of the people of the State, and of the whole country, to hear what Webster would say when he broke silence. Mr. Worthington saw his opportunity in connection with this event and engaged Dr. James W. Stone, a well-known and expert stenographer of that time, to go to Marshfield and report Mr. Webster's address in full. To make sure the enterprise should not miscarry, the young publisher drove Dr. Stone himself to the scene of operations, secured the great expounder's personal co-operation in perfecting the verbatim report of his speech, and then drove the Doctor with his notes back to Boston.

Other reporters were there for the older dailies, but Mr. Worthington's push distanced them all, and early next morning an "extra" was on the streets of Boston and had an immense sale. Large editions were rapidly called for, and the newsboys of Boston cried it lustily all day long. The speech was that ever memorable one in which Webster described Taylor's nomination in the now historic phrase as one "not fit to be made."

Mr. Worthington, by another energetic stroke, made the crying of the newsboys on the streets a permanent feature of the business. When the news of the French Revolution of 1848 and the dethronement of Louis Philippe arrived at New York, it was sent by telegraph to the Boston reading room. The telegraph office by a curious blunder sent a copy of the dispatch to the three Boston evening papers. Mr. Worthington saw instantly the importance of the news. He ran off "extras" as quickly as his press facilities would allow, and his press-room was kept at the high pressure point of activity until late in the evening, satisfying the demand for this startling piece of foreign intelligence. The newsboys' cries of "Revolution in France," "Fall of Louis Philippe," were heard on every great thoroughfare, and from that moment the day of newspaper sales "by subscription only" was gone by. The dispatch which was used to such advantage is said to have been the first sent over the telegraph wires from New York that was ever published in Boston. In May, 1890, Mr. Worthington sold out his interest in the paper and retired from active business pursuits. He was singularly fortunate in his investments and was the owner of the Worthington building recently built on State Street. He died at his home in Roxbury, Boston, March 20, 1898, at the age of eighty years.

Mr. Worthington's wife was Abby Bartlett, daughter of James Adams, of Roxbury, Mass. Mrs. Worthington and three children survive him: Julia Hill Worthington, Fannie Smith Worthington, and Roland Worthington, Jr.



BUNTING, WILLIAM MORTON, born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, 1855, is the son of John and Elvira (Andrews) Bunting. His father was born in Manchester, England, and was an engraver by profession. His mother was a native of Providence, R. I.

Mr. Bunting was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia. Upon leaving school, he first found employment in a broker's office. He was afterward engaged in the sporting goods business in New

York City, continuing until 1881, when he became connected with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company as General Agent. In 1884 he was appointed General Manager of the New England department of the company, with headquarters at Boston, Mass.

In 1894 Mr. Bunting was appointed on the staff of Governor Greenhalge and served for three years with rank of colonel. He is a member of the Algonquin Club, the Athletic Club, and the Country Club, and is a Thirty-second degree Mason.

Mr. Bunting was married in 1881, in Philadelphia, to Mary Alexander, and has two children: William Morton, Jr., and Florence.



NEWTON, HARRY HUESTIS, born at Truro, Mass., December 2, 1860, is the son of Dr. Adin H. and S. Anjennette (Hatch) Newton. His father, a physician, is a native of Vermont and of English ancestry, and his mother, a granddaughter of Colonel Israel Hatch of Revolutionary memory, was born in Massachusetts.

Mr. Newton was prepared for college at the Provincetown High School and was graduated from Boston University in 1883. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He followed the profession of teaching for eight years in Essex, West Newbury, Wellfleet, and Boston, but has been a practicing lawyer in Everett and Boston since 1891. He was Mayor's secretary at Everett, Mass., where he resides, in 1892, was a member of the Everett School Committee for four years, and for four years has been City Solicitor. In 1898 he was elected a member of the General Court, serving on the Judiciary Committee, and in 1899 as Chairman of the Committee on Taxation. Mr. Newton is a Mason, and belongs to the Pilgrim Fathers, the Royal Arcanum, the M. E. Church, and other societies.

He was married at Rowley, Mass., August 20, 1892, to Abbie J. Hale, and their children are Ernest Hale and Harland Bowditch Newton.



PAUL, ISAAC FARNSWORTH, born at Dedham, Mass., November 26, 1856, is the son of Ebenezer and Susan (Dresser) Paul, both of English ancestry. His father, who died in March, 1898, was a farmer, his farm at Readville having been in the family for five generations. His mother died in February, 1893.

Mr. Paul was educated in the Dedham public schools and at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1878. After leaving

college he taught school for a year and then studied law with Josiah W. Hubbard and Farmer & Williams, of Boston, being admitted to the bar in 1883. He was a teacher in the Boston evening schools from 1880 to 1892, and head-master of the Boston Evening High School from 1886 to 1892. While thus employed Mr. Paul was also engaged in the general practice of the law. He was elected a member of the Boston School Committee in December, 1892, serving six years, and was president of the board in 1896. He was counsel to the Board of Police of Boston in 1889-95, and was the editor of the United States Digest from 1884 to 1888.

Mr. Paul is a member of the University Club, the Boston Art Club, the Orpheus Musical Society, the Dartmouth Club, and the Mercantile Library Association. In March, 1883, he was married to Ida Louise Batcheller, of New Hampshire. They have three children: Philip B., Richard F., and Katharine.



HASTINGS, THOMAS NELSON, a prominent citizen of Walpole, Cheshire County, N. H., and President of the State Senate for the session of 1899 and 1900, was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 23, 1858, and is the son of T. Nelson Hastings, Sr., and Harriet M. (Holland) Hastings. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Hastings, was a very successful merchant, residing in East Cambridge, Mass., and was for a number of years in business with Thomas Dana, under the firm name of Hastings & Dana, wholesale grocers. T. Nelson Hastings, Sr., who died when his son Nelson was only eight months old, was a man of much influence, and was for years a member of the Commercial Exchange in Boston, residing in Cambridge. By his first wife, Emma Coffin, he had three sons; and by his second wife, Harriet M. Holland, he had two sons, Edward H. and T. Nelson. Edward H. Hastings died March 4, 1889. He was interested in the Electric Motor Company, of Philadelphia, at the time of his death. Mr. Hastings's great-grandfather on his mother's side was Dr. Abraham Holland, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and the third physician to practice in Walpole. A man of much prominence in his profession, he practiced medicine in this town for forty years. His son, Ephraim, born in 1790, was in the War of 1812.

Upon the death of her husband, Mrs. Harriet M. Hastings removed with her children to Walpole, N. H., where her son, T. Nelson, the subject of this sketch, acquired his elementary education in the public schools. He afterward attended Warren Academy at Woburn, Mass., and later the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he pursued a course in architecture. From 1882 to 1888 Mr. Hastings lived in

Cambridge, and was engaged in various business enterprises in Boston. In 1882 he built the Bijou Theatre in that city, and conducted it with George Tyler as stage manager. Later he sold it to Mr. Whipple, who in turn sold it to B. F. Keith. While owner of the Bijou, Mr. Hastings introduced Edison's electric lighting system. Being a warm personal



J. Nelson Hastings

friend of Mr. Edison, he became a pioneer in introducing his new invention to the public, putting in over seven hundred lights. He also placed in the theatre six magnificent chandeliers that had been made to be sent to Egypt. During this time, also, Mr. Hastings was interested in the Boston Tobacco Company, and was for three years its president.

He was a charter member of the old Boston Bicycle Club, and at the

first bicycle race ever held in Suffolk County, at Chestnut Hill, he took the first prize. Mr. Hastings is six feet four inches in height, and he rode a sixty-inch wheel, making a striking and handsome figure. In 1880, with four other members, he made a cycling trip abroad. This was the first trip of the kind; and the "Fortunate Five," as they were termed, were entertained, officially and individually, by the members of the Bicycle Club of London, then composed exclusively of men of wealth and of noble family. The five were fêted and lionized and invited to state residences and to palaces, and were made members of the Bicycle Touring Club of England. They remained in England from May, 1880, to August of the same year. Mr. Hastings's companions were Dr. F. A. Adams, of Worcester, Frank W. Weston, Joe Deane, a lawyer, of Boston, and George C. Thomas, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Hastings is an earnest Republican, and was elected to the Senate on the Republican ticket for the term of 1897 and 1898. During these sessions he served as Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, as Secretary of the Education Committee and of the Committee on Incorporations, and as a member of the Committee on Labor, and was also elected Secretary and Treasurer of the permanent organization of the Senate. In 1898 Senator Hastings was re-elected Senator for the terms of 1899 and 1900. Upon the organization of the Senate in 1899 he was elected President of that body, defeating Hon. S. S. Jewett, one of the strongest political leaders in the State.

Senator Hastings is one of the most popular citizens of New Hampshire, and, although but a short time in public life, has already attained an elevated rank, which undoubtedly will lead him to still higher positions of trust and responsibility in the service of the Commonwealth. He possesses, in a rare degree, the qualifications and attributes necessary to a leader in public affairs. Endowed with a magnificent physique which he has developed by his love for all things athletic, a broad education which has been cultured by travel and intercourse with leading men, a genial personality inborn within him, and a liberal hospitality and generosity extended with a warm heart, he is an ideal citizen and public officer. Senator Hastings is a good judge of horseflesh, and is said to be one of the most skillful four-in-hand whips, his four beautiful coal-black horses constituting one of the finest four-in-hand teams in the State.

Since Mr. Hastings took up his residence in Walpole in 1888 he has taken a most active interest in the affairs of the town, and has identified himself in every way with its social and educational life. He has been a member of the School Committee for some years, and the grading of the yard in front of the school building which joins his property was done at his expense. He is a liberal supporter of the Unitarian Church

in Walpole, and is Chairman of its Executive Committee. For a time he sung in the church choir, and he has assisted materially in placing the church finances in good condition. He was an interested mover in placing in the church the three-thousand-dollar organ, which was the gift of G. A. Stearns, and in raising the salary of the minister.

July 14, 1882, Mr. Hastings married Amy, daughter of Hudson E. Bridge, who was born on the site of the present town library of Walpole, which was erected and given to the town in his honor. Mr. Bridge taught school in Walpole when a young man, and then removed to St. Louis. He saw the possibilities of the growing city, and, taking advantage of business opportunities, became one of the wealthiest manufacturers of that city. He was twice married, first to Isabella Holland, by whom he had two children, Isabella and Emma; and, second, to Helen Holland, sister of the first Mrs. Bridge. By his second wife he had four children: Hudson E., Harrison P., Mary, and Amy. Mrs. Amy (Bridge) Hastings died April 3, 1895, and as a memorial to her Mr. Hastings has had erected the beautiful building known as the Hastings Memorial Parish House for the Unitarian Society. This is a handsome two-story building, well equipped for social purposes in every needed detail, having among other conveniences a stage with a curtain and scenery arranged in the best possible manner. This house was designed by Mr. Hastings, and was dedicated January 29, 1896. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, and four of them are now living, namely: Thomas N., Jr., Hudson Bridge, Russell, and Henry Winthrop.

Senator Hastings is a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York City and the Algonquin Club of Boston, and an honorary member of the New Hampshire Veteran Association. In Masonic circles he is a member of Hugh De Payens Commandery of Keene, the Royal Arch Chapter of the same city, the Oriental Council of Jerusalem of Nashua, the Aaron P. Hughes Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. Rite, of Nashua, and the Edward A. Raymond Consistory, S. P. R. O., 32d degree, of Nashua. Senator Hastings is also a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, and an honorary member of the Governor Ramsdell Staff Organization, being the only outside member.



CARTER, SOLON AUGUSTUS, State Treasurer of New Hampshire almost continuously since 1872, is the son of Solon and Lucretia (Joslin) Carter, and was born in Leominster, Mass., June 22, 1837. His parents were also natives of Leominster, his father being a farmer and the recipient of various

town offices. The Carter family came to this country from England in 1635. Rev. Thomas Carter settled at Woburn, Mass., and from him Solon A. is descended in the seventh generation. Mr. Carter's great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. His mother's family, the Joslins, settled in that part of Massachusetts at a very early period.

Mr. Carter was educated in the public schools of Leominster, graduating from the High School in 1855, and afterward engaged in teaching winters and farming summers. In 1859 he removed to Keene, N. H., as superintendent of the Keene Gas Company. In 1862 he enlisted in the 14th New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and was elected captain of Company G. He served nearly three years, being mustered out in August, 1865, as Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers. He was in active service, a part of the time on the staffs of General Edward W. Hincks and General Charles J. Paine, and participated in the siege of Petersburg, at the engagement at New Market Heights, Va., in both expeditions to Fort Fisher, and at Newbern, N. C., where he was honorably discharged. Returning to Keene, N. H., he was employed as a clerk in a furniture store until 1872, when he was elected State Treasurer, a position he has ever since held with the exception of the years 1874 and 1875. Each successive nomination has been by acclamation, and this fact attests his popularity, and the esteem and confidence in which he is held by the entire population of New Hampshire. His service of twenty-five years in the capacity of State Treasurer has been marked by great ability, integrity, and faithfulness. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1869 and 1870, and is president of the Guarantee Savings Bank, of Concord, N. H., where he has resided since 1885, and a director of the First National Bank, of Concord. He is a distinguished thirty-second degree Mason, being Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, and Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. He is a member of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, of E. E. Sturtevant Post, No. 2, G. A. R., of Concord, and of Hugh de Payens Commandery, Knights Templars, of Keene.

In 1860 Mr. Carter married Miss Emily A. Conant, of Leominster, Mass., and their children are Edith H. Carter and Mrs. Florence G. Comins, of Concord, N. H.



RICHMOND, GEORGE BARSTOW, of New Bedford, Mass., was born November 9, 1821, in that city, his parents being Gideon Richmond, of Dighton, and Rebecca (Barstow) Richmond, of Scituate. He is one of the descendants of John Richmond, who was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1594, and

who became one of the original purchasers of Taunton, Mass., in 1637. He was educated at the schools in New Bedford and Middleborough and at Brown University, where ill health cut short his studies during the first term of his junior year. Returning to New Bedford, he entered on a business life and soon became identified with the public interests of the city. In 1851 he was elected to the Massachusetts Legis-



Geo. Richmond

lature on the Whig ticket. In 1861 he was made Inspector, Weigher, Gauger, and Measurer in the New Bedford Custom House, and held that office till he resigned January 5, 1874.

Mr. Richmond was five times Mayor of New Bedford. For twelve

years, with a single exception, he was before the people as the champion of prohibition and the enforcement of the liquor laws. During his service in the Custom House the temperance question became prominent in local politics, and he was one of the foremost on the side of the temperance men. An ardent Republican, he was a staunch advocate for the suppression of the liquor traffic. He sat in the Mayor's chair in the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1874, and 1878. His administration won wide attention, and was cited everywhere by temperance advocates as providing the efficiency of the prohibitory laws when honestly enforced. His administration of the city affairs was also signalized by a new era in the opening and extension of the streets and by many other important improvements incidental to its development from a whaling to a great manufacturing city. In State affairs, Mr. Richmond has been prominent. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Washburn one of the Police Commissioners of the Commonwealth and remained on the commission until it was abolished. In 1880 and 1881 he represented his district in the State Senate, and was Chairman in the latter year of the Committees on Public Charitable Institutions and the Liquor Laws. In 1883 he was appointed Register of Deeds for the Bristol Southern District to fill a vacancy, and he has since occupied this position by the choice of the people, again and again expressed at the polls. He has been a trustee of the Westborough Insane Hospital since the spring of 1886 by appointments of Governors Robinson, Ames, Russell, and Wolcott. For years he was Chairman of the New Bedford Republican City Committee and of the Bristol County Republican Committee; for three years he was Chairman of the Congressional District Committee and for two years of the Senatorial District Committee; and in 1888 he was a member of the State Republican Committee. In 1888 he declined further election to any of these offices, but continues still, as then, an ardent Republican.

He has for years been Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the First Baptist Society and a member of the Baptist Church of New Bedford, and was for five years superintendent of its Sunday School. He was President of the New Bedford Young Men's Christian Association for seven years, and is now one of the Board of Managers of the New Bedford Port Society, a trustee in the New Bedford Five Cent Savings Bank, and a member of the Dartmouth Club of New Bedford and of the Massachusetts Club.

Mr. Richmond was married at Middleborough, Mass., November 5, 1844, to Miss Rebecca R. C. Nelson, daughter of Rev. Ebenezer and Rebecca C. Nelson, by whom he had seven children, five of whom are living. Mrs. Richmond died July 31, 1863. His second marriage was at New Bedford, December 15, 1864, to Miss Abby S. Nelson, daughter

of Deacon Nathaniel and Hannah (Smith) Nelson, who died July 30, 1868. His third marriage occurred November 2, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth E. Swift, daughter of Charles D. and Mary H. (Crane) Swift, of New Bedford.



HAW, EDWARD PAYSON, Treasurer and Receiver-General of Massachusetts, was born in Newburyport, September 1, 1841, his parents being Major Samuel and Abigail (Bartlett) Shaw. The Shaw family is of English origin and emigrated to America prior to the Revolution, settling first in Massachusetts. The Bartlett family is also of English extraction. Major Samuel Shaw was a well-known stage owner and driver between Boston and Newburyport prior to the advent of railroads, and subsequently a keeper of a livery stable.

Edward P. Shaw received his early education in the public schools of Newburyport and at Loudon (N. H.) Academy. In 1863 he purchased an express route between his native town and Boston, which he successfully operated until 1870, when he became a partner in a flour and produce firm, of which he subsequently became sole owner. About 1879 Mr. Shaw turned his attention to summer passenger traffic on the Merrimac River, also establishing the People's Line of Steamers running to Boston. He secured the first Government contract to build the jetties at the mouth of the Merrimac. He soon after turned his attention to street railway development, in which he has met with signal success, not only in Massachusetts, but in different parts of New England. He organized the Newburyport Car Company, in 1888, for the purpose of building improved street cars, and has since been its president. He has also aided other manufacturing enterprises in a financial way, and has done more than any other man to promote the material growth of his section of the State. For five years he served as president of the Newburyport Board of Trade. He is president of the First National Bank of Newburyport, a trustee of the Five Cent Savings Bank, and a large owner of real estate in Boston and Newburyport.

For many years Mr. Shaw served as chairman of the Republican City Committee of Newburyport, and as a leader of his district has wielded an important influence in the conventions and counsels of his party. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1882 and was re-elected in 1883, 1888, and 1889. During these terms his valuable knowledge of street railways made him a prominent member of that committee. He was also a member of the Committees on Roads and Bridges, Insurance, Fisheries, and Banks and Banking. In 1892 he was elected

to the State Senate from the Fourth Essex District and was appointed chairman of the Street Railroads Committee and a member of the Committee on Banks and Banking. His public service in the House and Senate was marked by diligent and faithful devotion to the duties devolving upon him. He was selected by the Legislature in April, 1895, to succeed Henry M. Phillips, resigned, as Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth, and at the State election in the following November he was elected by the people and has been re-elected annually since, and is now serving his fifth term. He is a member of the Middlesex and Essex Clubs, of the Republican State Club, and of many other social and benevolent societies.

Mr. Shaw was married in Cambridge, Mass., December 24, 1867, to Annie Payson Trott, daughter of James F. and Frances Jane Trott, of Bath, Me. They have six children living: Edward Payson, Jr., Annie Bartlett, James Fullerton, Lizzie Sumner, Samuel Jacques, and Pauline. A daughter, Grace Hodgson, died in infancy.



BANCROFT, EBEN DRAPER, is one of the executive officers of the Draper Company of Hopedale, Mass., and for thirty-five years has been connected in various capacities with the manufacturing interests of that place. Born in Hopedale, August 27, 1847, he is a son of Joseph Bubier and Sylvia Willard (Thwing) Bancroft, and a descendant of John Bancroft, who came over from London, England, in 1632. His great-grandfather and grandfather were seamen, and the latter, while serving in the War of 1812, was taken prisoner and confined in Dartmoor prison.

Eben D. Bancroft was educated in the schools of Hopedale, Milford, and Providence, and learned the profession of a civil engineer, but abandoned this work to enter the mills of Hopedale. He has served as treasurer of the Glasgo Yarn Mills of Connecticut, the Glasgo Thread Company, of Worcester, Mass., and the Hopedale Elastic Goods Company.

Mr. Bancroft has always been identified with the Republican party, and has taken an active interest in the management of party affairs in his district. He has served upon the Town Committee in Milford and Hopedale and also as a member of the Republican Senatorial and Congressional Committees. He was the manager of the Congressional campaigns of Hon. William F. Draper, now Ambassador to Italy, who was elected in 1892 and re-elected in 1894 by the largest majority ever given a candidate for the office in Massachusetts. Mr. Bancroft is now the

purchasing agent of the Draper Company. He is a popular citizen of Hopedale and prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Montgomery Lodge, F. and A. M., and of Milford Commandery, K. T., of which body he has been Commander two terms. He is a member of the Home Market Club of Boston and a former member of the Republican Club of New York.

Mr. Bancroft was married September 9, 1874, in Hopkinton, Mass., to Lelia Coburn, daughter of Alonzo Coburn, of William Claffin & Co., boot manufacturers. They have two children: Alice Coburn and Joseph Bubier Bancroft.



MES, OLIVER.—In writing a sketch of Governor Ames as a contribution to a history of the Republican Party, his relations to that party, together with the development of his political career, should be chiefly considered. His connection with important manufacturing and railroad enterprises it will not be necessary to refer to, except so far as they served to bring him before the public eye and to win for him that confidence of the people without which the Republicans of Massachusetts have not been in the habit of conferring the honors of office. The various business positions in which he had been placed, and the marked ability which had characterized his fulfilment of these duties, were all necessary steps leading to the highest honors of the State. The time is yet far distant when the people of the old Commonwealth will so far disregard political proprieties as to think for a moment of conferring gifts, belonging only to those of the higher moral attainments, upon men suspected of criminal or even demoralizing practices.

Governor Ames, the son of Oakes and Eveline Orville (Gilmore) Ames, was born in North Easton, Mass., February 4, 1831. Though not entering the political field early in life, his inheritance from father and grandfather of those qualities necessary to the successful pursuit of a public career bore him like a car of destiny toward that position in which he was best known, that of the thirty-fifth Governor of Massachusetts under the constitution. His grandfather, Oliver Ames, the founder of the establishment in North Easton known in every part of the world where industry flourishes as the Ames Shovel Works, was a man who, outside of the industrial field, was a citizen of broad mental powers and of commanding influence. He was a representative in the Massachusetts Legislature from 1828 to 1833 and 1834, and a member of the State Senate in 1844. Oakes Ames, the father of the Governor, was conspicuous in public life. He was a member of the Executive Council

of Massachusetts in the early years of the Civil War, and, by his advice and assistance, the labors of Governor Andrew were materially lightened. In 1862 he was chosen a member of Congress, and served in that capacity by successive re-elections until March 4, 1873. While in Congress he became deeply interested in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, and to his heroic and self-sacrificing efforts the early completion of that gigantic enterprise was chiefly due. The service he rendered to his country in the construction of that road can never be duly estimated; but it may with truth be said that the reconstruction of the Union after the war would have been incomplete without it, and that it served as a bond between the East and the West which might never have existed without the facilities of communication between them which it furnished.

Governor Ames was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the academies of North Attleboro and Leicester. It is by no means improbable that the public schools of those days were able to furnish a better and more useful education than those of the present time. The advance made in our common school system is more apparent in the larger constituency of its schools than in the character of its education or the culture of its teachers. More of our youths of both sexes are educated, but few or none are educated better. So many studies have been introduced into our school curriculum that nothing is learned thoroughly, and very many of the pupils graduate with a smattering of things they do not need and consequently forget, and with an insufficient familiarity with the few branches which are essential to their success in life. The education of Governor Ames was intended to be preparatory to a business career, and in this direction it was eminently successful. He entered the shovel works of Oliver Ames & Sons, and after a preliminary study of manufacturing processes, and an occupation in its various departments, he spent a year in pursuing a higher course of instruction than was afforded by the schools at Brown University, under the special supervision of Dr. Francis Wayland, its president. Of his later continued connection with the shovel works, and of his masterly management as executor of his deceased father's estate, it is unnecessary to speak. They bore no relation to his political career, except so far as they developed and trained his business qualities, and gave him that self-reliance and executive ability which would be essential in the management of public affairs.

Though he had served in earlier life on the school committee of Easton, and in other municipal positions requiring little of his time and thought, it was not until he was near fifty years of age that he took the first real step in the political career which awaited him. Even this step was rather an accidental one than the result of any effort to enter pub-

lic life. Thus accidents over which men have no control shape their destinies. They furnish new conditions, which again furnish new opportunities, which again, faithfully improved, lead on to higher and final consummations. Thus the Civil War gave lasting honor and glory to men who, without it, would have led ordinary and comparatively unknown lives. In 1879 Governor Ames, then a summer resident of Cottage City, in the County of Dukes, applied with others of his fellow-citizens to the Legislature for an act of incorporation of their town, then a part of Edgartown. The defeat of the act, believed by him to be due to his unwillingness to secure the aid of the lobby, induced him to accept a Republican nomination to the State Senate, and by his membership of that body to secure if possible the desired incorporation. In his efforts thus renewed he was successful, and on the 17th of February, 1880, Cottage City was incorporated as a town. He was a member of the Senate in 1880 and 1881, and in both years was a member of the Committees on Railroads and Education. On both committees he performed excellent service, but on that on Railroads especially his wide knowledge of railroad affairs, and his long experience in their management, made his Senatorial career one of great service to the State. For many years the Commonwealth of Massachusetts had borne financial burdens caused by its aid in the construction of the New York and New England Railroad, and the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and the Hoosac Tunnel, and important questions looking to an eventual relief from these burdens were constantly under consideration, and demanded the highest financial skill in their solution. To these questions Governor Ames diligently applied himself, and at a later period, while Lieutenant-Governor, he was mainly instrumental in bringing them to a satisfactory settlement.

While in the Senate he attracted the attention of leading Republican politicians, and in 1882 was chosen Lieutenant-Governor to succeed Byron Weston, of Dalton, who had served what was considered the regular term of three years. Owing to such dissatisfactions as are always liable to disintegrate a party after a long service in power, Robert R. Bishop, the Republican candidate for Governor, was defeated, and Benjamin F. Butler, his Democratic opponent, was chosen. Lieutenant-Governor Ames, however, was chosen over Samuel W. Bowerman, of Pittsfield, the Democratic candidate, by a handsome plurality. Mr. Bowerman was a man of ability and a lawyer of large practice and unblemished character, who had served in 1859, 1867, and 1868 in the Legislature, and it was believed that he would receive as many votes as General Butler at the polls. But General Butler had many friends, not only among independent voters, but also among those who usually affiliated with the Republican party, and thus outran his running mate.

Lieutenant-Governor Ames was thus placed with a Democratic Governor in a position which to many would have been, to say the least, embarrassing. His good sense, however, and rare tact, established the most agreeable relations with his chief, whose respect and confidence he easily won and retained. In 1883 and 1884 he was re-chosen over the Democratic candidate, James S. Grennell, of Greenfield, and in 1885 over Henry H. Gilmore, of Cambridge. The one-year service of Governor Butler disarranged somewhat the Republican machinery, so that the three years' term of George D. Robinson, his Republican successor, lengthened to four years the term of Lieutenant-Governor Ames, who had been fixed upon by the Republican managers as their next gubernatorial candidate.

This promotion was not, however, by any means a matter of course. Out of thirty-two lieutenant-governors who had preceded him, only Samuel Adams, Levi Lincoln, Marcus Morton, William Claflin, Thomas Talbot, and John D. Long had become governors. The promotion was chiefly due to the ability displayed by him in conducting the negotiations for the sale of the interest of the Commonwealth in the New York and New England Railroad, amounting to three and a half millions of dollars, at ninety-two and a half per cent., and that in the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, amounting to seventeen millions, for five millions. These negotiations were conducted against serious opposition, but received at last unusual commendation.

In November, 1886, Governor Ames was chosen to fill the executive chair by a plurality of 8,000 over John F. Andrew, the Democratic candidate, and son of the War Governor of Massachusetts. In November, 1887, he was re-chosen by a plurality of 17,000 over the Democratic candidate, Henry B. Lovering, and in 1888 again re-chosen by a plurality of 28,000 over William E. Russell. His increasing popularity during the three years of his service was marked, and more especially so as his opponent at his third election was chosen Governor in 1890, and continued three years in office. The inaugural addresses of Governor Ames were comprehensive, businesslike, and concise. They were so thoroughly stamped with the marks of conscientious conviction that their influence on the minds of legislators was always irresistible. One of his most important recommendations, and one which he reiterated and finally saw approved and carried out, related to the enlargement of the State House. This was primarily contained in a special message accompanying a resolution on the subject passed by the Executive Council. This resolution advised the taking by the State of No. 82 Temple Street, Nos. 13 and 14 Mount Vernon Street, all the estates on Mount Vernon Street between Temple and Hancock Streets, and the closing of Mount Vernon Street between those two streets.

The Legislature was also advised to purchase the reservoir lot, to secure the land bounded by Beacon, Bowdoin, and Mount Vernon Streets, and also to secure the estates numbered 8, 10, and 12 on Mount Vernon Street; 27 and 28 on Beacon Street; and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 on Hancock Avenue. This was really the first step toward the enlargement of the State House, which has now (1899) been accomplished. Some of the estates above mentioned were included in the recommendation of Governor Ames with the view of broadening the front of the old building in conformity with the original plan of Mr. Bulfinch, the architect. The Legislature, however, thought this inadvisable, and, after some modification of the plan of the Governor, appropriated the sum of \$600,000 for the purchase of land. Finally, in response to recommendations contained in his last inaugural in January, 1889, definite plans were adopted by the Legislature, and the sum of \$2,500,000 was appropriated to carry on the work. On December 21, 1889, Governor Ames laid the cornerstone of the addition to the ancient State House, the cornerstone of which was laid by Governor Samuel Adams on July 4, 1795. There were sacred associations connected with the old building which were so thoroughly appreciated by the Governor and the people of the Commonwealth as to forbid its destruction and its displacement by an entirely new structure, as demanded by a few of those who can see nothing valuable in what is old, and scarcely anything valueless which is absolutely new.


The land on which the State House was originally built was bought by the town of Boston of the heirs of John Hancock, and conveyed in behalf of the town to the State by a board of commissioners consisting of William Tudor, Charles Jarvis, John Coffin Jones, William Eustis, William Little, Thomas Dawes, Joseph Russell, Harrison Gray Otis, and Perez Morton. The deed of conveyance named the agents to erect the structure, to wit: Thomas Dawes, a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court; Edward Hutchinson Robbins, Speaker of the House of Representatives; and Charles Bulfinch, the architect. To Governor Ames must be given the credit of saving the old building with its chaste architecture and interesting associations, and of securing an enlargement which is admirable in its arrangement and in every way creditable to the State.

The space allotted to this sketch affords little opportunity to speak of other acts which characterized his administration. It is, however, worthy of remark that his appointments to office were always wise and approved by the people. One vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court and four on that of the Superior Court were filled by him by the appointment of Marcus Perrin Knowlton to fill the former,

and of Edgar Jay Sherman, John Lathrop, James Robert Dunbar, and Robert Roberts Bishop to fill the latter.

During the last year of his official career the health of Governor Ames seriously failed, and, after his retirement, he sought rest in a visit to Europe, which was repeated in 1894. But neither rest nor recreation was effectual in raising the siege which disease had laid on his system: On the morning of October 22, 1895, he died at his summer home in North Easton, and on the 25th his body was buried among those of his kindred in the Unity Cemetery in that place. His funeral was attended by the Governor, four ex-Governors, the Mayor of Boston, representatives of a large number of corporations with which he had been connected, and many distinguished citizens in the various walks of life.

Governor Ames married, in Nantucket, March 14, 1860, Anna Coffin, daughter of Obed and Anna Way (Joy) Ray, and adopted daughter of William Hadwen, of that town, who, with six children, survive him. These children are William Hadwen, Evelyn, Anna Lee, Susan Evelyn, Lillian, and Oakes.

ATERS, DAVID PINGREE, Mayor of Salem, Mass., comes from good old colonial stock. His grandfather, Robert Waters, came from Scotland to America about 1785, and his mother's family (Neal) were also identified with the early history of New England. His parents were John G. and Mary (Neal) Waters. John G. Waters and his brother, Richard P. Waters, were maritime merchants and engaged largely in the Zanzibar trade with the house of West. Richard P. Waters was a strong abolitionist and a personal friend of Charles Sumner and Salmon P. Chase, and served as the first American Consul at Zanzibar.

David P. Waters was born in Salem, Mass., in March, 1838, his parents also being natives of that city. He was educated in the Salem public schools and at Andover Academy, and commenced his business career in Dayton, Ohio, where he was employed in a general store, remaining there two years. He was subsequently in the Treasury Department at Washington, where he was engaged in a clerical position for four years. Returning to his native town in 1867, he engaged in the hardware trade and entered one of the leading business houses of the city. He remained in this business for twenty-five years, and in 1892 retired from active life with an honorable reputation and comfortable fortune.

His family had been Whigs prior to the organization of the Republican party, which they joined and supported until their deaths. Mayor

Waters has always been a loyal Republican, and has taken a deep interest in the success of the party. In 1895 he became one of the Aldermen of Salem, and was re-elected and served three years, the last year as President of the Board. In 1897 he was elected Mayor of the city and is still serving in that capacity. Mayor Waters brings to the administration of public affairs a thorough knowledge of the needs of the city and an executive ability of unusual breadth and force. He is a trustee of Harmony Grove Cemetery, and for thirty years has been a member of the Essex Institute. He is also a popular member of the Salem Club.

Mr. Waters was married in 1863 to Miss Juliette T. Richardson, who died in 1894. He has a son, John G.



HURSTON, LYMAN DAVIS, Postmaster of Leicester, Mass., since July 16, 1861, is the son of Joseph Thurston, a farmer and a descendant of John Thurston, who came from Wrentham, England, in 1637, with his wife, and settled in Dedham, Mass.; they took passage on the ship *Mary Anne*, from Yarmouth. Mr. Thurston's mother, Lucy Bucknam Davis, descended from Dolor Davis, who came from England to Cambridge, Mass., in 1664.

Mr. Thurston was born September 8, 1832, in Paxton, Mass., where he obtained his preliminary education in the common schools. He also attended Leicester Academy, and subsequently engaged in business as a manufacturer of card clothing, which he followed for about ten years. In 1858 he engaged in the mercantile business at Leicester, and has ever since devoted himself to a large and successful trade. His natural ability, his sterling integrity, and his faithful attention to every detail have won for him an honorable reputation and the confidence of the community.

He was one of the earliest members of the Republican party, with which he has always been affiliated, becoming its recognized local leader. From 1879 to 1896 he was Town Clerk of the town of Leicester, and from 1885 to 1891 he served as Town Treasurer. In 1895 he represented his district in the General Court. July 16, 1861, he became Postmaster of Leicester, and ever since then, during a continuous period of over thirty-eight years, he has held that office. It is believed that he is the oldest postmaster in point of service in New England. He has also been a deacon in the First Congregational Church of Leicester since 1860.

Mr. Thurston married, first, Hannah Smith Lyon, of Leicester, by

whom he had two children, both deceased. He married, second, Mary Elizabeth Denny, daughter of Joseph A. Denny, of Leicester, whose ancestors came from Coombs, England. Their children are Carrie Louise and Mary Davis Thurston.



DINGLEY, NELSON, of Maine, was for many years one of the most distinguished figures in our National Government, and for more than a generation exerted a powerful influence in shaping both State and Federal legislation. Springing from sturdy New England stock, he inherited the characteristics of a Puritan ancestry, and even as a boy displayed those attributes which brought him into prominence as one of the noted statesmen of his time. From about the age of ten until his death he kept a diary—a daily record of his life—and in 1874 he published, privately, a little volume, entitled *An Autobiography of Nelson Dingley, Jr.*, which contains the following dedication:

“To My Dear Father, Whose Life Is Still Graciously Spared, and the Memory of My Dear Mother, Who Has Passed to That Better Land Where I Hope to Join Her When My Life-work is Done,

“This autobiographical sketch, condensed from my diary by the request of family friends, and intended solely for their tender inspection, is most affectionately dedicated.”

The first paragraphs of this simple domestic story, from Mr. Dingley's own pen, read:

“I was born in the town of Durham, then Cumberland, now Androscoggin County, Maine, February 15, 1832. The house in which I first saw the light was my Grandfather Lambert's, a one-and-a-half-story cottage farmhouse, situated on the road from Auburn (then Goff's Corner) to the South West Bend, near the Androscoggin River. It was the first house in Durham on the river road, and although rearranged and improved since, is now (1874) substantially the same as then. Here my mother, Jane Lambert, was born August 6, 1809. Here she passed her girlhood. Here my mother and father, Nelson Dingley (who was



NELSON DINGLEY.

born in Danville, November 15, 1809), were married in the early part of 1831, and here my parents made their home for nearly the first two years of their wedded life.

“My father was away from home engaged in peddling much of these first two years, and during one of his trips he purchased a farm in Parkman, Piscataquis County, about a mile from the Corner, so-called, with a view of making it his home. In the dead of the winter, 1833, when I was nearly a year old, my parents removed from Durham to their new home in Parkman. Father drove the two-horse team containing all the worldly goods of my dear parents, the value of which could hardly have exceeded a few hundred dollars. My uncle, William Dingley, then a boy of nineteen, drove the horse and sleigh in which rode dear mother, holding me in her arms. The distance was over a hundred miles, and the journey cold and wearisome.”

The ancestor of the Dingley family in America was Jacob Dingley, born in 1608, who came from England to Lynn, Mass., in 1637, and soon removed to Sandwich on Cape Cod, whence he and two associates went to Marshfield, Mass., in 1640. Jacob's son, John, was a blacksmith and farmer in Marshfield, and died in 1658, leaving a farm which has ever since been known as the Dingley homestead. Of his five children, one, Mary, married a son of Captain Miles Standish. Jeremiah Dingley, a descendant of Jacob, and the grandfather of Congressman Dingley, died in Auburn, Maine, February 14, 1869, aged ninety years. His wife was Lucy Garcelon. Their second son and third child was Nelson Dingley, Sr., a merchant and a member of the Maine Senate, who died at Auburn, Maine, August 3, 1897, in his eighty-eighth year. By his wife, Jane Lambert, he had two sons—Nelson, Jr., born in Durham on February 15, 1832, and Frank, born in Unity, Maine, February 7, 1840.

Nelson Dingley, Jr., the subject of this memoir, was six years old when his parents removed from Parkman to Unity, Maine. There he spent his boyhood, attending the district schools, and working in his father's store. The solid foundation of his English training was laid by his mother, who was a school teacher before her marriage, and who drilled him especially in spelling. In 1846 he engaged as a member of the Unity Washingtonian Society in debating the negative side of the question: “Whether Alcohol Is Necessary as Medicine,” and thenceforward took a foremost part in all local exercises in which a boy could participate. When sixteen he taught his first school in the village of China, receiving fifty cents a day and “boarding round.” He fitted for college at Waterville Academy, under Professor Hanson, and while there organized a debating society, in which he was the moving spirit. July 25, 1851, he entered Waterville College, which he left in March, 1854, to enter Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated at the

head of the class of 1855, his graduating theme being "The Progressive March of Humanity." In the meantime several incidents of interest transpired. As a delegate from Unity, he attended, in 1852, his first State Convention. In December, 1853, his parents moved to Auburn, and in the following winter he taught school at his former home in Unity. In June, 1854, he began his journalistic career as a contributor to the *Lewiston Journal*, and in August he attended a Whig and Free Soil convention in that city, for which ticket he cast his first vote September 11. On November 15, of the same year, he assumed editorial charge of the *Journal*, and on September 17, 1855, began the study of law at Auburn with Judge Merrill. About that time he was elected a member of the Auburn School Committee. May 31, 1856, he delivered at Lewiston his first public address, in which he condemned the Kansas outrages, and on June 11 he was admitted to the Maine bar at Augusta.

Mr. Dingley then made a Western trip, and on returning to Lewiston, September 16, 1858, purchased a one-half interest in the *Journal*. He took a leading part in the Fremont campaign and in the organization of the Republican party, and about this period became a conspicuous factor in local and State politics. In 1860 he was elected a representative to the State Legislature from Auburn, and in the session beginning January, 1862, frequently occupied the Speaker's chair, in the absence of the Speaker, James G. Blaine. In January, 1863, he returned to the Legislature, and was chosen Speaker, a position to which he was unanimously re-elected in 1864. He was again a member of the Maine Legislature from Lewiston in 1865, 1868, and 1873, and in the former year, having declined the Speakership, presented resolves in favor of a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, which were passed. During the war he was an active and ardent supporter of Lincoln's administration and a member of the Lewiston Light Infantry, and between 1860 and 1873 frequently lectured in various parts of the State, took a lively part in all the political campaigns, and presided at many temperance, political, and other conventions, including the Congregational State Conference. September 8, 1873, he was elected Governor of Maine by an overwhelming Republican Legislature, and was re-elected in 1874 by a majority of about 11,000. He declined a third nomination in 1876, but in that year was a delegate-at-large from Maine to the Republican National Convention, where he served on the Committee on Resolutions and as one of the sub-committee of five who drafted the platform. Participating in the Presidential campaign of 1876, and in the State campaigns of 1877, 1878, and 1879, he was chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Maine in 1879-80, and rendered valuable and effective service in the interests of his party.

In 1881 Mr. Dingley was nominated by the Republicans of the 2d Congressional District of Maine to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the resignation of Hon. William P. Frye, and was elected by over 5,000 majority—a majority nearly twice as large as ever before given to any candidate in that district. By successive re-elections he continued to serve as a member of Congress until his death, which occurred at Washington, D. C., January 13, 1899. He made his first speech in the House on April 25, 1882, on "Protection to American Shipping," and in August was appointed on a joint committee to investigate American ship-building and ship-owning interests. The result was a bill framed by him, and during its consideration he made a speech on the "Revival of American Shipping" which placed him among the front ranks of Congressmen, and gave him a national reputation which he maintained until his death.

It is impossible in this brief space to follow Mr. Dingley's Congressional career in detail. He served on the Committees on Banking and Currency and others, and as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee was for many years the floor leader of the Republican majority of the House, even declining the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury in President McKinley's Cabinet to remain in that position. Under his leadership the House, within sixteen days after the Fifty-fifth Congress was convened in extraordinary session on March 15, 1897, passed a bill revising the tariff. In his labors on the revision of the tariff, which bore fruit in the ultimate enactment of the Dingley law, the practical triumph of his principles and the climax of his success was in the Conference Committee in which he prevailed, by his great knowledge of the subject, by his unique hold upon the details of the bill under discussion, and his ability in short arm debate in which he had no leader in the National House.

His temperament was in the largest sense democratic. He was not an orator, for he lacked the physical presence and voice, but he was always listened to with unflinching attention. Possessing a logical mind, he had a wonderful faculty of presenting an argument, and was one of the best informed men of his time. He made a remarkable success of the *Lewiston Journal*, of which he was the chief editor from 1856, and president of the Lewiston Journal Company at the time of his death, Frank L. Dingley being treasurer. He united with the Congregational Church when about twenty years of age, and often presided at the Maine Congregational conferences, took an active part in the discussions, and rendered notable service at the National conferences of that denomination. As a journalist he possessed great simplicity of diction, clearness of argument, and complete candor. As a statesman he displayed rare tact and wisdom, a broad and accurate knowledge of governmental

affairs, and wonderful moral conviction, intellectual culture, and comprehensive specialism. He was a founder of Bates College in 1863, and continuously a member of its Board of Trustees.

In 1857 Mr. Dingley married Miss Salome McKenney, who survives him. Of their six children, Charles died in 1862 at the age of two years. The others are Henry M., of Lewiston, Maine; Edward N. and Arthur H., journalists, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; Albert G., of Denver, Col.; and Edith.



HAYER, JOHN ADELBERT, is of English descent and a native and life-long resident of Attleboro, Mass., born October 10, 1860. He is the son of John J. Thayer, a jeweler, and Marjorie Hunter. Mr. Thayer was educated in the Attleboro public schools, and in 1890 engaged in the piano business, which he still follows.

He has always been actively interested in the welfare and success of the Republican party, and for several years has been one of its recognized local leaders. For seven years he served as a member of the Republican Town Committee, and during the last two years was chairman of that body. July 19, 1898, he was appointed Postmaster of Attleboro for a term of four years. He is a member of Company C Association, a permanent Republican club of 250 members, mostly business men, organized in 1884, and for two years served it as president.

In 1890 Mr. Thayer was married at Attleboro, Mass., to Mary E. Briggs, and their children are Earl A. and M. Irene.



HARRIS, FRANK, of Woonsocket, R. I., is the son of Abraham Wilkinson Harris and Hannah Bucknell, and a lineal descendant of George Harris, who came over from England with or about the time of Roger Williams. His father, a silver-mine owner, now resides in Kingston, New Mexico. His mother, who was born in Maine, was descended from the well-known Bucknell and Jewett families of New England, her maternal grandfather—a Jewett—being a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Harris was born in Centreville, California, April 12, 1855, attended the public schools, and was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1878. The same year he entered business in Providence,

R. I., as a cotton broker under the firm name of Fisher & Harris. In 1885 he engaged in cotton manufacturing at Woonsocket, R. I., as Treasurer of the Hamlet Mills, which subsequently became the property of the Pycott Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Harris is a director, Treasurer, and General Manager. This company, capitalized at \$1,000,000, has acquired the rights for North America and adjacent islands for the use of the chemical compound known as "Liquid Pyralin," which, in its application to the innumerable fabrics of their manufacture or purchased from others, creates a fabric at a very low cost to imitate and replace high-priced articles in leathers, silks, satins, paper, etc. The application of "Pyralin" to cotton goods renders them waterproof and also conveys to them valuable sanitary qualities, and is accomplished by the use of a patented machine known as the "Pycotograph," of which the company has acquired the exclusive use in this country.

Mr. Harris has also been active in public life, and as a Republican is prominent and influential. He was a member of the Woonsocket Board of Aldermen in 1890 and 1891, President of the Common Council of that city in 1894 and 1895, a member of the personal staff of Governor D. Russell Brown, with the rank of Colonel, from 1892 to 1895, and a member in 1895-97 of the commission appointed by the Governor to build the new county court-house in Woonsocket. He is President of the Rhode Island Granite Pressed Brick Company of Woonsocket, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Harris Institute, and a member of the Home Market Club of Boston, the Squantum Association, the Hope and Slater Clubs of Providence, the Players Club of New York, the Commodore Club of Maine, the Cumberland Club of Rhode Island, and the Woonsocket Business Men's Association.

October 20, 1886, Colonel Harris married Ellen Reynolds, of Lancaster, Pa.



CURTIS, HARRY CLINTON, of Providence, R. I., was born in that city December 27, 1868, and is the son of Edward and Eunice S. Curtis. He was educated in the Providence public schools, studied law, and in February, 1890, was admitted to the Rhode Island bar. Since then he has practiced his profession in Providence with constantly increasing success.

Mr. Curtis is an active Republican, and for several years has taken a prominent part in political affairs. April 6, 1898, he was elected a representative from the city of Providence to the General Assembly of the State, and was re-elected April 5, 1899. He is Chairman of the

Committee on Corporations of the House of Representatives, appointed May 31, 1899. He is a member of the Providence Athletic Association, of the Elmwood Club, and of the Rhode Island Yacht Club.

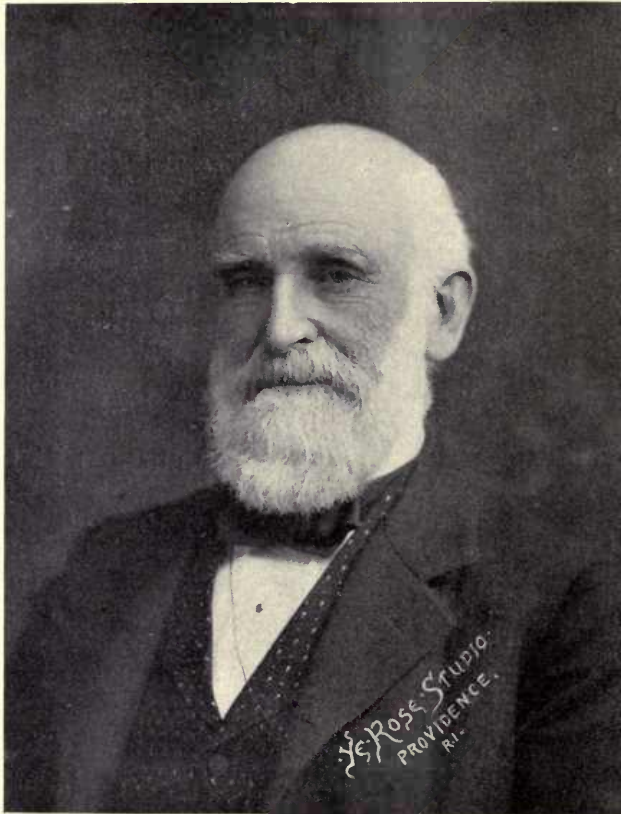


TEARNS, HENRY AUGUSTUS, of Central Falls, R. I., a descendant from noted ancestry who came to America in Colonial days; a manufacturer in Cincinnati in 1846; a pioneer to California in the noted year of 1849; returning eastward and becoming a friend of Abraham Lincoln and subsequently of Grover Cleveland; finally a member of one of the leading manufacturing industries of New England, and a prominent politician, having served in the State Legislature and Senate, and one term as Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island—such is a brief outline of the life of the subject of this article. He was born in Billerica, Mass., October 23, 1825, and is a son of Abner and Anna (Russell) Stearns. Abner Stearns was a manufacturer, farmer, and millwright, and started and operated the first woolen mill in the United States. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His brother and father participated in the war of the Revolution. The Stearns family came from England to this country in 1631, Henry A. Stearns being of the seventh generation from John Stearns. The Russell family is also among the oldest in America. They came from England about the middle of the seventeenth century. The maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Stearns was killed by the British soldiers during the raid on Lexington and Concord.

Henry A. Stearns received his preliminary education in the common schools and at the English Academy in Andover, Mass., where he was a student for two years. His practical education, however, has been acquired in the rough school of experience, in travel, in reading, and in the active and continuous application necessary to successful business life. At the age of twenty-one (in 1846) he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in manufacturing cotton wadding. The great wave which drifted so many to California in 1849 carried him to the "Golden Gate" in 1850. He remained there four years engaged in various business enterprises, one of which was to start and operate the first steam ferry between San Francisco and Oakland. Returning to Cincinnati, he enlarged his former works there and operated them for some years, subsequently going to Buffalo, N. Y., where he was engaged in manufacturing operations until 1858, when he went to Illinois and followed farming for two years.

In 1861 he became a resident of Pawtucket, R. I., where he has re-

mained since, and where he has been actively identified with the development of the Union Wadding Company, of which firm he is Vice-President. Mr. Stearns possesses natural inventive attributes of superior order and has patented many devices of value which are now in general use among manufacturers. Besides his connection with this company he is connected with the Kilby Manufacturing Company, of



H. A. Stearns

Cleveland, Ohio; the Dominion Wadding Company, of Montreal, Canada; the Riverside Mills Company, of Georgia; the Cobankas Manufacturing Company, of Kentucky; the Mill Cattle Company, of Texas; the Excelsior Quilting Company, of New York City; the Coleman Nail Company, of Pawtucket, R. I.; and various mining companies.

Mr. Stearns has been a staunch Republican since the birth of the

party and a hard worker in its ranks, devoting unsparingly of his time and means for the advancement of its interests. He served in the Rhode Island House of Representatives from 1878 to 1881 and in the State Senate from 1881 to 1884 and 1887 and 1888. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1891 and served in that capacity one term. During his public services Mr. Stearns served on the Committees on Judiciary and Education, besides minor committees, and was one of the fathers of the Truancy Act and also of an act creating the State Home and School for dependent children. He was one of the commission to purchase the grounds and build the latter, and is and has been chairman of the Board of Control for many years. He was one of the commission to investigate State institutions, and also a member of the State board appointed on Pawtucket water and power supply in the valley of the Pawtucket River. He is a member of the Pomham Club, the Masonic Order, and various other social and fraternal organizations.

He was married in 1856, in Hamilton, Ohio, to Miss Kate Falconer. Their children are Deshler F., George R., Walter H., Kate R., Charles F., Henry F., Anna R. (deceased), and Carol C.



APRON, ADIN BALLOU, member of Congress from the Second District of Rhode Island, is the son of Carlile W. Capron, farmer and merchant, and Abby Bates, and a lineal descendant of Banfield Capron, who came from England to the Massachusetts colony in the early history of its settlement. Mr. Capron was born in Mendon, Mass., January 9, 1841, received his education in the Woonsocket (R. I.) High School and at Westbrook Seminary near Portland, Me., and is engaged in milling and dealing in grain at Stillwater, Providence County, R. I., where he resides.

In May, 1861, Mr. Capron enlisted as a sergeant in the Second Rhode Island Infantry, and was promoted July 11 to be Sergeant-Major and commissioned in September a Lieutenant. In December, 1861, he was ordered on detached service in the Signal Corps, with which he remained until the close of the war in 1865, being commissioned First Lieutenant in the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, March 3, 1863, and receiving promotion to the rank of Captain and Major by brevet.

Mr. Capron has always been an ardent and active Republican, a firm supporter of the principles of the party, and for many years one of its ablest and most influential leaders in his State. He was elected a Representative to the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1887, and was

re-elected in 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892, being Speaker of the House the last two years. In 1892 he was a candidate for Representative in Congress from the Second Rhode Island District, but was defeated. In 1896 he was again the Republican candidate for this office and was elected, and served in the Fifty-fifth Congress—March 4, 1897, to March 4, 1899—with marked ability and satisfaction.



CLARKE, WILLIAM COGSWELL, has been for the past six years the recognized leader of the Republican party of Manchester, N. H. In the campaigns of 1894, 1896, and 1898 he led the municipal ticket to victory, thereby securing the unprecedented honor of three successive elections to the office of Mayor. Mr. Clarke was born in that city March 17, 1856, and is the younger son of the late Colonel John B. Clarke and Susan Greeley Moulton, his father being the distinguished journalist who was for thirty-nine years the publisher and proprietor of the *Daily Mirror and American* and the *Weekly Mirror and Farmer*, and whose name was a household word throughout New England. The Badger family, connected with the Clarkes and Cogswells, trace their descent from Giles Badger, who settled at Newburyport, Mass., in 1643. General Joseph Badger, who settled at Haverhill, Mass., in 1722, was active in the Revolution, being a member of the Provincial Congress and of the Massachusetts Convention which adopted the Federal Constitution. Hon. William Badger, born in Gilmanton, N. H., in 1779, was a Representative, Senator, President of the Senate, Governor in 1834-35, and a Presidential Elector in 1824, 1836, and 1844. Hon. Joseph Badger, Jr., born in Bradford, Mass., in 1746, was for thirty years a distinguished military officer, rising from the rank of captain to that of brigadier-general. He served in the war for American Independence and was present at the capture of Burgoyne. The marriage of John B. Clarke and Susan Greeley Moulton, of Gilmanton, N. H., a descendant of John Moulton, who came to Hampton in 1638, more firmly united these old families, adding the Thurstons, Gilmans, Lampreys, Towles, Beans, Philbricks, and others; while Moses Clarke, brother of John B., by marrying a direct descendant of John Dwight, who came from England in 1634 and settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1636, became connected with a family which furnished a commandant at Fort Dummer during the Indian War, and whose youngest son, Timothy C. Dwight, was the first white child born in Vermont.

William Cogswell Clarke was educated in the public schools of Man-

chester, at Phillips Andover Academy, and at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1876. He then entered the office of the *Mirror and American* and learned the printer's trade. In 1880 he removed to New York City and spent a portion of that year in acquiring a knowledge of the business of newspaper advertising. Returning to Manchester, he entered the service of the *Daily Mirror and American* as a local reporter, and later was promoted to be city editor, a position which he held for about eight years, conducting in the meantime several special departments for the daily and weekly editions of that newspaper. During these years he made the Horse Department of the *Mirror* a special feature, and to his efforts in this direction is due the high reputation which that paper justly holds among the horsemen of New England. This department he still conducts, as well as that devoted to field sports, for which he writes under the *nom de plume* of "Joe English."

He was a member of the Manchester School Board from 1884 to 1890. In 1891 he served as a representative from Ward 2 in the Legislature, and was chairman of the Committee on Fisheries and Game. In 1894 he was nominated by the Republicans of Manchester for the office of Mayor, and was elected by a large majority, despite the fact that at the two preceding elections the Democratic candidate had been successful. He was re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898, each time by a handsome plurality, and upon the completion of his present term will have occupied the Mayor's chair for a period of six years—a longer service than that of any of his predecessors. The years of his mayorship were notable for their public improvements. Five new school buildings were erected, including one for the high school; a steel bridge, sixty feet wide and paved with stone blocks, was built across the Merrimack River to replace the wooden structure which was carried away by the memorable freshet of 1896; a modern system of street paving was inaugurated; the City Hall building was remodeled and refitted; a police patrol system was installed, and is in successful operation. During Mayor Clarke's first term the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the city was fitly commemorated by a celebration which continued for three days (September 7, 8, and 9, 1896). Mayor Clarke was the presiding genius of this celebration. From the day when the first plans were roughly sketched down to the hour of the closing exercises his was the brain that conceived, the mind that directed, the hand that executed. As chairman of the Celebration Committee he won golden opinions from his fellow-citizens for the rare executive ability which he displayed.

Mr. Clarke retains a business connection with the John B. Clarke Company. He is a member of the Derryfield and Calumet Clubs, the

Manchester Board of Trade, the Amoskeag Grange, the Young Men's Christian Association, the McAuley Mission, and the Passaconaway Tribe of Red Men. He is a member of the Franklin Street Congregational Society. For a number of years he has been a trustee of the New England Agricultural Society and vice-president of the New England Trotting-horse Breeders' Association. He was one of the organizers of the New Hampshire Trotting-horse Breeders' Association, and its secretary for three years. He was for several years clerk of the Manchester Driving Park Association, and has represented New Hampshire most creditably on several occasions at the Biennial Congress of the National Trotting Association. From his youth up he has displayed great interest in athletic sports, and while a collegian took an active part therein. He was captain of the Dartmouth College baseball team in 1876, and at one time held the amateur long-distance record of the State for throwing the baseball—358 feet 11 inches. In his later years he has taken a deep interest in all field sports, and has a wide reputation as an accomplished wing shot.

Mr. Clarke married, in 1879, Mary Olivia Tewksbury, daughter of Elliot Greene and Submit (Scott) Tewksbury. They have one son, John B. Clarke, and one daughter, Mitty Tewksbury Clarke.

Genial and kindly in manner, courteous in his treatment of all, the master of direct and forcible speech, a ready and graceful writer, no man was ever more fully equipped for the larger political honors which Mr. Clarke's friends predict will be his. His name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the governorship of New Hampshire, and he is a promising candidate for Congressional honors.



ROBINSON, HENRY, Postmaster at Concord, N. H., is eminently a Concord man. He was born there, was graduated from the high school, was a student in the law offices, is a member of the legal fraternity, and was repeatedly elected to the State House of Representatives, and subsequently to the State Senate, from that city. He has been president of the Commercial Club, was formerly Postmaster for four years and Mayor two years, and is thoroughly identified with the history and development of the community. His father, the late Nahum Robinson, was Warden of the State Prison, first construction agent of the Federal Building there, and an extensive contractor and builder, having connection with the erection of the greater number of the prominent buildings and business blocks of Concord. His only son, Henry Robinson, married the

only daughter of the late resident United States Senator, Hon. Edward H. Rollins, and is the father of several children.

With the exception of five years, when Mr. Robinson was pursuing his studies elsewhere under private tutors and at law school, he has continued his residence in Concord. He read law in the office of the late Judge Josiah Minot, Attorney-General Mason W. Tappan, and Hon. John Y. Mugridge. He was associated in the successful practice of his profession with Colonel Frank H. Pierce, nephew of President Pierce, and afterward with the late Mayor Edgar H. Woodman. He early developed a taste for politics. In 1879, although one of the youngest members of the State Legislature, he won a reputation which made him a prominent candidate for the speakership at the next session, but he preferred an active part on the floor, and his services as secretary of the Judiciary Committee and as chairman of the Railroad Committee of the House, during a memorable session, and subsequently as chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and as a member of the Finance Committee of that body, gave him a wide and favorable celebrity as a legislative leader and forceful and eloquent debater.

Mr. Robinson, in 1890, was appointed Postmaster at Concord, by President Harrison, upon the petition of nearly all the business houses and the people of the city. The superior postal service which he gave to the capital city found not only a full appreciation at home, but won for him a commendable reputation elsewhere. The attention of the devotees generally of the mail service was attracted to him by his contributions to metropolitan journals and postal publications, and his painstaking diligence in the postoffice and knowledge of postal affairs were recognized not only by New Hampshire people, but by Postmaster-General Wanamaker and others in authority at Washington—so much so that at the opening of the McKinley administration Mr. Robinson was given a high recommendation and a very considerable support for a position as Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States. His term as Postmaster extended under President Cleveland's administration until June 16, 1894, and immediately after his retirement he was enthusiastically nominated and elected Mayor of Concord, a position which he occupied with great ability and success for two years. During his administration as chief executive of the city, decided changes were made in the interests of business management and municipal betterment. Various abuses were unearthed, and a system of accounting of lasting value inaugurated. The city debt was reduced, wrongdoing punished, and safeguards erected, and his administration is pronounced by citizens, irrespective of party lines, to have been especially commendable.

Although the law has been Mr. Robinson's profession, he has nevertheless devoted himself much to journalism and literary work. During political campaigns he has been a voluminous contributor to the newspaper press, and has been a valued correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, *Boston Globe*, *Springfield Republican*, and other leading journals, also contributing to the local press of the State a vast deal of readable matter of a biographical and miscellaneous character, which has given him a high standing as a New Hampshire newspaper man. His *nom de plume* of "Jean Paul" is known throughout New England and elsewhere as that of a vigorous, fearless, original thinker and writer, not only in politics, but in the general field of literature, for which he has a marked taste and adaptation. He has had to do, in a managerial way, with many exciting political campaigns. He is a wide reader, with classic and refined tastes, and an accomplished critic. As a personal and political achievement, his candidacy for re-appointment to the postmastership, in 1898, was one of the most noted in the history of local politics, for in the prearranged allotment of State patronage he was not included by the powers then dominant in New Hampshire.

Mr. Robinson is a highly gifted man, turning his endeavors easily into various channels with uniform success. Suave, graceful, and eloquent, he has frequently been heard from the platform as a lecturer and political orator, always acquitting himself with marked credit. A polished man of the world, a skillful raconteur, he is one of the most companionable of friends.



GREENLEAF, CHARLES HENRY, of Franconia, N. H., was born in Danville, Vt., July 23, 1841, the son of Seth Greenleaf, for many years one of New Hampshire's most prominent railroad men, and Lydia Hall Burnham, his wife. On both sides he is of English descent. His parents moved to Haverhill, N. H., when he was a child, and thence to Concord, N. H., when he was seven. His father was an old stage proprietor before the days of railroads, and died in September, 1880. His mother is still living, at the age of eighty-nine, in Nashua, N. H., with another son, William Harvey Greenleaf.

Charles H. Greenleaf was educated in the public and private schools of Concord, N. H., where he spent much of his boyhood. In 1857 he identified himself with the hotel business, and from that time until 1865 was employed in some of the leading hotels in Washington, New

York, and Boston. In May, 1865, while serving as clerk of the American House, Boston, he was offered, by Richard Taft, an interest in his White Mountain hotels, the Profile House and the Flume House. This was an opportunity which young Greenleaf was glad to accept. A partnership was at once formed under the style of Taft, Tyler & Greenleaf, which continued for four years, when Mr. Tyler's interest was purchased by his partners, who changed the firm name to Taft & Greenleaf. In 1881 Mr. Taft, who to a ripe old age had maintained an unsullied reputation, was removed by death; but the firm name has continued the same to the present time. The cordiality of the relation which, notwithstanding the difference in their ages, existed for so many years between Mr. Taft and Mr. Greenleaf may be judged from the terms of warmest affection with which to this day the surviving partner often speaks of his former business associate, whom he declares to have been one of the most honorable men he ever knew. In 1886 Mr. Greenleaf joined Messrs. Barnes and Dunkle in the lease of the Hotel Vendome, Boston, which they have since conducted under the firm name of C. H. Greenleaf & Co.

Mr. Greenleaf has also been prominent and active in public affairs, and especially in the councils of the Republican party, of which he has long been a trusted leader. He was a member of Governor Prescott's staff, holding the rank of Colonel, a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago which nominated Harrison for President, and a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives from Franconia in 1895 and 1896, serving on the Committee on Roads, Bridges, and Canals, and on that on Equalization of Taxes. He represented the Second Senatorial District in the State Senate in 1897 and 1898, and served on the Committees on Railroads, Incorporations, Towns and Parishes, and Fisheries and Games, and as chairman of the Committee on Roads, Bridges, and Canals. Mr. Greenleaf has been for years an earnest advocate of improved roads in the State, and while in the Legislature was active in securing measures for permanent and continuous highways to be built by the State and for the establishment by the State of a public park to include the famous White Mountain district. He still gives these matters his personal attention, and offers to be one of fifty men in the State to give \$5,000 when the State completes one hundred miles of first-class highways within its limits and \$5,000 when the State establishes a State park in the mountain section—or \$10,000 when both are completed.

Mr. Greenleaf was also active in the construction of the Profile and Franconia Notch Railroad, of which he was for eleven years both treasurer and manager. He is a director of the Littleton (N. H.) National Bank and a member of the Derryfield and Calumet Clubs of

Manchester, N. H., and of the Boston Art Club of Boston, Mass. He is also a great lover of fine horses.

May 2, 1867, Mr. Greenleaf married Miss Abbie Frances Burnham, of Plymouth, N. H. They have no children. Mr. Greenleaf has resided in Franconia, N. H., since 1865.



HEATH, ISAAC LONG, of Manchester, N. H., is the son of Carlton Heath, a farmer and lumberman, and Sarah Kimball Long, a descendant of an old New England family. His father's ancestors originally settled in Massachusetts, but have lived for several generations in Bow, N. H., where he was born August 22, 1840. Mr. Heath attended the public schools of his



ISAAC L. HEATH.

native town and the academies at Pembroke and Boscawen, N. H., and was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1865. The same year he commenced teaching school and studying law in Manchester, where he has since resided and followed his profession, having been admitted to the bar in 1873. As a lawyer and advocate he has achieved an eminent reputation.

Mr. Heath has always been an ardent Republican, and for many years has rendered valuable service to his party. He has been a member of the Manchester School Board, was treasurer of Hillsborough County in 1876 and 1877, and served in the State Legislature for four years, being continuously a member of the Judiciary Committee and one year chairman of the Committee on Insurance. He was for several years Special Justice of the Manchester City Court, and in 1893 was appointed chairman of the original Board of Police Commissioners of the city, which position he resigned in 1895 to accept the appointment of Justice of the Municipal Court. He is still serving in the latter capacity. Judge Heath was chairman of the Manchester Republican City Committee for eight years and is a trustee of the Gale Home and a member of

Willey Lodge and the Encampment of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled all the chairs. He is a Knight Templar Mason, being a member of the Grand Commandery of New Hampshire and Commander of Trinity Commandery, K. T., from 1896 to 1898. He is also a member of the Derryfield Club of Manchester, and one of the most prominent men in the State.



BAILEY, DUDLEY PERKINS, of Everett, Mass., is descended from Pilgrim stock, among his paternal ancestors being John and Priscilla Alden, of the Mayflower. He is the son of Rev. Dudley Perkins Bailey, a respected clergyman, and Hannah Barrows (Cushman) Bailey, a lineal descendant of Robert Cushman, of the Plymouth Colony, and was born in Cornville, Me., October 24, 1843. After studying in the public schools of his native State, at home, and at the Monson (Me.) Academy, he entered Waterville (now Colby) College, from which he was graduated in 1867. He read law with Hon. William L. Putnam, now a justice of the United States Circuit Court, and was admitted to the Maine bar at Portland April 28, 1870. In May of that year he opened an office in Freeport, Me., but in the following October transferred his practice to Portland, and in March, 1872, removed to Everett, Mass., where he has since resided, taking an active part in local public, educational, and religious affairs. Since September, 1879, he has also maintained a law office in Boston, where, as in Everett, he has built up a large and lucrative practice, especially in the administration of trusts, examining titles and conveyancing, and as examiner for the Court of Registration. Mr. Bailey is a sound lawyer, and by industry and attention to business has won an honorable standing at the bar. His knowledge of Everett real estate titles is thorough and extensive.

In the Republican party he was for many years an active member, and discharged his various official duties with efficiency and fidelity. He was a member of the Everett School Committee for fourteen years (in 1873 and 1874, from 1876 to 1880, and from 1882 to 1891), serving as chairman during the last five years. He was one of the originators and founders of the Everett Public Library in 1878, has continuously been a trustee, and was secretary of the board from 1878 to 1892 and its chairman in 1892 and 1893. In 1886 and 1887 he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, serving both years as House Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, and also in 1887 as a member of the Committee on Probate and Insolvency. In 1886 he drafted in co-operation with Senator Lilley, now a judge of the Superior

Court, a bill (Chap. 270) taxing telephone companies on a sound and equitable basis. This bill remains in force without alteration or amendment. He also originated or reported in 1887 an act relating to the accounts of collectors of taxes (Chap. 110), an act in relation to the assessment of taxes on royalty-paying machines (Chap. 125), an act relating to voluntary assignments by insolvent persons (Chap. 340), an act relative to evidence in certain prosecutions for violations of the liquor laws (Chap. 414), an act relating to conditions and restrictions on real estate (Chap. 418), and a resolve providing for the revision, codification, and improvement of the existing laws in relation to the collection of taxes and other assessments. Mr. Bailey has served on various local committees, has frequently acted as moderator of town meetings, assisted in framing the by-laws of the town and the city charter, and was among the earliest advocates of more stringent building regulations. He was a member of the Everett Common Council in 1893 and its president in 1894, an alderman in 1895, a member of the Republican Senatorial District Committee in 1894-96, and for several years a Republican town committeeman. He is a heavy owner of Everett real estate.

While in Portland he was connected with the *Portland Press*, and was for some years a frequent contributor to the magazines, chiefly the *Banker's Magazine* of New York. Among his articles are the "History of Banking in Massachusetts" (1876), several relating to the clearing house system (reprinted in pamphlet form), the part relating to clearing houses in Bolles's "Practical Banking," sketches of the town of Everett in Drake's and J. W. Lewis & Co.'s histories of Middlesex County, the historical sketch of the Boston Clearing House for Davis's "Professional and Industrial History of Suffolk County," and numerous others on banking, finance, and history. He assisted in making the financial report on the unappropriated balances in the Everett town treasury, containing the fullest survey of local finances in print. He is also the author of the illustrated "Everett Souvenir," published in 1893. He was treasurer of the First Baptist Church of Everett from 1878 to 1891, superintendent of the Glendale Baptist Sunday School from 1888 to 1899, and attorney and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention. He was a founder and the first president of the Pine Tree State Club of Everett and is a member of that organization and of the Pine Tree State Club of Boston, of the Middlesex Club, of Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M., of Everett, of Tabernacle Chapter, R. A. M., and Beauseant Commandery, K. T., of Malden, of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Colby University, of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and of the Suffolk and Middlesex Bar Associations. He has never married.



JONES, EDWIN FRANK, was born in Manchester, N. H., where he has always resided, on the 19th of April, 1859, and is the son of Edwin R. Jones and Mary A. Farnham. His paternal ancestors came to New England from Wales and England, and were among the earliest settlers of York County, Me., and Strafford County, N. H.

Mr. Jones attended the Manchester public schools and was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1880. He read law in his native city with Hon. David Cross, was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1883 and subsequently to the bar of the United States courts, and since his admission has practiced in Manchester. From 1883 to 1886 he was in partnership with William J. Copeland, and since then he has been alone, devoting himself assiduously to the law. Mr. Jones has for several years been an active and useful leader of the Republican forces in his section, and since he first took the stump for the party in 1880 has been a prominent and influential speaker in every campaign. His efforts in this connection have given him a wide reputation, and have been at once effective and brilliant. And above all he has never received remuneration, but has given his services freely and for the success of the party. He has also delivered many public addresses on civic occasions, and is regarded as one of the foremost orators in the State.

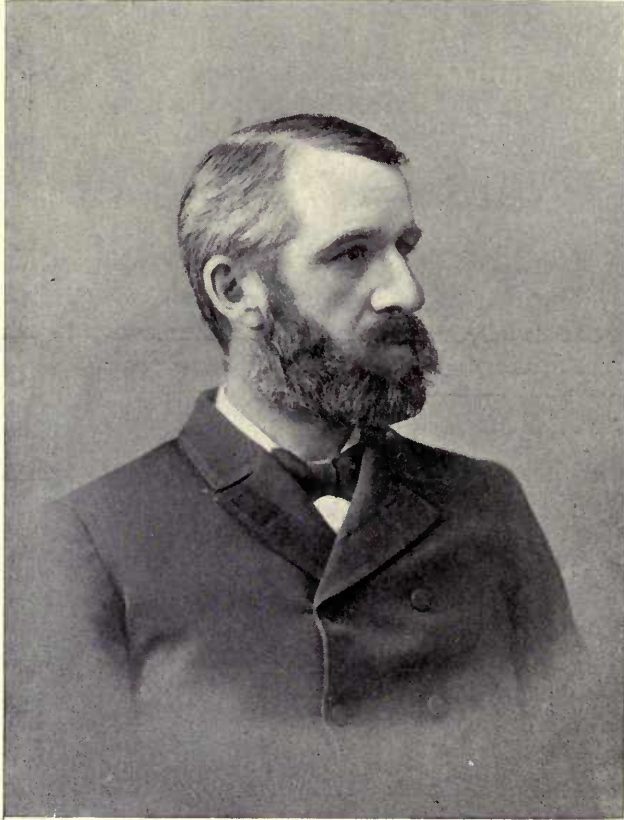
While his political labors have been largely confined to campaign work and to his duties for about twelve years as a member of the Republican State Committee of New Hampshire, Mr. Jones has not been without public honors. He was Assistant Clerk of the State House of Representatives in 1881-82 and Clerk from 1883 to 1887, a member of the Manchester School Board from 1883 to 1886, Treasurer of Hillsborough County from 1887 to 1895, and City Solicitor of Manchester from 1887 to January 1, 1899, when he declined a re-election. He filled these various positions with marked ability and satisfaction, and at the bar as well as in public affairs has achieved prominence and honor.

December 21, 1887, Mr. Jones married Nora F. Kennard, of Manchester, N. H. They have one daughter, born July 17, 1899.



RAY, CHARLES CHILDS, of Providence, is one of the prominent business men of Rhode Island who has carved out success in life by hard work and steady application. Prominent in public affairs and an active supporter of the principles of the Republican party, he is one of the most genial and popular

of the public men of the State. He was born in Little Compton, R. I., where his ancestry can be traced back by the records to 1708. He was educated in the public schools of Compton and the High School of Providence, and early learned the printer's trade, which business he



Chas. C. Gray

has followed all his life, being now the proprietor of the Rhode Island Printing Company, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the State.

Mr. Gray is also Treasurer of the Rhode Island Photo-Engraving

Company, of Providence, one-half owner of the Jewelry Manufacturing Company, of Providence, President and Treasurer of the American Pulp Company, and identified with all good measures tending to advance the material progress of the Commonwealth. In the Civil War he served three months in the First Battery, R. I. D. M., and three years and ten months in Battery D, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, except a short period when he acted as ordnance officer in the Artillery Brigade, Nineteenth Army Corps. He was appointed Captain of Battery A, R. I. M., by Governor Van Zandt, and was Colonel of the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, Veteran Association, 1893-94. He has been a member of the State Board of Soldiers' Relief and Chairman of the Executive Committee since the organization of that board.

In 1895 Mr. Gray was elected to the State Legislature and served during the session of 1895-96. He was also a member of the House during the session of 1898-99. In the lower House he served on the Judiciary Committee and on the Committee on Revision of the State Laws. He was appointed State Auditor in January, 1899, and on May 31 of the same year was elected State Auditor and Insurance Commissioner. Mr. Gray is a member of the Providence Athletic Association, of the Pomham Club, and of the Loyal Legion. He has a wide and influential acquaintance throughout the State and also throughout New England, and is one of the most progressive of men. He has been identified with the Grand Army of the Republic since its organization in 1867, and has held all of the offices from Commander of Prescott Post, No. 1, of Providence, to Department Commander of the State.

Mr. Gray has resided in Providence for many years. His family consists of his wife, to whom he was married in July, 1869, when she was Emma S. Hull, and a son, Charles C. Gray, Jr.



AMES, BUTLER, an active member of the Republican party of the younger generation, resides at Lowell, Mass., where he was born August 22, 1871. He is the son of General Adelbert Ames and Blanche Butler and a grandson of the late General Benjamin F. Butler. His ancestors, long established in this country, came originally from England.

Mr. Ames attended Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated from West Point and from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has since engaged in business, and is agent at Lowell for the Wameset Power Company. He is unmarried, and is a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Puritan Club, and the University Club of Boston.

He was elected to the Lowell City Council for the year 1897. He was also elected a Representative to the Massachusetts General Court from the Twenty-seventh Middlesex District for the session of 1898, and was re-elected for 1899. He formerly held the commission of First Lieutenant in Battery A, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. After the call for volunteers in the recent war with Spain, in June, 1898, he joined the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers as Adjutant. While at the front, in Porto Rico, he was promoted a Lieutenant-Colonel.



SHAW, ELISHA HERMANN, was born at Chelmsford, Mass., September 29, 1847, and died at North Chelmsford in November, 1898. He was the son of Elisha and Mercy Maria (Lincoln) Shaw, and was descended from John Shaw, who came to Plymouth in 1627. His grandfather, Thomas Shaw, was a Revolutionary soldier. On the maternal side he came from John Robinson, of Westford, who served under Washington in the investment of Boston in 1775-76.

Mr. Shaw was educated in the public schools of his native town, the Edson Grammar School at Lowell, and at Comer's Commercial College in Boston. After leaving school he learned the trade of a brass moulder and later became proprietor of a general grocery store at North Chelmsford. He was always an ardent and active Republican and filled a number of the town offices, including those of Assessor, Overseer of the Poor, and Selectman. He was Postmaster for more than twenty-five years and had been reappointed under the present administration. In 1884 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, serving on the Committee on Insurance, and in 1893-94 he was in the State Senate, being Chairman of the Committees on Military Affairs and Printing and a member of the Committees on Public Health and Street Railways. At the time of his death Mr. Shaw was serving his second term as a member of the Governor's Council.

He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Lowell Five Cent Savings Bank. In 1877 he enlisted in Troop F, Cavalry, M. V. M., was promoted to corporal in the same year and to sergeant in 1880, and was elected Second Lieutenant in 1886, First Lieutenant in 1888, and Captain in 1894. He was also prominent in the Masonic fraternity, having been Worshipful Master of William North Lodge, F. and A. M., High Priest of Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, Thrice Illustrious Master of Ahasuerus Council of Royal and Select Masters, and member of Pilgrim Commandery, K. T. In 1890-92 he was District

Deputy Grand Master for the Eleventh Masonic District of Massachusetts. He was also Second Lieutenant in the Massachusetts Consistory, A. and A. S. R.

Mr. Shaw was twice married. His first wife, Abbie J. Tuck, to whom he was united March 4, 1869, died the following year. In 1872 he married Harriott E. Evans, of Dracut, who survives him. Of the children born to them four are living: Elisha H., Florence, Hattie L., and John.



BICKFORD, SCOTT FITZ, of the firm of Bickford & Richards, stock brokers and bankers, of No. 46 Congress Street, Boston, is one of the most progressive and promising young men in Massachusetts. Born at Newburyport, Mass., November 14, 1864, he inherits many of the characteristics of a sturdy ancestry. His parents were Jonathan Bickford, a merchant of Newburyport, and Mary E. (Fitz) Bickford, and among their ancestors were Samuel Haines, of Greenland, Jonathan Bickford, of Dover, N. H., and Abraham Fitz of Ipswich, Mass., all emigrants from England and early settlers of the places mentioned.

Scott F. Bickford received his primary education in the public schools of Newburyport, and began his business career as telegraph operator and stenographer in the employ of Irving A. Evans & Co., of Boston. He subsequently became a member of the Boston firm of Cox, Bickford & Co., now Bickford & Richards. The firm, although but recently established, has a large and successful business in dealing in all stocks listed upon the Exchange, in buying and selling bonds and other securities, and in general banking.

Mr. Bickford, the general head of the firm, is a resident of Brookline and a stalwart Republican. In 1897 he was elected to the Legislature and served as a member of the Committee on Banks and Banking. In 1898 he was re-elected and served upon the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, and some of his best efforts were directed to matters pertaining to metropolitan parks. He is a director in the Winnisimmet National Bank of Chelsea, the Winnisimmet Gas Company, and the Pioneer Gold Mining Company of Boston, and a director and treasurer of the Old Reliable Gold Mining Company of New Mexico. In Masonic circles he has attained the 32d degree. He is a member of the Review Club of Chelsea and of the Stalwart Republican Club and the Middlesex Club of Boston.

Mr. Bickford was married August 8, 1888, to Miss Carrie B. Stetson, of Revere, Mass. They have one son, Horace Lesley.



MERRILL, GEORGE SARGENT, of Lawrence, Mass., born in Methuen, Mass., March 10, 1837, is the son of Jonathan and Margaret (Clarke) Merrill. His ancestor, Nathaniel Merrill, eight generations removed, was born in England, and was one of the first settlers of Newbury, Mass., where he died March 16, 1655. He was the common ancestor of nearly all the Merrills in New England. The family line comes down through Nathaniel, Jr. (2), John (3), Abel (4), and Enoch (5), to Jonathan (6), who was born in Methuen in 1762 and married Rebecca Howe. Jonathan, Jr. (7), son of Jonathan Merrill and father of George S. Merrill, was for many years a Colonel in the militia and was otherwise prominent in his section of the Commonwealth.

George S. Merrill received his education in the public and private schools of Methuen and Lawrence. When sixteen years of age he entered the office of the *Lawrence Courier* as an apprentice. This was the earliest newspaper published in the young town of Lawrence, and Mr. Merrill was an apt scholar in the "art preservative of all arts." He early evinced a decided interest in public affairs, and earnestly espoused the principles of the Republican party, then in its infancy. In 1855 he began writing for the *Lawrence American*, of which paper, a year later, he became the editor, and in 1860 was sole proprietor. Mr. Merrill continued in the management and control of the *American* for thirty-two years until 1892. During this period he not only established a wide reputation for the literary character of his paper, but also rendered most valuable service to the party of which he was a member. He was for five years a member and for two years President of the Common Council of Lawrence, and has also served as a trustee of the public library, as a director of the cemetery, and as one of the park commissioners of the city. At the opening of the Civil War President Lincoln appointed Mr. Merrill Postmaster of Lawrence, a position he held by subsequent re-appointments for more than a quarter of a century. During his administration and mainly through his persistent efforts, the postoffice was removed to a new building specially constructed for its use. He also secured a material enlargement of the carrier system and mail facilities of the city, and for his efforts in this direction the leading citizens gave him a complimentary dinner, at which he was presented with an elegant watch and chain.

A thorough Republican, he had a lively interest in the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union. The demand being made for more troops, Mr. Merrill joined with two personal friends in enlisting a company for service in the army. In less than forty-eight hours after the recruiting rolls were presented more than one hundred men had been enlisted, and two days later the company was mustered into

service. Mr. Merrill was chosen First Lieutenant on the organization of the company and later became its Captain. The company was attached to the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and was sent on what was known as the Banks expedition, participating in the operations around Baton Rouge, the battle of Franklin, an expedition west of the Bayou Têche, and the siege and capture of Port Hudson. In the desperate conflict at Port Hudson Captain Merrill's company had one-tenth of its members killed and wounded. In May, 1863, Captain Merrill was sent on the Steamer "Louisiana Belle" up the Bayous Têche and Atchafalaya, and upon the return trip his little force was attacked by a band of guerrillas and narrowly escaped capture. In the report of the adjutant-general for that year, he said that the designs of the attacking party were defeated "owing to the coolness and discretion of Captain Merrill," this being the only special commendation in that report of any officer of his regiment. Service in the Union army gave Mr. Merrill a taste for military affairs, and in 1866 he was appointed Adjutant of the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts militia, a position he held for three years. In 1869 he was chosen Captain of the Bonney Light Battery, of Lawrence, and three years later he was chosen Major of the First Battalion of Light Artillery, which position he held until his resignation in 1893, having held a commission in the militia of the State for twenty-seven years. His work in connection with the artillery branch of the service was exceptionally noteworthy and he brought his battalion up to a high grade.

Major Merrill was largely instrumental in organizing the Massachusetts Press Association in 1868, and gave seven years of highly appreciated labor as its President; he originated and perfected the plan of extended summer excursions, which have become such a popular feature of this association. For twelve years he was a member and for seven years Secretary of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts. In this capacity his experience as a newspaper editor and his wide acquaintance throughout the State made his work invaluable. He is a pleasing and popular speaker, holding his audience well, and always interesting them fully in the cause that he represents. One of the charter members, Major Merrill was the first Commander of Post 39, Grand Army of the Republic, in Lawrence, and has the honor of being the only member of that post who has ever held the office of Commander for more than one term. In 1875 he was elected Commander of the Department of Massachusetts and in 1881 was made Commander-in-Chief in the United States of this organization. He was one of the early members and has served as Senior-Vice-Commander of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Major Merrill is also a member of the famous Ancient

and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and in 1883 served as its Commander. For the nine years following his service as Commander-in-Chief he was Chairman of the National Pension Committee of the G. A. R. and succeeded in obtaining the passage through Congress of the well-known "disability act." Major Merrill is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar. He belongs to the Boston Press Club, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., the Home Club of Lawrence, and to the political dining clubs of the Commonwealth. His church affiliations are with the First Baptist Church of Lawrence.

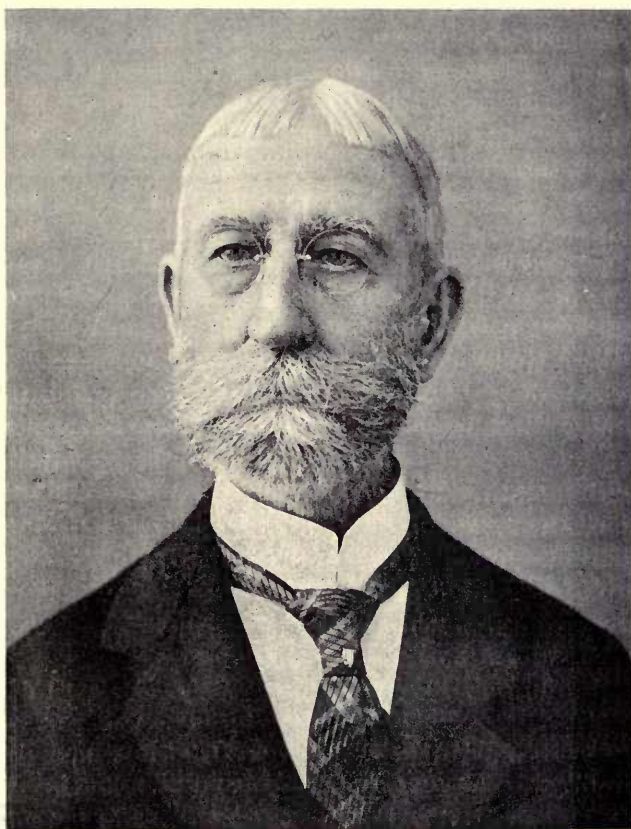
June 1, 1887, Major Merrill was appointed by Governor Oliver Ames Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts. Three years later he was re-appointed by Governor J. Q. A. Brackett, in 1893 by Governor Russell, politically his opponent, and again in 1896 by acting Governor Roger Wolcott. Said a Boston paper: "For the fourth consecutive time George S. Merrill is appointed State Insurance Commissioner. Those who do right in the insurance business will welcome his re-appointment. To the management of his new office Major Merrill gave the same conscientious and painstaking care which had always characterized his previous work and he raised the standard of the insurance business of Massachusetts upon a higher grade than ever before. In his work he has always been a foe to sham insurance of all kinds and sorts and the companies now doing business in this State may safely be considered to rest upon a solid foundation." When his last term was about two-thirds expired he resigned the office. In 1898 Major Merrill became editor of the *Insurance News* of Boston and in January, 1899, he established *Insurance Topics*, of which he is now editor.

Major Merrill was married in Concord, N. H., November 29, 1855, to Sarah J., daughter of Elbridge and Ruth W. (Felch) Weston. Of this union were two children: Genevieve S. (now Mrs. Frank A. Magee) and Winfield G. Merrill, the latter dying in July, 1898.



GIFFORD, CHARLES H., a prominent and well-known citizen of New Bedford, Mass., formerly Postmaster and at present a member of the State Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, is the son of that enterprising whaling merchant, William Gifford, and of Rhoda (Tucker) Gifford, a member of one of the oldest families in southern Massachusetts. The Gifford family likewise enjoys the same distinction as to early settlement in the same part of the State, Mr. Gifford being a direct descendant and

the seventh of the line of William Gifford, who came to this country previous to 1650, for it is recorded that he was a member of the Grand Inquest at Plymouth in that year; he then lived at Sandwich; in religious belief he was a Quaker and as such suffered much persecution. Mr. Gifford's father, who died in New Bedford on March 24, 1866, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, was born in Dartmouth, a birthright



CHARLES H. GIFFORD.

member of the Society of Friends, a quiet, unobtrusive, benevolent citizen who attached many friends. He was for some seven years engaged in mercantile business at Savannah, Ga., and then located in New Bedford and became extensively engaged in the whaling business, in which he continued to the time of his death. William Gifford is still held in remembrance as the typification of the upright, rugged, and withal kindly merchant so common in that period.

Charles H. Gifford was born in New Bedford, July 18, 1833. During his boyhood he attended private schools and the Friends Academy in New Bedford, and later Haverford School (now Haverford College), an institution of the Friends, near Philadelphia, Pa. After the completion of his education he entered his father's office and there gained a knowledge of business methods. Not long after his majority he was admitted to partnership and continued the business for some years after his father's death.

Mr. Gifford has always been an ardent Republican, having cast a vote for every Republican President from John C. Fremont to William McKinley. He has represented the Sixth ward of his city several terms in the city government, was a member of the first city committee on the introduction of pure water, and at one time served on the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library. He was appointed Postmaster of New Bedford by President Harrison, which office he held about five years, giving the city an excellent postal service, instituting many needed reforms, and placing the office on the plan of a well ordered first-class postoffice. In 1894 Mr. Gifford was appointed, by Governor Greenhalge, a member of the State Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners and is still serving in that capacity. His experience as a business man, and as a director of the New Bedford Gas and Electric Light Company, had made him well adapted to serve intelligently as a member of this board. Like his father, Mr. Gifford is possessed of those pleasing qualities which gain friends. He has been connected with many business enterprises in the city, is one of the oldest (in appointment) trustees of the New Bedford Institution for Savings, and has been twice nominated for the office of Mayor of New Bedford.

Mr. Gifford married, in 1858, Elizabeth P. Cummings, daughter of John Cummings, of Dartmouth, Mass., and two children have been born to them: Frank H. Gifford, treasurer of the New Bedford Spinning Company, and Helen C. Gifford.



AYLOR, GEORGE SYLVESTER, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., is one of ten children of Sylvester Taylor and Sarah Eaton, the former being a prominent provision dealer and farmer. He was born in South Hadley, Hampshire County, Mass.,—the birthplace of his father and mother,—March 2, 1822, of English ancestors, who came to this country during the colonial period. His maternal grandmother was a Chapin, also of South Hadley. His

parents moved in 1828 to Chicopee Falls (then a part of Springfield), Hampden County, where his father opened a provision store and became a large landowner.

Mr. Taylor was educated in the public schools of Chicopee Falls and at the High School and Lawton's Business College in Springfield, and began his mercantile life as a clerk in a country store in 1839. In 1843 he formed a partnership with S. A. Shackford, under the firm name of Shackford & Taylor, and for twenty years conducted a store on Grove street in Chicopee Falls. In 1863 Mr. Taylor sold his interest in this firm and engaged in manufacturing agricultural tools under the name of Belcher & Taylor. This business was sold in 1864 to the Belcher & Taylor Agricultural Tool Company, of which he has ever since been the Treasurer and General Manager, or agent. He has never made a financial failure, a fact which attests his great business ability, sound judgment, and integrity. For thirty-five years he has been the efficient treasurer and for thirty-three years the agent or manager of this company. He also organized (in 1888) and has continuously served as President of the Chicopee Falls Building Company, which has built more than fifty houses for laboring men. He is President of the Chicopee Falls Savings Bank and a director of the Chicopee Bank of Springfield, having held those positions for several years.

As a Republican, Mr. Taylor has long been active in political and public affairs, serving the town of Chicopee as Assessor and Selectman three years each, and becoming the first Mayor of the city of Chicopee in 1890, being elected on both tickets. He has been a Justice of the Peace since 1844—a period of fifty-five years—and was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1860 and 1861, State Senator in 1869, and a member of the State Board of Agriculture for three years. He is prominent in nearly every organization in Chicopee Falls, being a member of Belcher Lodge, F. and A. M., of Springfield Commandery, K. T., and of the Second Congregational Church, of which he has been a Deacon since 1858, and of whose Sunday School he was Superintendent for twenty-five years. He has also been President of the Board of Trade and Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Taylor was married November 26, 1845, to Asenath B. Cobb, daughter of Elias and Rebecca B. Cobb, of Princeton, Mass., and granddaughter of Lieutenant-Governor Moses Gill. She died April 15, 1898, after a married life of fifty-two and one-half years. Their children were Sarah, William E., and George B., who died young; Ella S., widow of Henry N. Lyon; Edward S., who is connected with the Belcher & Taylor Company; Albert E., of the firm of Taylor, Bramley & Co., of Chicopee Falls; and William C., of Iowa.



APSEY, ALBERT STOKES, born in Cambridge, Mass., November 27, 1870, is the son of William S. Apsey, clergyman, and Jennie H. Heermans. His father, a native of England, removed to this country at the age of twelve years. His mother, born in New York, is of Dutch parentage.

Mr. Apsey attended the Cambridge public schools, prepared for college, and entered Harvard in 1889. He was graduated from the Academic Course in 1893 and from Harvard Law School in 1895. While in college he was prominent in debate, and was one of the organizers of the joint debate between Harvard and Yale. He was chosen to contest in the first debates, which were won by Harvard. Admitted to the bar in 1895, he has since practiced law in Boston and Cambridge. He was early active in Republican party organizations in Massachusetts and since 1893 has been a member of the Cambridge Republican Ward and City Committee. In 1892 and 1893 he stumped the State of Massachusetts in advocacy of Republican measures. In 1895, 1896, and 1897 he was elected to the Cambridge Common Council and in 1897 was president of that branch of the city government. In 1898 he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Cambridge, was re-elected in 1899, and has served on many important committees in both Legislatures.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Republican Club, the Newtowne Club of Cambridge, the Citizens' Trade Association, the Middlesex Club, the Masons, and numerous other social and political organizations. In April, 1896, he was married to Laura Louise Soule, of Cambridge.



LYFORD, JAMES OTIS, Naval Officer of Customs at the Port of Boston, was born in Boston, Mass., June 28, 1853, and is the son of James Lyford, a grocer, and Mary Isabelle McLane. He is of English and Scotch descent. Mr. Lyford was educated in the Boston public schools and at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary in Tilton, and read law with Sanborn & Clark at Concord, N. H., where he was admitted to the bar in 1880. He practiced his profession in Tilton until 1882, when he moved to Concord, where he has since resided.

An unswerving Republican in politics, and a man of great executive and mental ability, Mr. Lyford has been for many years a conspicuous figure in the public life of New Hampshire and a valued and trusted leader of his party. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1876 from the town of Canterbury, confidential clerk to

General R. N. Batchelder, Depot Quartermaster at Washington, D. C., from 1882 to 1887, and for a time associate editor of the old *National Republican*, which was afterward consolidated with the *Washington Post*. He was editor of the Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* from 1887 to 1889 and from 1896 to 1899, and still retains an editorial connection with that journal. In 1887 he was appointed Savings Bank Commissioner of New Hampshire, and was reappointed in 1889 and again in 1892, his third term expiring in 1895. He served as chairman of the board, and magnified an already well established reputation by his able and efficient administration of the office. He was also a member of the State Legislature in 1893, 1895, and 1897, being the Republican leader of the House during these sessions, and serving on the Committees on Judiciary and Rules. The present banking laws of New Hampshire were enacted through his instrumentality while he was a member of the Legislature of 1895.

Mr. Lyford was appointed the first City Auditor of Concord, N. H., in 1896, and was reappointed in 1898, serving until June of the latter year, when he resigned to accept the appointment of Naval Officer of Customs at the Port of Boston, which position he now holds. He was Secretary of the Republican State Committee of New Hampshire from 1896 to 1898, and also acted as its Chairman, and is a member of the *Wonolancet Club* of Concord, of the *Derryfield Club* of Manchester, and of the *Puritan Club* of Boston. His faithful attention to every trust, his rare executive ability and great energy, his integrity, and his genial personality have won for him the confidence and respect of a wide circle of friends and a reputation which extends beyond the borders of his State.

May 2, 1882, Mr. Lyford married Susan Ayer Hill, daughter of William P. Hill and a granddaughter of Governor Isaac Hill. They have had three children: Agnes McLean, Katharine Batchelder (deceased), and Richard Taylor Lyford.



YOUNG, HARRIE MINOT, was born September 26, 1866, in Manchester, N. H., where he still resides. He is the son of Hiram P. Young, a prominent gravel and slate-roof contractor, and Mary S. Ayer, and a descendant of a long line of Scotch Presbyterian ancestors who came from the North of Ireland in 1718, landing at Boston. In 1719 they made a settlement in what is now Londonderry, N. H. The Ayer family afterward went to Vermont, while the Youngs settled in Strafford and Barrington.

Mr. Young was educated in the Manchester public schools, graduating from the High School in June, 1884, and subsequently spent some time in travel in the South, being also employed in the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans. April 27, 1885, he entered the City Engineer's office in Manchester, where he has since remained, holding now the position of first assistant. His political career began in 1890, when he was elected ward clerk of Ward Four, of Manchester. He was elected to the New Hampshire Legislature from that ward in 1894, and was reelected in 1896 and 1898, serving in 1894 as Secretary of the Committee on Military Affairs, in 1896 as Chairman of the same committee, and in 1898 as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Perhaps the most important measure with which he was identified as a legislator was the bill authorizing the Boston and Maine Railroad to construct the branch from Milford to Manchester, which was fought in the courts and the Legislature for five years. He also introduced a bill strengthening the New Hampshire Bureau of Labor, which resulted in preventing the abolishment of that bureau. Mr. Young has always been an ardent Republican, has worked assiduously for the success of the party, and among the younger members is recognized as a leader.

He is a director in the Orange Mica Mining Company, of Orange, N. H.; Vice-President of the Young Republican Club of Ward Four, Manchester; a member of the Executive Committee of the regular ward club; and a member of the Manchester Republican City Committee, being the Ward Four member of the Executive Committee. He is also a member of Agawam Tribe, No. 8, Improved Order of Red Men, holding the office of Chief of Records; of Namaoskeag Chieftains League, being Recorder; of Minnehaha Council, Degree of Pocahontas; of Eagle Lodge, Order of Solon, holding the office of President; of the Red Men's Fraternal Accident Association of America, of which he is local Secretary; of Manchester Lodge, No. 146, B. P. O. E.; of the Elks Club; of the Amoskeag Veterans; of the Cadet Thirteen Club, of which he is Treasurer; and of the Manchester Press Club, the New Hampshire Press Association, the Coon Club of New Hampshire, the Calumet Club, the Manchester Y. M. C. A., the Calumet Bicycle Club, the Manchester Philatelic Society, the New Hampshire Philatelic Society, the New England Philatelic Association, and the Tippecanoe Club, a political organization, being a member of the Executive Committee and Captain of Company B.

Mr. Young was married at Massabesic, N. H., June 13, 1899, by the Rev. William H. Morrison, of Brockton, Mass., to Ruby Inez Fox, daughter of Frank A. and Inez L. Fox. In religion he is a Universalist.



FOGG, GEORGE GILMAN, was born at Meredith Centre, N. H., May 26, 1813, and died at Concord, N. H., October 5, 1881, and was the son of David Fogg and Hannah Gilman Vickery. His father was a native of Pittsfield and his mother of Exeter. He was fitted for college at the New Hampton Institution, and was graduated from Dartmouth in the class of 1839. He studied law with Judge Lowell, at Meredith, and at the Harvard Law School, and commenced the practice of his profession at Gilmanton Iron Works, N. H., in 1842. In 1846 he was a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and took an active part in the election of John P. Hale as Senator. Up to this time a Democrat, he now became a prominent member of the Free Soil party, retaining, however, his belief in the principles of the Democratic party, as it was then constituted, so far as they were not affected by the question of slavery. During this session he was elected Secretary of State, holding the office for one year. This necessitated his removal to Concord, which was thenceforward his home.



GEORGE G. FOGG.

Mr. Fogg was practically the founder of the *Independent Democrat*, a newspaper which exerted a great influence upon New Hampshire politics. It was started in Manchester, May 1, 1845, but removed to Concord in June following. Mr. Fogg did not nominally assume control till February, 1846, but he contributed to its columns from the first. From this time to 1861 this newspaper absorbed the best energies of his life. In 1856 he made a trip to Kansas as Clerk of the Kansas Commission of the United States House of Representatives. He was Law Reporter of New Hampshire from 1855 to 1859. He was a delegate from New Hampshire to the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and Secretary of the Republican National Executive Committee in the campaign which followed. After the Republican party obtained control of the State he was also for several years State Printer. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln Minister for the United States to Switzerland, holding the office till after the assassination of the President in 1865. After his return from Europe

he was appointed in 1867 United States Senator, by Governor Smyth, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Daniel Clark, who had been appointed Judge of the United States District Court of New Hampshire. He resumed editorial labor in 1867, though not, as before, taking sole charge of the paper, finally severing his official connection in 1872. From this time to his death he only wrote occasional articles for the press.

Mr. Fogg was a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, succeeding Rev. Dr. Bouton as Corresponding Secretary; and a trustee of Bates College, Maine, receiving from that institution the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He was stricken with paralysis September 11, 1879, from which he only partially recovered, and which finally culminated in his death. Mr. Fogg was never married. He left legacies to Dartmouth College, the school at New Hampton, the Unitarian Church in Concord, with which he was connected, the school district where he was born, and to various charitable institutions in Concord, in addition to legacies to his kindred and friends. He had previously made a liberal gift to Bates College.

In an article which appeared in the *Springfield Republican* five days after Mr. Fogg's death, his old friend and brother journalist, Frank B. Sanborn, says:

“ Mr. Fogg was not an original or highly gifted man, as such things are usually rated. His origin was humble, his education was delayed, and he was completing his college course at Dartmouth at an age when some men are well advanced in an active career. But he possessed that tenacity of purpose, that settled force of will, which is native to New Hampshire men, and makes them the most stubborn adversaries, the most sturdy supporters. In his political campaigns he enlisted for the war and gave no truce to his opponents until they were beaten; indeed, he was averse to any parley with his antagonists, but was perpetually charging upon them. In the management of a party, however, he was most judicious, keeping the main point in view, and was able to combine men for a special purpose better than most men can. He sought little for himself, and was not much annoyed by the self-seeking of others, provided it did not interfere with the objects of party organization. To young men he was genial and instructive, toward his associates plain-dealing and sagacious. He wrote well and talked well, but had little turn for public speaking. He and his friends, among whom were few more illustrious than himself, gave his native State an importance in the politics of the nation that it will perhaps never hold again, and they did it by the most honest and legitimate means; by courage in opinion, persuasion of the people, and a firm trust in the soundness of the popular heart. In times such as we have seen of late, when

money and official power have largely taken the place of argument and popular agitation, it is refreshing to turn back to such leaders of opinion,—who had no arts but manly arts, who struck hard but struck fair blows, and by whose success foes were reconciled, and not friends demoralized and ruined.”



COLLIER, PERRY, of Beverly, Mass., and a resident of the town for twenty-one years, was born in Salem, Mass., October 28, 1838, his parents, John and Hannah (Trofatter) Collier, being also natives of Salem. The family came originally from Scotland to New England, and has produced many prominent men.

Mr. Collier received his primary education in the public schools of Salem and in early life was employed as a clerk in a tobacco store, subsequently working in a provision store and later in the upholstery business. In 1868 he turned his attention to the real estate business, which he has followed ever since. His transactions in this line have been extensive, and have not been confined to buying and selling property, but to improving it by building modern structures. He was an earnest advocate and an energetic worker in securing a city charter for Beverly. He has generally been independent in politics, but for the last few years has affiliated with the Republican party. He served as Selectman for Beverly in 1893 and 1894. He was elected Mayor of the city in December, 1897, and served the city in that capacity for the year 1898. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Royal Arcanum, and the A. O. U. W.

Mr. Collier was married October 23, 1878, to Miss Emma F. Kimball. Their children are Alice Gertrude and Franklin Perry.



CARY, ZIBA CARY, was born July 13, 1842, in Brockton, Mass., where he still resides. His ancestors were Scotch, and were industrious, honest citizens, ranking among the leading men in political, business, and religious life. He was educated in the public schools of North Bridgewater and at Pierce Academy in Middleborough, and has long been active in the mercantile and manufacturing industries of Brockton. He was the first Mayor of the city and subsequently served five additional terms, represented the town in the Legislature of 1875 and 1876 and in the State Senate in

1887 and 1888, and was a member of the Councils of Governor Russell, Governor Greenhalge, and Governor Wolcott. In 1881 Mr. Keith was a member of the committee to draft the city charter for the city of Brockton. His is the record of an honorable and successful man of great personal industry, honesty, and brains. He was an able legislator and a valuable town officer, and his repeated elections to the chief magistracy of his native city show that he is regarded as an able administrator of the duties of that responsible office.

Mr. Keith was married December 31, 1865, to Abbie Frances Jackson, and has one son, William C.



BENTON, EVERETT CHAMBERLIN, of Boston, Mass., is descended from some of the most noted New England families. His father, Judge Charles E. Benton, is a descendant of Captain Jacob Benton, who served under General Washington at Valley Forge. His mother was Ada (Chamberlain) Benton. Her grandfather was with Ethan Allen at the capture of Ticonderoga. Both the Benton and Chamberlain families came from England to America prior to 1700, settling in Connecticut and subsequently removing to Vermont.

Colonel Benton was born September 25, 1862, at Guildhall, Vt., and received an academic education, attending the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) and Colebrook (N. H.) Academies. He commenced his career as Assistant County Clerk of Essex County, Vt., and subsequently became clerk to the Secretary of the State of Vermont. In 1882 he moved to Boston and engaged in the insurance business as a clerk, and in 1897 was admitted to the firm of John C. Paige & Co., with which he has since remained. Their business has grown to be the largest in New England. The firm employs one hundred clerks and represents the Imperial Insurance Company, of London; the Palatine Insurance Company, of Manchester; the Caledonian Insurance Company, of Edinburgh; the Union Marine Insurance Company, of Liverpool; the Fire Association, of Philadelphia; the Mechanics' Insurance Company, of Philadelphia; the Armenia Insurance Company, of Pittsburg; and the National Surety Company and the American-Lloyds, of New York. In the establishment of this immense business Colonel Benton has borne a leading part.

He was elected to the Republican State Committee in 1891 and in 1892 was Chairman of the Committee on Towns. In 1893 he was elected Chairman of the Executive State Committee and served in that posi-

tion during the years 1893, 1894, and 1895. In 1896 he served as Vice-Chairman of the same committee. In 1896 Colonel Benton was Secretary of the Massachusetts delegation to the St. Louis Convention, and in 1897 was elected to the Executive Council, serving upon the Committees on Pardons, Harbors, Public Lands, Charitable Institutions, Prisons, and Military and Naval Affairs. Governor Greenhalge appointed him a member of his staff with rank of Colonel, in 1894, and he served in that capacity during 1894, 1895, and 1896. Colonel Benton found that his business career would prevent further political honors, and since the latter date he has given but little attention to active political work, but is a liberal contributor and one whose advice is often sought in the councils of the party.

Colonel Benton is joint resident manager of the Imperial Insurance Company, of England, Boston Metropolitan District agent and manager of many leading fire and marine insurance companies, and thoroughly conversant with all branches of the business to which he has devoted the best years of his life. He is a member of the Beacon Society, of Boston, and a 32d degree Mason.

He was married, in Boston, in 1885, to Miss Willena B. Rogers, and they have four children: Jay R., Charles E., Blanche A., and Dorothy D.



FAXON, HENRY HARDWICK.—The political history of Massachusetts could not well be written without mention of Henry H. Faxon, of Quincy, who has for years devoted his time and means for the elevation of party methods, and to bring out as candidates for public service men of the highest ideals, expressed most aptly in a resolution offered by him at one of the State conventions, as follows:

“RESOLVED, That we, the representatives of the Republican party of Massachusetts, in Convention assembled, demand that corrupt, incompetent, and unnecessary officers and employees entrenched in the Boston Custom House and other public offices of State, shall at once be discharged, and such places as the public good requires be filled with honest, God-fearing, capable, law-abiding citizens.”

In the volume entitled “Representative Men of Massachusetts,” published in 1898, appears a biographical sketch of Mr. Faxon. It so admirably outlines the principal features of his public service that we append it almost entire:

It is, however, as a temperance advocate that Mr. Faxon is best known. His political views in the main are those of the Republican

party; but he can no more be bound in party trammels than he could be tied to one kind of business. He will bolt any nominee who is not sound on temperance or other moral questions, and become a free lance, using in the most effective ways his native shrewdness and irrepressible energy, backed up with a purse which is sufficiently deep to enable him to pay the bills without the aid of a committee. Mr. Faxon's political sagacity has enabled him at times to render marked service to his party, in confidential advice to its leaders. He has never cared for public office, preferring to pursue the independent course which has made him the best known temperance leader in the State. He has, however, served two terms in the General Court, in 1864 and again in 1872, and was one year the candidate of the Prohibition party for Lieutenant-Governor. At the time of his election to the Legislature, Mr. Faxon was not especially interested in the question of liquor selling. He was made a member of the Committee on Liquor Laws, and there took a position favoring restrictive measures. He found that many supposedly good, upright, honest men could not be depended upon to put difficulties in the way of the sale of liquor; and thus came to study the subject with increasing convictions as to the evil and financial foolishness of the traffic.

As the truth in regard to the liquor business became full and clear to Mr. Faxon, he engaged in a war against it, bringing to bear all his native energy, his versatile gifts, his personal service, and his accumulated dollars. He made his temperance war his business and his recreation. He brought to bear his keen perception, his ready activities, and an irrepressible good nature. His methods were his own; unique, surprising, effective. He had a store of ammunition, but wasted none. Somewhere there was always a target, and the aim was straight for the centre. One of his methods, pursued for three consecutive years, was the publication of the standing of the members of the Legislature on the liquor question, as shown by their votes. Names of members who always voted for temperance measures were marked with three stars; those who did not believe that extreme prohibition would accomplish the best results, but favored most of the measures which were proposed to restrict the traffic, were marked with two stars; those with pretended respectability, but at the same time who exercised great care that not much harm should come to the rumseller or his business, were rated with one star; while those who could always be depended upon to vote for the liquor interest were designated by a dash against their names. After three years of this publication it was dropped for want of yea and nay votes on which to base the tabulation.

Another idea which was wide extended in influence was to publish a "broadside" in the Boston *Herald*. Mr. Faxon would fill an entire

supplemental sheet with facts concerning temperance politics, which would of course have the benefit of the circulation of that paper,—then the largest in New England,—besides hundreds which he would have sent from his office, making sure that he did not miss the target in the general circulation.

At Mr. Faxon's Boston office can be found an almost inexhaustible store of temperance literature; his confidential clerk, Miss Eva M. Brown (a lady who has occupied the position for many years), is probably the best informed person in the State on all matters pertaining to liquor legislation. She has compiled for Mr. Faxon a book, which he has published, containing all the liquor laws and the decisions of the Supreme Court on the same. Mr. Faxon has spent a fortune in the cause of temperance. He has not only paid his own expenses, but has been a generous and liberal contributor to all kinds of temperance organizations, even though he might not always fully agree with their special methods.

One of his most noted successes has been in his native town. For years Quincy was a "rum" town, although the residence of the chief apostle of temperance. In 1881 the town granted forty-two licenses for the sale of liquor, and there were numerous other places where it was being sold without a license. The population was about 11,000. Mr. Faxon requested that he might be appointed constable. The town voted to instruct the selectmen to make the appointment. In the very early part of the year the new constable was making things so warm for liquor dealers that the selectmen invented an excuse for removing him from office. Before the next town meeting the State law was amended so as to allow cities and towns to vote directly on the question of license, yes or no. At a conference of the ministers of the town and some of the leading temperance people, one of the ministers proposed a somewhat unique and vigorous campaign in the interest of the "No" vote. It caught Mr. Faxon's favor and he offered to pay the bills. The result was the town was carried by a majority of six hundred for the "No" vote, and the election of a Board of Selectmen that were favorable to its enforcement. Mr. Faxon was once more appointed constable; this time to stay. He served five years, declined any remuneration, and frequently distributed his fees among his brother officers.

In a leaflet published in the spring of 1896 Mr. Faxon gives some interesting facts and figures concerning the results of a no-license vote well enforced: "For the year ending April 30, 1882, there were forty-two licenses granted; to-day, not even druggists are licensed. In 1881 (the last year of license) \$173,950 was put into the Quincy Savings Bank, in 2,530 deposits; in 1895 there was put in \$441,152.21, in 6,425 deposits, showing that \$267,202.21 more was put into the bank in 1895

than in 1881, in 3,895 more deposits. The estimated population in 1881 was 10,855; in 1895 it had increased to 20,712, a gain of 91 per cent. The valuation in 1881 was \$7,560,381; in 1895 it was \$17,325,855, a gain of 129 per cent. The amount expended in caring for the poor during the last year of the legalized saloon was estimated at \$15,415.07; during the last year of no-license (1895) the sum used for this purpose was \$8,338.09. In other words, while the population increased 91 per cent., the 'poor account' decreased 46 per cent."

In 1889, the first year under a city charter, Mr. Faxon served again on the "liquor squad," perhaps that he might show that the "No" vote could be enforced in the city as well as in the town. The newspapers have teemed with articles in regard to Mr. Faxon and his temperance work. In his office he has some large scrap books containing many of these. There are attacks, criticisms, sarcasms, commendations, praises. All of them Mr. Faxon reads with unruffled serenity. In fact, his remarkable equanimity, irrepressible geniality, and imperturbable good nature are as strongly marked as any of the various characteristics of the man. It is impossible for his bitterest opponent in town meeting or political convention, who has been losing his temper under Mr. Faxon's sharp thrusts, to long retain his anger, when, after Mr. Faxon has been beaten by a decisive vote, he rises to address the chair, with a twinkle in his eye, and a smiling face, and looking as happy as if his most radical measure has just passed by unanimous consent.

In an editorial some years since the *Boston Herald* said: "There is no denying that Mr. Faxon is a very live man. We have frequently had occasion to class him with the political humorists; for when he is not stirring up the wicked Democrats he is pretty likely to be making himself troublesome to the Republican machine politicians. As an independent political campaigner, the gentleman from Quincy is a success. He has a party of his own; is hampered by no committee; and when in need of the sinews of war he can draw on a bank which had not failed up to last advices. In one respect the Bromfield street campaigner is phenomenal among politicians; he wants no office, and seems actuated by no hope of reward except that satisfaction which comes from a conscientious endeavor to make the world a little better than one has found it. There is a pithiness about a genuine Faxonian sentence that appeals to the 'plain people,' to whom the sagacious campaigner addresses his many circulars and documents. He never loses an opportunity to fire into the 'wicked Democrats,' and the readiness with which he goes for an opponent's scalp is in refreshing contrast to the timidity of most politicians. A few more independent, aggressive, caucus-attending politicians scattered through the State would do much to break up the rule of the machines. Faxon is right in con-

tinually reminding the voters that they have a duty to perform as citizens of a self-governing community, in attending the primary meetings, where selfish but practical politicians are always to be found. There is where he is a genuine civil service reformer. Campaigner Faxon's documents are compiled with remarkable accuracy. His sincerity is shown by the fact that although doing much for the political advancement of other men, he never asks of his beneficiaries offices for himself or soft places for his friends. To politicians who have weak spots in their records which they wish to conceal, Faxon is as annoying as an electric light is to a burglar. Taken altogether he is an independent, energetic, go-it-alone politician who will have no successor to carry on his peculiarly successful methods of campaigning. There is but one Massachusetts and but one Faxon."

The following article in the "Plymouth County History" is a valuable addition to the political history of the State:

"The fall of 1879 was an eventful one in Massachusetts politics. Governor Talbot had declined a re-nomination for Governor, and the field on the Republican side was open. The two leading candidates during the few weeks preceding the State convention were Hon. Henry L. Pierce and Lieutenant-Governor Long. Mr. Pierce was a man of influence, of large means, and a favorite with the so-called 'older heads' and more conservative of the Republican party managers. The young Lieutenant-Governor, however, with his clean, successful record and his wide personal popularity, was earnestly pushed forward by the younger and more progressive elements of the dominant party. Still, until within two weeks of convention day, Mr. Pierce was the foremost candidate. The most influential newspapers of Boston and several other important centres favored his nomination, and he had, at the time named, an unquestioned lead, though possibly not a great one. Early in September, however, occurred an event which materially altered the political situation, and helped in an important manner to foreshadow the successful nominee. This event was the holding, in Wesleyan Hall in Boston, by Mr. Henry H. Faxon, of a convention (really a sort of select mass meeting) of the friends of temperance throughout the State. Mr. Pierce was avowedly a 'license' man, and as such was obnoxious to the prohibitory wing of the Republican party. The Lieutenant-Governor was 'sound,' however, upon this question, and was therefore certain of the temperance vote, which, could it be consolidated by an awakened interest, would almost certainly hold the balance of power. It was to awaken just this interest, therefore, that Mr. Faxon, a wealthy resident of Quiney, sent out invitations to friends of the temperance cause throughout the State to attend the convention

at Wesleyan Hall. The response was generous, the enthusiasm great, and the impression produced a powerful one. The Lieutenant-Governor was cordially indorsed, and he awoke the next morning to find himself the leading contestant in an honorable canvass for a great office. At the convention he received six hundred and sixty-nine votes on the informal ballot for Governor, against five hundred and five for Mr. Pierce, and his nomination followed without opposition."

Mr. Faxon is not only an original thinker, but he is also a forcible and convincing writer and able speaker. His style is direct and earnest, and his many contributions to the press upon public questions instantly command attention by their epigrammatic combination of strength, terseness, and philosophy. We append extracts from his various publications:

"The payment of poll taxes.—The power to procure by purchase the votes of a low class of bummers and drunkards ought to be stopped by legal enactments. It is dangerous for the welfare of any community to be controlled by a class of voters who have not ambition enough to pay their own poll taxes. I will venture to make the assertion that nine-tenths of those whose poll taxes are paid by charity spend yearly, for rum and tobacco, thirty times as much as their taxes amount to. Then, from experience and careful observation, I find that 95/100 of those who have their poll taxes paid by politicians are Democrats of the lowest type. How would any one of us like to live in a town of five or ten thousand men who had not energy enough to pay their own poll taxes? Would we not exclaim 'O, God, hast thou forsaken the earth and the dwellers therein?'

"Women must have the power to wield the ballot; and that privilege will have to be advanced and obtained through the Republican party. The mothers and daughters of Massachusetts have the undeniable right to a voice in this matter, and it will be an honor to any organization or party that shall aid women in their desire to help control the affairs of government."

For years by pen and voice he has directed the attention of the people to the neglected primary or caucus meeting. The appended clippings show the intense and earnest force of his arguments, which apply with equal strength to-day:

"If you wish to promote the cause of temperance and civil service reform you must commence at the caucus. If the proprietors and patrons of the rum shops and advocates of the spoils system nominate and elect their men, the rumsellers, who are the creators of these legislators, will be cared for in perpetuating the rum traffic and filling

political positions in order that they may plunder the honest tax payer. I do not believe that civil service reform or any other reform can be advanced by or through the Democratic party until its members reform themselves."

"If every well-wisher of temperance and good government will attend the caucuses, the dram-shop defenders and cheap political spoilsmen will have to take back seats. Many of the best men in the community argue for an excuse 'that it is no use to attend the primary meetings, as everything is cut and dried.' Just the reason why every respectable man should be present and thus help defeat schemes that are concocted by dishonest politicians to rob honest tax payers."

"Every voter who desires to advance the welfare of the Nation and the State must attend the caucuses, and demand the nomination of those men only whose integrity and business ability are above reproach."

"Remember that one vote at the caucus is oftentimes equivalent to ten at the polls. Unfit aspirants for office can be defeated much easier at the caucus than they can after obtaining a nomination."

Mr. Faxon has applied the same methods to his temperance work that were so successful in his business career. He has never attempted to use his principles as levers to elevate himself to office, but has persistently refused to be a candidate for any position. To use his own words: "I want it distinctly understood that it is not for office or honor that I take so active a part in politics, but for the satisfaction of doing what I consider my political duty." He has had, as a rule, no affiliation with any third-party movement, holding the Republican party as the most reliable medium for reform; but he has often been severely censured by its leaders for ignoring party lines.

Mr. Faxon was born in Quincy, Mass., September 28, 1823. He is the son of Job and Judith B. (Hardwick) Faxon, whose ancestors came from England previous to 1647, and settled in that part of Braintree now known as Quincy. His father was a man of more than ordinary business talent. He worked a large farm in Quincy, and at the same time for many years owned and managed a provision business in one of the stalls of Quincy Market, Boston.

Henry H. Faxon was educated in the town schools and lived the common life of a farmer's boy until, at the age of sixteen, he was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked for five years. At the age of twenty-one, with one of his brothers, he began the manufacture of boots and shoes, and later he abandoned manufacturing for a more stirring mercantile life, opening a retail grocery and provision store in Quincy, where he continued for seven years,

after four years adding a bakery, and during the entire seven years doing some outside business in real estate and as an auctioneer. In 1854 he disposed of the Quincy business and became a member of the firm of Faxon, Wood & Co., retail grocers in Boston. The firm was later known as Faxon Brothers & Co., and the business was changed from retail to wholesale. Retiring from the firm in 1861, just previous to the beginning of the Civil War, Mr. Faxon engaged in various commercial ventures, buying and selling in large quantities any kind of merchandise which promised a profit. In these speculations he was invariably successful. It has been said of him: "As a business man Mr. Faxon seemed to know intuitively the state of the future as well as current markets; and the boldness of his operations, and the manner of his purchases, though unerringly clear to himself, seemed to others audacious, even wild and reckless, and astonished his associates by their successful issues." Mr. Faxon finally put his business talents and energies into the real estate business, in which he has accumulated a fortune. He is a member of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, the Norfolk Republican Club, and the New England Free Trade League.

He was married November 18, 1853, to Miss Mary B. Munroe, daughter of Israel W. and Priscilla L. (Burbank) Munroe. Mrs. Faxon died in 1885. Mr. Faxon has one son, Henry Munroe Faxon, a prominent business man of Quincy.



LAWTON, GEORGE ROBERT, has been a life-long resident of Tiverton, R. I., where he was born December 31, 1858, his parents being Moses T. Lawton, a prominent hotel proprietor, and Elizabeth T. Lawton. His ancestors came from England and settled in Portsmouth, R. I., in 1638. Mr. Lawton was educated in the schools of his native town and in Fall River, Mass., and has been engaged in business as an auditor and expert accountant.

In politics he has always been an ardent Republican. He was President of the Town Council of Tiverton in 1887, 1894, and 1895-96, and since May, 1896, has represented the town of Tiverton in the Rhode Island General Assembly. He is Chairman of the Town Committee. He is a member of King Philip Lodge, F. and A. M., of Washington Commandery, K. T., of the Providence Athletic Association, and of the Sons of the American Revolution, his ancestors having taken an active part in the struggle for American Independence. He married Miss Calista Church, of Tiverton.



WETMORE, GEORGE PEABODY, of Newport, Governor of Rhode Island in 1885-86 and 1886-87 and now United States Senator, was born August 2, 1846, in London, England, while his parents, William Shepard Wetmore and Anstiss Derby Rogers, were visiting abroad. In the paternal line he is descended from Thomas Whitmore, who came from England in 1635 and was one of the original patentees of Middletown, Conn. William Shepard Wetmore, the Senator's father, was born in St. Albans, Vt., in 1801, and for many years was a prominent merchant, residing in South America and China and finally in New York, where he closed his business career. He then moved to Newport, R. I., and died there. His father, Seth Wetmore, of Middletown, Conn., grandfather of George P., was a lawyer, a jurist, a member of the Vermont Legislature and Governor's Council for many years, and a Fellow of the University of Vermont, removing to St. Albans, Vt., at the end of the last century. On his mother's side Senator Wetmore is descended from Rev. John Rogers, the fifth President of Harvard College and the first in the list of graduates of that university to become its head.

George P. Wetmore has been a resident of Newport, R. I., since he was four years old. He attended the private schools of Reade & Thurston and Rev. William C. Leverett in that city, and then entered Yale College, from which he was graduated A.B. in the class of 1867, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1871. He read law at Columbia College Law School and was graduated LL.B. there in 1869, and the same year was admitted to the bars of New York and Rhode Island. His political career commenced in 1880, when he was first Presidential Elector of the State on the Republican ticket. In 1881 he was a member of the State Committee to receive the representatives of France on the occasion of their visit to Rhode Island. He was again first Presidential Elector of the State in 1884, and also President of the Newport Blaine and Logan Campaign Club. In 1885-86 and 1886-87 he was Governor of Rhode Island, and, although defeated for a third term in 1887, received a greater number of votes than at either of the two preceding elections, when he was successful. He was defeated on the eighth ballot for United States Senator in 1889, when he was absent in Europe, but was elected to that office June 13, 1894, to succeed Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, receiving the unanimous vote of the General Assembly in the Senate, House, and Joint Assembly. His term will expire March 3, 1901.

Senator Wetmore has been for many years one of the foremost Republicans and citizens of Rhode Island. He is a man of great executive ability, of rare culture and strength of character, and of remarkable energy and strict integrity, and both as Governor and United States

Senator has achieved distinction and honor. He is a trustee of the Peabody Museum of Natural History in Yale, and was nominated a Fellow of the university in 1888, but declined. He is also President of the Newport Hospital, a trustee of the Peabody Education Fund, a member of the commission to build the new Rhode Island State House, and a director in various organizations and institutions.

December 22, 1869, Senator Wetmore was married to Edith Malvina Keteltas, daughter of the late Eugene Keteltas, of New York. They have four children: Edith M. K., Maude A. K., William S. K., and Rogers P. D. K.



WHITE, HUNTER CARSON, has been Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Rhode Island since 1892 and Sheriff of the County of Providence since 1891. His ancestry embraces many of the leading families of New England that have been prominent in the various walks of life since Colonial days, their members taking part in the Colonial wars, in the war of the Revolution, and in that of 1812. His father, Amos Lewis White, a cotton manufacturer, was a native of Charlestown, R. I., and was connected by descent with the following families: Lewis, Babcock, Hoxsie, Hull, Presbury, Harper, Brown, Taylor, Hodges, Peckham, Remington, Richmond, Gardner, Brownell, Helme, Kenyon, Perry, Freeman, and Hazzard. His mother, Nancy J. Harris, also a native of Rhode Island, was a lineal descendant of Thomas Harris, who came with Roger Williams from England, settling at Providence. Her family tree contains the names of Tew, King, Brown, Herndon, Hawkins, Cook, Ballou, Pike, Whitman, Arnold, Smith, Lapham, Mann, Russell, Wilbur, Head, Phillips, Mowry, Inman, Bull, Mathewson, Field, Evans, Eddy, and Cooper.

Hunter C. White was educated in the public schools of Providence, and subsequently received an appointment to the United States Naval Academy of Annapolis, Md., and attended that institution from 1870 to 1874. He first taught school for a time after returning from Annapolis, and then became a member of the firm of Gregory & White, succeeding to the business of N. Bangs Williams & Co. He then formed a cotton lining agency and subsequently became the manager of the Providence Cotton Lining Company.

Besides holding the offices indicated at the head of this sketch, he is chairman of the Ninth Ward Committee of Providence and has been a member of the Republican City Committee since 1880 and of the Providence School Committee since 1884. He was also president of the

Franklin Lyceum for two years, at that time one of the leading debating societies of the country. He is president of the Providence Central Club, ex-president of the West Side Club, a member of the Board of Governors of the Athletic Association, Deputy-Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars of Rhode Island, a member of the Society



Amos C. White

of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Past Commander of St. John Commandery, K. T., and has received the 33d degree in Masonry. In 1881 he was Assistant Adjutant-General of the State of Rhode Island and held that office thirteen years, being made Adjutant-General to succeed Governor Elisha Dyer, resigned. He finally resigned the position in order to devote himself to the duties of sheriff, which demanded

his entire attention. He is also a member of the Hope Club, the Squantum Club, the Providence Art Club, and the Bristol Yacht Club.

General White was married December 11, 1877, to Miss Carrie H. Kelton, and they have one son, Hunter C. White, Jr., born July 21, 1880.



HARRIS, WALTER DOUGLAS, of Olneyville, R. I., is the son of Elisha S. Harris and Martha Phetteplace, and a descendant in the ninth generation from Thomas Harris, who, with his brother William, was associated with Roger Williams in 1636 in the settlement of the Providence Plantation, having come from England on the ship *Lyon* in 1631. The name Harris is an old and honored one in Rhode Island, the father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of Walter D. all holding official positions of trust in the old town of Smithfield. His mother's was also an old Rhode Island family, her mother being a granddaughter of Luke Arnold, a descendant of one of the early colonists.

Walter D. Harris was born in Smithfield, R. I., May 25, 1862, and spent his early life on the farm and attending the public schools. In 1884 he moved to Olneyville, in the town of Johnston, R. I., where he was engaged in the grocery business for a number of years. In 1892 he engaged in the real estate business, with offices in both Olneyville and Providence, and so continued until 1896, when he was appointed Postmaster of Olneyville, which position he still holds. For about two years he was also a correspondent of the *Providence Daily News*.

Always courteous and affable to all, and possessing excellent executive ability, Mr. Harris was naturally popular with a large following other than of his political belief. Thus in the strong Republican town of Johnston he soon became a factor in its politics, and was elected a member of the Town Council in 1890 and 1891. He served on many important committees under succeeding councils. A descendant of Democratic stock of the old school, Mr. Harris, early in the campaign of 1896, declined to follow Bryan and silver and cast his first Republican Presidential vote for McKinley and Hobart. He was appointed Postmaster at Olneyville October 21, 1896, and confirmed by the Senate February 1, 1897. His appointment was made upon petition of the manufacturers and merchants of the town. The free postal delivery, to which Olneyville had been entitled for ten years, was established in July following Mr. Harris's confirmation, through the assistance of Congressman A. B. Capron, of the Second District. The office under

his supervision, like the community in which it is located, is thoroughly business.

Mr. Harris is a member and former President of the Olneyville Business Men's Association, Secretary of the Sunset Club, a member and Past Grand of Mayflower Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., a member of Nestell Lodge, No. 37, A. F. and A. M., Scituate Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M., Providence Council, R. and S. M., the Rough and Ready Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association, and of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

He was married in Providence, R. I., November 27, 1884, to Ida M. Clemence, youngest daughter of Jason S. and Jennette (Place) Clemence, and a granddaughter, on her father's side, of Ruth Harris, daughter of Esek Harris, of Burrillville, R. I., a descendant of the original Thomas Harris, previously mentioned. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have one son, Herbert Elisha.



ROBERTS, FRANK XAVIER, of Manville, R. I., is the son of Frank Xavier Roberts, Sr., and Martha Brien, and was born in St. Gregoire, Province of Quebec, Canada, May 15, 1854. His paternal grandfather came to Canada from England and his grandmother from France, both in their infancy. His parents moved to the United States when he was eleven months old, and in the public schools of Westford, Vt., he received his early education. For several years he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business and as a conveyancer in Manville, R. I. He has been at different times employed by the Manville and Cantrexeville Manufacturing Company, and the Eagle Mill Manufacturing Company, of Woonsocket. For twenty years he was second hand and overseer in cotton mills.

Mr. Roberts has always been a Republican, and for seven years he has been an active worker and member of the Republican Town Committee. He was elected a member of the Town Council of the town of Lincoln, June 1, 1891, for one year, and on November 28, 1897, was appointed Postmaster of Manville under President McKinley's administration, which office he still holds. He is Captain of the Guard of the Manville Council, C. J. C., President of the Supreme Council, C. J. C., and a member of Spencer Lodge, No. 12, A. O. U. W., and of the Foresters of America. His ability and integrity, his activity in the councils of the Republican party, and his unceasing interest in public affairs have won for him a high reputation and the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

He was married at Manville, R. I., to Georgianna Larrivee, and their children are Aurther, Alcide, Omer H., Emeline, Bertha, Dosia, Ernest P., William, and Hector.

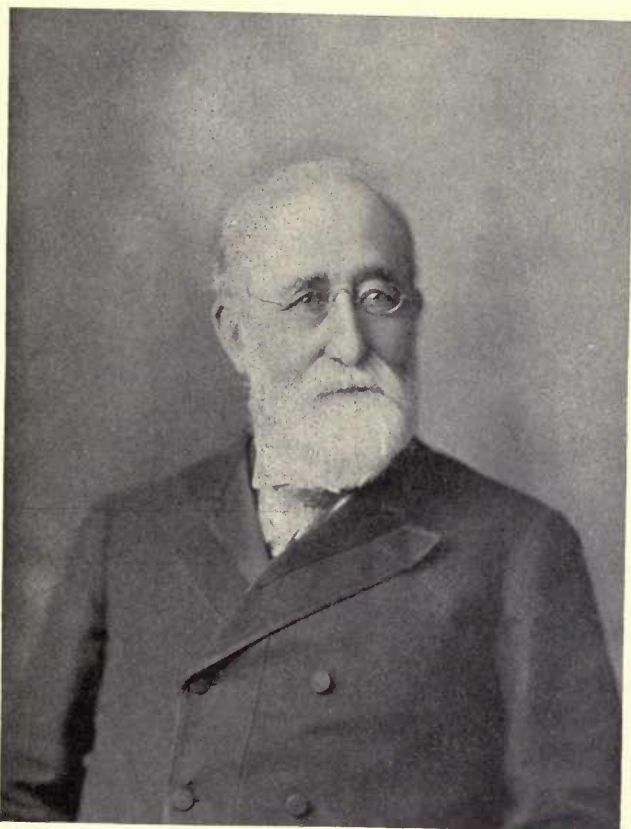


GREENE, HENRY LEHRÉ, of Riverpoint, one of the prominent manufacturers of Rhode Island, and in his special field of operations one of the leaders in America, is a son of Simon Henry and Caroline Cornelia (Aborn) Greene, and was born in Providence, R. I., March 31, 1825. The Greene family trace their ancestry to John Greene, who came to Salem, Mass., in 1635, from Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. He was a descendant of Robert Greene, proprietor of Bowridge Hall, Gillingham, Dorsetshire, England, in 1543. John Greene came to Providence in 1636 and was, with Roger Williams, one of the proprietors of the territory now covered by that city. In 1642 he purchased from Miantonomi a large tract of land and became one of the founders of Warwick, R. I. The Aborn family in America descend in direct line from John Aborn, who came from Wales to Salem, Mass., about 1636. Simon Henry Greene was bred to mercantile life in Providence, but in 1828 established the business of bleaching and finishing cotton goods at what is now Clyde. He died in 1885, aged eighty-six, and his wife in 1889, at the age of eighty-seven.

In 1838 he removed his family from Providence to the village where he had established his works, and here, when a mere youth, Henry L. Greene began to master the details of the business to which he has devoted his entire life. He subsequently became a partner with his father and four brothers, the firm name being S. H. Greene & Sons, and the works have been developed and enlarged until they rank among the leading ones in the printing and coloring of cotton cloth in America. Mr. Greene is the senior member of S. H. Greene & Sons Corporation, owning and operating the Clyde Bleaching and Print Works at Warwick, R. I., which employ six hundred operatives and handle about 1,500,000 yards of textiles per week. He is also vice-president of the Union Trust Company, of Providence, and interested in various other business enterprises.

Besides his mammoth business interests, Mr. Greene has not neglected his duties as a citizen, but has devoted a large share of his time and means to public affairs. He has always been a Republican, casting his vote for the first Republican candidate, General John C. Fremont. In his early manhood he was elected a member of the Town Council and later served as President of that body. For several years he was a member of the Town School Committee, and is now (1899) serving as Chair-

man of the Committee on the Town's Debt. Mr. Greene was elected to the upper House of the Rhode Island Legislature in 1883 and again in 1888, serving on the Committees on Finance and Judiciary. In 1884 he was appointed a member of the Board of State Charities and Corrections and served in that capacity for eight years. He is a member of



Henry L. Greene.

the State Board of Agriculture and President of the Board of Managers of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. He was one of the Presidential Electors of the State in 1884 and cast his vote for Blaine and Logan.

It is a remarkable fact that every generation of the Greene family in Henry L. Greene's line of descent from John Greene, one of the

founders of the State of Rhode Island and of the town of Warwick, has represented that town in both branches of the State Legislature, down to his son, Francis Whittier Greene, who is a member of the present House of Representatives. In that line were also Philip Greene, who was a Judge of the Supreme Court; his son, Christopher, Colonel of the First Regiment of the Rhode Island Line in the Continental Army; and Job Greene, son of Colonel Christopher, who was a Lieutenant in the Army of the Revolution.

Mr. Greene was married August 13, 1849, to Marcy Gooding, eldest daughter of Oliver C. Wilbur, of Providence, who died June 22, 1879. Their children are Susan Aborn, who died February 13, 1889; Lucy Anna, wife of Benjamin Aborn Jackson, of Providence; and Caroline Cornelia and Francis Whittier Greene.



BENNETT, JOSIAH CHASE, of Lynn, Mass., was born May 6, 1835, in Sandwich, Carroll County, N. H., the son of Simon and Mary Fogg (Chase) Bennett, both also natives of Sandwich. He is a direct descendant of Samuel Bennett, who came from England to America in 1635 on the ship *James*, and afterwards located in Lynn. It is to be inferred that Samuel was a man of some prominence, as his name appears on the roll of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston under date of 1639. Mr. Bennett's great-grandfather, Stephen Bennett, Sr., who for seven years was a drum-major in the Revolutionary war, was frozen to death in Moultonborough, N. H., on Lake Winnepesaukee. Stephen Bennett, Jr., the grandfather, who was born in Moultonborough, after learning the cooper's trade settled in the neighboring town of Sandwich, where he spent the rest of his days. Simon Bennett passed his life among the hills of the Granite State, chiefly occupied in farming. For many years he was connected with a company of the New Hampshire State militia as drummer, having been instructed in the use of the drum by his grandfather, the Revolutionary hero.

Like most farmers' sons of his time, Josiah Chase Bennett acquired his education in the public schools, remaining in Sandwich until sixteen years of age. Then, in September, 1851, he came to Massachusetts, spent some time in Danvers, and finally secured his first regular employment from F. P. Merriam & Co., of Middletown, and later from Frank Dane & Co., of Danvers, Essex County, with whom he remained four years. Afterwards he engaged in the latter's business in Boston on his own account for a few years, when he was obliged to give up all

active occupation, owing to poor health, during which time he busied himself in the art of photography. In 1865 he moved to Lynn. During the next three years he traveled extensively for the American Shoe Tip Company, acquiring a practical knowledge of the shoe business. Then he began the manufacture of shoes, following it successfully thereafter for over twenty years. In 1892 he retired from the shoe trade and embarked in the real estate business, which he is carrying on at the present time, being an extensive dealer in city and suburban property.

Although his private interests absorb a good deal of his time, Mr. Bennett has found some leisure for political work and is a leader in the Republican party. He was the first President of the Lynn Republican Club, and for several years afterwards he served as its President or Vice-President. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. He is also an active member of three other prominent Republican clubs—the Massachusetts, the Middlesex, and the Essex—and of the Oxford Club of Lynn. In 1885 he was State Senator from Lynn, representing the First Essex Senatorial District, and he was re-elected to the Senate in 1897. Outside of Lynn he belongs to the Boston Home Market Club, the Boston Merchants' Association, and the Society of Colonial Wars, being a lineal descendant on the maternal side of Aquila Chase, who came from England and settled in Hampton about 1640, and of his son, Thomas Chase, who served in King Philip's war in 1675. He is earnestly interested in religious work, and a useful member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.

He was married at Rochester, N. H., February 5, 1865, to Nancy Louisa Richardson, of that town, daughter of Captain Ephraim and Procinda (Thorpe) Richardson.



MILLER, EDWIN CHILD, of Wakefield, Mass., Assistant Superintendent of the Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Company, was born in Melrose, Mass., December 1, 1857, being the fourth son of Henry Franklin Miller and Frances V. Child. He is a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, of Hon. Joseph Jenckes, of John Howland, the Pilgrim, and of the Ogden, Beverly, Olney, Hitchcock, and many other early Rhode Island families.

Mr. Miller was educated in the Boston public schools. He entered the English High School in 1872, from the sub-master's class of Dwight School, where he won the Franklin medal and a Lawrence prize in declamation. Graduating from the High School in 1875, he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated

in 1879 with the degree of S.B. in the department of mechanical engineering. Shortly after leaving that institution he entered the office of the Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Company, and in 1884, having become a member of the firm, was appointed Assistant Superintendent, which position he still holds. He removed to Wakefield, Mass., in 1887, the company having established there the manufacturing department of its business, and at once identified himself with the interests of the town. He was one of the first members and an early President of the Wakefield Board of Trade, and in 1890 became President of the Wakefield Agricultural and Horticultural Society. He has also been President of the Young Men's Republican Club of Wakefield, was on the Town Committee to arrange for the purchase of the water works, and has held other public positions of responsibility and trust in that town. Since 1892 he has served as a delegate to various State, Congressional, and Senatorial conventions, always as a Republican.

In 1893 and 1894 Mr. Miller represented Wakefield in the Massachusetts Legislature, where he was Chairman of the Committee on Public Service both years and in 1894 a member of the Committee on Transit, having charge, in this capacity, of the Boston Elevated Railroad and Subway Bill on the floor of the House. In 1898 he was elected a member of the Republican State Committee. He is a director of the Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Company, President (1899) of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Alumni Association, treasurer of the Technology Club, a member and former Vice-President of the Middlesex Club, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the New England Order of Protection, and of Golden Rule Lodge, F. and A. M., of Wakefield. He is also a fine member of the Richardson Light Guards of Wakefield, of Company A, Sixth Massachusetts, U. S. V., and a contributing member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Miller was married in 1884 to Ida Louise Farr, daughter of the late Congressman Evarts W. Farr, of Littleton, N. H. They have two children: Barbara, born in Boston in 1885, and Henry Franklin, 2d, born in Melrose in 1887.



WYMOUTH, GEORGE WARREN, of Fitchburg, Representative from the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts, has been an active Republican all of his life, as was his father before him. Successful in business, he has devoted some considerable portion of his time to public affairs. In 1882 he became a resident of Fitchburg, where he has been a potent factor

in upbuilding the manufacturing and commercial interests of the city. In 1886 he was unanimously elected to the City Council, being the nominee of both parties, and served one year. In 1895 he was elected to the General Court of Massachusetts and served one term, being a member of the Committees on Ways and Means and on Taxation. The next year he was chosen a delegate to the St. Louis Convention which nominated President McKinley. In 1896 he received the nomination



GEORGE W. WEYMOUTH.

for Congress for his district and at the fall election was elected by a plurality of about 12,000 votes over I. Porter Morse, his Democratic opponent. His services in the House have shown the same careful application to public affairs that he gave to his business interests in Fitchburg, and have resulted in his securing for his city an appropriation for a public building. A Fitchburg daily paper thus shows how his efforts are regarded by his fellow citizens:

“The appropriation for a public building for Fitchburg has been a pet scheme of Congressman Weymouth’s ever since taking his seat in the House of Representatives. Other congressmen from the Fourth District have endeavored to reach the same end as far back as when Hon. Rodney Wallace represented the district. But all efforts in the past have availed nothing. Congressman Weymouth, however, has gone at the matter with a determination undaunted by any set-back, with the result that a bill has advanced to a stage where success is in sight.

“Congressman Weymouth’s success in this as in other objects which he has sought to achieve have won him the admiration of his colleagues in Congress. It is only the outcome of an exercise of unexampled business tact and sagacity which has marked his career in Fitchburg heretofore.”

Congressman Weymouth served during the Fifty-fifth Congress on the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds and on Pensions. Besides obtaining the appropriation noted above, he secured several other special acts through Congress, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the appointment of a fellow townsman, Major Charles K. Darling, as United States Marshal for Massachusetts. In 1898 Mr. Weymouth was renominated for a second congressional term by acclamation and re-elected by a large plurality, and will doubtless serve his district in the Fifty-sixth Congress with added distinction and honor.

Mr. Weymouth can still be ranked among the younger generation of successful men, as he was born in West Amesbury, now Merrimac, Mass., August 25, 1850. His father, Rev. Warren Weymouth, a Methodist minister, traces his ancestry back to England, from which country they emigrated to America in early Colonial days. He married Charity M. Fenno, the mother of our subject, and they are both enjoying a ripe old age in the village of Merrimac.

Educated in the public schools of his native town, George W. Weymouth began his business life by learning the trade of carriage building, and for twenty-three years was engaged in the manufacture of carriages, etc. In 1890 he became interested in the Simonds Rolling Machine Company, of Fitchburg, manufacturing balls and bicycle parts, and was connected with that company for seven years as Vice-President and General Manager. In 1897 he established the Fitchburg Steel Ball Company, of which he has since been President and executive manager. He is also a director of the Fitchburg and Leominster Street Railway Company and of the Orswell and Nockege Mills of Fitchburg. He is one of the trustees of the Fitchburg Savings Bank, and a director of the Fitchburg National Bank. Mr. Weymouth was President of the Fitchburg Board of

Trade for 1895 and 1896, and has always been foremost in all local affairs of moment. He is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Middlesex Club, the Home Market Club, and the Park and Fitchburg Athletic Clubs of Fitchburg, having served as President of the latter. He was married in 1882 to Emma J. Poyen, of Merrimac, Mass.



HOITT, AUGUSTUS JOSHUA, United States Pension Agent at Boston, Mass., was born in East Northwood, N. H., December 18, 1845, and is a son of Joshua and Datha (Pillsbury) Hoitt. He is a lineal descendant of Sergeant John Hoyt, one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Mass., his line being as follows: John¹, died February 28, 1688; Thomas², born January 1, 1641, died January 3, 1691; Benjamin³, born September 20, 1680, died about 1735; Daniel⁴, born March 25, 1715, in Salisbury, Mass., and removed in 1752 to Epping, N. H., where administration of his estate was granted in 1757; Joshua⁵, born in Salisbury, Mass., August 15, 1750, lived in Northwood, N. H.; Daniel⁶, born October 7, 1783, served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and died December 23, 1859; and Joshua⁷ (father of Augustus J.), born March 30, 1812, married Datha Pillsbury November 17, 1836, was a cabinet maker, served one year in the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and was wounded at Fredericksburg in December, 1862. The spelling of the name Hoitt was adopted by the descendants of Daniel⁴ about the middle of the last century, and has been used by few except those descending from the New Hampshire branch.

Mr. Hoitt was educated in the schools of his native town, learned the shoemaker's trade, and for two years followed it as a journeyman. In 1865 he came to Lynn, Mass., where he has since resided. He was engaged in the shoe manufacturing business, and for many years was superintendent of a prominent factory there.

Prior to his coming to Lynn he enlisted September 26, 1861, as a private in Company A, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, was mustered in October 14, and served with the regiment in all of its marches, engagements, and battles until June 28, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He was promoted from a private in Company A to be Captain of Company I, October 28, 1864, and at the grand review at Washington commanded his regiment, with rank of acting major. His regiment was assigned to General O. O. Howard's Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, and was engaged in thirty battles, including Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Chan-

cellorsville, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor (where Mr. Hoitt was wounded June 3, 1864), siege of Petersburg, and Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

Mr. Hoitt's public service began in 1878, when he was elected a member of the Lynn Common Council, and during the years 1881 and 1882 he was City Marshal. Mr. Hoitt has always been connected with the Republican party, and has devoted much time to local affairs in his district. When Harrison was elected President he was appointed Postmaster of Lynn and served very acceptably for five years and two months before his successor was duly qualified. In April, 1898, he was appointed Pension Agent for the Boston district and is now serving in that capacity. He is past commander of Post 26, G. A. R., of North Bennington, Vt., and of General Lander Post, No. 5, of Lynn.

Mr. Hoitt was married March 2, 1869, at Bennington, Vt., to Miss Augusta L. Howard. They have had two children, both deceased.



FAIRBANK, WILSON HENRY, was born April 3, 1836, in Warren, Mass., where he still resides, his parents being Asahel Fairbank, a lumber and grain merchant, and Mary A. Chapin, his wife. His ancestors came originally from England and Scotland.

Mr. Fairbank was educated in the public schools of his native town. When seventeen he left school to assist his father in the lumber business. In 1856 he took his first telegraph contract to furnish poles for the American Telegraph Company, delivering over nine thousand poles in forty-five days, and from that time made telegraph line building his business and ambition. His next work was for the Independent Telegraph Company, furnishing poles by contract. He then joined the United States Telegraph Company as Superintendent of Construction. In 1864, with A. J. Baldwin as a partner, he took a contract to build the "Insulated Lines Telegraph" from New York to Washington and throughout the West. After building a first-class line to Washington, the Western contract was annulled, when, with others, Baldwin & Fairbank organized the Monongahela Valley Telegraph Company in March, 1865, and built the line from Brownsville, Pa., to Pittsburg. On reaching Pittsburg, in 1866, they organized the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company. W. H. Fairbank & Co. took the contract to build all the lines of this company, to establish all offices and furnish the same, and thus deliver a complete working plant to the stockholders. They built two lines to the East over the Alleghany Mountains—one on the National road to Baltimore and Washington, the other over the

Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia. They also extended the lines South and West to Cincinnati and Chicago. Mr. Fairbank again entered the telegraph field in 1876, when Jay Gould, General Eckert, D. H. Bates, and others commenced the extension of the lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. He was employed to locate the lines and buy the poles from Louisville, Ky., to New Orleans. In 1877 the Continental Telegraph Company was organized and built lines from New York to Philadelphia, Mr. Fairbank having full charge of all construction and disbursements. When the American Union Telegraph Company was organized, he was one of the first in the field, and at one time was running successfully twenty-one different gangs of men, and built thousands of miles of first-class lines. He also built sixty miles of what is known as General Eckert's line, Jersey City to Philadelphia. When the work was completed, he received a valuable souvenir as an acknowledgment of his services. On the consolidation of the companies, in 1881, he became Superintendent of Construction for the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, and after building some two thousand miles he was appointed General Superintendent of Repairs and Construction.

In July, 1882, he resigned to take charge of the Postal Telegraph lines, and built for that company a superior structure from New York to Chicago and St. Louis, from Buffalo to Pittsburg through the oil regions, and from New York to Washington. After completing the Postal Telegraph Company's lines, Mr. Fairbank was appointed by the United Telegraph lines General Superintendent of Construction and Repairs. He went South in August, 1884, for the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company. While there, he built a line from Cairo, Ill., to Galveston, Texas, and from Houston to New Orleans, La. In June, 1885, he was engaged by the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, as General Superintendent of Construction, to build the long distance telephone lines. He remained with the Long Distance Telephone Company over six years, with full and entire charge of all construction of this section of the great plant of the American Bell Telephone Company, which is the best constructed telephone line in the world. Ill health compelled him to leave the construction business, and he retired to his old home in Warren, Mass., where he now resides.

Mr. Fairbank has always been an ardent Republican, and in 1896 and 1897 represented the Fifth Worcester District in the Massachusetts Legislature, serving the first year on the Committees on Mercantile Affairs and Redistricting and in 1897 on the Committee on Railroads. He was a member of the State Senate in 1898 and 1899, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Engrossed Bills and as a member of those on Federal Relations, Water Supply, and Public Charitable In-

stitutions in 1898, and as Chairman of the Federal Relations and member of the Railroads and Water Supply Committees in 1899. He was also a member of the Special Committee on the Omaha Trans-Mississippi Exposition, and a member of the Joint Committee of the Massachusetts House and Senate to receive President McKinley on his visit to Boston in 1899. Mr. Fairbank is a member of the Grange, the Farmers' Club of Warren, the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, the Warren Board of Trade, and the Middlesex and Massachusetts Republican Clubs; President and a life trustee of the Warren Public Library; a Vice-President of the Quaboag Historical Society; a member of the Board of Selectmen of Warren; and a member of the Second Congressional District and Warren Town Republican Committees. September 27, 1865, he married Mary E. Sibley, of Warren, Mass.



LOW, EMERY M., of Brockton, Mass., is the son of Nathaniel Low, a prominent carpenter and contractor, and Abigail E. H. Low, and was born in Roxbury, Mass., March 29, 1849. He was educated in the schools of Tewksbury, Mass., and at the Lowell (Mass.) Business College, and for twelve years was employed as a clerk in Boston. During the last twenty years he has been actively and successfully engaged in business in Brockton, where he resides.

Mr. Low has served two years each as a member of the Brockton Common Council and Board of Aldermen, and in 1892 and 1893 represented his district in the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature. He is now (1899) Mayor of the city of Brockton. He is a prominent Republican, a recognized local leader of his party, and a man of great energy and force of character.



HENDERSON, ARTHUR RICHARD, who has been connected with the Postoffice at Boston since 1883, was born in Clonmel, Ireland, July 18, 1861, the son of William Henderson and Elizabeth Hatten. His father's people were prosperous and respected farmers of Scotch descent, while his mother's ancestors were English, and through the two lines Mr. Henderson inherits some of the best qualities of his race.

Immediately after the Civil War the family emigrated to this country

and settled in Cartersville, Ga., whence they removed in 1870 to Cambridge, Mass., where the father soon died. There the mother and her children have since resided. Arthur R. Henderson was educated in the Cambridge public schools, and on leaving the High School at the age of sixteen went to work as an office boy. On July 23, 1883, he entered the Boston Postoffice as a clerk, being the first appointee in this country



Arthur R. Henderson

under the Civil Service Law. Subsequently, while still holding this clerkship, Mr. Henderson studied for three years under private tuition, intending to enter a profession, but frequent promotions in the postal service, together with other important considerations at home, caused him to abandon this plan. He has, therefore, continued his connection with the Boston Postoffice to the present time, receiving steady promo-

tion, and gaining the entire confidence and respect of both his associates and the public. June 1, 1897, he was made Assistant Postmaster by Colonel Henry A. Thomas, and when the latter became critically ill in May, 1899, the sureties of Postmaster Thomas designated him Acting Postmaster, a position he now holds (August, 1899).

Mr. Henderson is a man of marked ability and great strength of character, and by faithfulness, industry, and integrity has won a high reputation and an honorable standing. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican. He is treasurer of a new corporation known as the American Roller Bearing Company, and a member of the Young Men's Republican Club of Cambridge, and of the Economy Club, a Cambridge debating society of nearly thirty years' standing. He has taken much interest in the Clerks' and Carriers' Associations of the Boston Postoffice and is active in the work of the Episcopal Church, being for the past eight years Lay Reader in St. Peter's Church, Cambridge, and a prominent member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

In February, 1882, Mr. Henderson married Carrie Lizzie Stearns, of Cambridge, Mass., who died four years later, leaving one child, Arthur Norman Henderson. On June 30, 1898, he married Isabel Augusta Jacobs, daughter of Bela Farwell Jacobs, also of Cambridge.



LOVERING, LEWIS H., Mayor of Medford, Mass., was born on the parental farm in Greenwood, Oxford County, Me., April 18, 1848, the son of Prescott Lovering and Dianthia L. Hutchinson. His paternal ancestors, the Loverings, came from Scotland, while the Hutchinsons were descended from the Rawson family of England.

Mr. Lovering was educated in the common schools of Greenwood and Norway, Me., and for six years was engaged in lumbering in Northern New Hampshire. Afterward he was engaged in the grocery and provision trade for nine years, and since then he has been successfully engaged in contracting and building and in the real estate business, residing in West Medford, Mass. Mr. Lovering has always been a straight and ardent Republican. He was a member of the Medford Republican Town Committee for two years, Engineer of the Fire Department for seven years and its Chief during a part of that time, a member of the Board of Selectmen of Medford for three years, and one of the Finance Committee of the town for four years. He was especially active in the movement which resulted in the incorporation of the city of Medford and was a member of its first Board of Alder-

men, serving for two years. He was Mayor of the city for two years, and has recently been re-elected for another two years' term.

He is a director of the Medford Co-operative Bank and chairman of its Investment Committee, and a member of the Medford Club, the Medford Historical Society, the Knights of Honor, the Odd Fellows, and other organizations. Mr. Lovering was married in Medford, Mass., in 1874, and has one son, Frank W.



JENNINGS, ANDREW JACKSON, has been a life-long resident of Fall River, Mass., where he was born August 2, 1849, the son of Andrew M. Jennings and Olive B. Chace. His ancestors on both sides came from England. His father was a skilled machinist and for many years the foreman of a machine shop. Mr. Jennings was graduated from Brown University in 1872, and during the next two years was principal of the High School at Warren, R. I. In 1874 he entered the Boston University Law School, and after spending two years there was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in May, 1876. On June 1, 1876, he formed a copartnership with Hon. James M. Morton, which continued at Fall River under the style of Morton & Jennings until Mr. Morton was made a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth in September, 1890. Mr. Jennings was subsequently a partner of John S. Brayton, Jr., for a short time, and in 1894 formed a partnership with James M. Morton, Jr., son of his former partner, which still continues, the firm name being Jennings & Morton.

Mr. Jennings has not only achieved distinction as an able and successful lawyer, but for many years has been a prominent leader of the Republican party in Fall River and vicinity. He was for three years (1875 to 1878) a member of the Fall River School Committee, a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1878 and 1879, and State Senator from Fall River in 1882, declining a re-election. In November, 1894, he was elected District Attorney for the Southern District of Massachusetts for an unexpired term of one year, and in November, 1895, was re-elected for a full term of three years. He declined a re-election to that office, preferring to give his whole time to his extensive law practice. His administration as district attorney won for him a wide reputation and a recognized leadership of the Bristol County bar, and stamped him as a lawyer and advocate of unusual ability. He was counsel in the important water cases against the city of Fall River, was associated with J. W. Cummings as counsel for yarn

and cloth mills in securing the cotton schedule under the Wilson Bill, and was personal counsel for Lizzie A. Borden in her famous trial for the murder of her father. Mr. Jennings is a director of the Merchants Manufacturing Company, of the Globe Yarn Mills, and of the Sanford Spinning Company, all of Fall River, and a trustee of the Union Savings Bank of Fall River and of Brown University.

December 25, 1879, he married Marion G. Saunders, of Warren, R. I., and their children are Oliver S. and Marion Jennings.



HOLLYWOOD, JOSEPH MILLETT, Postmaster of Brockton, Mass., since November, 1883, and a life-long resident of that city, is the son of Peter F. and Julia D. Hollywood, and on his mother's side a lineal descendant of Mayflower stock. His paternal grandparents came to this country from Kent, England, his father being a well known merchant tailor.

Mr. Hollywood was born in Brockton, Mass., October 10, 1856, and received his education in the Brockton public schools. After graduating from the High School he was associated with his father for a year, and then became ticket agent at the Brockton station of the Old Colony Railroad, a position he filled with great credit and ability from September, 1878, to May 1, 1882, when he resigned. On the latter date he was made Assistant Postmaster of Brockton, and continued in that capacity until November 10, 1883, when he was appointed Postmaster by President Arthur. He was reappointed to this office December 21, 1887, by President Cleveland, January 6, 1892, by President Harrison, and May 17, 1897, by President McKinley, and still discharges its duties with consummate ability and universal satisfaction. So ably and efficiently has he administered the office of Postmaster during the past sixteen years that Democrats as well as Republicans have unhesitatingly signified their approval, and have been zealous in their support and unstinting in their praise. He has brought the postal service of Brockton to a high standard of efficiency, and enjoys the respect and confidence of all the inhabitants, irrespective of party, sect, or creed, and a reputation which extends throughout the Commonwealth. Mr. Hollywood is a popular citizen, and has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Brockton.

June 24, 1886, he married Helen F. Courser, daughter of Charles H. and Mary F. Courser, of Henniker, N. H.



PLUNKETT, WILLIAM BROWN, of Adams, President of the Home Market Club, a member of the Governor's Council from western Massachusetts, and one of the leading manufacturers of New England, comes from a family of manufacturers, and as a youth, under his father's tutelage, learned all the details of great commercial and manufacturing enterprises. An uncompromising Republican, and an active worker for the cause of protection, led the Home Market Club of Boston to make him its executive head for the year 1898, and, contrary to the usual custom, he was re-elected for the year 1899.

His father, General William C. Plunkett, descended from William Conyngham Plunkett, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and his mother, Achsah Brown, was a descendant of early settlers of New York State. General Plunkett was a man of great strength of character and long prominent in public affairs. He represented western Massachusetts for many years in the lower House, in the State Senate, and in the Governor's Council, and in 1854 was elected and served as Lieutenant-Governor of the State. He was a pioneer manufacturer of his section and founded the business now so successfully carried on by the firm of W. C. Plunkett & Sons. He died in 1884, universally regretted by the entire State, upon which he had left the imprint of a noble mind and an honorable and useful career.

William B. Plunkett received a good education, graduating from Monroe Collegiate Institute at Elbridge, N. Y. He was admitted to his father's firm, Plunkett & Wheeler, upon reaching his majority, and the business of cotton-warp manufacturing was continued under this name until a young brother, Charles T., was admitted to the firm, which was changed to W. C. Plunkett & Sons. Under this name the business has since been conducted. In 1879 William B. Plunkett was elected Treasurer and Manager of the Greylock Mills of North Adams, Mass. This was converted into a gingham factory, and within three years, under his management, the output was trebled and conducted at a profit. These mills are now utilized as a manufactory for fine cottons and are a part of the plant now owned by the firm. Mr. Plunkett also effected the purchase of the Henry Millard Mill, which is now known as Greylock Mill No. 2. The firm of W. C. Plunkett & Sons absorbed the Adams Paper Mill in 1879, placing improved machinery in it, and converting it into a manufactory for cotton warps and cotton cloth. In December, 1886, this mill was totally destroyed by fire and William B. Plunkett established a new and separate company, rebuilding upon the old site, in 1889, a new and modern building with the latest improved machinery. The new company was incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, as the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company, of which

he was the Treasurer. The success attending the new company was so marked that in October, 1891, the plant was duplicated and the capital stock was made \$1,000,000. In 1895 the directors voted to duplicate the plant in a single mammoth structure, making in all three plants, with 155,000 spindles operating about 3,700 looms, employing 1,500 hands, with an investment of over \$2,000,000. In April, 1899, the cap-



W. C. Plunkett

ital stock was increased to \$2,500,000, and the company is now building a fourth mill, with 105,000 spindles and 2,400 looms, making four plants having 260,000 spindles and 6,100 looms, and employing 2,500 hands. W. C. Plunkett & Sons, in their Greylock Mills, operate 600 looms and 25,000 spindles, and employ 350 hands. The active manage-

ment of these vast interests has been placed in the executive grasp of W. B. Plunkett, and the above details are given to illustrate his signal business acumen and ability to handle and develop large interests.

Mr. Plunkett has never sought political preferment, but has always taken a deep interest in local, State, and National affairs. He was elected a member of the Governor's Council in 1897, after being firmly pressed by his friends to accept the nomination, and the same year was elected President of the Home Market Club of Boston, known all over the world as one of the strongest associations of its kind in America. Mr. Plunkett has given the club active and arduous service as its presiding officer, and so popular is he with the members that he was re-elected for another term. This is in itself sufficient to estimate his worth. He has other large interests in which he has to bear a burden of responsibility. He is President of the Greylock National Bank of Adams and a director of the Berkshire Life and Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Companies and various other corporations. Mr. Plunkett enjoys the friendship, to a marked degree, of President McKinley, having been a personal friend for many years. They have many traits in common and both are thoroughly American. When President McKinley was a candidate for the presidency Mr. Plunkett rendered great service to the party as a member of the National Advisory Committee. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in 1892 and has been a frequent delegate to State conventions. Personally Mr. Plunkett is one of the most courteous and genial of men. He is a man of commanding personal appearance and one who would be noted in any gathering. He has a strong and intellectual face, which reveals his kindly generous nature. So far he has resisted the allurements of political life, for which he is most admirably fitted, but as he is, he is a splendid type of the New England man.

January 1, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia F. French, of Adams, Mass. Two sons have been born to them: William Caldwell and Theodore R. Plunkett.



CLARK, JAIRUS EMERSON, of Northampton, Mass., is descended in the seventh generation from Lieutenant William Clark, who came from England and was one of the first settlers in Northampton, where he died in 1690. Strong Clark, father of Jairus E. and sixth in descent from William, was born in 1801, and became a large and successful farmer in Southampton.

In 1823 he married Roena Searl, of Chester, Mass., who survives him at the age of ninety-five.

Jairus Emerson Clark, son of Strong and Roena (Searl) Clark, was born in Southamton, Mass., May 8, 1835, and was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Sheldon Academy. He was engaged in farming and lumbering until 1868, when he removed to Easthampton, Mass., and opened a meat market and coal yard. In 1875 he disposed of this business and became station agent for the New Haven and Northern Railroad at Easthampton, which position he held until 1887. Meanwhile he had served as a Selectman and member of the Parish Committee of Southamton, as Chief of the Easthampton Fire Department for a number of years, as Chairman of the Payson Parish and Town Hall Committees of Easthampton, and for a number of years as Deputy Sheriff. In 1884 he was elected High Sheriff of Hampshire County, which position he has since held, having been re-elected in 1898 for a sixth term of three years from January 1, 1899. Mr. Clark is now serving his fifteenth year in this office, the duties of which he has discharged with great fidelity, ability, and satisfaction. In 1887 he removed from Easthampton to Northampton and has since resided at the jail.

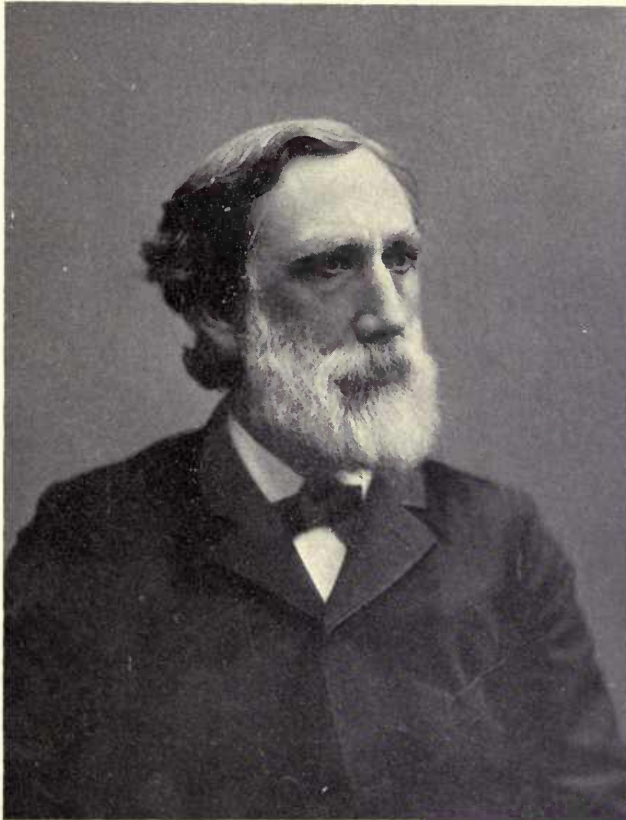
He has been a director of the Hampshire County National Bank and is one of the trustees of the Easthampton Savings Bank, President of the Board of Sewer Commissioners of Northampton, President of the Board of Managers of the Masonic Hall Association, Vice-President of the Northampton Club, and a member of all the Masonic bodies, including the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Clark was married October 1, 1856, to Almanza M. Hubbard, of Southamton, Mass. They have had three children, of whom two sons, Myron H. and Eugene S., died when quite young; a daughter, Gertrude A., was graduated from Lasell Seminary at Auburndale and now resides with her parents.



CRAPO, WILLIAM WALLACE, LL.D., of New Bedford, Mass., is one of the most notable figures and orators in the cause of Republicanism. Upon the birth of the party, in 1856, being then a young lawyer just starting on what has since proved to be a remarkable and brilliant career, he became a speaker and worker for the pioneer nominee of the Republican party, General John C. Fremont, whose fame in the exploration of the Great West had made him one of the most famous men of his time. From that period Mr. Crapo has used his talents, in various ways, in the service of

his party. Born of distinguished ancestry, he has inherited many of the traits of character that made them prominent in their day and generation. His father, Hon. Henry Howland Crapo, was the sixth in descent from paternal ancestry that settled in Rochester, Mass., in 1703, and his mother, Mary Ann (Slocum) Crapo, also traces her progenitors to Colonial days, her ancestors being among the earliest settlers of Dart-



Wm. W. Crapo

mouth. Henry Howland Crapo was a man of superior attainments; first a school teacher, he subsequently became a surveyor, city clerk, and Mayor of Flint, State Senator, and Governor for four years of Michigan, where he had removed after a long and successful business career in New Bedford. He died in 1869.

William W. Crapo is a native of Massachusetts, being born in Dart-

mouth, May 16, 1830, the only son in a family of ten children. His father subsequently removed to New Bedford. He received his earlier education in the public schools of that city, which was supplemented by study at the celebrated Phillips Academy of Andover, by graduating with the Class of 1852 from Yale College, and by a course at the Harvard Law School. Yale College in 1882 conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. for distinguished services rendered in Congress. He also read law for a time in New Bedford with Governor John H. Clifford, and in February, 1855, was admitted to the practice of his chosen profession, in Bristol County. Outside of his public service and prominence in business and financial circles he has established an elevated and commanding position at the bar, being at the present time (1899) the senior member of the leading law firm in New Bedford, that of Crapo, Clifford & Clifford.

Mr. Crapo's first public service was as City Solicitor of New Bedford, and in this office he was retained for twelve consecutive years (1856-68). In the fall of 1856 he was also elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, being at that time the youngest member of that body, and rendered such conspicuous service that he was rewarded by election to the Forty-fourth Congress. He was re-elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses, and became a figure of National reputation for his service in connection with financial acts, and some of the most important legislation of that period was fostered and advanced by him. The passage of the bill to extend the charters of the National Banks became a law while he was serving as Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and was due, in a large measure, to his persistent efforts and his knowledge of the situation, having previously served upon this committee in former sessions. He also served upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs and other of the more important bodies, in which his legal knowledge and interest in business affairs peculiarly fitted him to be of great assistance upon important legislation. His practice in his profession having been largely devoted to admiralty cases, he was prominent as a consulting lawyer in the Geneva Award Claims. He was a member of the Special Commission on Street Railways in Massachusetts, having been appointed by Governor Wolcott in July, 1897.

Mr. Crapo has been one of the most active members in party service, and is regarded as one of the most forceful and eloquent orators in New England. In the wiser councils of the leaders his judgment and advice have always been highly esteemed. Upon several occasions his name and prestige have nearly placed him in nomination for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth, and he is still a vigorous, healthy, and forceful element in State and National affairs. His business affairs

have been as extended as his public service, and he is connected with some of the largest corporations and institutions in America. He is President of the great Wamsutta Mills Company, of New Bedford, of which he has been a director for more than twenty-five years. He is also President and a director of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company, the Eel River Railroad Company, the Mechanics' National Bank of New Bedford, and the New Bedford Institution for Savings, and is a director and stockholder in various other corporations, among them the International Trust Company of Boston and several of the leading cotton industries of Massachusetts. He was Chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners of New Bedford from 1865 to 1875, during which period the city's water works were established and the foundation of the present water system laid. Among his public speeches may be mentioned his address as presiding officer of the Republican State Convention at Worcester in 1881, in which occurred that famous sentence, "The public offices are the public trusts"; and another at the centennial celebration of Dartmouth in July, 1876.

As a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society he has also devoted considerable time to local and State historical research, and prepared and addressed various papers with statistics compiled from his valuable collection of old manuscripts, etc. He is a member of various social clubs, and a popular speaker and citizen.

January 22, 1857, he was united in marriage with Sarah Tappan, daughter of George and Serena (Davis) Tappan, of New Bedford. They have two children living: Henry Howland, born January 31, 1862, a graduate of Harvard College and now a lawyer with his father; and Stanford T., born June 13, 1865, a graduate of Yale. Two others, George T. and Annie A., died in infancy.



LOVELL, BENJAMIN STARKS, born in the ancient town of Weymouth, Mass., July 10, 1844, is the son of the late John P. Lovell, founder of the John P. Lovell Arms Company, and a descendant of sturdy Cape Cod stock. He received an excellent education at the Weymouth public schools. Inheriting a strong patriotic fervor needing no urging or large bounty, he enlisted early in 1861 in Company A, Forty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, and was sent to the front at New Orleans, where his company performed picket-duty for twelve months.

After the war, having received an honorable discharge from the

Union Army, he entered the business house of his father, with which he has since been identified. He rapidly worked his way from the bottom to the top round of the ladder. As the business grew and expanded in commercial importance, Colonel Lovell became a valued assistant to his father and more and more the active business manager of vast interests as the latter advanced in years. Upon the death of the older Mr. Lovell in 1897, Colonel Lovell was elected to the presidency of the company and is now at the head of the various enterprises which are connected either directly or indirectly with the John P. Lovell Arms Company. In speaking of Colonel Lovell's public and business career the *Boston Budget* says in its issue of August 20, 1899:

"The recent memorial services at the grave of the late John P. Lovell, founder of the John P. Lovell Arms Company, have been the occasion of much favorable comment, indicating a general sympathetic recognition and indorsement of the intention of the devoted sons of so worthy a father, to perpetuate his memory in so appropriate a manner. The family and business relations of father and sons have ever been of an ideally harmonious nature, and the plans and ideas of the founder of the company are now carried out by his successors, Colonel Benjamin Starks Lovell being the president and general manager of the corporation. A prediction for the future, based on a thus far very prosperous and successful life, would outline new honors, new successes, and constantly increasing prosperity for him and for the great business enterprise of which he is the head. Not only is his name familiar in nearly every household in Massachusetts, but throughout the length and breadth of the country. . . . After the war he joined his father in business, and largely to his industry, sagacity, and integrity are due the phenomenal growth, present prosperity, and high repute of the John P. Lovell Arms Company."

In 1881 he was elected chairman of the Weymouth Republican Town Committee, holding the position several years. He served his district in the Legislature in 1877, 1878, 1885, and 1886. In 1883 he was elected to the Senate from the First Norfolk District. During his legislative career he served on many important committees, including Harbors, Public Lands, Military Affairs, Railroads, Hoosac Tunnel, and Troy and Greenfield Railroad. In 1895 he was elected Councillor for the Second District and served three terms, declining a renomination in 1898 on account of his increasing business interests. His majorities were unusually large, increasing heavily at each election, the last being upward of twenty-one thousand.

Colonel Lovell is also president of the Lovell Arms and Cycle Company, of Worcester, Mass., and the John P. Lovell Company, of South

Portland, Me. (factory), and a director in the Union National Bank of Weymouth and the East Weymouth Savings Bank.

He has held many positions of honor and trust in the organization of war veterans, and no man in the country is better known in Grand Army circles. He was senior vice-commander (1871-75) of Reynolds Post, No. 58, G. A. R., of Weymouth, and commander from 1876 to 1890, and was junior vice-department commander in 1880 and senior vice-department commander in 1881, and declined the department commandship in 1882. He was aid-de-camp to General John C. Robinson, commander-in-chief G. A. R., in 1877-78; General Russell A. Alger's staff in 1889; General Palmer's staff in 1892; delegate to the National Encampment in 1886; member of the Council of Administration in 1887. In 1880, 1881, and 1882 he was a member of Governor Long's staff with the rank of colonel and was also on Governor Greenhalge's staff in 1894 and 1895. When he was elected a member of the Executive Council in 1895 he tendered his resignation as staff officer, but at the request of Governor Greenhalge it did not go into effect until the moment Colonel Lovell took the oath of office as Councillor. He was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1880, 1884, 1888, and 1892. He is prominently identified with the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and is a member of the Middlesex Club, the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Greenhalge Club, the Norfolk Club, the New York Hardware Club, the National Cycle Board of Trade, and the Boston Cycle Board of Trade, of which he was chosen president February 4, 1898. August 10, 1899, he was elected president of the Massachusetts Forty-second Regiment Association.

November 13, 1867, he married Anna, daughter of Jonathan and Mercy Holmes, and has two daughters: L. Charlotte, widow of Henry A. Richards, and Helen Isabelle.

"Colonel Lovell and his friends," the *Boston Budget* continues, "may well be proud of such a record, and there is no doubt that, with his acknowledged business ability and skilful guidance of its affairs, the John P. Lovell Arms Company will retain for many years the leading position it long since won by liberal enterprise and square dealing with the public."



INGMAN, HOSEA, of Bridgewater, Chairman of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission of Massachusetts since August, 1889, is the son of Philip D. and Betsey B. Kingman and a direct descendant of Henry Kingman, who came from England and settled in Weymouth, Mass., about 1636. His father was for many years deputy sheriff of Plymouth County. Mr. Kingman

was born April 11, 1843, in Bridgewater, Mass., where he has always resided. He attended Bridgewater (Mass.) Academy, Appleton Academy at New Ipswich, N. H., and Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., and was graduated from the latter institution with the class of 1864. While in college he enlisted, September 22, 1862, for nine months, in the Third Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, and was detailed into the Signal Corps. He served in Newbern, S. C., and at Port Royal and Folly Island in Charleston Harbor, until June 22, 1863, when he was mustered out of service. In 1864 he was commissioned a Captain in the Massachusetts State Militia.

Having studied law and been admitted to the bar, Mr. Kingman commenced the active practice of his profession at Bridgewater, Mass., June 21, 1864, in partnership with William Latham, who retired in 1871. Since then Mr. Kingman has practiced alone, continuing his office and residence in Bridgewater. He has been a Justice of the Peace since 1863, and was appointed Special Justice of the First District Court of Plymouth County on November 12, 1873, and served until July 6, 1885. He was City Solicitor of Brockton from March 7, 1883, to June 3, 1887, and District Attorney for the Southeastern District of Massachusetts from January, 1887, to August, 1889, when he was appointed by Governor Ames one of the original members of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission. On the organization of the commission he was elected its Chairman, and has ever since served in that capacity, discharging his duties with consummate ability, and achieving a reputation which extends beyond the State. This commission has revolutionized the sewerage system of the metropolitan district of which Boston is the chief point, giving the city and its numerous suburbs some of the best and most complete improvements in this line in existence.

Mr. Kingman is a lawyer of acknowledged ability, and for several years has been one of the leaders of the Plymouth County bar. He is also prominent in business, social, and fraternal connections. He is a trustee of the Bridgewater Savings Bank, of the Plymouth County Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and of Bridgewater Academy; President of the Bridgewater Shoe Shop Company and of the Bridgewater Social Club; and a member of the University Club of Boston, the Commercial Club of Brockton, the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, the Knights of Honor, the Knights of Pythias, the New England Order of Protection, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Masonic fraternity, being a trustee of Fellowship Lodge and a member of Bay State Commandery, K. T., of Brockton.

June 21, 1864, Mr. Kingman married Miss Carrie Cole, and they have one daughter, Mrs. Agnese Cole (Kingman) Newton.



COBURN, AZRO ASHLEY, of Holyoke, Mass., has been since 1887 actively associated with the development of the business of the Coburn Trolley Track Manufacturing Company, of which his father is the founder and President. He is the son of Lemuel and Mary Coburn, and was born in Lebanon, N. H., March 7, 1859, his ancestors coming to this country from England. His great-grandfather, Abbott, on his mother's side, fought in the war of the Revolution, being color bearer of a Connecticut regiment.

Mr. Coburn was educated in the grammar schools of Worcester, Mass., whither his parents moved when he was a boy. At the age of fifteen he went to work in a wholesale shoe store. He remained in the employ of Manning Brothers, of Worcester, for ten years, during five of which he was a traveling salesman, and in July, 1884, removed to Holyoke, Mass., where he still resides. He is Treasurer of the Coburn Trolley Track Manufacturing Company and the Coburn Metallic Bed Company, both of Holyoke, and as a business man has displayed that ability and sound judgment which always win success.

In politics Mr. Coburn has been an ardent and consistent Republican since he cast his first vote. He was Chairman of the Republican City Committee of Holyoke for two years, a member of the Holyoke Common Council two years, and Secretary of the Harrison and Reid and the McKinley and Hobart Clubs. He is a member of the Bay State Club, the Holyoke Canoe Club, and Sytoneah Lodge.

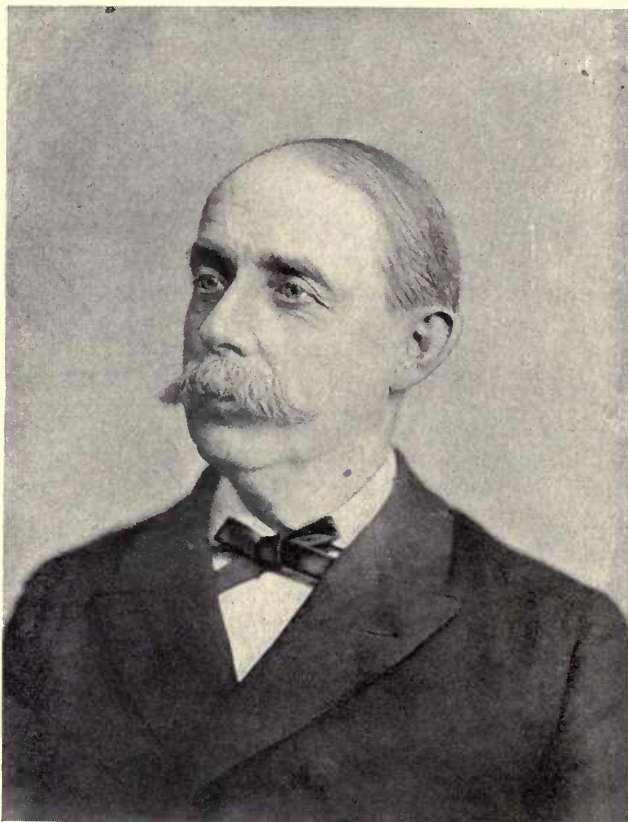
June 24, 1880, Mr. Coburn married Lucy J. Currier, and they have one child, Pearl Coburn.



GREENE, WILLIAM STEDMAN, member of Congress from the Thirteenth District of Massachusetts, has had a wide experience in public life, and has been especially honored by the community where he has lived from early childhood. He was born in Tremont, Tazewell County, Illinois, April 28, 1841, and is the son of Chester W. and Abby Stone (Stedman) Greene. His father was born in Providence, R. I., in 1811, went south and west in his early life, and in 1844 came to Fall River, Mass., where he resided until his death, August 24, 1896. He held the offices of Assessor and Selectman when Fall River was a town, and was chairman of the Board of Selectmen and officially turned the town government over to the city in 1854. He was Captain of the first military company in Fall River organized in 1861, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers before the regiment left for the front. In 1875 he was ap-

pointed Postmaster by President Grant, which office he held until 1881, when he retired on account of ill health. His ancestors came from England to Rhode Island in 1636. His widow, a daughter of Judge Bial Stedman, of Belpre, Ohio, is now living in Fall River.

William S. Greene was only three years of age when his parents



Wm S Greene

came to Fall River, and he received the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of that city. He commenced business life as a clerk when a little over fifteen, and in 1866 entered into partnership with his father, who was an auctioneer and dealer in real estate, under the firm name of Greene & Son, and in the insurance business

in his own name. His oldest son is now engaged with him in the same business.

His public career has been somewhat remarkable, and commenced when he was elected a member of the Common Council of Fall River in 1876. He was re-elected in 1877, 1878, and 1879, and served as the President of that body during the last three terms. In 1880 he was elected Mayor of Fall River, as a Republican, by a majority of 509, notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic candidate for Governor had carried the city by 1,264 majority one month previously. He was re-elected in 1881 by 1,368 majority. He resigned the office of Mayor to accept the appointment as Postmaster tendered him by President Garfield, to succeed his father, who gave up the postmastership on account of ill health. As Postmaster Mr. Greene was active and progressive. He visited the departments at Washington and presented the needs of his office, secured increased appropriations for clerk hire, and the efficiency of the office was greatly increased. He also secured additional carriers, thus greatly improving and extending that service. He obtained authority to contract for immediate delivery to and from the postoffice by special service of all mails, obtained authority for collection of mails by horse and on foot, and provided for collections over the entire city for both late mails at night and early departures in the morning, a convenience highly appreciated by the entire community. He served a full term, and his successor was appointed by President Cleveland.

In 1886 Mr. Greene was again elected Mayor, and was also a candidate for the same office in 1887 and 1888, but failed of an election. In July, 1888, he was appointed by Governor Ames Superintendent of Prisons for the State of Massachusetts, and performed the duties of that office until January, 1893, when he was removed by Governor Russell for "offensive partisanship." In 1894 he was again a candidate for the office of Mayor, but was defeated. In 1895 he was again elected Mayor by 734 majority, again in 1896 by 1,514 majority, and again in 1897 by 3,121 majority. He declined a renomination in 1898, and was appointed Postmaster by President McKinley. He assumed the duties of Postmaster April 1, 1898. He was nominated by the Republican party May 17, 1898, as a candidate for Congress to fill the unexpired term of the late John Simpkins. At the special election held May 31, 1898, he was elected by a large majority, carrying every ward and precinct in the city of Fall River, notwithstanding several of them usually had large Democratic majorities. He took the oath of office as Representative in Congress June 15, 1898, and within an hour cast his first vote in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. He was as-

signed by Speaker Reed to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and on Labor.

The city of Fall River has an elegant United States Postoffice and Custom House building which was first occupied by Mr. Greene as Postmaster in 1881. Since that time but very limited repairs had been made. Mr. Greene, therefore, made it his business to obtain needed improvements and repairs on the building. A special agent of the Treasury Department was sent to Fall River, and was there met by Mr. Greene on the day he arrived home on the adjournment of Congress in July, 1899. Estimates for needed repairs and improvements were made and contracts were awarded, with the result that Fall River has a finely equipped postoffice and renovated building. An entire new set of letter boxes were supplied, two additional letter carriers were appointed, and additional clerk hire allowed.

Mr. Greene was renominated October 11, 1898, and elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress by a majority of 8,600. Wide acquaintance with important public affairs in his district will render him one of the most useful of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress. His district comprises the most extensive coast line of any district in the Union, and has many important harbors. He is, therefore, a firm believer in extensive river and harbor improvements. Besides the numerous public affairs enumerated, Mr. Greene was Chairman of the Republican City Committee for several years, and an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago when President Garfield was nominated in 1880. He has had the especial distinction of having been the candidate of the Republican party for the office of Mayor every year since he was first elected in 1880, excepting when occupying some other official position. Under his administration the city was served faithfully and with progressive methods. He frequently appeared before committees at the Massachusetts State House in furthering important legislation for the improvement of his city, and was instrumental in securing special enactments providing for the protection, purity, and increase of the water supply. Many new streets were laid out and important thoroughfares were widened. A new public library and a new armory (both constructed of Fall River granite) and many very handsome school buildings were erected. The sewer system was largely extended (by means of an especial loan), which resulted in greatly improved sanitary conditions, and which was of great advantage to the public health of the city. Many other important and progressive reforms were inaugurated. In municipal affairs, Mr. Greene was independent in action, but he was always approachable and gave the same attention to the humblest as to the citizen who claimed to be in the highest station in the community. Besides his

business affairs, he is a trustee of the Fall River Savings Bank and is interested in several tracts of real estate. He is a member and trustee of St. Paul's M. E. Church, and was for twelve years Superintendent of its Sabbath School, which latter position he resigned when elected to Congress. In his social and fraternal life he is a member of the Quequechan Club of Fall River, the Wamsutta Club of New Bedford, the Norfolk and Middlesex Clubs of Boston, and the Mayors Club of Massachusetts; he is a Knight Templar, Past Master of Mt. Hope Lodge, F. & A. M., and a member of Mt. Hope Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Puritan Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

He was married in Fall River in 1866 to Miss Mary E. White. They have three children: Mabel L., Chester W., and Foster R. Mr. Greene's paternal great-grandfather, Job Greene, Jr., was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and his maternal great-grandfather, Benjamin Miles, of Rutland, Mass., was one of the minutemen of Concord and afterward emigrated to Ohio. Mrs. Greene's paternal ancestors came from the mother country in the Mayflower, while her maternal great-grandfather, Major Samuel Phillips, achieved distinction by special service in the war of the Revolution.



COBBS, HENRY EDDY, of Newton, Mass., was born in Hartford, Conn, June 21, 1839, the son of Andrew Barrows Cobb, retired, and Lydia Morton. His immigrant ancestor, Henry Cobb, came from Reculver, County Kent, England, to Plymouth, Mass., in 1629, and back of him, according to a certificate from the College of Arms, London, in the possession of Henry E. Cobb, the family is traced to the year 1324, when John Cobb was living at Rumney, England. Mr. Cobb's grandfather, Captain Joshua Eddy, of Middleboro, Mass., was an officer in the Revolutionary war.

Henry E. Cobb was educated in the High School of Newton, Mass., whither he moved when he was a boy, and where he has ever since resided. He began his business career in the Newton Bank, and subsequently was associated with Potter, Mite, White & Bayley, wholesale shoe dealers; with R. L. Day & Cobb, bankers and stock auctioneers; with Brewster, Basset & Co., bankers; and with Brewster, Cobb & Estabrook, bankers, from which firm he finally withdrew to private life.

He has voted and supported the Republican ticket for thirty-five years, and is one of the ablest party leaders in his section. In 1886 he was a member of the Newton School Committee, and in 1887 was an

Alderman of that city. He was Mayor of Newton for three years—1896, 1897, and 1898—being twice unanimously re-elected. In 1897 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Dartmouth College. Mr. Cobb is a member of the Algonquin, Newton, Hunnewell, Oakley, Congregational, and Newton Golf Clubs, President of the Newton Home for Aged Men, a trustee of Wellesley College and of the New England Conservatory of Music, and a trustee and manager of several large estates. For a number of years he was President of the Newton Club. He has also been an active worker in the various missionary boards and societies of the Congregational Church, and is universally respected for his public spirit, progressiveness, and integrity of character.

May 11, 1864, Mr. Cobb was married in New London, Conn., to Hattie M. Cooley, and their children are Morton E., Lucy E., and Helen M.



MERRICK, ORIGEN HALL, of Holyoke, Mass., was born in Willington, Conn., March 7, 1854, the son of Timothy Merrick and Justina Hall. His immediate ancestors came from England to Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, and soon afterward settled in Springfield, in that State, and in Tolland County, Conn. While he was yet a boy the family moved to Holyoke, where his father engaged in the manufacture of spool cotton and became the founder of the Merrick Thread Company, now one of the largest concerns of the kind in the United States.

Mr. Merrick received his education in the Holyoke public schools, at Williston Seminary in Easthampton, Mass., and at Brown University, Providence, R. I., from which he was graduated in June, 1876. He then spent several months in foreign travel, and on his return associated himself with his father in the business of the Merrick Thread Company, in which he now holds the position of Assistant Treasurer of the works at Holyoke. He is also a director of the Duncan Company, of Mechanicville, N. Y.

In politics Mr. Merrick has always been an ardent Republican and for many years a recognized leader of the party. He was a member of the Holyoke City Council for two years, has been a delegate to numerous Republican conventions, and in 1897 was a candidate for Congressman in his district. His prominence and activity in public affairs is also shown by the fact that he is a director of the Home Market Club of Boston.

He was married in Chicago, Ill., November 22, 1883, to Harriet Pau-

line Fitch, and has had two children: Preston Kenneth Merrick, born February 8, 1894, died December 20, 1896, and Kenneth Merrick, born June 25, 1897.



CLARKE, ALBERT.—Following is the brief sketch of the Secretary of the Home Market Club which appeared in the Massachusetts Legislative Souvenir for 1898, Mr. Clarke being a member of the House:

“Albert Clark, of Wellesley (P. O. Wellesley Hills), Republican, was born in Granville, Vermont, October 13, 1840; educated in the public schools and West Randolph and Barre Academies, class of 1859; honorary degree of A.M. by Dartmouth College. Enlisted August 25, 1862, in 13th Vermont Vols., and was mustered out with regiment, July 22, 1863; was twice promoted; commanded Co. G at Gettysburg, assisted in capturing cannon and prisoners in two terrific charges and in repulsing Pickett’s charge, and was slightly wounded. Member of Gettysburg Post 191, G. A. R., of Boston; Judge-Advocate, Department of Massachusetts, 1894; National Judge-Advocate-General, 1897. Lawyer six years, editor and publisher twenty years, secretary and manager Home Market Club now nine years. Was first assistant clerk Vermont House of Representatives, 1864-8; member Vermont Senate, 1874; commissioner of State to build house of correction and again to build monuments. President Vermont & Canada R. R. Co., of Rutland Board of Trade, of Rochester Electric Light and Power Co., and of Wellesley Club for seven years; colonel on Governor Dillingham’s staff, Vt., 1865; director National Prison Association, 1874-8. Member Mass. Commandery Loyal Legion of U. S., Delegate Republican national convention, 1892, and strong supporter of President Harrison. Three terms in Mass. House; on ways and means, rules, taxation, 1896; ways and means and rules in 1897; chairman ways and means and on rules, 1898.”

But something more than this bare outline should be said here of one of the most distinguished protectionists in the country. Particulars are found in various books. He is a twin, and his mate, Almon, is surgeon of the National Home at Milwaukee, professor in the Milwaukee Medical College, and ex-President of the Wisconsin State Medical Society. Their parents were Jedediah and Mary (Woodbury) Clarke, the former of whom descended from an old Connecticut family and the latter from John Woodbury, of Salem. Their ancestors served in the Revolution. The twins looked, walked, and spoke alike, and their mental operations

and tastes were similar, but when, without really knowing why, they chose different professions, they became separated and have grown slightly different, though they are often taken for each other in their respective cities.

After completing his law studies in Montpelier, Vt., Albert Clarke practiced there and in Rochester and gave promise of eminence in his profession. The Civil War interrupted and so changed the practice that he gave some attention to other subjects on his return from the army, and a temporary service as editor of the *St. Albans Messenger* led him to purchase the property in 1870, though he expected to resume the practice of law after he had effected a reorganization. Soon a memorable contest for the control of the Vermont Central and the Vermont and Canada Railroads broke out, and as local interests and State politics were involved, he became deeply interested as an opponent of the management, and for ten years some of the most brilliant controversial writing ever seen in New England enlivened the editorial pages of his daily and weekly newspapers. The subject was finally disposed of in court and by consolidation, after he had removed to Boston and when he was President of the Vermont and Canada Railroad Company. Methodical and enterprising in business, he succeeded against great odds, and when he sold out to S. B. Pettengill in 1880 there was general regret at his departure, and the Vermont newspapers generally referred to him as one of the two leading editors of the State, the other being Hon. G. G. Benedict, of the *Burlington Free Press*.

Mr. Clarke re-engaged in journalism in Boston, but never quite to his liking. He was on the staff of the *Advertiser* in 1884, when that stanch old Republican daily surprised the country by bolting the nomination of Mr. Blaine. Not wishing to bolt, Colonel Clarke tendered his resignation and tried, with the backing of Hon. Peleg W. Chandler, to buy the property, but it was not then for sale. Pending negotiations, he continued with the paper, writing chiefly upon railroad and business subjects, but finally gave up the effort and became assistant to the president of the Boston and Lowell Railroad. Soon after this, and partly as an incident of northern railroad consolidation then contemplated, he went to Rutland, Vt., and took the management of the *Daily and Weekly Herald*. A different change from the one in view took place and at the end of three years he again left Vermont, with the general regret of its inhabitants, and soon after his return to Boston was elected Secretary of the Home Market Club and has since been annually re-elected by unanimous votes.

When chosen to that position he laid claim to no special knowledge of tariff questions, though he had often discussed them. But with the

method and industry which has marked his life, he devoted himself to the study, and not only to that but to the accumulation of data which soon made the club a valuable storehouse of knowledge on the subject, all classified and arranged for ready reference. *The Home Market Bulletin*, which had been started in May, 1889, was soon enlarged and improved by him, was changed to *The Protectionist* magazine in 1899, and has taken high rank among the economic journals of the world. When he entered upon the work the club had scarcely any literature for distribution except of a campaign character. He soon supplied this deficiency and issued numerous pamphlets of a more economic than political character. They came into great demand, and the annual report for 1898 stated that the club had circulated the equivalent of more than 83,000,000 pamphlet pages. He also took an active part in political campaigns, as he had done for many years before, speaking in different States and earning reputation as an instructive, entertaining, and vote-winning advocate of the Republican cause. He engaged in several newspaper discussions and platform debates with the leading free trade champions in Boston and vicinity, which contributed not a little to the advancement of his cause and reputation.

Two events in his army service, which appeared in a series of military articles in the *Providence Journal*, are so characteristic that this sketch would be incomplete without them. On the march from Virginia to Gettysburg he received notice that an examining board had recommended him for promotion in a longer-term regiment and he was ordered to report to Washington at once. That way lay at least temporary ease and honor. Before him were marching, mud, and battle. When the commander of his regiment asked him what he was going to do he replied, "I am going on with you to meet the enemy," which he did, and relinquished the opportunity for promotion. Years afterward, when asked by the State military historian if he claimed any special credit for capturing prisoners from the Peter Rogers house on the Emmettsburg road, he replied that he did not, and related simply that Captain Lonergan's company on his right partly surrounded the house, while his company "only stood in front of it." Captain Lonergan was mentioned with praise and granted a medal of honor, while the men in front and under fire have but the consciousness of having done their duty.

An incident of the great railroad controversy in Vermont is also worthy of record here. It is found in one of the biographies from which this sketch is prepared. Near the close of the ten years' conflict, ex-Governor Smith, President of the Central Vermont, offered him a valuable business connection if he would become friendly, guarantee-

ing a large income and offering to second the suggestion then current in the press to make him Lieutenant-Governor and then Governor. He treated the offer, not with disdain, but with respect, for it involved no dishonor, but he declined it because he saw too many practical difficulties in the way and because he knew that his acceptance would disturb some of his friends.

Colonel Clarke has written no books, but his published writings, excluding those of only temporary and local value, would make many volumes. Among his papers and addresses which have attracted most attention are these: speech against the free pass abuse, delivered in the Vermont Senate in 1874; paper on capital punishment, read before the National Prison Congress in Steinway Hall, New York, in 1875; on memories of the war, before the Vermont Officers' Reunion Society in 1882; in memory of General Grant, at Natick, Mass., (Vice-President Wilson's home), in 1885; on Vermont, in the *New England Magazine*, August, 1891; on the Wilson bill, in the *Forum*, February, 1894; on Reciprocity, before the Boston Boot and Shoe Club, in 1896; on the Failures of Free Trade, before the New England Free Trade League, 1896; on Money and the Danger of the Free Coinage of Silver, 1896, of which half a million were circulated; on Protection, in the *Cyclopedia of Social Reform* (Funk & Wagnalls), 1897; legal opinions, notably in the cases of Johnson and Jenkins, in *Journal of National Encampment*, G. A. R., in 1897; on Industrial Supremacy, at commencement of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia, 1898; and on Transit-in-Bond, before the American High Commissioners, at Quebec, 1898.

In the Massachusetts Legislature Mr. Clarke was a leading and influential member and author of several important measures, among them being the anti-boxing law, the convention-roll-call law, and the seven-dollar-a-month-state-pay law for soldiers and sailors. Under the appropriations recommended by his committee the State tax levy was reduced a quarter of a million dollars and still he favored every public improvement. He was chief promoter of the great public dock and harbor improvement bills that became laws in 1897. In July, 1899, without solicitation, he was appointed by President McKinley a member of the United States Industrial Commission.

In January, 1864, Mr. Clarke married Josephine, youngest daughter of Hon. E. D. Briggs, at Rochester, Vt. Three children were born to them, one of whom, Mary E., survives and lives with her parents at Wellesley Hills, Mass. Mr. Clarke is a Unitarian, Superintendent of Sunday School, and teacher of a Bible class. He is an advocate of Christian union.



QUINBY, HENRY BREWER, of the Cole Manufacturing Company at Lakeport, N. H., was born in Biddeford, Maine, June 10, 1846, the son of Thomas and Jane E. (Brewer) Quinby. Colonel Quinby comes from good old New England stock on both sides of his family. Through his father he is a direct descendant of John Rogers, fifth president of Harvard College; of Major-General Daniel Dennison, the famous Colonial officer; of Governor Thomas Dudley, of the Massachusetts Colony; and many other Colonial celebrities. On his mother's side Colonel Quinby is descended from Major Charles Frost, the famous Indian fighter, and numbers among his great-great-great-grandmothers two sisters of Sir William Pepperell, the Colonial baronet, who won renown at the siege of Louisburg. He is also a direct descendant of Rev. Jose Glover in the ninth generation, at whose charge the first printing press was established in America.

Colonel Quinby attended the Biddeford schools and Nichols Latin School at Lewiston, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1869. He received the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1872, and in 1880 was graduated in medicine from the National Medical College at Washington, D. C., receiving the degree of M.D. He is Manager and Treasurer of the Cole Manufacturing Company at Lakeport, N. H., with which he has been connected since 1869.

Colonel Quinby was a member of Governor Straw's staff in 1872 and 1873, a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1887-88, State Senator in 1889-90, member of the Governor's Council in 1891-92, being Chairman of the State Prison Board, delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and President of the State Republican Convention in 1896. Always an active and energetic Republican, and a man of wide experience in the party councils, he is well fitted for promotion in the party. In 1897 Colonel Quinby was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. He was made a Mason in 1871 in Lakeport, and is Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New Hampshire, Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of New Hampshire, and an active member of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America. He is Vice-President of the Laconia National Bank and the City Savings Bank of Laconia. Colonel Quinby is a prominent candidate for the United States Senatorship to succeed Hon. William E. Chandler.

Colonel Quinby married, June 22, 1870, Octavia M. Cole, daughter of the late Hon. B. J. Cole, of Lakeport, N. H., and they have two children: Henry Cole Quinby, a lawyer in New York City, and Candace

Ellen, wife of Hugh N. Camp, Jr., of New York. Colonel Quinby's son was graduated from Harvard College with honors and from the Harvard Law School, was admitted to the Suffolk bar, removed to New York City, entered the office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States on motion of Hon. Joseph H. Choate, and established his office in the Continental Building, Cedar street, New York, and has a large and rapidly increasing clientage.



DOW, HERBERT BEANE, of the firm of Hoyt & Dow, dealers in stationery, picture frames, and musical instruments, of Portsmouth, N. H., was born in that State, in Newington, Rockingham County, March 30, 1865, the son of Isaac Dow and Abby Whidden Beane. The Dows are an old family in Newington, coming there from England at a very early day. He is descended in the eighth generation from the Pickerings, who were prominently associated with the early history of the New Hampshire Colony. Isaac Dow, now retired, was a contractor and builder in Newington and Portsmouth for many years. He was employed by the government in the Portsmouth Navy Yard and in other places, and is now in his seventy-fourth year. He is a Republican, and has served the town as Selectman and Representative to the State Legislature. His wife was a daughter of Ruel Beane, of Milton, Mass. They had two children, the youngest of whom died at the age of five years.

Herbert B. Dow attended the Portsmouth common schools and was graduated from the High School of that city with the highest honors in 1884. On leaving that institution he found employment as clerk with the lumber firm of De Merritt & Burnham, having yards in Dover and Durham, where he had general charge of their business. In 1888 he resigned that position and became a member of the present firm of Hoyt & Dow, of Portsmouth. Mr. Dow is a Republican of the positive type, and entered political and official life as Town Clerk of Newington. He was a member of the Portsmouth Common Council from Ward 2 in 1895, Registrar of Voters from the same ward from 1895 to 1899, having been appointed by the Legislature, and a member of the House of Representatives of New Hampshire in 1897. He has been a member of the Rockingham County Republican Club since its organization, was for a number of years a member of its Executive Committee and its Vice-President, and has been its President during the last two years (1898-99). In 1898 he was elected a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He is a member of Damon Lodge, No. 9,

Knights of Pythias. In the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, where he has held the principal chair in the State, he is Past Exalted Ruler, and at present is officiating as Treasurer. He is an Episcopalian, being a Warden and Treasurer of Christ Church, Portsmouth. He is also a member of the Warwick Club of Portsmouth and of the Derryfield Club of Manchester, N. H. He is unmarried.



RUSSELL, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, a leading lawyer and member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Somersworth, N. H., was born in Waterford, Oxford County, Me., September 20, 1855, and is the son of William Russell and Eliza C. French. His father, a prominent farmer and lumberman, enlisted in Company B, Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteers, in the War of the Rebellion, and was killed at the battle of Hatch's Run, April 3, 1865. He is descended from William Russell, who came to Massachusetts from England in 1629. His paternal grandmother, Mary Frye, was a granddaughter of General Joseph Frye, for whom the town of Fryeburg, Me., was named.

Mr. Russell was educated in his native State, attending Gould's Academy at Bethel and the High School at Freeport. He entered as a sophomore the University of Maine, class of 1880, but did not graduate. From 1875 to 1881 he spent much time in teaching school. He studied law with Wells & Burleigh at Somersworth, N. H., and since his admission to the bar of that State in July, 1884, has been successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession in Somersworth, building up an extensive business and achieving eminence and acknowledged leadership. Mr. Russell is attorney for the Great Falls National Bank, the Somersworth Savings Bank, the Great Falls Woolen Company, the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, and other large and important interests, and is recognized as one of the ablest and foremost lawyers in New Hampshire. A man of great force of character, of marked intellectual attainments, and of indomitable energy and perseverance, his success and achievements are the result of his own efforts and the fruits of an honorable and active career. His education as well as his subsequent business was obtained unaided by wealth, power, or influence, except in so far as he was personally able to wield those attributes. In brief, he is in the broadest sense a self-made man, in whom the entire community has the greatest confidence, and who is held in high esteem by all classes of citizens irrespective of party or creed.

A strong Republican from boyhood, Mr. Russell has long exerted a potent influence in party councils, and has filled several positions with the same ability and fidelity which have marked his professional efforts. He was Chairman of the School Board of Somersworth from 1883 to 1886 and again from 1894 to 1897, a member of the Somersworth Common Council in 1898 and 1899, and a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1899 and 1900. The credit and satisfaction with which he has served in these capacities indicate yet great distinction in the party and in councils of State, and new laurels at the hands of his constituents.

The Free Public Library of Somersworth is a monument to the persistent efforts of Mr. Russell, who was active from its inception and has been one of its chief supporters. He is a member of the Congregational Church, of Libanus Lodge, F. and A. M., and of the Somersworth Club.

Mr. Russell was married at Amherst, Mass., July 1, 1885, to Lucy W. Tibbets, and their children are Lucia Goldsmith Russell and Frances Elizabeth Russell.



DANFORTH, CHARLES CARROLL, of Concord, N. H., is the son of Joel C. and Betsey P. Danforth, and was born in Amherst, N. H., April 12, 1831. His father was one of Amherst's and Concord's leading merchants, and a descendant of English ancestors who came to New England during the colonial period.

Mr. Danforth was educated in his native State, first at the public schools in Concord and afterward in the academy at Nashua, and has been actively engaged in the general insurance business most of his life. He was one of the earliest members of the Republican party, and for many years has been one of its recognized leaders. He was Assistant Clerk and Clerk of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1873, 1875, 1876, and 1877, a member of the House in 1879, a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1882, Chairman of the Police Commission for six years (1893-99), State Senator in 1898 and 1899, and Moderator of Ward 5, Concord, for ten years (1888-98). He also served on the staff of Governor Straw during the latter's administration. He is President of the Concord Land and Water Power Company, to which office he was elected in 1896, and is a member of the New Hampshire, Wonolancet, Boston, and Webster Clubs.

In 1857 Mr. Danforth was married to Mary A. Holmes, of Nashua, N. H. They have no children.



SEAVEY, JAMES FRANK, of Dover, N. H., is the eldest of seven children of Samuel F. and Eliza K. (Ham) Seavey and a grandson of Samuel Seavey, and was born in Rochester, Strafford County, N. H., August 14, 1838. His maternal grandfather Ham as well as his paternal grandfather, Samuel Seavey, served in the War of 1812, both of them being resident farmers of Rochester. Samuel F. Seavey was a native and life-long resident of that town, where he died at the age of seventy-two. He followed, quite successfully, agricultural pursuits, accumulated a considerable prop-



JAMES FRANK SEAVEY.

erty, and always took an active part in local affairs, being in politics a staunch Democrat. Both he and his wife were valued members of the Free Baptist Church and upright Christian people. Like himself, she was a native and life-long resident of Rochester, and died, universally esteemed, at the age of seventy-nine. Their children were James Frank, Mary J., Elizabeth A., Albert F., Joseph W., Charles (who died in infancy), and Charles H. Of these, James F., Albert F., and Charles H. (of Rochester) are engaged in the lumber business at Dover, N. H.

James Frank Seavey spent his early life on the parental farm, at-

tending first the Rochester public schools, then the private school of Miss Caroline Knight, of Rochester, and finally Franklin Academy at Dover. At the age of nineteen he left home and entered upon a business career, spending the next eight years as a clerk in a dry goods and grocery store in Dover, N. H. Having become familiar with the details of the business in which he had been so long employed, he formed a partnership with his brother, Albert F., under the firm name of J. Frank Seavey & Co., and established a clothing house at Dover which is managed now by the junior partner. Mr. Seavey has also found time, either as personal director or projector, to engage in various other important enterprises of a financial nature. He is a director of the E. H. Rollins & Sons' corporation, and a member of the well-known firm of Charles H. Seavey & Co., which was established April 1, 1893, and is engaged in manufacturing and dealing in lumber. September 17, 1898, he organized the J. Frank Seavey Lumber Company, which is doing an extensive manufacturing business. Associated with him in this enterprise are Montgomery Rollins and Walter F. Seavey. Mr. Seavey is also a member of the Dover Navigation Company, a director of the Dover Improvement Association, President and director of the Dover Co-operative Savings Fund and Loan Association, and proprietor of a large livery and hack stable in Dover, where he resides.

In public affairs Mr. Seavey has been very active, having served with credit to himself and honor to his constituents in various important offices. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Common Council of Dover, in which he served two years. For two years he was Selectman of his ward, and during the same length of time was Ward Clerk. From 1869 to 1872 he was County Treasurer of Strafford County. In 1878, and for three years thereafter, he was a member of the State Legislature. In 1881 he was chosen a member of the New Hampshire Senate and in 1883 was honored with a re-election, a distinction as rare as it was merited. His legislative service brought him into prominence throughout the State. He served on various important committees, took an active part in the discussions and debates, and gained a position of great influence among his associates. In the Senate he was especially prominent, and through his ability, integrity, and fidelity magnified an already high reputation. He has been a Republican from boyhood—almost from the organization of the party—and in every capacity has rendered valuable and effective service, not only to Republicanism, but to his town, county, and State. One of the representative men of Strafford County, he occupies a position of deserved prominence in the financial, political, and social circles of his locality, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

In secret society circles Mr. Seavey is widely known. He is a Knight

Templar Mason. In the Knights of Pythias he was Grand Chancellor in 1876, and in 1878 and 1879 served as Supreme Representative. He has passed all the chairs of Wecohamet Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Dover, and also belongs to the encampment.

Mr. Seavey was married April 20, 1863, to Sarah F., daughter of Daniel K. and Hannah (Ham) Webster, of Dover, N. H. They have two children: Grace W., wife of Montgomery Rollins, of Boston; and Walter H., who married Mabel Foster, of Toledo, Ohio, and is associated with E. H. Rollins & Sons, bankers, of Boston. Mr. Seavey is a regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a member, and toward the support of which both are generous contributors.



PEARSON, EDWARD NATHAN, Secretary of State of New Hampshire, is the eldest son of John C. Pearson, a farmer, and Lizzie S. Colby, and a descendant in the eighth generation from John Pearson, who came from England in 1643 and settled in Rowley, Mass. He was born in Boscawen, N. H., September 7, 1859, received his preparatory education at the Warner High School and Penacook Academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1881, ranking among the first in his class. Immediately afterward he was employed as a reporter on the Concord *Evening Monitor*, and in the fall became a teacher in the public schools of Washington, D. C., where he remained one year. In 1882 he returned to Concord, N. H., and became associate editor of the *Monitor* and the *Independent Statesman*. This post he held until 1890, then being promoted to be managing editor. In 1892 he was promoted to the position of business manager of the Republican Press Association, combining the duties of this place with those of editor-in-chief of the publications of the Association until January, 1898, when he organized the Rumford Printing Company and was chosen manager of that concern, which position he held until April, 1899. In 1892 he was elected Public Printer and was re-elected in 1895. Aside from this, and with the exception of serving as a member of the Concord Board of Health for several years, he held no public office until his election as Secretary of State March 9, 1899.

Mr. Pearson is a prominent Republican and a member of the Wonalancet Club, of Concord, N. H., where he resides. He was married at Lebanon, N. H., December 6, 1882, to Addie M. Sargent, and their children are Edward N., Jr., Robert H., John W., and Mildred.



WITT, CHARLES THOMAS, State Senator from the First Suffolk (Mass.) District, was born in Norway, Me., July 18, 1848, the son of Thomas Witt, a well known editor and farmer, and Rachel L. (Porter) Witt. His paternal ancestors were Huguenots, and came to New England about 1630. Some of them settled in Lynn, Mass., and took an active part in the Colonial, Indian, and Revolutionary wars. On his mother's side Senator Witt is a lineal descendant of Richard Porter, who came from Weymouth, England, in 1635, and settled in Wessagusset, now Weymouth, Mass., and whose descendants served in the Indian wars and in the war of the Revolution.

Charles T. Witt received his educational training in the common schools of his native town, graduating from the Norway High School at the age of eighteen. In 1868 he moved from Norway to Boston, Mass., and went to work in the milk business, in which he established himself on his own account October 1, 1870, and which he has ever since followed with marked success. He has always been a Republican, having never failed to vote the straight Republican ticket at every election since he attained his majority. He served on the Republican Ward and City Committee of Boston for many years, and was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature for the sessions of 1888 and 1889, in which he held membership on the Committees on Street Railways and Banks and Banking. He was a member of the Boston Board of Aldermen in 1893, 1894, and 1895, serving on several important committees and in 1894 being Chairman of the Special Committee on the Improvement of Docks and Wharves in the City of Boston, in which capacity he recommended and secured the passage of the following order:

“That His Honor the Mayor petition the General Court at its next session for such legislation as may be necessary for the establishment of a modern dock system, under public ownership, in Boston Harbor.”

The following year (1895) the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Governor to appoint a State board on docks and terminal facilities, and accordingly Governor Greenhalge appointed three men known as the Harbor and Land Commissioners of Boston, who are now doing valuable work in this line.

Mr. Witt was elected a member of the Massachusetts Senate from the First Suffolk District (East Boston, the city of Chelsea, and the towns of Revere and Winthrop) in 1898, and is now (1899) serving on the Committees on Public Health and Ways and Means and as Chairman of the Committee on Harbors and Public Lands. He is President of the Enterprise Co-operative Bank, a trustee and Vice-President of the Sumner Savings Bank, and a member and director of several building and loan associations, all of Boston. Senator Witt is a prominent

Mason, having passed through the chairs of each of the various bodies from the blue lodge to the commandery inclusive, and now holds office in Massachusetts Consistory, 32d degree. He is also a prominent Odd Fellow, and holds membership in many fraternal societies. He is President of the Boston Marketmen's Republican Club and a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, of the Lincoln Republican Club, of the Boston Light Infantry, of the Veteran Corps, and of the Boston Fusiliers Veteran Corps.

October 18, 1874, he married Ella F. Hathaway, of Norway, Me., and they have had six children: Althea Ella, Alice Hathaway, Charles Herbert, Edith Marian, Herbert Nelson, and Ruth Hathaway Witt. Of these only the last two are living. The family reside in East Boston, Mass.



FALES, FRANK HARDON, of South Framingham, is one of the best known contractors and builders in Eastern Massachusetts, a business his father has also followed for many years. Born in Foxboro, Mass., April 23, 1857, he is the son of Abner and Ellen Fales, and descends on his mother's side from ancestors who came from England about 1640. His paternal ancestors emigrated from Wales about 1735, and both lines settled in New England.

Mr. Fales was educated in the public schools of Foxboro and Framingham and at Chauncey Hall School in Boston, and during the last twenty-three years has been a member of the firm of A. Fales & Sons, contractors and builders, whose reputation is excelled by no other firm in the business, and who have executed numerous large and important contracts throughout the eastern part of Massachusetts. He is also a director of the South Framingham Co-operative Bank and chairman of its Security Committee, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Framingham Board of Trade. Mr. Fales has always been an active and enthusiastic worker in the Republican party, and has contributed freely of his time and means to the advancement of its interests. For five years he was a member of the Republican Town Committee of Framingham. He served four years on the Fourth Massachusetts District Republican Congressional Committee, and was a member of its Executive Committee. He was a member of the Third Councillor District Republican Committee for three years and a member of the Republican County Committee of Worcester County for two years. In each of these capacities he ren-

dered most efficient service and contributed largely to the party's success, while his activity won for him a recognized leadership and a wide reputation. He is one of the ablest and best known Republicans in his locality, and is universally esteemed as a man of integrity, public spirit, and enterprise. He is a member of Alpha Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Concord Chapter, R. A. M., of Hiram Council, R. and S. M., of Orient Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and of the Framingham Club. He is also Past Grand of Framingham Lodge, No. 45, I. O. O. F., and a member of Washacuin Encampment, No. 52, of that order.

January 6, 1892, Mr. Fales married Ella Maria Richardson. They reside in South Framingham, Mass.



PARKER, DAVID LEWIS, son of Ward M. Parker, a merchant, and Marcia F. (Lewis) Parker, was born August 30, 1851, in New Bedford, Mass., where he still resides. His parents were both residents of Falmouth, Mass., and his ancestors came to New England in the Mayflower. Mr. Parker was educated at the Friends' Academy in his native city. He is a director of the Pierce Manufacturing Corporation and the Howland Mill Company, and in politics is a prominent and active Republican.

In 1895 and again in 1896 he was Mayor of the city of New Bedford, being elected both years on the Citizens' ticket. In municipal affairs he is independent, but in National issues he adheres strictly to party lines. He has been Postmaster of New Bedford since October 1, 1897. Mr. Parker is a member of the Wamsutta and Dartmouth Clubs, and a prominent, enterprising, and influential citizen.

September 13, 1883, he married Calista S. Holcomb, of New Bedford, and their children are Marion and Ward M.



ADAMS, JOHN FRANCIS, formerly Mayor of Pawtucket, comes from good old Rhode Island stock. A son of John A. Adams, who was one of the most prominent manufacturers of his section and a man who filled most acceptably several public offices, he inherits most of the attributes of his honored father. John A. Adams, a native of North Kingstown, R. I., became one of the noted manufacturers of cotton goods in New England, and was prominent in town affairs, being President for years of the old Lincoln Town Council, subsequently a member of the State Legislature and

Senate, and a director of banks and insurance companies. He died universally respected in 1892, aged seventy-six years. His wife, Sarah Matthews Crowell, was a lineal descendant of Viscount Avonmore, of a family who traced their ancestry to Cromwell and to John Howland, a passenger on the Mayflower.



John F. Adams

John Francis Adams has succeeded his father in some of his business undertakings. He was born in Central Falls, R. I., December 17, 1838. Central Falls was at that time but a small hamlet in the town of Smithfield. It was close to the larger town of Pawtucket, and after

a few years in the lower grades of the public schools of his native place he entered the High School of Pawtucket, from which he was duly graduated. After leaving school he took a position as clerk in the old Slater Bank, where he remained for some time, until he was engaged as bookkeeper by the Allendale Company at its office in Providence. In 1862 he again came to Pawtucket and, under the firm name of Adams & Randall, engaged in the manufacture of cotton yarns. The factory was located in what is known as the old Jenks building, in the rear of East Avenue, not far from its junction with Main Street. This copartnership was maintained for a number of years. Mr. Adams also purchased the plant of the Lanesville Company in 1864, which was located in a small hamlet on the western border of the town of Attleboro. This was not a large factory, but Mr. Adams began to increase its capacity, and from that time to the present it has constantly grown. The mill was destroyed by fire some years ago, but it was later rebuilt and the new building is much larger than the old one. The owner has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the employees, who live in this village, and this interest has been so fully appreciated that, about twenty years ago, the name of the place was changed to Adamsdale by popular vote of the residents, and the vote was practically unanimous.

On the death of his father, John F. Adams succeeded to the office of President and Agent of the Stafford Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of cotton yarn. This was one of the old-time concerns and its reputation has been maintained. Mr. Adams is at the present time the head of the company, giving much of his time to its management, besides closely watching the interests of the factory at Adamsdale.

Mr. Adams was married December 8, 1862, to Kate J., eldest daughter of Rufus J. Stafford, of Central Falls, the founder of the Stafford Manufacturing Company. The result of this union is a family of three sons and one daughter.

Mr. Adams was a member of the Town Council of the town of Pawtucket before that section which lies east of the river was taken into Rhode Island, and also served that town as Auditor. He was a member of the council during the time of this consolidation and served two or three years thereafter. After Pawtucket was given a city charter he served as a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1892 and 1893, and for six years was a member of the School Committee. November 2, 1897, he was elected Mayor of Pawtucket by the largest Republican plurality given at any previous election. His administration of the city's affairs in 1898, as Mayor, showed that, for the first time in its history, the city's income was greater than its expenditures, and the debt of the city was decreased materially. He is a thirty-third degree Mason,

a charter member of Barney Merry Lodge and its second Master, and a member of Pawtucket Royal Arch Chapter, of Pawtucket Council, and of Holy Sepulchre Commandery, and has the several degrees in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry. He is also a shiner, and Past Grand Master of the Grand Council of Rhode Island, having held that office for a term of three years.

Mr. Adams joined the Central Falls Congregational Church at the age of eighteen, and later he joined the Pawtucket Congregational Church, of which he has been a trustee since 1871. He is a member of the Pawtucket Business Men's Association, the Rhode Island Historical Society, and the Pomham Club. He was organist for various churches in Providence and Pawtucket, and for twenty-five years was the organist and musical director of the choir of the Pawtucket Congregational Church, retiring from the position in 1896. He stands very high in the esteem and confidence of the people in Pawtucket and Central Falls, where he has spent his entire life. He has been a consistent Republican since he cast his first vote and has always been prominent in the councils of his party.



REMLINGER, JOHN LEOPOLD, of Providence, R. I., was born in Germany on the 15th of February, 1841, the son of Frederick Remlinger and Katherine Brucker. His father was a manufacturer of rope and twine in the Fatherland, and, desiring a wider field of operation, finally emigrated to America, arriving June 6, 1853, in Providence, R. I., where the family have since resided.

John L. Remlinger was educated in the public and private schools of his native country. On coming to Providence he entered, at the age of thirteen, the firm of Sackett, Davis & Co., to learn the art of designing and die cutting. When sixteen years old he associated himself as a journeyman in this trade with the firm of Hayward & Briggs, of Attleboro, Mass., where he remained until the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, when he left their employ to respond to President Lincoln's first call for troops. Returning immediately to Providence, Mr. Remlinger was enrolled in the First Rhode Island Light Battery, under Captain Tompkins, on April 21, 1861, thus being one of the first men to enlist for the defense of the Union. After serving for three months he re-enlisted in August of the same year for three months more in the Tenth Rhode Island Battery under Captain Gallup. On the 19th of January, 1863, he enlisted for the third time, for a term of three years,

in the Second Rhode Island Cavalry, which took an active part in the siege against Port Hudson in the Nineteenth Army Corps under General Banks. During this period he was promoted from the ranks to a lieutenancy, his commission being signed by Governor James Y. Smith and dated July 1, 1863.

After the close of the war, having won distinction for bravery in action and receiving an honorable discharge from the service, Mr. Remlinger returned to Providence and engaged in active business for himself, which he continued most successfully for a period of fifteen years, when he retired. In politics he has always been a Republican, his interest and activity in this field dating from the Fremont campaign of 1856. He was first elected a member of the Providence City Council in 1889, and was re-elected in 1890, 1891, 1892, 1894, and 1895. In 1894 he was elected a member of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and has been re-elected to that body every year since. He is a man of unquestioned integrity and patriotism, of acknowledged ability, and of great energy and public spirit, and in every capacity has won the confidence and respect of the entire community. In the Legislature of 1898-99 he was chairman of the House Committee on Rules and Orders and a member of the Committee on Finance, and throughout his legislative career has been active and influential in all matters coming up for discussion or consideration.



GLINES, EDWARD, is a native and life-long resident of Somerville, Mass., and a lineal descendant of Israel Glines, who came to New England more than two hundred and sixty years ago, landing at Falmouth. This Israel Glines, with a brother John, went up into New Hampshire as a pioneer in the unbroken wilderness. Both were prominent, and their names are borne by the John and Israel Rivers, which flow through the regions where they located. Israel was active in the Indian wars. His son Abraham went with Benedict Arnold through Maine. John Glines, great-grandfather of Edward, was at the battle of Bunker Hill, while Jacob Glines, Edward's grandfather, was a colonel in the New Hampshire militia. Frederick A. Glines, brother of Edward, enlisted in the Civil War as a member of Company E, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, was captured August 19, 1864, at the battle of Weldon Railroad, and died in prison at Salisbury, N. C., January 1, 1865. Jacob T. Glines moved from Moultonborough, N. H., to Somerville, Mass., about 1838, and there on Temple street his son, the subject of this sketch, was

born. Mr. Glines established in Boston a large and successful coffee importing house, and was prominent in town affairs, one of Somerville's schools being named in his honor. He died in 1882.

Edward Glines attended the Somerville public schools, and as a boy found employment in the postoffice, of which his cousin was postmaster. Graduating from the High School in 1869, he first entered the fancy grocery store of H. T. Parker & Co., of Charlestown, where he remained two or three months. Then he undertook an express business on his own account between Winter Hill and Boston, carrying it on for two years. In 1872 he went into his father's establishment as a clerk, beginning practically at the bottom and going through each branch of the business—in the mill and in the factory, on the road as an agent, as a buyer, and in the office as a bookkeeper, until he mastered the details of every department. Then he bought an interest from his father, and finally became his successor, when he retired, in 1880. The business has been a growing and successful one from the first.

Politics have always been keenly interesting to Mr. Glines. Before he was old enough to vote he took an active part in local affairs. His father was a candidate for several positions, and his example and experience gave to the son a taste for political life. When still a very young man he gave a great deal of attention to politics of the State and Nation, as well as to matters of local government, and was always a leader in the discussions. His first activity in political matters was toward the end of the old town government, before Somerville became a city. James M. Shute, Jr., largely controlled Somerville politics then. Young Glines knew him well, and was intimately connected with him in establishing a strong Republican sentiment in Somerville. His first vote for President was cast for General Grant in 1872, and since then he has never wavered in his faith and allegiance to the Republican party and Republican principles. Soon after the incorporation of the city he was made a member and Chairman of the Republican City Committee of Somerville, and a member of the Common Council (1878), to which he was re-elected in 1879 and chosen President. He then declined a nomination for alderman, but in 1881 was unanimously nominated a Representative to the Massachusetts Legislature and elected, serving on the Committee on Street Railways. He was re-elected for the year 1883 and served on the same committee. In 1884 he was elected a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and served for two years, both on the Executive and Finance Committees. In the fall of 1886, without a particle of contest in the convention, Mr. Glines was nominated for State Senator, and was elected by a large majority, and in the Senate of 1887 served on the Committees on Railroads, Labor, and Public Health, and as Chairman of the Commit-

tees on Roads and Bridges and on Expediting Business. He was re-elected to the Senate for 1888 and served as Chairman of the Railroad Committee, of the Committee on Federal Relations, and of the Committee on Expediting Business, and as Chairman of the Railroad Committee reported and successfully advocated the passage of two very important measures—the consolidation of the Old Colony and the Boston and Providence Railroads, and the uniting of the Boston and Maine, the Eastern, the Portsmouth, Great Falls, and Conway, and the Boston and Lowell roads into one great corporation—the Boston and Maine. Mr. Glines enjoys the unprecedented record of never having lost a bill either in the House or Senate reported from the committees of which he was chairman. In the Congressional Republican Convention of 1892 he was one of the leading candidates for member of Congress, but finally threw his votes and influence in favor of Hon. Samuel W. McCall, who was elected, and whom he supported in a renominating speech in 1894. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, and also a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket of that year.

Since his retirement from the Senate, in 1888, Mr. Glines has not taken a public part in political matters, excepting service on the ward and city committee. He has not lost his interest in political matters, however. In 1889 he went with his wife to Europe, spending three months, mainly in England, France, and Switzerland. He has always been connected with all enterprises to benefit the community, and foremost in charitable works. He was interested in the formation of the Central Club, was a former member of the Webcowit Club, is a life member of the Somerville Improvement Society, and is now a member of the Winter Hill Club of Somerville, and the Central, Middlesex, New England, and Taylor Clubs of Boston, the Boston Athletic Association, and the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Glines was an officer and member of the Somerville volunteer fire department for ten years, being connected with the Winter Hill Hose Company. He has held offices in the Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor, is a Knight Templar Mason, and also served a term as Overseer of the Poor. As President of the Common Council he was *ex officio* a member of the School Committee of Somerville in 1879. His church relations are with the Unitarians. He is President and Treasurer of the J. T. Glines Company, importers and roasters of coffee, tea, etc., incorporated in 1895, and a director of the D. S. McDonald Company. He has been connected with the Massachusetts militia since 1870, and was appointed aide-de-camp by General Thomas R. Matthews, First Brigade M. V. M., with rank of Captain. On May 15, 1898, he was appointed by President McKinley Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V., with rank of Captain, and served at

Chickamauga Park, Ga., until August, 1898, when he was honorably discharged. He is a member of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War.

Mr. Glines married Frances C., daughter of Ziba P. and Nancy L. (Henderson) Hanks, of Augusta, Me. They have had no children.



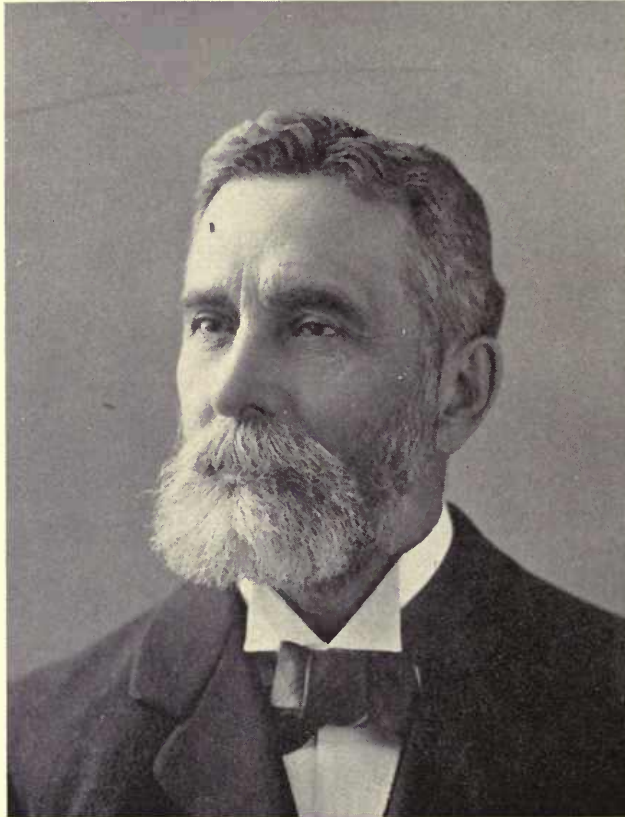
FIELD, HENRY P., of Northampton, Mass., is descended in the eighth generation from Zechariah Field, who came from England in 1630, settling in Massachusetts, where his ancestors have ever since resided. His father, Rev. Thomas P. Field, D.D., was an eminent Congregational clergyman and a professor in Amherst College. His mother's maiden name was Maria Daniels.

Mr. Field was born in New London, Conn., October 29, 1858. He received a thorough preparatory education, and was graduated from Amherst College with the degree of A.B. and from the Law School of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor with that of LL.B. He has been actively and successfully engaged in the general practice of law at Northampton, Mass., since 1882, and since 1888 has been in partnership with J. C. Hammond, District Attorney, under the firm name of Hammond & Field. Mr. Field is an able and talented lawyer and occupies a prominent place at the bar of Western Massachusetts, and during his professional career has been connected with many important cases.

Affiliating with the Republican party upon attaining his majority, he has taken an active part in its councils and is justly regarded as one of its ablest leaders in his district. For several years he was Secretary of the Republican City Committee of Northampton. He was clerk of the Northampton Common Council in 1885, a member of that body in 1890, a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1895, and Mayor of the city two terms (1896 and 1898). At different times he has served on most of the important city boards, including the School Board, the Library Board, etc., and in every capacity has displayed great ability, unswerving integrity, broad common sense, sound judgment, and commendable enterprise. Mr. Field is connected with the Northampton Street Railway Company, the Western Hampshire Street Railway Company, and various manufacturing industries, and is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts and of the Northampton Club. He is unmarried.



PEABODY, HENRY WAYLAND, is one of the ablest writers, speakers, and upholders of the cause of sound money in New England. Although his immense business interests and a natural disinclination have prevented him from holding political office, he has been of great value to his party, especially in the last campaign, when the National honor was im-



HENRY W. PEABODY.

periled by the infamous doctrine of bimetallism. His sound views upon financial affairs and his eminent standing among men of character caused the Massachusetts Republican State Committee of 1896 to ask him to devote some time in the service of his party, whose principles he had always advocated and supported. He immediately responded, and his earnest work, both upon the stump and through the daily press and standard magazines, was considered by the party lead-

ers an important factor in the education of sentiment in favor of the gold standard and the triumphant election of McKinley and Hobart at the ensuing election.

This is not all of the service rendered by Mr. Peabody at this trying period in the history of the Nation. He was selected by the Boston Chamber of Commerce as a delegate to the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, where he was one of the active workers. He also was active in conference with members of Congress upon the silver question, and, taken as a whole, no one man did better or more effective service for the cause of sound money and the preservation of the strict faith of the Government, which is so closely allied with the prosperity and development of the country. Mr. Peabody is the active Chairman of the Joint Committee to Promote Sound Currency Legislation, a body composed of representative men from three of the leading commercial bodies of Boston: the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Merchants Association, and the Boston Shoe and Leather Exchange. Hon. H. H. Hanna, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Convention, wrote to him in July, 1899, that "the Committee is profoundly grateful to him for the efficient assistance he has given in promoting the cause of sound finance." At the State Republican Convention held at Boston in 1898 Mr. Peabody was a member of the Committee on Platform, and assisted materially in drafting the monetary plank contained in the platform. At the Omaha Exposition of 1898 he delivered, on Silver Day, in September of that year, an address in favor of the gold standard in which he demonstrated his knowledge of the question at issue, which has been highly commended.

Mr. Peabody is an educated student and takes an active interest in all matters of public affairs, as the history of the country develops them. As he is recognized as a man of the highest purpose of thought, and one familiar from his youth with matters involving large commercial interests, his views carry great weight among thinking men, and have been of great value in influencing thought and legislation as they have been expounded from the platform and through the columns of leading newspapers. Besides the services noted above, Mr. Peabody is the head of one of the most noted commercial houses connected with foreign trade in the United States, having offices in Boston, New York, London, and Sydney, Australia. He comes from noted New England ancestry.

He was born in Salem, Mass., August 22, 1838, and is a son of Alfred and Jerusha (Tay) Peabody. There is no more honored name in America than that of Peabody, prominent in America since 1635. Alfred Peabody, his father, was also connected with extensive shipping interests, having Massachusetts as his base of supplies and

operating in South America. Later he was one of the pioneers of California trade, and with associates built and operated some of the finest clipper ships on the sea.

Henry W. Peabody inherited the commercial instincts of his honored father, and, having received an excellent scholastic education, began his business career January 1, 1856, as a clerk in the office of Williams & Hall, importers and exporters, chiefly in the China and Straits trade. In October, 1859, he entered the employ of Samuel Stevens, who was engaged in trade with Australia and Calcutta. He became so important to the firm that in 1862 he was admitted as a partner. In 1866 he began business upon his own account and two years later admitted a partner, and the firm of H. W. Peabody & Co., as then established, has flourished and is known all over the commercial world. Mr. Peabody has been the head of this firm since that period and still presides over the Boston office. Their business aggregates many millions, and is transacted in many foreign ports, where members of the firm reside.

Mr. Peabody, as has been noted, has never sought political preferment, but has been connected with the Boston Board of Trade and served as Vice-President of that body the same year it was consolidated into the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Boston Commercial Club, the Massachusetts Reform Club, the Republican Club of Massachusetts, and many benevolent societies. He has been deeply interested in religious matters since 1866, and his connection with the Baptist denomination and its institutions has been of a generous character, having devoted a portion of his time to church and Sunday School work, both in Boston and at his home in Salem. He has always been charitable, just, generous to all public enterprises for the good of mankind, and is an ideal Christian gentleman.

Mr. Peabody was married in Salem, Mass., April 16, 1862, to Miss Lila Rea Mansfield, who died in 1890. In 1892 he was united to a second wife, Mrs. Nannie B. (Brayton) Borden.



THOMAS, HENRY ANDREW, Postmaster at Boston and one of New England's prominent and stalwart Republicans, was born in South Weymouth, Mass., July 29, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of that town, graduating from the High School with honors when seventeen, and then entered the Boston postoffice as a clerk under General W. L. Burt. By hard work and careful attention to his duties he was advanced through the

various stages until, in 1889, he was appointed by Postmaster-General Wanamaker as Superintendent of Mails at the Boston postoffice, in which position he remained till September, 1893. In 1889 he was also offered the position of Superintendent of Foreign Mails at Washington, but declined in order to keep up his old associations in Massachusetts. During the Harrison administration he was a prominent candidate for the postmastership of Boston and was the choice of the Post-office Department at Washington. During the State campaign of 1893 he was an earnest advocate of the candidacy of Hon. Frederic T. Greenhalge for the governorship, and took a very active part in the preliminary canvass and in the campaign which resulted in the election of Governor Greenhalge. The first act of the Governor after his inauguration was the appointment of Colonel Thomas as his private secretary. He proved himself admirably fitted for the position, and his courteous manner and great tact won for him a multitude of friends all over the State. He subsequently served Governor Wolcott in the same capacity. Governor Wolcott also appointed him Special Commissioner to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in 1897. When it fell to President McKinley to appoint a postmaster of Boston the office practically sought the man, and Colonel Thomas's conspicuous fitness, perfected by twenty years of actual experience, was recognized at once, and on May 10, 1897, he was appointed to that position. On two different occasions Colonel Thomas was chosen by the postoffice clerks to go before the congressional committee and advocate the passage of the Salary Classification Bill, which finally became a law.

In the public affairs of his native town he has always taken an active part, has been instrumental in the formation of different organizations of a literary and social character, and has served as a member of the School Board of Weymouth. He founded the Village Improvement Association, was for many years Secretary of the Weymouth Town Council, has been Treasurer of the Suffolk Real Estate Association, and is a trustee of the Wildey Savings Bank of Boston. He was also one of the original members of the Executive Committee of the Norfolk Club and for several years its Secretary.

Colonel Thomas has always been a staunch Republican, was President of the Blaine and Logan Club of Weymouth in 1884, and has often appeared upon the stump in political campaigns. He has been prominently mentioned for congressional and other honors. On Memorial Day and on many other public occasions his voice has been heard upon the platform, and his services as a public speaker are always in demand. Colonel Thomas is an eloquent speaker, a thorough gentleman, and justly held in high esteem by hosts of friends in the Commonwealth

of Massachusetts and throughout New England. He is a prominent Odd Fellow and a high official in that fraternity.

In 1880 Colonel Thomas married Addie Tirrell, daughter of Cyrus Tirrell, a boot and shoe manufacturer of South Weymouth and San Francisco.



HODGKINS, WILLIAM HENRY, State Senator from the Third Middlesex (Mass.) District in 1898 and 1899, and Brevet Major in the War of the Rebellion, was born in Charlestown, now a part of Boston, Mass., June 9, 1840.

His father, William Hodgkins, was a blacksmith, and the descendant of William, who came from England in 1636. His mother, Abigail Gibbs, descends from the Gibbs family who emigrated from Scotland to New England in 1750. His ancestors on both sides served in the Revolutionary war, and from the first have taken a prominent part in military, civil, and commercial affairs.

Major Hodgkins obtained his education in the Charlestown public schools. In 1855, at the early age of fifteen, he commenced his active career, engaging in commercial pursuits. He continued in that line of business until July 23, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company B, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted Second Lieutenant October 17, 1862; First Lieutenant October 23, 1863; Adjutant; Captain May 6, 1864; and Brevet Major United States Volunteers March 25, 1865, in which year he was honorably discharged from the service. For some time he was on the staffs of Generals Willcox, Ferrero, and John F. Hartranft, and during his whole career in the war served with conspicuous bravery and gallantry.

Returning to Boston at the close of the Rebellion, Major Hodgkins was connected with public institutions in that city from 1866 to 1887, and since then has acted as trustee of important estates, including that of the late J. Putnam Bradlee, of Boston. The duties of these various positions brought him into prominence as a man of great executive ability, and won for him a reputation which extends throughout the Commonwealth. He has discharged every trust with characteristic fidelity, with marked success, and with unflinching patriotism and promptness. A staunch and ardent Republican from boyhood, he has filled several public offices of honor and responsibility, and in these and other capacities has gained the confidence and respect of all who know him. He resides in Somerville, Mass., and was a member of the Common Council of that city in 1873 and 1874, serving as its President in the latter year. He was Mayor of Somerville in 1892, 1893, 1894, and

1895, and State Senator from the Third Middlesex District in 1898 and 1899. Major Hodgkins has rendered valuable service to the Republican party as well as to his constituents, and is widely esteemed for his public spirit, enterprise, and genial good nature. He is connected with the Ballardvale Mills, and holds membership in the Home Market Club, the Congregational Church, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and many societies. In 1897 Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M.

November 7, 1865, he married S. Augusta Hayward, of Charlestown, Mass., and they have had four children: Alice Hayward (deceased), Grace Louise, Willis Bradley, and Helen Augusta Hodgkins.



STONE, JOSEPH, of Boston, was born in Charlestown, now a part of the city of Boston, Mass., January 4, 1848. His father, Hon. Phineas J. Stone, a native of Weare, N. H., was for many years one of Charlestown's most prominent and distinguished citizens, serving as Assessor of Internal Revenue of that district during the War of the Rebellion, as Mayor of the city of Charlestown in 1862, 1863, and 1864, several terms as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and as President of the Charlestown Five Cent Savings Bank. He was one of the leading Republicans of Charlestown, where he died, universally esteemed and respected, in 1891, at the age of eighty-one. He was descended in a direct line from Simon Stone, who came from Much Bromley, near Colchester, England, in 1634, and settled in Watertown, Mass. His wife was Ann Maria Lindsay, whose ancestors came to Massachusetts from Scotland about 1750 and located in Plymouth County.

Joseph Stone inherits the sturdy characteristics of his race. After acquiring a thorough preparatory education he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, from which he was graduated in 1868, and then spent five years as a mill engineer in textile mills. In 1874 he was appointed agent of the Manchester Mills, of Manchester, N. H., and continued as such for seven years, when he became agent of the Pacific Mills, of Lawrence, Mass. He resigned this latter position in 1887 and remained out of business until 1895, when he became a member of the selling house of the Burlington, Winooski, and Colchester Mills, of Burlington, Vt.

Mr. Stone has held no political office, yet he has always been identified with the Republican party, active in its councils and welfare, and, like his father, prominent as a local leader. He resides in the Roxbury

district of Boston, where he has large real estate interests, and is a member of the University and Technology Clubs of Boston and of the Wool Club and Reform Club of New York City. He also has large real estate interests in Charlestown, Everett, Lawrence, Stoneham, and other places. Mr. Stone was very prominent during the War of the Rebellion, an active Republican, and a firm supporter of the Government.

He was married February 10, 1880, to Minnie Harris, of Roxbury, Mass., daughter of Horatio Harris, Esq. They have one daughter, Marion Stone.



MUDGE, ALFRED, of Boston, is the son of the late Alfred A. Mudge, one of Boston's well known printers, and Abbie Clinton King, and a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from Governor William Bradford, the historian of the Plymouth Colony, and also from Rev. John Mudge, of London, England, who settled in Massachusetts in 1638. He was born in Boston on the 3d of May, 1870, and educated in the public schools of that city. After completing his studies he entered the firm of Alfred Mudge & Son, which was established by his grandfather, Alfred Mudge, in 1830, and which still continues in active business under that name. His partner is his brother, Frank H. Mudge. The firm occupied an office opposite the City Hall, Boston, for fifty years, but at present occupies an entire building on Franklin Street, and does an extensive business in mercantile and law printing.

Mr. Mudge is an active and influential Republican, and for a young man has gained an unusually high standing for leadership in party councils. He has been a delegate to several Republican State and local conventions, was warden of the old Tenth Ward of Boston for three years, and is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts and one of its Election Committee. He is also a director and Secretary of the Knollwood Cemetery Corporation and a member of Columbia Lodge, F. and A. M., of De Molay Commandery, K. T., of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the National Typothetæ of America, the Master Printers' Club of Boston, the Franklin Typographical Society, the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, and many social, yacht, and cycle clubs and other organizations. In every position and capacity Mr. Mudge has displayed sound judgment, ability, and enterprise, and as a citizen and business man possesses all the sterling characteristics of his race. He is also First Lieutenant and Inspector of rifle practice, Massachusetts Cavalry.

He was married October 11, 1893, to Belle Stuart Ricker, and has one daughter, Carolyn Fletcher Mudge, born December 1, 1897.



ARVEY, EDWIN BAYARD, M.D., President of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1898-1899, is one of the distinguished members of his profession in that Commonwealth. Prominent for several years in both branches of the Legislature of the State, and identified with many important acts of legislation, he will be best known to posterity as the author of the bill establishing a Board of Registration in Medicine. Massachusetts has long been known for its many commissions relating to public service, but the one with which Dr. Harvey is identified is second to none in its effect on the welfare of the entire people. The mention of his name for the distinguished office of President of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1898 was received with much favor, and elicited from his professional brethren many letters favoring his nomination, from which we are permitted to present clippings which will best convey the general sentiment of his peers:

“I desire to call your attention to the qualifications and peculiar fitness of Dr. E. B. Harvey, of Westboro, for the presidency. As you are well aware, it was due to his efforts more than to those of any other one man that the present Board of Registration in Medicine was established; and every one knows of the excellent work he has done and is still doing to raise the standard of medical education and medical practice in this State. His well directed interest and good judgment shown so often in the business affairs of our Society have been noticeable for many years. It is well known, too, that as a parliamentarian his abilities are second to those of no one in the Society. Allow me, therefore, to suggest to you, as one of the Councillors on Nominations, that it would be wise for the Society, as well as a just recognition of the service and qualifications of Dr. Harvey, to select him for the next President of the Massachusetts Medical Society.”

Again from another of his most eminent contemporaries:

“You may have been made aware of the fact that at the annual meeting of the Councillors of the Massachusetts Medical Society in June, some of the friends of Dr. E. B. Harvey will present his name as a candidate for President of the Society. Assuming that you are already familiar with the facts, it is unnecessary perhaps to state that there is probably no man in the Society better fitted to preside over the delib-

erations and concerns of the Society than Dr. Harvey, he having devoted much time and study to parliamentary details and having had a very extended experience in public life. This does not mean, as you know, that he is other than a successful and devoted practitioner, for he has long maintained a prominent position in the profession in Worcester County, and his services on the Board of Registration in Medi-



Edwin B. Harvey

cine have been invaluable, having been the Secretary and executive officer for the past three years.

“It is conceded that the advanced requirements now in force by the Board have done more to raise the standard of excellence of the practitioners in this State than all the efforts of the educational bodies heretofore. This work has shown Dr. Harvey to be not only a leader in

the profession, but a man of great executive ability, well fitted to represent our Society."

The general features and facts of Dr. Harvey's life have been concisely and admirably stated in a late history of Worcester County, of which we note a part:

"Born in Deerfield, N. H., in 1834, he is a son of Ebenezer and Rozella (Winslow) Harvey. His early education was acquired in the public schools, the Military Institute in Pembroke, N. H., and at Northfield, N. H. Subsequently he entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., from which institution he was graduated with honor in 1859. The year following he taught in the academy at Poultney, Vt., and then became principal of Macedon Academy in Wayne County, New York. He resigned the latter position after two years of successful administration to accept the professorship of natural science in the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass. Having matriculated in the Medical Department of Harvard University in 1864, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1866, and immediately after located in Westboro. In 1872, with a view to further advancing his professional knowledge, he visited Europe, and studied for nearly a year in the universities at Leipzig and Vienna. He is widely and favorably known as a general practitioner and a skilful surgeon, and is frequently called for consultation in critical cases by his professional brethren in the surrounding towns. He has been a Councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society for twenty-five years, also its anniversary chairman; and in June, 1898, he was elected President of the Society."

In local affairs Dr. Harvey has been most active and influential, especially in educational matters. From 1868 to 1890 he was constantly a member of the Westboro School Board, and during several years he was School Superintendent. Under his guidance the schools were brought to their present high standard of efficiency. The Westboro High School was remodelled and a curriculum was established that enabled the pupils to complete a preparation for college or to enter upon the work of teaching. For many years he has been Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, a trustee of the Westboro Savings Bank, and a member of the Board of Health. Being a thorough parliamentarian, he has been the unanimous choice of the town as the presiding officer at all its meetings for a decade of years.

During his busy professional life Dr. Harvey has found time and opportunity to interest himself in State affairs. Governor Washburn in 1873 appointed him a trustee of the State Reform School at Westboro, and three years later he was reappointed by Governor Gaston.

He represented his district in the House in 1884 and 1885 and in the Senate in 1894 and 1895, and is credited with being largely instrumental in securing the passage of several important acts of legislation. He was the author and promoter of the Free Text-Book Bill, which was enacted in the face of persistent and combined opposition from school book agents and influential publishing houses throughout the country. The able advocacy and successful management which secured this act of legislation, so important to the educational interests of the Commonwealth, won for him the reputation of a leading and most influential member of the House in 1884. After an exciting and closely contested campaign he was elected to the Senate in 1894 and re-elected the following year by a very flattering vote. In both years he was Chairman of the Committee on Public Charitable Institutions and a member of the Committees on Street Railways and Public Health. But the legislative work by which he is best known and most gratefully remembered, and in which he naturally feels a pardonable pride, was the enactment in 1894 of the law regulating the practice of medicine and surgery. Here, too, he was opposed most bitterly by the united and thoroughly organized efforts of all classes of uneducated and irregular practitioners and quasi-medical schools. But against such powerful odds he won, and it is said "won nobly." The law thus created ensures a more thorough preparation in the medical school for professional work, a higher standard in the profession itself, and better medical and surgical service for the public in general. In the closing hour of the senatorial session of 1895, at the request of Governor Greenhalge, Dr. Harvey resigned his senatorship to accept the position of executive officer on the Board of Registration in Medicine, which was established by the registration act. In this office his services are regarded by his colleagues on the board as invaluable.

Dr. Harvey is a Master Mason and a member of the Westboro Evangelical Church. In 1860 he was united in marriage to Abby Kimball Tenney, daughter of Deacon Eldad and Sarah E. (Fellows) Tenney, of Concord, N. H. They have no children.



AFT, HENRY GORDON, was born April 3, 1832, in Uxbridge, Mass., where he has continuously resided with the exception of one year spent in California. His father, Bezaliel Taft, Jr., was a prominent lawyer, and a descendant of Robert Taft, who came from England and settled on the shore of Mendon Pond, in Massachusetts, with his five sons. His mother was Hannah Spring.

Mr. Taft was educated in the public schools of Uxbridge and Leicester, and has practically spent his entire life on the family homestead in Uxbridge, on which he has eaten sixty-five thanksgiving dinners, being absent only one year, when he was in California. In politics he is an ardent Republican. He was elected County Commissioner in 1875, and excepting four years, when he was retired in favor of Mr. Barker, of Milford, has ever since held that office.

January 1, 1856, Mr. Taft was married in Worcester, Mass., to Miss Ariadne Jefferson, of Uxbridge. They have had five children, namely: Florence S., George S., Frederick J. (deceased), Louisa M., and Susan H.



MPHERSON, EBENEZER MARTIN, of Boston, was born in Shelburne Township, Nova Scotia, October 24, 1836, and is of pure Scottish stock. In 1787 Lauchlan and Elizabeth (Urquhart) McPherson came to this country, and their son John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Martin, was the father of the subject of this article. Elizabeth (Martin) McPherson's paternal grandfather, John Martin, Sr., married Agnes, sister of John Russell, who came to Plymouth in 1766, and from whom were descended the late Hon. William G. Russell and Hon. Thomas Russell. John McPherson, father of Ebenezer M., was a shipwright.

Mr. McPherson attended the public schools of Boston, Mass., whither his parents removed from Nova Scotia when he was young. He first entered the real estate brokerage house of Henry Rice, in Boston, and subsequently the house of Peters & Chase, wholesale tea importers, remaining with the first nine years and with the latter five years. In 1867 he engaged in business for himself as a dealer in bank safes and locks, in which he continued for twenty-nine years, building up a large and successful trade and numbering many of the principal financial institutions in New England among his customers. In January, 1896, having withdrawn from this business, he accepted the presidency of the Security Safe Deposit Company of Boston, which he still holds. This corporation began business January 1, 1876, with a capital of \$200,000. He is a trustee of the East Boston Savings Bank, which position he has held for several years, and one of the organizers of the East Boston Citizens' Trade Association, of which he was elected the second President.

In politics Mr. McPherson has always been a Republican and an influential figure in campaign work. He is the author or originator of the plan for enrolling Republican voters, was Secretary of the Lin-

coln and Hamlin Club in 1860, and for many years rendered valuable service as a member of the Republican State and City Committees. He was a member of the Malden (Mass.) School Committee for three years and of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1876 and 1878, serving in the House on the Committees on Fisheries, Banking, and Mercantile Affairs. In 1884 he was chosen a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket, and in 1886 and again in 1887 was elected a member of the Governor's Council from the Third Councilor District. In this capacity he magnified an already high reputation for ability, integrity, and intimate knowledge of the business and political affairs of the Commonwealth. For three years (1888, 1889, and 1890) he was State Commissioner of Foreign Mortgage Corporations.

Mr. McPherson has long been prominent in religious and charitable work in Boston. He has served as a director, Vice-President, and President of the Young Men's Christian Association, as a director of the Associated Charities of the City of Boston, and as superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday-school of East Boston for more than a quarter of a century. He early became interested in the Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanderers, now the New England Home for Little Wanderers, and served for many years as a member of its Board of Managers and since 1892 as President of the corporation.

June 8, 1863, Mr. McPherson was married in East Boston, Mass., to Emily C., daughter of George and Sarah (Cannon) Sturtevant. She died in March, 1888, leaving two sons: George Sturtevant McPherson, now a practicing physician in Boston, Mass., and Henry Stephens McPherson, a practicing lawyer in Boston. For his second wife Mr. McPherson married, in Winthrop, Mass., October 9, 1889, Elizabeth Russell Drowne, daughter of William and Emily (Day) Drowne.



BEAUSOLEIL, THÉOPHILE DAVID, (David Sunn), of Manville, R. I., is the son of Léon Beausoleil and Marie (Archambeault) Beausoleil, and was born at St. Henri de Mascouche, Province of Quebec, Canada, April 28, 1852. His father was a farmer, his ancestors coming to Canada from France. He came to the United States August 11, 1865, received a common school education in Williamsville, Conn., and was made a citizen of this country in 1882 under the name of David Sunn, which was changed by a special act of the Rhode Island Legislature in January, 1899, to Théophile David Beausoleil. He has been employed from boyhood in cotton mills,

and is now general overseer of the weaving department of the Manville Manufacturing Company.

Though born and partly reared under the British flag, Mr. Beausoleil is an ardent Republican, and a man of great public spirit, patriotism, and enterprise, and from the arrival of his family in the United States has taken a deep and latterly an active interest in political affairs. He served two terms, from June, 1895, to June, 1897, as a member of the first Town Council of the town of Lincoln, R. I., in which he rendered valuable service to the new government. It was during this period that the Woonsocket Electric Company was granted a franchise to build an electric railway line from Woonsocket to Manville. This line is continually progressing, and holds an important place among recent local improvements. Mr. Beausoleil is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows, the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias, and the Daughters of Rebe-kah, I. O. O. F.

He was married at St. Hilaire, Province of Quebec, February 12, 1877, to Emma Auclair, of that village, and their children are Emma, Rose Alma, Ida, and Théophile Edmond, all born in North Grosvenor-dale in the town of Thompson. They reside in Manville, R. I.



RAWFORD, C. FRED, is one of the most efficient of the public officers in the district comprising Northern Rhode Island. A prosperous business man, he devotes the greater portion of his time to public trust and responsibility. For years he has been one of the leaders of his party, and, elected to positions of honor, has established a record of confidence and implicit trust which extends beyond party lines. He is a native of the section where he has been an honored resident since his birth. A son of George and Hannah Crawford, he was born December 27, 1844, and was educated in the public schools of his native town, Pawtucket, Mass., now the city of Pawtucket, R. I. He began his business career at the age of sixteen as a reamer for R. & G. Cushman, the first manufacturers of spools for winding thread in this country, and passed through the various branches of service, as reaming boy, shipping clerk, and bookkeeper, until upon admission to the firm he became Secretary and Treasurer of the firm of Atwood, Crawford & Co. The firm was incorporated in 1891 as the Atwood-Crawford Company and is engaged in the manufacture of spools, using 1,000,000 feet of white birch annually for their product.

He has always been a staunch Republican, and early in life became

a member of local committees of his party. He was elected a member of the Board of Firewards of the Central Falls Fire District in 1883, and from 1887 to 1892 was Secretary of that district, declining re-election. For two years (1886-87) he represented the town of Lincoln in the lower House of the State Legislature, serving on the Committee



Levi Bradford

on Militia. He was a member and Secretary of the committee to divide the town of Lincoln into voting districts and of the committee to divide the city of Central Falls into voting wards when Central Falls became a city. He was appointed arbitrator by the City Council of the city of Central Falls in January, 1896, for the purpose of adjusting and settling all differences existing between the city of Central Falls and

town of Lincoln of indebtedness between them existing at the time of the division, March 18, 1895. In 1891 he was elected Town Clerk of Lincoln, and when the city of Central Falls was established he was elected City Clerk and Clerk of the Probate Court. For years he was Clerk and subsequently was elected Moderator of the voting district of Central Falls, and from 1888 to 1894 was Chairman of the Republican Town Committee of his party, declining re-election. In 1890 he was elected Treasurer of the Lincoln Republican Association, which position he has since held. He has been a delegate to most of the State conventions, and has a commanding voice in influencing the control of public affairs in his town and city.

In social and fraternal societies Mr. Crawford has also been prominent. He holds credential No. 1, A. O. U. W., for Rhode Island, and is Past Chancellor of Washington Lodge, No. 4, K. P., and a member of Pawtucket Council, 531, Royal Arcanum. For two years he was foreman of the Pacific Steam Engine Company. He was President of the Central Falls Veteran Firemen's Association for two years, and is now a league delegate to the New England Veteran Firemen's League. For public service he has been made an associate member of Ballou Post, No. 3, G. A. R., and for years has been prominent in church and Sunday School work, being a member of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Crawford was united in marriage May 4, 1868, to Mattie M., daughter of Nathan S. and Abbie (Martin) Horton, of Smithfield, R. I. They have two children: Fred S. and C. Louis, and reside in the fashionable portion of the city of Central Falls.



GILMAN, EDWARD HARRISON, of Exeter, N. H., is the son of Joseph Taylor Gilman and Mary Elizabeth Gray, and was born in Exeter, N. H., May 13, 1855. He was educated in the schools of Exeter and in a private school at Kingston, Mass., where he prepared for Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1876. He then spent a year in Europe, and on his return entered the employ of the Boston and Albany Railroad. From 1879 to 1882 he served that corporation in various capacities, spending most of his time in Albany, N. Y. After leaving that company he engaged in the railway and mill supply business in Boston, Mass., and so continued until 1887, when he became interested in the Somersworth Machine Company, of Dover, N. H. Of this corporation he was the treasurer and manager until November, 1897, when he re-

signed to accept a similar position with the Laconia Car Company, of Laconia, N. H., the office of which is at 50 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Gilman is a thorough Republican. In 1881-82 he served on the staff of Governor Bell, of New Hampshire, as Aide-de-Camp with rank of Colonel. In 1885 he represented his town in the State Legislature and in 1887 became a member of the Senate of New Hampshire. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. In 1888 he was chosen a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, holding this position in the campaign of 1890. In 1895-96 he was a member of the Governor's Council from the Second New Hampshire District. Colonel Gilman was Chairman of the State Library Commission from October 11, 1892, to February 2, 1896, by appointment of Governor John B. Smith, and was reappointed for four years by Governor Busiel. He has been a member of the Library Committee of the town of Exeter for ten years. Colonel Gilman has always been interested in political affairs. His ancestors were men who were closely identified with the politics of their day, which fact may account for his well defined political instincts.

The great-grandfather of Colonel Gilman was Nicholas Gilman, of Exeter, N. H., who was the New Hampshire financier of the Revolution. His son Nicholas was a member of the first Provincial Congress, and acted at one time as Aid to Washington, who sent him to Yorktown after the surrender of Cornwallis to take the inventory of what was surrendered. Another son was John T. Gilman. He was only twenty-one when he was one of the most active and energetic men in getting a company promptly to Cambridge after the news came of the Battle of Lexington. He was a member of the Continental Congress and for fourteen years Governor of the State of New Hampshire.

In the midst of business affairs where a high order of executive ability is required, Colonel Gilman has been thoroughly tested, and proved by his successful conduct of large private interests to be a man of great ability and worth, an able counsellor, and a true friend. He has a decided fondness for literature and has one of the best selected libraries to be found anywhere, his collection of works pertaining to New Hampshire or her people being probably more valuable than that of any other private individual in the State. Some very valuable manuscripts are to be found in his library. He has traveled extensively, and in 1896-97 made a tour of the world.

Colonel Gilman was married at Hanover, N. H., December 7, 1882, to Jennie L., daughter of Albert H. Crosby, of the class of 1848 Dartmouth College, and Rebecca M. Crosby. They have one son, Joseph T., born October 4, 1883, who is now (1899) a student at Phillips Exeter Academy.



DARLING, CHARLES KIMBALL, a prominent speaker and leader among the younger members of the Republican party, a gallant officer in the late Spanish-American war, and now United States Marshal for Massachusetts, is a native of Corinth, Vt., where he was born June 28, 1864, the son of Joseph Kimball and Mary Alice (Knight) Darling. His family, in its different branches, embraces lineage with some of the oldest families in New England. His father, a lawyer, is now actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Chelsea, Vt. He has been in public life for many years, having served in both branches of the Vermont Legislature and as States Attorney for Orange County. He has been an active Republican all of his life. When a young man, in the early fifties, he went to California as a civil engineer, and was with General Fremont in the stirring times of that period. The mother of Colonel Darling, who was prominently identified with church and charitable work, died in 1873. Her only daughter, Emma Lydia Darling, who has inherited her mother's devotion to these worthy objects, is House Superintendent of the "Willard Y Settlement" for working girls in Boston. Hale Knight Darling, only brother of Colonel Darling, was admitted to the bar in North Carolina in 1896. He afterward became associated with his father in practice, and is now (1899) serving his second term as States Attorney for Orange County, being recognized as one of the foremost of the younger lawyers of Vermont.

Colonel Charles K. Darling received excellent educational advantages, fitting for college at Barre (Vt.) Academy and graduating from Dartmouth College with the degrees of A.B. and A.M. in the Class of 1885. He was also for two years a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., being an appointee of the famous political leader, Luke P. Poland, of St. Johnsbury, Vt. For four years he was employed in the railroad business, following which, for several years, he engaged in journalistic work, the greater portion of the time with the Fitchburg (Mass.) *Daily Sentinel*. Having decided upon the profession of law, he entered the Boston University Law School and was graduated therefrom with the degree of LL.B. in June, 1896. Immediately upon graduation he was chosen instructor in criminal law by that institution, which position he still holds. From 1894 to 1899 he was engaged as editor of the *Early Laws of Massachusetts*, a work published by authority of the Legislature from the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Colonel Darling was admitted to the Worcester County bar in June, 1895, and the following year opened his office in the Tremont Building, Boston, where it has been located since. He is a resident of Fitchburg, however, where for a number of years he was

interested in local affairs, serving as a member of the School Board and as Clerk of the City Council, of various committees, etc.

Colonel Darling has been since his youth an ardent enthusiast in military affairs. He was appointed in 1886 Sergeant-Major of the Sixth Regiment, M. V. M., and the following year was made Regimental Adjutant, serving in this position until 1893, when he was chosen Major. In this latter capacity he went to the front in the Spanish-Ameri-



CHARLES K. DARLING.

can war. His regiment, the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, was first sent to re-enforce General Shafter at Santiago de Cuba. Later, the regiment formed part of the army under General Miles in the expedition to Porto Rico and made the first landing on that island. Here it received a baptism of fire, and in the skirmish of Yauco Road Major Darling received commendation in the official report of the brigade commander for gallantry and coolness under fire. Subse-

quently he was placed by General Guy V. Henry in command of the city of Yauco, the first city captured on the island. He personally received the surrender of the city of Aricebo on the northern coast of the island, and after its evacuation by the Spanish troops was placed in command of that post. He was afterward placed in charge of civil affairs of the District of Aricebo, which position he held until the regiment was ordered home to be mustered out. He was, as senior Major, commanding officer of the regiment upon its return to the State service, and was commissioned its Colonel May 23, 1899. He has served on many boards and courts, and is at present Recorder of the board having charge of the revision of militia regulations for the State of Massachusetts. He has been one of the most prominent officers of the Order of Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., in the United States. His right to membership is derived from his father's service in the old Vermont Brigade. Entering the order at Fitchburg in 1886, he has passed through various positions as Camp Commander, Inspector and Adjutant of the Division, etc. In 1892 he commanded the Massachusetts Division of the order, and in 1894 was its Adjutant-General. The following year he became a member of the Council-in-Chief, and in 1897, at Indianapolis, Ind., was unanimously chosen Commander-in-Chief of the organization in America, serving until September, 1898.

Colonel Darling has always been an active Republican, and has served his party faithfully, especially upon the stump. He is an eloquent and forceful orator, and has delivered many notable speeches, especially upon patriotic occasions. In February, 1899, he was appointed by President McKinley United States Marshal for the District of Massachusetts, and March 1, 1899, he assumed the duties of that office. Colonel Darling is the Historian of the Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution and Vice-President of the Boston Chapter. He is a member of the University Club of Boston and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, corresponding member of the Fitchburg Historical Society, and connected with many other social organizations.



LOVERING, HENRY MORTON, has been a life-long resident of Taunton, Mass., where he was born July 28, 1840. His father, Willard Lovering, was, like himself, a prominent manufacturer, and a lineal descendant of Robert Lovering, who came to this country from England early in the seventeenth century. His mother, Sarah Carey (Morton) Lovering, was the daughter of Hon. Marcus Morton, Governor of Massachusetts in 1840 and 1843,

and a sister of Hon. Marcus Morton, Jr., Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court from 1882 to 1890, having been appointed to that bench as a Justice in 1869. Their ancestor was George Morton, who came from England in the ship *Ann* in 1623. Willard Lovering was the son of William and Mehitable (Claffin) Lovering. In 1836 he moved from Woonsocket, R. I., to Taunton, Mass., to accept the management of the Whittenton Mills, which he held until 1857. In 1858, with his sons, he purchased the mills, enlarged them from time to time, and successfully conducted them until 1864, when failing health compelled him to turn them over to his sons, Charles L., William C., and Henry M. He was President of the Taunton Branch Railroad Company and of the Taunton Savings Bank, served several years in the Massachusetts Legislature, and was a business man of unusual executive ability and unblemished character.

Henry M. Lovering received a good preparatory education and was graduated from Brown University with the degree of A.M. in 1861. Since then he has been actively identified with the business of the Whittenton Mills in Taunton. His long experience in the manufacture of cotton goods has gained for him a wide reputation as an able business man. He is a director and agent of the Whittenton Manufacturing Company, President of the Taunton Copper Manufacturing Company, a director of the Elizabeth Poole Mills and of the Taunton National Bank, President of the Board of Water Commissioners of Taunton, a member of the Union Club of Boston, and Vice-President of the Old Colony Historical Society.

Mr. Lovering has been from the first an ardent and consistent Republican, and although he has never accepted political office he has in various capacities rendered valuable service to his party, and is universally esteemed and respected as a man of great executive ability and integrity of character. In 1864 he married Miss Isabel F. Morse, of Taunton, and they have five children.



PARKER, BOWDOIN STRONG, of Boston, is the son of Alonzo Parker, architect and manufacturer, and Caroline Gunn Parker, and was born in Conway, Franklin County, Mass., August 10, 1841. His paternal ancestors settled in Berkshire County, Mass. His mother's family came from England and have always resided in the Connecticut River Valley in Massachusetts.

Colonel Parker removed with his parents to Greenfield, Mass., when he was ten years old, and there spent his youth and early manhood.

He was educated in the Greenfield public and high schools, under private tutors, and at Boston University. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 he had nearly completed his apprenticeship in a wholesale hardware establishment in New York City. Returning home, he enlisted as a private in the Fifty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and served in the Department of the Gulf under General Banks, taking his full share of the hardships of active campaigning, including the siege in the trenches before Port Hudson. In the second general assault upon those works he was wounded, but remained on duty to the end.

Returning to Greenfield, Mass., Colonel Parker engaged in manufacturing, with which business he was thoroughly familiar from boyhood. He was subsequently connected with the manufacturing corporation of which his father was manager, and upon his retirement became treasurer and manager of the company. He continued in active business for over fifteen years and mastered every detail. In addition to his manufacturing he also had, during the latter part of the time, a considerable law practice. He studied law with the late Hon. Wendell Thornton Davis, of Greenfield, and Colonel Thomas William Clarke, of Boston, and was graduated LL.B. from the Boston University Law School in 1876. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar at Boston in 1875 and subsequently to the bars of the United States Circuit Court and Court of Appeals. In 1881 he disposed of his business interests in Greenfield and removed to Boston, where he has since resided, devoting his energies to his profession and giving special attention to patent and trade-mark law.

While in Greenfield Colonel Parker held several positions of trust, being Chairman of the Board of Assessors of Taxes in 1880 and 1881 and of the Republican Town Committee for a number of years. He also served many years upon the Board of Engineers in the Fire Department. As a director of the Public Library, and as an officer in numerous societies and organizations, he rendered valuable service to the community. He was in constant demand as presiding officer at public meetings and as moderator of the town meeting. He was repeatedly called to act as administrator of estates and in similar capacities, and at one period had a greater number of estates in his hands for settlement than any other person in the county.

Soon after coming to Boston he identified himself with public affairs and took an active part in the councils of the Republican party. He was a member of the Boston Common Council from Ward 10 in 1889, 1890, and 1891, serving on the Committee on Laws and Ordinances during the entire time, and performing exceedingly valuable work, especially in the revision and recasting of the entire code of city ordi-

nances to conform with the new city charter. His labors in this matter have been repeatedly recognized by the press and the public. He was also a member of the Stony Brook Committee, of the Committee on the use of streets by quasi-public corporations, and of that on Chinese Quarters. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1892 and 1893, serving both years on the Judiciary Committee and in 1893 as its Chairman, and being a leading debater upon nearly every important measure before the House. Among the matters of public legislation advocated by him in 1892 may be mentioned chapters 401 and 402, Boston sewers and sidewalks; chapter 411, household goods sold upon installment; chapter 428, relative to the discharge of small loans and redemption of the security; chapter 59, prohibiting free passes to members of the Legislature, State officers, judges, etc.; chapter 184, burial expenses of soldiers and sailors dying in State institutions; chapter 419, also chapters 170, 293, 297, and 464, of 1893, Boston building laws; chapter 260, liability of employers to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by employees in their service; chapter 270, payment of labor performed on buildings or public works owned by cities or towns; chapter 293, open spaces, play-grounds, etc., in Boston; chapter 330, forbidding the intimidation of laborers; chapter 386, regulating the hours of labor of employees of street railways; chapter 406, nine hours a day's work for manual labor on State work; chapter 347, pensioning members of the Boston Fire Department; chapter 353 of 1892 and chapter 51 of 1893, retiring and pensioning members of the Police Department; chapter 237, relief of indigent soldiers and sailors and their families; chapters 129 and 450, improvement of State House grounds. In 1893 he assisted in drafting and carrying the bill, now chapter 443, by which associations, unions of working men, and others may register their labels, trade-marks, and forms of advertising with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and also obtain standing in the courts for the prosecution of infringers. He was a member of the Joint Special Committee appointed in 1892, to sit during the recess, to consider and report upon a revision of the system of the inferior courts, including the Courts of Probate and Insolvency; and Colonel Parker was one of a sub-committee to draw up the report and draft a number of bills designed to carry out the recommendations made in the report, and these were largely adopted and became laws. He also introduced the order containing the charges against the Boston gas syndicate, and asking a legislative investigation, which resulted in the almost unanimous vote of the House in passing the Bay State Charter-repeal Bill and the strong approval by the press of the Commonwealth.

Colonel Parker compiled and edited the Massachusetts Special Laws from 1889 to 1893 inclusive, and was the chief editorial writer for one

of the leading Republican newspapers in the Commonwealth during the Hayes-Tilden campaign. As a lawyer he stands among the leaders of the bar. He is special attorney for the Consolidated Hame Company, of Andover and Sunapee, N. H., and for the Miller's Falls Company, of Miller's Falls, Mass., and general counsel for the Massachusetts Ship Canal Company. He has had a large experience and an extensive practice in the United States courts in patent and trade-mark cases, not only in Massachusetts, but in other States, and is considered an authority on both patent and military law.

Colonel Parker's service in the Massachusetts militia dates from 1869. For eighteen years he was an active officer, and never missed a tour of ordered duty. He has held the rank of Captain, Adjutant, Judge-Advocate, and Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff of the First Brigade, and is now on the retired list of officers with the rank of Colonel. In this connection mention may be made of his efforts in assisting the veterans of the war, their widows and dependents, to obtain pensions, etc., for all of which service for the past twenty-five years, involving much time and labor in investigation and the preparation of papers, he has always refused to accept any remuneration whatever.

He is a member of Edward W. Kinsley Post, No. 113, G. A. R., of Boston, of the Alumni Association of the Boston University Law School, of the Massachusetts Union of Knights Templars Commanders, and of many other Masonic bodies. In the Masonic order he is a past Master, past High Priest, past Commander of Knights Templars, and a past District Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. He is a member of the Middlesex Club and of many societies.

Colonel Parker was married June 25, 1867, by the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, to Katharine Helen Eagan, of that city. They have one daughter, Helen Caroline Parker.



WILSON, EDWARD BOARDMAN, Mayor of the city of Newton, Mass., is the son of Isaac P. and Rhoda (Brainard) Wilson, and was born in Haverhill, N. H., April 21, 1840. His paternal ancestors came from England to Boston in 1635. He was educated in the public schools and at the Haverhill (N. H.) Academy, and when twenty years of age came to Boston, Mass., and entered the wholesale dry goods business, with which he has continuously been identified. Since 1886 he has been the senior

partner of the firm of Wilson, Larrabee & Co., one of Boston's largest and best known wholesale dry goods houses.

Mr. Wilson is a leading Republican, and from the time he was old enough to vote has taken a deep interest in the welfare and progress of his party. He resides on Otis street in West Newton, Mass., a suburb of Boston, and in 1892 was a member of the Newton Board of Aldermen. On December 13, 1898, he was elected Mayor of the city of Newton, and is now (1899) discharging the duties of that office with the same ability and fidelity which have won for him so much success in business affairs. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, the Royal Arcanum, the Boston Merchants Association, the Boston Credit Men's Association, and the Newton and Trade Clubs, and a Director of the Colonial National Bank of Boston and of the First National Bank of West Newton.

January 29, 1863, Mr. Wilson was married at Haverhill, N. H., to Luella E. Woodward, and their children are Hattie Ella Wilson (wife of George T. Lincoln), Frederick Allen Wilson, and Josephine Freeman Wilson.



FAIRBAIRN, JOHN ROBERT, Sheriff of Middlesex County, Mass., was born in Boston on the 26th of January, 1851, his parents being John Fairbairn, a Scotchman and a tinsmith, and Catharine Eagan, of English descent. The family removed to Cambridge, or rather what is now known as East Cambridge, Mass., when he was two years old, and there he has ever since resided. He was educated in the Cambridge public schools, and then became an apprentice in the upholstering house of John A. Ellis & Co., of East Cambridge, with whom he remained until he attained his majority, when he engaged in the real estate and insurance business on his own account. He successfully continued this business until 1896, building up a large clientage, and conducting most of the important real estate transactions in his district.

In 1884 Mr. Fairbairn was appointed a Deputy Sheriff of Middlesex County by Sheriff Henry G. Cushing, and this position he held until November, 1895, when he was appointed an officer of the Superior Court. In May, 1896, Mr. Cushing appointed him Special Sheriff and Keeper of the House of Correction and County Jail at East Cambridge, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Captain John M. Fisk, of Cambridge, formerly of Newton, which positions he held until the death of Sheriff Cushing, in 1899, when he was appointed Sheriff by Governor Wolcott.

Mr. Fairbairn was a member of the Cambridge Common Council of 1889, and the following year entered the Board of Aldermen. He was re-elected to the board in 1891, 1892, and 1893, and in 1893 was chosen its President. He was again elected to the boards of 1895 and 1896, and was chosen President in both years, a hitherto unknown honor in Cambridge, that of being three years President of the board.

His popularity, as attested by his several elections, brought him into prominence for the Mayoralty, and he has been strongly talked of as a candidate for that office. He was elected to the Board of Aldermen by the largest number of votes ever given to any citizen. Mr. Fairbairn is a member of Putnam Lodge, F. and A. M., of Cambridge Royal Arch Chapter, and Orient Council of Masons, and also of several other bodies, including the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Honor, etc. He is a prominent Republican, a valued party leader, and an executor and administrator of a number of estates and trusts in different States.

April 8, 1874, he married Carrie S. Hammond, and they have two children: John E. and Carrie E.



REED, AMOS FRANKLIN, was born October 15, 1830, in Lynn, Mass., where he has always resided, and where his family, the Breeds, have lived for two hundred and fifty years. He descends in a direct line from Allen Breed, who came there from England among the early settlers. His parents were Amos and Frances Breed, his father being a gentleman farmer.

Mr. Breed received his education in the schools of Lynn, and has been engaged from early manhood in manufacturing, banking, and other business and financial enterprises. Besides being a shoe manufacturer he is President of one of Lynn's leading banks and of various electric and street railway companies in Massachusetts, and in every connection has achieved unusual success. He is a man of great executive and business ability, a skilful financier, and a progressive, public spirited citizen.

In politics Mr. Breed has been a Republican since he was old enough to vote. He has served as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Lynn, and between 1860 and 1880 represented his district in the Massachusetts Legislature, serving both in the House and Senate with that ability and fidelity which have characterized his entire life. In these and other capacities he has rendered valuable service to his party and its candidates. Mr. Breed was a Presidential Elector in 1872 and again in 1880, and a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1880 and 1896. He is a member of the Oxford, Park, Massachusetts, and

Eastern Yacht Clubs, and has always been actively interested in all municipal and public affairs and in the prosperity of his native city.

In 1851 he married Annie Lindsey. They have two sons, Amos Franklin, Jr., and Sylvester B., who are living.



BUSIEL, CHARLES ALBERT, President of the Laconia National Bank of Laconia, N. H., and Governor of the State in 1895 and 1896, is a native of that Commonwealth and was born in Meredith Village, Belknap County, November 24, 1842. His father was a successful manufacturer and well able to give his children the advantages of a substantial education. Charles pur-



CHARLES A. BUSIEL.

sued his studies in the public schools of Laconia and in the academy at Guilford, N. H. After graduating from the latter he entered his father's hosiery mill and acquired a practical knowledge of the whole business by actual labor in each department. In 1863 he entered into business on his own account, but within a few years sold his interest in the establishment he had put into operation. In 1869 he formed a partnership with a brother and engaged in the manufacture of hosiery. Another brother joined the firm in 1872 and the name became J. W. Busiel & Co. The business is still conducted by them and ranks among the most flourishing in the State.

Governor Busiel is President of the Laconia National Bank and also President of the City Savings Bank. He has attained much prominence in railroad circles

by his investments in that kind of property, and by the success he has had in organizing and establishing new roads. He was one of the original projectors of the Lake Shore Railroad, and it was in great part due to his persistent and energetic advocacy that that line was constructed. In later years his attention has been given to electric railroads, which he believes are destined to supersede the old-fashioned means of transit.

In politics Governor Busiel has been independent, but always an adherent to the forces which he supposed represented the best interests of the people upon local, State, and National issues. He represented his district in the New Hampshire Legislature in 1878 and 1879, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Cincinnati in 1880. In 1882, as a Republican, he became the first Mayor of Laconia, although at the time the town was Democratic by from three to four hundred majority. In 1895 he was the successful candidate for the gubernatorial chair and received a majority of about ten thousand and a plurality of about thirteen thousand votes, and for the first time in its history every county in the State gave a Republican majority. He was prominent as a candidate for election to the United States Senate in 1896, and undoubtedly was his State's choice for a secretary's portfolio in President McKinley's cabinet. Governor Busiel attends the Congregational Church. He is very prominent in Masonic circles as well as in the Knights of Pythias and other beneficial, social, and charitable organizations.

In 1864 he married Eunice Elizabeth Preston and they have one child, Frances E. Busiel, who is the wife of Wilson Longstreth Smith, of Germantown, Pa., and who has one son, Charles Albert Busiel Smith, born March 1, 1895.



TILTON, JOHN SHERBURNE, Mayor of Portsmouth, N. H., is descended from the Tilton and Wells families who came from England to New England at a very early day, and whose descendants have been conspicuous in the history of their respective localities. His father, Moses H. Tilton, was a prominent merchant, and lived in Portsmouth from 1847 until his death March 21, 1889. His mother, Emily G. (Wells) Tilton, died in 1855. Both were natives of Sandown, N. H.

Mr. Tilton was born in Chester, N. H., May 15, 1845, but in 1847 was taken by his parents to Portsmouth, in the same State, where he was reared and educated, and where he has ever since resided. He attended the public schools and later a commercial college at New Haven, Conn.,

and began active life as a clerk in a grocery store. Subsequently he learned the trade of harness making in all its branches, and in 1868 established himself in business at Portsmouth, where he now conducts an extensive trade as a manufacturer of and dealer in a general line of horse furnishing goods.

A Republican from the time he cast his first vote, Mr. Tilton has always taken a deep interest in political and public affairs, and for several years has been one of the party's ablest and most trusted local leaders. He was a member of the Portsmouth Common Council, was elected a member of the Board of Alderman from Ward 2 in 1896 and served two years, and in 1898 was elected Mayor of the city by a majority of 400. This fact and also the fact that he is the first Republican mayor of Portsmouth in seventeen years attests his popularity, and shows the esteem and confidence in which he is held by his fellow citizens. Mr. Tilton is Past Chancellor of Damon Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, of the Rockingham Republican Club, and of the Rockingham Bicycle Club.

In 1868 he married Miss Abbie M. Bonin, of Kittery, Me., and they have five children living: Bertram M., Mrs. Emily L. Jordan, Charles Edwin, John S., Jr., and Frank Wilbur.



BATES, JOHN LEWIS, of Boston, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, was born in North Easton, Mass., September 18, 1859. The genealogical line of the Bates family is traced directly back to Thomas Bates, Esq., of Lydd, of the Parish of All Hallows, England, who died in 1485. In the fifth generation from this early English yeoman, his descendant, Clement Bates, emigrated from England, in the ship *Elizabeth*, in 1635, and was one of the first white settlers in what is now the town of Hingham. The historic Anchor Tavern at Hingham was on the estate originally allotted to Clement Bates on the 18th of September, 1635. Part of this territory has since remained in the possession of his descendants, several of whom took part in King Philip's war, the French and Indian wars, and in the American Revolution. Among the latter was Levi Bates, a Lieutenant. After the war he moved to Springfield, Vt., and his son, Lewis Bates, became a Methodist minister, well known throughout New England. Lewis Benton Bates, son of Lewis Bates, is also a Methodist minister of note, and is now occupying a responsible

pastorate in the Bromfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Boston. He married Louisa D. Field, and John L. Bates was their third child. His middle name of Lewis comes from the family who were descended from George Lewis, who arrived in America about 1633 from England.

As the father of John Lewis Bates was an itinerant Methodist preacher, his early education was obtained in the public schools of the various towns and cities to which his father was assigned. Later his preparatory education was acquired in the public schools of Taunton and Chelsea, Mass., and at the Boston Latin School, from which he was graduated in 1878. Entering Boston University, he was graduated from the academic department in 1882 with the degree of A.B., and afterward taught school for one year in Jamestown, N. Y. Having decided to enter the legal profession, he returned to the Boston University Law School and condensed the usual three years' course into two years, taking his degree of LL.B. in 1885. While passing through the law school he was also a teacher a considerable share of the time in the Boston evening schools. Mr. Bates was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885, and since then has been engaged in active practice in Boston.

His political career dates from 1891, when he entered the Boston Common Council from East Boston, and served two years. In 1893 he was brought forward as a candidate for the Legislature from the First Suffolk District, and was easily elected. Since then he has been one of the two representatives of that district, being elected each succeeding year by increasing majorities. He is now serving his sixth term.

Mr. Bates's career in the House has been marked by the same hard, conscientious work that he displayed in school and college. He has been three times Speaker (1897, 1898, and 1899), and has gained fresh honors for himself by his expeditious manner of transacting the business and his fairness and impartiality in all questions. Besides his increasing legal practice Mr. Bates has found time to take an earnest interest in local affairs, and in 1893 and 1894 was President of the East Boston Citizens' Trade Association. He is also a director of the Columbia Trust Company, of the Wildey Savings Bank, and of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, a trustee of Boston University, and a trustee of the Bromfield Street Methodist Church and of the East Boston Bethel. He is a member of Baalbec Lodge, F. and A. M., of Zenith Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, being at the head of the latter organization in 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Mr. Bates married July 12, 1887, Clara Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel C. Smith, of Jamestown, N. Y., and has had three children: Lewis B., John Harold, and Dorothy Bates, all of whom are living except Lewis B., the eldest.



HEMPHILL, ASHTON ERASTUS, of Holyoke, Mass., was born in Acworth, N. H., September 17, 1849, the son of Freeland Hemphill, a prominent farmer, and Lydia McKean. His ancestors on both sides were Scotch-Irish. Mr. Hemphill attended the common schools of his native town, the High Schools in Acworth and Walpole, N. H., and the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy at Boston, from which he was graduated in 1876.

Having decided upon the profession of pharmacy, he went from Acworth to Holyoke, Mass., April 15, 1871, and was engaged in the drug business with George L. Brown & Co. and Dr. L. M. Tuttle until the fall of 1873. Subsequently he was in the same business in Boston, being associated with C. E. Tappan & Co. and F. M. Loring & Co. from the autumn of 1873 to 1875, and while there took a course at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, graduating in 1876. He then returned to Holyoke and was connected with the drug stores of Dr. L. M. Tuttle, Preston & Gridley, and E. W. Gridley until 1882, since which time he has been the owner and manager of a large storage warehouse business.

Mr. Hemphill has filled several positions of trust and honor. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from Holyoke in 1881, 1885, and 1898, serving the first year as a member of the Committee on Printing, in 1885 as Chairman of that committee and as a member of the Committee on Public Health, from which came the Pharmacy Law of 1885, and in 1898 as a member of the Committees on Mercantile Affairs and Liquor Law. He was Secretary or Chairman of the Republican City Committee of Holyoke much of the time from 1880 to 1892, Secretary of the Harrison and Morton Club in 1888, and a member of the Republican State Committee in 1890, 1891, and 1892, serving in the latter year as Chairman of the sub-Committee on Naturalization and as a member of the Press Committee. He was also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the McKinley and Hobart Club of Holyoke in 1896. Mr. Hemphill is a stockholder in several important corporations, was Chairman of the Board of Registrars of Voters from 1884 to 1896, has been a member of the local Board of Civil Service Examiners since 1889 and its Secretary since 1891, and is especially active in Y. M. C. A. matters, having been Chairman of the "Star Course" Committee of the Holyoke Young Men's Christian Association since 1895. He was a charter member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, and is a member of that body and of the Home Market Club of Boston. He is also a member of the Bay State Club of Holyoke, a social organization, of which he has been President and Secretary. He is one of the most popular men in Holyoke, and is unmarried.



HOYT, EDWARD HAMMOND, has always resided in Haverhill, Mass., where he was born July 11, 1849, the son of James B. and Harriett M. Hoyt. He was educated in the celebrated Phillips Academies at Exeter, N. H., and Andover, Mass., and from 1872 to 1889 was successfully engaged in the leather business in Boston. For four years he was President of the Boston Shoe and Leather Association. In 1889 he became an electrical expert for the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, and so continued until 1893, when he retired permanently to private life. He is President of the People's Telephone Company, the first opposition company organized under the laws of Massachusetts.

Mr. Hoyt has always been a Republican. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1897 and 1898, serving as Chairman of the Street Railway Committee in the latter year, and is now (1899) Chairman of the Republican City Committee of Haverhill. He is a prominent Mason, holding membership in the Boston Commandery, K. T., and in the Massachusetts Consistory, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Pentucket, Wauchesette, and Oxford Clubs. He entered the United States service in 1898 as a member of the "Volunteer Electric Corps," and during the late war with Spain was stationed at Fort Independence in Boston Harbor. Mr. Hoyt is married and has two children: Florence N. and Helen N.



BOWEN, CLOVIS HENRY, of Pawtucket, R. I., is the son of Clovis H. and Nancy W. Bowen and the grandson of a surgeon in the War of the Revolution who was captured by the British and confined on the prison ship Jersey. He also was one of a committee appointed to treat with Sir Henry Clinton, the English commander, for the release of prisoners. His family came to New England from Wales about 1697.

Mr. Bowen was born April 23, 1853, in Gloucester, R. I., where his father was for thirty-one years town clerk. He was educated at Dean Academy and at West Point Military Academy, and for seven years was associated with the Barstow Stove Company. During the last fifteen years, however, he has been actively and successfully engaged in the manufacture of machinery and insulated electric wire. He is Treasurer of the Collyer Insulated Wire Company, of Pawtucket, and officially connected with the Collyer Machine Company, the Standard Seamless Wire Company, the Vulcan Iron Foundry, and the Slater Cotton Company, all of Pawtucket.

Though an ardent and active Republican, Mr. Bowen has always declined to accept public office, his extensive business interests demanding his whole time and attention. He has, however, rendered efficient service to his party, which honors him as one of its ablest local leaders, and has been Chairman of the Republican Ward and City Committees of Pawtucket, where he resides. He is also a prominent Mason, holding membership in all the bodies of that order.

Mr. Bowen was married September 6, 1877, to Mary E. Collyer, daughter of Samuel S. Collyer, of Pawtucket, R. I., and they have one son living—Edward Collyer Bowen.



HAYER, EDWARD, for many years one of the most prominent manufacturers of cotton goods in New England, devoting his entire business life to the development of that line of industry, was born in Pawtucket, R. I., March 22, 1843, in the house in which he always lived, when the town belonged to the State of Massachusetts. His father, Alanson Thayer, was a large cotton manufacturer, and a man who devoted a large portion of his time to public affairs, serving as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature and being appointed one of the commissioners to decide upon the disputed dividing line between the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Thayer family in America, from which branch Edward descended, is traced back to Richard Thayer, who came from England, with three children, Richard, Zachariah, and Deborah, in 1636. Their descendants settled around Braintree and Boston, where numerous families of the name still reside. Alanson Thayer was twice married, his second wife being Pearley B. Bates, by whom he had six children, two of whom are Edward Thayer, the subject of this memoir, and Sabra, wife of Henry Anthony, of Providence.

Edward Thayer was educated in his native town, attending the public and high schools. In May, 1862, he enlisted in the Ninth Rhode Island Infantry and was in service one hundred days. His first business experience was as a clerk in the Slater National Bank, of Pawtucket. He subsequently engaged in the manufacture of worsted braid for a short period, but found it unprofitable and entered the field of cotton manufacturing, which his father had successfully established.

Becoming a member of the firm comprising the Lebanon Mill Company, of which his father was the head and R. B. Gage a partner, he applied himself diligently to master the details of that business. Mr. Gage subsequently sold out his interest to the Thayers, father and son,

and they continued operations until the death of Alanson Thayer in May, 1868, when Edward Thayer succeeded to the entire property. The business was afterward incorporated with Edward Thayer, president; S. Willard Thayer, treasurer; and Alanson Thayer, secretary; the last two members being sons of Edward Thayer. Their operations are



Edward Thayer.

confined to manufacturing knitted fabrics and cotton and worsted underwear, and constitute an important industry of New England.

Edward Thayer was also connected with the celebrated Dexter Yarn Company, being a member of its Executive Committee and the managing director. He was connected with the Coleman Nail Company, making horseshoe nails, and was interested in various other financial

and business enterprises. He was always a stalwart Republican, and for three years was a member of the Town Council of Pawtucket after its consolidation and prior to its securing a city charter. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Minneapolis convention, which renominated President Harrison. In 1894 he was elected to the State Legislature and was re-elected for two succeeding terms. In 1897 he was defeated for the same office, but was again elected in 1898 and re-elected in 1899, and ranked as one of the ablest members of that body. Mr. Thayer was a member of some of the most important committees, serving several times on that of Corporations, of which he was chairman, on the Joint Standing Committee, on the Committee on Printing, and others.

Mr. Thayer was a member of the Home Market Club and of the Athletic and Union Clubs of Providence, and a life member of the Manhattan Club of New York City. He was a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Shrine. He died February 13, 1899.

He was married in 1866 to Emma Louise Dexter, daughter of Simon W. Dexter, a son of the founder of the celebrated Dexter Yarn Company, of Pawtucket. Her mother was Ann Eliza Bowen. Mr. and Mrs. Thayer had six children: S. Willard, Alanson, Mrs. Amery J. Barclay, Florence, Emma D., and Edward, Jr., all of whom survive him.



GREGORY, WILLIAM, Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, now (1899) serving his second term, is one of the leading manufacturers and business men of the State. He was born in Astoria, N. Y., August 3, 1849, and is the son of William and Mary Gregory. His father was for many years connected with the manufacture of woolen goods and was a descendant of English stock which came to this country during Colonial days.

William Gregory was educated in the schools of Westerly, R. I., and began his business life in a woolen mill. To this industry he has since devoted his attention. In 1881 he began business for himself and is now the managing head of the Wickford Worsted Mill and the Oak Hill Woolen Mill. Mr. Gregory is said to be one of the best informed men in the manufacture of woolen goods in New England. He has given his entire business life to the study and development of this industry, and has established flourishing mills. He is also interested in various financial institutions, being vice-president of the Wickford National Bank, a director in the Globe National Bank of Providence, and a trustee of the Rhode Island Safe Deposit Company, of Providence.

He has always been a Republican, and to public affairs he has devoted a large portion of his time and influence. He is one of the recognized leaders in State affairs. He served the district of North Kingstown four years as Representative and three years as Senator in the State Legislature, and in 1898 was elected Lieutenant-Governor and re-nominated and re-elected in 1899. During his service in the House and Senate he served upon important committees and established a high reputation. He has been a member of the State Board of Charities for several years and is now chairman of that body. He resides in Providence, with a summer home in Wickford.

Mr. Gregory was married in 1875 to Miss Hattie Vaughan, and they have two children: M. Louise and Albert W.



COLT, SAMUEL POMEROY, president of the Industrial Trust Company, of Providence, and for four years Attorney-General of Rhode Island, was born at Paterson, N. J., January 10, 1852, the son of Christopher and Theodora (DeWolf) Colt. On his father's side he is descended from the Colts of Hartford, Conn., his grandfather being Christopher Colt. His uncle, Samuel Colt (for whom he is named), was the inventor of Colt's revolver and founder of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, of Hartford. His great-grandfather's brother was Peter Colt, of New York, and his son was Roswell Colt, of Paterson, N. J. On his mother's side Colonel Colt is of the DeWolfs of Rhode Island. His grandfather was General George DeWolf, who, in 1810, built the colonial mansion at Bristol, R. I., the present summer residence of the subject of this sketch. The DeWolfs were extensively engaged in the East and West India trade in the early part of the century, and in privateering, in which they amassed large fortunes for those days. James DeWolf, his great-uncle, was United States Senator from Rhode Island in 1821, and drove from Bristol to Washington with his own four-in-hand; the coach used is still preserved at Bristol. Henry Goodwin, of Newport, Attorney-General of Rhode Island in 1787-89, was his great-grandfather; his great-great-grandfather was Governor William Bradford, of Rhode Island, who was of the sixth generation from Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth Colony, who crossed in the "Mayflower."

Colonel Samuel P. Colt received his early education, from five to fourteen years of age, at Hartford, Conn., and afterward at Bristol, R. I., and at Anthon's Grammar School in New York. At eighteen he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in 1873 was grad-

uated, at the age of twenty-one. He then passed a year traveling in Europe (1873-74). On his return he entered Columbia Law School, New York, in the autumn of 1874, graduating in the spring of 1876, and was admitted to the New York bar in May, 1876, and to the Rhode Island bar in January, 1877. He was Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Henry Lippitt, with rank of colonel, in 1875, 1876, and 1877. He was elected a member of the General Assembly from Bristol in 1876, and re-elected in 1877, 1878, and 1879, serving during his first term on the Committee on Militia, and during the balance of his service as chairman of the Committee on Corporations. He was Assistant Attorney-General of Rhode Island during the years 1879, 1880, and 1881, and was elected as the Republican candidate for Attorney-General of the State in 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885. He is one of the Committee of Fifteen to revise the Constitution of the State. After his term of office as Attorney-General expired, Colonel Colt again visited Europe, and upon his return founded the Industrial Trust Company of Providence in 1887, and reorganized the National Rubber Company of Bristol in 1888. He has been the president of the Industrial Trust Company and National India Rubber Company since their organization. He is also president of the National Eagle Bank and vice-president of the First National Bank of Bristol; president of the Woonsocket Rubber Company and of the Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Company; and a director, secretary, and member of the Executive Committee and legal adviser of the United States Rubber Company, commonly called the "Rubber Trust." He is a member of the Hope and Squantum Clubs of Rhode Island.

Colonel Colt married, January 12, 1881, Miss Elizabeth M. Bullock, daughter of J. Russell Bullock, ex-Judge of the Supreme and United States District Courts of Rhode Island. They have had three children—Samuel Pomeroy Colt, Jr., born October 16, 1881 (deceased); Russell Griswold Colt, born October 1, 1882; and Roswell Christopher Colt, born October 10, 1889.



ARNER, EUGENE FRANCIS, born in the town of Coventry, R. I., October 9, 1853, is the son of John and Abby F. (Ladd) Warner. He is descended in the seventh generation from John Warner, of Warwick, England, who came to Rhode Island with Roger Williams. This John Warner was one of the thirteen original proprietors and the first town clerk of the town of Warwick, R. I., as well as the first clerk of the General Assembly. John Warner, father of Eugene F., was for many years a department superintendent of a cotton mill.

Eugene F. Warner was educated at Brown University and studied law in Providence in the office of James H. Parsons and Joseph E. Spink. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1877 and has since practiced his profession in Providence. Mr. Warner was a member of the Rhode Island Legislature in 1877. In 1878 he was elected Clerk of the State Senate; in 1880 he was made Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee; and in 1886 he was chosen Justice of the Fourth District Court of Rhode Island. He still fills all these positions. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888.

Mr. Warner is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Providence Athletic Club, the Kent Club, and other organizations. He is unmarried.



GOFF, LYMAN BULLOCK, of Pawtucket, R. I., was born in Rehoboth, Mass., October 19, 1841. He is of English descent and the son of Darius Goff and Harriet Lee, his father being a manufacturer. Mr. Goff attended the Grammar and High Schools of Pawtucket, R. I., whither his parents moved in 1847, was graduated from Brown University in 1862, and then associated himself with the firm of D. Goff & Son, manufacturers of worsted and cotton goods, to which he was admitted as a partner in 1872. This concern was incorporated in 1881, and Mr. Goff is now one of its principal stockholders. In 1880 he took the treasurership and management of the Union Wadding Company, of Pawtucket, and after the death of his father was elected its President, which position he still holds. This company has mills at Augusta, Ga. In connection with large owners in the Union Wadding Company Mr. Goff has extensive interests in mills in Montreal, Canada, and in Paducah, Ky. He is also largely interested in various local corporations, in several of which he is a director, and is President of the Excelsior Quilting Company, of New York City, with a branch in Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President of the Pawtucket Street Railway, now owned by the United Traction Company; and Vice-President of the Bridge Mill Power Company, which developed the water-power at the lower falls in Pawtucket, and which, after the erection of the present electric plant, engaged in the same business under the name of the Pawlectric Company. He is also a director in several banks.

Mr. Goff, though an ardent and active Republican, has steadfastly refused public or political preferment which would interfere with his extensive business interests. Some years ago he was unanimously

nominated Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, but declined to accept. He was, however, a presidential elector and voted for Harrison, a National Commissioner from Rhode Island to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and President of the Pawtucket Business Men's Association for five years ending January 1, 1898. He is a member of the Union League and Athletic Clubs of New York, of the Hope and Squantum Clubs of Providence, of the Providence Athletic Association, of the Providence Art Club, and of the To Kalon and Business Men's Association of Pawtucket.

December 14, 1864, Mr. Goff married Almira W. Thornton, of Pawtucket, R. I., and they have two children: Lyman Thornton Goff and Elizabeth Lee Goff.



WILSON, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, of Providence, a prominent Republican, and now United States District Attorney for the District of Rhode Island, was born in Mexico, Maine, October 29, 1849. He is the son of Philander S. Wilson and Janette Ayers Fairbanks. His father and grandfather were farmers, while the preceding generations had been seafaring men. The paternal ancestors came originally from Scotland and settled near Philadelphia. The branch from which Mr. Wilson descends subsequently settled in Eastern Maine. His mother was a native of Vermont. Her father, Calvin Fairbanks, was a soldier in the War of 1812, while her grandfather, Calvin Fairbanks, Sr., was a Revolutionary soldier and participated in the battles of Lexington and Concord.

Mr. Wilson was educated in the public schools and fitted for college at the High School in Dixfield, Maine. He studied law with the late Hon. Isaac Randall, of Dixfield, and subsequently taught school for a time. He removed to Providence, R. I., in 1874, and the next year was admitted to the bar. He has since practiced law in Providence. He married Miss Cornelia Blake, of that city, in 1892. Mr. Wilson has always been an active Republican. In 1885 and 1886 he served on the personal staff of Governor George Peabody Wetmore. Previously, in 1883 and 1884, he had been a member of the Common Council of the city of Providence. From 1887 until his resignation, in May, 1898, he was Judge-Advocate-General of Rhode Island, having been elected to this office by the General Assembly. In 1893 he represented a district in Providence in the General Assembly. In October, 1897, President McKinley appointed him to his present office of United States District Attorney for the District of Rhode Island.



STRAW, EZEKIEL ALBERT, Governor of New Hampshire in 1873 and 1874, was the son of James B. and Mehitable (Fisk) Straw, and was born in Salisbury, N. H., December 30, 1819. His parents subsequently moved to Lowell, Mass., where he received his primary education in the public schools. He attended the English department of Phillips Andover Academy, making a special study of mathematics, and after leaving that institution was employed, in the spring of 1838, as assistant civil engineer on the Nashua and Lowell Railroad, which was then being built. In July of the same year he became consulting engineer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, of Manchester, N. H., and continued to reside in that city until his death, October 23, 1882.

Governor Straw early achieved distinction as an engineer of unusual ability and as a man of great executive power and character. He assisted in laying out lots and streets in what is now the business portion of the city of Manchester and in the construction of dams and canals. In November, 1844, the Amoskeag Company sent him abroad to obtain information and machinery for making and printing muslin delaines, which were first introduced into this country through the knowledge acquired by him in Europe. Mr. Straw remained with the company as civil engineer until July, 1851, when he was appointed agent of their land and water-power department. In July, 1856, this department was merged with those of the mills and machine shops, and Mr. Straw was placed at the head, and so continued until July, 1858, when he assumed entire control of all the company's vast interests in Manchester. His long and active service in this capacity brought him into wide prominence and won for him the reputation of being one of the ablest and most successful business men whom New Hampshire has ever produced. He was also connected with many other manufacturing enterprises and large railroad interests, and was one of the organizers and the first president of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

In public and political life Mr. Straw was especially prominent, and probably contributed of time and energy more than any other one man to the early growth of the town and city of Manchester. He was active in the building of the town house in 1844 and in the introduction of a water supply into the town, having charge of the construction of the water works and in 1871 being appointed President of the Board of Water Commissioners, which office he held for many years. He was also for several years assistant engineer of the Manchester fire department, and was one of the original trustees of the Manchester Public Library and served in that capacity for twenty-five years.

From 1859 to 1863, inclusive, Mr. Straw was a member of the New

Hampshire Legislature, and during the last three years was Chairman of the Committee on Finance. He was elected to the State Senate in 1864, and was re-elected in 1865 and chosen President of that body. He was one of the commissioners selected by the Senate to rebuild the State House, and in 1869 was a member of Governor Stearns's staff. In 1872 he was elected Governor of New Hampshire, and was re-elected in 1873, serving two terms with great ability and satisfaction. He was also a commissioner, appointed in 1870 by President Grant, to represent his State at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. He filled every position with great honor to the State and credit to himself, and was universally esteemed and respected. His connection with the Republican party dated from its organization, and during his long and busy life he contributed much towards its growth and success, being for many years one of its ablest leaders in New England.

Governor Straw was married April 6, 1842, at Amesbury, Mass., to Charlotte Smith Webster, who died in Manchester, N. H., March 15, 1852. They had four children: Albert, who died in infancy; Mrs. Charlotte Webster Howard; Herman Foster Straw, now the agent of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company; and Mrs. Ella Thompson.



JEWETT, STEPHEN SHANNON, of Laconia, N. H., has been a leader in the Republican party organization of his district since a youth, and in his maturer years a trusted adviser, indefatigable worker, and honored officer of the State Central Committee. He was born September 18, 1858, in that part of the now thriving city of Laconia which was then a part of the town of Gilford. He is a descendant in the ninth generation from Maximilian Jewett, who came from Bradford, England, to Rowley, Mass., in 1639, and who was prominent in the early development of that section, being a deacon in the church and a prominent man in public affairs, and serving his section as a representative in the General Court and in various other minor offices of trust. Samuel Jewett, the great-grandfather of Stephen S. Jewett, was a soldier in the Revolution and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. The parents of Mr. Jewett are John G. and Carrie E. (Shannon) Jewett. John G. Jewett was also a man of affairs and occupied many official positions. He was for many years a school teacher and served for a long period as Judge of the Laconia Police Court. During the administration of President Harrison he was appointed Postmaster of Laconia, which office he filled acceptably for four years. He is now living in retirement in Laconia.

Stephen S. Jewett attended the public schools during his youthful days and received private instructions from his father, who was a trained educator, a man of extended reading, and a cultured student, and under his tutelage he was fitted to enter college. Deciding upon the profession of law for his life work, however, Mr. Jewett abandoned



Stephen S. Jewett

the idea of a collegiate course, and entered the office of Charles F. Stone, who has since served as Naval Officer of the Boston station. He was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire in March, 1880, at the first examination after he attained his majority, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in his native town, where he has

continued to the present time (1899). September 1, 1889, he associated with him in practice William A. Plummer, under the firm name of Jewett & Plummer, and this connection has continued since. Mr. Jewett, although a young man, has won an elevated position in his profession, and has established a general practice which is one of the most successful and lucrative in the State. He has been connected with many of the leading cases of his section, and is universally recognized as a powerful advocate and lawyer.

Mr. Jewett is a born leader of men, possessing in a marked degree the qualifications and attributes which are supremely requisite in political and public life. He has always been a stalwart Republican, and commenced his political career in 1883, when he became Engrossing Clerk in the State Legislature. For a short period, in 1884, he served as Clerk of the Supreme Court of Belknap County, N. H., but resigned this office, as it interfered with his growing law practice. However, from June, 1887, to December, 1890, we find him enrolled as Assistant Clerk of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, and from the latter date up to January, 1895, as Clerk of the same body. In 1895 he was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature from Ward 2 of the city of Laconia, and served two years, being elected Speaker of the House the first session, an honor rarely conferred upon a new member. In 1898 he was elected State Senator from Senatorial District No. 6, and is now a prominent member of that body, being Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Senator Jewett served two years upon the staff of Governor Goodell, with the rank of Colonel. He has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee since 1884, was Secretary of the committee in 1890 to 1892, Chairman of the organization from 1892 to 1896, and a member of its Executive Committee since 1886. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican National League. Senator Jewett was Sergeant-at-Arms of the New Hampshire delegation to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in 1892. In 1896 he was a delegate at large from New Hampshire to the St. Louis Convention and was Chairman of the State delegation. In 1893 he drafted and secured the passage of the Act to incorporate the City of Laconia, and since that period has served as City Solicitor. He is a member of the Franklin Pierce Statue Commission, a director of the Laconia National Bank of Laconia, a director and solicitor of the Laconia Building and Loan Association, and a director in numerous other local corporations and business enterprises.

In fraternal as well as political circles Senator Jewett has always been deeply interested. He is a member of the various branches of the Masonic order up to the 32d degree, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men, and several other orders. In social orders he is

a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the New Hampshire Club, the Home Market Club, and various bar associations.

Senator Jewett was married at Laconia, N. H., June 30, 1880, to Miss Annie L. Bray. They have one child, Theo S. Jewett.



RAY, CHARLES WOODBURY, son of Samuel H. and Eliza Gray, was born May 13, 1849, on a farm in Jackson, N. H., in which town he still resides. Having received his education in the schools of Jackson and Lancaster, he engaged in farming and lumber manufacturing, and in 1884 commenced the erection of the well-known Gray's Inn at Jackson, which is now (1899) one of the largest and finest summer hotels in New Hampshire south of Mount Washington. He has also been proprietor of the Altamonte Hotel at Altamonte Springs, Florida, since 1896, or during the last three winters, and under the firm name of Gray & Thomas conducts the Preble House, one of the leading hotels of Portland, Me. Mr. Gray is one of the best known and most popular innkeepers in the White Mountain region, and through his own efforts has made Gray's Inn a celebrated resort. As manager of various Florida hotels during a number of winter seasons, and especially as proprietor of the Altamonte, he has achieved a wide reputation as well as eminent success.

A staunch and active Republican since he cast his first vote, Mr. Gray has held every office within the gift of his town, and was also a member of the State Constitutional Convention which met at Concord in 1889 and a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1890 and 1891, and was elected to the same office for 1899 and 1900. He is now (1899) Chairman of the Committee on Roads, Bridges, and Canals, and also a member of the lodge of Odd Fellows at Manchester, N. H.

Mr. Gray was married at Manchester to Miss Julia M. Merrill, and they have three children: Arthur C., Frank M., and Julia M.



TEARNS, EZRA SCOLLAY, Secretary of the State of New Hampshire from 1891 to 1899, is the son of Samuel Stearns and Mary Fitch Moore, a great-great-grandson of John Fitch, of Fitchburg, and a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from Isaac Stearns, who settled at Watertown, Mass., in 1630. His family were very early settlers in Rindge, N. H., where he was born September 1, 1838.

Mr. Stearns was educated in the public schools, and going to New Jersey pursued his studies and taught privately for some time. He subsequently became editor of the *Daily Chronicle* at Fitchburg, Mass., and from this drifted into literary and historical work. In 1876 he published a History of Rindge and in 1887 a History of Ashburnham, Mass., and in recognition of these efforts Dartmouth College conferred upon him in 1887 the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Stearns has been for many years an active member of the New Hampshire Historical Society and the Fitchburg Historical Society, a member and vice-president of the New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston and the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, and a corresponding member of several State societies and associations.

Casting his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1860, Mr. Stearns has been all his life a consistent and influential Republican. In 1864 he represented his native town (Rindge) in the New Hampshire General Court and was re-elected until 1870, or for five terms, when he declined a renomination. He was elected to the State Senate from the Cheshire district in 1886 and re-elected in 1888, and in 1890 was again sent to the House of the Legislature. In 1891 he was chosen Secretary of State of New Hampshire and served until 1899. He filled each one of these positions with signal ability and success.

Besides the works previously mentioned, Mr. Stearns has published various brochures, historical addresses, and orations, including the oration delivered by him at the dedication of the monument to John Fitch, the founder of Fitchburg, Mass., July 4, 1895. He has been a director of the Ingalls Library of Rindge since 1896, of the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Sons of the Revolution, and of other institutions.



FRENCH, JAMES EDWARD, of Moultonboro, one of the foremost Republicans in New Hampshire, is the son of James and Eveline (Moulton) French and a descendant on his mother's side from one of Moultonboro's earliest families, the place being named for them. His father was a merchant and a member of the old French family of New Market, N. H.

James Edward French was born in Tuftonford, N. H., February 27, 1845, but has lived in Moultonboro since a youth, becoming one of the prominent business men of the town and a leader in public affairs. He was educated in the common schools and at Tilton (N. H.) Seminary, and was successfully engaged as a general merchant at Moultonboro until 1884, when he retired. He is a director of the Wolfboro Loan

and Banking Company and other corporations, a member of St. Paul Commandery, K. T., of Dover, and a member of the Derryfield Club of Manchester, N. H.

In politics Mr. French has been an active Republican since he became a voter. He served for a time as Town Clerk, represented his town in the New Hampshire Legislature in 1878 and 1879, was a member of the State Senate in 1887, was again a member of the House in 1897, 1898, and 1899, and is now (1899) serving his second term as Chairman of the Railroad Committee. He was also Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont from 1889 to 1893, United States Deputy Collector of New Hampshire from 1882 to 1885, a member of the State Railroad Commission from 1878 to 1883, a member of the Republican State Central Committee for twenty-five years, and Town Treasurer for twenty years, and has held numerous other offices and positions of responsibility, filling each one with great credit and satisfaction. He is one of the foremost Republicans of New Hampshire and a veteran leader of his party.

In 1867 Mr. French was married to Miss Martha E. Hill, of Somersworth, N. H. They have no children.



BRACKETT, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Arlington, Governor of Massachusetts in 1890, is the son of Ambrose S. and Nancy Brackett, and was born in Bradford, N. H., June 8, 1842. His father was a shoemaker and farmer. His first American ancestor of whom there is any record was Captain Richard Brackett, who came from Scotland to Boston in 1629 and subsequently moved to that part of Braintree that is now Quincy, Mass.

Governor Brackett was educated in the Bradford common schools, at Colby Academy in New London, N. H., and at Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1865. In 1868 he received the degree of LL.B. from the Harvard Law School, and in February of the same year he was admitted to the Suffolk County bar. Since then he has successfully practiced his profession in Boston, becoming one of the foremost lawyers in that city.

A Republican from boyhood, Mr. Brackett early took an active part in politics and has filled a number of important offices with great ability and satisfaction. He was a member of the Boston Common Council from 1873 to 1876 inclusive, serving as President of that body during the latter year, and a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1877 to 1881 and 1884 to 1886 both inclusive, being Speaker of the House the last two years. He was Lieutenant-

Governor of Massachusetts in 1887, 1888, and 1889, Governor of the Commonwealth in 1890, and a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in 1892 and a member for Massachusetts of the Committee on Resolutions in that convention. He was First Elector-at-Large of Massachusetts in the presidential election of 1896 and Chairman of the Massachusetts electors at their meeting in January, 1897. He is a member and has served as President of the Middlesex Club, and is also a member of the Massachusetts Club, the Boston Art Club, the Arlington Boat Club, and the Mercantile Library Association of Boston. Governor Brackett has achieved distinction as a lawyer and statesman, and in every capacity has displayed the loftiest attributes of a typical New Englander.

He was married June 20, 1878, to Miss Angie M. Peck, of Arlington, Mass., where they reside. They have a son and a daughter: John Gaylord Brackett and Beatrice Brackett.



REENE, JEREMIAH EVARTS, Postmaster of Worcester, Mass., since 1891, was born November 27, 1834, in Boston, and is the son of Rev. David Greene and Mary Evarts. His father was a distinguished Congregational minister, and for many years Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. William Greene, the immigrant ancestor of the family, came to Massachusetts from England, probably from Oxfordshire, where his ancestors had lived for one hundred and fifty years or more. He arrived here in the early part of the eighteenth century, married, and returned to England, where he died soon afterward. His widow returned to Massachusetts, her son William being born on the voyage. William's son, Thomas Greene, was the grandfather of the subject of this article.

Jeremiah E. Greene was educated in the Roxbury Latin School and at Yale College, and for about three years was engaged in teaching in Connecticut and Iowa and for two years in civil engineering and surveying public lands in Kansas. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1859 and practiced in North Brookfield, Mass., until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, when he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, becoming Captain by promotion. He was captured October 21, 1861, at Ball's Bluff, and confined a prisoner at Richmond for four months, when he was released on parole. Failing to procure an exchange, he resigned his commission as Captain in October, 1862, and resumed his law practice in North Brookfield, whence he removed to Worcester,

Mass., in 1868, to accept the editorship of the *Daily Spy*. In April, 1891, he was appointed Postmaster of Worcester, which position he still holds, having been re-appointed in 1895.

With the exception of this office, Mr. Greene has accepted no political honors, although frequently urged to do so. As a staunch supporter of Republicanism, however, he has rendered valuable service to his party, and is recognized as one of its ablest local leaders. He was married April 14, 1864, to Mary Anna Bassett, of New Haven, Conn., who died January 14, 1897, leaving no children.



EDGERLY, FRANK GILMAN, one of the most popular citizens of Merrimack County, N. H., and High Sheriff since 1895, was born in Meredith, in that State, February 19, 1853. He descends from an old and respected English family, his immigrant ancestor, Thomas Edgerly, coming to what is now Durham, N. H., from England, in 1664. His parents, William M. and Lydia (Fogg) Edgerly, were well-known and honored residents of Belknap County, where the son received the advantages of the public schools.

When sixteen years old Mr. Edgerly went to Concord and learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Independent Democrat*, subsequently the *Independent Statesman*, the principal owner and editor of which was his uncle, Hon. George G. Fogg, one of the leading anti-slavery men of New Hampshire and one of the founders of the Republican party in the State. A sketch of Mr. Fogg appears on another page of this volume. For fourteen years Mr. Edgerly continued his connection with these papers, receiving in that period a broad and



FRANK G. EDGERLY.

practical education which no other profession affords. In 1883 he engaged in the job printing business for himself, in Concord, and so con-

tinued until 1889, establishing an extended reputation for excellent and artistic work. Afterward he was engaged in the real estate brokerage business with marked success.

In 1893 Mr. Edgerly was appointed Deputy Sheriff for Merrimack County. On April 1, 1895, he became High Sheriff, to which office he has been successively re-elected in 1896 and 1898, receiving in 1896 the largest plurality ever given to any candidate for the office in the county. He is also jailer, and has established in both offices an enviable record for efficient and faithful service. In 1889 and 1890 he was a member of the State Legislature, and served on several important committees.

Mr. Edgerly is a thirty-second degree Mason, holding membership in Blazing Star Lodge, No. 11, of which he was Worshipful Master two years; in Trinity Chapter, which he has served as High Priest two years; in Horace Chase Council, officiating as Thrice Illustrious Master for two years; in Mt. Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar; and in Aleppo Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston. Of the benevolent organizations he is a member of White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Concord Lodge, No. 8, Knights of Pythias, being a Past Chancellor, and a life member of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias of New Hampshire; and of Manchester (N. H.) Lodge, No. 146, Order of Elks. Of the higher degrees of Freemasonry, he is a life member of the Order of High Priesthood of New Hampshire, of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of New Hampshire, and of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State. He is a member of the Derryfield Club of Manchester, of the Wonolancet Club of Concord, of the New Hampshire Press Association, and of the New Hampshire Historical Society. In politics he is a Republican, and for a number of years has been prominent in the councils of that party. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and has been a vestryman of the church for several years.

Mr. Edgerly was married April 1, 1893, to Anna M. Swasey, of Lisbon, N. H. They have one child, Lydia Edgerly.



LYMAN, GEORGE HINCKLEY, was appointed by President McKinley, March 12, 1898, Collector of the Port of Boston and Charlestown. This appointment—the most important of the Federal offices in New England—not only gave universal satisfaction to his party associates, but was received with favor by all classes who knew him to be an able attorney and an honorable and public-spirited citizen. Mr. Lyman has always taken an interest in political affairs, and for the past ten years has been one

of the active leaders and workers for the Republican party. At different times he served as treasurer of his ward committee. In 1892 he was treasurer of the Republican City Committee of Boston, and during the years 1893 and 1894 was chairman of the Finance Committee of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee. In 1895 he was elected chairman of the State Committee, and was re-elected the following year. During the campaign of 1896 he devoted special attention to the duties of his office, and his administration of affairs was highly appreciated. In 1896 he was unanimously elected at the St. Louis Convention the Massachusetts member of the Republican National Committee. He withdrew from the State Committee at the close of the campaign and devoted his attention to his law practice, until he assumed his present office.

George H. Lyman was born December 13, 1850, in Boston, Mass., the son of Dr. George H. and Maria (Austin) Lyman. Through different branches of the family he is a lineal descendant of three colonial Governors—Thomas Hinckley, of the Plymouth Colony, and Thomas Dudley and Simon Bradstreet, under the first Charter of Massachusetts. The Lyman family in America descended from Richard Lyman, who came to this country in November, 1631. He located first in Charlestown, and later, with other pioneers, went down the Connecticut River and settled the towns of Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield. Jonathan H., seventh in descent from Richard, had a son, Dr. George H., father of our subject. He was a physician of repute, who located in Boston in 1845. He served throughout the Civil War, being appointed by President Lincoln as Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers. In 1863 he was made Medical Inspector of the regular army with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and later was offered the surgeon-generalship of the United States Army, which he refused. His wife was Marie Cornelia Ritchie Austin, daughter of Hon. James T. Austin. She was a granddaughter of Hon. Elbridge Gerry, at one time Vice-President of the United States and Governor of Massachusetts.

Mr. Lyman attended the Boston Latin School three years, and Saint Paul's School, at Concord, N. H., four and a half years. He was graduated A.B. from Harvard College in 1873 and LL.B. from the Harvard Law School in 1877. During the next two years he made an extended trip throughout the Continent. Returning to his native city, he commenced the practice of his profession, in which he has high standing. He is a member of many of the social societies and clubs of Boston, among them the Somerset, Century, and Saint Botolph Clubs, the Loyal Legion, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

He married Caroline, daughter of William Amory, of Boston, and has three children—Ellen B., Molly, and George H., Jr.



HITE, ALDEN PERLEY, was born in Danvers, Mass., October 20, 1856, and is the son of Amos Alden and Harriet A. (Perley) White. His ancestors on both sides were among the earliest settlers of New England.

Mr. White was educated in the public schools of Danvers and Salem, and was graduated from Amherst College in 1878. He studied law in the office of Perry & Endicott at Salem and at the Harvard Law School. He was Associate Justice of the First District Court of Essex in 1889-90, Assistant District Attorney in 1890-95, and District Attorney of the Eastern District of Massachusetts in 1895-98. He is a member of the Essex Institute and of numerous historical, literary, and social organizations, and one of the ablest members of the younger bar of Essex County. He has always practiced his profession in Salem, Mass.

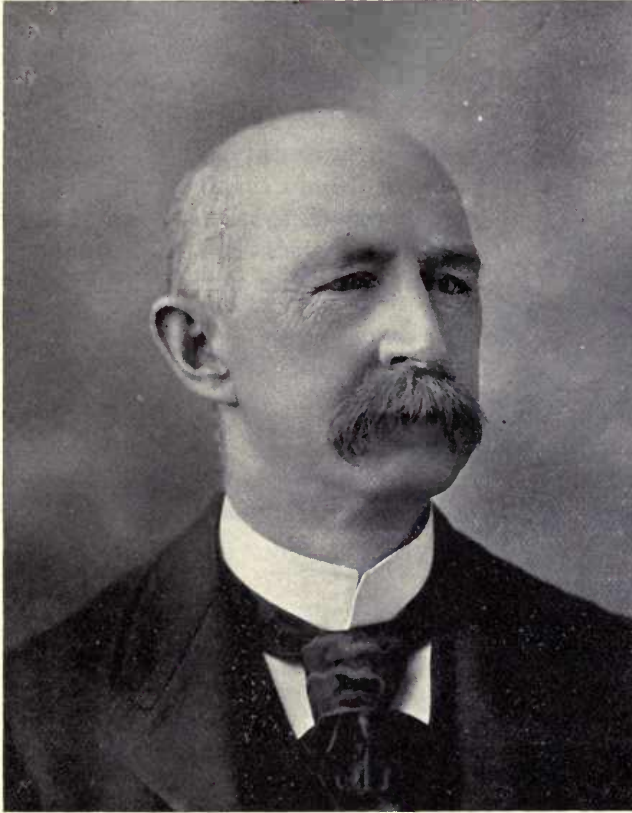


ORRIS, HOWES, a prominent manufacturer and business man and one of the leading Republicans of Massachusetts, was born in Vineyard Haven, Martha's Vineyard, November 2, 1841. His parents were Captain Howes and Elwina Manville (Smith) Norris. The Norris family came from Bristol, England, in the early days of the Republic, and upon his mother's side Mr. Norris traces his ancestry back to the "Mayflower," her progenitors being among many of the noted families of New England. Howes Norris, Sr., was a ship captain, and while at sea, in command of the "Sharon" of Fairhaven, was murdered by savages from the King Mills group of islands, in 1842. His mother also met a violent death by being killed by lightning in 1851, and a brother, Alonzo, was lost while on the "Austria," which was burned at sea in 1858.

Thus made an orphan while yet a mere youth, Howes Norris was reared and educated by an uncle, Shaw Norris, a good business man of the section known as Cottage City. He received good educational advantages in the public schools and for three years was a pupil in a private boarding school at Middleborough. He also took a course at Comer's Commercial College in Boston, and upon the breaking out of the Rebellion made strenuous efforts to join the army or navy, but was rejected. He then went to Springfield, where a relative was engaged in the manufacture of small arms, and entered his employ as a clerk. Applying himself diligently to the business, he soon was advanced and became the practical manager of the concern, which had grown until its output amounted to millions of dollars.

Mr. Norris soon became widely known in this line of trade, and as

an arms expert in court cases involving the cost and production of small firearms. So well and favorably known had he become throughout New England that in 1867, when only twenty-six years old, he was offered the position of Manager or Treasurer of the celebrated Remington Arms Company, of Ilion, N. Y., which he declined, as he also did



Howes Norris.

a European connection with his old firm. With others of Springfield he organized a company to manufacture knitting machines, which was successfully conducted by him, as Treasurer, until 1868, when he withdrew and returned to Martha's Vineyard, where he owned a ship supply house, which business had been established by his uncle. This business he conducted until 1881, when it was one of the best known

houses on the coast, and its trade and fame extended among all the Atlantic ports and those in the British Provinces.

Mr. Norris has been engaged in active political work all his life, commencing when a youth. While at Springfield he was secretary of all caucuses, conventions, and public political meetings held by the Republican party. In 1864 he served as manager of the Lincoln Club of Springfield. When he returned to Martha's Vineyard he displayed the same activity and was the leader of his party of that section. From 1883 until he resigned in August, 1892, he was a member of the Republican State Committee. In 1892 he was elected an alternate delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention. From 1869 to 1873 Mr. Norris was Sheriff of Dukes County, and since 1869 has served as a Notary Public and Justice of the Peace. From 1869 to 1886 he was a marine news agent for the Associated Press, one of the most important stations outside of the large cities. In 1879 he started the *Cottage City Star*, a paper that championed the cause of the "Divisionists" in promoting the establishment of the town of Cottage City, which was successful in 1880. In 1887 he became interested in the manufacture of seamless tubes by the Kellogg process, becoming the President of the company, which is still in successful operation. He is now President of two lead and zinc mining companies of the Joplin (Mo.) district.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Norris has had an active business life, but his later political history shows that he was none the less active in public affairs. He declined public office until 1883, when he was elected to the State Senate, and was re-elected in 1884, 1885, and 1886, becoming a leader in that body from the start, and devoting himself arduously to public measures during his entire service. During his first term he was Chairman of the Committee on Printing and a member of the Committees on Election Laws and Mercantile Affairs. During his second term he was Chairman of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs and a member of the Committees on Railroads and Printing. In 1886, his third term, he was Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and a member of the Committees on Redistricting the State and Election Laws. During this term he was also "whip" of the Senate and Chairman of Senate Republican Caucus Committee. He was defeated for a fourth nomination, after a hard fight, his name leading for seventy-two ballots. In 1882 he was appointed a Trial Justice for Dukes County, and after serving six months resigned, declining the same office subsequently offered by Governor Robinson. Mr. Norris is a member of the Middlesex, Norfolk, and Massachusetts Republican Clubs, and well and favorably known throughout the Commonwealth.

He was married September 16, 1863, to Miss Martha Daggett Luce, of Vineyard Haven. They have one child, Howes Norris, Jr.



WAUGH, WILLIAM WALLACE, manager of the *Boston Home Journal*, was born in Stoughton, Mass., August 18, 1844, and is the son of Rev. George Waugh and Amanda Upham. He is of Scotch ancestry and a descendant of Sir William Wallace. His mother's family is one of the oldest in Massachusetts.

Mr. Waugh was educated at Stoughton and under the careful tuition of his father, who was a Methodist clergyman and an early abolitionist of the Garrison stamp. At the breaking out of the Civil War young Waugh enlisted in Company G, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was detailed on the detective force under Colonel Woolley. In 1865 he entered a country store in Canton, Mass., and in 1869 came to Boston as clerk in a wholesale and retail boot and shoe house. In 1870 he became a member of the firm of Rowe & Waugh, jobbers in boots and shoes. In 1873 he purchased the *Boston Home Journal* and has since been its manager and owner. In 1893 he established *The Hotel*, a very attractive paper published in magazine form and devoted to the hotel interests of America. For several years Mr. Waugh was secretary of the Massachusetts and National Hotel Associations. He is a member of Edward Kingsley Post, No. 113, G. A. R., the Massachusetts Club, the Roxbury Club, and the New England Club.

October 6, 1880, he married Lucy Holmes Cobb, daughter of Samuel T. Cobb, and granddaughter of Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, one of the first Universalist ministers. They have two children: Wallace Whitney Waugh and Irving Cambridge Waugh.



MERRILL, WILLIAM HARVEY, Postmaster of Salem, Mass., since 1891, was born in that ancient and historic city on the 24th of July, 1850, his parents being William Henry Merrill, Sr., a cooper, and Sophia A. (Patch) Merrill. He received his early education in the Salem public schools, which he left at the age of twelve to engage in the occupation of carrying papers. From this time his life has been one of unceasing activity. His remarkable courage, energy, and enterprise, developed while yet a mere boy, have carried him forward to successful ends and stamp him as a self-made man in the broadest sense of the term.

After working two years in a dry and fancy goods store Mr. Merrill learned the book and paper-hanging business, in which he engaged on his own account in 1867, and which he followed with great success until he was appointed Postmaster at Salem by President Harrison in 1891. He was reappointed to this office by President McKinley in December, 1897, and still discharges its duties with the same ability, good

judgment, and energetic attention to detail which have characterized his entire career.

Mr. Merrill has long been a trusted and valued leader of the Republican party in Salem and Essex Counties. For twelve years he served as Secretary of the Salem Republican Flambeau Club, and in other connections has been active and influential in party affairs. He is a director in the Salem Co-operative Bank and a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Honor, the Pilgrim Fathers, and the Essex Club.

He was married in October, 1879, in Salem, Mass., to Emma P. Hill, daughter of Captain Samuel Hill, and their children are Samuel Harvey, Malcolm Hill, Mabel and Gertrude (twins), and Ethel.



BUTLER, WILLIAM MORGAN, of Boston, is the son of Rev. James D. and Eliza B. (Place) Butler, and was born in New Bedford, Mass., January 29, 1861. His father was for many years a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the New England Southern and Providence Conferences. His grandfather, Daniel Butler, was an important factor in the early business life of New Bedford, where the family has resided since 1750, when Benjamin Butler, his great-grandfather, moved there. His first American ancestor was Thomas Butler, who came from England to Lynn, Mass., in 1629, and removed to Sandwich in 1637.

Mr. Butler was educated in the public schools of his native city. Deciding upon the law as a profession, he entered the Boston University Law School, and received the degree of LL.B. therefrom in June, 1884, being admitted to the bar in September of the preceding year. Immediately after graduating he began active practice in New Bedford, and during the first three or four years was associated with Hon. Hosea M. Knowlton, now (1899) Attorney-General of Massachusetts. Later he formed a copartnership with Mayhew R. Hitch, which continued about four years, or until June, 1896, when he moved to Boston. During the twelve years of his professional career in New Bedford Mr. Butler established a high reputation for industry and ability, and gained not only a large general practice, but also a prominent place at the Bristol County bar. His removal to Boston was the result of a constantly increasing business in the department of corporation law, to which he has devoted his energies for several years. He has been eminently successful, and is widely recognized as an able counsellor and advocate.

In politics he has always been an ardent and consistent Republican. He was a member of the New Bedford Common Council in 1886, and for two terms (1890-91) represented that city in the lower House of the Legislature, where he served on the Judiciary Committee. He was an influential member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895, and was President of that body during the last two years. He was one of the youngest presidents the Senate ever had, and on both occasions was chosen without opposition and by a unanimous vote. As State Senator he took an active part in debate and in all legislation, and in the capacity of committeeman rendered valuable service to the Commonwealth as well as to his constituents. In 1892 he was chairman of the Joint Special Committee on Administrative Boards and Commissions, and a member of the Committees on the Judiciary and Mercantile Affairs. In 1893 he was chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary and of the Senate Special Committee to investigate the penal institutions, and a member of the Committees on Probate and Insolvency, Bills in Third Reading, and Printing; and also of the Committee to Revise the Corporation Laws, the Committee upon Revision of the Judiciary System, and the Joint Special Committee of inquiry into the Torrens system of land transfer. As presiding officer he displayed parliamentary ability of a high order, dignity, and unflinching impartiality; his entire career in both the House and the Senate was characterized by a faithful discharge of all legislative duties, and unwavering fidelity to the best interests of the Commonwealth and its people. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities and of the Wamsutta Club of New Bedford.



AYLOR, JAMES, one of the best known citizens of New Bedford, Mass., and who for fifty-two years (1843-1895) was connected with the office of Collector of the Port of that city, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1825, and is a son of William H. and Eliza Ann (Pitman) Taylor. His branch of the Taylor family is descended from Robert Taylor, who settled in Newport, R. I., in 1655. The Pitman family is equally as old in the settlement of New England. William H. Taylor, father of James, was a native of Newport, and when a youth was a clerk in the office of William Ellery, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and at that period collector of the port. Mr. Taylor subsequently became deputy collector of the port at Bristol, R. I., and, removing to New Bedford, finally engaged in the insurance business, being previous to his death,

in 1880, president of the Mutual Marine Insurance Company of New Bedford.

James Taylor was educated in the schools of New Bedford, and after graduating from the High School entered the office of William H.



James Taylor

Allen, at that time collector of the port, as clerk, and continued in that position under the administrations of Rodney French, Joseph T. Adams, and William T. Russell. When C. B. H. Fessenden was appointed collector he promoted Mr. Taylor to the office of Deputy Collector, and as such he continued during the terms of office of Mr. Fes-

senden, Lawrence Grinnell, John A. P. Allen, and Weston Howland. In 1890 Mr. Taylor was appointed Collector by President Harrison, and served in that capacity until February, 1895, when a change in the political administration at Washington forced him to retire.

Mr. Taylor has always been a member of the Republican party, and has been active in its support and prominent in the councils of the leaders of his district. He has also devoted considerable time to business affairs, and is serving as President of the Bristol County Fire Insurance Company, as clerk of the Trustees of the Five Cent Savings Bank of New Bedford, and as Secretary of the New Bedford Port Society. He has also taken an active interest in the Masonic Order, being a Past Master of Star in the East Lodge, a member of Adoniram Chapter, R. A. M., and of New Bedford Council, R. and S. M., and as Past Commander of Sutton Commandery, K. T.

Mr. Taylor was married in 1849 to Miss Elizabeth J. Stoddard, who died in 1890. Five children were born to them: Annie H., wife of J. Gardner Bassett, of Bridgewater; William Howland, a graduate of New York University and Bellevue Hospital, who died July 20, 1891, when just started upon a brilliant professional career; James Arthur, now assistant postmaster of New Bedford; Mary L.; and Frank T., a graduate of Harvard Dental College and now practicing his profession in Boston.



HAYNES, JOHN CUMMINGS, born in Brighton, now a part of Boston, Mass., September 9, 1829, is the eldest of six children of John Dearborn Haynes and Eliza Walker Stevens. The paternal ancestor, Samuel Haynes, a thrifty farmer, came from Shropshire, England, in 1635, and settled in what is now Portsmouth, N. H., where he gained prominence among the colonists. On the maternal side Mr. Haynes is of Scotch-Irish lineage and connected with the Gilpatrick family.

Mr. Haynes was educated in the Boston public and high schools, and in July, 1845, entered the employ of the late Oliver Ditson, music publisher. He commenced at the foot of the ladder and assisted from the start in helping his parents in the stress in which circumstances had placed them. Through industry and close attention he proved of increasing value to his employer and steadily rose, step by step, until on January 1, 1851, he was given an interest in the business. January 1, 1857, Mr. Haynes became a partner, the house assuming the name of Oliver Ditson & Co. The death of Oliver Ditson in December, 1888, led to the formation of the present corporation, entitled the Oliver Dit-

son Company, of which Mr. Haynes is the president, and Charles H. Ditson, head of the New York branch, the treasurer.

Mr. Haynes joined the Free Soil party, casting his first presidential vote in 1852 for John P. Hale. He went with his party into the Republican organization and continues identified therewith. He was a member of the Boston Common Council during the four important years from 1862 to 1865, and helped to further the plans and legislation made to enable Boston to furnish its quota of volunteer soldiers for the suppression of the Rebellion. He was also a strenuous advocate of the measure which thereby became successful to secure the opening of the Public Library on Sundays. He has since been often solicited to assume public office, but has steadfastly declined. In early life he became interested in the preaching of the Rev. Theodore Parker, and was for many years chairman of the standing committee of the society which rallied to his support. He took an active part in the organization and support of the Parker Fraternity of Boston, which for many years was celebrated for its courses of lectures, and in the influence it exerted in moulding public opinion, notably during the War of the Rebellion and during the years of reconstruction that followed.

Mr. Haynes is a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank, a director of the Mercantile Trust Company and of the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company, a trustee and vice-president of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, and a member of the Massachusetts Club, the Home Market Club, the Boston Merchants' Association, the Aged Couples' Home Society, the Young Men's Christian Union, and the Free Religious Association.

May 1, 1855, he was married at Boston by the Rev. Theodore Parker to Fanny Seabury Speer, daughter of the Rev. Charles Speer. They have had seven children: Alice (Mrs. M. Morton Holmes); Theodore Parker, deceased; Lizzie (Mrs. O. Gordon Rankin); Jennie Eliza, deceased, who married Frederick O. Hurd; Cora Marie (Mrs. I. W. Crosby); and Mabel Stevens and Edith Margaret Haynes.



HASE, HENRY ADAMS, Postmaster of Holyoke, Mass., is the son of Edwin Chase, a lumber merchant, and Maria Adams, and a lineal descendant of Aquilla Chase (son of Sir Robert Chase), who came to this country from Cornwall, England, in 1635.

Mr. Chase was born in Nashua, N. H., August 4, 1840, but while a boy moved with the family to Holyoke, where he received his primary

education in the public schools. He also attended McIndoes Academy at McIndoes Falls, Vt., and then spent four years in the lumber trade at Burlington. In 1861 he associated himself with his father in the same business. Since that year he has also been an active and influential factor in the Republican party. He was a member of the Holyoke School Committee for three years from 1862, an Alderman of the city in 1873 and 1874, County Commissioner of Hampden County from 1880 to 1886, and Mayor of the city of Holyoke in 1895. During his service of six years as County Commissioner the new jail was built at Springfield, and while he was Mayor the present Holyoke High School and a new grammar school building were erected. Mr. Chase was one of the principal founders of the Holyoke Public Library in 1874, and has ever since served it as Secretary and Treasurer. He is also President of the Forestdale Cemetery Association, a prominent member and supporter of the Second Baptist Church of Holyoke, and a member of the Pequot and Holyoke Canoe Clubs, and at the present time is Postmaster of Holyoke, by appointment of President McKinley.

June 19, 1866, he married Sarah J. Mayo, of Burlington, Vt., and their children are Edwin M., Henry M., Charles A., J. Paul, Laura, and Richard W.



WILLIAMS, APPLETON P., of West Upton, Mass., was born in Providence, R. I., January 28, 1867, the son of Zephaniah Williams, for many years connected with the Providence line of steamers for New York, and Minerva Victoria Park, his wife. He is a descendant of Richard Williams, one of the first settlers and an original owner of the first iron works of Taunton, Mass., an immigrant to this country from Glamorganshire, England, and a relative of Oliver Cromwell.

Mr. Williams was educated in the Providence public schools and at Brown University, from which institution he was graduated in 1889. From 1890 to 1892 he was engaged in the banking business, and since then he has been President and Treasurer of the Upton Manufacturing Company, of West Upton, Mass. In politics Mr. Williams is an active and ardent Republican. He has served as Chairman of the Upton School Board since 1896, was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1898, and is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and of the University Club of Boston.

September 20, 1893, Mr. Williams married Emelyn Palmer Butts, who died childless June 22, 1895.



GROVER, THOMAS ELWOOD, of Boston, was born in Mansfield, Mass., February 9, 1846, and is the son of Thomas and Roana (Perry) Grover. The Grover family (originally spelled Grovier) in America descends from Thomas Grover, who came, in 1635, to Malden, Mass., where he married Mary Chadwick, by whom he had three sons: Ephraim, Andrew, and Thomas. The Perry family is also one of the oldest in New England, coming from England early in Colonial days.

Thomas E. Grover was educated in the public and private schools of Mansfield, and began his active career on a newspaper in Foxboro, Mass. He then read law and was admitted to practice September 9, 1869. In 1870 he came to Boston, where he has since followed his profession, his home being in Canton. Mr. Grover has established a successful general practice. He has always been a Republican, and for several years was a Trial Justice at Canton. He was also Superintendent of Schools at Canton and Mansfield, and has always taken a deep interest in educational affairs, serving for years upon the Canton School Committee. In 1894 he was elected to the State Legislature and in 1895 was re-elected. During these terms he served upon several important committees and as Chairman of the Railroad Committee, and being a forcible and ready debater rendered his constituents efficient service in the House.

Mr. Grover's public speeches, covering a wide range of subjects, have been favorably commented upon. His efforts have been devoted chiefly to literary themes and his G. A. R. and campaign speeches have been highly praised. He is considered one of the most forceful orators in Massachusetts, and has also contributed largely to newspapers and periodicals. He was a founder and is a trustee of the Canton Savings Bank, a member of the Norfolk Club, and a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity.

He was married September 17, 1871, to Miss Frances L. Williams, of Foxboro, Mass. They have one son, Gregory Williams Grover.



DRAPER, GEORGE ALBERT, born at Hopedale, Mass., November 5, 1855, is the son of George Draper and a brother of the Hon. William F. Draper. He received his education in Hopedale and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After completing his studies, he entered his father's office and, gaining a practical knowledge of the business, was admitted to the firm which conducted its operations under the style of George Draper

& Sons. The enterprise was later merged into the Draper Company, George A. Draper becoming its Treasurer, which position he still holds.

Mr. Draper has taken an active interest in politics all his life, and is a prominent Republican, ever seeking to advance the best interests of the organization in whatever way possible. He is a leading member of the Home Market Club and the Massachusetts Republican Club.

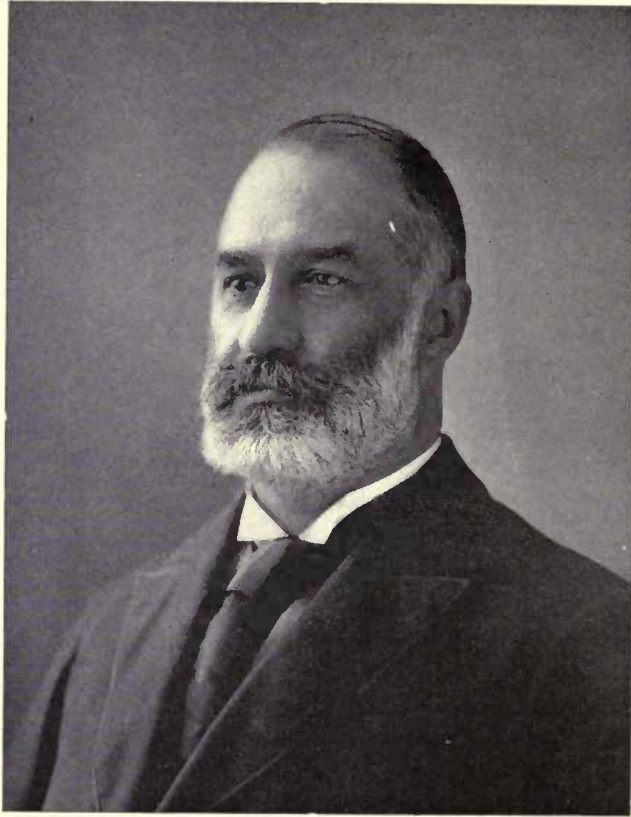
He was married November 6, 1890, at Lexington, Ky., to Jessie Puston, and has two children: Wickliffe Puston and Helen Howard.



ARKER, FORREST EDSON, a member of the State Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners of Massachusetts since its organization in 1885, and Chairman of that body since 1894, has been an active Republican since he cast his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876. He has served his party in minor offices in the conduct of elections in his district—as Chairman of the Congressional District Republican Committee, as a member of the Republican City Committee of Worcester, and as a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee. For six years he was a member of the School Committee of Worcester, five years of which he was on the Committee on Teachers. In 1882 he was elected to the lower House of Representatives and re-elected the ensuing year, serving during the sessions of 1883 and 1884. During these terms of public service he was actively identified with the movement providing for new election laws, secret voting, and non-partisan registration and returning boards. He served on the Committees on Probate and Chancery and Election Laws, being Chairman of the latter body, and established a record for faithful, efficient, and honorable service. Upon the organization of the State Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners of Massachusetts in 1885, Mr. Barker was appointed one of its members, and has ever since served in that capacity, having been reappointed in 1886, 1889, 1892, 1895, and 1898, for terms of three years each. His able and active services were rewarded by the late Governor Greenhalge in 1894, when the Governor made him Chairman of the commission, which post he still holds.

Mr. Barker is comparatively a young man, having been born September 29, 1853. He is a native of Exeter, N. H., and a son of Josiah G. and Betsy Kent Barker. His ancestors originally came from England, the Barker family having been residents and identified with the development of Massachusetts and New Hampshire since the middle of the seventeenth century.

Forrest E. Barker received an excellent education, having the advantages of the public schools of Worcester and Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. Deciding upon a professional career, he became a student in the law offices of the late Hon. W. W. Rice and F. T. Blackmer, of Worcester, and supplemented this by courses of study at the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to practice in 1876



F. E. Barker

and commenced his professional career in Worcester, where he established a successful practice, and where he continued until 1889, when the absorbing duties of his position on the Gas and Electric Light Commission caused him to abandon his law business to devote his entire attention to the State office. In this position Mr. Barker has rendered valuable service to the people of the Commonwealth. He is a member

of the University and Middlesex Clubs of Boston, and an active member of both the Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities.

He was united in marriage in 1887 to Miss Flora I. Osgood, of Worcester. They have two children: Luliona May and Stanley Gilman Barker.



HANDLER, WILLIAM EATON, of New Hampshire, was born in Concord, in that State, December 28, 1835, and was graduated from the Harvard Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1855, receiving a prize for a competitive legal thesis. He entered upon the practice of law at Concord in 1856, and soon gained prominence as a man of unusual ability. In 1859 he was appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and published five volumes of reports. About this period he took an active part in the councils of the Republican party, served three consecutive years in the State Legislature, was Speaker of the House in 1863 and 1864, and for several years held the secretaryship or chairmanship of the Republican State Committee. In March, 1865, he was made First Solicitor and Judge-Advocate-General of the United States Navy Department, which had employed him in the previous autumn as special counsel to prosecute the Philadelphia Navy Yard frauds. He became First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury on June 17, 1865, and served in that office until November 30, 1867, when he resumed his law practice.

Senator Chandler occupied no official position during the next thirteen years except that of a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention of 1876, in which year he also defended the claims of the Hayes electors before the Board of Canvassers of Florida. But he continued to take a very active part in politics, serving as a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1868 and as secretary of the Republican National Committee from 1868 to 1876. In 1880 he was again a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and as a member of the Committee on Credentials was influential in securing the adoption of a report in favor of district representation. During the campaign of 1880 he was a member of the National Committee, and on March 23, 1881, was nominated by President Garfield for United States Solicitor-General, but the nomination was not confirmed by the Senate. In 1881 he was again a member of his State Legislature. On April 7, 1882, he was appointed Secretary of the Navy, and among the important measures carried out by him were the limitation of annual appointments, the simplification and reduction of the navy

yard establishment, the beginning of a modern navy, and the Greely Relief Expedition. In June, 1887, he was elected United States Senator from New Hampshire to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Austin F. Pike, and in June, 1889, he was re-elected for a full term, and in January, 1895, was again re-elected. He became a number of years ago a controlling owner of the *Monitor*, a Republican daily, and its weekly, the *Statesman*, published at Concord. His present Senatorial term expires March 3, 1901.



BROWN, ELISHA RHODES, of Dover, N. H., is the son of Colville Dana Brown and Mary Eliza (Rhodes) Brown and the seventh in descent from Chad Brown, of Providence, and ninth in descent on his mother's side from Roger Williams, of Rhode Island. He was born in Pawtuxet, R. I., March 28, 1847, but when young removed with his parents to Dover, N. H., where he obtained his education, and where he has ever since resided.

Mr. Brown entered the Strafford National Bank of Dover December 10, 1867, and was elected Cashier January 1, 1876, Vice-President June 30, 1890, and President in January, 1897. March 25, 1876, he was elected Corporator of the Strafford Savings Bank of Dover, and became a trustee March 31, 1883, Vice-President March 24, 1890, and President October 12, 1891. He is still serving as President of these well known institutions. Mr. Brown is also a director of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad Company, the Dover and Winnepisseoggee Railroad, the West Amesbury Branch Railroad, the Portsmouth and Dover Railroad, the Dover Improvement Company, the Dover Gas Light Company, and the Eliot Bridge Company; a trustee of the Dover Children's Home and the Pine Hill Cemetery of Dover; and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Dover Home for the Aged. He is a Deacon and Treasurer of the First Congregational Church of Dover, a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Bellamy Club. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican, and, though never very active, has been prominently identified with the interests of the party and influential in promoting its welfare and aiding its candidates.

October 18, 1870, Mr. Brown married Frances Bickford, daughter of Dr. Alphonso Bickford, of Dover, N. H. They have four sons: Alphonso Bickford Brown, born January 23, 1872, a graduate of Phillips Andover Academy, Yale College, and Harvard Medical School; Harold Winthrop Brown, born November 8, 1875, a graduate of Phil-

lips Andover Academy and Harvard College; and Raymond Goold and Philip Carter Brown, twins, born August 27, 1885.



MOORE, WILLIAM HENRY, son of Charles and Harriet Moore, was born March 12, 1856, in Portsmouth, N. H., where he still resides. His ancestors, who came originally from England, were some of Portsmouth's first settlers, and among them was Colonel John Moore, who participated in the historic expedition against Louisburg.

Mr. Moore attended the Portsmouth public schools and Dartmouth College, and although he did not graduate, he laid the foundation upon which he has built a successful career. At the age of nineteen he went to sea and for seven years followed a maritime life, serving a part of the time as apothecary in the United States Navy, and making one cruise on the U. S. S. Marion of the South Atlantic Station. Mr. Moore was subsequently engaged in the insurance business for six years, and during the past eight years has been the editor of local newspapers. He was elected City Clerk of Portsmouth, N. H., March 12, 1896, and still holds that office. As a Republican he has taken a leading part in local politics. He is a member of the Portsmouth Athletic Club, a member and formerly president of the Portsmouth Yacht Club, and a member of Damon Lodge, No. 9, K. of P.

January 5, 1887, he married Miss Arabelle B. Bowles, of Portsmouth, N. H. They have no children.



RIGGS, GEORGE TYLER, born in the town of South Kingstown, R. I., September 24, 1848, is the son of Jeremiah and Lydia Briggs. He was reared on his father's farm, and his education was received in the schools of the neighborhood.

Mr. Briggs is in business as a contractor and builder at Narragansett Pier, R. I., where he resides. He is a prominent and active Republican. He was for seven years a member of the Town Council and for two years a member of the State Legislature. He belongs to Hope Lodge, No. 25, F. and A. M., and is a member of the United Workmen Association.

November 7, 1876, Mr. Briggs was married at Newport, R. I., to Harriet Antoinette Stevens. He has two children: George Park and Annie Stevens Briggs.



YER, ELISHA, Governor of Rhode Island, is the son of the late Governor Elisha Dyer (1857-59) and Anna Jones Hop- pin, and was born in Providence on the 28th of November, 1839. He was educated in his native city in the public schools, the University Grammar School, and Brown University, and at the University of Giessen, Germany, from which he was graduated



ELISHA DYER.

in August, 1860, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He has been identified with the militia of Rhode Island since 1856. In October of that year he joined as a private the First Light Infantry Company and served as such until April 6, 1858, when he was commissioned Colonel and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of his father, Governor Elisha Dyer. On April 17, 1861, he was enrolled as Sergeant in the First Light Battery, Rhode Island Detached Militia, and originally served as Fourth Duty Sergeant, but on the 27th was discharged on a surgeon's certificate by reason of injuries received at Easton, Pa., previous to the mustering in of the battery. On September 28, following, he was commissioned Lieu-

tenant and Commissary of the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, and served as such until June 7, 1862, when he was commissioned Major by Governor Sprague to fill a temporary vacancy. He was appointed May 26, 1863, Colonel and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Governor James Y. Smith, and served in that capacity until May 29, 1866. On June 7, 1869, he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, and was re-elected April 25, 1870, and served as such until April 24, 1871, when he declined a re-election. On April 29, 1872, he was again elected Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the same corps, was re-elected April 28, 1873, and at the end of his term, April 27, 1874, again declined a re-election.

May 10, 1875, Colonel Dyer was elected and commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the First Battalion Light Artillery, Second Brigade, Rhode Island Militia, and served as such until May 13, 1878, when he declined another election. He was elected by the General Assembly of the State, February 7, 1882, Adjutant-General of Rhode Island with the rank of Brigadier-General, for a term of five years, was re-elected February 7, 1887, for a second term of five years, and was again elected February 2, 1892, for a third term of five years from the 7th of that month. Upon his own request he was relieved from active duty as Adjutant-General of the State, October 31, 1895, and placed upon the retired list of commissioned officers of the Rhode Island Militia, with the rank of Brigadier-General. During his term as Adjutant-General, General Dyer, by direction of the General Assembly, corrected and completed the war records of the State, and from them compiled the Revised Report of the Adjutant-General of 1865. General Dyer also secured the change of the armament of the infantry organizations of the State from the old 52-calibre Springfield to the 45-calibre rifle then used by the United States army. He obtained the four-inch iron guns now used by the Light Battery in place of the old six-pounder brass pieces. He organized the present Machine Gun Battery of four machine guns and consolidated the small infantry battalion into two regiments of eight companies each and one separate company of infantry. He also organized the Naval Battalion attached to the Rhode Island Militia. As Adjutant-General he served as the First Secretary of the State Board of Soldiers' Relief and subsequently as a member of the board. He also served as a member of the Pawtucket, Bristol, Newport, and Providence Armory Commissions.

General Dyer was elected in 1871 a member of the Rhode Island Senate from the town of North Kingstown. In 1878 he was appointed by Governor Van Zandt a member of the State Board of Health for five years. In 1880 and 1881 he was elected a Representative to the General Assembly from the city of Providence, and in 1888 was elected a member of the Providence School Committee, a position which he occupied until July 1, 1897, when he resigned. In June, 1890, he was elected to the Board of Aldermen from the First Ward of the city of Providence, and was re-elected in 1891, declining a re-election in 1892. April 7, 1897, he was elected Governor of Rhode Island, was re-elected April 6, 1898, and was elected for a third term April 5, 1899. He has filled every position with consummate ability, with the dignity and energy characteristic of his race, and with great honor to himself and entire satisfaction to the people of his city and State. His military record as well as his legislative and gubernatorial service has brought him into National prominence, while his activity

as a Republican has won for him a recognized leadership in the councils of the party.

Governor Dyer is a member of St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of the Royal Arch Chapter, of St. John's Commandery, K. T., of Aleppo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Ancient and Arabic Scottish Rite, 33d degree. He is also a comrade of Rodman Post, G. A. R., of Burnside Camp, Sons of Veterans, and of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and a member of the Hope, Squantum, and Providence Central Clubs, the Providence Athletic Association, and the University Club of New York.



ARNOLD, WARREN O., of Chepachet, R. I., was born in Coventry, Kent County, R. I., June 3, 1839, received a public school education in his native State, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits from 1857 to 1864 and in cotton manufacturing from 1864 to 1866. In the latter year he engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods.

Mr. Arnold became one of the early members and a recognized leader of the Republican party in Rhode Island, and served with great credit as a member of the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-fourth Congresses, representing the Second District of the State.



TAFT, ROYAL CHAPIN, manufacturer and banker of Providence, R. I., and Governor of the State in 1888-89, was born in Northbridge, Mass., February 14, 1823, the son of Orsmus Taft and Margaret Smith. Robert Taft, from whom he is descended in the seventh generation, came to New England from Scotland, settling in Braintree, Mass., as a householder. At the close of King Philip's war, in 1680, he removed to and became one of the original settlers of Mendon, Mass., where he was chosen a member of the Board of Selectmen in 1681. Robert Taft, his five sons, and their descendants exerted an important influence upon the history of Mendon and Uxbridge, where many of the name still reside. Jacob Taft, grandfather of Royal C., was a private on the Lexington Alarm roll of Captain Joseph Chapin's company, which marched from Uxbridge on the alarm of April 19, 1775, and on the muster roll of Captain Seagrave's

company, Colonel Joseph Read's regiment, of May 1 and September 25, of the same year, he appears with rank of Sergeant, having served in that capacity at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

When Royal C. Taft was less than one year old he was taken by his parents from Northbridge to Uxbridge, Mass., where he received a common school education, which was supplemented by an attendance of two years at Worcester Academy. In July, 1844, he removed to Providence, R. I., where he has ever since resided. Here he was a clerk in the office of Royal Chapin, a prominent woolen manufacturer and wool dealer, for five years, when he was admitted to a partnership under the firm name of Royal Chapin & Co. In 1851 he engaged in the wool and manufacturing business with S. Standish Bradford, of Pawtucket, the firm name being Bradford & Taft, which was continued under the style of Bradford, Taft & Co. and Taft, Weeden & Co. until 1885, when Mr. Taft retired from active business for a while. Later he engaged in both cotton and woolen manufacturing, purchasing in 1888 the interest of the late Henry W. Gardner in the Coventry Company. Mr. Taft is President of the Quinebaug Company, of Brooklyn, Conn., Treasurer of the Bernon Mills, of Georgiaville, R. I., President of the Merchants National Bank of Providence (since 1868), Vice-President of the Providence Institution for Savings, President of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, and a director of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. He is a man of great executive and financial ability, of unusual sagacity, of unswerving integrity, and of sound common sense, and in every business relation has achieved eminent success and an honorable reputation.

Mr. Taft was originally a Whig, but has been an ardent and consistent Republican since the organization of that party, and was for many years one of its ablest and trusty leaders. Few men have had more influence upon the financial, manufacturing, and political affairs of Rhode Island, in which he has been active and prominent for more than a generation. He was a member of the Providence City Council in 1855 and 1856, a Representative to the General Assembly from Providence in 1880, 1881, and 1882, and one of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the State for six years. In May, 1888, he was elected Governor of Rhode Island on the Republican ticket and served one year, declining a renomination on account of pressing and increasing business interests. In 1865 he became a member of the Board of Trustees of the Butler Hospital for the Insane and is still serving in that capacity. Among other positions which he has filled may be mentioned the following: President of the Rhode Island Hospital, Vice-President of

the Providence Athenæum, and, with the late Hon. George H. Corliss, a Commissioner from Rhode Island to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. In 1891 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown University. Mr. Taft possesses great intellectual ability and force of character. He is a man of broad and accurate learning, and in every capacity has distinguished himself with credit and honor.

October 30, 1850, he married Mary Frances Aimington, daughter of George B. Aimington, M.D., of Pittsford, Vt. They have four children: Mary E. (Mrs. George M. Smith), Abby F., Robert W., and Royal C., Jr.



ANTHONY, ANDREW JACKSON, of East Providence, R. I., was born in Mendon, Mass., May 18, 1833, the son of David Richmond Anthony, a prominent cigar manufacturer, and Catharine Barker. His paternal ancestors came to this country from England. He was educated in the public schools of Seekonk, Mass., now East Providence, R. I., and for ten years was successfully engaged in business as a contracting mason. During the past thirty-one years he has been connected as master mason with the Providence Gas Company, of Providence, R. I.

Mr. Anthony has been an active leader of the Republican party ever since its organization, and in various important capacities has rendered efficient service in its development and welfare. He was a member of the Rhode Island Senate from April, 1889, to April, 1895, and also of the East Providence Town Council for thirteen out of the sixteen years from April, 1874, to 1889. In April, 1897, he was again elected a Town Councilman, and continues to hold that office. His official duties have been discharged with ability and satisfaction.

June 6, 1854, he was married in Providence to Harriet Newell Martin, and their children are Henry F., Archer C., Newton J., Frederick C., Eva M., Hattie M., and Kittie B. They reside in East Providence, R. I., on Anthony street.



ANTHONY, HENRY FRANK, of East Providence, R. I., is the eldest son and child of Andrew Jackson Anthony, formerly State Senator, whose sketch appears above, and Harriet Newell Martin, his wife, and was born in East Providence, R. I., then Seekonk, Mass.), May 26, 1855. The subsequent

change in the State boundaries brought his birthplace in Rhode Island. His ancestors on both sides came originally from England. He was educated in the public schools of East Providence and by private tuition, and then learned the mason's trade. Since 1881, however, he has held the position of agent of the railroad wharves at East Providence, which are controlled by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

Mr. Anthony has been for many years a prominent and influential factor in the Republican party. He was an Assessor for three years, a member of the East Providence Town Council for nine years and President of that body for four years, and since May, 1897, has been a member of the Rhode Island Senate. In all these capacities he has displayed marked ability. He is a 32° Mason, holding membership in the Commandery and the Scottish Rite bodies.

In 1876 he married Julia O. Burt, of Fall River, Mass., and their children are Robert H., William B., and Fannie May.



WOODS, JOHN CARTER BROWN, is one of the younger generation of men in Providence, R. I., who has been identified with many diversified movements to control public affairs, and has been a resident of that city since his birth on June 12, 1851. His parents, Dr. Marshall and Anne Brown Francis Woods, unite in their ancestry some of the oldest blood in New England. John and Nicholas Brown were identified with the Revolutionary period in State affairs and in Congress, while Hon. John Brown Francis was Governor of Rhode Island in 1833 and became United States Senator in 1842.

Mr. Woods attended private schools in his youth and subsequently entered Brown University, from which institution he was graduated with the Class of 1872. Determined to make the profession of law his calling in life, he entered Harvard Law School and received his degree of LL.B. in 1874. He was a student in the law office of Thurston & Ripley, of Providence, and was admitted to practice in 1874. He has established a flourishing practice in the general law courts, making no speciality, and now ranks among the leaders of the bar of the State.

The public and political life of Mr. Woods has been arduous, and covers practically all of the years from 1876 to the present writing (1899). In February, 1876, he was elected to the City Council from the Second Ward of Providence, and served continuously in that body

until 1884, four years of which he was the presiding officer, and the balance of his service as an active member of the more important committees. He entered the lower House of the State Legislature in May, 1881, and his duties continued in that branch of the State government until May, 1887, being a member of many special committees and chair-



J. C. Woods

man of the Committee on Judiciary. Mr. Woods became a State Senator in December, 1891, serving one term, and was again elected and served in the Senate from April, 1894, to May, 1897. While in the Senate he was chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, of the Special Committee to Investigate the Administration of Criminal Law, and of

Committees relating to the Administration of Justice in Inferior Courts and to the Suppression of Intemperance, and a member of the Committees on State Improved Highways, General Subject of Taxation, the State Armory, and to Revise Militia Laws. He was also chairman of the Committee on the Geological Survey of the State.

Mr. Woods served on the School Committee of the city of Providence four years. Having always been an active and aggressive Republican, he has served the party as a member of the City Committee from 1879 to 1896, being chairman from 1886 to 1894. For five years he was a member of the State Central Committee. He is a member of the Rhode Island branch of the National Republican League. Mr. Woods, besides his public life and professional duties, is a director of the Providence National Bank, a trustee of Brown University, and moderator of the Charitable Baptist Society, and served on the State Board of Charities from 1892 to 1898, being chairman of the board three years. He is a member of Hope Club and its president for six years; a member of the Agawam Hunt and the University Clubs of New York; was president of the Rhode Island branch of the Sons of the American Revolution; has been president of the Rhode Island Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals since 1888 and a director of the Rhode Island School of Design from 1894; is a member of the Providence Board of Trade; and has been identified with most of the important public measures since 1876.



ISKE, JOHN THOMAS, Jr., of Pascoag, R. I., is the son of John Thomas Fiske, Sr., and Abby Eddy, and was born in Chepachet, R. I., May 21, 1847. His father was a successful manufacturer of woolen goods and a man widely respected and esteemed.

Mr. Fiske was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Nichols Academy in Dudley, Mass., and since leaving school has been actively connected with the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods, becoming, as he is now, one of the leading manufacturers and foremost business men of Rhode Island. He is president and treasurer of the Sheffield Worsted Mills, and a man of eminent ability and great force of character. Mr. Fiske has always supported the straight Republican ticket, but has never accepted public office until May, 1898, when he became State Senator from Burrillville. He is now (1899) serving in that capacity. He is a member of the Providence Athletic

Association, of the Pomham Club, and of the Rhode Island Yacht Club.

September 1, 1875, Mr. Fiske was married in Worcester, Mass., and has one daughter, Abby Eddy.



SAWYER, REUBEN KINSMAN, the popular Postmaster of Wellesley, Mass., is a native of North Yarmouth, Maine, where he was born September 19, 1850. His father was L. W. Sawyer, a farmer, and his mother was Sarah K. (Maxfield) Sawyer. The first representatives of this family came from England in 1620, and one of the three brothers located in Maine and took an active part in the permanent settlement of that State, and many of their descendants have been prominent in social, religious, and political affairs from the first. Mr. Sawyer's father died in Salem, Mass., in 1892, and his mother in August, 1854, in North Yarmouth.

Mr. Sawyer passed his boyhood on the farm, attending the district schools of his native town, and at the age of eighteen fitted for Dartmouth College at the famous Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, N. H. He matriculated at Dartmouth, but was subsequently obliged to discontinue his studies there on account of poor health. In 1870 he went to Wellesley, Mass., and entered the employ of Hon. Henry F. Durant, the founder of Wellesley College, which has become widely famous as an institution of learning. Mr. Sawyer had charge of the improvements then being made on what are now the college grounds, and from 1880 to 1885 he was superintendent of Stone Hall and other of the college buildings.

In 1886 he was appointed Postmaster at Wellesley by President Cleveland, and was re-appointed to the same office by President Harrison. At the expiration of his term he was again re-appointed by President Cleveland under the latter's second term, and now, by unanimous consent, fills the same position as the appointee of President McKinley. This long service shows the appreciation of the citizens of Wellesley, irrespective of party. Mr. Sawyer stands in the unique position of holding the office of Postmaster continuously in four consecutive administrations, retaining the respect and confidence of all who know him.

Mr. Sawyer served the town of Wellesley as one of the Board of Selectmen, and has been active in town affairs and in the business life of his adopted home. He has carried on quite a business in local real

estate and has built several houses in Wellesley. He belongs to the Masonic order, being a member of Meridian Lodge, F. and A. M., of Natick, Mass., of Parker Royal Arch Chapter, of Natick, and of Natick Commandery of Knights Templars. He is also a member of Sincerity Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he is Past Grand, and which he has represented in the Grand Lodge. He is a member, also, of the Royal Arcanum, and Treasurer of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, of which he was for some years one of the Wardens.

In 1876 Mr. Sawyer married Elizabeth Ellen, daughter of Hon. William Flagg, late of Wellesley, Mass.



BROWN, JAMES, born in Pawtucket, R. I., then in Massachusetts, December 8, 1838, is the son of James S. and Sarah P. (Gridley) Brown. The family is of Welsh extraction and came to New England at an early period.

Mr. Brown was educated in the public schools and the University Grammar School of Providence, and took his place in his father's shops as a youth. The elder Brown was a manufacturer of cotton and cordage machinery, and James Brown continues in the business, which employs from 150 to 200 hands. He has been a member of the Pawtucket Republican City Committee, was a member of the Common Council in 1888-91, and was elected Mayor in 1893, serving one term. He also served as a member of the Council of the town of North Providence for several years.

In 1864 Mr. Brown was married to Susan A. Aldrich, of Uxbridge, Mass. He has three children: Ruth S., Alice J., and James S.



BORDEN, SIMEON, for thirty-two years the efficient Clerk of the Courts of Bristol County, Mass., was born at Fall River, in that county, March 29, 1829, and died there on the 9th of March, 1898. He was the son of Nathaniel B. and Sarah (Gray) Borden and a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of Richard Borden, who came from England in 1635 and settled at Portsmouth, R. I. The family has been very prominent in Rhode Island and Southeastern Massachusetts for more than two hundred and fifty years.

Mr. Borden was a life-long resident of Fall River. Receiving his preliminary education in the public schools, he entered Harvard College and was graduated therefrom with honor in 1850. Subsequently he devoted most of his time to official duties, which he discharged with singular fidelity and ability. He was a member of the Fall River Common Council for two years and its President one year, a member of the Board of Aldermen seven years, City Solicitor of Fall River two years, and a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives two terms. His principal office, however, was that of Clerk of the Courts of Bristol County, which he held continuously from 1864 to 1896, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, Simeon Borden, Jr. Being a lawyer by profession, Mr. Borden gained special distinction as clerk of the courts. He was also a trustee of the Fall River Public Library for seventeen years, a member of the Sinking Fund Commission, and a trustee of the Fall River Savings Bank and of the State Lunatic Hospital at Taunton.



WATSON, EDWIN LUCIUS, of Worcester, was born in Spencer, Mass., January 22, 1841, the son of Lory Sprague Watson and Mehitable Luther, his wife. His father was for many years a successful manufacturer of cards in Leicester, Mass., and died in 1898, aged eighty-four, having given to that town its handsome Public Library building.

Edwin L. Watson was educated in the public schools of Leicester and at Leicester Academy, and for twenty-five years was the manager of the business of the L. S. Watson Manufacturing Company, of which he is now President. He is also officially connected with the Worcester and Suburban Street Railway Company and with the Rawson Light and Power Company, and as a business man is widely known for his ability, sound judgment, and integrity.

Mr. Watson has always been an ardent Republican, and for many years a prominent member of the Republican Town Committee and a part of the time was its Chairman. With this exception he has never accepted political preferment, though constantly urged to do so, his extensive business interests demanding his whole time and attention. As a member and chairman of the local committee, however, he has rendered valuable service to the party, and is justly recognized as one of its ablest leaders.

In 1869 Mr. Watson married Louesa Maria Cogswell, who died in 1893, leaving one son, Walter Cogswell Watson. In 1896 he married Rhoda Mitchell Lawson, his present wife.



HAYNES, TILLY, who has been identified with the control and management of large hotel properties in Springfield, Boston, and New York for over thirty years, is one of the best known men in the country. He has been no less prominent in public affairs, and since he cast his first vote has been an active member first of the old Whig and later of its successor, the Republican party, devoting a large portion of his time to the public service. Mr. Haynes was an original Daniel Webster Whig, and later with Wilson, Phillips, and the old leaders of the progressive elements joined the Republican party at its birth, and has always been identified with whatever was best in National, State, and municipal affairs. He is a descendant of two of the noted families of New England that have made this famous section of America illustrious. His direct ancestry is traced back on the parent stem to Walter Haynes, an Englishman, who came to America in 1635 from Salisbury, County Wilts. Landing in Boston, he secured a grant of land, where he settled with his wife Elizabeth and five children, and afterwards organized and founded the town of Sudbury, Mass. He was a man of superior intelligence and ability, and occupied an honored and prominent position in public affairs. His descendants were worthy of their sire, as seventeen of that name are recorded as serving in the Indian, French, and Revolutionary Wars. Joshua Haynes, grandfather of Tilly Haynes, was a member of the Sudbury company of Brewer's regiment and was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill. The direct maternal ancestry of Mr. Haynes is traced to William Hunt, also an Englishman, who came to America in 1635 and was one of the founders of Concord, Mass.

Tilly Haynes was born in Sudbury, Middlesex County, Mass., February 13, 1828, his parents being Lyman and Caroline (Hunt) Haynes. Lyman Haynes was a well-known citizen of Billerica, where he moved in 1832, becoming the proprietor of the Old Stage Tavern on the great road from Boston to Lowell. Here Tilly Haynes was reared, attending the public schools until 1842, when he began his business career as a clerk in a country store at North Reading, on a salary of twenty dollars for the first year. This sum was doubled the next year and he was entrusted with the purchase of goods. In 1844 the new city of

Lawrence was started and Mr. Haynes became a clerk in the store of Josiah Crosby, who opened the first general store there. In April, 1849, Mr. Haynes went to Springfield, Mass., and began business upon his own account, opening up a small store for the sale of men's furnishing goods. In two years' time he had so enlarged his trade that he was compelled to add two adjoining stores, and continued a successful busi-



TILLY HAYNES.

ness in this line for several years. Mr. Haynes also became a leading spirit in other enterprises in Springfield, being one of the original stockholders in the Indian Orchard Mills, and, with others, engaging in the manufacture of buttons, flax machines, and sewing machines. In 1854 he began his building operations by erecting the round block on State street and in 1857 a larger business block in which was contained the first music hall and theatre in Springfield. In 1864 this was

totally destroyed by fire, wiping out the entire savings of years. Mr. Haynes was at this critical period seriously considering an offer from his old friend, P. T. Barnum, to go to New York and become associated with the Barnum interests there, but the capitalists of Springfield decided he was of more value to their city and loaned him one hundred thousand dollars to rebuild. This was consummated within twelve months and the present Music Hall and Haynes Hotel was opened to the public in 1866. The hotel was considered at this time to be too far "down town," and he was forced to assume its management and established a most gratifying success from its inception.

In 1853 Mr. Haynes married Martha C., daughter of Archelaus and Elizabeth (Hackett) Eaton, of Salisbury, Mass., who was a valuable helpmeet to him, and who materially aided him in his business affairs. For ten years he continued the management of the business. He was bereaved by the death of his wife in 1876 and decided to retire from business and disposed of his property. After spending some time in travel he found that the active business habits acquired in his former life would not allow him to lead an aimless, idle existence, and he therefore accepted the management of the old United States Hotel in Boston. The property at this period was in a deplorable condition, and when, in 1880, Mr. Haynes assumed its direction, the outlook was far from promising. His vigorous personality, and his large acquaintance with the traveling public and with men of affairs, soon manifested their effects, and after his first lease of two years had expired he took a new one for ten years. He is still (1899) the manager of the company, and the fame and success of the house is noted all over the United States. The hotel has been remodeled, refurnished, and enlarged from year to year, and is now considered one of the best paying properties of its class in New England. The success of Mr. Haynes in the development of the United States Hotel, of Boston, induced the executors of the Higgins estate, owners of the old Grand Central Hotel of New York City, to offer him the management of that, at one time, famous old hostelry. In 1892 he assumed control of that house, reconstructing, refurnishing, and modernizing the structure, and as the Broadway Central Hotel it started upon a new era of prosperity and is now one of the few paying hotel properties in New York. Mr. Haynes directs personally the management of both houses, dividing his time between them.

He served in the first city government of Springfield and from that city was sent to the Massachusetts Legislature for the years 1867, 1869, and 1870. The first year he was Chairman of the Committee on Rebuilding the State House and a member of the Sewerage and Railroad

Committees, and during his second term served on the Committees on Penal Institutes, Hospitals, and Railroads. He was elected, also from that district, to the Senate in 1875 and re-elected in 1877. During these terms of office he was Chairman of the Railroad Committee and a member of the Treasury, Railroad, Penal Institutions, and Sewerage Committees. In 1878 he was elected a member of the Executive Council and re-elected in 1879, serving under the administrations of Governors Rice and Talbot. While a member of the Council he was Chairman of the Committees on Finance and Pardons and a member of the Committees on Penal Institutions and Public Asylums. He has also served the city of Boston as Alderman from Ward 7 for one term. But the most valuable services that Mr. Haynes has rendered the people of his Commonwealth, and one in which he takes pardonable pride, is his connection with the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission of the State. He was appointed the first member of the commission in 1889 by Governor Oliver Ames, an old personal friend. His general business experience and sound judgment have been of inestimable value to the board. He has served the commission most faithfully from the date of his appointment until the present time, and his rugged constitution bids fair to allow him many more years of public usefulness. Mr. Haynes is a member of the Home Market Club and the Massachusetts Republican Club, and one of the public spirited citizens of the Commonwealth whose absolute integrity has fairly entitled him to his ancestral motto, "Labor and Honor."



BLANEY, OSGOOD CHANDLER, United States Assistant Appraiser, Port of Boston, is the son of Irving Blaney and Annette Chandler, and was born January 20, 1860, in Boston, Mass., where he has always resided. His father was a carpenter, and descended from a Puritan family who came from England to Swampscott, Mass., in 1642. His mother's ancestors also came from England, settling in Roxbury in 1637.

Mr. Blaney acquired a good education in the Boston public schools, and for several years has been connected in business with the well-known firm of C. C. Blaney & Co., metal refiners. His prominence and activity in the Republican party dates from the time he cast his first vote. He was a member of the Republican City Committee of Boston for seven years, was elected to the Boston Common Council in 1890, was appointed in charge of the Sealing of Weights

and Measures Department of the city by Mayor Curtis in 1895 and served two years, and was twice elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, serving in the sessions of 1897 and 1898. During both terms he was chairman of the Committee on Election Laws and a member of the committee appointed to codify those laws. April 1, 1898, Mr. Blaney was appointed United States Assistant Appraiser for the Port of Boston, which office he now holds. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, of the Chickatawbut Club, and of the North Dorchester Republican Club.

August 3, 1882, he married Eleanor Kieser, of Boston, and they have one son, Walter Clifton Blaney.



WHITCOMB, GEORGE HENRY, born at Templeton, Worcester County, Mass., September 26, 1842, is the son of David and Margaret (Cummings) Whitcomb. His paternal immigrant ancestor came from England about 1630 and settled at Lancaster, Mass., but afterward the family was established at Hillsborough and Hancock, N. H. Abner Whitcomb, the grandfather of George H., died at the latter place in 1810. On the maternal side the Cummings and Ames families were also settled at Hancock and were represented in the Revolutionary army.

G. Henry Whitcomb was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and was graduated from Amherst College in 1864. After leaving college he began active life as a manufacturer of envelopes at Worcester. The business was conducted as the G. Henry Whitcomb Bay State Envelope Company, 1864-66; as G. Henry Whitcomb & Co., 1866-84; and as the Whitcomb Envelope Company, 1884-98. It is now a division of the United States Envelope Company.

Mr. Whitcomb has always been an active Republican, but has never consented to hold office except as a member of the Worcester School Board. He has, however, frequently represented his party as a delegate to city and State conventions and as a member of the Republican City Committee. He is connected with the Equitable Securities Company, New York; is president of the Standard Cattle Company and the Worcester and Marlboro Electric Railway Company; and is a director in the Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company, Boston, and the United States Oil Company, Boston. He is a trustee of Amherst College, Mt. Holyoke College, and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. In church work (Congregational) he has always taken an active part.

His uncle, John Boynton, in 1865, gave \$100,000 to found the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, of which David Whitcomb was the first treasurer and a member of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Whitcomb succeeded his father upon the Board on David Whitcomb's death.

In 1865 Mr. Whitcomb was married to Abbie Estabrook, of Dayton, Ohio. They have seven children: Frank Cummings, Henry Estabrook, Annie Boynton, Emma Caroline, Margaret, David, and Ernest Miller.



INNES, CHARLES HILLER, was born in Boston, Mass., August 7, 1868, and is the son of Charles E. and Alice M. (Hiller) Innes. He is of Scotch extraction, and was educated in the public schools of Boston and at the Boston University, and was graduated from the Boston University Law School and admitted to the bar in 1892.

Mr. Innes began his political career in 1896, when he was elected a member of the Boston Common Council. He has been twice elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives (1897-98), serving on the Committees on Railroads and the Judiciary. He is the author of a bill to provide for a State Board of Bar Examiners and of a bill establishing the State Aid Department for the City of Boston, both of which are now laws. He also framed a bill to provide two polling places for caucuses in large wards and to prohibit the use of the names of national parties on the ballots at city and town elections. He is a member of the First Corps Cadets, the Royal Arcanum, and the Boston Bar Association. He is unmarried.



LOVERING, WILLIAM CROADE, who was, in November, 1898, re-elected to Congress from the Twelfth District of Massachusetts, is one of the noted men of affairs in New England. As an inventor, manufacturer, financier, public speaker, and thorough student of economic subjects he has done much to advance the prosperity of his section, and to elevate the business man in the public service of the State and Nation. He was born at Woonsocket, R.I., February 25, 1835, and is the son of a famous old-time manufacturer, Willard Lovering, who did much to advance the prosperity of Taunton, of which city he became a resident in 1836. Willard Lover-

ing became the manager of the Whittenton Mills the same year he moved to Taunton and filled that position until the failure of the company operating them in 1857. The following year, with his sons, he purchased the mills and subsequently enlarged them, adding much new improved machinery, and successfully operating them until 1864, when failing health compelled him to abandon active business life. His sons, Charles L., William C., and Henry M. Lovering, then assumed the active management. Mr. Lovering served several terms in the State Legislature, was President of the Taunton Branch Railroad and of the Taunton Savings Bank, and was connected with nearly all of the public movements inaugurated to benefit the community in which he lived. Throughout his entire life he maintained a character of unblemished integrity. His first wife was Susan Longhead, daughter of Charles Thompson Longhead, of Warren, R. I. Their children were Charles L. and William C. Mr. Lovering was subsequently married to a second wife, the daughter of Governor Marcus Morton, of Massachusetts. Henry M. Lovering was born from this union.

William C. Lovering obtained his early education in the public schools of Taunton and at the Cambridge High School and Hopkins Classical School of that city. At an early age he entered business life in his father's office, beginning as a clerk, and subsequently going through all the various departments until he became proficient in every operation carried on in the mill. Of an inventive turn of mind, and with a mechanical skill which would have made his mark in that special field, he has used his talents in bringing the Whittenton Mills to a high state of perfection. Mr. Lovering's special field has been the preparation of new designs for cotton goods, and he has probably invented and organized more varieties of fabrics than any other man in America. In the pursuit of knowledge for this work he has visited European markets, and the styles which he has produced have received the sincerest flattery of his competitors as shown by their constant imitation. Perhaps the greatest successes have been attained in the line of fancy cottons, and here his long experience and excellent taste find full expression. Since his father's retirement a third of a century ago, Mr. Lovering has been President and chief manager of the Whittenton Manufacturing Company, which is one of the most prosperous corporations in the State. Mr. Lovering was the projector of the Taunton Street Railway, started in 1868, and served as its President until it was sold to the present company. This was before the days of electric roads, and horse railways were somewhat in the nature of an experiment. Not all of his manufacturing ability has been confined to the mills of which he is the manager. He started the Elizabeth Poole Mills of Taunton, and is now President of that successful corporation.

His position in the manufacturing world naturally brought him into prominence with his associates. For several years he was President of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and until very recently President of the Arkwright Club. The latter organization is made up of the treasurers of all of the large corporations in New England, and represents capital of over \$50,000,000. He was the originator and is President of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company, which now has insurance in force covering nearly \$75,000,000 in pay rolls. He is a member and also an officer of the Home Market Club.

When the call to arms was made in 1861, Mr. Lovering went to the front with the Second Massachusetts Brigade as engineer. Later he assumed the duties of quartermaster. His term of service covered the period of only three months, during which time he saw active service, but was taken seriously ill, and finally obliged to go home. The fear of a recurrence of the trouble brought on at the time prevented his carrying out his patriotic desires and returning to his command.

His first public office was that of a member of the State Senate, to which he was elected in 1874, and was re-elected the following year. In the Senate he served as Chairman of the Committees on Manufactures and Water Supply and Drainage. From the vantage ground of this latter office he saw clearly the need of the city of Taunton for pure and wholesome water. His views on this subject were expressed in a vigorous article published in a city paper, stating in exact and forcible language his views on the subject. In the preparation of the water act, which enabled the city to carry out the desires of the majority of the inhabitants, his services were invaluable. While he was in the Senate the famous Sumner resolutions were brought up, and Mr. Lovering took an active part in having them rescinded. He had been suggested as a suitable candidate for member of Congress on several occasions, but invariably declined until the fall of 1896, when, after Congressman Morse decided not to be a candidate, he allowed his name to be used. He was elected to Congress from the Twelfth District, receiving a larger majority than any other Congressman in the State. In an editorial on "Mr. Lovering's Triumph," the *Boston Journal* voiced the sentiments of the entire State:

"It can be said of Mr. Lovering that he is an ideal candidate for the present time and present conditions. The Twelfth District is one of the chief manufacturing regions of Massachusetts. Mr. Lovering is one of the Bay State's foremost manufacturers. He has not only a thorough familiarity with large business methods and business principles, but he has marked fitness for public affairs, and an excellent

equipment both by personal temperament and by education for a high place in the public service.

“ It is just now particularly fortunate that the Twelfth District has an opportunity to send a Representative of this type to Washington. The currency and the tariff are the two dominant issues of the campaign. They are both essentially business questions. Mr. Lovering, as he has already shown, is peculiarly well qualified to discuss them both, and to take a strong part in moulding into legislation the sound opinions on both issues which are held by the great majority of his constituents. Beyond all this, Mr. Lovering is a gentleman of culture and of a winning personality,—in short, a man of the well-rounded and ripened character which the best of our Representatives have been from the days of the Adamses down—the kind of a man that Massachusetts has most delighted to send to Washington. The Twelfth District, of course, is safely, even overwhelmingly, Republican, but the unanimity with which Mr. Lovering’s nomination was made signified the compliment of a tremendous vote in his first election.”

Mr. Lovering was appointed by Speaker Reed a member of the Committees on Patents and Interstate and Foreign Commerce. He is well adapted by training and experience for a position on both of these committees. In religious life he is an Episcopalian, and was for many years Senior Warden of St. Thomas’s Church of Taunton. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated President Garfield, although he himself was a staunch supporter of George F. Edmunds for the presidency. At the Republican State Convention in 1892 Mr. Lovering was chosen presiding officer. His speech on that occasion was given a most favorable reception, and received exceedingly complimentary mention from the press, not only of the State but of the Nation at large. Speaking of the tone and spirit of the speech, the *Philadelphia Press*, the leading Republican paper of Pennsylvania, said: “ It proves that the Republican party can still look for the leadership and inspiring example which it has been accustomed to receive in the past. The party can never go far wrong in whose ranks are gathered the best heart and brain of the community, whose political standards are as high as those of Massachusetts are known to be.” This was a handsome compliment to Massachusetts and to Mr. Lovering. It was a felicitous thought to make so fine a type of the business man of the State the presiding officer of the convention, and his course fully justified the action of his associates. During the national campaign of 1896 Mr. Lovering was called upon on various occasions to speak on the stump. One of his most notable speeches was delivered at Bath, Me. Though the *Boston Herald* could not agree with him, it still had some very kindly words for the opinions expressed :

“ We do not agree with Mr. Lovering in his views concerning tariff changes. When he turns his attention to the question of the currency, he takes, and what is more he maintains, advanced but thoroughly logical grounds. Bimetallism is, in his opinion, ‘an impossibility.’ ‘By a law as immutable,’ he says, ‘as the law of gravitation, it must be the one or the other. It cannot at any time be both.’ This we hold to be thoroughly logical ground to take, but, unfortunately, it has not always been possible to induce politicians to take it, for they have believed that their political interests rested in deceiving, or, as it might be termed, ‘jollyng,’ the people who have in some way become infected with the silver craze. It is on that account desirable to have Massachusetts represented in Congress by a man who in these respects has the courage of his convictions. The gold standard is the only standard of the great commercial nations of the world, and it might just as well be accepted now as later on that bimetallism, either national or international, is, as Mr. Lovering says, an ‘impossibility.’ ”

In 1898 Mr. Lovering was unanimously re-nominated for a second term in Congress and at the ensuing election in November was elected by a large plurality. He possesses a genial and cultivated personality, and is in the prime of physical and intellectual life. He has absorbed a vast field of knowledge by judicious study, by travel, and by association with large commercial and financial enterprises, and is a fluent writer and speaker. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has no more devoted or patriotic public servant.

Mr. Lovering was married June 9, 1863, to Mary Loring, daughter of Albert E. Swasey, formerly purser of the United States Navy. Mrs. Lovering’s brother was Lieutenant Charles Swasey, who was on the steamer *Varuna*, which was lost in the battles round New Orleans after she had sunken six Confederate gunboats; later he was killed on board the *Sciota*. Mr. Lovering has three daughters: Ruth, now Mrs. Henry Brinton Coxe, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Alice and Frances Lovering. Mrs. Lovering died September 4, 1881.



DAVIS, WILLIAM WARREN, born in Cambridge, Mass., August 8, 1862, is the son of William Davis, a dealer in crockery and glassware, and Adelia Carter, his wife. He is of Welsh stock, which, since early Colonial times, has been identified with the history and growth of the country, his original ancestors coming from Wales about 1630.

Educated in the High School in Cambridge, Mr. Davis first started as traveling salesman for a woolen house, subsequently changing to the

stationery firm of William W. Davis & Co. In 1886 he became manager of the Norfolk House in Boston, Mass., a position which he still holds.

He has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and of recent years has been prominent in both local and State affairs. In 1894 he served in the Boston Common Council. In 1895 and 1896 he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1897 and 1898 he was sent to the Massachusetts Senate. His special work in the Legislature has been in connection with insurance and election laws, on both of which committees he has served with distinction. Mr. Davis is treasurer of the Oak Grove Farm Ice Cream Company and secretary of the Massachusetts Hotel Association. He is a member of many clubs and societies, including the Jamaica, Lincoln Republican, Dudley, and Middlesex Clubs, the Royal Arcanum, Home Circle, and various Masonic bodies. He has two children: Dorothy and Marguerite.



HARRIS, ROBERT ORR, District Attorney for the counties of Norfolk and Plymouth, Massachusetts, was born in Boston, November 8, 1854, the son of Benjamin Winslow Harris and Julia Anne Orr. His father was one of the most distinguished lawyers in Massachusetts, and for ten years (1873-83) represented the Second (now Twelfth) District in Congress. His paternal ancestor, Arthur Harris, came to Duxbury from England in 1630, and on his mother's side he is descended from Hugh Orr, who emigrated from Scotland to this country in 1732.

Receiving a primary education in the public schools of East Bridgewater, Mass., Mr. Harris prepared for college at Chauncey Hall School in Boston, at the Boston Latin School, and at Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1877. He then read law at the Boston University Law School and in his father's office, and since his admission to the Plymouth County bar, March 4, 1879, has successfully practiced his profession in his native State. As a Republican Mr. Harris has been active and influential in politics during the last twenty years. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1889 and a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1896, and in 1892 was elected District Attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, which office he still holds, having been re-elected in 1895 and 1898. In 1896 he declined a nomination for Congress, which, in his district, is equivalent to an election. Mr. Harris is an able lawyer, a faithful public officer, a recognized leader

of his party, and a man widely respected and esteemed. He has long had an extensive law practice, especially as counsel for various electric railways in southeastern Massachusetts, and is a member of the University Club of Boston.

April 21, 1880, he married, in Newport, R. I., Miss Josephine D. Gorton, and their children are Anne Winslow, Alice Orr, Elizabeth Cahoon, Louise Chilton, and Grace Howland Harris. They reside in East Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Mass.



BATCHELDER, ALFRED TRASK, successful lawyer, ex-Mayor of Keene, and now serving his second term as chairman of the most important committee in the State Legislature—the Judiciary,—has achieved an honorable station in public life and in the political affairs of New Hampshire. He was born in Sunapee, N. H., February 26, 1844, and is a son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Trask) Batchelder. The Batchelder family is one of the oldest in New England, and the branch to which he belongs had its origin in John Batchelder, who came from England to America and settled in Beverly, Mass. Mr. Batchelder is of the eighth generation, in line of descent, from this John Batchelder. His great-grandfather was commander of a ship in 1750, when Beverly was a flourishing seaport town. His son, Zachariah, settled in Sunapee late in the eighteenth century, engaging in business pursuits, and here Nathaniel Batchelder, father of Alfred T., was born. He was a successful farmer, a man of affairs, and one of the most influential residents of his time, giving his children the benefits of a good education and bequeathing to them an honored name. His wife was a member of the well-known Trask family, who were also prominent in the early settlement of Beverly.

Alfred T. Batchelder received a superior education, attending the district schools of his native town, and having the further advantages of the New London Academy, where he was trained for a collegiate course. He entered Dartmouth College in 1867, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1871. After leaving college he entered the law office of Hon. William Henry H. Allen, of Claremont, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, and commenced the study of his chosen profession. Subsequently he continued his studies in the office of Ira Colby, of the same place, under whose tutelage and instruction he remained until 1873, when, in September, he was admitted to practice, and also admitted as an associate with his old preceptor. This

connection continued until 1877, when Mr. Batchelder removed to Keene and formed an association with the late Francis A. Faulkner and his son, Francis C. Faulkner, under the firm name of Faulkner & Batchelder. Mr. Faulkner, the senior member, died May 22, 1879, since which time Mr. Batchelder and Francis C. Faulkner have continued the partnership, and established one of the most flourishing legal practices in the State. Mr. Batchelder is not only deeply en-



ALFRED T. BATCHELDER.

grossed in his profession, but his energetic nature has led him to engage in many other business enterprises of trust and responsibility. He has been president of the Cheshire Provident Institution for Savings, the Impervious Packing Company, the C. B. Lancaster Shoe Company, and the Stoddard Lumber Company. He has also served as a director in the Emerson Paper Company of Sunapee and of the

Ashuelot and Keene National Banks. He was appointed to succeed Judge Allen, Register of Bankruptcy, under the National Banking Law, and served in that capacity for several years. He was the general attorney for the Cheshire Railroad Company from 1879 until it was consolidated with the Fitchburg system.

Mr. Batchelder has been an active Republican since he cast his first vote for General Grant in 1868. He was elected and served as Mayor of the city of Keene during the years of 1885 and 1886, and has always been zealous in serving his party, although not an aspirant for public office. In 1896 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and, upon the convening of that body in 1897, his superior legal ability was recognized by his appointment as chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. In 1898 he was renominated by acclamation and re-elected for a second term, and was again appointed by the Speaker of the House to the chairmanship of his old committee. Mr. Batchelder is one of the hardest workers and most conscientious members of the Legislature, and has established an enviable record both as the executive officer of his committee and as a member on the floor of the House. His genial personality and courteous manners have made him one of the most popular and esteemed public officials in the service of the State. Mr. Batchelder is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of the minor bodies and a Knight Templar in Hugh De Payen Commandery. He is also a member of the Wentworth and Bicycle Clubs of Keene.

Mr. Batchelder was married, April 24, 1879, to Miss Alice H., daughter of Peter B. and Mary H. Hayward, of Keene. They have two sons.



LEWANDO, JOSEPH, merchant, of Wolfboro, N. H., was born in Boston, Mass., December 3, 1850, and is the son of Adolph and Emily (Smith) Lewando. He received his early education in the Chauncey Hall School, Boston, and at the Highland Military Academy in Worcester, Mass., and attended the chemical department of the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge during the years 1869 and 1870. His father had established at Watertown, Mass., the Lewando Dye Works, for the supervision and charge of which the son was trained. In 1870 he took charge and held the position for five years, when, the business not being to his liking, he removed to Mount Tabor, Oregon, where he engaged in general merchandise for eight years, establishing the first store in that place. He con-

ducted a most successful business, and was largely interested in real estate in the town. In 1879 he established the postoffice at Mount Tabor, receiving his appointment as Postmaster from Postmaster-General Key. In 1883 he returned East and settled in Wolfboro, where he conducts a general mercantile business.

He was for three years in the New Hampshire National Guard as Captain of Company K, Third Regiment, and a member of the State Legislature in 1897 and 1899, serving in 1897 as Chairman of the Committee on Mileage and as a member of the Committee on Banks and in 1899 as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. In politics Mr. Lewando has always been a Republican. He was an alternate to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and during the past fifteen years has held various offices in his adopted town. He is a member of Morning Star Lodge, No. 17, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Carrol Chapter, No. 23, Royal Arch Masons, and of St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templars, of Dover, N. H.

Mr. Lewando was married September 10, 1875, to Nellie J. Morgan. They have two children: Alice C. and Dolph.



DICKINSON, WATSON AUGUSTUS, of Lowell, Mass., was born in Hill, N. H., August 15, 1842, and is the son of Amos Dickinson, a prominent farmer and influential citizen, who, for four years, from 1852 to 1856, was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature. His mother was Huldah S. Dickinson.

Mr. Dickinson was educated in the schools of New Hampshire and New York State, and took charge of his father's farm until nineteen years of age, when he removed to Boston and for fifteen years was engaged in the wholesale clothing business. In 1876 he changed his business to hay, grain, and mill supplies, in which he has since continued.

He has always maintained an influential position in the Republican party. He was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen in Lowell in 1893, 1894, and 1895, during which time he served as Chairman of the Committees on Fire Department and Lighting. He is a member of many clubs and societies, including the Highland, Lowell, Vesper, and Country Clubs, and the Home Market and the Middlesex Clubs of Boston. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and a 32d degree Mason.

December 19, 1872, Mr. Dickinson married Ella J., daughter of Hon. B. F. Sargeant, of Nashua, N. H.



FERNALD, BENJAMIN MARVIN, of Boston, was born in Great Falls, N. H., in 1847, and is the son of Benjamin Ayres Fernald and of English ancestry. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard College, having passed his early life on a farm. Upon leaving college he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1873. Locating in Boston, with his residence at Melrose, Mass., he has since practiced his profession as a member of the firm of Wiggin & Fernald.

In 1881 and 1882 Mr. Fernald was a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts from Melrose, and in 1891 and 1892 he was elected to the State Senate. In the Senate he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and in 1892 was chairman of a special committee appointed by the Legislature to revise the judicial system of the Commonwealth. Mr. Fernald is treasurer of the Fells Ice Company and president of the Braintree Red Granite Company.

In 1874 he married Grace, daughter of Richard F. Fuller, of Boston, and has two children: Ethel and Margaret. Paul, a son, died in his second year.



VANS, GEORGE SYLVANUS, born in Cardigan, Wales, September 12, 1841, is the son of William and Elizabeth (Thomas) Evans, and came to Montreal, Canada, when only eight years of age. He remained there twelve years. He was educated in the schools of Cardigan, Wales, and Montreal, P. Q.

Mr. Evans learned the printer's trade on the *Montreal Pilot*, and subsequently worked as a compositor with the Riverside Press and University Press at Cambridge, Mass. In December, 1863, he enlisted in the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers for three years, and participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac from the Wilderness to Appomattox. In 1873 he was appointed a clerk in the Railway Mail Service, becoming chief clerk in 1884. He was removed for political reasons under President Cleveland's first administration. In 1889 he was appointed Postoffice Inspector in charge of the New England Division, removed in 1893, and reinstated in 1897.

Mr. Evans was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1896 and re-elected in 1897. He was a leader of the Union veterans in the House and took a prominent part in the debates on many important questions. He was especially active in securing an appropriation of \$50,000 for equestrian statues to General Joseph Hooker and General Nathaniel P. Banks. He was instrumen-

tal in establishing the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and has been secretary of the Board of Trustees for the last twelve years.

In 1868 Mr. Evans married Emma Frances Cooledge, of Hillsborough, N. H. Their children are Louisa C., Mabel A., Ethel F., William H., and George A.



CLOUGH, WILLIAM ROCKWELL, is one of the prominent members of the New Hampshire Legislature and a leader of the Republican party in his district. He was born in Alton, N. H., November 8, 1844, and is a son of John Chesley and Lydia (Treddick) Clough. His father was a native of Alton, a farmer's son, and subsequently a cabinet maker and interior decorator. He was prominent in local affairs and represented the town of Alton two terms in the Legislature in 1872 and 1873.

William R. Clough was reared in Alton, attending the public schools and subsequently Franklin Academy at Dover, N. H. While a student at the latter place he enlisted in Company G, Fiftieth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, as a private. After a year of active service, during which his regiment was in various engagements, the principal one being the siege and capture of Port Hudson, he was mustered out at the expiration of his term of enlistment in August, 1863. Returning to his home, he saw the desirability of a commercial education, and entered the celebrated Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie and obtained the thorough training so necessary for the conduct of successful business enterprises. He began his active career as a clerk for O. T. Taylor, of Boston, subsequently becoming a bookkeeper for a leather firm of the same city, with whom he remained three years. He then secured a position as expert accountant in the Internal Revenue service at Boston, where he was engaged one year.

At this period, in 1875, he invented the wire corkscrew for medicine bottles and started to manufacture the goods in Newark, N. J., with offices in New York City. He continued the manufacture of wire goods there until 1892, when he removed to his old home in Alton, N. H., where he has since resided and personally conducts his manufacturing business, making from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 corkscrews, annually, by automatic machinery which he had perfected. Mr. Clough has been very successful in all his business enterprises, as he has always given his interests his personal attention. He is a member of the Home Market Club of Massachusetts, and was one of the Reception Committee at the banquet given by the club in honor of President McKinley

in Boston, February 16, 1899, the greatest and most successful function of its kind ever given in America.

Mr. Clough has ever been an earnest Republican, but had no thought



nor ambition for public life. His entrance into public affairs was the outcome of unforeseen events which transpired at a political meeting held in Manchester, at which William J. Bryan, the Democratic nomi-

nee for the presidency, was to be speaker. Mr. Clough attended the meeting, and, without premeditation, suddenly, in the midst of the speech, asked Mr. Bryan a question. This evidently changed the current of Mr. Bryan's remarks, and his speech lost the effect intended, as he devoted a greater portion of his time to Mr. Clough instead of his audience. As an outcome of this event, Mr. Clough wrote an article stating his position in such terms that they were most favorably received, and it was copied in many of the leading newspapers. The people of his district thought that his abilities deserved a wider scope of usefulness, and elected him to the Legislature for the term of 1897-98. In the fall of 1898 he was re-elected and is now serving his second term. Mr. Clough, although a new member, has developed traits of leadership and is one of the most useful members of the House. He has served as Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs during both sessions, and is a member of the Committee on Counties.

While a resident of New York City, Mr. Clough joined the Ninth Regiment of the N. Y. N. G., received a commission as First Lieutenant of Company H, and subsequently became Captain of the same company. He is still a member of the Veteran Association of that body, and a member of Winfield Scott Post, No. 259, G. A. R., of New York City. Mr. Clough is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and takes an active interest in the affairs of his section. He is a talented speaker, and delivered the closing lecture of the Alton lecture series for the season of 1898, his subject being "Prosperity."

Mr. Clough married Miss Amelia Young, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who died in 1885. He has a daughter, Nettie Gertrude, wife of Frank J. Dugan, of Norwalk, Conn.



ABBOTT, JOHN HAMMILL, M.D., born in Fall River, Mass., August 11, 1848, is the son of James and Catherine (Henry) Abbott. James Abbott, who was a manufacturer, was born in Yorkshire, England, and came to Fall River in 1843. John H. Abbott was educated in the public schools, Fruit Hill Institute, and Greenwich Seminary in Rhode Island. During the War of the Rebellion he served in the United States Signal Corps. In 1872 he was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and has practiced his profession at Fall River since 1873. In 1877-78 he served in the United States Navy as apothecary on the monitor Saugus, of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Dr. Abbott has always been prominent in politics and active as a Re-

publican. He was alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1884, and delegate to the Minneapolis Convention in 1888. He was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General on the staff of Governor Ames with the rank of Colonel. He has also filled local offices, being a member of the Fall River Common Council in 1876, City Physician from 1879 to 1882, and a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1896-97. He was for several years a member of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee and chairman of the Republican City Committee. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and after filling important offices in the order is now engineer on the staff of Major-General Carnahan, U. R. K. of P. He is Past Commander of Richard Borden Post, No. 46, G. A. R., and President of the Bristol County South Medical Society.



HAYWARD, WILLIAM EDWIN, was born at Mendon, Mass., on the 19th of July, 1839. He is the son of Ebenezer White and Susan B. Hayward, and is of English ancestry. Mr. Hayward was elected a Representative in the General Court of Massachusetts and served for one year. He is connected with the woolen mills of East Douglas, and lives at Uxbridge, Mass., where he has long taken an active interest in promoting the growth and welfare of the Republican Party.



GEORGE, SAMUEL WESLEY, born at Meredith, N. H., April 26, 1862, is the son of Samuel W. George, who was a lumberman previous to the Civil War, but enlisted, in February, 1862, in Company I, Twelfth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and died at Falmouth, Va., in January, 1863. He is descended from Gideon George, who emigrated from England early in the eighteenth century and settled at Rick's Village, Haverhill, Mass.

Mr. George was educated in the public schools and at Northwood Academy, Northwood, N. H. In January, 1883, he removed to Haverhill, Mass., where he was identified with the shoe industry until 1894, when he became agent and manager of the Merrimack Valley Steamboat Company. He is an earnest Republican. He was a member of the Haverhill Common Council in 1888, 1889, and 1890, serving as President the last year; and was a Representative in the State Legislature in 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897, serving on the Committees on Labor.

Finances, Expenditures, Public Service, and Libraries, and on a number of special committees. In 1898 he was elected a State Senator, and as such was Chairman of the Committee on Public Service and a member of the Committees on Ways and Means and Election Laws.

In June, 1884, Mr. George was married to Edith M. Hill, of Haverhill, who died in June, 1888.



LAURENCE, WILLIAM BADGER, of Boston, only son of General Samuel Crocker Lawrence and Caroline Rebecca Badger, was born in Charlestown, now a part of Boston, Mass., November 15, 1856. His father, General Samuel Crocker Lawrence, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Crocker) Lawrence, was born in Medford, Mass., November 22, 1832, was graduated from Harvard College with high honors in 1855, and at the breaking out of the war was Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, which was one of the first organizations to volunteer in 1861, being ordered to report for duty April 19. He served through the war, resigned as Brigadier-General August 20, 1864, and in 1869 was elected Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. He was three times Grand Master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons, and for many years has been President of the Eastern and other railroads. April 28, 1859, he married Caroline Rebecca, daughter of Rev. William and Rebecca (Taylor) Badger, and they have two children: William B. and Louise. She is descended from Giles Badger, who came from England with two brothers, and who was living in 1643 in Newbury, Mass., where he died January 11, 1647. Her maternal grandfather was John Taylor, a captain in the Revolutionary war. Rev. William Badger was a well known Freewill Baptist minister in Wilton, Farmington, and other places in Maine, and was the father of Almerin F. Badger, the law partner of Hon. George S. Boutwell while the latter was Secretary of the Treasury under Grant.

William B. Lawrence was graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1875 with the Franklin medal and other prizes. He then entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1879, holding membership in the Phi Beta Kappa and Signet Societies. While there he devoted special attention to political economy and the languages and stood high in his class. After graduating he entered the Harvard Law School and received the degree of LL.B. therefrom in 1882, meanwhile being a student in the office of the late Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury, of Boston. He spent a year in European travel and upon returning home was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1883.

About the same time he was also admitted to the United States Courts. For a short time he was associated with the late Nathan Morse, but otherwise he has practiced alone, giving special attention to railroad and corporation law. As a lawyer and advocate he has been eminently successful, and during the sixteen years that he has been at the bar he



William B. Lawrence

has acted as counsel in many important cases. His ability, industry, and sound legal knowledge have given him a high standing in the profession.

Mr. Lawrence has spent his entire life as a resident of Medford, Mass., where the family lived at the time of his birth. He has long been prominent in the affairs of that town and city, serving it from 1888 to

1890, before its incorporation, as a member of the Boards of Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor, and afterward, in 1891 and 1892, as Representative of the city in the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature. In the latter body he was a member of the Committees on Drainage and Probate and Insolvency in 1891 and of the Judiciary Committee in 1892. In 1893 and 1894 he represented in the State Senate the old First Middlesex District, comprising the cities of Somerville and Medford and the towns of Arlington and Winchester, and during these sessions he served as floor chairman of the Committee on Rules, as chairman of the Committee on the Treasury and of the Joint Committee on Expenditures, and as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary. He was a leader of the Republican side, and was very active in shaping important legislation, being largely instrumental in securing action which resulted in the erection of the present North Union station in Boston and in obtaining the passage of the measure which brought about speedier trials in the Superior Court. He was also a leading factor in the election of Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge to the United States Senate in 1893. In 1891 and 1892 he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and at the Republican State Convention of 1899 he served as a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Lawrence has always taken a deep interest in public affairs, and has been especially active and useful in promoting municipal movements. Between 1885 and 1889 he was instrumental in preventing the threatened division of the town of Medford, and afterward he had an important part in securing the city charter, which was modelled largely after his own ideas. He was also active in securing the benefits of the Metropolitan Sewerage Bill for cities and towns in the valley of the Mystic River. He is and has been for several years a trustee of the Medford Savings Bank, a charter member and one of the organizers of the Medford Club, clerk of the Board of Directors and Corporation of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and clerk and member of the Board of three Directors of the Somerville Journal Printing Company. In 1874 and 1875, while a student at the Boston Latin School, he was colonel of the Boston School Regiment. He is a member of the University Club and a vice-president of the Middlesex Club of Boston, and for many years has been prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a past deputy district grand master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, past master of Mt. Hermon Lodge, past high priest of Mystic Chapter, R. A. M., past thrice illustrious master of Medford Council, R. & S. M., past grand master of the Grand Council of Massachusetts, and commander (1898 and 1899) of Boston Commandery, K. T., the largest body of Knights Templars in the world and one of the oldest in

the United States. He is also a member of all the Scottish Rite bodies and of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree, which he received in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1896. He has delivered a number of political speeches and written occasionally for the press, and in every capacity has faithfully and efficiently discharged the duties of a public spirited, patriotic, and progressive citizen.

Mr. Lawrence was married October 2, 1883, to Alice May, daughter of J. Henry and Emily (Nickerson) Sears, of Boston, and a lineal descendant of Richard Sears, who settled at Plymouth, Mass., in 1623. She is also descended from Elder William Brewster and other Cape Cod families. Their children are Marjorie, Samuel Crocker, 2d, Ruth, and William B., Jr.



HAGNON, CHARLES EMILE, M.D., of Arctic, R. I., was born in St. Dominique, Province of Quebec, Canada, October 7, 1863, the son of Dr. J. B. Chagnon and Victoria Desnoyers. His paternal ancestors came from Normandy to Canada in 1750, and from there his father moved to Fall River, Mass., where he gained distinction as a merchant and physician.

Dr. Chagnon attended the Seminary of St. Agacinthe from 1875 to 1879, and in the latter year engaged in the dry goods business with his father in Fall River. In 1883 he entered the College of Ste. Marie de Mounoir, where he studied until June, 1883. Shortly afterward he went to New Orleans, La., where he remained during the World's Exposition, and while there became interested in a company to explore the gold regions of Honduras. He remained in Central America for three years, visiting all of the five republics, traveling in all parts of that wild country, and learning Spanish and Portuguese. He speaks those languages fluently, as well as French and English. Returning north, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, and subsequently the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, from which he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1890. Since then Dr. Chagnon has successfully practiced his profession at Arctic, R. I., where he resides.

He has taken an active interest in public affairs, has filled several positions with marked ability, and is a trusted leader of the Republican party of his section. He was elected to the Arctic Town Council June 6, 1893, and served until 1895, and in 1896, 1897, and 1898 was elected a member of the General Assembly, polling in the latter year the largest number of votes of any candidate on the ticket. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., and of St. John the Baptist Society.

August 4, 1891, he was married at Pawtucket, R. I., to Victorine Beaudry, and their children are Estelle, Colombe, Jeannette, and Gérard.



MOWRY, ARLON, is a prominent resident of the Town of North Smithfield, R. I., a town set off from the Town of Smithfield in 1871, in which town Mr. Mowry was born February 23, 1833. He was the son of Barney Mowry, a farmer, and Phila (Mowry) Mowry, both natives of the Town of Smithfield above named. He is of the eighth generation of his line from Roger Mowry, who registered in Boston, Mass., after his arrival from England, May 18, 1631. Roger's wife was Mary, daughter of John Johnson, of Roxbury, Mass. He lived in Plymouth for several years and later in Salem from about 1635 to 1649, when he removed to Providence, R. I., where he resided till his death January 5, 1666. The line is as follows: Roger¹, Nathaniel², Henry³, Uriah⁴, Jenathan⁵, Caleb⁶, Barney⁷, and Arlon⁸.

Arlon Mowry attended the schools in his native town until the spring of 1849, when he became a student at Mount Union Seminary in Stark County, Ohio. In the spring of 1851 he returned to Smithfield and afterward attended school at North Scituate, R. I., and later at Saxton's River and Westminster, Vt., where he was graduated under the preceptorship of L. F. Ward, A.M. He engaged in teaching until 1857, when he entered into business as a merchant in Woonsocket, R. I., and later became interested in farming. His first vote was cast for John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate for President of the United States. His political career began in 1861, when he was elected a member of the Town Council of Smithfield, his native town, in which he served continuously until the division of the town in 1871, the last four years filling the office of President of that body. He was Collector of Taxes from 1862 to 1872, and filled many other offices of trust and responsibility. During the war of the Rebellion he was Deputy Collector, a very responsible position, which he held during the continuance of the Internal Revenue law. He was elected to the Rhode Island House of Representatives in 1868 and served continuously until 1872. He represented the town of North Smithfield in questions arising from the division of the town of Smithfield and was elected a committee to act jointly with others from the towns of Lincoln, Smithfield, and Woonsocket to prepare a written history of the old town of Smithfield. Mr. Mowry, on a division of the town, became identified with North Smithfield, representing it for three successive years in the Rhode Island

Senate and a like period in the House of Representatives, and with the exception of an interval of two years he served for six consecutive years as member and President of the Town Council, but declined further local honors.

Mr. Mowry still retains his residence in North Smithfield, though



ARLON MOWRY.

much of his time is spent in the city of Providence, where he also has a home. He was elected President of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Woonsocket on January 5, 1885. On September 13, 1887, he was elected President of the National Globe Bank, also of Woonsocket, and

still holds both positions. His long connection with public business in the northern portion of the State has afforded him an extensive acquaintance and established a reputation for integrity and judicious management of public as well as private trusts. His services and opinion in business matters and in matters of dispute are much sought for and freely given, which his many friends, acquaintances, and others appreciate in managing their affairs of business. He is a prominent Mason. He has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee for many years and is recognized as one of the leaders of his party. He is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston, the Rhode Island Historical Society, and the State Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Mowry was married in 1857 to Harriet, daughter of Isaac and Susan (Borden) Wightman. Their children are Emma L., wife of Stephen E. Batcheller, of Woonsocket; Eugene C., a physician of New York City; Wilfred L. (deceased); and Harriet W., wife of Albert E. Crowell, of Providence.



TURNER, JOHN D., is the son of Colonel Charles Turner and Elizabeth (Davis) Turner, and was born in Manchester, England, January 24, 1859. He received his preparatory courses of studies in the public schools, and at the age of sixteen entered Gordon's Academy, from which he was graduated with honors in 1878. In 1885 he came to Rhode Island and in 1886 became interested in the cotton velvet mill projected by W. F. & F. C. Sayles, which was abandoned owing to national tariff legislation. Mr. Turner then entered the Sayles Bleacheries, where for many years he had charge of the gray goods department.

His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party. In 1894-95 he was Collector of Taxes for the town of Lincoln, and also Chairman of the Republican Town Committee and member of the Rhode Island State Central Committee. In 1895 he was appointed arbitrator for the town of Lincoln in the settlement of the differences between that town and the city of Central Falls. In 1897 he was honored by being elected Chairman of the Bond Commissioners of the town of Lincoln, and after waiting over a year for a favorable opportunity he has just sold the town's refunding bonds to the amount of \$125,000 at 109.24, thus securing the handsome premium of \$11,550 for his town. Mr. Turner is now (1899) Secretary and General Manager of the American Cash Stamp Company, a trading stamp corporation which redeems its stamps in cash and through National banks. He is a charter mem-

ber of Loyal Washington Lodge, I. O. O. F. M. V., and of Blackstone Senate, Knights of the Ancient Easenie Order, and a member of Mos-hassuck Assembly, R. S. of G. F. He is also Past Noble Grand of Loyal Lincoln Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Saylesville, R. I.

February 25, 1884, Mr. Turner married Mary A. Robinson, of Lancaster, England. Of this union were born Lillian in England, Florence in Paterson, N. J., and Maude Turner in Saylesville, R. I.



MAILHOT, LOUIS LUCIEN, M.D., of Manville, R. I., was born in Becancour, Nicolet, Province of Quebec, Canada, August 24, 1860, his father, Zephirin T. Mailhot, being a prominent farmer and contractor. His mother's maiden name was Saraphine Mayrand. Dr. Mailhot was educated at Three Rivers College in the Province of Quebec, at Joliette College, and at Victoria University, P. Q. In 1883 he came to Boston, Mass., and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he finished his professional studies. Removing to Manville, R. I., he secured his registration in January, 1889, and in the following May opened a drug store, which he still conducts.

He has been a Republican since he first came to the United States, and since 1892 has taken an active interest in political affairs. For three years he was a member of the Republican Town Committee of Manville, and for one year he served on the Republican State Central Committee of Rhode Island, rendering in each capacity valuable service to the party, and achieving for himself a reputation as a party leader which extends throughout the State. In April, 1899, he was chosen a member of the Rhode Island Legislature, where he has displayed that broad executive ability and sound common sense which have characterized his entire career.



BAKER, HENRY MOORE, of Bow, N. H., has won distinction at the bar and as a National legislator, and is one of the best known men in the Granite State. He was born January 11, 1841, Bow, N. H., where he has always resided. He is the youngest son of Aaron Whittemore Baker and Nancy Dustin, a descendant of the Colonial heroine, Hannah Dustin. Mr. Baker's great-great-grandfather, Captain Joseph Baker, a Colonial surveyor, married Hannah, only daughter of Captain John Lovewell, the celebrated Indian fighter who was killed May 8, 1725, in the battle of Pigwacket. Subsequently Massachusetts granted the township of Suncook or Love-

well's Town to the survivors and the heirs of those killed in that battle. Captain Baker's son, Joseph, married a descendant of the Scotch Covenanters and settled in Bow, and the acres he cleared and cultivated are now a part of the old family homestead. He was a Revolutionary soldier and a man of great energy and influence. His son, James, married a granddaughter of Rev. Aaron Whittemore, the first clergyman in Pembroke, and their eldest son, Aaron Whittemore Baker, married Nancy Dustin. The latter was only twelve years of age when his father died from accidental injuries, but he resolutely met the responsibilities which devolved upon him, and through his endeavors and his mother's aid the younger children were well educated and the farm successfully cultivated. He was a man of sterling integrity, of advanced thought, a bitter opponent of slavery, and an ardent advocate of temperance. His wife was a woman of high character, sweet disposition, great talent, and generally beloved. Walter Bryant, a relative on her side of the family, was prominent in Colonial affairs, and surveyed many of the townships as well as the eastern boundary of the State.

Henry M. Baker attended the common schools of his native town, the academies of Pembroke and Hopkinton, the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Tilton, and Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1863, and from which he received the degree of Master of Arts three years later. After graduating he began the study of law under Judge Minot, of Concord, N. H. He was appointed clerk in the War Department at Washington, D. C., in 1864, was transferred to the Treasury Department, and remained there in different positions of trust and responsibility for several years. In the meantime he continued his legal studies, having entered the Law Department of Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1866. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia the same year, and in 1882 was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He practiced law for a number of years in Washington, where he quickly gained a large clientele and was engaged in many important cases. But, like all sons of the Granite State, he cherished a love of the home and the hills and valleys of his boyhood; and, though absent the greater part of several years, has never ceased to be a resident of his native town. He has always been an aggressive Republican and an active campaign worker, and is heard frequently on the stump. In 1886 and 1887 Mr. Baker was Judge Advocate-General of the New Hampshire National Guard with rank of Brigadier-General. He was nominated in the Merrimack District by acclamation as the Republican candidate for State Senator in 1890, and ran largely ahead of his ticket. In his district the Republican candidate for Governor had a plurality of only seventy-six votes, but Mr. Baker re-

ceived a plurality of one hundred and fifty and a majority of seventy-five. By his energetic and successful canvass he contributed greatly to the general success of his party, and its control of the Legislature that year was largely due to him. In the Senate Mr. Baker was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, a member of several other important committees, and Chairman of the Joint Special Committee on the Revision, Codification, and Amendment of the Public Statutes. He took an active part in all the proceedings of the Senate and was recognized as a Republican leader.

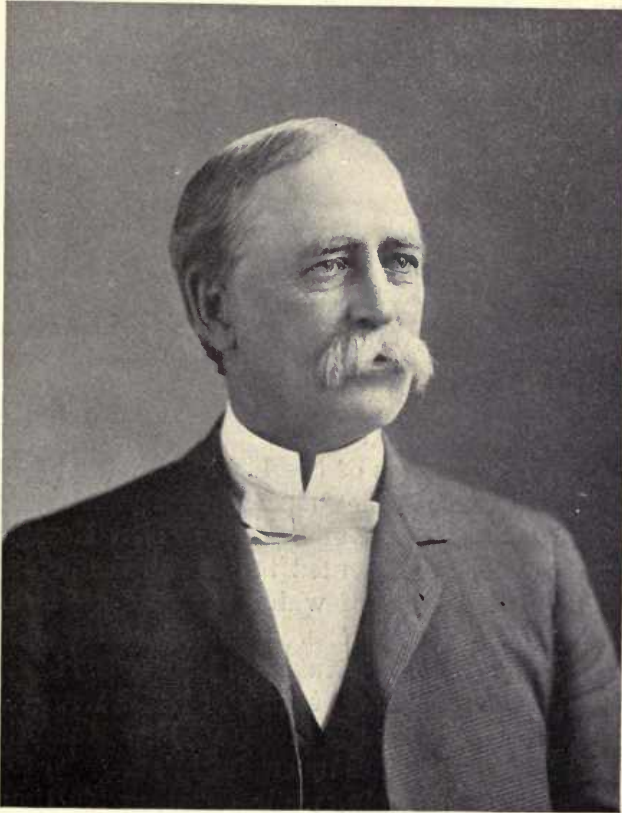
He was elected Representative in Congress from the Second New Hampshire District by a good plurality in 1892, reversing the Democratic victory in the preceding election. In 1894 he was re-elected to Congress by a plurality more than fourteen times greater than that of 1892. In the Fifty-third Congress he was assigned to the Committees on Agriculture and Militia. In the next Congress he was a member of the Committees on Judiciary and Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress. He was also Chairman of one of the Standing Sub-Committees of the Judiciary Committee. His principal speeches in Congress were in opposition to the repeal of the Federal Election Laws, on the methods of accounting in the Treasury Department, in favor of the purchase and distribution to the farmers of rare and valuable agricultural and horticultural seeds, on the tariff, on protection not hostile to exportation, on the necessity of adequate coast defence, on the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, and on Civil Service Reform.

Mr. Baker is President of the Alumni of Dartmouth College, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the New Hampshire Club, a Knight Templar Mason, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, to which he has made valuable contributions, and has established prizes in Dartmouth College. In religion he is Unitarian. Since his retirement from Congress he has been engaged in many public reforms and improvements, and in superintending his varied private investments. He is unmarried. John B. Baker, of Bow, a member of the New Hampshire Legislature of 1897, is his only surviving brother.



LBIN, JOHN HENRY, of Concord, one of the leading members of the New Hampshire bar, a prominent figure in public affairs, and largely identified with the development of steam and electric street railroad interests, is descended from some of the oldest families of New England, his ancestors coming

from England to America during the Colonial period. He is a son of John and Emily (White) Albin, and was born in Randolph, Vt., October 17, 1843. His parents moved to Concord, N. H., when he was a youth, and here, in the public and high schools, he was prepared for



J. H. Albin

college. He entered Dartmouth, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1864.

Mr. Albin commenced his law studies in the office of Hon. Ira A. Eastman, of Concord, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He immediately com-

menced the practice of his profession with his preceptor, and has been in continuous practice in Concord since that period. He resided in Henniker, N. H., from 1869 to 1871, when he removed his family to Concord, where he has been closely identified with the development of the social, professional, and business life of the capital city. He has always been a stalwart Republican, his father being an old-line Whig and an abolitionist. Mr. Albin was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature and served during the term of 1872 and 1873; he was again elected to the Legislature as a representative of the town of Henniker and served another term of two years. During his public service in the House Mr. Albin was a member of several important committees and was an acknowledged leader of his party.

Mr. Albin has devoted a large portion of his time to the development of steam and electric street railroads in New England. He is president and a director of the Sullivan County Railroad of New Hampshire; president, a director, and principal owner of the Concord Street Railway, operating fourteen miles of electric street railroad; a director of the Connecticut River Railroad of Massachusetts; and a director of the Vermont Valley Railroad of Vermont and of the Merrimac Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company. Mr. Albin is one of the most prominent members of the I. O. O. F. in the United States, having filled all the offices in the subordinate, State, and Grand Lodges. He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire in 1879, and for several sessions represented the Grand Lodge of the State in the Sovereign Grand Lodge, of which body he afterward served as Grand Marshal for several sessions. While an officer of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, he prepared the Ritual and largely the legislation which established the Patriarch Militant rank of the order. He was one of the founders of the Odd Fellows Home of New Hampshire, and has served as one of its trustees since its organization.

In his profession, Mr. Albin, while devoting his time to general practice, has given considerable attention to that branch involving corporate interests, in which he has been especially successful. He has also won distinction in criminal practice, and it can be truthfully said that he possesses the attributes and thorough knowledge of his profession which rank him as one of the few well-rounded lawyers in all the various branches of a general legal business. He is possessed of a genial and magnetic personality, which, coupled with his distinguished abilities, have made him an honored and respected member of the social and business life of the community where he has resided so long.

Mr. Albin was married on September 5, 1872, to Miss Georgia A. Modica. They have two children: Henry A. and Edith G.



EWELL, WILLIAM, was for many years one of the leading men of Rhode Island. Born on a farm in Cumberland, in that State, in 1820, he was the son of Nathaniel Newell and Ruth Howard, and a descendant of one of three brothers Newell who immigrated to this country from England in 1633. Receiving a good education in the academy at North Attleboro, Mass., he taught school for a few terms, and in 1845 engaged in the brass foundry business, which he continued successfully for over forty years.

He early saw the need of a new party to counteract and antagonize the encroachments of the slave power, and in 1848 allied himself with the Free Democrats. In 1852 he was one of the four men in the town where he was located who voted for the Free Soil candidate for President, John P. Hale. In 1856 he had the pleasure to be enrolled with a large majority in the same town who voted for John C. Fremont.

During this campaign he stumped the State for the new Republican party, and it can truly be said that he was one of the earliest of pioneers for its success. In 1860 he spoke in various places in the State for the election of Abraham Lincoln. After the War of the Rebellion broke out he was naturally one of the first to recognize the necessity of the emancipation of the slaves, and was very much incensed at the delay; and although never an abolitionist, but a strict Republican, he saw that the inevitable result of the war would be the abolition of slavery.

Mr. Newell was elected to the Rhode Island Legislature in 1859 and was re-elected for five successive years. In the seventies he also served two years in that body. He was President of the Pawtucket Gas Company, a director in the People's Bank and the First National Bank of Pawtucket for forty years, and long a trustee of the Providence County Savings Bank. Mr. Newell was a man of the strictest integrity and honesty in all things, a great lover of nature, a kind father, and an exemplary citizen.

He was married in Attleboro, Mass., July 2, 1844, to Lydia Emeline Fuller, by whom he had five sons: Oscar A., Charles, Frank A., Frederick E., and George H.



EWELL, OSCAR ALONZO, of Central Falls, R. I., is the eldest son of the late William Newell and Lydia Emeline Fuller, and was born in the town of Cumberland, R. I., in May, 1845. He was educated in his native State—in the public schools of Smithfield, at the High School in Central Falls, and at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Providence.

Mr. Newell early became imbued with the principles of the Republican party, and voted for General U. S. Grant and for every Republican candidate for President since. He was elected a member of the School Board of Central Falls for three successive years and a member of the Board of Fire Engineers for six consecutive years, and in both instances declined renomination and further service. He was elected to the Rhode Island Legislature for the years 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Fisheries and of the Joint Committee on Accounts and Claims against the State and as a member of the Committee on Education. He was also appointed a member of the Legislative Commission which had charge of all the salt water fisheries, and served two years, being Chairman of that body. At the close of his fourth term in 1888 he declined a renomination. He was again elected to the State Legislature for the years 1897, 1898, and 1899, and is now (1899) serving as Chairman of the Committee on State Charities and Corrections and as a member of the Committee on Education. Mr. Newell has also been appointed commissioner to build a county jail in Newport. He has filled every position with characteristic ability and energy, and is universally esteemed for those qualities which mark the progressive, public spirited man. And he now believes, as his father did in regard to slavery, that to successfully resist the encroachments of the great trust evil a new political party will have to be organized.



LOUNSBURY, GEORGE E., Governor of Connecticut, is the fifth child of the late Nathan and Delia Scofield Lounsbury, and was born in 1838 in Poundridge, Westchester County, New York. He is the sixth in descent from Richard Lounsbury and Elisabeth Dubois, who settled in Rye—then a part of the Colony of Connecticut—about 1650, and whose land purchased from the Indians is still known as “The Lounsbury Farm.” His grandfather, Enos Lounsbury, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution.

Though born out of the State, Governor Lounsbury is virtually a native of Connecticut, as his father and all his ancestors were natives of Stamford. In the Spring of 1839, when only a few months old, he moved with his parents to Ridgefield, Conn., to the farm which has since been his home. His early education was obtained in the district schools, and in these he taught from his seventeenth to his twentieth year, when he entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1863 with distinguished honor. He studied theology and passed his examinations for the diaconate and the priesthood, graduating from the Berkeley

School at Middletown, Conn., in 1866. For a year, as deacon, he had charge of the Episcopal parishes in Thompsonville and Suffield. A serious throat trouble compelled him, however, to decline to take the vows of the priesthood, and in 1867, with his brother, Hon. Phineas C. Lounsbury, he went into the business of manufacturing boots and shoes, in which he is still extensively engaged as a member of the firm of Lounsbury, Mathewson & Co., at South Norwalk, Conn.

Governor Lounsbury ran for office for the first time in 1894, when he was elected State Senator from the Twelfth District by an unprecedented majority. In the Legislature of 1895 he was Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and his work in legislation was so acceptable that he was renominated in 1896 by acclamation and re-elected by more than twice his majority of two years before. In the Legislature of 1897 he was Chairman of the Committee on Humane Institutions. The Reformatory and other matters of importance were referred to this committee, and its reports were received with almost unanimous approval by the Legislature and the people of the State. In the Republican State Convention held in New Haven, Conn., on September 15, 1898, Mr. Lounsbury was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, receiving nearly three-fourths of all the votes cast. The election in November was a tidal wave. The Republicans swept the State by a majority which has been exceeded only twice in the history of that party.

Governor Lounsbury was married in 1894 to Mrs. Frances Josephine Whedon, daughter of Joseph J. Potwin, of Amherst, Mass. His brother, Hon. Phineas C. Lounsbury, was Governor of Connecticut in 1887 and 1888.



PECK, SAMUEL LUTHER, son of James M. and Elizabeth (Luther) Peck, was born December 17, 1845, in Warren, R. I., where he has always resided. His ancestors on both sides were among the early colonists of New England, and a number of them participated as soldiers in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars.

Mr. Peck was educated in the Warren High School and at Bryant, Stratton & Mason's Commercial College, and was first employed as a clerk for Charles E. Boon & Co., with whom he remained from 1864 to 1869. He was bookkeeper for B. B. & R. Knight from 1869 to 1872 and a salesman for Butts & Mason from 1872 to 1874, when he entered the firm of Mason, Chapin & Co., which was succeeded in 1896 by the firm of Arnold, Peck & Co. This firm were extensive importers, jobbers, and commission merchants in chemicals, drugs, and dye-stuffs, having

establishments in Providence, New York, and Boston, and Mr. Peck retained his connection with it until December 31, 1898, when he retired.

He has served as Assessor of Taxes in Warren for three years, was first Chairman of the Standing Committee and Vice-President of the George Hail Free Public Library, was Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School of Warren for ten years, was Master of Washington Lodge, A. F. and A. M., one year, and has been Vice-President of the New England Paint and Oil Club of Boston. He is now Vice-President of the National Hope Bank and of the Warren Institution for Savings, a trustee of the Warren Trust Company, and a member of the Union Club and the Rhode Island Yacht Club. He is now (1899) serving his sixth consecutive year as Representative to the Rhode Island Legislature from Warren, and is Chairman of the House Finance Committee. As a Republican, he has been for many years a recognized leader and an effective worker for his party and its welfare.

Mr. Peck was married June 23, 1870, to Esther Alice Gardner. Their only child, Howard Gardner Peck, died at the age of three years and nine months.



BRAYTON, CHARLES RAY, is a native of the State of Rhode Island, of distinguished ancestry, and left college at the close of his sophomore year, in 1861, to battle for the preservation of the Union. He was born in Warwick, Kent County, R. I., August 16, 1840, and is the son of Hon. William Daniel Brayton and Anna Ward (Clarke) Brayton. The Brayton family in America descends from Francis Brayton, who came from England and settled in Portsmouth, R. I., in 1643, and who was one of the leaders among the colonists, especially distinguishing himself during the wars against the Indians and Dutch, being a Lieutenant in a "troop of horse." The Braytons in successive generations were men of influence among their fellow-citizens, General Brayton's paternal grandfather, Charles Brayton, being for many years an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and his paternal uncle, the late George A. Brayton, being an Associate Justice and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island from 1843 to 1874. His father was the Representative of the Second Rhode Island District in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses of the United States, one of the leading business men of the State, and distinguished both in public and private life. Among his paternal ancestors of the eighth generation back, contemporary with Lieutenant Francis Brayton, were many of the first colonists who settled in Rhode Island, some of the more prominent of whom were Samuel Gorton,

Stephen Arnold, John Whipple, Randall Holden, Thomas Stafford, James Huling, William Havens, and John Greene. Through his mother General Brayton is descended from Joseph Clarke, one of the first settlers in Rhode Island, and from Major Ethan Clarke, Governor Richard Ward, and Governor Samuel Ward, the latter of whom presided over the Continental Congress which elected George Washington Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, and from Colonel Christopher Greene, one of the brightest names in the Revolutionary war. On the maternal side, in the eighth generation back, many of his ancestors were leading and influential men of the Colonies in Rhode Island, among whom were Roger Williams, Samuel Gorton, John Ward, Rufus Barton, John Anthony, Nathaniel Thomas, Giles Slocum, Adam Mott, John Greene, Pardon Tillinghast, and Simon Ray.

General Brayton received his primary education in the common school of Apponaug, at the Providence Conference Seminary, and at the Kingston Classical Seminary, all in Rhode Island, and at a boarding-school in Brookfield, Mass. He subsequently attended the Fruit Hill Classical Institute and Brown University, both in Rhode Island. At the close of his sophomore year he left the university to go to the war of 1861-65. During his college course he served as Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Kentish Artillery, Rhode Island Militia, and in the war of the Rebellion he achieved elevated rank and rendered valuable service. The following is the official record of his services in the Union Army as it appears in the volume compiled by General Elisha Dyer, Adjutant-General of the State, now Governor of the Commonwealth:

“ Aug. 27, 1861, appointed; Oct. 9, 1861, mustered in. Originally served as 1st Lieut. Co. G. Oct. 11, 1861, assigned to Co. H. Jan. 4, 1862, ordered to Fort Seward, Bay Point, S. C., and borne as at Fort Seward until March, 1862; March and April, 1862, at siege, bombardment and capture of Fort Pulaski, Ga. May, 1862, ordered to North Edisto; June 16, 1862, at battle of Secessionville, S. C.

“ Borne on special duty as Post Ordnance Officer from Sept. 11, 1862, until Jan., 1863. Oct. 22, 1862, Acting Adjutant at battle of Pocotaligo, S. C.

“ Allotment Commissioner for State of Rhode Island, Nov. 3, 1862. Promoted Capt. Light Battery C, and mustered in as such to date from Nov. 28, 1862. November and December, 1862, Judge Advocate of General Court Martial at Hilton Head, S. C. Feb. 10, 1863, ordered to Beaufort, S. C. June 5, 1863, on expedition to St. Simon's Island, Ga. Bombardment of Brunswick and Darien. October, 1863, absent with leave in Rhode Island. Assistant to Chief of Artillery, Department of the South, in the operations against Forts Wagner and Sumter, and

the city of Charleston, S. C. Declined appointment of Lieut.-Col. 14th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. Oct. 22, 1863, promoted Lieut.-Col. and mustered in as such to date from Nov. 17, 1863. Nov. 22, 1863, ordered to command Battalion at Morris Island, S. C., and so borne until Jan., 1864. Jan. 17, 1864, ordered on duty as Chief of Artillery, Northern District, Department of the South, and so borne until April, 1864. March 22, 1864, promoted Colonel and mustered in as such to date from April 1, 1864. April 29, 1864, ordered on special duty as Post Commandant at Hilton Head, S. C. May 27, 1864, ordered on special duty as Chief of Artillery, Department of the South, and so borne until September, 1864.

“Oct. 5, 1864, mustered out with Regiment at Providence, R. I., by reason of expiration of term of service. March 13, 1865, Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers for faithful and meritorious services during the war. Appointed Captain 17th U. S. Infantry, March 7, 1867. Resigned July 6, 1867.”

General Brayton was appointed Postmaster at Port Royal, S. C., by Andrew Johnson, and served from March 16, 1865, until 1867, when he resigned to accept a captaincy in the United States Army. Among the many public offices he has held in his native State may be mentioned: Trial Justice, March 14, 1870, and Deputy Town Clerk of Warwick, his native town; Deputy Collector, December 31, 1864, and Acting Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Rhode Island, May 4, 1869, which he resigned to accept United States Pension Agency for Rhode Island. July 12, 1870, he was appointed by General U. S. Grant Consul to Cork, Ireland, but declined the office. He served as Pension Agent from October 25, 1870, to July 1, 1874, when he was made Postmaster at Providence by President Grant, which office he filled until January 20, 1880, when he resigned. He served as Chief of the State Police from July 1, 1886, until May 25, 1887. In 1876 and 1877 he was Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and in 1896 was elected a member of the Republican National Committee for Rhode Island, and is still serving in that capacity.

General Brayton has been an active worker for his party, and has been identified with most of the important political measures in Rhode Island for the past thirty years. He is now an attorney and counsellor at law of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island, and counsel in Rhode Island for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, the Union Railroad Company, the Providence Telephone Company, and the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company. In fraternal and social societies General Brayton has also taken an active part. He is Past Master of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 11, A. F. and

A. M.; Past Commander of Calvary Commandery, No. 13, K. T.; a noble of Palestine Temple, Mystic Shrine; a member of Prescott Post, No. 1, G. A. R., of Providence, and its Commander in 1867, and in 1870 and 1871 Commander of the Department of Rhode Island, G. A. R.; and a member of the Rhode Island State Fair Association, the Providence Athletic Association, the Providence Central Club, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

Charles Ray Brayton and Antoinette Percival Belden were married at Fruit Hill, North Providence, R. I., March 13, 1865. Mrs. Brayton, like her husband, comes from good old New England ancestry. Through her father she is descended from the Connecticut families of Belden, Hendy, Elderkin, Spencer, Andrews, Bush, Kibbe, Pease, Sexton, and Sholes, her great-grandfather, Nathan Sholes, being killed at the battle of Groton during the Revolution. Through her mother she comes from Puritan and Pilgrim stock that were among the first settlers of southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Her ancestors who came in the Mayflower were John Alden and Priscilla, whom Longfellow has made famous in his "Courtship of Miles Standish." Another Mayflower ancestor was George Soule. Her great-grandfather, Abner Soule, a descendant of George, served in the Revolutionary war. Another ancestor who took so prominent a part in the Indian wars as to have been considered almost indispensable by the colonists was Colonel Benjamin Church. Among the more prominent of the first settlers from whom she is descended in the eighth generation was Thomas Manchester, John Cook, Edward Gray, Philip Smith, John Briggs, Francis Peabody, Thomas Hale, William Bailey, Richard Church, Constant Southworth, Henry Howland, William Cook, John Seabury, and William Peabodie.

The children of General and Mrs. Brayton are Antoinette Percival, born June 28, 1869, married June 15, 1892, to Henry Bolton Deming, and died April 13, 1893, leaving a son, Percival Brayton Deming, born April 6, 1893; and William Stanton Brayton, born August 21, 1871, married May 3, 1898, Alice Dolloff Waite, at Ithaca, N. Y., and now (1899) assistant to the general manager of the General Electric Company in New York City.



BAKER, ALBERT ALLISON, was born September 26, 1862, in Providence, R. I., where he received his education. He is the son of Albert O. Baker and Anna M. Stone, and a descendant on both sides of some of the early settlers of Rhode Island. His ancestors came to this country from England, Wales, and France, and served in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars.

Mr. Baker was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1884. He early identified himself with the Republican party, served in the State Legislature in 1891, and has been Assistant City Solicitor of Providence since 1892. February 1, 1897, Mr. Baker was married at New Orleans, La., to Emma Belknap De Russy.



HORTON, ROYAL DEXTER, a manufacturing jeweler of Providence, has made his home at Barrington, R. I., since 1852, and has been identified with most of the public events tending toward the material growth and development of the town since that time. He was born at Bristol, R. I., June 28, 1835, and is a son of Royal and Eunice (Lee) Horton. The Horton family in

America is of English descent, and its progenitors came to New England about 1660. Mr. Horton, in 1853, came to Providence and commenced to learn his trade, and since 1859 has been engaged in manufacturing jewelry for himself. He has been successful in business, his product being sold to the New York jobbers. September 19, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry; as a private, and was mustered out as a corporal July 13, 1863.



ROYAL D. HORTON.

Mr. Horton has been a Republican since 1856, when he cast his first presidential vote for General John C. Fremont. He has been a member of the Republican State Central

Committee of Rhode Island since 1892 and a member of the Republican Committee for the town of Barrington since 1871. He has taken an active interest in educational affairs in his town and since 1871 has served as a member of the School Committee. He was one of the organizers of the Barrington Public Library and since 1880 has been one of the trustees. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., being Past Grand of Canionouss Lodge and a member of the Encampment at Providence. He is also a member of Prescott Post, No. 1, G. A. R., and of the Royal Society of Good Fellows.

December 1, 1857, Mr. Horton married Miss Helen Maria Brown, of Barrington, R. I. They have had three children: one who died in infancy; Jennie Buckling (Mrs. Frederick L. Smith), who died in 1893; and Martha Dexter, wife of Charles Frederick Boyden, of Barrington. Mr. and Mrs. Horton are members of the Barrington Congregational Church and take an active interest in the social life of the town.



MASON, WILLIAM COLLINS, City Clerk of Woonsocket, R. I., since 1891, is the son of William O. and Mary C. Mason, and was born in Cumberland, R. I., July 18, 1856. His ancestors were of French extraction, and prominent among Cumberland's earliest settlers. He was educated in the Woonsocket public schools and at a business college in Providence, and when a young man entered the town clerk's office in Woonsocket, where he has since resided.

Mr. Mason has continued his active connection with municipal work to the present time—a period of over twenty-five years—and since 1891 has served with honor and satisfaction as City Clerk of the city of Woonsocket. Though never an active politician, he has always been prominently identified with the Republican party, and for several years has been one of its trusted local leaders. He is also President of the Evening Reporter Company, publishers of the *Reporter*, the oldest daily newspaper in Woonsocket, the oldest penny paper in Rhode Island, and one of the ablest and strongest newspapers in Southern New England. He is a Knight Templar Mason, a respected citizen, a man of marked ability and integrity, and unmarried.



WILCOX, ANDREW JACKSON, of Providence, R. I., is the son of Reynolds S. Wilcox, a farmer, and Frances Wilson Smith, and a descendant of one of the oldest families in that State, his ancestors coming there from England in early colonial days. He was born in North Providence on the 24th of January, 1863, and received his education in Mount Pleasant Academy and at Mowry & Goff's private school in Providence. By occupation he has been a life-long farmer, as his father was before him.

In 1887 Mr. Wilcox was elected a member of the Town Council of North Providence, serving one year. In 1888, 1889, and 1890 he was elected to the Rhode Island State Senate. In 1892 and 1893 he was

President of the Town Council, and in 1894 he was again elected State Senator, being re-elected in 1895, 1896, and 1897, and resigning in 1897 to accept the appointment as Deputy Sheriff and officer to the Attorney-General, which office he now holds. In 1895 he was elected a member of the School Committee for the town of North Providence for a term of five years.

Mr. Wilcox has been the recipient of the popular vote of the citizens of North Providence for a number of years, several times meeting no opposition from the Democrats. He has also been appointed by the town of North Providence to serve in various capacities on many committees and commissions, and while in the State Senate was a member of important bodies, the last year serving on the Committee on Corporations. His ability and integrity, united with his constant activity in public affairs, have gained for him an honorable reputation as well as universal confidence and respect. He is President of the Centredale Gun Club and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of several other organizations. He was married on June 27, 1889, and has had two children: Reynolds B., deceased, and Marjorie Irene.



AMES, WILLIAM, of Providence, is one of the men of Rhode Island who has made an impress upon the history of current events and National affairs, and one who is eminently worthy to be represented in the page which represents the part that State played in the Civil War. Of distinguished lineage, he has ever upheld the honor and reputation of his family. A son of the late Chief Justice Samuel Ames of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, he traces his ancestry on his father's side to old English stock and from his mother (Mary Troop) to French and English origin. He was born in Providence on May 15, 1842. Educated in the superior schools of his native city, and a graduate of the University Grammar School and Brown University, he entered the army at the first call to arms made by President Lincoln, for whom he cast his first vote. We append a brief record of his services in the War of the Rebellion:

June 5, 1861, he was mustered into the United States Volunteer service as Second Lieutenant of Co. D, 2d Regt. R. I. Volunteers—the first regiment raised in Rhode Island to serve for three years, or during the war. October 25, 1861, he was promoted to be First Lieutenant of Co. D, 2d Regt. R. I. Volunteers. July 29, 1862, he was promoted to be

Captain, and January 28, 1863, to be Major of the Third R. I. Regiment of Heavy Artillery. March 22, 1864, he was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Regt. R. I. Heavy Artillery. October 10, 1864, he was promoted to be Colonel of that regiment. At the close of the war he was appointed a Brevet Brigadier-General of United States Volun-



William Ames

teers for meritorious services rendered during the war, to date from March 13, 1865, and on August 27, 1865, he was mustered out of service at Charleston, S. C., the war having ended and peace being declared.

The public service of General Ames may be briefly outlined as follows:

April 21, 1870, he was appointed by U. S. Grant, President of the

United States, to the office of Collector of United States Internal Revenue, First District of Rhode Island. May 9, 1872, he was elected a member of the Common Council from the Third Ward, city of Providence, serving two terms. June 12, 1875, he resigned the office of Collector of Internal Revenue to accept a position as agent and manager of the Fletcher Manufacturing Company, of Providence, of which company he is now the managing director and treasurer. May 12, 1890, he was appointed by the Governor of the State of Rhode Island to be one of a commission to obtain a site and plans for a new State House, and in May, 1891, he was appointed a member of the commission to erect a new State House at Providence. In April, 1898, he was elected to the General Assembly of Rhode Island as the first Representative from that city.

Besides his public interests, General Ames is identified with many of the prominent industries of Providence. He is President of the Blackstone Canal National Bank and a director in the Providence-Washington Insurance Company, the Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and various other corporations. A member of the class of 1863 in Brown University, he received the degree of Master of Arts from that institution June 16, 1896, and is a member of the Hope Club. General Ames has, besides his social and benevolent affiliations, interested himself in the religious spirit of his city and has been a member of the Vestry and a Warden of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church of Providence for thirty years.

He has been twice married, his first wife being Harriette Fletcher Ormsbee, who died February 14, 1875. Their marriage occurred November 8, 1870. Their children are John O. and Henriette F., who are living, and William, deceased. April 27, 1882, he married Mrs. Anne S. C. Dwight.



LINCOLN, LEONTINE, was born December 26, 1846, in Fall River, Mass., where he has always resided, and where he has long been one of the leading figures in the manufacturing, financial, and political life of the city. The son of Jonathan Thayer Lincoln and Abby Luscomb, he is a lineal descendant of Thomas Lincoln, who moved from Hingham, Mass., to Taunton, in 1652. The family settled originally in Hingham, coming there from Norfolk County, England.

Mr. Lincoln was educated in the public schools of Fall River and at a private school in Providence, R. I. In 1865, at the age of nineteen,

he entered the counting room of Kilburn, Lincoln & Co., manufacturers of cotton and silk machinery, of Fall River. His father was then the President of this corporation, and one of the founders, in 1844, of the business to which it had succeeded. In 1872 Leontine Lincoln became Treasurer of the company, succeeding E. C. Kilburn, who retired from the concern to become Treasurer and one of the founders of the King Philip Mills. Mr. Lincoln still continues as Treasurer of Kilburn, Lincoln & Co., which is now one of the largest builders of cotton and silk looms and power transmitting machinery in this country, and of which his brother, H. C. Lincoln, became President in 1881. Leontine Lincoln is also President of the Second National Bank, the Seconnet Mills, the Hargraves Mills, the Parker Mills, and the Peabody Manufacturing Company; Vice-President of the Fall River Five Cent Savings Bank and a member of its Board of Investment; and a director of these corporations and also of the King Philip Mills, the Tecumseh Mills, the Arkwright Mills, the Bernard Manufacturing Company, and the Crystal Springs Bleaching and Dyeing Company. These are among Fall River's chief manufacturing and financial institutions.

In politics Mr. Lincoln has been a Republican since he was old enough to vote, and, although connected with extensive business interests which demand most of his time and attention, has rendered efficient service in party affairs. He has been a member of the School Committee of Fall River since January 1, 1880, and its Chairman since January 1, 1888; a member and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the B. M. C. Durfee High School since 1887; a member of the Board of Trustees of the Fall River Public Library since 1878 and its Secretary and Treasurer since 1879; and a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Lunacy and Charity since 1894 and Chairman of the board in 1898 and 1899. He has several times declined to become a candidate for Mayor of Fall River and also for member of Congress, though strongly urged to accept those honors, for either of which he is eminently qualified. He has, however, taken an active part in several political campaigns, notably those of 1892 and 1896, when, as a speaker and writer, he rendered most valuable service to the cause of Republicanism. A "tariff tract" on "Free Raw Material," written by him in 1890, is said to have had a circulation of over a quarter of a million copies. Mr. Lincoln was a delegate from the Thirteenth Congressional District of Massachusetts to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896 which nominated William McKinley for President. He is a member of the Quequechan Club of Fall River, the Massachusetts Club, the Home Market and Republican Clubs of Massachusetts, the Middlesex Club of Boston, the Old Colony Historical Society, the American Library Association, and the Brown University Club. He is

also a trustee of the Home for Aged People of Fall River, has written and spoken frequently on political, economic, and educational subjects, and in 1889 received from Brown University the honorary degree of A.M.

May 12, 1868, Mr. Lincoln married Amelia Sanford Duncan, daughter of Rev. John and Mary A. Duncan, and they have two children: Jonathan Thayer Lincoln and Leontine Lincoln, Jr.



NOX, WILLIAM SHADRACH, of Lawrence, member of Congress from the Fifth Massachusetts District, is the son of William Shadrach Knox, Sr., who was born in Limerick, Me., in 1796, and who, after his marriage to Rebecca Walker, of Fryeburg, Me., removed to Killingly, Conn. There Congressman Knox was born on the 10th of September, 1843. The father was a farmer. In 1852 the family moved to Lawrence, Mass., where the subject of this article has ever since resided.

Receiving his preliminary education in the Lawrence public schools, Mr. Knox entered Amherst College and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1865. He then read law in the office of N. W. Harmon, of Lawrence, was admitted to the Essex County bar in November, 1866, and since then has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Lawrence, building up a large and remunerative business. For several years he has also been President of the Arlington National Bank of that city.

Mr. Knox entered political life as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in which he served with marked ability in 1874 and 1875, being on the Judiciary Committee. He was City Solicitor of the city of Lawrence for the years 1875, 1876, 1878, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890, and further distinguished himself as a man of broad intellectual qualities and sound judgment. In 1894 and again in 1896 and 1898 he was elected Representative in Congress from the Fifth Massachusetts District, receiving in 1896 17,786 votes against 11,308 cast for John H. Harrington, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Knox, as a member of the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-sixth Congresses, has demonstrated his ability as a National legislator and stands high among his associates both on the floor and in committee work. He is a talented speaker and an able lawyer, and as a Republican has been active and influential in several State and National campaigns, rendering most efficient service to his party.

In 1873 Mr. Knox married Eunice Hussey, daughter of Isaac Hussey, of Acton, Me. She died March 27, 1897, leaving a daughter, Blanche.



GOVE, WILLIAM HENRY, of Salem, Mass., is a native of South Berwick, Maine, where he was born September 4, 1851. He is a descendant of John Gove, who, with his wife, two sons, and a daughter, came from London, England, in 1646, to Charlestown, Mass., where he died the following year. John's second son, Edward, settled first in Salisbury, Mass., but in 1665 re-



William H. Gove.

moved to that part of Hampton, N. H., now Seabrook, and there his son John in 1713 built a house which, after passing in the Gove family in unbroken succession from parent to child, finally came from the last of the line to the subject of this sketch, whom it serves as a summer home. Edward was a member of the first New Hampshire Leg-

islature, and led an insurrection against Governor Cranfield, for which he was convicted of high treason and confined three years in the Tower of London. He was pardoned in 1685, and in 1691 died at Hampton. His son John also took part in the insurrection, but escaped punishment. From him the line of descent is John, second, who became a Quaker (as all his descendants here named have been); Daniel; Daniel, second, a pioneer settler of Weare, N. H., whither he removed just before the Revolution; Moses; then Levi, who was the father of William H., and was born in Weare, but whose residence during most of his life was at Lincoln, Vt. He died at Lynn, Mass., in August, 1885, at the age of eighty-three. His wife, Mary (Meader) Gove, mother of William H., born at Sandwich, N. H., is still living at Lynn, at the age of eighty-two.

William H. Gove was the youngest but one of ten children of his father. After attending the public schools of his native town and studying for two terms, in 1864-65, at Oak Grove Seminary, a Quaker school at Vassalborough, Maine, he removed with his parents to Lynn, Mass., in 1866, and the same year entered the Lynn High School, graduating three years later, and being at once admitted to Harvard College. The next three years, not having sufficient means to enter college, he spent in a law office in Salem as a clerk, improving his leisure by studying law, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1872. The same month he entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1876, second in rank in a class numbering about one hundred and thirty-five. The next year he received his degree from Harvard Law School and at once entered upon the practice of law in Salem, although he continued to reside in Lynn until his marriage, when he removed to Salem. He married, January 5, 1882, Aroline Chase Pinkham, only daughter of Isaac and Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, and a descendant of one of the oldest Lynn families, and has four children: William Pinkham Gove, born September 15, 1883; Lydia Pinkham Gove, born November 24, 1885; Mary Gove, born December 14, 1892; and Caroline Gove, born May 21, 1895.

He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and of the Essex Bar Association, a councillor of the Essex Institute for some five or six years past, a trustee of the Salem Athenæum, and a member of Bay State Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F., of Lynn, of Naunkeag Encampment, No. 13, I. O. O. F., of Salem, and of Essex Lodge, F. and A. M., of Salem. He is chairman of the Prudential Committee of the Independent Congregational Church (Unitarian) in Barton Square in Salem, and of the Executive Committee of the Second Church in Salem, the latter society having been formed to take the place of the former and unite two societies in one.

Mr. Gove comes from a Republican family, of the old Quaker, anti-slavery sort, and is himself a loyal Republican. He has always taken a keen interest in public questions and affairs, whether local, State, or national. He is the author and advocate of an improved system of proportional representation, to which subject he has given much attention. From 1878 to 1881, inclusive, he was an active member of the Lynn School Committee, and, as such, made a thorough revision of the course of study and the rules and regulations of the committee. In 1889 he was elected a member of the Republican City Committee of Salem and has remained a member ever since, serving efficiently as Secretary of the committee from 1891 to 1897 inclusive, and as chairman in 1898 and 1899. In 1893 he was elected Alderman and served as such for three years, being President of the board in 1895 and 1896.



CRANE, WINTHROP MURRAY, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts since January, 1897, is a member of the well-known family of paper manufacturers. He was born April 23, 1853, in Dalton, Mass., where his father, Zenas Crane, established himself in the paper business about one hundred years ago.

Mr. Crane received a public and private school education, and has been engaged from early manhood in paper manufacturing. He has also been for several years a prominent member of the Republican party. In 1892 he was a delegate-at-large from Massachusetts to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis which nominated General Harrison for the Presidency, and in 1896 served in a similar capacity at the St. Louis Convention which nominated McKinley and Hobart. During the intervening years between these two conventions he was the Massachusetts member of the Republican National Committee. In 1896 Mr. Crane was nominated by the Republican State Convention as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth and was elected, and in 1897 was again nominated for that office and re-elected. This is his first public office. He has discharged its duties, however, with great ability and satisfaction, and is regarded as one of the leading Republicans of Massachusetts. He resides in Dalton.



SOULE, RUFUS ALBERTSON, of New Bedford, Mass., is one of four sons, all of whom served in the Civil War—one in each arm of the service, infantry, cavalry, artillery, and navy. His father, Thomas Howard Soule, was a ship builder, and a direct descendant of George Soule, one of the immortal

band of Mayflower Pilgrims, of the Plymouth Colony (1620). His mother, Margaret Albertson Dunham, was the daughter of George Dunham, an officer in the War of 1812, and a granddaughter of George Dunham, Sr., an officer in the Revolution. The Dunhams and Albertsons were also early settlers of Plymouth.

Mr. Soule was born in Mattapoisette, Plymouth County, Mass., March 16, 1839, but received his education in the public schools of New Bedford, Bristol County, where he has spent the most of his life, having moved there with his parents when a small boy. For several years he was employed as a clerk in the office of the Union Boot and Shoe Company, of New Bedford. In 1865 he engaged in shoe manufacturing under the firm name of Hathaway & Soule, which has since been incorporated under the present style of Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, Mr. Soule being President; H. A. Harrington, Treasurer and Manager; H. E. Reed, Assistant Treasurer; and G. A. Walker, Assistant Manager. This is the largest corporation of its class in New Bedford, doing a business of about one million dollars annually, and having factories in New Bedford and Middleboro, Mass., and offices in New Bedford, Boston, New York, Chicago, London, and Melbourne and Sydney, Australia. They manufacture all kinds of men's shoes.

A staunch and active Republican in politics since he cast his first vote, Mr. Soule has filled many positions of trust with the same ability and energy which he has displayed so successfully in business affairs. He was a member of the New Bedford Common Council for five years (1869-71 and 1874-75) and its President in 1874; a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1878 and 1879, serving on the Committee on Railroads; and in June, 1894, was appointed Chairman of the Board of License Commissioners of New Bedford for a term of six years, but resigned in 1895. He was elected to the State Senate for 1896, and was re-elected for the years 1897, 1898, and 1899, and in that body has served on such important committees as Banks and Banking, State House Printing (of which he was Chairman in 1896), Drainage, and Railroads (Chairman in 1897, 1898, and 1899). He is now (1899) senior Senator in point of service. His six nominations for the House and Senate have all been unanimous, not a single delegate voting or working against him.

Senator Soule is an able statesman, a brilliant and successful business man, and a recognized leader of the Republican party. He is President of Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, Incorporated, of the Dartmouth Cotton Mill, and of the Acushnet Co-operative Bank, of New Bedford; Vice-President of the New Bedford Safe Deposit and Trust Company; a director of the City and Bristol Cotton Mills, of the A. L. Blackmer Company (cut-glass works), and of the New Bedford

Co-operative Bank; a trustee of the New Bedford Five Cent Savings Bank; and a member and former President of the New Bedford Board of Trade. He is a Knight Templar Mason, a member and former President of the New Bedford Veteran Firemen's Association, and a member of the Middlesex Club, the Dartmouth and Wamsutta Clubs of New Bedford, the Saturday Night Club, and the Yacht Club of Hyannis, where he has a summer home. He is also a member and Past Commander of Post 190, G. A. R., and a member of the Loyal Legion, having enlisted and served in the Third Massachusetts Infantry in the War of the Rebellion. His three brothers also served in that war: William T. Soule enlisting in the First Massachusetts Cavalry, Henry W. in Battery E, Massachusetts Light Artillery, and Thomas H., Jr., in the Navy. The latter served under Farragut at the battle of Mobile Bay, and Henry W. was killed at Gettysburg.

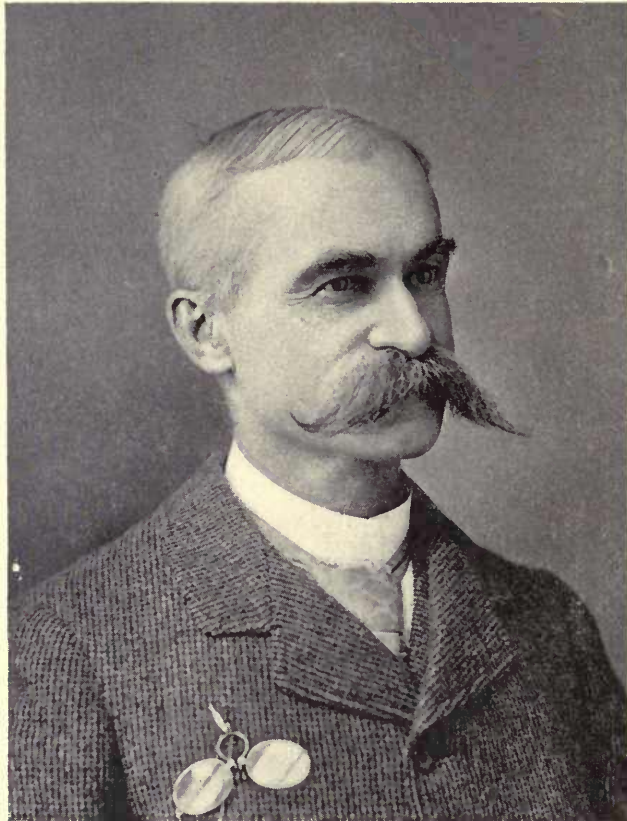
In 1860 Senator Soule married Susan C. Nesmith, of Brooks, Me., and their children are Margaret Howard, wife of Garry de N. Hough, M.D.; Lois M., wife of Alexander T. Smith; and Rufus Albertson Soule, Jr., a graduate of Brown University, class of 1899.



SAMPSON, WILLIAM WALLACE, Postmaster of Malden, Mass., since 1890, when in a Republican caucus he defeated his opponent by a large majority, is a man of great energy and recognized ability. So well did he administer the duties of his office, and so popular and heartily was he supported by the people, that he was reappointed Postmaster by President Cleveland in 1894—as a Republican—over several Democratic candidates, and has served in that capacity to the present time, giving to his duties his undivided attention. He served in the Civil War, enlisting as a private in Company C, Eighth Maine Volunteers, in August, 1861. In November, 1862, he was selected by General Rufus Saxton, Military Governor of South Carolina, for Second Lieutenant of Company G, First South Carolina Volunteers and afterward in the Thirty-third United States Colored Infantry, the first colored regiment ever mustered into the military service of the United States. January 10, 1863, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and during the summer of the same year was commissioned Captain of Company H of the same regiment. He was placed on detached service in November, 1864, and as Acting Assistant Inspector-General on the staff of Brigadier-General A. S. Hartwell. In 1865 he held the same position on the staff of Major-General John P. Hatch, whose command operated with General Sher-

man in the campaign of the Carolinas. He was mustered out of service January 31, 1866, at Charleston, S. C.

Mr. Sampson was born in Turner, Me., September 12, 1841, and is a son of Elisha and Sylvia (Gurney) Sampson. Upon his father's side he is descended from Henry Sampson, who came with the Pilgrims in the Mayflower and settled in Plymouth, Mass. His grandparents settled in Greene, Me., coming from Duxbury, Mass., about 1800. His mother



WILLIAM W. SAMPSON.

was born in Abington, Mass., in 1801, and died in the same town in 1895.

William W. Sampson was educated in Turner, Me., and in Abington, Mass., graduating from the Turner High School prior to his entrance into the military service in 1861. After his return from the army he was engaged in business in Boston, Mass., with Nathaniel Tucker & Co., a wholesale boot and shoe house on Pearl street. He re-

mained with them until 1868, when he went to Kansas and engaged in the business of cattle raising until 1874, when he returned East, settling in Malden, Mass., and associating himself with A. F. Crocker & Co. until he was appointed Postmaster in 1890. Mr. Sampson is a member of Major-General Hiram G. Berry Post, No. 40, G. A. R., of Gordon Forest Command, Union Veterans Union, and of Mount Vernon Lodge, F. and A. M., all of Malden.

He was married to Miss Lottie A. Loud, of South Weymouth, Mass., in October, 1864. She died in the fall of 1866. In 1868 he married Miss Emma B. Reed, also of South Weymouth, and they have eight children: Wallace Ashton, Charles F., Albert D., Lottie E., Mrs. Cora W. Barnard, Mrs. Eva M. Hiltz, Nina, and Hazel.



HAYER, PHILO ELISHA, prominent manufacturer and Republican of Pawtucket, R. I., was born in South Bellingham, Mass., March 4, 1847. He is the son of Samuel and Miranda (Sherman) Thayer and in the ninth generation of the Thayer family in America, the first of whom, Richard and Thomas Thayer, arrived with their families from Braintree, Essex County, England, and settled in Braintree, Mass., in 1630.

Mr. Thayer obtained his educational training in the common and high schools of Woonsocket, R. I., and West Milton, Ohio, and for several years was employed in a brush factory and afterward in a grocery store. In 1873 he became a partner in a brush manufactory, and in 1880 the sole proprietor, and has since conducted the business in Pawtucket, R. I., under the firm name of P. E. Thayer & Co. From 1886 to 1893 he was also half-owner in the Woonsocket Brush Company.

An ardent Republican in politics, Mr. Thayer was a member of the Rhode Island Legislature from May, 1894, to May, 1897, a member of the Pawtucket City Council for five years from 1886 to 1892 and again in 1895, and a member of the Board of Aldermen for some time, being elected President of that body January 6, 1896. He was re-elected to the General Assembly April 6, 1898. He has also been active in military matters, being First Lieutenant of the Woonsocket Light Artillery in 1869 and 1870. In all of these positions he has displayed marked ability, unswerving integrity, and sound common sense. He is a 32d degree Mason and a member of Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of Eureka Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Pawtucket Council, R. A., of Hope Lodge, Knights of Honor, of the West Side Club of Providence, of the Pawtucket Business Men's Asso-

ciation, of the Garfield Club of Pawtucket, and of the Rhode Island Universalist Club.

Mr. Thayer was married March 7, 1866, to Georgianna F. Arnold, and has two daughters: Annie L. and Hattie M.



GLADDING, ROYAL HENRY, one of the promising young attorneys of Providence, R. I., is a native of that city, born May 19, 1869, and a son of Henry Bruce and Mary E. Huntington (Ruggles) Gladding. His father was a prominent business man, and for many years a member of the firm of Gladding Brothers & Tibbitts, proprietors of the leading book store in Providence.



ROYAL H. GLADDING.

He is a descendant of John Gladding, who came from England to America in 1640, settling at Bristol, R. I.

Royal H. Gladding attended the public schools of Providence, and subsequently entered Brown University, graduating with the class of 1892. He obtained his legal education as a student of the Harvard Law School and in the office of C. Frank Parkhurst, one of the leading attorneys of Providence, and was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island in 1894. He at once began practice, and is now well established, with offices in the Baigan Building, Providence.

He was nominated by the Republicans and elected, in April, 1898, as a representative to the General Assembly from the Ninth Providence District, and, though a young man, has already achieved prominence at the bar and in politics.



HOPKINS, WILLIAM SMITH, Treasurer of the Woonsocket (R. I.) Machine and Press Company, was born in Providence, R. I., January 20, 1849, the son of William L. and Elizabeth Hopkins. His father was for many years a leading real estate broker, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Hopkins,

who was born in England in 1616, and who came to Providence in 1640.

Mr. Hopkins received his education in the public schools of his native city. He has been for a number of years one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party in his section. He was elected a member of the Common Council of Woonsocket, R. I., where he resides, December 8, 1891, and served two years, and a member of the Woonsocket Board of Aldermen December 4, 1893, serving one year. He was chosen a member and Chairman of the Republican City Committee September 27, 1892, and served six years, declining a renomination. March 12, 1895, he was elected a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Rhode Island, and is still serving in that capacity. These positions as well as every station in life he has filled with acknowledged ability, integrity, and honor. Mr. Hopkins is a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Woonsocket Business Men's Association, and widely respected and esteemed.

He was married May 1, 1878, to Lucy Martin Briggs, of Providence, R. I., and has two children: William Albert Hopkins, born November 8, 1884, and Alice Briggs Hopkins, born June 13, 1889.



HOLDEN, FRANK EUGENE, of Woonsocket, R. I., is the son of Thomas B. and Sarah (Stone) Holden, and was born in Salem, Mass., November 17, 1861. His ancestors came to this country from England. He was educated in the common and high schools of Newton, Mass., and in 1880 became a clerk for the New York and New England Railroad Company in Woonsocket, R. I., where he has since resided. In 1888 he resigned the position of freight cashier to engage in the coal business in that city, and in 1890 became a director in the Woonsocket Spool and Cotton Company, to whom he sold his coal business, continuing, however, in charge of the same as a special department of their plant, with enlarged accommodations. In May, 1894, Mr. Holden again assumed the ownership of the coal business, and with H. C. Card, Jr., as a partner, conducted it under the style of the New England Coal Company, doing an extensive retail and wholesale business. Mr. Holden personally devoted his attention to the wholesale department, supplying many of the largest manufacturing establishments in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Subsequently he sold his retail business, and under his own name is successfully extending his manufacturing trade all over New England.

In politics Mr. Holden is an ardent and enthusiastic Republican. He

was a member and President of the Woonsocket Common Council in 1890 and 1891, Chairman of the Board of Sewer Commissioners of Woonsocket from 1893 to 1897, and has been a Representative to the Rhode Island General Assembly since May, 1894, and Speaker of the House since May, 1898. The ability and sound judgment which he displayed in these capacities, and his activity in party affairs, brought him into wide prominence, and won for him a high reputation. He is a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Woonsocket, has been First Vice-President of the Woonsocket Business Men's Association, and is a prominent 32d degree Mason, holding membership in Morning Star Lodge, in Union Royal Arch Chapter, in Woonsocket Commandery, K. T., and in Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the United Order of the Golden Cross. A great lover of music, Mr. Holden has been President of the Woonsocket Choral Association, and is a member of the Woonsocket Baptist Church, serving as Secretary of the Building Committee during the erection of the new church edifice. He is also State Commissioner of the Providence and Worcester Railroad.

Mr. Holden was married October 18, 1884, to Hattie A. Devere, and has one daughter, Grace Beatrice.



TIEPKE, HENRY EDWIN, of Pawtucket, R. I., is the son of Henry G. and Tabitha S. (Leach) Tiepke, and was born in what was then Pawtucket, Mass., March 21, 1857. The locality became a part of Rhode Island in 1862, hence Mr. Tiepke is practically a native as well as a life-long resident of that State. His father, a German by birth and descent, was graduated from the University of Berlin, gained distinction as a professor of languages, and for fourteen years was actively connected with Dom Pedro's Imperial College at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. At the time of his death he was First Assistant to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa, Canada. His wife, Tabitha S. (Leach) Tiepke, was born in this country of English ancestors.

Henry E. Tiepke attended the public schools of Pawtucket and took a special course of instruction in the Berlitz School of Languages. He commenced his business life as a machine or "grey" boy in a large print works, where he steadily rose to important positions. At various periods he was employed as clerk by George Mumford & Co., of Pawtucket, by Sargent & Co., of New York City, and by the Fales & Jencks

Machine Company, of Pawtucket. In 1884 he became the New England manager of the Iron Clad Manufacturing Company, of New York, which position he held until 1896, when he resigned. Mr. Tiepke developed great business and executive ability, and achieved success in every position.

He has been for many years a prominent figure in the municipality of Pawtucket, R. I., where he resides, and has gained a reputation which extends beyond the State, his activity in the Republican party giving him a recognized leadership. Beginning as District Clerk and Moderator, his rise in public affairs has been steady and regular, while the ability and fidelity with which he has discharged every trust have won for him the entire confidence of the community. He was a member of the Pawtucket Common Council in 1888, 1889, and 1890, a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1891, and Mayor of the city in 1894, 1895, and 1896, serving in each capacity with great credit and satisfaction. For some time he was Chairman of the Republican City Committee, and it is to his honor that no Democrat was elected to office on the general ticket while he held that position. He was active in the organization of the National Republican League at Chickering Hall, New York, in 1887, and was some time President of the League in Rhode Island. He also organized the celebrated Garfield Club, of Pawtucket, of which President McKinley and several members of his cabinet are members.

Mr. Tiepke was appointed Commissioner of Industrial Statistics of Rhode Island by Governor Brown in 1892, to fill an unexpired term, and was reappointed in June, 1893, by Governor Brown, in 1895 by Governor Lippitt, and in 1897 and 1899, by Governor Dyer, and is still serving in that capacity. He was also appointed Captain and Aide-de-Camp by Governor Dyer and assigned to the supervision of the military census of Rhode Island, and on August 13, 1898, he was appointed Captain and Chief of Staff by President McKinley. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 70, A. F. and A. M., of Pawtucket Chapter, R. A. M., of Pawtucket Council, R. and S. M., of Holy Sepulchre Commandery, K. T., of Enterprise Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Pawtucket Lodge, A. O. U. W., of Mt. Horeb Senate, K. A. E. O., of the Providence Athletic Association, of the Republican Club of New York City, and of the Norfolk Club of Boston. He is also an associate member of Tower Post, No. 17, G. A. R., and prominently identified with the social, political, and charitable interests of his city. He has been especially interested in municipal ownership of street lighting for purely public purposes, but not to the extent of infringing upon commercial territory; in the ordinances relative to city contracts; and in the Australian system of municipal elections, of which he is a strong

advocate. Many other reforms, enterprises, and worthy movements have received his support. He is enthusiastic in all he attempts, and in both official and private capacities has rendered valuable service to his city, State, and party.

April 25, 1882, Mr. Tiepke married, in Pawtucket, R. I., Marietta Harkness Paine, daughter of Joseph Hodges and Francis Paine, and a lineal descendant of Roger Williams.



UTTER, GEORGE HERBERT, founder and editor of the Westerly (R. I.) *Daily Sun* and Secretary of State in 1891-93, is the son of George B. and Mary Starr (Maxon) Utter, and a grandson on his mother's side of John Maxson, a lineal descendant of one of Newport's earliest settlers. His mother's maternal grandmother was the daughter of Jesse Starr, of Newport, R. I., and a granddaughter of Vine Starr, both Revolutionary soldiers, and through them Colonel Utter traces his ancestry in an unbroken line to Elder William Brewster, who came to Plymouth in the Mayflower in 1620. George B. Utter was a native of Oneida County, New York, whither his parents had removed from Hopkinton, R. I.

George H. Utter was born in Plainfield, N. J., July 24, 1854, but removed at an early age to Westerly, R. I., where he received his preliminary education. He also spent two years in the preparatory department of Alfred University at Alfred, N. Y., and another two years at the Westerly High School, and then entered Amherst College in Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1877. Having previously learned the printer's trade, Mr. Utter associated himself, on leaving college, with his father and uncle, publishers of the *Westerly Weekly*, and upon the death of his uncle in 1886 he became a member of the firm and on the death of his father in 1893 sole owner. In August of the latter year he established the *Westerly Daily Sun*, of which he is still the editor and proprietor. He also continues the *Weekly*, and has brought both papers to a high degree of usefulness and efficiency.

Mr. Utter's success as a journalist has been marked. He is an able writer, a man of broad attainments, and an executive manager of unusual force. A strong Republican in politics, he has not only made his newspapers a power in party affairs, but has personally exerted an important influence upon both local and State questions, and has filled several offices with honor and satisfaction. He has served as a trustee of School District No. 1, of Westerly, as Colonel on the staff of Governor Bourn from 1883 to 1885, and as a member of the Rhode Island

House of Representatives from 1885 to 1889, being Speaker of that body the last year. He was a member of the State Senate from 1889 to 1891, and in 1891 was elected Secretary of State, to which office he was twice re-elected, declining a fourth nomination.

May 19, 1880, Mr. Utter married Elizabeth L. Brown, of Allston, Mass., and they have had four children: George Benjamin, Henry Edwin, Mary Starr, and Wilfred Brown.



MOIES, CHARLES PARMENTER, the first Mayor of the city of Central Falls, R. I., was born March 24, 1845, in North Providence, now the city of Pawtucket, and is a son of Thomas and Susan W. (Seymour) Moies. On his maternal side he descends from Captain John George Curien, his great-grandfather, who came from France with Lafayette and served in the War of the Revolution. His father's father, John Moies, was descended from the old Massachusetts family of the name who were connected with the early settlement of that State. John Moies married Anna Robinson, of Dorchester. Thomas Moies, father of Charles P., was born in Northampton, Mass., December 24, 1819, came to Central Falls when a boy, and worked for his brothers, John and Charles, manufacturers of cotton cloths and thread. He also devoted a large portion of his life to the public service, being President for many years of the Town Council and Treasurer of the town of Lincoln from the time it was set off from Smithfield until his death. His brother Charles was also for years a public officer in the old town of Smithfield and the town of Lincoln, and occupied many offices of trust and responsibility.

Charles P. Moies was educated in the public schools of Central Falls and in Schofield's Commercial College at Providence. He began his business career in the office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in Chicago, but returned to his home in 1866 and entered the Pawtucket Institution for Savings as clerk and assistant to his father, who was Treasurer of that corporation. After the death of his father he was elected (in November, 1886) to succeed him as Treasurer, and has filled the position to the present time (1899). In May, 1885, he was elected Treasurer of the Pawtucket Mutual Fire Insurance Company and is still serving in that capacity. In January, 1881, he was elected Treasurer of the Central Falls Fire District, to succeed his uncle, Charles Moies, who held the office for twenty-six years, and continued in that office until it was abolished by the establishment of a city government. He succeeded his father as Treasurer of School Districts

Nos. 1 and 2 and served as such until they were absorbed in the adoption of a town system. He also succeeded his father as Treasurer of the town of Lincoln, and served until the city of Central Falls was established. Although a Republican, he was elected each year as Treasurer of the School and Fire Districts and of the town without opposition. March 18, 1895, he was elected Mayor of the newly created city of



Chas. P. Moies,

Central Falls, which office he held until January 6, 1896. In 1885 he represented the town of Lincoln in the lower House of the State Legislature.

When seventeen years of age Mr. Moies left school and enlisted in Company B, Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteers, and served for nine months in the Civil War. He is a member of Ballou Post, No. 3.

G. A. R., Dept. of R. I., of which he served two years as Commander. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Honor, the Veteran Firemen's Association, and the Pawtucket Business Men's Association.

Mr. Moies was married December 19, 1876, to Miss Florence Damon Wetherell, daughter of Zelotes Wetherell, one of the old residents of Pawtucket, R. I. They have one child, Charles P., Jr.



REED, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, of Framingham, Mass., is the son of Jefferson Reed, a prominent farmer, and Eliza Brigham, and was born in Concord, Mass., September 10, 1842.

He spent his early life attending the public schools in Framingham, Concord, and Littleton, in farm work, in the shoe factories of Natick, and in the mills at Saxonville, all in his native State. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he promptly offered his services in support of the Union. The Sixth Massachusetts, the first regiment in the War of 1861, reached Washington after a fight in the streets of Baltimore that for the second time made the 19th of April forever memorable in the annals of the Commonwealth. In this famous regiment, in Company E, of Acton, was George A. Reed. Before he was nineteen years of age he completed his service and immediately re-enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Infantry. A few months later, in the spring of 1862, he was with the command of General Butler in New Orleans. Mr. Reed enlisted for the third time and returned home at the end of the war with the commission of lieutenant, earned by faithful and loyal service.

He again resumed his duties in the mills of Saxonville. June 6, 1866, he entered the employ of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company as a brakeman, being soon afterward made conductor. Then began that long and arduous service of over thirty-three years that has made him known and respected by thousands of people in every rank in life. His service as a conductor on that road covers the period since September 8, 1871—twenty-eight years. Mr. Reed was for three years a member of the Board of Selectmen of Framingham; a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1889, serving on the Committees on Military Affairs and Federal Relations; and a member of the State Senate in 1895 and 1896, being Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations and a member of those on Military Affairs, Towns, and Water Supply.

Mr. Reed has long been a recognized leader of the Republican party

in his section, and has filled every position with credit and ability. He is a member of Meredian Lodge, F. and A. M., of Parker Chapter, R. A. M., of Natick Commandery, K. T., of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Natick Council, No. 126, R. A., of Saxonville Lodge, No. 88, I. O. O. F., of Refuge Degree Lodge, No. 118, of the Middlesex Club, of the Order of Railroad Conductors, No. 157, of Fair Oaks Command, No. 20, U. V. U., and of the Massachusetts Minute Men of '61. He is also Past Commander of Burnside Post 142, G. A. R.

October 15, 1872, Mr. Reed married Annie Elizabeth Johnson, of Brooklyn, Conn., and their children are William Edward Reed and Annabelle Elizabeth Reed. They reside at Saxonville, Framingham, Mass.



CUSHING, HENRY GREENWOOD, of Lowell, was born October 8, 1834, in Abington, Plymouth County, Mass., and was the son of Greenwood and Mary Hobart (Reed) Cushing. The Cushings in America are descended from Matthew Cushing, who embarked from Gravesend, England, April 26, 1638, and settled in Hingham, Mass. The ancestry of this family has been traced five generations back from Matthew in England. From Matthew⁶ is descended Daniel⁷, Theophilus⁸, Adam⁹, Adam¹⁰, Ezra¹¹, Brackley¹², and Greenwood¹³, the father of Henry G. Mary Hobart Reed was a daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Pulling) Reed. Major John Pulling was a member of the famous Boston Tea Party and the man who hung out the lanterns in the Old North Church tower as a signal to Paul Revere to notify the patriots of Concord and Lexington of the coming of British troops.

Henry G. Cushing received good educational advantages in his youth, commencing his studies in the public schools of his native town. This was supplemented by courses of special study in the academy at Abington and at Williston Seminary in Easthampton, Mass. After leaving school he entered the employ of Chandler & Co., dry goods merchants of Boston, and after several years in their employ he began the manufacture of boots and shoes in Abington. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers, upon its organization in November, 1861. He was commissioned Second and subsequently First Lieutenant, and was detailed and served on staff duty under Brigadier-Generals Phelps, Cahill, and H. E. Paine, and Major-General W. T. Sherman, and after two years' service was honorably discharged for physical disability contracted by hardships. In 1867 he went West and engaged in the dry goods business in Chicago, and

before the great fire there was the head of one of the largest dry goods firms in that city. After the fire he returned to Massachusetts and in 1875 was appointed Deputy Sheriff for Middlesex County by Hon. Charles Kimball, Sheriff, and was appointed Special Sheriff by Hon. Eben W. Fiske, Sheriff Kimball's successor. Upon the death of Sheriff



HENRY G. CUSHING.

Fiske in 1883 he was appointed Sheriff for the unexpired term by Governor Butler and at the ensuing election in November was elected to the office. He was re-elected for each consecutive term of three years each and continued to serve until his death in 1899. Mr. Cushing administered the affairs of this important office with rare executive abil-

ity. The county is second in size and population in the State, and contains many public institutions which were under his direct management. To fill the office of Sheriff of this large county, containing many thriving cities and towns, requires superior mental and physical attributes. His long term of service gave him an exact knowledge of all the multitudinous details of the position to which he devoted the best years of his life, and rendered him an official servant not easily replaced.

Mr. Cushing was always an active Republican, an efficient worker for the welfare and progress of the party, and a counsellor of value to the party leaders. He was a member of James A. Garfield Post, No. 120, G. A. R., and of the Massachusetts Commandery and Consistory of the Loyal Legion.

He was united in marriage March 17, 1866, at Woodstock, Conn., to Mrs. Susan J. Burgess, n e Watson.



JOHNSON, IVER, known throughout the country as the founder of Iver Johnson's Arms and Cycle Works, manufacturers of firearms and bicycles, was born in Nordfjord, Norway, February 14, 1841. In 1863 he settled in Worcester, Mass., and in 1871 associated himself in business with Martin Bye. They hired a small factory on Church street in that city and began the manufacture of revolvers, doing business under the firm name of Johnson, Bye & Co. In 1873 the business had so increased as to necessitate its removal to larger quarters in the building at 44 Central street, which entire building was purchased by the firm in 1875. As the business increased room after room was added for manufacturing purposes, until, in 1881, the whole building was in use. Two years later Mr. Johnson bought out the interest of Martin Bye, and since that time the business has been conducted under the present firm name. In 1881 Mr. Johnson established agencies in New York, Boston, and other large cities in the United States, and in Canada and Mexico, and his goods were known in all sections of the country. Besides manufacturing firearms, under its own patents, the firm was making drop-forgings, and in 1885 bicycles were added to its manufactures.

In 1891 Mr. Johnson removed to Fitchburg, Mass., purchasing the plant owned by the Walter Heywood Chair Manufacturing Company. At the time of starting the manufacture of bicycles the firm made about one thousand machines a year, and the business has constantly increased, until they now build about twenty thousand a year, together

with a large quantity of revolvers and single shotguns, having between seven hundred and eight hundred employees. The works comprise seven large buildings,—each as large as an ordinary factory,—containing over 200,000 square feet of floorage. The buildings are equipped with all modern conveniences, such as fire appliances, heating and ventilating arrangements, electric lights and bells, speaking tubes, telephones in all departments, elevators, etc., together with three 500-light dynamos and all modern machinery, tools, etc. A skilled force of metallurgists is employed, and they have every facility for testing, both chemical and mechanical. “Iver Johnson” arms and cycles are known throughout the country as “Honest Goods at Honest Prices,” being so named by the dealers. The firm make their own forgings, and also their peculiar construction of flush joints, which originated with this company, it being a fundamental principle with them not to buy any part which can be manufactured within their own works. Their output of revolvers and shotguns is larger than all the small firearms’ manufacturers combined, the popularity of Iver Johnson arms being due to their superior construction, and the excellent workmanship and material employed in their manufacture.

Iver Johnson was a close student of economic questions, and while living in Worcester was a director in the Sovereign Co-operative Store, a director in three co-operative banks of the city, President of the Equity Co-operative Bank for several years, Vice-President of the Home Co-operative Bank, and a charter member of all three of these banks. In politics he was an ardent and consistent Republican, although he never held public office. He was a strong believer in a high tariff. He kept his residence in Worcester for a time after removing his business to Fitchburg, but eventually moved his family to the last named city, selling his Worcester home and severing his connections there. He was a 32d degree Mason and a member of Worcester Lodge.

Mr. Johnson was married, in 1869, to Mary Elizabeth Speirs, of Norwich, Conn., who bore him five children: Nettie Bright, who died when very young; and Frederic I., J. Lovell, Walter O., and Mary L., all of whom were born in Worcester.

Mr. Johnson died on August 3, 1895, having been in failing health for some years. At the time of his death he was a director of the Fitchburg National Bank, a trustee of the Fitchburg Savings Bank, and President of the Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company.

Frederic I. Johnson was educated at Worcester Academy. J. Lovell Johnson received his education at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute and the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College in Boston, Mass. Walter O. Johnson was educated in the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa. All are now connected with the business.



BROWN, DANIEL RUSSELL, thirty-ninth Governor of Rhode Island (1892-95), was born at Bolton, Tolland County, Conn., March 28, 1848, son of Arba Harrison and Harriet M. Dart Brown. He is descended from a fine line of ancestry, which made an honorable and conspicuous record in Colonial history. Three of his ancestors were among the Mayflower Pilgrims, and he is eligible, therefore, to membership in "The Sons of Colonial Wars" and the "Mayflower Society." His youth was spent on his father's farm and his early education was obtained in the Bolton district schools. Subsequently he prosecuted his studies at the academy at Manchester and still later at Hartford. Having completed the course of study, he entered at once on a business career, beginning as a clerk in a hardware store at Rockville, Conn. Two years afterward he became head salesman in the leading hardware establishment at Hartford. In January, 1870, he took charge of the mill supply store owned by Cyrus White in Providence, R. I. Within three months he formed a partnership with William Butler & Son, the style becoming Butler, Brown & Co., and in 1877 the firm of Brown Brothers & Co., as it then became, was the largest establishment of its kind in the United States. In 1893 the company was incorporated as the Brown Brothers Company.

While giving close attention to his large and constantly increasing business interests he found time to take an active and intelligent part in political affairs. A staunch Republican, he became a foremost member of the party in the city and State. In 1880 he was elected to the Common Council of the city of Providence, serving in that body four years. In 1885 he was nominated by the Republicans as Mayor of Providence, but declined the honor. In 1888 he was one of the presidential electors of the State, and in 1892 was nominated and elected Governor of Rhode Island, receiving 27,461 votes. The total vote was 54,679, the largest ever cast in the State. In 1893 he again was a candidate. David S. Baker, Jr., was the nominee of the Democrats, and Henry B. Metcalf, of the Prohibitionists. The votes for the respective candidates were 22,015, 21,830 and 3,265, and there being no choice by the people, the choice devolved upon the General Assembly.

At the opening of the May session of the General Assembly the Democrats, having a majority in the House of Representatives, proceeded to unseat two Republicans, their purpose being to secure control of the grand committee and thus be able to elect their candidate for Governor. A resolution was then passed inviting the Senate to join the House in grand committee to count the ballots and declare the result. Recognizing the revolutionary and illegal scheme of the Democrats, the Senate refused to go into grand committee, and passed a resolution of

adjournment until January, 1894. The House declined to concur and laid the resolution on the table. The Senate then formally informed Governor Brown that a difference existed between the two branches of the General Assembly as to the date of adjournment. Governor Brown met the issue fairly and courageously. Exercising his prerogative under the constitution he adjourned the Assembly until the following January. The Democrats denounced his action as unwarranted and illegal and continued to hold rump sessions of the House until the Assembly convened again. This was in January, 1894, and then by every possible trick they endeavored to entrap the Governor, but failed. He knew the course he should pursue and never deviated from it. The result was that the palpable Democratic scheme to steal the State offices was defeated and the danger that threatened orderly government under the constitution was averted. The Democrats appealed to the Supreme Court, but that body sustained Governor Brown, as did the people of the State in a signal manner at the election in the following April. The vote was the largest ever cast in Rhode Island. Governor Brown polled 29,179 votes and David S. Baker, Jr., Democrat, 22,924, the former's plurality being 6,255.

It was largely due to Governor Brown's advocacy that the amendment to the constitution providing for elections by plurality was adopted. He also favored biennial elections and exercised a potent influence in securing the passage of the free text-book law, measures for the improvement of highways, the anti-pool selling law, the medical practitioners' law, the laws regulating the business of surety companies and building and loan associations, the factory inspectors' law, and the revision of the statutes. During his three years' administration Governor Brown was especially interested in the State militia, and to his wisdom and good judgment was in a great measure due the high standard in discipline and efficiency it then attained. Having displayed such remarkable ability and tact in dealing with public affairs in his own State, it was not at all surprising that his worth should be recognized beyond its borders or that this recognition should come in the form of making him New England's candidate for the Vice-Presidency before the Republican National Convention in 1896. His defeat for the nomination was due mainly to the persistent support given by a number of his delegates to Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, for the Presidency. Governor Brown is a member of the Beneficent Congregational Church in Providence, of the Young Men's Christian Association, and of over thirty other benevolent, literary, and social organizations.

He was married at Providence, R. I., October 14, 1874, to Isabel, daughter of Milton and Mary (Guild) Barrows. They have three children: Milton Barrows, Isabel Russell, and Hope Caroline.



ALDRICH, NELSON WILMARTH, of Providence, United States Senator from Rhode Island, is the son of Anan E. and Abby (Burgess) Aldrich and a descendant of old New England ancestry. Born in Foster, R. I., November 6, 1841, he was educated in the public schools of Killingly, Conn., and at East Greenwich Academy in his native State. He was a merchant in Providence until 1880. His acknowledged business ability, sterling integrity, sound judgment, practical wisdom, and public spirit led him into other enterprises and institutions and brought him into prominence in public and financial affairs. He has been President of the First National Bank of Providence and President of the Providence Board of Trade, and upon the re-organization of the Union Railway Company of Providence he became its President. He has also been a trustee of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad Company, and a commissioner for the Cove Lands since 1871. In 1869 Mr. Aldrich became a member of the Providence Common Council, and was President of that body from June, 1871, to January, 1873.



NELSON W. ALDRICH.

Mr. Aldrich was elected a Representative to the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1875 and served two years, being Speaker of the House the last year. In 1878 he was elected a member of the Forty-sixth Congress from the First Congressional District of Rhode Island, and was re-elected in 1880 by the largest vote ever cast for a Representative in that district. He was elected United States Senator in October, 1880, to succeed Senator Ambrose E. Burnside, deceased, and, taking his seat at the beginning of the session in 1881, was successively re-elected, his present term expiring in March, 1906. As Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, as Chairman and member

of the Committee on Rules, and as a champion of sound money and protection Senator Aldrich has wielded a powerful influence in National legislation and rendered most efficient service to both the country and the Republican party, of which he is a recognized leader. His thorough business training, his work in the direction of practical rather than purely political affairs, and his broad knowledge of commerce, transportation, and finance have brought him into wide prominence, and in many protracted and heated partisan contests he has displayed the highest generalship.

Senator Aldrich was married October 9, 1866, to Miss Abby P. Greene, and has eight children.



USTIN, ARTHUR E., of Cranston, R. I., was born in Providence on the 23d of July, 1868. He was educated in the Providence public schools, and is engaged in business as a gold and silver refiner and smelter. A Republican in politics, Mr. Austin has for several years been active and influential in local affairs and prominent in the councils of his party.

He was a member of the Town Council of Cranston for three years, was Representative to the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1896-98, and in May, 1898, became State Senator. In the Senate in 1898-99 he served on the Committees on Militia and Judiciary.



EAD, JOHN, of Cambridge, Mass., was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1862, and in the same year entered the United States service as Paymaster in the Navy. He served until the close of the War of the Rebellion, in 1865, participating in ten engagements and being held a prisoner for nine months in a stockade in Texas.

Mr. Read has been an ardent and enthusiastic Republican since he was old enough to vote, and as a resident of Cambridge, Mass., has taken an active interest in political affairs. He served for four years as a member of the Cambridge city government, for one year (1888) as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and for two years (1892 and 1893) as State Senator, discharging the duties of each position with marked ability, fidelity, and satisfaction. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Kearsarge Veterans.



MARTIN, WILLIAM PIERCE, of Medford, Mass., was born in Lewiston, Me., July 30, 1858. His parents, Dr. Pearl Martin and Mary D. Frye, moved from Lewiston to Medford in May, 1869. Dr. Martin achieved distinction as a physician, and from 1862 to 1865 was a surgeon of United States Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion. His wife descended from Joseph Frye, a Major-General in the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Martin was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1880 and from the Boston University Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1883, and since the fall of that year has successfully practiced his profession in Boston, residing in Medford. He has built up a large and lucrative clientage, and is recognized as a lawyer of marked ability.

In public affairs he has also gained a high reputation. He was a member of the Auditing Committee of the town of Medford in 1886 and 1887, and Representative from Medford in the Massachusetts Legislature in the Houses of 1893 and 1894, serving in the former year on the Committees on Water Supply and Bills in the Third Reading and in 1894 as House Chairman of the Committee on Water Supply and Clerk of the Special Committee on Corporation Laws. In 1893 he was also a member of the Recess Committee on Corporation Laws which reported the Anti-Stock Watering Bills, so-called, which were subsequently passed by the Legislature in 1894.

Mr. Martin was Chairman of the Republican Town Committee in Medford for eight years, and in this and various other capacities has rendered valuable and effective service in the interest of the party. He is one of the trustees of a large tract of valuable land in Medford which has been developed during the last five years; and is also Past Master of Mount Herman Lodge, F. and A. M., of Medford, and a member of the Medford Club, the Sons of Veterans, and the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars.

November 12, 1894, Mr. Martin married Jane M. Hammond, of Medford, Mass., where they reside. They have one son, William Frye Martin, born June 26, 1897.



COOK, LOUIS ATWOOD, of South Weymouth, Mass., was born in Blackstone, Mass., May 4, 1847, the son of Louis and Orinda Ballou (Cook) Cook, and a descendant of Walter Cook, who came from England and settled in Weymouth prior to 1643. Afterward, in company with others from Weymouth and Braintree, Walter Cook settled in what is now the town of Mendon, Mass. During King Philip's war the company was driven



LOUIS A. COOK.

back to Weymouth, but he subsequently returned, and died in Mendon. Ichabod Cook, grandfather of Louis A., was a prosperous farmer of Blackstone (formerly a part of Mendon), the author of two or three books, and a Quaker preacher. He served a term in the Legislature, and died aged seventy. His wife was Louisa Cook. His son Louis, a man of scholarly attainments, taught in the Friends' Boarding School at Providence, R. I., and was a member of the School Committee in Blackstone. He married Orinda Ballou Cook, October 16, 1843, and died at the age of thirty-five. His widow survived until the fifty-sixth year of her age. She was of Huguenot descent, and a member of the Ballou family with which James A. Garfield was connected.

Louis A. Cook spent the most of his early life at Candlewood, a farm in Blackstone which derived its name from a neighboring hill where pine knots were obtained for illumination. He was educated in the public schools of Blackstone, Mass., in the Woonsocket (R. I.) High School, and at Philips Exeter Academy. Several years of his boyhood were spent in semi-invalidism through a severe injury, accidentally received when he was eleven years old, and which threatened to be fatal. After spending a short time in business, he engaged in school teaching at the age of twenty-two, and subsequently taught in Bellingham and Blackstone, Mass., and at Smithfield and Manville, R. I. When twenty-five he was made head master of the Bates Grammar School in South Weymouth, Mass., where he has since resided. He held this position about seven and one-half years.

In November, 1879, he was elected to the State Legislature, and in January, 1880, he resigned his position as teacher to take his seat. Afterward he studied law (to which he had previously given some attention) with Aldrich & Jenckes, of Woonsocket, R. I., with James Humphrey, of Boston, and with Jesse E. Keith, of Abington, Mass., and was admitted to the Plymouth County bar at Plymouth November 13, 1884. He opened offices at Abington, South Weymouth, and Boston, with William J. Coughlan and Daniel R. Coughlan, under the firm name of Cook & Coughlan. In 1889 and 1890 he was again a member of the State Legislature. In the convention of the First Norfolk District delegates in 1892 he was for a time the leading candidate for the Senatorial nomination, with more than eighty ballots in his favor, and in three ballots came within one vote of the nomination. He has served as a member of the School Committee both in Blackstone and in Weymouth, and for ten years has presided as Moderator over the annual town meetings of Weymouth. He is Chairman of the Park Commissioners of Weymouth, and a Trustee of Tufts (town) Library. July 30, 1896, he was appointed one of the Special Justices of the District Court of East Norfolk, an act of Governor Wolcott's, which gave

“ great satisfaction to the appointee’s hosts of friends.” In November, 1896, after a hot contest in the county convention and at the polls, he was elected Clerk of Courts for Norfolk County by a plurality of more than four thousand votes, and began his term of five years January 6, 1897.

Judge Cook is a leading Republican and a strict temperance man. He is a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars and of Orion Commandery, No. 92, Order of the Golden Cross, and during his first year in the Legislature had charge of all the prohibition legislation. It was mainly through his efforts and under his leadership that the present celebrated “ screen law,” compelling saloon proprietors to remove screens from their doors and windows, was passed. Judge Cook also belongs to Agassiz Council, Royal Arcanum, and Wildey Lodge, No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In August, 1893, he was elected Grand Master, the highest State office in the latter fraternity, and he was Massachusetts representative at Chicago in the demonstration made by the Order at the World’s Fair in the same year. In 1894 he was one of the representatives to the Sovereign Lodge from Massachusetts at Chattanooga, Tenn., when the members were quartered and the session was held at Lookout Inn, on the summit of Lookout Mountain; and he served in the session of 1895, held in Atlantic City, N. J. Since then he has been Chairman of the Committee on Appeals of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

February 22, 1876, Judge Cook married Lucinda A. Clark, who was born in Smithfield, R. I., and who is a daughter and one of five children of Joseph S. Clark and Mercy M. (Aldrich) Clark. Their children are Louis A., Jr., a student at Yale University class of 1900; Sidney Rogers, a student in Thayer Academy; and Florence Maria.



BENNETT, JAMES WILLIAM, Mayor of the thriving city of Lowell and a Republican who has been for many years an important factor and one of the leaders of the party in his section of Massachusetts, was born in Newmarket, N. H., March 21, 1833. His ancestors came to America in Colonial days and have been prominent in civil and public life since 1635. James Bennett, a member of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery of London, came to New England in that year on the ship James. He settled in Lynn, Mass., and became a man of means and influence, owning the first corn mill in that section, and also engaging in the working of iron. In 1675 Elisha Bennett, of Boston, is recorded as being a mar-

iner. He subsequently removed to New Hampshire, where most of the family to which branch James W. belongs were born and reared. George Bennett, of that section, married Elizabeth Vaughn, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Vaughn, of New Hampshire. She was a woman of broad culture, and when over ninety years of age translated into English one of the books of Virgil. Captain Eleazer Bennett, of Durham, N. H., was one of the company which captured Fort William and Mary in December, 1774, six months before the battle of Lexington, which is recorded in British annals as the first action of the rebels against British soldiery, preparatory to the war of the Revolution. The great-grandfather of Colonel Bennett was Josiah Bennett, born at Newmarket, N. H., where his grandfather, James G., his father, Nathaniel G., and himself were also born. James G. Bennett served in the navy under Captain Perry during the War of 1812. Nathaniel G. Bennett, father of James W., was born January 2, 1809, and followed the occupation of farmer and blacksmith at Newmarket and Epping until his death May 6, 1893.

Reared upon the home farm, Mr. Bennett passed his early life in working summers and attending the district schools in winter. At the age of fourteen he decided that farming was not his aim or ambition. Obtaining the consent of his parents, he came direct to Lowell, Mass., and when he arrived in that city his capital stock upon which he commenced business was \$1.25. This was in 1848, and the now thriving and beautiful city of Lowell, containing over 80,000 people, was a much smaller and less imposing town. His uncle, Abram Matthews, a carpenter and builder, became his first employer, and with him he remained, learning thoroughly his trade, for six years. During this period, by working overtime, he saved money enough to attend the private school of Mr. Thatcher, who materially assisted him in obtaining a larger education, which he supplemented by reading and study after his laboring hours. He remained with his uncle, for two years more, working as a journeyman, and was then admitted as a partner to the business, which association only lasted about eight months. Then with his carpenter tools, a small sum of money, and a determination to succeed, Mr. Bennett embarked in business for himself, opening a shop at the corner of Howard and Middlesex streets in Lowell. He only remained in this location two years, when he removed to 564 Middlesex street, where his business office has since remained, and where he has established one of the leading building and contracting houses in his section of the State. Colonel Bennett has also been an extensive operator in real estate and is probably at this time (1899) one of the largest and most successful land holders in Lowell. He has added much to the wealth and prosperity of the city by building and improv-

ing his property interests. In his business and private life Colonel Bennett has secured and retained the entire confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. He is a man of great executive capacity, a born aggressive leader, one who would succeed in any calling, and withal a true friend and most genial companion among his associates.

Colonel Bennett has been a stalwart Republican since the birth of the party. He cast his first presidential vote for the first Republican candidate, General John C. Fremont, in 1856, and has since taken an active interest in political affairs. He served two years as Chairman of the Republican City Committee, and two years as a member of the State Central Republican Committee. In 1876 he was chosen to fill the unexpired term of Edward Stockman in the Lowell Common Council and was elected to that body and served during the year 1877. For seven years he was a member of the Board of Water Commissioners of Lowell, and in 1879 was elected to the State Legislature and re-elected to the same office in 1880. He was a warm personal and political friend of the late Governor Ames, who appointed him a staff officer with the rank of Colonel. He served upon the Governor's staff during the years 1887, 1888, and 1889, and was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the State by Governor Ames.

Colonel Bennett has never been an office-seeker, but has devoted much time and aided others to offices of trust and responsibility. In 1896 he was persuaded to allow his name to be presented to the citizens of Lowell for the mayoralty. He was defeated at the election, which aroused his aggressive spirit, and in 1897 he again entered the field and was elected Mayor by over 800 votes. He has served the city zealously, honestly, and faithfully. In all public affairs Mayor Bennett takes an active part. It was chiefly through his efforts and energetic action that the Aiken Street and Chelmsford Street bridges were built, and he was largely instrumental in having the present site of the new Postoffice and the Armory selected.

Besides his business and public interests Colonel Bennett is connected with various financial and benevolent institutions. He is a director in the Wamesit National Bank, a trustee of the Merrimack River Savings Bank, and a liberal contributor to all objects tending to promote the best interests of his city and State. He has a pleasing, genial personality, combined with a dignified manner, clearly outlining a man of affairs. A popular member of many of the leading social and fraternal societies, he is at home in the society of all classes of citizens. He is a charter member of the Highland Club of Lowell; a member of the Vesper Country Club, the Martin Luther Club, and the Middlesex Club of Boston; a charter member of the Knights of Malta, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Royal

Arcanum. He is a man of domestic tastes, and in his spacious home on Branch street, Lowell, enjoys the society of his family and the entertainment of his host of friends.

He was married in February, 1858, to Miss Nancy G. Fuller, by whom he has a son, Fred W., who is now one of the enterprising young men of the city and the manager of the J. W. Bennett Company. Colonel Bennett's second marriage occurred in March, 1875, when he was united to Miss Josephine A. Bassett, daughter of Jesse Bassett, of Lowell. They have one daughter, Ethel, an accomplished and popular member of Lowell's social circles.



JACKSON, AMOS MESSER, M.D., Mayor of Fall River, Mass., is the son of Rev. John and Sarah C. Jackson, and was born in Lee, Penobscot County, Me., October 19, 1840. His father was a prominent clergyman, and a descendant of ancestors who came over from England about 1700 and settled in Carver, Mass. After attending the public schools and Waterville College, at Waterville, Me., Dr. Jackson engaged in teaching, which he followed with marked success for several years. From 1867 to 1871 he was engaged in the dry goods business at Lewiston in his native State.

His tastes, however, inclined him toward a professional career, and, deciding upon medicine and surgery as his life work, he studied at the Long Island College Hospital and at the Medical Department of Dartmouth College. Since 1872, when he received his degree of M.D., he has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, residing in Fall River, Mass.

Dr. Jackson has also been prominent in political affairs and as a local leader of the Republican party. He was Chairman of the Fall River School Board from 1880 to 1888 and a member of Governor Brackett's staff in 1890. He was elected Mayor of Fall River for the year 1898 and was re-elected for 1899, each time on the straight Republican ticket, and his able and efficient administration of this office has resulted in magnifying a reputation which he had already established far beyond the limits of his city. Dr. Jackson is also a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Signal Corps with the rank of Second Lieutenant from August, 1862, to February 22, 1867. He was Provost Marshal of New Orleans, La., from 1865 to 1866, held a Major's commission in the Tenth U. S. C. A. (Hy.), and was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel of United States Volunteers. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Knights of Pythias, of the Odd Fellows

fraternity, of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, of the Quechan Club, and of other organizations.

June 1, 1865, Dr. Jackson married Susan A. Noe, of New Orleans, La., and their children are Amy L., O. Howard, and Ruel H.



SURBRIDGE, RANDOLPH CASSIUS, of Boston, Mass., is the son of Samuel Surbridge and Nettie I. Shedd, and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 17, 1869. His father was a prominent lawyer and at one time Mayor of Canton, Ohio, and a direct descendant of Von Zerbrücke, Marquis of Germany, near Switzerland. His mother's family is descended from Elder William Brewster, of the Mayflower, and is distantly related to the Randolphs of Virginia.

Mr. Surbridge was educated in the schools of Fryeburg, Me., and Washington, D. C., and at Harvard College, from which he received the degree of A.B. He was graduated LL.B. from the Harvard Law School, and for six years was associated with Hon. John D. Long, now Secretary of the Navy, in the active practice of his profession. He is one of the leading members of the younger bar of Boston, and a man of acknowledged ability, integrity, and standing, both in the law and in politics. Residing in Cambridge, Mass., he has served as a member of the Republican City Committee, as Chairman of the Republican Ward Committee, as a member of the Cambridge City Council, as a delegate to the State Republican conventions for five years, as Secretary and member of the Republican State Committee in 1897 and 1898, representing Cambridge, and as Assistant Secretary of the committee and manager of speakers in Massachusetts for two years.

In all these capacities Mr. Surbridge has displayed great executive ability and political sagacity, and achieved distinction as a trusty, energetic, and capable leader. His services to the party have won for him a reputation which extends beyond the Commonwealth, and honors and praise which few young men ever enjoy. As a lawyer and business man he has gained equal prominence. He is President of the Revenue Leasing and Mining Company and of the Porto Rico Copper Mining Company, Vice-President of the Fortuna and La Republica Gold Mining Company, and a director of the Cape Breton Copper Mining Company, the Toledo and Detroit Shore Line Railroad Company, and the Boston and South Riverside Fruit Company. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Algonquin, Massachusetts, and Middlesex Clubs, the Boston Art Club, the Boston Shakespeare Club, the Colonial

Club, the Cambridge Longwood Cricket Club, and the Odd Fellows fraternity. In 1892 he was the leader in the first joint debate between Harvard and Yale.

Mr. Surbridge was married September 21, 1898, to Lillian Wetmore Shedd, of Cambridge, Mass.



CROMPTON, GEORGE, of Worcester, Mass., one of the most prominent inventors and manufacturers in America, was born in Bolton, Lancashire, England, March 23, 1829, and when a small boy was brought by his parents to this country. His father, William Crompton, also an inventor of note, was born in Preston, Lancashire, England, September 10, 1806, married Sarah Law, and in 1836 came with his family to America, locating first at Taunton, Mass., where he was connected with the mills owned by Crocker & Richmond. Up to this time the harnesses of all power looms were operated by cams, consequently the changes of weave of which the looms were capable were very limited, and goods for which an intricate figure or design was required were necessarily woven as formerly with hand looms. Mr. Crompton, however, while with Crocker & Richmond, invented a loom to weave a certain pattern of such goods which the looms in the mill could not weave. This loom was the first power loom invented in which the figure or pattern desired to be woven could be made up in a small chain, and when placed upon the loom control suitable mechanism to move the harnesses to weave the proper figure. He secured a patent on this loom in 1837, in the United States and England. In 1839 he introduced his invention into the Middlesex Mills at Lowell, and in 1840 he applied this cotton loom to weave fancy cassimeres in these mills. This was the first time that fancy cassimeres had ever been woven by power. This success at the Middlesex Mills in producing figured woollens attracted the attention of manufacturers, and there was a demand for the Crompton loom. William Crompton went to Worcester, Mass., in 1841, with his family, and granted a license to Horatio Phelps and William Bickford to build this loom. The looms were now fairly well introduced, but the period from 1836 to 1850, with its low tariff, was not a time in which there was any material increase in manufactures, and was consequently an inauspicious moment to launch forth a new loom.

In 1849, his father becoming mentally incapacitated for business, George Crompton (then nearly of age) obtained an extension of his

father's patent. He formed a partnership with Merrill E. Furbush, and in 1851 they began the manufacture of looms in William T. Merrifield's building on Exchange street, Worcester. A large fire in June, 1854, burned them out. They then moved to the present location of the Crompton department of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works. Furbush & Crompton made narrow looms from 1851 to 1857, when George Crompton brought out the fast operating Broad Fancy Loom, with improvements in box motion. Broad looms up to that period operated about forty-five picks. The new "1857" broad looms, with twenty-four harness and three boxes at each end, reached the speed of eighty-five picks per minute, thus almost doubling the productive capacity of the loom. This was a great stride and nothing since has equaled it. That the broad looms came into use to the practical exclusion of the narrow looms may be easily imagined. Furbush & Crompton built looms until 1859, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual agreement, Mr. Crompton taking the New England States and New York, while the remainder of the country was apportioned to Mr. Furbush. Mr. Crompton immediately enlarged his works, and the war soon came on. Goods were needed and with his improved facilities he was able to meet the new situation.

In the midst of this prosperity, William Bickford (who had purchased the business of Phelps & Bickford, who had formerly made the loom under license of the early Crompton) undertook to make fancy looms in exact imitation of Crompton's patented improvement, alleging that he (Bickford) invented them. The case was tried in the Circuit Court, Boston, in November, 1862. Bickford was defeated and mulcted in double damages on account of the daring infringement. Shortly after this, some of the good qualities of the Greenhalge loom were adopted and found successful. The loom thus improved and patented was exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1867 and attracted the earnest attention of the Continental manufacturers. It was awarded a silver medal, the only recognition given to any loom for weaving woollens, notwithstanding seven different looms were in competition from England, Belgium, Saxony, France, and Prussia. The Crompton looms were improved from time to time, many patents being taken out both in the United States and in foreign countries, both by Mr. Crompton himself and by Horace Wyman, Superintendent of the Crompton Loom Works. The looms were exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition and awarded medals.

After Mr. Crompton's death the business was incorporated in January, 1888, with the following officers: M. C. Crompton, President; Horace Wyman, Vice-President and Manager; and Justin A. Ware,

Secretary and Treasurer. The Crompton looms were shown at the World's Fair and awarded a number of medals. Mrs. Crompton (the President) died in 1895 and Charles, George Crompton's eldest son, was elected President, the other officers remaining the same as before. In 1897 the Crompton Loom Works was consolidated with the Knowles Loom Works as the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, under which firm name the business and manufacture of looms is continued.

Mr. Crompton was pre-eminently an inventor, taking out during his active business life over one hundred patents, almost all of which were improvements in weaving machinery. As a manufacturer he ranked with the leading men of his day.

Outside of his own business Mr. Crompton was President of the Crompton Carpet Company, which failed in 1878 with an indebtedness amounting to upward of \$137,000, which he personally paid off. He was also a director in the Worcester National Bank, the Worcester Gas Light Company, and the Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance Company, of Hartford. In his strict attention to business and his natural reserve from attracting publicity he found little that was alluring to him in the political field, and with the exception of two years in the Board of Aldermen of the city of Worcester, in 1863 and 1864, and two years in the Common Council in 1860 and 1861, he never occupied public office. In 1871 he was the Republican candidate for Mayor of Worcester, but was defeated. In politics he was a very strong Republican, having always voted that ticket. Though not prominent in political life, his judgment and advice were often sought by those in more active charge of public affairs. He was chairman of the committee which erected the Soldiers' Monument at Worcester. Mr. Crompton died December 29, 1886. He married January 9, 1853, Mary Christina Pratt, who survived him. Their nine children are Charles Crompton, George Crompton, Randolph Crompton, Isabel M. Crompton, Cora E. Crompton, Stella S. Crompton, Georgietta F. (Crompton) Wood, Mary K. Crompton, and Mildred M. (Crompton) Smith.



HUTCHINS, CHARLES HENRY, President of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, of Worcester, Mass., is descended on his father's side from one of the early families of Maine. His maternal grandfather, Oliver Hunt, was the founder of the Douglas Axe Company, of Douglas, Mass., where Mr. Hutchins was born January 13, 1847. His father was superintendent and general

manager of that company, and after leaving the Douglas common and high schools young Hutchins spent two years in the business, gaining a broad and practical knowledge of mechanical methods as well as thorough business discipline. He was also a clerk in a country store in Douglas for two years. In July, 1867, he removed and settled permanently in Worcester, Mass., where he held for seven years a clerkship in the dry goods store of Horace Sheldon & Co.

He established, under the original firm name of C. H. Hutchins & Co., the Hutchins Narrow Fabric Company, manufacturers of tapes and webbings, from which he withdrew in 1884, when he associated himself with L. J. Knowles & Brother, builders of the famous Knowles loom. Lucius J. Knowles, the inventor of this loom, also invented, at an earlier period, the Knowles steam pump, and after his death, in 1884, the business was incorporated as the Knowles Loom Works, with Francis B. Knowles as President and Charles H. Hutchins as Treasurer. On the death of F. B. Knowles, in 1890, Mr. Hutchins became both President and Treasurer, and so continued until March 6, 1897, when the concern was consolidated with the Crompton Loom Works, of Worcester, under the style of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, with Mr. Hutchins as President and George Crompton, Jr., Treasurer. A more extended sketch of this corporation—one of the largest of the kind in the United States—may be found in the preceding memoir of George Crompton.

Mr. Hutchins has also been interested in the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods, is a director in several leading cotton mills; and is President of the Depew Manufacturing Company, of Depew, N. Y., manufacturers of harvesting machinery. He is President of the Exporters' Association of America, with headquarters in New York City; a director of the Central National Bank and a trustee of the People's Savings Bank of Worcester; one of the founders and President of the corporation of the Hospital Cottages for Children at Baldwinsville, Mass.; a member of the Boards of Managers of the Home for Aged Women, the Home for Aged Men, and other charitable institutions; and a liberal supporter of the Piedmont Congregational Church and Sunday School of Worcester and President of the Worcester Congregational Club. His extensive business interests have precluded the acceptance of political honors which have been urged upon him by his fellow citizens; nevertheless, he is an influential member of the Republican party, and has long been useful in its councils and prominent among the local leaders.

In 1873 Mr. Hutchins married Eliza E., daughter of the late Francis B. Knowles, one of the founders of the Knowles Loom Works, of Worcester. They have two children: Arthur Knowles Hutchins and Helen Mabel Hutchins.



MOODY, WILLIAM HENRY, member of Congress from the Sixth Massachusetts District, was born in Newbury, Mass., December 23, 1853, the son of Henry L. Moody, a well-to-do farmer, and Melissa A. Emerson. He descends from (1) William Moody, who, with Henry Sewell, came from Ipswich, England, to Ipswich, Mass., in 1634, and in 1635 removed to Newbury, where the family lived for several generations. His son Samuel (2) had a son William Moody (3), who married Mehitable, daughter of Henry and Jane (Dummer) Sewell, and the line thenceforward is Samuel Moody (4), Paul (5), William (6), Henry L. (7), and William H. (8). Henry Sewell was the progenitor of all the New England Sewells, including five judges (three of them Chief Justices) of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, while from the Dummer side came Jeremy Dummer, United States Minister to England, and William Dummer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Moody was educated in the public schools of Salem and Danvers, Mass., and at Phillips Andover Academy, where he was President of the Philomathean Society and Captain of the baseball team. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1876, the last two years standing third in his class, and spending some of his time as a tutor. He read law at the Harvard Law School and in Boston in the office of Richard Henry Dana, and was admitted to the Essex County bar in 1878. With the exception of brief absences on official duty he has ever since practiced in Haverhill, Mass., where he resides. He was associated with Governor Robinson, as counsel for the city of Haverhill, in the Haverhill aqueduct case, and on account of the illness of Attorney-General Pillsbury represented the State at the celebrated trial of Lizzie Borden for the murder of her parents.

He has been a Republican since early manhood, and for many years has been one of the party's ablest leaders in Eastern Massachusetts. He was a member of the Haverhill School Board, City Solicitor of Haverhill in 1888 and 1889, and District Attorney for Essex County from 1889 to 1896. Mr. Moody was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress from the Sixth Massachusetts Congressional District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General William Cogswell, and was re-elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress, and again elected for a third time in November, 1898, as a member of the Fifty-sixth Congress. His Congressional record is a brilliant one. Active in debate, a strong supporter of wholesome legislation, and an able speaker and executive manager, he has won a commanding position in the House, and is justly regarded as one of the leaders of the Republican side.

Mr. Moody has long been a prominent figure in the Republican State conventions, serving at different times as Chairman of the Committee

on Resolutions, and in influencing in a large measure the party platforms. He has taken an active part in State and National campaigns, especially as a stump speaker. He stands high at the bar, and as a citizen is universally respected and esteemed. He is unmarried.



KEITH, GEORGE E., was born February 8, 1850, in Brockton, Mass., where he still resides, and is the son of Franklin and Betsey Keith, his father being a prominent shoe manufacturer. His ancestors came to this country from Scotland. He is a lineal descendant of Rev. James Keith, the first minister in Bridgewater, Mass.

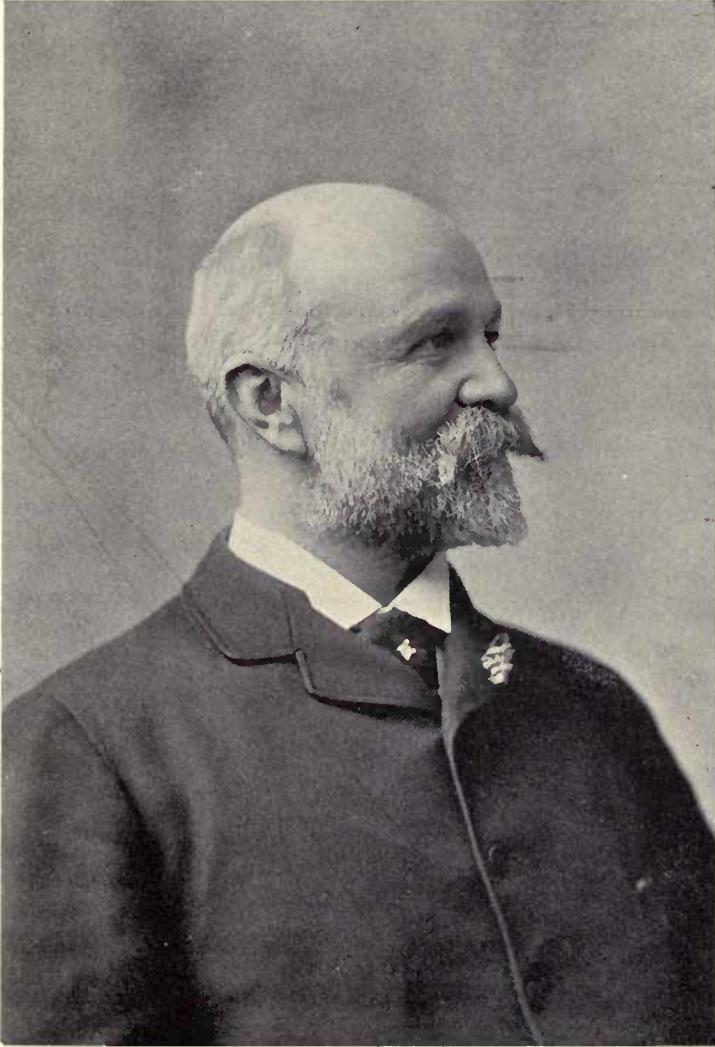
Mr. Keith acquired his education in the public and high schools of Brockton, and has always been engaged in the manufacture of shoes in that city, having been in business for himself since 1874. He now employs one thousand hands and manufactures a million pairs of men's shoes annually. His trade extends throughout the United States. Mr. Keith has been a Republican since he attained his majority, but has held only one political office, that of Alderman of the city of Brockton. Although his extensive business interests have prevented him from taking an active part in political affairs, he has nevertheless contributed materially to the success of his party and its candidates, and is widely known as an enthusiastic supporter of Republican principles and as a business man of ability and integrity.

He is President of the Epplee Welt Machine Company, a director of the McKay Shoe Machine Company, Vice-President of the Brockton National Bank, a director of the Third National Bank of Boston, and a member of the Commercial Club of Brockton. He married Miss Anna G. Reed and has two children: Eldon B. and Harold C. Keith.



ROTCH, WILLIAM, of Boston, numbers among his ancestors some of the noted men of affairs for more than a century. Upon his father's side they came from Salisbury, England, early in the eighteenth century, locating in New Bedford and Nantucket, Mass., where they established the whale fishing industry. Francis Rotch owned the ship Dartmouth from which the tea was thrown overboard in Boston Harbor in 1774, and William

Rotch owned the ship Bedford from which was displayed the American flag in the Thames River, England, in 1783. This was the



John Rotch

first time the flag had been seen in a foreign port. At the time of the Revolutionary War, when the American ships were being destroyed by

the British, this William Rotch obtained the consent of Prime Minister Mirabeau, of France, to establish the whale fishing industry in that country. He continued to carry on the business in France until the French Revolution of 1792, when he returned to America and established at Nantucket and New Bedford a similar business, which has since been conducted by his descendants. He was considered one of the leading merchants of his time. William J. Rotch, the father of the subject of this article, was one of the leading business men of America. He was connected with many large corporations, being President of the New Bedford Cordage Company, the Rotch Spinning Company, and the Howland Mills Company, and a director of the Illinois Steel Company, the Wamsutta Mills Company, the Old Colony Railroad, and many other enterprises. The family have always been staunch Republicans and active supporters of the principles of the party. William J. Rotch served as Mayor of New Bedford in 1852 and his son, Morgan Rotch, the brother of our subject, was also elected to that office and served four terms.

The mother of William Rotch was Emily Morgan, daughter of Charles W. Morgan, a business man of Philadelphia. Her ancestors were also English, and the family has been a noted one in the development of America.

William Rotch received superior educational advantages, receiving the degree of A.B. from Harvard College in 1865 and a degree of Civil Engineer from the Ecole Centrale at Paris, France, in 1869. He became Assistant Engineer of the Fall River Water Works in 1871 and served in that capacity until 1874, when he became Chief Engineer, serving until 1880. From 1880 to 1883 he was Consulting Engineer and Purchasing Agent of the Mexican Central Railway Company, the Sonora Railway Company, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and the California Southern Railroad Company. He also served as Engineer of the Fall River Railroad Company in 1880, and during that same year was appointed by Governor Long a member of the commission to establish the boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which had been in dispute since 1632. As Engineer, he had charge of the surveys and the line was definitely fixed and ratified by the Legislatures of the two States.

Mr. Rotch has never cared to accept political preferment, but has always been an active worker and ardent supporter of Republican principles, and for many years was a member of the Republican City Committees of Fall River and Boston. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Stalwart Republican Middlesex Club, a member of the Somerset and Country Clubs and the Boston Athletic Association, and a trustee of the *Rotch Travelling Scholarship for Architecture*.

Mr. Rotch is connected with many and varied business interests, being a director of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, the Mexican Central Railway Company, the Walker Company of Cleveland, the Continental Mills, and many other railroad and manufacturing companies. In recent years he has been appointed managing trustee for several large estates, and enjoys an excellent reputation as a superior business man and as a generous, public spirited citizen.

He was married in 1873 to Miss Mary R. Eliot, daughter of Hon. Thomas Dawes Eliot, who formerly represented the New Bedford District in Congress. They have four children: Edith Eliot, William, Jr., Charles Morgan, and Clara Morgan Rotch.



HARWOOD, ALBERT LESLIE, of Newton Centre, Mass., is the son of Andrew J. and Harriet (Parlin) Harwood, and a lineal descendant of Henry Harwood, who settled in Boston about 1634. His father was a prominent farmer in Hardwick, Mass., where the subject of this sketch was born on the 10th of September, 1847.

Mr. Harwood received his educational training in the public schools and at Williston Seminary, and for several years was successfully engaged in teaching in Massachusetts, principally in Ware, Fall River, and Newton. Finally, however, the law attracted his attention and abilities, and, having studied it and been admitted to the bar, he began active practice in 1890 in Boston, where he has since built up a large and lucrative clientage. He is trustee for several important estates and stands high in his profession.

As a Republican, Mr. Harwood has long been prominent in public life and active and influential in the councils of his party, of which he is an able leader. He resides in Newton Centre, Mass., and was a member of the Newton School Committee in 1891, 1892, and 1893, a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1895 and 1896, and a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1897, 1898, and 1899. In the House he served as Chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the Norfolk County Commissioners. He was Chairman of the recess committee to investigate the action of the Boston caucuses, and also of the Committee on Taxation, to which was referred the report of the commission appointed by the Governor to revise the tax laws. Besides these Senator Harwood served on the Committees on the Judiciary, Railroads, Counties, Probate and Insolvency, Ways and Means, Constitutional Amendments, Libraries, and Parishes and Religious

Societies, filling each position with great ability, and gaining for himself a high reputation as a wise, able, and conscientious legislator. In both the House and Senate he took an active part in debate, was prominent in all important legislation, and faithfully performed every trust committed to his care.

He is a member of the Massachusetts and Middlesex Clubs, of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, of the Chapter of that fraternity, of the Knights Templars of the same order, of the Congregational Club of Boston, and of the Newton Congregational Club, of which he is President.

Mr. Harwood was married in Ware, Mass., in 1870, to Jennie C. Davis, and has one son, Albert Leslie Harwood, Jr.



REED, SILAS DEAN, has always resided in Taunton, Mass., where he was born June 25, 1872. His father, Hon. Charles A. Reed, is one of Taunton's leading lawyers, and a direct descendant of William Reed, of Weymouth, Norfolk County, Mass., who settled there about 1635, coming from Batscombe, County Kent, England. Through his mother, Weltha Nichols (Dean) Reed, he descends from Walter Dean, who came from County Somerset, England, to Taunton about 1640.

Mr. Reed was educated in the Taunton public schools, at Bristol Academy in Taunton, from which he was graduated in 1889, and at Amherst College, which he entered in the fall of 1889, and from which he was graduated with the class of 1893. His legal studies were pursued at the Boston University Law School, where he spent two years (1893-95), and in the office of ex-Mayor Reed, of Taunton.

As a Republican from boyhood, Mr. Reed has already achieved prominence and leadership in the party. He has been a member of the Republican City Committee of Taunton since 1895, and a member of the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1897, 1898, and 1899, serving on the Committee on Railroads during each term and as clerk of that committee the last two years. He was one of the principal advocates of wheelmen's interests in the House, and secured the passage of the Bicycle Baggage and Broad Tire Bills, only to have them defeated in the Senate. Mr. Reed has been a powerful champion of reform legislation, a leader of the Republican forces both in the House and in his native city, and is now (September, 1899) a prominent candidate for the speakership of the House for 1900. He is a 32d degree

Mason, a Past Grand of the Odd Fellows fraternity, and a Past Chancellor in the Knights of Pythias, and represents the extensive real estate interests in Taunton of Ransom C. Taylor, of Worcester. He is unmarried.



BARTLETT, JONATHAN B. L., of Boston, was born October 11, 1849, in the town of Jay, Maine. His father, Ichabod Bartlett, was a prosperous farmer. He was a descendant of John Bartlett, who came to this country from England in 1634, one of the family being Josiah Bartlett, who was one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. With this for his lineage, Jonathan B. J. Bartlett had in his own right an excellent education. Coming to Dorchester, Mass., in 1873, he took the position of Superintendent of the Mattapan postoffice, which he held for twenty-one years, helping materially to bring up the service in this branch of the Boston office during his connection therewith so effectively that, at the close of his service with the department, it was called one of the best offices of its size in the country. Resigning from this position in 1894, he entered into the business of real estate, and became manager of the Blue Hill Terrace Company.

Elected to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1897, and re-elected the following year, Mr. Bartlett was upon each occasion the recipient of a phenomenally large vote. Immediately upon entering the House he introduced a bill for the modification of the law for the attachment of property, which became a law. He also introduced a bill to require mortgagees to state their rate of interest in mortgages held, which passed the House, but was lost in the Senate. Of the other bills in which he took an active interest during his first year in the House was his work done in behalf of the Banks Statute, which was finally passed notwithstanding the adverse attitude of two committees therein. When the Elevated Railroad Bill came up he took the matter in hand with his usual whole-souled earnestness, and was very instrumental in its passage. He was also influential in the extension of the Metropolitan Sewer into the town of Milton, which proved so beneficial to that town. An important bill was the Metropolitan Park Loan Bill for parkways and boulevards. In this matter \$1,000,000 was appropriated, and even at this early stage the people of Boston and vicinity are finding benefit in the measure. He helped secure the passage of the Drainage Bill, a law which will prove an inestimable benefit to the citizens of Dorchester, and also the Columbia Road Bill, which became a law. This beautiful roadway is a credit to Dorchester District.

The Neponset River, instead of being, as nature intended, a line of beauty as it coursed between Boston and the towns bordering thereon, has ever been a fetid malaria-producing stream. But owing to the earnest efforts of Mr. Bartlett, this will now soon be all changed by his generosity in offering to the State a strip of land belonging to his land company on the Boston side extending for a half mile in Mattapan.



JONATHAN B. L. BARTLETT.

He led the Park Commissioners to think favorably of taking and beautifying the banks of the stream, and upon this condition introduced and secured the passage of a bill which gives the necessary funds to accomplish this grand work. An important bill of Mr. Bartlett's was the Blue Hill Avenue Bill, which enables the city of Boston to complete the avenue to the Blue Hill Parkway.

Perhaps one of the most important of the laws which Mr. Bartlett has been instrumental in securing was the bill to continue Blue Hill Avenue across the South Bay as an auxiliary to the development of the city. This will give to the people of Dorchester a direct line toward the Union Station. To understand the difficulties attending the passage of this bill, it would be sufficient to say that it was first introduced in 1895, when the city was under the administration of Mayor Edwin U. Curtis, and since then it has successively been introduced and as often defeated until its successful passage when brought forward by Mr. Bartlett. The bill for the exemption of the widows of soldiers and sailors from taxation received Mr. Bartlett's support and was passed. The bill "Relative to Disabled Firemen in the City of Boston" also received his vote and earnest support.

The bill known as "Bartlett's Aldermanic Bill," which passed the House with only twenty-six votes against it, and the Senate with five votes against it, to be vetoed by the Governor, was another important measure which he championed. But perhaps the most important bill which Mr. Bartlett was directly responsible for in its passage during his terms of office was when, upon the death of the late and deeply lamented citizen of Dorchester, Henry L. Pierce, it became necessary to incorporate his great chocolate works. These works, representing nearly five millions of dollars, the largest of the kind on the continent, are now known and are incorporated as the Walter Baker Company, Limited. One bill passed during the last session of the Legislature provided that a monument be erected on Dorchester Heights to commemorate the event of Washington's strategy when he forced Howe for the city. This bill received the adverse reports of two committees, but the reports not being accepted, the bill was substituted and became a law, receiving Mr. Bartlett's vote and his earnest effort for its passage.

Mr. Bartlett's work on committees has been satisfactory, he being the Chairman of the Committee on Elections and a member of the Committee on Taxation. He was also a member of the committee appointed to direct the celebration of the centennial of the inauguration of John Adams, as well as of the committee that was honored to receive the celebrated Bradford Manuscript. He also has had the honor extended to him by the Speaker of the House to be called to the Chair upon different occasions. Mr. Bartlett is an effective and direct speaker. It is not his eloquence that makes him a factor in the House; it is his earnestness. He is a 32d degree Mason and a Knight Templar, a member of the Chickatawbut Club of Dorchester, and is connected with many other social and benevolent societies. He also holds an honorary membership in Post 68, G. A. R.



APSLEY, LEWIS DEWART, of Hudson, Mass., was born in Northumberland, Pa., September 29, 1852. His grandfather, William Apsley, a native of England, came to America in 1800, settling in Chestertown, Kent County, Md., where he married, March 8, 1805, Susan Meeks. Of their five children George Apsley, the youngest, married Anna Catherine, daughter of Conrad and Anna (Bartleson) Wenck, the former of German extraction and the latter a native of Holland. They celebrated their golden wedding January 28, 1889. Mrs. Apsley died December 9, 1893. They had five sons and one daughter, Lewis D. being the fifth child.

Mr. Apsley was nine years old when the family moved from Northumberland to Loch Haven, Pa., where his father still resides, and where he attended public and private schools until he attained the age of sixteen. He then secured a line of tobacco and cigars from A. Ralph & Co., of Philadelphia, to sell on commission. His first week's commissions amounted to \$156. This remarkable success led the firm to call him to Philadelphia, and he remained with them until they discontinued business, and afterward was associated with others in the same line for eight years. In 1876 he became Assistant Superintendent in the boot, shoe, and rubber department of John Wanamaker's store in Philadelphia, and in January, 1877, resigned to engage in that line of trade for himself. He subsequently sold out to his partner and accepted a position with Hodgman & Co., wholesale dealers in and manufacturers of rubber goods, of New York City. Later he associated himself with the Gossamer Rubber Company, of Boston, with headquarters in Chicago, and for six years successfully conducted a large trade throughout the Middle and Western States. In 1888 he formed a co-partnership with J. H. Coffin, of Boston, and under the firm name of Apsley & Coffin established at Hudson, Mass., a rubber clothing manufactory, which, within five years, after three enlargements, was the largest concern manufacturing gossamer garments in the United States. The goods were manufactured and sold under the style of the Goodyear Gossamer Company. Mr. Apsley's brilliant business abilities won for him the unanimous election of President of the Gossamer Manufacturers' Association, and a reputation which extended throughout the country. Shortly afterward the plant was burned, but with characteristic enterprise they at once rebuilt, on a larger and more modern scale, the site embracing an area of sixteen acres, three of which are utilized for factory purposes. Mackintoshes became the product of the new model brick factories, and the annual output now is greater than that of any other plant of the kind in America. In 1892 Mr. Apsley purchased Mr. Coffin's interest and incorporated the business as the

Apsley Rubber Company, of which he has since been President and Treasurer.

Politically he has always been a staunch Republican. He has served his party on every committee from representative to congressional, and is recognized as one of its ablest leaders in the Commonwealth. In the fall of 1892 he was nominated on the first ballot and elected a member of the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican from the Fourth Massachusetts District, receiving 16,209 votes against 13,058 cast for F. S. Coolidge, his Democratic opponent. In that Congress Mr. Apsley was a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Labor, and Invalid Pensions. He was re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress in 1894, receiving a plurality of 8,560 votes, which was the largest gain made by any Congressman in the State, and leading the Hon. Frederic T. Greenhalge, the successful candidate for Governor, by 512 votes. During his second term he was Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures and a member of the Labor Committee. In 1894 Mr. Apsley was chosen Vice-Chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee and shares with its Chairman, Hon. J. W. Babcock, the credit and honor of the successful campaign of that year. He served in the same capacity during the presidential campaign of 1896, and, following a plan conceived by himself, visited nearly all the Western States to the Pacific coast, met and conferred with all the prominent Republican leaders, including Major McKinley and Hon. Mark Hanna, and made many effective addresses in Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, and California. Chairman Babcock complimented him very highly on this work, saying :

“ In California Apsley exercised his functions so admirably that before he had left he had the leaders of the warring Republican factions at dinner with him. The ball was set in motion there, and the work in the Golden State is going forward in a way to gladden the hearts of Republicans all over the country. Wherever he went he spread the gospel of peace and protection, and roused the old party pride, which brooks no defeat. This infusion of Eastern business blood into the campaign was a welcome novelty, and will result in incalculable benefit. Apsley’s visit has caused the national committee to take an interest in the Western situation such as was never before known.”

Mr. Apsley declined a third nomination to Congress in 1896 on account of his large and engrossing business interests, and in commenting upon this decision on his part the *Lowell Courier* said :

“ There will be genuine regret among the people of Massachusetts that Mr. Apsley has determined not to accept another nomination to Congress. Mr. Apsley has made a most useful and influential member

of Congress, and his constituents will miss him. He is one of those men of sound sense and great executive capacity who can effect things which others can only try for. It is business considerations alone that govern him in the conclusion he has reached."

Mr. Apsley has always taken an active interest in the welfare and advancement of the town of Hudson, Mass., where he resides. He was one of the chief promoters and is President of the town's Board of Trade. He is also President and Treasurer of the Millay Lumber Company, of Massachusetts, a trustee of the Hudson Savings Bank, a director of the Hudson National Bank and Hudson Real Estate Company, a Knight Templar Mason, a Past Grand in the Odd Fellows fraternity, and a member of the Mystic Shrine of Masonry, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men, and various social, business, and political organizations.

November 5, 1873, Mr. Apsley married Laura M., youngest daughter of Captain John S. Remington, of Philadelphia, Pa. Their only son, William George Apsley, died of diphtheria at the age of six years.



ELLIS, BERTRAM, editor of the *New Hampshire Sentinel* and *Keene Evening Sentinel*, was born in Boston, Mass., November 26, 1860, the son of Moses Ellis, a prominent iron founder, and Emily (Ferrin) Ellis. His paternal ancestors came to this country from England. His mother's family, the Ferrins, were of Scotch-Irish descent and among the early settlers of Londonderry, N. H.

Mr. Ellis received his preparatory education in the public schools of Keene, N. H., whither the family removed when he was a boy. He was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1884 and from the Harvard Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1887, and for one year (1887-88) was a clerk in the law office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, of New York City. He practiced his profession in Denver, Col., from 1888 to 1890, when he returned to Keene, N. H., on account of his father's illness. The death of his father soon followed, and he became the editor of the *New Hampshire Sentinel* and *Keene Evening Sentinel*, which positions he still holds, being a stockholder in the Sentinel Printing Company.

As a Republican Mr. Ellis has taken an active part in the political affairs of his State, and is justly regarded as one of the party's ablest leaders. He served in the New Hampshire Legislature in 1897, and is

now (1899) State Senator, representing the Thirteenth Senatorial District. He has also been President of the Young Men's Republican Club of Keene for six years, and is a member of the Keene Board of Education, a trustee of the Elliot City Hospital, and a member of the Wentworth Club, the Monadnock Cycle Club of Keene, and the League of American Wheelmen.

June 20, 1894, Mr. Ellis married Margaret Louise Wheeler at Minneapolis, Minn.



STREETER, FRANK SHERWIN, of Concord, one of the leaders of the bar of New Hampshire, counsel for large corporate interests, and a prominent member of the Republican party of the State, is a native of Charleston, Vt., where he was born August 5, 1853, the son of Daniel and Julia (Wheeler) Streeter. He fitted for college in the public schools and academy of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and entered Bates College, where he spent his freshman year. He became a sophomore in Dartmouth College in 1872, graduating with the class of 1874.

After leaving college Mr. Streeter was principal of the High School at Ottumwa, Iowa, for one year. His ambition, however, led him to adopt the profession of law, and returning East he entered the office of the late Hon. Alonzo P. Carpenter, of Bath, N. H., where he pursued the study of law so diligently that he was admitted to practice in the State courts in March, 1877. He commenced practice in the village of Orford, N. H., but in October, 1877, came to Concord, where he has since resided and has established an enviable record, standing in the front rank of his profession, his services being retained by many of the large corporations of the State. He established a partnership with Hon. William M. Chase, now a Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court. This firm being dissolved by the elevation of Mr. Chase to the bench in 1891, Mr. Streeter established new connections, the firm now being Streeter, Walker & Hollis, his associates being Reuben E. Walker and Allen Hollis.

His large and increasing practice has led Mr. Streeter to decline political preferment offered him by his party, but he has been an active worker for the success of Republican principles since he became a voter. He was elected and served one term as a member of the State Legislature in 1885, from the Fourth Ward of Concord, being a member of the Judiciary Committee. This is the extent of his office holding, but he has been a delegate to numerous State conventions, and was the presiding officer at the State Convention of 1892. He was a delegate

to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896, which nominated President McKinley; has been for years a member of the State Republican Committee, serving on the Executive Committee of that body; and is a trusted counsellor in all matters pertaining to party management in the State. Mr. Streeter was general counsel for the Concord and Montreal Railroad prior to its lease to the Boston and



Frank Streeter

Maine Railroad, and since that period he has been active in the same capacity for the latter company. He possesses a genial and magnetic personality, and is one of the most popular men of the State. He is a trustee of Dartmouth College and Chairman of the Building Committee, and a member of the Derryfield Club of Manchester and of the

Union, Algonquin, and University Clubs of Boston. He is a Knight Templar member of Mount Horeb Commandery in the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Streeter was married November 14, 1877, to Lillian, daughter of Hon. Alonzo P. Carpenter, the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Streeter have two children: Thomas Winthrop and Julia Streeter.



HALL, DWIGHT, was born April 13, 1871, in Dover, N. H., where he has always resided, his parents being Joshua G. and Susan E. (Bigelow) Hall. A sketch of his father appears in this volume. Mr. Hall was educated in Phillips Andover Academy, at Dartmouth College, and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in July, 1897. Since then he has been actively and successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession in his native city, succeeding his father on the death of the latter.

Mr. Hall is now (1899) City Solicitor of Dover and referee in bankruptcy, under the United States Bankruptcy Law, for the Second District of New Hampshire. He is an ardent Republican, and both in politics and at the bar has already achieved distinction.



BARTHOLOMEW, ANDREW JACKSON, was born in Hardwick, Mass., October 1, 1833, the son of Adolphus and Lydia C. (Nye) Bartholomew, and died at Southbridge, Mass., July 17, 1899. His family settled several generations ago in Woodstock, Conn., from which town Samuel Bartholomew served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, enlisting in Captain Lyon's company. Adolphus Bartholomew was a soldier in the War of 1812, being in a company commanded also by a Captain Lyon, and in 1816 moved with two brothers to Southbridge, Mass., where he learned the cloth-dressing trade in the "Cow Tail" mill of Jediah Marcy. Thence he moved to Hardwick and became a prominent cloth dresser, merchant, and capitalist.

Andrew J. Bartholomew attended the common schools of his native town and spent two years at Leicester Academy, where he was a classmate of Hon. Richard Olney and John Frank Brooks, now eminent Boston lawyers, and a pupil of the late W. W. Rice, of Worcester. Aft-

erward Mr. Bartholomew taught school in North Brookfield and Hardwick, and in 1852 entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1856, having as classmates Justices David J. Brewer and Henry B. Brown, of the United States Supreme Court; Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, United States Senator; Judge Magruder, of the Supreme Court of Illinois; Colonel Nettleton, former corporation counsel of Boston; and Rev. Dr. Paine, of the Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary.

From Yale Mr. Bartholomew went to Worcester, Mass., and entered the law office of Rice & Nelson. Later he entered the Harvard Law School, where he and Richard Olney again became fellow-students. Early in 1858 he was admitted to the bar, as was also his brother Nelson, who had been with him at Leicester, Yale, and Harvard, and who then located in Oxford, Mass. At the first call for volunteers in the War of the Rebellion both were among the earliest to respond. Their father urged that only one should go, and it was finally agreed that Nelson should become the soldier. He was commissioned as first lieutenant of Company E, Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, and died in November, 1861.

On his admission to the bar Mr. Bartholomew began active practice in Southbridge, Worcester County, Mass., where he continued to reside until his death. During the war he was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. He was elected a member of the lower House of the Legislature of 1867, serving on the Committee on Probate and Chancery and on the Joint Special Committee on Revision of the Salary List. In this season he drafted the first district court bill presented to a Massachusetts Legislature. In 1871 he was elected to the State Senate, and was re-elected the following year. His re-election was the first ever given a Senator from the district he represented. As Senator, he served on the Committees on Bills in Third Reading, Probate and Chancery, and Education, and during his second year was Chairman of the first and third named committees. In all these years he was building up an extensive law practice, with equity cases a specialty, though with an occasional criminal case, while his practice in cases growing out of the flowing of land with water was so extensive as to make him a specialist in such matters. He was counsel for the Hamilton Woolen Company, served the town in various official capacities, and in 1894 was appointed Judge of the First District Court of Southern Worcester, which position he held until his death. He owned on Main street, Southbridge, one of the finest estates in Worcester, the house having been built by him in 1868.

Judge Bartholomew was an able lawyer and jurist, an active and public spirited citizen, and a man of the loftiest integrity and honor. He held almost every office in the gift of his town. He was for many

years a member or Chairman of the Southbridge School Board and of the Board of Selectmen, served as Town Assessor and as a member of the Library and Cemetery Committees, was one of the promoters and charter members of the Veteran Firemen's Association, and a charter member of Phoenix Council, No. 353, Royal Arcanum. He attended the Baptist Church, and at the time of his death was President of the Southbridge Historical Society, of which he was the founder. He brought to the performance of public trusts a sagacity, common sense, and firm opinions of his own that gave him great authority. When once he had made up his mind that a certain course was right, it made no difference who or how many were arrayed against him, and it is a tribute to his wisdom that his opponents usually came to recognize the accuracy and justice of his views. He was Vice-President of the Southbridge Savings Bank.

In politics Andrew J. Bartholomew was a strong Republican. He firmly believed in the principles of the party and fought many a hard battle that brought about a grand victory. His generalship was not only admired, but followed. In 1876 he was selected as representative to the National Republican Convention held in Cincinnati. He was broad-minded, scholarly, generous to a fault, and ever ready to do a good turn for a friend in need.

He married May 15, 1863, Ellen J. Trow, daughter of the late Israel C. Trow, granddaughter of the late Jedediah Marcy, of Southbridge, and grandniece of Hon. William L. Marcy, Governor of New York and Secretary of State under President Pierce. Their children living are Mrs. G. C. Winter, Mrs. C. F. Hill, Miss Grace, Andrew Marcy (a student at Brown University), and Gardner.



ASHBURN, ALBERT HENRY, of Middleboro, Mass., was born in that town April 11, 1866. He is the son of Edward and Annie E. Washburn, his paternal ancestors settling in Duxbury in 1623 and his mother's ancestors, the Whites, coming over in the Mayflower in 1620.

Mr. Washburn was graduated Ph.B. from Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1889, and from Georgetown University with the degree of LL.B. in 1895. He was United States Consul at Magdeburg, Germany, from 1890 to 1893, and alternate delegate from the Twelfth Massachusetts District to the National Republican Convention in 1896. At one time he was associated with United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge as his private confidential secretary. In 1897 he was ap-

pointed Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, which position he now holds. Mr. Washburn is a prominent Republican, an able lawyer, and has already achieved distinction both at the bar and in politics. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., of the University, Middlesex, and Home Market Clubs of Boston, of the Boston Athletic Association, and of the Yacht Club of Hull, Mass. He resides at Middleboro, where he was born, and is unmarried.



GILL, JAMES D., of Springfield, one of the most active Republican leaders in Massachusetts and now serving as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Commonwealth with offices in the Government Building at Boston, was born in Hinsdale, Berkshire County, Mass., June 27, 1849, the son of Bartholomew Gill, a farmer. Educated in the public schools and Hinsdale Academy, he



JAMES D. GILL.

entered, at the age of eighteen, the employ of the Hon. Lewis J. Powers and a few years later succeeded him in his retail business. He is the owner of the famous Gill's Art Galleries at Springfield, giving annual exhibitions of celebrated American paintings. That of February, 1898, was the twenty-first exhibition. These occasions are known the world over, and are visited by thousands of artists and dealers from every State in the Union. Gill's Exhibitions are distinguished from those given in other cities on account of the high reputation of the artists; the superior work and character of paintings displayed has resulted in each exhibition being un-

qualifiedly successful, and pictures sold are sent to nearly every section of the United States.

Mr. Gill has devoted a large portion of his time to public affairs, and has served as a member of the Council and Board of Aldermen of Springfield; as President of the Harrison and Morton Battalion in 1888; as Chairman of the Hampden County Republican Committee for six years, when he resigned; as organizer and President of the Repub-

lican Club of Springfield, which had 1,000 members; and as Vice-President for Massachusetts of the National League of Republican Clubs for two years. He has been a personal friend of President McKinley for years and was an advocate of his candidacy for President. During the last campaign he took a very active part in political affairs, organizing the Hampden County Sound Money League, of which he was elected and served as President. In 1897 he was appointed, by President McKinley, Internal Revenue Collector for Massachusetts, and to this important office he is now giving his entire attention, the duties of which have been largely augmented by the additional revenues imposed on account of the war with Spain. He brings to the administration of these labors an honorable business record of over a quarter of a century and an executive capacity of superior order. Mr. Gill is a member of the Home Market and Massachusetts Republican Clubs, and in fraternal societies is a member of De Soto Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Springfield Lodge, F. and A. M.

He was married in Springfield, Mass., to Miss Evelyn C. Clyde, daughter of Milton A. Clyde, an extensive contractor who, in association with Sidney Dillon, built the Fourth Avenue tunnel in New York City. They have one son, James Milton Gill.



JONES, ERASTUS, is one of the oldest citizens of Spencer, Mass., where he was born September 11, 1825, and where he has always resided. His father, Dr. Asa Jones, was for many years a practicing physician in that town. His mother was Lucy Dunbar. His paternal grandfather, Eli Jones, was a farmer in the neighboring town of Charlton, where the Jones family, which is said to have been of Welsh origin, were very early settlers.

Having received his education in the public schools of Spencer, Mr. Jones engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, which he has followed ever since with uniform success, the present firm being E. Jones & Co. He has been President of the Spencer National Bank since its organization in 1875, having been one of its principal founders, and is also President of both the Spencer Savings Bank and the Spencer Gas Company. These connections indicate his great business and executive ability, his sound judgment and broad common sense, and his untiring enterprise and financial skill. He is a man of unquestioned integrity, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

Mr. Jones affiliated with the Republican party upon its organization,

and has continuously been one of its most enthusiastic supporters. In 1874 he represented his town in the Massachusetts Legislature, and in 1896 and 1897 he represented the Fourth Worcester Senatorial District in the State Senate, serving on the Committee on Banks and Banking during his first term and as Chairman of that committee in 1897. In the latter year he was also a member of the Committees on Taxation and Printing. His legislative career was marked by unceasing attention to duty, and won for him increased honors as a man of enterprise, public spirit, and patriotism. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and an active and influential citizen.

Mr. Jones was married in Thomaston, Me., to Mary I. Starr, daughter of John B. H. Starr, of that town, and their children are Lucy I., Julia F., Mary P., and Everett Starr Jones.



GOETTING, A. H., of Springfield, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts, is one of the best known Republicans in New England. Although a young man, he has been active in Republican politics for many years. He started his political career when, as a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., he took an important part in the campaign which resulted in the election of Seth Low as Mayor of that city.

It was during his residence in New York State that he first participated actively in National politics, when he was sent as a member of the State delegation to the Republican National Convention of 1880, and had as companions upon the delegation such men as Chester A. Arthur and Roscoe Conkling. Afterward he removed to Springfield, Mass., where he still resides. He has been prominent in Massachusetts politics since his entrance into the State. For ten years he has been a member of the Republican State Committee—a length of term which has probably never been given to any one individual. For several years he served as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, and during the presidential campaign of 1896 was Chairman of the Finance Committee of Massachusetts, when the State made so substantial a contribution to William McKinley's campaign fund.

In 1897 Colonel Goetting was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts by a unanimous vote, and with like unanimity he has been chosen to that office at the beginning of each year since that time.

He is prominent in the business as well as in the political life of Massachusetts, and is a member of the leading social organizations of the State. He holds the rank of Colonel, having served upon the staffs of two Governors of Massachusetts—Governor Brackett and Governor Greenhalge.



POWERS, WILBUR HOWARD, of Boston, Mass., is a member of a distinguished New Hampshire family, and was born in Croydon, the birthplace of many eminent men, on January 22, 1849. He is the son of Elias and Emeline (White) Powers, and his ancestors on both sides came from England. On his father's side they came from the north of France to England with William the Conqueror, and as a General one of them fought with William at the battle of Hastings. His great-grandfather, Captain Joseph Taylor, was in the Indian Continental and Revolutionary wars; another great-grandfather, Ezekiel Powers, fought in the Revolution and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. His grandfather, Abijah Powers, was a Major in the War of 1812.

Mr. Powers's preliminary education was obtained at the district schools, at Olean (N. Y.) Academy, and at Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, N. H. From this latter institution he was graduated in 1871, and four years later took his degree from Dartmouth College. He attended lectures at the Boston University Law School, graduating with the class of 1878, and on January 22, 1879, began the practice of law in Boston, where he has met with excellent success. He was counsel for Hyde Park during 1888-89, counsel for the Old Colony Railroad in 1893-94, until it was absorbed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford system, and was counsel for this latter road from 1893 to 1896. In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in 1890, 1891, and 1892, he represented the town of Hyde Park, and was an acknowledged leader on the floor. In the House of 1891 his services were especially conspicuous, as he had in charge the bill to re-divide the State into Congressional districts. The bill which was presented for the endorsement of the House was, in large part, the work of Mr. Powers, and had the honor of being the first non-partisan re-districting measure ever presented to any Legislature. He introduced a bill for the equalization of taxes for the purpose of especially aiding the poorer municipalities. He was also very much interested in and aided in passing the Collateral Inheritance Tax Bill. In 1892 he was Chairman of the Rail-

way Committee and in 1890 Chairman of the Engrossed Bills Committee. In 1896 he was a Presidential Elector.

Mr. Powers has fully sustained the family name in his life-work, and has given ample credit to the State of his birth. "The cases in court and the causes before the Legislature with which he has been identified stamp him as a man of broad attainments, of keen practical insight, and of great power. The confidence of his fellow citizens, which he has won in high degree, speaks louder for his worth than any other tribute, and he would not be the man he is if he did not find in that the highest reward for all of his endeavors." Mr. Powers has always been a stalwart Republican, and aside from his legislative duties has served his town upon all of the local committees, serving as secretary and chairman. He was a member of the Republican State Committee during 1893 and 1894 and a member of the Ninth (afterward the Eleventh) Congressional District Committee from 1886 to 1896. He is a director in the Balch Brothers' Publishing Company, is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was President of the Waverly Club of Hyde Park from 1894 to 1897 inclusive.

Mr. Powers was married May 1, 1880, to Emily Owen, of Lebanon, N. H. They have two children: Walter and Myra.



INGRAHAM, WILLIAM HUTCHINS, of Watertown, Mass., was born in Peacham, Vt., August 29, 1818, and is the son of Paul Augustus Ingraham and Thankful Sears. His father was a well-known carriage and harness maker. His ancestors came from near Leeds, England, and were among the early settlers of New Bedford, Mass., where a considerable number of the Ingrahams still reside.

Having received his education in the Caledonia County Grammar School at Peacham, Mr. Ingraham, when fifteen years old, began active work, first at Framingham, Mass., where he was associated with his eldest brother. In 1846 he removed to Watertown, Mass., and engaged in general trade, and so continued until the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion. He then went to Boston and was engaged in business there till 1879, when he retired. Mr. Ingraham cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison for President in 1840. He joined the Free Soil party upon its organization, and when the Republican party was formed he affiliated with that party and has ever since been one of its ablest and

most consistent and loyal supporters, and often its standard-bearer. He has held every political office within the gift of the town of Watertown, where he resides, and for two years (1879 and 1880) was a Representative to the Massachusetts Legislature, serving as a member and clerk of the Railroad Committee. He served as Town Clerk of Watertown for twenty-five years, as Assessor for fifteen years, and as a Selectman for several years, and filled every position with ability, integrity, and satisfaction. Though now living in retirement, and out of active politics, in which he was long a trusted leader, he still takes a deep interest in the welfare of the Republican party, and has never failed to exert his best efforts in advancing its cause and in the support of its candidates. He is a decided McKinley Republican, and a citizen whom the community has delighted to honor, and in whom his fellowmen have the utmost confidence. His influence has always been found on the side of right and justice, and while his career has been one of quiet, unostentatious activity, he has, in various ways, been instrumental in furthering the material interests of his town, in administering its affairs on lines at once effective and progressive, and in aiding and promoting the general prosperity of the people. He has represented as local agent some of the oldest and largest insurance companies in America, and is a trustee of the Watertown Savings Bank and a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity and the Unitarian Club.

Mr. Ingraham married Caroline C. Brigham, of Wayland, Mass., and has three children: Ralph Waldo, Isabel Frances, and Alice Choate.



DAVENPORT, WILLIAM NATHANIEL, Secretary and executive officer of the Massachusetts Metropolitan Water Board, was born in Boylston, Mass., November 3, 1856, and is the son of William Jephthah and Almira (Howard) Davenport. His father was a farmer, and traces his ancestry to Captain Richard Davenport, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1628 and settled in Salem. He subsequently moved to Boston and was placed in charge of the King's forces prior to the Revolution.

William N. Davenport was educated in the schools of his native town, and subsequently for two years was engaged in cotton mills. For nine years following he was employed in a shoe manufactory. He then decided to fit himself for a professional career and began the study of law in Marlboro, Mass., continuing the same in the Law Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He began the practice of his profession in Marlboro and Boston, and continued it

until he was appointed to his present position in 1895. Mr. Davenport has been one of the active Republican leaders of his district and has served the party in local and State affairs for several years. He was clerk of the Marlboro Police Court from 1882 to 1884.

In 1885 he was elected to the House of Representatives and was re-elected in 1886. During his terms of service he was a member of the Committees on Probate and Insolvency and Bills in Third Reading,



WILLIAM N. DAVENPORT.

and during his last term was Chairman of the Committee on Election Laws. In 1888 he was elected to the State Senate and re-elected to the same office in 1889. During his senatorial career he was a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Railroads, Bills in Third Reading, and Probate and Insolvency, and of two investigating committees, serving as Chairman of one of the latter bodies. He served as Mayor of Marlboro in 1894 and 1895. Mr. Davenport was for several years Chair-

man of the Republican Town Committee, for two years a member of the Republican State Central Committee, for four years a member of the Ninth Congressional District Committee, and Secretary of the Sixth Councillor District for four years. It will thus be seen that he has given a large portion of his time for the benefit of his party and the general public, and in all of these positions of trust and responsibility has rendered faithful and honorable service. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and a member of the I. O. R. M., the Legion of Honor, the Union Club of Marlboro, the Middlesex Club of Boston, and various other social organizations.

Mr. Davenport was married in 1887 to Miss Lizzie M. Kendall, of Boylston, Mass.



MCLELLAN, JOHN EDWARD, President and Treasurer of the Grafton Electric Company, of Grafton, Mass., and State Senator from the Fifth Worcester County District, was born in Sutton, Mass., September 5, 1847, the son of John McClellan, a farmer, and Amy Ide Daggett. His father's ancestors came from Scotland and his mother's from England, among the latter being Governor Mayhew, who settled at Martha's Vineyard in 1644, and Colonel John Daggett, an officer in the Revolution.

Mr. McClellan represents the eighth generation on his father's side and the sixth generation of his mother's family in Sutton, Mass., where he obtained his early education in the common schools. He also attended Leicester Academy, and has been largely interested in farming, in the coal and wood business, and as a contractor of public works, achieving in each a high reputation and marked success. He also spent thirteen years in the Missouri Valley and in California, engaged in farming and mining.

He has always been an ardent Republican, and from the first actively interested in the State roads movement, and in both connections has wielded no small influence. He served ten years as Road Commissioner of the town of Grafton, two years as a member of the Board of Selectmen, and two years (1896 and 1897) as a Representative to the Massachusetts Legislature. In 1897 he was a member of the Joint Special Committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the subject of tuberculosis in the Commonwealth. In November, 1898, he was elected State Senator from the Fifth Worcester District. He is President and Treasurer of the Grafton Electric Company, of Grafton, Mass., President of the Grafton Board of Trade, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Grange,

and in every capacity has displayed eminent ability, sound judgment, and great public spirit. For one year he served as a member of Company F, First Battalion Massachusetts Heavy Artillery.

Mr. McClellan has been twice married, and by his first wife has three children: James H., Amy, and L. Arthur. His present wife, whom he married in May, 1887, was S. Elizabeth Dodge, of Grafton, Mass.



FOURNIER, JOHN M., of Central Falls, R. I., the oldest child of James and Elmire (Chagnon) Fournier, was born October 19, 1845, in Marieville, P. Q., Canada. Until he was twelve years old he attended the public schools of his native place, and then worked on his father's farm until he was sixteen. At that age he began to learn the trade of carriage-making, and at the



JOHN M. FOURNIER.

expiration of his apprenticeship, when nineteen years old (in 1865), he came to Troy, N. Y. The following year he located in Central Falls, R. I., secured employment as a house carpenter, and through careful frugality and self-denial saved sufficient to enable him to invest in real estate. His venture proved profitable, and in 1871 he was enabled to establish a general grocery business in partnership with his brother. The latter soon retired and Hector Schiller became a member of the firm and business was continued under the name

of Fournier & Schiller. At first the business of this firm was general groceries and provisions, but in 1881 a bakery was added. The manufacture of preserves was begun in 1885 and in 1888 the canning industry was introduced. In 1892 it was concluded to divide the business; Mr. Fournier and Alphonse Schiller took the bakery and canning departments and have since devoted all their energies to the develop-

ment of this business with such good results that it is now the largest plant of its kind in Rhode Island. The establishment is located at 9 and 11 Sheridan Street, Central Falls, R. I. Besides an extensive bakery there are departments devoted to preserving, canning, pickling, and making catsup and mustard. Mr. Fournier also deals extensively in maple sugar and syrup. In 1893 the business was incorporated as the Fournier & Schiller Company, and Mr. Fournier is president and treasurer.

In political matters Mr. Fournier is an active Republican and has been repeatedly honored by the people of Lincoln. He was a member of the Lincoln Town Council in 1887-88 and was Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the Central Falls Fire District. In 1892 he was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature, and was annually re-elected for four terms. During this service he was chairman or member of many of the most important committees in the House, among them Engrossed Bills, Accounts and Claims, Manufacturing, Militia, etc. He is a member of the Business Men's Association of Central Falls, and was elected Commissioner of the Sinking Fund in 1895, when Central Falls became a city. He was also elected a member of the Republican State Central Committee in the same year and still holds both positions. He is a member of the Republican City Committee and Chairman of his ward, and a member of several secret societies.

In 1867 he married Louise Ruel, and by this union there are two children: Exeline and Delia. His first wife died in 1873, and he was married in 1876 to Louise Schiller; they have no children.



RUSSELL, PARLEY ASA, was born June 18, 1838, in Great Barrington, Mass., where he still resides. His father, John C. Russell, was a prominent manufacturer of woolen goods and a descendant of a long line of New England ancestors, one of whom, John Russell, served with honor at the Battle of Bunker Hill. His maternal as well as his paternal ancestors came from England during the Colonial period. His mother was Janette E. Russell.

Mr. Russell was educated at Williston Seminary in Easthampton, Mass., and at College Hill in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and has spent his entire life as a woolen manufacturer, learning the business with his father, and in time becoming a mill owner. His connection with the Republican party dates from the time he cast his first vote, and ever since then he has been an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of its principles and candidates. But his large business interests have not al-

lowed him to accept office until recently, though frequently urged to do so. He was a delegate from the First Massachusetts District to the Republican National Convention of 1896, and in 1898 was elected a member of the Governor's Council, which position he still holds. He is a man of acknowledged business ability, of great force of character, and of strict integrity, and has achieved success and eminence.



HANAFORD, JAMES BOARDMAN, M.D., of Apponaug, R. I., was the son of Joseph Norris Hanaford and Betsey Nichols Prescott and a lineal descendant on his mother's side of Captain John Prescott, who fell at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Born in New Hampton, N. H., February 21, 1849, he received his education in his native State, attending the public schools and the New London Literary and Scientific Institution (now Colby Academy), and read medicine with the late Professor L. B. How, of Dartmouth College, and at the Medical Department of the University of New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1871. He then took up the active practice of his profession in Apponaug, R. I., where he resided until his death, December 5, 1898.

Dr. Hanaford achieved eminent success, not only as a physician, but also in public life, and in every capacity won and maintained the confidence of all who knew him. He built up an extensive practice, and was noted throughout his section as one of the ablest men of the time. Respected and honored by all, a firm friend, and a wise counsellor, he was a man of unswerving integrity, of acknowledged leadership, of rare personal and intellectual attainments, and of great executive energy and force of character. In public affairs as well as in a professional capacity he was prominent and active, and filled a number of offices with great credit and satisfaction. For many years he was Town Physician of the town of Warwick. In April, 1888, he was elected a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly, and by successive re-elections continued to hold that office until his death, serving much of the time on the Judiciary Committee. His services in the Legislature distinguished him as a statesman of recognized ability, and won for him a reputation which extended even beyond the limits of the State. At the time of his death Dr. Hanaford was also a member of the Board of State Charities and Corrections. He was a member of King Solomon Lodge, F. and A. M., of East Greenwich, of the Providence Athletic Association, of the Warwick Club, and of other organizations. In 1872 he married Anna Louise Reynolds. They had no children.



UMNER, CHARLES, son of Charles Pinckney Sumner, was born in Boston, Mass., on the 6th of January, 1811, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1830. He read law at the Harvard Law School under Judge Story, was admitted to the bar, and soon came into prominence as a lawyer of extraordinary ability. He went to Europe in 1837 and remained three years studying and traveling, and upon his return devoted himself to his profession. He brought back with him "a wealth of information, a sincerity of devotion to freedom, a ripeness of culture, an earnestness in the pursuit of truth, and an independence of character such as have been rarely given to American statesmen."

The proposed annexation of Texas marked the entrance of Mr. Sumner into that political sphere which he subsequently filled so ably and brilliantly. On that occasion he delivered in Faneuil Hall on the 4th of July, 1845, a speech entitled the "True Grandeur of Nations." Cobden considered this to be the most noble contribution made by any modern writer to the cause of peace. When Daniel Webster resigned his seat in the Senate to become President Fillmore's Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner succeeded him as United States Senator. Mr. Sumner's numerous speeches and orations have been collected and published. The following was written near the commencement of his political career: "He has great power of condensation, without the wearisome monotony which often accompanies the writings and sayings of close thinkers and rigid reasoners. There is a vigorous and graceful stateliness, an easy felicity, a fastidious accuracy, and an imperial dignity in his style, which is both commanding and fascinating. There is a vast breadth of comprehension and a vast depth of meaning in his matter. . . . His orations are written with great care. They abound with allusions to the sayings and doings of the ancients, and manifest deep research and profound thought. His brilliant arguments at the bar have elicited unbounded admiration, and his model manner of delivery enhances the value of eloquent appeals." This is more recent: "For depth and accuracy of thought, for fulness of historical information, and for a species of gigantic morality which treads all sophistry under foot and rushes at once to the right conclusion, we know not a single orator, speaking the English tongue, who ranks as his superior."

In his political course Mr. Sumner was ever a strong advocate of anti-slavery, and for years delivered speeches and labored zealously in its behalf. "There were censures of his taste, of his epithets, of his rhetoric, of his style, while he was doing a giant's work in rousing and saving a nation. How many a critic points out the defects of St. Peter's! And St. Peter's remains one of the grandest temples in the world. He loved duty more than friendship, and he feared dishonor

more than any foe. He measured truly the real forces around him, and he saw more clearly than any American statesman that ever lived the vital relation between political morality and national prosperity."

After the delivery of his famous speech, "The Crime against Kansas," in 1856, Mr. Sumner was assaulted in the United States Senate by Preston S. Brooks, Senator from South Carolina, and so severely injured as to be unable to resume his public duties for three or four years. Indeed, he never fully recovered from the blow. He appeared in the Senate for the last time only the day before his death. His grave is in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston. "It is a pleasant spot on a little path just to one side of the main road, which runs from the chapel to the tower. A great oak rises just before you get to the grave, and throws its kindly shade over the statesman's resting-place. No magnificent monumental shaft with elaborate epitaphs marks the spot where the great Senator sleeps, but a plain white tablet only a foot or so in height, with the brief inscription, 'Charles Sumner, born Jan. 6, 1811, died March 11, 1874,' informs the stranger that he stands before the grave of a giant."

Mr. Sumner's eventful career is all a matter of history, recorded by eminent writers in volumes which pale the space at our command into comparative insignificance. Suffice it to say that he was one of the ablest leaders of Republicanism at a period when the party was developing the forces and power which have made it one of the grandest political organizations in the world.



SULLOWAY, CYRUS ADAMS, member of the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses from the First New Hampshire Congressional District, was born in Grafton, N. H., June 8, 1839. Having received a common school and academic education, he took up the study of law with the late Hon. Austin F. Pike, of Franklin, and in 1863 was admitted to the bar. Since January, 1864, he has been actively engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Manchester in his native State. As a lawyer he has achieved an eminent reputation, and in the many important cases with which he has been connected he has displayed great ability, sound judgment, and the highest legal qualifications.

Mr. Sulloway has been for many years one of the most active and prominent Republicans in New Hampshire. He was a member of the House of Representatives of that State in 1872, in 1873, and from 1887 to 1893 inclusive, and was elected to the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses from the First New Hampshire District by large majorities, receiving 25,661 votes against 13,928 cast for John B. Nast, Democrat.

In the National House, Mr. Sulloway has taken a leading part in debate and committee work, and was one of the strongest advocates of war with Spain for Cuban liberty.



BARKER, HENRY RODMAN, was born September 15, 1841, in Providence, R. I., where he still resides. He was educated in the public schools, began life as a clerk, and from that period until the present (1899) has been a hard worker, rising step by step until to-day he is president of several large corporations, and interested in many other business enterprises in Rhode Island. His parents were William C. and Sarah A. (Jenckes) Barker, both of English descent. The Barker family trace their American ancestry to James Barker, who landed at Plymouth, Mass., in 1636, subsequently in 1639 settling in Newport, R. I., where for many years he was assistant or Deputy-Governor. His name is, among others, on the Royal Charter granted by King Charles. The Jenckes family also figured in early Colonial history and became prominent in Rhode Island through the service rendered to the State by Governor Jenckes. William C. Barker, father of Henry R., was prominent in public affairs of his day. For many years he was Surveyor of the Port of Providence, and a member of the first City Council in 1832, serving until 1836, from the Third Ward, when he became an Alderman and served in that capacity until 1838.

Henry R. Barker entered the employ of the Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company in January, 1860, and has since devoted his energies and abilities to the progress and advancement of that line of business. He became President of the company in December, 1883, and is still serving in that capacity. The company was incorporated in 1800, and is one of the strongest mutual fire insurance companies in New England, having a cash surplus of \$250,000, and cash assets of more than \$400,000. Mr. Barker is also President of the Rhode Island Investment Company and of the Roger Williams Savings Fund and Loan Association; Vice-President of the Old Colony Co-operative Bank; and a director in the Industrial Trust Company, the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company, the Rhode Island Electric Protective Company, the Woonsocket Rubber Company, and the Rhode Island Safe Deposit Company. This is a remarkable showing for a man yet in the prime of life, who commenced business as an humble clerk.

Mr. Barker has devoted about twelve years of official service to his native city. In 1873 he was elected, as a Republican, to the City Council, in which body he served continuously until 1880, being President of the Council in 1879. In 1880 he was elected an Alderman and con-

tinued a member of that body until 1883, also serving as its President in 1882. While a member of the city government he was an active member of all of the more important committees. From January, 1889, until January, 1891, he served the city as Mayor, and since that



Henry R. Barker

period he has been one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds. Mr. Barker has always taken a deep interest in educational affairs, has served at different periods as a member of the Providence School Board and was chairman of the Committee on Education while in the public

service, during which the High School on Summer street and several other school-houses were erected. He was also chairman of the committee to dedicate the new City Hall and the Burnside statue. In 1898 he was induced to accept the nomination for the State Legislature, was elected to that office, and is now serving as a member of the Finance Committee. Mr. Barker served in the Tenth Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry from May, 1862, to September, 1862. He is a member of Slocum Post, No. 10, G. A. R., and has held office in that post for twenty-seven years, being three years its Commander. He has also been Department Commander of the State. He is a member of the Squantum and Elmwood Clubs, and the Providence Athletic Association. Mr. Barker has been prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Corinthian Lodge, of Providence Royal Arch Chapter, and of Calvary Commandery, and has received the 32d degree.

He was married in October, 1864, to Annie C. Tripp, daughter of Stephen A. and Jane L. (Ames) Tripp, of New Bedford, Mass. Two children have been born to them: Henry A., now the General Manager and Treasurer of the Rhode Island Electric Protective Company, and Jessie L. Barker.



WALKER, REUBEN EUGENE, of Concord, N. H., is the son of Abiel and Mary (Powers) Walker, and was born in Lowell, Mass., February 15, 1851. He received his preparatory education in New Hampshire, first in the district school in Warner and subsequently at Colby Academy in New London, and was graduated from Brown University in Rhode Island in 1875. He read law in Concord, N. H., with Sargent & Chase, was admitted to the bar in 1878, and since then has been successfully engaged in active practice in that city, being now a member of the firm of Streeter, Walker & Hollis.

Mr. Walker is a Republican in politics, and in both professional and public life has displayed marked ability. He was Solicitor of Merrimack County from 1889 to 1891, and in 1895 represented the Sixth Ward of Concord in the New Hampshire Legislature.

June 18, 1875, Mr. Walker married Mary E. Brown, and they have one daughter, Bertha May.



WLETT, FREDERICK HUNTINGTON, of Springfield, was born in Westfield, Mass., October 16, 1851. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1874 and from the Harvard Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1877, and since his admission to the Massachusetts bar in the latter year has been actively

and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Springfield, where he resides.

Mr. Gillett has achieved distinction, not only at the bar, but also in public life, and as a Republican has gained and long held an acknowledged leadership in party councils. He was Assistant Attorney-General of the Commonwealth from 1879 to 1882, was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1890 and 1891, and was elected to the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-fifth Congresses from the Second Massachusetts Congressional District. His services in Congress have been characterized by unflinching fidelity to his constituents, by great patriotism and ability, and by marked usefulness to the country at large.



HAMBERLAIN, LOYED ELLIS, State Senator, of Brockton, Mass., is the son of the late Robert M. and Eliza A. Chamberlain, and descends through his father from the Bradfords of the Mayflower Pilgrims and through his mother from the Sampson, Cooper, and Wright families, all early colonists of New England and of English ancestry. His paternal ancestors moved to Maine from Hanover, Mass., and his father, in early life, returned from Auburn, Me., to Massachusetts, where, in Plympton, Senator Chamberlain was born January 30, 1857.

He received his education in Brockton, attending the common and high schools and for two years studying under private tutors. He was graduated from the Boston University Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1877, and in 1882 began the active practice of his profession in Brockton, Mass., where he resides, and where he has built up a large clientage. His law partner is E. H. Fletcher, the firm name being Chamberlain & Fletcher. Senator Chamberlain has been a Republican from boyhood, and in various capacities has rendered valuable and efficient service to his party. He was appointed Judge of the Police Court of Brockton on its establishment in 1885 and served as such until 1897, when he resigned, having been elected in November of that year to the Massachusetts Senate from the Brockton district. He served in the session of 1898 with conspicuous ability and was re-elected for 1899, and as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities has had a good opportunity to watch important questions involving municipal affairs and governmental problems, in which he is especially interested. He was also City Solicitor of Brockton from 1890 to 1895 and has been a member of the Brockton School Committee during the last seven years. As a lawyer Senator Chamberlain ranks among the leaders of the bar

of Southeastern Massachusetts. He has a successful and constantly increasing general civil practice, and is attorney for the Brockton, Bridgewater and Taunton Street Railway Company and the Brockton, Canton and Dedham Street Railway Company, both of which he organized. He has also organized, as attorney, three other companies. He has been President of the Brockton Board of Trade since its organization in 1896 and was one of its principal founders, and is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, of the New England Order of Protection, of the Grange, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and of the Commercial Club of Brockton. In every capacity he has displayed the highest intellectual abilities, sound judgment, great energy and enterprise, and unswerving integrity.

August 26, 1890, Senator Chamberlain married Mina C. Miller, of Camden, Me. They have two children: Leslie C., born in 1891, and Frederick L., born July 2, 1899.



MCCALL, SAMUEL WALKER, member of Congress from the Eighth Massachusetts District and a prominent lawyer of Boston, was born in East Providence, Pa., February 28, 1851. He was graduated from the New Hampton (N. H.) Academy in 1870 and from Dartmouth College in 1874, and, having studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1876. Since then, with the exception of one year when he was editor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, he has successfully practiced his profession in Boston.

Mr. McCall resides in Winchester, Mass. He has been for many years an active and influential Republican and a recognized leader of his party, which has honored him with several positions of trust. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1888, 1889, and 1892, served as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888, and was elected to the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-fifth Congresses from the Eighth Massachusetts Congressional District, and was re-elected in the fall of 1898. His services in Congress, his career at the bar, and his achievements in literature have brought him into wide prominence.



CHENEY, PERSON COLBY, of Manchester, N. H., formerly Governor, United States Senator, and Minister to Switzerland, comes from old New England stock. The son of Moses Cheney, a prominent paper manufacturer, he was born in Holderness, N. H., February 25, 1828, and attended the academies at

Peterboro and Hancock in his native State and at Parsonfield, Me. In 1847 he assumed the management of the paper mill at Peterboro. He became a member of the firm of Cheney, Hadley & Gowing in 1854, and in 1866 moved to Manchester, N. H., where he engaged in business as a dealer in paper stock and manufacturers' supplies. As a member of the firm of Cheney & Thorpe he also engaged in paper manufacturing at Goffstown, N. H. He is now the head of the P. C. Cheney Company.

Becoming actively interested in politics soon after he attained his majority, Mr. Cheney represented the town of Peterboro in the New Hampshire Legislature in 1853-54, and in 1860-61 entered zealously into the cause of the Union, aiding and promoting in various ways the preparation of his State for the struggle. In August, 1862, he was appointed Quartermaster of the Thirteenth Regiment, but in January, 1863, was taken seriously ill and after a three months' sickness was obliged to resign. He sent, however, a substitute to the service.

Soon after taking up his residence in Manchester, Mr. Cheney became a prominent and influential factor in the Republican party, and in 1872 was elected Mayor of the city. One of the important features of his successful administration was the introduction of the fire-alarm telegraph system. Declining a renomination as Mayor, he was elected Governor of the State for 1875-76, and in the autumn of 1886 was appointed United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Austin F. Pike. In 1888 he was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, and succeeded Hon. E. H. Rollins as a member of the Republican National Committee, which position he still holds. He was appointed by President Harrison in December, 1892, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Switzerland, and served in that capacity until June 29, 1893. For three years he also served as one of the Railroad Commissioners of New Hampshire.

Mr. Cheney was a director of the Peterboro Bank before his removal to Manchester, and has been President of the People's Savings Bank of Manchester since its organization in 1874. In 1872 he was elected a trustee of Bates College and founded a scholarship in that institution, and at the close of his term as Governor Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He is a member of Altmont Lodge, F. and A. M., of Peterboro Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M., of Peterboro Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F., of Louis Bell Post, G. A. R., of the Massachusetts Loyal Legion, and of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. He is a member of the Unitarian Church, but a liberal contributor to all religious denominations, and in every capacity has achieved distinction and honor. His public services have won for him a reputation for ability and integrity which extends beyond the limits of New England.

May 22, 1850, Mr. Cheney married S. Anna, daughter of Samuel Morrison Moore, of Bronson, Mich. She died January 7, 1858, and on June 29, 1859, he married Mrs. Sarah (White) Keith, daughter of Jonathan White, one of the earliest manufacturers of Lowell, Mass. She has been for over twenty years President of the Woman's Aid and Relief Society of Manchester, and active in other private and public charities. They have one daughter, Agnes Anna, born October 22, 1869, who married Charles H. Fish, Agent of the Cochecho Manufacturing Company, of Dover, N. H.



LONG, JOHN DAVIS, LL.D., Governor of Massachusetts in 1880-82 and Secretary of the Navy in President McKinley's Cabinet, was born in Buckfield, Me., October 27, 1838. He descends from Miles Long, who moved from North Carolina to Plymouth, Mass., and married Thankful Clarke, a descendant of Thomas Clarke, who came over in the ship *Ann* in 1623, and whose gravestone stands on Burial Hill in Plymouth, his death occurring in 1697. Thomas Long, son of Miles and Thankful (Clarke) Long, was born in 1771, moved to Buckfield, Me., in 1806, and died there in 1861. Zadoc Long, son of Thomas, was born in Middleborough, Mass., in 1800, moved to Buckfield with his parents, and died in Winchendon in 1873. He was a prominent citizen, and in 1838 the Whig candidate for election to Congress. He married Julia Temple Davis, daughter of Simon Davis, of Falmouth, Me., and a lineal descendant of Dolor Davis, who came from Kent, England, to Cambridge, Mass.; and they were the parents of the subject of this article.



JOHN D. LONG.

John D. Long was educated in the Buckfield public schools, at Hebron Academy under Mark H. Dunnell, and at Harvard College, which he entered at the early age of fourteen, graduating with honors in 1857. He was the author of the class ode at Commencement, and during the last year of his course stood next to the head of his class. On leaving college Mr. Long became principal

of Westford Academy in Middlesex County, Mass., but in 1859 returned to Cambridge and entered the Harvard Law School. He also studied law with the late Sidney Bartlett and Hon. Peleg W. Chandler in Boston, where he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1861. He began active practice in Buckfield, Me., but in 1863 removed to Boston, Mass., and has ever since maintained an office in that city. Mr. Long soon gained eminence at the bar, not only for his great legal ability and intellectual attainments, but for his broad and intimate knowledge of jurisprudence and also his acquaintance with classical literature. He translated Virgil's *Æneid* into blank verse, composed a number of notable poems, and contributed many valuable articles to different publications. His early professional associate in Boston was Stillman B. Allen; more recently Alfred Hemenway has been his partner.

In 1873 Mr. Long entered upon his political career as a member of the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature from the First Plymouth District, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Bills in Third Reading. He was also frequently called to the Speaker's chair in the absence of Speaker John E. Sanford. In 1876 he was again a member of the House and was elected Speaker, which position he also filled in 1877 and again in 1878, receiving the last year every vote of the House except six. He presided with great dignity, impartiality, and tact, and displayed a remarkably ready knowledge of parliamentary procedure.

Mr. Long's immense popularity throughout the Commonwealth, together with his rising prominence both at the bar and in public life, won for him a flattering vote for the governorship on the Republican ticket in 1877 and again in 1878 and, in the latter year, the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket headed by Governor Thomas Talbot. He was elected and served during the year 1879. In November, 1879, he was elected Governor of Massachusetts, receiving 122,751 votes against 109,149 for General Benjamin F. Butler, 9,989 for John Quincy Adams, and 1,645 for Rev. D. C. Eddy. Governor Long was one of the youngest men who ever filled the executive chair in Massachusetts, yet his administration proved so popular and useful that in the Republican State Convention of September 15, 1880, he was renominated by acclamation and on November 2 re-elected by an immense plurality. In 1881 he received similar honors. He served as Governor of the Commonwealth for three years (from January, 1879, to January, 1882), and no one ever had a firmer hold upon the affections of the people.

In 1882 Governor Long was elected a Representative to Congress from the Second Congressional District of Massachusetts, and was re-elected in 1884 and 1886, serving six years. Here he won new honors, and a wider reputation, and made a number of important speeches, the most notable of which was one on the so-called Whisky Bill. After

his third term had expired he resumed his law practice in Boston. In 1882 he delivered the Fourth of July oration before the municipal authorities of that city.

Governor Long continued to take a leading part in the Republican State and National campaigns, and as a speaker gained a very high standing. He has been for many years one of the ablest party leaders in the country. In 1897 he became Secretary of the Navy in President McKinley's Cabinet, and his able and energetic administration of that office has placed him among the foremost men of the time. The promptness and masterly manner with which he met the exigencies arising from the war with Spain in 1898, and the brilliancy of his management of the Navy Department during that exciting period, have won for him even more than a National reputation. He still (1899) holds the Secretaryship of the Navy at Washington. In 1880 Harvard College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and other organizations, and has long been President of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society. He is an active Unitarian, and has been President of the Unitarian Club and of the American Unitarian Association.

September 13, 1870, Mr. Long married Mary W., daughter of George S. Glover, of Hingham, Mass., where he had previously fixed his residence. Since 1874 he has lived in Boston during the winter months. Mrs. Long died in 1882, leaving two daughters. May 22, 1886, Governor Long married Agnes, daughter of Rev. Joseph D. Pierce, of North Attleboro, Mass., by whom he has one son, Pierce.



WHADWICK, WILLIAM PERRY, of Exeter, one of the young and promising Republican members of the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, was born in Exeter, N. H., December 28, 1864, and is the son of John and Frances Gilman (Rogers) Chadwick. John Chadwick was one of the old-line clipper sea captains and subsequently a naval constructor both in America and England. His English ancestors came to America early in Colonial days, and his descendants were prominently identified with the early development of New England, one of the family, Dr. Edmund Chadwick, being a surgeon on the staff of General Washington. He was a resident of Exeter for many years and died in that city in 1885. His wife, who died in 1893, was also connected with several of the oldest families of New England history. The Rogers

family in America trace their ancestry to John Rogers, who was one of the early Christian martyrs, being burned at the stake in England. Her great-uncle, Nicholas Gilman, whose name she also bore, was one of the signers from New Hampshire of the Constitution of the United States.

William P. Chadwick received his early educational training in the public schools of his native town, was fitted for college at that cele-



WILLIAM P. CHADWICK.

brated educational institution, Phillips Exeter Academy, and entering Harvard University, was graduated with the class of 1889. After leaving college he entered the law office of E. T. Burley, of Lawrence, Mass., one of the best trial lawyers of that State, where he received instruction and pursued his studies until 1891, when he was admitted to the bar, passing with the highest rank of any student admitted that year.

In 1893 he began general practice in Exeter, N. H., where he has since resided and has established a successful and growing law business. He has always affiliated with the Republican party, and in 1896 was nominated and elected a member of the General Court of the State for the term of 1897 and 1898. In the fall of 1898 he was renominated and re-elected and is now serving his second term in the Legislature. He has developed marked traits of leadership and has been a member of the Judiciary Committee both sessions. Mr. Chadwick is a young man of promise, a hard student, and an orator and speaker of force and character, and has displayed many of the important attributes of leadership. He has been one of the trustees of Phillips Exeter Academy since 1893, is a Park Commissioner of Exeter, and has been a director of the Exeter Manufacturing Company and of the Exeter Banking Company. In social circles he is a member of the University Clubs of Boston and New York, of the Brookline Country Club, and of the Cambridge Golf and Country Club. In 1899 he was appointed by Governor Rollins Judge Advocate-General on his staff with rank of Brigadier-General.



KENNETT, ALPHEUS CROSBY, of Conway, N. H., was born in Madison, in that State, July 27, 1859, the son of William Kennett and Sarah Eastman Russell. He was educated in the Madison public schools and the New Hampton Institute, and at the age of seventeen left the farm on which he had spent his boyhood and became a telegraph operator for the Eastern Railroad.

In politics Mr. Kennett is an ardent Republican. He was elected a Representative to the New Hampshire Legislature in 1895 and 1896 and State Senator in 1897 and 1898, and was a member of Governor Ramsdell's staff with the rank of Colonel.

Colonel Kennett was married April 13, 1882, to Carrie B. Gerrish, of South Berwick, Me., who died October 1 of the same year. October 31, 1888, he married Lora Ferren, of Madison, N. H., and has one son, Frank Edison Kennett, born October 22, 1897.



ROLLINS, FRANK WEST, Governor of New Hampshire in 1898-99, descends from a family that has been prominent in that State for more than two centuries, his father serving as a member of the National House of Representatives, the United States Senate, and the National Republican Committee. A son of Edward Henry Rollins and Ellen West, he was born February 24,

1860, in Concord, N. H., where he received his early education in the public schools, and where he still resides. He also pursued his studies under Moses Woolson and was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston in 1881.

Mr. Rollins read law with John Y. Mugridge, of Concord, and at the Harvard Law School, was admitted to the bar in August, 1882, and after practicing his profession for a year entered the banking house of E. H. Rollins & Sons, of which he became Vice-President after its incorporation. He took charge of the Boston office, but retained his residence in Concord, N. H. For a number of years Mr. Rollins has been a prominent factor in the Republican party of his State. He was elected to the New Hampshire Senate in 1895 and was chosen President of that body. In 1898 he became Governor of the State, succeeding Governor George A. Ramsdell. In the National Guard of New Hampshire he rose from private to Assistant Adjutant-General with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

He has served as a trustee of St. Mary's School for Girls, is an attendant of the Episcopal Church, and has written much for the press, including *The Ring in the Cliff*, *Break O' Day Tales*, *The Lady of the Violets*, *The Twin Hussars*, and a number of shorter stories and magazine articles. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1893. In 1896 he made the address for the New England delegation which went to Canton, Ohio, to visit William McKinley. He is an able speaker and writer, a man of sound judgment and advanced views, and in every capacity has displayed qualities and abilities of the highest order.



WHITING, WILLIAM, President of the Whiting Paper Company, of Holyoke, Mass., and formerly member of Congress, is the eldest of eleven children of William B. and Elizabeth Whiting, and a member of the family founded in Lynn, Mass., in 1636, by Rev. John Whiting, whose pastorate of the church there continued until his death in 1679, at the age of eighty-two, and whose grandfather, John Whiting, was a member of the Common Council of Boston, England, in 1590, and Mayor in 1600 and 1608.

William Whiting was born in Dudley, Mass., May 24, 1841, and at an early age began to earn his own support. His ambition first inclined toward the law, but in May, 1858, he became a bookkeeper for the Holyoke Paper Company and three years later was a salesman and still later a commercial traveler in the paper trade. In 1865 he resigned his position with this company, purchased and converted a mill into a fine

writing paper manufactory, and began business on his own account. This was the beginning of the Whiting Paper Company, of which Mr. Whiting is President and General Manager, and which operates two large mills, is capitalized at \$300,000, and has a pay-roll of \$180,000 per year. Mr. Whiting is also Manager of the Collins Manufacturing Company, capitalized at \$300,000 and making seven tons of paper daily; President of the Whitmore Manufacturing Company, of Holyoke, lithographic paper manufacturers; President of the National Blank Book Company, of Holyoke; a director of the Chapin Banking and Trust Company, of Springfield, and of the Holyoke Warp Company; one of the Finance Committee of the Holyoke Savings Bank; a trustee of the Washington Trust Company of New York; and a director of the Boston and Maine Railroad. He has also been Vice-President of the Holyoke and Westfield Railroad, is now President of the Connecticut River Railroad, and was the organizer of the Holyoke National Bank in 1872, of which he was President until 1891, when he resigned.

In politics Mr. Whiting has always acted with the Republican party. He was elected to the Massachusetts Senate in 1873, was City Treasurer of Holyoke in 1876 and 1877, was Mayor of the city of Holyoke in 1878 and 1879, and in 1876 served as a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for President. From 1883 to 1889 he served with conspicuous ability in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses, being especially prominent on the Committee on Banking and Currency, and also on those on Pensions, Bounties and Back Pay, and Education. At the close of his third term he declined a re-election. He was faithful to every public duty, displayed rare penetration and sound judgment, and won his way to a position of great influence among his associates in the House. "It is this businesslike way," said the Holyoke *Transcript*, "that has made him conspicuous in the minds of so many as a candidate for gubernatorial honor, and to that exalted station we hope to see him elevated."

Mr. Whiting was one of the organizers of the Holyoke Board of Trade and its President until 1892, when he declined another re-election; became an honorary graduate of Amherst College in 1877; is President of the Holyoke Public Library; is a trustee of Mount Holyoke College and a member of the Masonic fraternity; and in 1877 erected on Dwight street, Holyoke, an opera house and hotel at a cost of \$200,000. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis which nominated Mr. McKinley for the Presidency. On this occasion the *Paper World* said:

"His interest in the city of Holyoke has been broad and generous; none of her citizens have given more liberally of their best thought and effort for the upbuilding and credit of the municipality. He was once

mayor of the city, and at the present time is serving as chairman of the commission to revise the city charter."

June 19, 1862, Mr. Whiting married Anna Maria, daughter of Luther M. Fairfield, of Holyoke, Mass. They have two sons: William F., born July 20, 1864, who married Annie B. Chapin, of Holyoke; and S. Raynor, born January 20, 1867.



CHILDS, EDWIN OTIS, of Newton, Mass., Register of Deeds of Middlesex County, is one of the most popular and efficient of the public officers of his section. Although born in Milledgeville, Ga., September 29, 1847, he is of sturdy New England stock, tracing his ancestry back in one line to John Howland, one of the Mayflower passengers. His parents were Otis and Abigail (Holman) Childs. His grandparents on his father's side were Joshua and Susan King. His great-grandfather, Reuben Childs, was a Revolutionary soldier who fought at Bunker Hill and later at Ticonderoga. Otis Childs was born in Springfield, Mass., March 19, 1811, commenced business in Utica, N. Y., moved to Milledgeville, Ga., in 1833, and thence in 1857 to Springfield, Mass., where he lived until 1872, when he moved to Newton, Mass., where he now resides.

Edwin O. Childs received his education in the public schools of Springfield, at Phillips Academy at Andover, and at Williams College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1871. He moved to Newton January 1, 1870, and in January, 1874, was appointed Assistant City Clerk and Treasurer, serving as such until January, 1876, when he was elected City Clerk, which position he held until he resigned April 1, 1883. For six years he was Court Officer of Middlesex County, receiving his appointment in 1891, and January 2, 1897, he was appointed by the Commissioners of Middlesex County Register of Deeds to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles B. Stevens. In October, 1897, he was nominated by both political parties and the following month was elected for three years. Mr. Childs has greatly improved the service of this most important office by systematizing the details, and is in full charge of the new registry building at East Cambridge, which was built especially to enlarge and improve the facilities for searching records and for the transaction of Probate Court business. His long term of public service has made him widely acquainted with the bar of Suffolk and Middlesex Counties, by whom he is highly esteemed.

Mr. Childs is a Republican in politics, being a member of the Newton Republican Ward and City Committee and of the Republican Club of

Newton and the Middlesex Club of Boston. He served as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Newton in 1888 and 1889, declining a nomination for the third term. He was for two years a member of the Newton Board of Assessors. He belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, being a member of Adoniram Council, R. and S. M.,



EDWIN O. CHILDS.

and of Boston Commandery, K. T. For many years he was a member of Waban Lodge, I. O. O. F., and was one of the charter members of Newton Lodge, No. 92. Mr. Childs was one of the charter members of the Claffin Guards, a local company which subsequently became a part of the First Regiment M. V. M. and afterward of the Fifth Regiment,

now (1899) in service. He is Secretary of the Claffin Guards Veteran Association.

He was married July 25, 1874, to Caroline A., daughter of Edwin Chaffin, one of the old residents of Newton. Mr. and Mrs. Childs reside at Newton, their family consisting of a son and two daughters: Edwin Otis, Jr., Mary C., and Caroline H. His son is in the Harvard Law School and the daughters are at Smith College in Northampton, Mass.



LODGETT, WILLIAM WENTWORTH, for twenty-six years Judge of Probate and one of the oldest and foremost lawyers of Pawtucket, R. I., was born in Randolph, Vt., on the 8th of July, 1824. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1847 and subsequently became a resident of Massachusetts, where he took an active interest in party affairs, serving as a member of the House of Representatives in 1858, 1859, and 1860.

Soon afterward he removed to Rhode Island and in March, 1862, became the first State Senator from the newly organized town of Pawtucket. Here he continued to take a deep and active interest in political affairs and at the same time achieved distinction as a lawyer and advocate. He displayed unusual legal qualifications, great strength of character, and broad and accurate learning, and both professionally and privately gained a high reputation. He served with conspicuous ability as a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives in 1863, 1864, 1865, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885, from May, 1886, to May, 1889, and from May, 1893, to May, 1897. In May, 1898, he again became a member of the House, and in point of service is believed to be its oldest member. For a period of twenty-six years he has also served as Judge of the Probate Court at Pawtucket. He has been a Rhode Island Bank Commissioner, and while in Massachusetts was a Commissioner of Insolvency. He is a staunch Republican, and one of the acknowledged leaders of the party in Pawtucket and vicinity.



COLE, SAMUEL, of Beverly, Mass., was born in Rutland, Vt., December 15, 1856, and received his education in the public schools. He is successfully engaged in business as a market gardener in Beverly, where he served on the School Committee from 1882 to 1894 inclusive and as President of the Common Council in 1895 and 1896.

Mr. Cole's prominence and activity in political affairs are indicated

by his service as Secretary of the Republican City Committee of Beverly during a period of seven years. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from the Nineteenth Essex District in 1897 and 1898, serving both years on the Committee on Cities and also in 1898 as a member of the Committee on Engrossed Bills. In 1899 he again served in the House of Representatives, being an active member of the important Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Cole has filled the office of President of the Beverly Board of Trade, and is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, the Royal Arcanum, and the American Mechanics. He is also a director of savings and co-operative banks, and has filled every position with signal ability and honor, winning for himself the confidence and esteem of the entire community.



SIMPKINS, JOHN, was born in New Bedford, Mass., June 27, 1862, but received his education in the public schools of Yarmouth, Mass., where he resided until his death; at St. Mark's School in Southboro; and at Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1885. He early developed an aptitude for politics, and as a Republican became an able party leader and public officer.

Mr. Simpkins was a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1890 and 1891, a Presidential Elector for Harrison and Reid in 1892, President of the Republican Club of Massachusetts in 1892 and 1893, and a member of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee in 1892, 1893, and 1894. He was elected to the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses from the Thirteenth Massachusetts Congressional District, and died in Washington, D. C., while serving in that position, on the 26th of March, 1898. His record was a most brilliant and honorable one, and brought him into wide prominence as a man of marked ability.



PAIGE, CALVIN DE WITT, one of the leading business men of Southbridge, Mass., and an ex-member of the Legislature, was born in that town May 20, 1848, and is a son of Calvin A. and Mercy (Dresser) Paige. His great-great-grandfather, Timothy Paige, was a lineal descendant of Elder Brewster of Plymouth, and was born in Hardwick, Mass., in 1767. His great-great-grandmother, Mary Robinson, was a lineal descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley, and was born in Hardwick in 1758. Timothy Paige served in the Revolutionary period as Captain of a militia company,

which he led to Bennington in August, 1777, and to West Point in 1780; he also served in many town offices. His great-grandfather, the second Timothy, was a member of the company of minutemen who marched to Cambridge upon the Lexington alarm and served for several short periods during the Revolution. He was a conspicuous man in public



Calvin D. Paige

affairs, holding Justice Courts and many town offices, and at his death, October 20, 1821, the *New England Palladium* described him as one of the oldest members of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, an indefatigable patriot, and an intelligent man; he was a member of the Legislature seventeen years successively from 1805 to 1821, and a dele-

gate to the Constitutional Convention in 1820. Calvin D. Paige's grandfather, Timothy Paige, Jr., was a lawyer of good standing in the profession and of much literary taste; he was the first Town Clerk of Southbridge and won an enviable repute as a poet. Calvin A. Paige, father of Calvin D., is and has been for many years a prominent figure in Southbridge and in the southern part of Worcester County, and an earnest and influential citizen in promoting town enterprises and improvements and uniformly advocating whatever tended to those results. His worth in this respect is so generally conceded that party politics rarely defeat him for public office, although he is a staunch Republican, and has for many years filled many offices and discharged the duties in a competent and able manner.

Calvin De Witt Paige was educated in the public schools of his native town, and the sterling ability which has characterized his business career began to develop itself at an early age. When twenty years old he was appointed Superintendent of the Dresser Manufacturing Company, creditably filling that responsible position for four years, and in 1872 he formed a partnership with Frederick Crosby, under the firm name of Paige & Crosby, for the purpose of engaging in general mercantile business in the old Columbian Block. In the following year they leased one of the spacious stores in the then newly completed C. A. Dresser Block, where ample facilities were offered for expanding their business. Mr. Paige continued a member of the firm until 1876, when he sold his interest in order to give his attention to other enterprises with which he had connected himself. During this same year he purchased the stock of Edwards & Company and in 1881 his brother, Frank S. Paige, became associated with him under the style of C. D. Paige & Co. In 1881 he formed a partnership with C. V. Carpenter in the dry goods and carpet business under the name of Carpenter & Co., and in 1890 the two concerns were consolidated and incorporated as the Paige-Carpenter Company, with C. D. Paige as President. This concern, which is the largest of its kind in this part of the country, is established upon a sound basis, and carries on a large and profitable business. Mr. Paige is officially connected with various financial, industrial, and public improvement enterprises, being a director of the Southbridge National Bank; President, a trustee, and a member of the Board of Investment of the Southbridge Savings Bank; President of the Southbridge and Sturbridge Street Railway Company, in the building of which he was one of the prime movers; President of the Southbridge Water Supply Company; a director and auditor of the Central Mills Company and of the Southbridge Gas and Electric Light Company, having been instrumental in consolidating the two lighting enterprises and serving as the first Treasurer; a trustee of the Nichols

Academy, Dudley, Mass.; and has been President of the Southbridge Board of Trade. He has been and is now interested in several real estate enterprises, having erected a number of dwelling houses, and, in company with F. L. Chapin, has built quite extensively on Elm and Chapin Streets, and has recently built and opened Fairview Park, in Sturbridge, a reserve of ten acres on the line of the street railway, which is an attractive and popular resort. Fairview Farm of twenty-six acres, and sixty acres of the Brooks estate, located opposite the park, are recent purchases of theirs.

October 18, 1873, Mr. Paige was united in marriage with Ida F. Edwards, daughter of the late John and Mary E. (Irwin) Edwards, and to this union were born two children: Mary D., born in 1874, and John Edwards, born in 1879. Mary D. Paige was prepared for college at Mrs. Hayes's School in Boston, entered Vassar in 1893, and died in 1895, previous to graduating. John Edwards Paige pursued his preparatory course at Hopkinson's School, Boston, and is now a student at Harvard University, class of 1901.

In politics Mr. Paige is a Republican, and during the session of the Legislature in 1878 he served upon the Committee on Taxation, being considered an authority on that important question. For a number of years he was Chairman of the Republican Town Committee, and has been a member of the County Committee and Chairman of the Worcester Third Senatorial District Committee. He was first called upon to serve on the Republican State Central Committee in 1884 and was its Assistant Secretary in 1885 and 1886, was again elected in 1894, and in 1898 became Chairman of the Committee on Finance. He has been a candidate for the State Senate, and has a wide acquaintance throughout the State. In 1884 he was chosen a delegate to the National Convention which nominated James G. Blaine for the Presidency, and is proud of the fact that he cast two votes in succession for that eminent man. Mr. Paige is a member of the Home Market Club of Boston. In his religious belief he is a Baptist. As a progressive and public-spirited citizen he merits and receives the esteem and admiration of his fellow-townsmen, all of whom have directly or indirectly profited by his enterprise and good judgment.



REENE, CHARLES J., of Richmond, R. I., was born in South Kingstown, in that State, December 16, 1848, and received his education in the public schools of his native town and at East Greenwich Academy. He taught in the public schools of Richmond and South Kingstown, and has been engaged in farming.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Greene has been for many years a prominent factor in public affairs. He was a member of the Board of Assessors in 1880, 1881, and 1883; one of the Board of Managers of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts from its organization in July, 1888, to July, 1897, serving as Clerk and Auditor the greater part of the time; and Superintendent of Public Schools from 1881 to 1886, from 1888 to 1893, and since 1894. He has been a member of the School Committee since 1877, has served as Town Treasurer, and has been a member of the Board of Directors of the National Landowners Bank since 1884 and one of the Board of Trustees of the Kingston Savings Bank since 1889. Mr. Greene was a Representative to the Rhode Island Legislature from 1881 to 1884, a member of the State Senate from 1884 to 1891, a Representative again in 1896-98, and State Senator since May, 1898. In all these various capacities he has displayed eminent ability, sound judgment, and great executive sagacity, and by enterprise and integrity has gained a wide and honorable reputation.



ROWNE, THOMAS R., of Foster, R. I., was born in that town August 13, 1838. He received his education in the public schools of Danielson, Conn., and in 1856 moved to Providence, R. I., where he was successfully engaged in the hardware business until 1885.

Mr. Drowne then returned to the old homestead in the town of Foster, where he has served as a member of the School Committee and, from 1895 to 1897, as a member of the Town Council. Since May, 1897, he has been State Senator from his district. He is a prominent Republican, a man of marked ability and great integrity, and a public spirited, enterprising citizen.



ABCOCK, ALBERT S., was born November 14, 1851, in the town of Hopkinton, R. I., where he still resides. He was educated at the Hopkinton Academy, and early in his career became actively interested in politics, affiliating with the Republican party. On June 1, 1874, he entered upon his duties as Postmaster at Rockville, R. I., and continued in that capacity until June 1, 1893, by successive re-appointments. He has been a member of the Rhode Island Senate since 1893. His work as State Senator has brought him into wide prominence.



READ, WALTER ALLEN, is one of the prominent men in Rhode Island who has devoted effective service to the Republican party, and who is now serving as General Treasurer, having been elected to that office at the State election in November, 1898. He was born in Blackstone, Mass., July 6, 1842, and is a son of Thomas Jenks and Sarah (Burton) Read. The Read family is of English origin, and a member emigrated to America in 1660, settling in Plymouth, Mass. Oliver Read, great-grandfather of Walter A., settled in Mendon, Mass., about 1740. His son, Ahab Read, was a Baptist clergyman, and was stationed in various places in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The father of Walter A. Read lived in Blackstone until 1849, when, with others, in that eventful year, he went to California, where he died in 1852. His family removed to Gloucester, R. I.

Walter A. Read was educated in the public schools of Gloucester and engaged in business there after he returned from the army in 1865. In 1866 he was appointed Port Master of Chepachet, R. I., which office he held until 1885. He was appointed one of the Commissioners of the State Board of Soldiers' Relief and served on that commission from 1885 to 1890, and as agent of the Board until 1895. He became a member of the Board of State Charities and Corrections in June, 1892, and is still in service. He was elected State Senator from Gloucester in 1889 and held that office until 1898, except the year 1893. In 1898 he was elected General Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Rhode Island and is now administering the duties of that office.

This, briefly stated, is the record of his public service, but it is pertinent to add some of the details which converted a strong Democratic town into a Republican stronghold. Up to the year 1876 the town of Gloucester had always cast practically the entire vote of about 700 for the Democratic ticket. That year Mr. Read organized his party there and polled thirty-six votes. For thirteen years he was a candidate for office and in 1889 was elected to the State Senate by a majority of one vote. The following year he was elected by two votes, the next year by four votes, and the fourth year by nineteen votes. Since then the party represented by Mr. Read has polled about two-thirds of the vote of the town. This fairly illustrates what can be accomplished by thorough organization led by a man of executive force and superior ability. While in the Senate Mr. Read served for two years on the Finance Committee and the balance of the time on the Committee on Judiciary. He has been a delegate to most of the State conventions and for years has served on the State Central Committee. He is now a member of the executive and auditing committees of that body and chairman of the Second Congressional District

Committee. In 1896 he was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention which nominated Major McKinley for President. Mr. Read is a director of the Providence and Springfield Railroad Company, and has other important business interests. He is a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 7, A. F. and A. M., serving as Worshipful Master in 1888 and 1889, and is a member of the Providence Central Club.

Mr. Read has a gallant record as a soldier during the Civil War. He enlisted as a private in Company D, Fourth Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, August 17, 1861, and was promoted to Second Lieutenant October 2, 1861, to First Lieutenant November 20, 1861, and to Captain August 2, 1862. He served under General Burnside in North Carolina, with General McClellan in the campaigns of Virginia and Maryland, with General Butler and the Army of the James, and with General Grant in the operations before Richmond and Petersburg. He was senior captain in command of his regiment from August 4, 1864, until mustered out at Providence, October 15, 1864. He is Past Commander of Charles E. Guild Post, G. A. R., serving from 1891 to 1898, and has been Junior Vice Department Commander of Rhode Island G. A. R. since January, 1898.

He was married in Rockville, Conn., September 19, 1866, to Charlotte Owen, of Gloucester, R. I. They have a daughter, Maud L., born March 9, 1874.



ASTON, FREDERIC W., of Pawtucket, R. I., is a native of that State, having been born in Providence on the 17th of October, 1852. He received his education in the Providence public schools and at Mowry & Goff's English and Classical High School in that city, and is engaged in the manufacture of textile machinery.

Mr. Easton has been for many years a prominent leader of the Republican forces in Pawtucket, having served as a member of the Town Council in 1883 and as a Sewer Commissioner from 1885 to 1892. He was a Representative to the Rhode Island Legislature from May, 1891, to May, 1892, and has served in the State Senate from May, 1892, to May, 1893, from May, 1894, to May, 1897, and since May, 1898.



ROWN, BENJAMIN, was born December 19, 1826, in Warren, R. I., where he still resides and where he is engaged in business as a teamer. There he received a public school education. He has served as Assessor of Taxes, as Commissioner of Highways, and as a member of the School Committee of his native

town, and is now (1899) Commissioner of Shell Fisheries. Mr. Drown was a member of the Rhode Island Senate from November, 1882, to May, 1887, and has served in the same capacity since May, 1890. As a Republican he has long been prominent in public affairs, and has filled every position with great credit and acknowledged ability.



FRYE, WILLIAM PIERCE, LL.D., United States Senator, was born September 2, 1831, in Lewiston, Me., where he still resides. His father, Colonel John M. Frye, was one of the early settlers and, until his death, one of the most prominent citizens of Lewiston, and largely instrumental in developing its cotton and other manufacturing industries. His paternal grandfather,

General Joseph Frye, was a Colonel in the English army and subsequently a General in the Continental army during the Revolutionary War, and received for his military services a grant of the town afterward known as Fryeburg, in Maine.



WILLIAM P. FRYE.

Senator Frye attended the Lewiston public schools and was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1850, being then but nineteen years old. He studied law with Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, of Portland, and after his admission to the bar in 1853 began active practice in Rockland, Me., whence he soon removed to his native town, Lewiston, and formed a copartnership with Thomas A. D. Fessenden, which continued until the latter's death. Mr. Frye then asso-

ciated himself with John B. Cotton, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States under President Harrison, and later his son-in-law, Wallace H. White, became a member of the firm under the style of

Frye, Cotton & White. The head of this well-known law firm, which was largely connected with the affairs of the cotton manufacturing corporations of Lewiston, early gained a wide reputation as an advocate of pronounced ability, and their business was one of the most extensive and important in the State. His logical mind, his quick perceptions, the rapidity and accuracy with which he absorbed the facts of a case, and the promptness he displayed in meeting every new phase of its development soon placed him among the foremost members of the Maine bar and won for him the acknowledged leadership. He excelled especially in the examination of witnesses, while his eloquence always attracted and held the attention of his listeners. The Supreme Court room of Androscoggin County was the arena of many a famous trial in which Mr. Frye figured as counsel, and his forensic efforts are still remembered and cherished as substantial monuments in the legal history of the Pine Tree State.

In 1867 Mr. Frye's abilities and standing as a lawyer were recognized by his election to the office of Attorney-General of Maine, which he held for three years. During this period he conducted several trials for capital offenses which are celebrated in criminal annals, and which magnified his already well established reputation. This period also served to introduce him into the active public life in which he has achieved National honors and distinction. He was elected a Representative from Lewiston to the Maine Legislature in 1861, 1862, and 1867, served as a Presidential Elector in 1864, and was chosen Mayor of Lewiston in 1866 and again in 1867—thus holding, at one time, no less than three elective public offices. His prominence as an able and trustworthy leader of the Republican party, which he joined at its organization in 1856, extended throughout the State, and continued to increase in power until, in 1872, he was elected a member of the National Republican Committee, to which he was re-elected in 1876 and in 1880. He was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of those years, and in 1881 was elected Chairman of the State Republican Committee to succeed Hon. James G. Blaine.

Mr. Frye was elected to the Forty-second Congress from Maine in 1871, and continued, by successive re-elections, to hold his seat in that body until 1879, when he was elected United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Blaine, who had been appointed Secretary of State. Senator Frye was re-elected to the Senate in 1883, 1889, and 1895, his present term expiring March 3, 1901.

While in the House Mr. Frye was Chairman of the Library and Executive Committees, a member of the Committees on Ways and Means and the Judiciary, and his election as Speaker of the House of the Forty-seventh Congress seemed practically certain had he not resigned to take

his seat in the Senate. He gained distinction as an able and prominent debater, especially on political questions, for he was a zealous partisan and ever a sturdy champion of Republican principles. In the discussions of all important National questions, in the formation and enactment of laws, and in committee work and on the floor he took a leading part. He was a member of the Congressional committee which was sent to New Orleans to investigate the State election of Louisiana in 1874, and to bring about a compromise between the discordant factions, which the committee accomplished. In the distribution of the Geneva award Mr. Frye espoused the cause of the actual losers, conducted the contest in the House through four Congresses and in the Senate through one, and had the honor of seeing the bill as originally introduced by him become a law and the entire fund distributed according to the terms of that bill.

In the Senate Mr. Frye has constantly enlarged both his powers and his reputation. At the first reorganization of the Senate committees after he took his seat in that exalted body he was given his choice between the chairmanships of those on Foreign Relations and Commerce. He selected the latter, believing he could accomplish better results and greater success, and the selection proved to be a very wise one. He has remained Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, has also been Chairman of the Special Committee on Pacific Railroads, and has served most efficiently as a member of the Committees on Foreign Relations and Privileges and Elections. In February, 1896, he was unanimously elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate and still holds that position.

Senator Frye took a leading part in all matters touching our fishing relations with Canada, and it was largely due to his efforts that the attention of the United States was called to the condition of Samoan affairs and a settlement of the complications in that country effected. He also introduced the bills providing for a Congress of American Nations and a Maritime Congress and had charge of them until they became laws, and as Chairman of the Commerce Committee has had charge of all matters and legislation relating to the general commerce of the country. He never fails to secure the passage by the Senate of such measures as he advocates and supports.

Besides being closely identified with most of the important legislation of Congress during the last quarter of a century, Senator Frye has been for over thirty years a leading and influential platform speaker in every political campaign and in nearly every northern State, and on the stump as well as in Congress his speeches are remarkable for their eloquence, directness, and power of conviction. He was from the first an earnest advocate of the war with Spain and also an

expansionist, and in September, 1898, was an important member of the United States Peace Commission at Paris to treat with the Spanish government. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Bates College in July, 1881, and also from Bowdoin College in 1889. In June, 1880, he was elected a trustee of the latter institution. Senator Frye is a lover of art and of all that is beautiful in nature, fond of outdoor sports, especially of fishing, a man of unquestioned integrity and honor, of pronounced temperance views, and a loyal friend and patriotic citizen.

In February, 1853, he married Caroline Frances Spear, of Rockland, Me., and they have two children living, namely: Helen, wife of Hon. Wallace H. White, of Lewiston, Me., and Alice, wife of Frank U. Briggs, of Auburn, Me.



DAWES, HENRY LAURENS, of Pittsfield, Mass., one of the founders and most conspicuous leaders of the Republican party, is descended, as near as can be ascertained, from William Dawes, who came from Sudbury, England, in the ship *Planter*, in April, 1635, and settled in Braintree and afterward in Boston. His line is traced through Samuel Dawes, Sr., of Pembroke and later of East Bridgewater, Mass.; Samuel Dawes, Jr., of Hampshire County; and Mitchell Dawes, who married Mary Burgess.

Mr. Dawes was born in Cummington, Hampshire County, Mass., October 30, 1816, received a common and preparatory school education, and was graduated from Yale College in 1839. During the next two years he taught public schools. Afterward he engaged in journalism, becoming editor of the *Greenfield Gazette* and later managing editor of the *Adams Transcript*. He read law with Wells & Davis, of Greenfield, Mass., was admitted to the bar in 1842, began active practice at North Adams in his native State, and soon came into prominence as a lawyer and advocate of acknowledged ability. In 1864 he removed to Pittsfield, where he has since resided. While residing in North Adams he was sent to the General Court in 1848, 1849, and 1852, and to the Senate in 1850. He was a Whig in politics while that party existed, and in 1852 was a delegate to the last National Whig Convention, which nominated General Scott for President. Afterward he became a Republican, and twice presided over the State conventions of his party and was twice chairman of the committee that drafted its platforms. In 1853 Mr. Dawes was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. From 1853 to 1857 he was District Attorney for the Western District of the Commonwealth. In 1857 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, and by subsequent elections he served in the Thirty-

fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congresses. During the last two Congresses he served as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and was leader of the House.

Mr. Dawes made numerous speeches during his long term of office, and his work on committees was received with high appreciation among his associates. He declined to become a candidate for election to the Forty-fourth Congress, and was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican to succeed Hon. Charles Sumner, whose unexpired term had been filled by Hon. William B. Washburn. Mr. Dawes took his seat March 4, 1875, and was re-elected in 1881 and again in 1887, and declined another re-election. His last term expired March 3, 1893. His entire term of service at Washington covered more than a third of a century. The *Boston Herald*, at the close of Mr. Dawes's last term, gave an exhaustive review of his work in both branches of Congress, and said:

“Thirty-six years of continuous service in Congress, a length of uninterrupted legislative work unequalled by that of any other living American, thirty-six years in the service of his country and of his State, and that is the remarkable record of Senator Henry Laurens Dawes, of Massachusetts, which closed at noon to-day. No such length of Congressional life would be possible to any man unless his service had been eminent, his influence great, his place a leading man. Mr. Dawes has been one of the great leaders of the Republican party. If his party is decadent it is because his leadership has been set aside for that of others, who may have led more boldly, but not with as much wisdom and moderation.

“Mr. Dawes in all this time has never been in the minority. When he left the House for the Senate the House ceased to be Republican. Now that he goes out of the Senate that body passes also into the control of the opposition. It is a striking coincidence. Thirty-six years of national life and growth,—what notable things have happened to the nation since Mr. Dawes entered the House of Representatives in 1857.

. . . He has been almost the only constant and tireless friend of the Indians in either House of Congress. He has always denounced the rapacity of men who coveted their land or their funds; while under his wise direction the instrumentalities of their education have grown up, and the progress from barbarism to civilization made in the last eighteen years by the Indians within the territory of the United States has been almost wholly due to him. He has had to encounter the cupidity of the evil minded and the folly of the philanthropic. It is hard to say which at times has been the greater menace to the welfare of the Indians.

“ Mr. Dawes’s service to the political faith which he holds dear has been very great indeed. His speeches are without ornament, without attempt at eloquence or wit, or the arts which amuse or entertain an audience. But he has been a great vote-making speaker. He has not gathered so many great audiences as others, but scarcely any man of late years has addressed a Massachusetts audience and sent away so many persons, who came doubters, confirmed in the Republican faith as he. His long career in the public service has been alike honorable to him and to the people he has served. Their constant support has shown that they know how to value fidelity, modesty, integrity, and wisdom. He has been content to live with his household in simple and frugal fashion amid the growing wealth and splendor of the capital of a great nation. His official action has tended to make or unmake many industries; great fortunes have depended upon it. He has affected the value of millions and millions; and yet he retired from office with unstained hands, without fortune, and without a spot upon his integrity. Such qualities as his are not those for which the people of Massachusetts manifest their regard by shouting, or the clapping of hands, or the stamping of feet in the public meetings. He has had no following of ambitious politicians, who seek to repay each other for political benefits at the public expense. But he has a place second to none in the solid and enduring esteem of the people of the Commonwealth. In every Massachusetts factory there has been at least one man who has been accustomed to depend upon Mr. Dawes to see that his interests were cared for in the national legislation. . . . He will leave the Senate without an enemy, with the respect of all his associates of both parties by the people of the State where he was born and which he has so long and faithfully served.”

Mr. Dawes, in speaking of his Congressional career, once said :

“ There are some things that I should like to be remembered for in Washington. One is that I moved the first proposition for the Fish Commission. It began with \$5,000, and it is now a quarter of a million. I moved the first proposition for the Weather Bureau; the first appropriation was \$15,000. It is now more than a million. ‘ Old Prob ’ used to call me the Father of the Weather Bureau, and Professor Baird used to say the same about the Fish Commission. I caused the first appropriation to be made to fill up the old canal here in Washington; and the first appropriation for the completion of the Washington Monument was reported when I was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.”

In the Senate Mr. Dawes was also Chairman of the Committees on Ways and Means, Elections, Appropriations, and Indian Affairs, and

on his retirement was appointed by President Cleveland Chairman of the Commission to treat with the five civilized tribes of Indians for a surrender of their tribal government and tribal property, and this position he still holds. While in Congress he was twice offered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and for several years he has been a director of the College for Deaf Mutes at Kendall Green.

May 1, 1848, Senator Dawes married Electa A., daughter of Chester Sanderson, of Ashfield, Mass., and they have three children living: Anna Laurens, Chester Mitchell, and Henry Laurens, Jr.



ALBOT, THOMAS, twenty-seventh Governor of Massachusetts under the Constitution, was born in Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., September 7, 1818. He was of Irish descent, one of his paternal ancestors being Thomas Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury. His father died when he was six years old, and soon afterward his mother moved to Northampton, Mass., where he received his early education. At the age of twelve he entered the employ of a manufactory. In 1835 he associated himself with his brother, Charles Talbot, who had established a broadcloth factory at Williamsburg, and of this he became superintendent in 1838.

During the intervals of his labors young Talbot attended school, and by close observation acquired a wide and varied knowledge of the practical affairs of life. In 1840 he entered into partnership with his brother in a factory at Billerica, Mass., which they enlarged from time to time until they became prosperous and wealthy manufacturers on a large scale.

Thomas Talbot was one of the first members of the Republican party in 1856 and always a staunch supporter of its principles and candidates. He was repeatedly elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, and from 1864 to 1869 served as a member of the Governor's Council. In 1872 and 1873 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth, and when Hon. William B. Washburn was sent to the United States Senate in 1874 Mr. Talbot succeeded him in the gubernatorial chair. Governor Talbot displayed a fearless and sturdy devotion to duty, and was a friend of education and of what he believed to be right and honorable. His refusal to sanction a bill passed by the Legislature repealing the prohibitory law of Massachusetts, his approval of the law making ten hours a legal day's work, and several other of his official acts led to his defeat for the Governorship in 1874, but he car-

ried with him into retirement the deep respect and confidence of the better classes of the people, and when he stood again for the office of Governor in 1878 he was elected by 15,000 majority. He served until January 1, 1880.

Governor Talbot spent his last years in Billerica, where he took an active interest in public affairs and local improvements. A devout Christian, he was a generous contributor to all denominations, and by industry, energy, and prudence achieved eminent success. He died in Lowell, Mass., October 6, 1886.



HAMBERLAIN, DAVID BLAISDELL, one of the leading members of the Boston Common Council, was born in Hingham, Mass., September 22, 1862, the son of Kinsman S. and Valentia L. Chamberlain. His father was a well known cabinet maker, and on the paternal side he is descended from one of three brothers who came over from England early in the seventeenth century. The family has long been prominently identified with the history of both the Colony and Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mr. Chamberlain was educated in the public schools of Hingham, at Adams Academy in Quincy, Mass., and at Harvard University in Cambridge, graduating from the latter institution with the degree of A.B. in 1886. During the last six years he has been successfully engaged in the fire insurance business in Boston.

An ardent and zealous Republican from the time he cast his initial vote, Mr. Chamberlain has been actively identified with ward, city, and State politics for the last five years. He seems to have been born a leader, and his name stands for honest government and for all that is pure, progressive, and wholesome in municipal affairs. Few if any among the long list of young Republicans have attained in such a brief period so great a degree of confidence in the councils of the party or such acknowledged leadership among its younger members. As a member of the Common Council from Ward 12 of Boston in 1898 and 1899 he led the fights in that body, in the latter year, against the "Board of Estimate and Apportionment," against the lavish expenditure of money for "free public baths" and their management, and against the seven-year street lighting contract. Mr. Chamberlain has made a very decided mark in political matters. In a Democratic City Council he triumphantly carried several measures of great importance to the citizens of Boston because he was able to control some of the strength of the Democrats, and because of his aggressiveness, ability, and excellent judgment. He is now (1899) publicly

recognized as the most aggressive and as one of the ablest members of the Boston City Council, and the work he has already done indicates a future of increased brilliancy and usefulness. He is a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, a public spirited citizen, and a man of unusual qualifications, of unswerving integrity, and of that patriotism which distinguishes his race.



DENNY, CHARLES ADDISON, was born March 4, 1836, in Leicester, Mass., where he now resides. His ancestors came originally from Coombs, Sussex County, England, where Robert Denny lived. From him the line descends through three Edmunds to Thomas Denny, who was probably of the fifth generation from John Denny, a landowner in the Parish of Coombs in 1439. Daniel Denny⁶, son of Thomas, arrived at Boston in September, 1715, and in 1717 moved to Leicester, Mass., where his descendants have since resided. His son, Samuel Denny, was Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment of minutemen who responded to the Lexington Alarm; in February, 1776, he was elected Colonel of the first regiment in Worcester County; in November he was stationed with the Continental Army at Tarrytown, N. Y.; in 1778 he was a Representative to the General Court and a member of the convention called to ratify the United States Constitution. Samuel married Elizabeth Henshaw, a descendant of an old Leicester family, and their youngest son, Joseph Denny⁸, married Phœbe, daughter of Colonel William Henshaw. Their son, Joseph A. Denny⁹, was a member of the clothing firm of Bisco & Denny, President of the Leicester Bank, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Leicester Academy, and a man of prominence and character. He married Mary, daughter of Major Joel Davis, of Rutland, Mass., and of their two children the subject of this article is the youngest.

Charles A. Denny was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Leicester Academy, and in 1854 entered upon a three years' apprenticeship in the card clothing business of Bisco & Denny. In 1857 he became a partner in the firm, and continued as such until the plant was sold to the American Card Clothing Company, of Worcester, Mass., in 1890. He was one of the leaders in the organization of this company, which was chartered in July of that year with a capital stock of \$1,300,000, and of which he was chosen and has remained President and General Manager. As its executive head he has been eminently successful, and is regarded as one of the abler business men in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Denny has always been an active supporter of the Republican

party, a strong believer in its principles, and an ardent champion of every good movement. As a rule, however, he has avoided public office, his extensive business interests demanding his entire attention. In 1875 he was elected Town Clerk of Leicester, a place his father had filled for a quarter of a century. He has also served on the Leicester School Board, is Treasurer and a trustee of Leicester Academy, and since 1879 has been President of the Leicester National Bank. In 1884 he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate from the Third Worcester District, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Prisons and as a member of the Committee on Banks and Banking. He was especially influential in the establishment of the reformatory at Concord. In 1885 he was again a member of the State Senate, serving on the Committees on Railroads, State Library, and Banks and Banking, and for five years he was a valuable member of the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, declining a re-appointment.

Mr. Denny is a director of the Merchants and Farmers Fire Insurance Company, Vice-President of the Leicester Savings Bank and of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, and a leading member of the Congregational Church. He has also been for several years a director and member of the Finance Committee of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester.

October 30, 1861, Mr. Denny married Caroline, daughter of Josephus Woodcock, of Leicester, Mass., and they have had four children: Alice, who died in infancy; Walter Josephus, a graduate of the Worcester Polytechnic School; Bertha; and George Addison, also a graduate of the Polytechnic School at Worcester.



ARMSTRONG, GEORGE ERNEST, of Boston, was most fortunate, when a mere youth, in securing a situation with one of the oldest and best known banking firms in America, where he became thoroughly conversant with every detail of the business. He was born in Boston, Mass., September 27, 1857, and is a son of William and Margaret (Harper) Armstrong. William Armstrong, who died in 1887, was for some time previous to his death engaged in the leather business in Boston. George E. Armstrong was educated in the Lyman Grammar and English High Schools in his native city, and in March, 1873, at the age of sixteen, began in the school of experience by entering the well-known banking firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston, with whom he remained until February, 1892, when he became a partner in the firm of Clark, Ward & Co.,

bankers and brokers, of Boston and New York. This is comparatively a young business house, but the personnel of the firm and the energy and enterprise maintained by the members have placed them in a commanding position among the financial houses of New York and Boston.



Geo. E. Armstrong

Besides the New York and Boston houses, the firm have an office in London and correspondents in many of the leading cities of America. The firm transact a general banking and brokerage business upon the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, besides buying and selling

United States bonds and other securities and handling large amounts of money for investment purposes.

Mr. Armstrong, the Boston member, is one of the most popular young business men of the city. He has a large clientage among the leading business men of New England who have faith in his judgment and honesty of purpose. He is said to be one of the best judges of values "on the street," a knowledge secured by years of close application and study. He is interested in the Utah Consolidated Gold Mines (limited) and the Boston Consolidated Copper and Gold Mining Company (limited), both English corporations controlling large copper and gold interests in Utah.

Mr. Armstrong is a member of the Algonquin and Exchange Clubs, of the Boston Athletic Association, of the Eastern Yacht Club, and of various other societies of Boston. In politics he is an ardent Republican. Though deeply interested in party affairs, his business has demanded his entire attention to the exclusion of public preferment, which has often been urged upon him.

He was married October 31, 1883, to Miss Angie J. Blaney, of Boston, Mass.



ATHERTON, HORACE H., was born October 23, 1847, in Saugus, Mass., where he still resides. His education was obtained in the public schools. He is a lumber dealer. Mr. Atherton has been for several years a prominent factor in the Republican party, and has filled a number of positions of trust and responsibility. He has served his town as Auditor, Assessor, and Selectman, and from 1889 to 1890 was a member of the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature, serving on the Committees on Banks and Banking and Prisons and on the Special Committee on the Ohio Centennial Celebration. As a member of the Senate from 1895 to 1896 he rendered effective service on the Committee on Street Railways and as Chairman of the Committee on Towns, Parishes, and Religious Societies. In 1898 and 1899 he was a member of the Governor's Council, representing the Fifth Councillor District and serving on the Committees on Harbors and Public Lands, Charitable Institutions, Prisons, Nominations, and Warrants.

Mr. Atherton has also rendered effective service as a member of the Republican Town Committee of Saugus. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities and a director of the Saugus Mutual Fire Insurance Company.



RYDER, NATHANIEL F., member of the Governor's Council from the First Councillor District since 1896, was born October 15, 1845, in Middleboro, Mass., where he still resides. He is a member of the well-known varnish house of Burbank & Ryder, of Boston and Chicago, and in public as well as in business affairs has been for several years a prominent figure in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Ryder has served on the Republican State Central Committee, and since 1896 has been a member of the Governor's Council, representing the First Councillor District. In the Council he has served with marked ability on the Committees on Finance, Military and Naval Affairs, Railroads, Nominations, Pardons, and Harbors and Public Lands. He has also been Treasurer of the Old Colony Club, and is a prominent member of the Norfolk, Middlesex, Home Market, and Massachusetts Republican Clubs.



OLIN, WILLIAM MILO, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts since 1891, was born of New England parentage at Warrenton, Ga., on the 18th of September, 1845. He is the son of William M. and Mary Augusta (Bowen) Olin, a grandson of John H. Olin, and a great-grandson of Gideon Olin, a Major in Colonel Herrick's regiment in the Revolutionary War and a prominent judge and farmer, of Shaftsbury, Vt., of which his father, John Olin, Jr., was an early settler. John Olin, Sr., father of John, Jr., came to Boston in 1678, moved to Rhode Island the same year, and died there in 1725.

Mr. Olin has lived in Massachusetts since 1850, and began active life as a boy in a newspaper office. Here and in the public schools he laid the foundation upon which he has built a successful and honorable career. Enlisting in the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, he served through the War of the Rebellion, being honorably discharged June 8, 1865, and subsequently was for fourteen years a reporter, editor, and Washington correspondent of the *Boston Advertiser*.

Mr. Olin was private secretary to Governors Talbot and Long, Collector Roland Worthington, United States Senator Henry L. Dawes, and Collector A. W. Beard, Colonel and military secretary on the staffs of Governors Talbot and Long, and Adjutant-General of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has also held the positions of Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General of the first brigade, M. V. M., and is a Knight Templar and 32d degree Mason.

In 1891 Mr. Olin became Secretary of State of Massachusetts, and still holds that office. He is now (1899) serving his ninth term, and has discharged his duties in this capacity with great ability, fidelity, and satisfaction, winning for himself the confidence and respect of the people throughout the Commonwealth. As a Republican, he has been very active and influential in party affairs for many years.

He was married November 3, 1869, to Lizzie Wadsworth Read, daughter of Edwin Read, of Boston, and has two children: Edwin R. and Caroline L.



GOODWIN, ALMON KENT, Postmaster of Pawtucket, R. I., was born in South Berwick, Me., March 27, 1839, and is the third child of Augustus and Mercy (Preble) Goodwin. He attended the public schools and the academy of his native town until he was fifteen years old, when he was prepared for the sophomore class in college. Concluding to adopt the profession of medicine, he decided not to pursue a college course, and instead came to Pawtucket in 1857 and began his medical studies in the office of Dr. Sylvanus Clapp. Finding this study uncongenial after two years, he concluded to turn his attention to something more in accordance with his tastes, and engaged in mercantile business, being for a number of years the senior member of the well-known firm of Goodwin & Allen, wholesale flour dealers, of Providence, and continuing this business until 1887.

Mr. Goodwin has always been prominent in public affairs. He was early interested in politics and has been identified with the Republican party from its origin and prominent in its councils. His eloquent and earnest advocacy of its principles on the stump and elsewhere secured for him immediate notice. He was Chairman of the Republican Town Committee of Pawtucket for many years prior to its incorporation as a city, and continued as Chairman of the City Committee until his election as Mayor. He was Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee for a number of years, and under his vigorous lead the party won many a decisive and important victory. He was a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1875, 1876, and 1882, during which time he served as a member of the Committee on Corporations and as Chairman of the Committee on Militia. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1880 which nominated James A. Garfield. He served as Auditor of the town and city of Pawtucket for several years and as Auditor of the State of Rhode Island in 1887. In the latter year he was elected Mayor of the city of Pawtucket, serving two

years (1888 and 1889), and was again elected in 1890, serving during 1891. The second time he was elected Mayor he carried every ward in the city, Democratic and Republican. After his third term he refused to again be a candidate. As the city's chief executive officer, he was conservative yet progressive, and suggested and carried to completion many public improvements. In 1891 he was appointed State Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics and served as such until he was appointed Postmaster of Pawtucket in 1892, which position he still holds. He has always been interested in the improvement and prosperity of the city and has been a member of the Business Men's Association from its inception, serving on the Executive Committee and as President of the association. Mr. Goodwin was for many years active in the State militia, and did good service in this line while a member of the General Assembly. He served on the staffs of Major-General Horace Daniels and Major-General William R. Walker. He has been prominent and active in public affairs, and although always a Republican, and closely identified with that party for nearly forty years, his first vote being cast for Abraham Lincoln, he has ever been popular with men of all parties.

Mr. Goodwin was married in 1858 to Sarah M. Tower, daughter of the late John C. Tower, and sister of Captain Levi Tower, of the Second Rhode Island Volunteers, who was killed at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, while gallantly leading his men against the rebel foe. Mrs. Goodwin was an excellent singer whose clear, sweet voice it was always pleasant to hear, and which was heard for many years in the churches in their city and State. She was a woman of marked ability, and was not only of great aid to her husband in all the affairs of life, public and private, but she took a lively interest in public affairs and an active part in many enterprises for the benefit of the community, among which may be mentioned the Ladies' Soldiers' Memorial Association, which she served efficiently as a member of the Executive Committee. She died February 19, 1892. They had one daughter, Margaret Kent, who was born in Pawtucket and who is still living. She inherits decided musical tastes and talents from her mother and is one of the leading pianists in the State.



NOWLTON, HOSEA M., Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts since 1894 and for many years one of the foremost lawyers of New Bedford, was born in Durham, Me., May 20, 1847. He was graduated from Tufts College in 1867, attended the Harvard Law School in 1869 and 1870,

and then entered upon a professional career which has won for him an honorable reputation. Settling in New Bedford, Mass., he soon came into prominence as an able, intelligent lawyer and as a leader of the Bristol County bar.

Mr. Knowlton is a prominent Republican and has filled several positions of a professional and political nature with marked ability and satisfaction. He was a member of the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature from 1876 to 1877 and of the State Senate from 1878 to 1879. From 1879 to 1893, inclusive, he was District Attorney for the Southern District of Massachusetts, and in that capacity achieved a reputation which extended throughout the Commonwealth. In 1894 he assumed the duties of Attorney-General of Massachusetts, and by successive re-elections still holds that office, serving now (1899) his sixth term.



SMITH, GEORGE EDWIN, of Everett, President of the Massachusetts Senate in 1898 and 1899, was born in New Hampton, Belknap County, N. H., April 5, 1849. He is the eldest of four children of David Hebard Smith and Esther, his wife, daughter of Rev. Thomas Perkins, and a descendant of Stephen Smith, who served three enlistments in the Revolutionary war—first, in 1776 in Captain Thomas Simpson's company; second, April 11, 1778, in Captain Timothy Barrow's company of Colonel Timothy Bedell's regiment; and third, in July, 1780, in Captain Benjamin Whittier's company of Colonel Nichol's regiment. During this latter service Stephen Smith was at West Point at the time of Major Andre's execution. He married Mary Bean, and in 1782 moved to New Hampton, N. H., their son David being born the same year. David Hebard Smith, son of this David, was born in 1822, was long a Selectman of the town, and served two terms in the State Legislature.

George E. Smith was educated in the common schools of his native town, in the New Hampton Literary Institution, and at Bates College at Lewiston, Me., from which he was graduated with high honors in 1873, and of which he was elected by the alumni in 1879 a member of the Board of Overseers and by the corporation in 1884 a member of the Board of President and Fellows. His early life was spent on the paternal farm. On leaving college he began the study of law at Lewiston, Me., in the office of Frye, Cotton & White, the senior partner of which firm was Hon. William P. Frye, now United States Senator. Mr. Smith was admitted to the Suffolk County bar at Boston in May, 1875, and associated himself in practice with Horace R. Cheney, who died in December, 1876. He then succeeded to their legal business and has

since carried it on successfully in Boston, steadily increasing it, and gaining an acknowledged leadership as an able advocate and counsellor. His practice has been confined to civil cases. He appeared for the college in the case of *Bates College v. Benjamin E. Bates's estate*, reported in the Massachusetts Reports, and in many other cases of wide importance.

For many years Mr. Smith has resided in Everett, Mass., where, as a Republican, he has been active and prominent in public affairs. He was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature from the Eighth Middlesex District, comprising Malden and Everett, in 1883 and again in 1884, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Bridges and as a member of the Committees on Education and Taxation. When Everett became a city he was the Republican candidate for Mayor, but failed of election. Appointed City Solicitor, he served over two years, and was active in organizing the legal branch of the municipal government. In 1880 he became a member of the Board of Trustees of the Everett Public Library and has since held that position. He was Chairman of the committee appointed in 1892 to procure the city charter, served for two years as a member of the School Board, and was prominent in the committee of the town to secure a system of sewerage. In 1896 he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate from the Fourth Middlesex District, receiving a vote nearly three times greater than his Democratic opponent. He served on the Committees on the Judiciary and Liquor Law and as Chairman of the Committee on Bills in Third Reading, and in 1897 and again in 1898 was re-elected. In 1898 he was unanimously chosen President of the Senate, and the next year was re-elected to that position, which he filled with consummate ability and great satisfaction. He is a member of Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M., ex-President of the Glendon Club, and a member of various other social organizations.

Mr. Smith was married at West Buxton, Me., October 31, 1876, to Sarah F., daughter of Hon. Charles E. and Eliza (Allen) Weld. Their only child, Theodosia Weld Smith, born July 29, 1878, in Everett, was pursuing a regular course at Smith College, but died suddenly, July 19, 1897, at the threshold of a brilliant womanhood.



BOURN, AUGUSTUS OSBORN, of Bristol, Governor of Rhode Island in 1883-85, was born in Providence, in that State, October 1, 1834, his parents being George O. Bourn and Huldah B. Eddy. He is a lineal descendant of Jared Bourn, who came to America from England about 1630, removed from Boston

to Portsmouth, R. I., and in 1654-55 was a deputy in the Colonial Legislature from the latter town. Among Governor Bourn's paternal ancestors are the Bowens, Braytons, Becketts, Blys, Carpenters, Chases, Gibsons, Gotts, Paines, Sterns, Shermans, Tripps, and Wheatons, while those on his mother's side include the Blandings, Coopers, Clarkes, Eddys, Greens, Ides, Peckhams, Walkers, and Weedens. Francis Brayton was one of the founders of Providence, R. I. Richard Bowen, William Blanding, Thomas Cooper, Jr., Nicholas Ide, Philip Walker, and Robert Wheaton were among the original settlers of Rehoboth, Mass. Samuel Eddy was an early settler of Plymouth and the son of Rev. William Eddy, Vicar of St. Dunstan's, Cranbrook, Kent, England. Jeremiah Clarke, Anthony Paine, John Peckham, John Greene, Philip Sherman, John Tripp, and James Weeden were among the founders of Newport and Portsmouth, R. I. Charles Gott was the first deacon of the church in Salem, Mass. John Becket, John Bly, John Gibson, Charles Gott, and Charles Sterns were very early settlers of Massachusetts Bay.

Governor Bourn attended the public and high schools of Providence, was graduated from Brown University with the degree of A.M. in 1855, and then associated himself with his father, who was the senior member of the firm of Bourn, Brown & Chaffee, manufacturers of rubber shoes of Providence. Excepting about six years spent in Europe, he has devoted his life to this business.

A strong Republican in politics, he was a member of the Rhode Island Senate from Bristol from 1876 to 1883, being elected the first four or five terms without opposition, and serving as Chairman of the Committee on Finance and as a member of the Judiciary Committee. In 1883 he was elected Governor of Rhode Island and, re-elected in 1884, served two terms. He was also State Senator from Bristol from 1886 to 1888, and in 1889 was appointed Consul-General of the United States for Italy, at Rome, which office he held until 1893. Governor Bourn acquainted himself with the French, German, Italian, and Spanish languages, and traveled extensively in Cuba, Mexico, England, France, Germany, Holland, Spain, Italy, and Morocco. He was the author of the "Bourn Amendment" to the Rhode Island Constitution, introducing it into the State Senate, and being Chairman of the Joint Special Committee to which it and other similar acts were referred.

Governor Bourn became a member of the Providence Horse Guards about 1861, rose from private to Major, and served as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Rhode Island Cavalry Battalion. Among other organizations which he also joined are the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown

University, What Cheer Lodge, F. and A. M., and Calvary Commandery, K. T.

February 24, 1863, he married Elizabeth Roberts Morrill, daughter of David C. and Mary (Wentworth) Morrill, of Epping, N. H., and their children are Augustus O., Jr., a lawyer, born May 7, 1865; Stephen Wentworth, born April 5, 1877; and Elizabeth R. and Alice M. W. Bourn.



DUBOIS, EDWARD CHURCH, has resided in East Providence, R. I., since May, 1878, and in various official and professional capacities has achieved a reputation which extends throughout the State. He is a lineal descendant of Colonel Benjamin Church, and was born in London, England, on the 12th of January, 1848. In 1857, in New York City and State, his father, Edward Church, for business reasons, changed his name and that of his wife and children to Dubois, the family name of his mother, and since that time they have been known and called by that name.

Mr. Dubois received his education at Russell's Academy in New Haven, Conn., at the High School in Pawtucket, R. I., and at the Friends' Academy in New Bedford, Mass. Subsequently he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in May, 1878, took up his permanent residence in East Providence, R. I., where he served as Town Solicitor for several years and as State Senator from May, 1883, to 1895. He was Attorney-General of Rhode Island from May, 1894, to May, 1897, and has been a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives since May, 1898. A staunch Republican in politics, he has long been a leading member of the party and one of its ablest and most talented supporters.



REOCH, ROBERT, Superintendent of the great Printing, Dyeing and Finishing Works of S. H. Greene & Sons, of Riverpoint, R. I., has advanced the art of printing and coloring cotton fabrics to a perfection equal to the products of the great mills of England and Scotland. Mr. Reoch is of Scottish birth, being born in Ellerslie, Renfrewshire, Scotland, October 9, 1840. His parents were Robert and Annie (McNeil) Reoch, the father being a calico printer from whom Robert, Jr., learned many of the valuable details of that trade.

Educated in private schools, when a youth, in his native town, Mr.

Reoch received the additional benefits and training acquired at Andersonian University, of Glasgow, where he was under the tutelage of Dr. Penny, professor of Chemistry, and where he obtained a thorough knowledge of that branch of chemistry necessary for his future life work. When sixteen years of age, Mr. Reoch began an apprenticeship as color maker with Thomas Boyd & Sons, calico printers of Barrhead, Scotland. He subsequently became assistant manager of the well-known calico printing establishment of Muir, Brown & Co., of Glasgow. In 1867 he was engaged by the firm of S. H. Greene & Sons, of



ROBERT REOCH.

Riverpoint, R. I., to superintend their works, which had been established there in 1828. Mr. Reoch came to America that year and assumed the entire management of the mills, which position he has ever since filled. Under his control the mills have been, from time to time, enlarged and extended until now they are among the leading institutions for printing, coloring, bleaching, and finishing cotton fabrics in America. This firm was the first in America to put upon the market the goods known as Turkey Red, and they also were the leaders in producing the famous "Bandana" handkerchiefs. The success and development of the great mills of S. H. Greene & Sons, the magnitude

and detail of which appear in the biographical sketch of Henry L. Greene, the President of the company, is due to the skillful direction and thorough knowledge of all of the details possessed by Robert Reoch, the Superintendent.

Mr. Reoch is one of the most respected and valued citizens of Rhode Island. In the community in which he lives he has always been foremost in all matters tending to advance public morals and to educate the people in progressive lines of development. His business interests have caused him to decline public office, but he has always been an active member of the Republican party and has served upon the Republican Town Committee for years. When the British-American Association was in active organization he served as President of the Warwick branch of that order. He has been a moving spirit in the introduction of water for fire and domestic purposes, the electric lighting system, and the building and operating of the electric railway through the Pawtuxet Valley, connecting the villages with Providence. In all of these movements Mr. Reoch has been a member of the board of directors building and operating the same. He is a member of the Congregational and Warwick Clubs, of Providence, and the Kent Club, of Riverpoint.

Mr. Reoch was married in Barrhead, Scotland, in 1865, to Miss Helen Stewart, by whom he had eight children: Lillias, Robert, William, Helen, Archibald, Mary, Norman, and John (deceased). The mother died in 1894. In 1896 Mr. Reoch married Miss Lillias Stewart, a sister of his first wife.



OWARD, HENRY, Governor of Rhode Island in 1873-75, was born in Cranston, in that State, April 2, 1826, his parents being Jesse and Mary (King) Howard and his maternal ancestor Gabriel Bernon, the eminent Huguenot refugee. Educated in the common schools and academies, he was admitted to the Providence County bar in 1851, but after practicing for six years abandoned his profession and engaged in manufacturing and business enterprises.

Early in life Governor Howard became actively interested in politics, served as Secretary of the Whig State Convention, and was prominent in the organization of the Republican party, being a delegate from Rhode Island to the first National Republican Convention which nominated General John C. Fremont for President in 1856 and also to the convention of 1876 which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes. He was a member of the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1856-57, a Presi-

dential Elector in 1872, and an Expert Commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1878, being appointed by President Hayes. He was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1873 and re-elected in 1874, and served two terms. He was a Captain in the Providence Marine Artillery, a Colonel on the staff of Governor William W. Hoppin, and a member and President of the Franklin Lyceum of Providence. His business connections include the following: President of the Harris Manufacturing Company, the Armington & Sims Engine Company, the Providence Telephone Company, and the Pintsch Gas Company. In 1873 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of A.M.

September 30, 1851, Governor Howard married Catharine Greene Harris, daughter of Hon. Elisha Harris, Governor of Rhode Island from 1847 to 1849, and their children are Jessie H. (Mrs. Edward C. Bucklin), Elisha H., and Charles T.



SMITH, GEORGE LEWIS, of Barrington, R. I., was born in that town on the 23d of September, 1840, and received a public school education. In the Civil War he served three years and four months, enlisting June 5, 1861, as a private in Company D, Second Rhode Island Volunteers. He was promoted Second Lieutenant in the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, March 11, 1862, First Lieutenant November 28, 1862, and Captain January 15, 1864, and was mustered out of service on October 5 of the latter year. For seven years he was employed in the United States Custom House in Providence. At present his occupation is that of collector and real estate agent.

Mr. Smith has been for many years one of the leading Republicans of the town of Barrington, where he was born, and in various official capacities has displayed great political ability. He has been a member of the Barrington Town Council one year, an Assessor of Taxes nine years, a member of the Barrington School Committee nineteen years, and Superintendent of Schools five years. From 1894 to 1897 he served as a Representative to the Rhode Island General Assembly and since May, 1897, has been State Senator.



OWEE, BYRON, J., was born April 19, 1838, in Scituate, R. I., where he received a public school education, and where he still resides. He has held many town offices, was Treasurer of the town nine years, and served for one year as a member of the Scituate Town Council. In May, 1898, he took his

seat as State Senator, and was made a member of the Committees on Printing and State Property. A Republican in politics, Mr. Cowee has been prominent in local affairs and actively identified with the best interests of his native town.



PENDLETON, JAMES MONROE, of Westerly, R. I., was born at Pendleton Hill, North Stonington, Conn., January 10, 1822, and died February 16, 1889. He was the youngest son and tenth child in a family of twelve children of General Nathan Pendleton and Phœbe Cole and a descendant of Major Brian Pendleton, who came to New England shortly after the arrival of the Mayflower and won distinction as a soldier and in the councils of the colony. General Nathan Pendleton was a member of the Connecticut Legislature from 1810 to 1826.

Mr. Pendleton was graduated from the Connecticut Literary Institution with high honors in 1844. In 1854 he became an incorporator of the Niantic Bank of Westerly, R. I., and subsequently served for seventeen years as its Cashier, the bank having been reorganized in the meantime under the National Bank Act. At the time of his death he was President of the Niantic National Bank and the Niantic Savings Bank, both of Westerly. Mr. Pendleton was always deeply interested in politics and public affairs, and was an earnest and consistent Republican from the organization of the party, and by his ability, industry, patriotism, and integrity won and maintained the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was a member of the Rhode Island Senate from 1862 to 1865 inclusive, served as President of the Union League in Westerly during the Rebellion, was largely instrumental in enlisting soldiers for the defense of the government, and for fifteen years was a member and a part of the time Chairman of the State Board of Charities and Corrections. In 1868 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, a Presidential Elector, and elected a member of the Forty-second Congress, in which he served on the Committees on Printing and Revolutionary Claims. He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress and served on the important Committee on the Revision of Laws. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and in 1878 he was elected to the Rhode Island House of Representatives, to which he was annually re-elected until 1884, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Finance. He was also prominent in the Masonic fraternity.

In 1847 Mr. Pendleton married Bethena A. Spencer, of Suffield,

Conn. They had no children, but in 1854 two children of his brother William were taken into the family. One, Lieutenant James M. Pendleton, died of disease contracted in the Civil War, and the other, Elizabeth P. Pendleton, died in 1891. In 1865 two other children of his late brother William were likewise given a home, one of whom died, the other, Rev. Charles H. Pendleton, graduating from Brown University in 1878 and from the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1881.



LADD, HERBERT WARREN, of Providence, Governor of Rhode Island for two terms (1889-90 and 1891-92), is the son of Warren and Lucy (Kingman) Ladd, and was born in New Bedford, Mass., October 15, 1842. His life has been a remarkably busy one. Crowded as it is with successful incident and adventure, with discouraging experiences, trials, and sorrows, his indomitable will and self-reliance, united with great intellectual ability and sound judgment, have won for him distinctive honors which few men ever achieve. After graduating from the High School of New Bedford in 1860 he entered a wholesale dry goods store, and a year later accepted a reportorial position on the staff of the *New Bedford Mercury*. Here he developed the ability for journalism which soon gave him a recognized leadership among the reporters and correspondents of that city. His letters to the *Mercury* from the South and West during the War of the Rebellion were exceptionally interesting, graphic, and meritorious, and withal accurate and valuable. An "extra" of the *Mercury*, issued by him, announcing the battle of Fredericksburg, was the first Sunday newspaper published in New England outside of Boston.

In 1864 Mr. Ladd retired from journalism and again entered the dry goods business as a clerk for White, Brown & Co., of Boston, then the largest importers of dress goods in the United States. In the spring of 1871 he removed to Providence, R. I., and established a small retail dry goods store, which steadily grew to be one of the principal enterprises of the kind in the city, his excellent taste in the selection of goods bringing him the best trade. The systematic methods which he first introduced into the retail dry goods business in this country, combined with the special ability and untiring energy which he displayed as an organizer, not only brought him into wide prominence, but rapidly developed his enterprise until it gained the distinction of being one of the finest and best known retail establishments in New England.

The block occupied for many years by the H. W. Ladd Company was one of the largest on Westminster street.

During his successful business career in Providence Mr. Ladd declined all solicitations to become a candidate for public office until 1899, his uniform answer being that he was emphatically a business man and untrained in the school of politics. In that year, however, he accepted the nomination for Governor of Rhode Island on the Republican ticket, with which party he had always affiliated. He was elected, and on taking office entered at once upon the advocacy of many important measures affecting the interests of the State and its people. In 1890 his party again gave him an emphatic endorsement for reelection, but the ticket was defeated. In 1891, however, he was for the third time made the Republican standard-bearer, and was elected Governor for a second term.

Governor Ladd's record of two years in the executive chair was a brilliant one, and marked throughout by energetic and progressive work. He brought to the administration of the office the same zeal and enterprise, the same ability, sound judgment, and integrity, which characterized him in his private business life, and the measures which he so efficiently advocated bore abundant fruit before his final retirement. He was among the first in the country to actively champion the movement for good roads, with the result, achieved largely through his efforts, that Rhode Island now has a model road law. He was also instrumental in developing the State Agricultural School at Kingston, which was in its infancy when he assumed his executive duties; and the establishment of the Soldiers' Home at Bristol is another important feature of his work as Governor. Improved tax laws, biennial elections, the early closing of polls, the agricultural and educational interests of the State, and the elevation of the gubernatorial office to a degree of dignity and importance enjoyed by Governors of other States were all urgently advocated by him and received his enthusiastic support. An address which Governor Ladd delivered before the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction on illiteracy and educational methods pursued in the State was followed by a notable awakening in the State's educational affairs, and, as a practical emphasis of his interest in this subject, he presented a magnificently equipped observatory to Brown University, which recognized the gift by conferring upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. This observatory cost about \$40,000.

Governor Ladd also advocated the need of a State Capitol for Rhode Island, and in his first message to the Legislature contrasted, by means of pictures, the State's poor edifice with State buildings all over the country. The result is the new Rhode Island Capitol building—one of the finest marble edifices in America, its magnificent marble dome be-

ing the only one in the world outside of the Taj Mahal in Agra, India. McKim, Mead & White were the architects, and Norcross the contractors, and the building will ever stand as Governor Ladd's monument.

The unfailing interest in public and social affairs which Governor Ladd has displayed through all his business and political career distinguishes him as a man of unusual prominence and patriotism. He was the founder and father of the well known Providence Commercial Club, which meets monthly to discuss the leading questions of the day, and which reached a high degree of prosperity under his Presidency. He was also Vice-President of the Providence Board of Trade for two years, President of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for several years, and chiefly instrumental in securing the spacious home for the latter organization. Among other bodies with which he is or has been prominently connected may be mentioned the following: member of and a large contributor to the Providence Young Men's Christian Association, a Vice-President and member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston, President (for several years) of the Rhode Island School of Design, a director of the Atlantic National Bank of Providence, and a member of the Hope, Press, and Athletic Clubs of Providence. In 1876 he was especially earnest and influential in the movement for enlarged and improved railway terminal facilities for the city and for faster train service, calling the meeting of the memorable Committee of One Hundred which took steps to elect a City Council favorable for the so-called "Goddard Plan" of railway terminals. This movement in 1884 was the beginning and inspiration of the awakening that after a hard and eventful struggle brought the present elevated station, which is virtually the one advocated by Governor Ladd. Governor Ladd was nominated for office in 1889, when the Democrats had been in power and felt sure of continuing. He went through three elections, every one of them a bitter fight, but he was successful, and his administration was so popular that the Democrats have never since been able to exert any powerful influence in the State. The election in Rhode Island takes place in April, and the years Governor Ladd made his fight for the Republican party in the State were troublesome ones for the party throughout the Nation. Hence the influence of his victories were more than usually important to the Republican party.

In January, 1888, at a dinner at which Hon. George William Curtis was present, in answer to a question as to whether Cleveland had not made a mistake in his advocacy of Free Trade in his message to Congress the previous December, Mr. Curtis remarked he thought he had, but that that matter would all be compromised away before the June

conventions and the tariff would not be an issue in the next fall campaign.

Mr. Ladd heard of this through his wife, who was at the table and heard Mr. Curtis's remark. As President of the Commercial Club he had to arrange the monthly dinner for February. He had been accused of having the best Protectionist speakers in the country whenever the club discussed tariff issues, and never giving the Free Trade side a proper representation. He thought he would do it this time, and arranged with the most prominent Free Traders in Rhode Island for them to have Mills and Breckenridge, of the Ways and Means Committee, to present the Free Trade side. Hon. William W. Crapo, of Massachusetts, alone represented the Protection side. It was a memorable occasion. Some 230 representative men from the State of Rhode Island sat at the table, and the speeches were fully reported in the leading papers all over the country the next day.

June came, Cleveland was renominated, and Harrison chosen to bear the Republican standard. The tariff was very much in evidence during the whole campaign and Harrison was elected. Several Southern papers, after the election, wholly and frankly admitted Mr. Cleveland's defeat and the defeat of the Democratic party due entirely to Mills and Breckenridge, who went down to Rhode Island, that busy hive of Protection, and from the warm welcome and the royal hospitality extended to them thought they were among political friends, and placed the tariff question before the country so firmly that it could not be compromised away. This meeting was carefully planned and carried out by Mr. Ladd, and will ever stand as one of the many evidences of what Mr. Ladd has done for the Republican party.

Governor Ladd was married on the 25th of May, 1870, to Emma Frances Burrows, daughter of Caleb Gerald and Elizabeth (Holmes) Burrows, of Providence, R. I. She died as her husband entered upon his gubernatorial labors, and of their six children two are living: Elizabeth Burrows Ladd and Hope Ladd.



ARD, A. HERBERT, State Senator since May, 1896, was born September 6, 1854, in the town of Middletown, R. I., where he still resides. He was educated in the public schools of Middletown and Newport and at East Greenwich Academy. As a Republican he has been prominently identified with local party affairs, serving as a member of the Middletown Town Council since 1884 and as President of that body since 1892. He was a Representa-

tive to the Rhode Island General Assembly from 1893 to 1896, and in May, 1896, became a member of the State Senate. He is engaged in farming.



BULL, MELVILLE, of Middletown, Rhode Island, and Representative in Congress from the First District of the State, was born in Newport, R. I., in 1854. He is the son of Henry and Henrietta Easton (Melville) Bull, and a lineal descendant of Governor Henry Bull, one of the original eighteen purchasers of the Island of Aquidneck or Rhode Island—a man who was twice Governor of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, the second time in the critical period of the Colonies' existence, when New England was subject to the tyranny of Sir Edmund Andros. Governor Henry Bull came from the vicinity of Newport, in Wales, England. He was apparently the leading military man among the first settlers of Newport, and his stone house, built in 1639, was called a garrison house, and is still standing. Bancroft, in his *History of the United States*, alludes to this first American ancestor of the subject as follows:

“Did no one dare to assume responsibility? All eyes turned to one of the old antinomian exiles, the more than octogenarian, Henry Bull; and the fearless Quaker, true to the light within, employed the last glimmerings of life to restore the democratic charter of Rhode Island. Once more its free government is organized; its seal is renewed; the symbol, an anchor; the motto, Hope.”



Melville Bull

Henry Bull, the father of Melville Bull, and well known in Newport County as Major Bull, resided in Middletown at Dudley Place, adjoining the city line of Newport, for many years. In early life he lived in Newport, on the family estate, corner of Bull and Broad streets, engaged in the lumber and West India business. As a young man he took

some interest in politics and was repeatedly elected Moderator of the town of Newport. He was also elected to the Assembly, and last held the position of Senator from Newport. When Newport was re-chartered as a city, he was one of the three most prominent candidates for its first Mayor, but withdrew in favor of Hon. George H. Calvert, well known as her first, and by many still esteemed as her best, Mayor. Mr. Bull was President of the Newport Gas Light Company, a position he held from the first establishment of the company until his death in April, 1899, when his son, the subject of this sketch, succeeded him.

Melville Bull's grandfather, the late Major Bull, was a prominent man in Newport, and one of her most honored and public spirited citizens. He was a member of the General Assembly for many years and Presidential Elector in 1836. He was a Jackson Democrat. His memories of Rhode Island, undertaken to preserve from loss all that he gleaned in his time relating to the story of the State, have formed the basis of much of the history of the State. Major Bull's grandfather commenced life as a house carpenter, and built a house on the family estate on the corner of Broad and Bull streets, in Newport, which is standing to-day. From a carpenter, this ancestor turned his attention to the law, and was afterward one of the ablest lawyers in the State and had various political offices. He was Attorney-General in 1721-22 and Speaker of the House in 1728. It is said of him that when he was learning to practice the legal profession, he used to go out into his garden, where, after placing three cabbages in one row and twelve in another, he addressed them as if they were a court. When, afterward, he became a successful advocate, an old friend who remembered the cabbage business joked him about it, to which the Attorney-General replied that he had frequently found since he had practiced law that cabbage heads often formed the court.

Melville Bull's grandfather married Mary Fones Holmes Tillinghast, a daughter of Dr. William Tillinghast, of Newport, and granddaughter of John Holmes, Esq., of Middletown. John Holmes was a descendant of Rev. Obadiah Holmes, a celebrated Baptist preacher, who was an Oxford graduate and a seceder from the Established Church of England, and was publicly whipped and banished from Boston on account of his religious principles. He came to Newport and succeeded John Clark as pastor of the First Baptist Church in that city. John Holmes was General Treasurer of the State for thirteen years, from 1690 to 1703, also again in 1708-9. His father, Jonathan Holmes, was the first Speaker of the House of Deputies, and was elected in 1696, previous to which date the House of Deputies was presided over by either the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor. John Holmes was the

last male descendant of the direct line from Obadiah Holmes, and inherited his property.

David Melville, Esq., Melville Bull's grandfather on his mother's side, was a gentleman of retiring habits, but of great mechanical genius. He perfected many inventions, but modesty prevented him from realizing much pecuniary advantage from them. Before coal gas was thought of in this country, he made it and lighted his house in Newport with it successfully.

This brief genealogical sketch of some of the ancestors of Melville Bull seems to prove the old adage that "like begets like," for in the subject of this article we can trace many of the qualities possessed by his ancestors. It is fortunate to have a noble lineage, still more to emulate, and prove oneself no disgrace to them.

Colonel Melville Bull was graduated from Harvard College in 1877, and, having chosen the occupation of a farmer, assumed the management of Ogden Farm in Middletown, near Newport, immediately after graduation. This farm had become somewhat celebrated under the management of the late Colonel George E. Waring, Jr. Colonel Bull was abroad in 1882 and 1893, and visited various parts of Europe. He has been engaged in the hotel and theatre business in Newport, but has never forsaken his first love, that of farming, in which he continues to be engaged. He is unmarried.

In 1883 Melville Bull was elected to the House of Representatives of Rhode Island, since which time he has taken an active interest in politics. He was a member of the House until 1885, when he was elected to the Senate, filling that position until 1892, when he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, serving in that capacity until 1894. In 1892 he was the Republican candidate for Congress and secured a plurality of 640 votes, but the law requiring a majority at that time, he was not elected. He was elected to the Fifty-fourth and re-elected to the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses, serving on the Committees on Accounts and Naval Affairs. His first military commission was held in the Newport Artillery, the oldest active military company in the United States, its charter dating back to 1741. Melville Bull was chief of Governor Wetmore's personal staff from 1885 to 1887. He served on the Republican State Central Committee from 1885 to 1895, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1888. He was active in the formation and management of the Rhode Island State Agricultural College and Experiment Station, and is at present a member of the Board of Managers and Treasurer of that institution. Melville Bull, while in the State Legislature, was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Militia and a member of the Committee on Corporations, and served on various commissions of importance. He

is a member of the Newport Artillery, St. Paul's Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Royal Arch Chapter, and Washington Commandery, Knights Templars, and one of the charter members of Palestine Temple, Mystic Shrine, and Past Exalted Ruler of the Newport Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a number of social clubs. He is largely interested in electric and gas lighting, being President of the Newport Gas Company and the Newport Illuminating Company, and Vice-President of the Newport and Fall River Electric Railroad. As a farmer, Mr. Bull believes in work aided by practical science. He is eminently a busy man, and in the various phases of life he is cool, energetic, and practical. These qualities have made him a favorite in political, business, and social relations.



HORTON, JEREMIAH W., of Newport, R. I., was born in Rehoboth, Mass., on the 8th of April, 1844, and received his education in the public and private schools of that town. He has served in the Rhode Island State Militia for twenty-six consecutive years, holding commissions as Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel. His business is that of a manufacturer and dealer in furniture.

In politics, Colonel Horton has been for many years a prominent Republican, and one of the ablest leaders of the party in his section. He has been a member of the Newport Board of Aldermen, a member of the School Board of that city, and Overseer of the Poor. He was Mayor of the city of Newport from 1892 to 1893, and represented his district in the Rhode Island House of Representatives in 1891, 1892, and 1893, and from May, 1894, to May, 1895. Since November, 1897, he has served as State Senator. He has filled every position with marked ability, energy, and satisfaction.



REED, THOMAS BRACKETT, who was for so many years a member and Speaker of the National House of Representatives, is the son of Thomas Brackett and Matilda (Mitchell) Reed, and was born October 18, 1839, in Portland, Me. There he received his preliminary education in the public schools. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1860, after which he spent about fifteen months in teaching, being assistant in the Portland High School part of the time. Meanwhile he also studied law, and in April, prior to his admission to the bar, he received an appointment as Acting Assistant Paymaster in the

Navy and was assigned to duty on the "tinclad" *Sybil*, then under command of Lieutenant H. H. Gorringe. Returning to Portland at the close of the Civil War, Mr. Reed was admitted to the Cumberland bar and entered upon the active practice of his profession in that city. He was elected a Representative to the Maine Legislature from Portland in 1867 and re-elected in 1868, serving on the Judiciary Committee during both sessions. He represented Cumberland County in the State Senate in 1870, and was nominated and elected Attorney-General of Maine while a member of that body. Mr. Reed was the youngest incumbent of that responsible office in the history of the State, being then thirty years old. His three terms were all marked by the successful trials of many important causes. He was also City Solicitor of Portland for four years (1874 to 1878).

In 1876 Mr. Reed's hosts of friends and admirers in the First Maine Congressional District determined that he should be the Republican candidate for member of Congress. He was nominated and elected by a handsome majority, and by successive re-elections served eleven terms in the National House of Representatives and three terms as Speaker of that body, resigning September 4, 1899. The House of Representatives which he first entered was Democratic, as all of the Houses have been, with the exception of four, since he entered Congress. It was not long, however, before he gave promise of the distinguished legislative career of influence and leadership which characterized his membership of the House. He won great fame, both as Speaker and as a leader of the Republican side. A new era in the legislative history of Congress dated from his Speakership. Prior to this, a strong and determined minority had the power to stop any legislation. Minorities had never failed to use this power, and the absurdity of allowing a minority to dictate in a popular government, where all government is supposed to be by majorities, had not alone been tolerated, but had been elevated to the dignity of a great principle of statesmanship. It was Mr. Reed's great work to abolish this pernicious usage, and his famous rulings caused a tremendous uproar in the National House and throughout the country. Partisan papers denounced him in unmeasured terms, but the Supreme Court of the United States sustained his rulings, and the principle that he enunciated of the inviolability of the majority to rule has been followed by his political opponents. The "Reed Rules" have been adopted with



THOMAS B. REED.

but slight changes, and now no minority is allowed to thwart the will of the majority.

Mr. Reed attained marked success as a leader on the floor, which is due largely to the fact that he has added good common sense and honesty of purpose to unrivaled forensic ability. He has always had a firm conviction that in the domination of the Republican party lies the surest safeguard of the fame and prosperity of the country, and, keeping the mission of his party in view, he has never allowed his influence to count for any partisan move of doubtful patriotism. In the Fifty-third Congress he led the Republican minority in the repeal of the Sherman Law, when the Democratic majority found itself powerless by itself to carry out the programme of its President.

He has not allowed his engrossing duties as a public man to interfere with his taste for literary pursuits. He is a student of English literature and a great admirer of its masterpieces. He is also familiar with the literature of several foreign tongues, and especially French literature. Few names are more familiar on the title-pages of the great magazines than his, and the *North American Review* for the last few years has rarely failed, at any memorable juncture of public affairs, to contain a luminous and charming article from his pen.

Soon after resigning his seat in Congress, Mr. Reed entered upon the active practice of the law in New York City.

In February, 1870, Mr. Reed married Susan P. Merrill, daughter of the late Rev. S. H. Merrill, and they have one daughter.



ASHLEY, STEPHEN BARNABY, son of William H. and Joannah (Barnaby) Ashley, was born in the suburb of Fall River, Mass., known as Steep Brook, December 25, 1850, and in 1857 removed to Fall River, where he still resides. His parents were of English descent on his father's side and of Scotch on his mother's side. Mr. Ashley attended the public schools of Fall River, studied about two years in the High School, and then went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and entered the Polytechnic Institute of that city, where he spent two years. Returning to Fall River, he engaged as a clerk in the ready-made clothing store of his father, and four years later became a partner under the firm name of W. H. & S. B. Ashley. In 1876 this firm closed out its affairs and Stephen B. Ashley became a coal merchant.

In 1880 he sold out his coal business, and with Stephen Davol, of Fall River, and Byron Smith, of Providence, R. I., bought the Middle-

bury (Vt.) Cotton Mills and engaged in making cotton yarn. In February, 1882, with Hon. William F. Draper and others, he organized the Barnaby Manufacturing Company, of which he has since been Treasurer. The mill of this company is located in the eastern part of the city of Fall River. Its business is the manufacture of fine colored cotton products known to the trade as "fine zephyr goods." This mill was the first one of its kind erected in this country, and the first combing machines for the combing of fine yarn which were operated in this section were run in this mill, which employs about four hundred and fifty hands, and with a capital of four hundred thousand dollars has paid liberal dividends from the start. The goods made by the Barnaby mill are sent to every State in the Union and the reputation of the firm has become firmly established.

In the social life of Fall River Mr. Ashley is as well known as in business circles. He has traveled much abroad in the course of advancing his business, and is known at home and elsewhere as an active, devoted, and progressive business man. Mr. Ashley is a director in the National Union Bank of Fall River. He is a progressive Republican, has served for some time as a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, of the Algonquin Club of Boston, of King Philip Lodge, F. and A. M., and of the Knight Templar degree in the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Ashley was married February 18, 1874, to Harriette Remington Davol, of Fall River, Mass., daughter of Stephen and Sarah F. Davol. They have four children: Mary Easton, Anna Byron, William H., and Stephen B., Jr.



PAULDING, TIMOTHY GRIDLEY, of Northampton, Mass., was born in Ware, Hampshire County, Mass., July 30, 1851, and is the son of Samuel T. and Maria (Gridley) Spaulding.

His paternal grandmother, Tirza Hoar, was a daughter of Captain Joseph Hoar, of Brimfield, and a great-granddaughter of Captain Leonard Hoar, who came from Concord to Brimfield about 1720. His maternal grandfather, Dr. Timothy J. Gridley, of Amherst, Mass., married Dorothy Smith Mattoon, daughter of General Ebenezer Mattoon, of Amherst. General Mattoon was under Arnold in the Quebec expedition, participated in the battle of Saratoga, was a member of the first Congress, served as Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, was for many years High Sheriff of Hampshire County, and was Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston.

Timothy G. Spaulding received his early education in the public schools of Northampton, at Williston Seminary in Easthampton, and

at the Classical School on Round Hill in Northampton, and was graduated from Amherst College in the class of 1872. In college his specialties were writing and debating. He taught a private school for boys at Westchester, N. Y., in 1872-73, among his pupils there being John B. Mason, the actor. He studied law in the office of his father and was admitted to the bar at Greenfield, Mass., in August, 1877, since which time he has been established in Northampton, successfully engaged in general civil and criminal practice. He was the first City Solicitor of Northampton, serving from 1883 to 1887, and also since March, 1896, and has been counsel for the city in numerous important special cases, including the grade crossing case, reported in 156 Mass., 299, in which he prepared the brief and made the argument on behalf of the city before the Supreme Court.

Mr. Spaulding was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Northampton in 1878 and declined re-election. He was a member of the Northampton School Committee from 1878 to 1892, and for nearly twenty years has been Secretary of the Northampton Institution for Savings. He is one of the trustees of the Academy of Music (a gift to the city), one of the founders and organizers of the Northampton Club and its President in 1887-88, is a member of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, and is a trustee of the Clark School for the Deaf. Mr. Spaulding was also one of the County Commissioners of Hampshire County in 1894-95. He is a prominent and active Republican, and has managed State, county, and district campaigns successfully. His friends have repeatedly asked him to accept the mayoralty of Northampton, and he was once nominated for that office by acclamation, but each time he declined the honor. In 1890 he was nominated for Congress from the old Eleventh District. He is unmarried.



BURDETT, JOSEPH OLIVER, one of the most prominent and successful lawyers and politicians in Massachusetts, and for six years a member of the Republican State Committee and three years chairman of that body, was born in South Reading, now Wakefield, Mass., October 30, 1848, and is the son of Joseph and Sally (Mansfield) Burdett, both of English extraction. His great-grandfather, Joseph Burdett, was one of the early settlers of Malden. Michael, his son, settled in Wakefield, and was a Whig in politics and prominent in local affairs. Joseph Burdett, father of Joseph O., was originally a Jacksonian Democrat, subsequently becoming a member of the Free Soil party, and eventually joining the Republican party. He was a man of affairs in Wakefield, a member of the School Com-

mittee for years, and prominent in church work, being a leading member of the old Congregational Church. He died in 1890, aged eighty years. A brother of Joseph was Michael Burdett, who was for many years a minister preaching in Philadelphia, while another brother, Dr. Samuel Dix Burdett, was a distinguished physician of that city.

Joseph O. Burdett attended the public schools of Wakefield, but decided to have the advantage in life of a superior education. By teaching school at intervals he obtained the means to enter Tufts College, from which institution he was graduated with the Class of 1871. Deciding upon the profession of law for his life work, he entered Harvard Law School, and during his course of study and instruction there read law in the office of Judge John W. Hammond, now upon the Supreme Bench of the State. With these excellent and superior advantages he made rapid progress and April 19, 1873, was admitted to the Middlesex County bar. He remained, for a time, in the office of Judge Hammond, practicing his profession, and then made his home in Hingham, Mass., where he has since resided and taken an active part in the development of that town and section. Soon after moving to Hingham he opened a law office in Boston, on Devonshire street, and upon the completion of the Exchange Building, 50 State street, established his office there, where it has since remained. Mr. Burdett makes no specialty in his profession, but has established one of the most flourishing general legal practices in the city.

He has served on the School Committee of Hingham since 1876, and for seventeen years was chairman of that body. For twenty-two years he has been Town Counsel of Hingham and also for many years of Hull. In 1884 Mr. Burdett was elected to the Legislature and was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Public Service. During this year he reported and carried through the present Civil Service Law of the State, despite the opposition of the Democratic party and spoils Republicans. In 1885 he was re-elected and served in the same capacity on the Public Service Committee and as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary. In 1886 Mr. Burdett became a member of the Republican State Committee and so continued for six years, the last three years of which he served as its chairman. During these years the party had the hardest fights ever experienced in its history.

Mr. Burdett is a member of Old Colony Lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F., of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, of the Middlesex and Massachusetts Republican Clubs, and of the Wild Goose Club. Besides his extensive and engrossing law practice he has been extensively engaged in real estate operations in Brookline, Boston, and Nantasket. He has been very successful in this line, and has added

much to the localities mentioned by improving his property with first-class dwellings, etc.

Mr. Burdett was married June 30, 1874, to Miss Ella J. Corthell, of Hingham, Mass. Three children have been born to them: Harold C., Edith M., and Helen R.



WOMBLY, H. F., of Framingham, Mass., was born in Falls Village, Conn., on the 30th of January, 1865, but removed to Framingham when comparatively young. He was educated in the Framingham public schools, and has been successfully engaged in gardening, in manufacturing fancy leather goods, and in the real estate business. In 1899 he represented the Twentieth Middlesex District in the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature. Mr. Twombly is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, the Royal Arcanum, and the Grange. He is an enthusiastic Republican and prominent in local party councils.



RANE, ROBERT BRUCE, represents a family whose name is connected inseparably with the manufacture of paper in Massachusetts for nearly a century. In 1801 Zenas Crane established his paper mill in Dalton, Mass., and ever since the succeeding generations of the family have been actively engaged in the manufacture of this product. One branch of this family resides in Westfield, Mass., where they operate paper mills, the plant being owned and worked by Robert Bruce Crane and James Arthur Crane, grandsons of Zenas Crane, under the title of Crane Brothers. The product of their mills has attained an international reputation.

Robert Bruce Crane was born in Dalton on June 4, 1845, attended a private school in Pittsfield, Mass., and the Military Academy in Worcester, and later took a course in Williston Seminary at Easthampton, finishing his education with a six months' trip through Europe in company with his brother, J. Arthur Crane. Mr. Crane has been prominent in the town affairs of Westfield, and was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1890 and 1891, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Labor.

The chief product of the extensive mills of the Crane Brothers is a linen paper, and the water marks on Crane's "Linen Record," "Japanese Linen," and "Warranted All Linen" are familiar throughout the country. The great success of this paper is due to the extraordinary care taken even in the smallest details of its manufacture. One of the chief elements in the success of this grade of paper is the use of very

pure water, brought in six-inch pipes from the mountains at the rate of five hundred gallons per minute. The rags for making this paper are all cut by hand in order to obtain the required fibre. In 1876 they obtained the highest award for record paper at the Centennial Exhibition, and later they obtained the highest award at Berlin and the grand prize gold medal at Paris. In 1880 the Melbourne Exposition awarded them a gold medal and the New Orleans Exposition gave them a grand prize gold medal in 1885. A medal of superiority was received from the American Institute at New York in 1889 and they also have a silver medal from the Mechanics' Fair in Boston given them in 1890. In addition to the manufacture of paper the mills have a product known as "Linenoid," from which are made a variety of seamless articles. J. Arthur Crane has charge of the mills, while Robert B. Crane devotes much of his time to their celebrated Wolf Pit Stock Farm, which is largely devoted to the raising of fine horses. The most noted stallion on the farm is the celebrated Chronos, with a record of 2.12 1-2.



KIMBALL, EDWARD PAYSON, of Portsmouth, N. H., is descended from Richard Kimball, who came from Suffolk County, England, to Watertown, Mass., in 1634, and whose descendants settled in Ipswich and Amesbury in that State and in Hopkinton and Warner, N. H. His maternal ancestors, the Colbys, were also of English stock, coming to this country about 1630. Mr. Kimball is the son of Rev. Reuben and Judith (Colby) Kimball, and was born in Warner, N. H., July 4, 1834. He was educated in the common schools of Kittery, Me., and in the academies at Hampton and Andover, N. H., and from 1855 to 1857 was engaged in the mercantile business in Kittery.

In 1857 Mr. Kimball settled in Portsmouth, N. H., where he has ever since resided, being engaged in practical banking. From a clerk in the Piscataqua Exchange and Portsmouth Savings Banks he became, in 1871, Cashier of the First National Bank and in 1882 President of that institution and also of the Piscataqua Savings Bank. Besides these, he has been interested in several other important business enterprises, especially in the West.

Mr. Kimball has long been a prominent Republican, deeply interested in the welfare of the party, and actively identified with the city of Portsmouth. He was a member of the City Government and the Portsmouth School Board, and in 1885 and 1886 served in the New Hampshire Legislature. Since 1867 he has been Clerk and Treasurer and since 1871 a Deacon of the North Congregational Church of Ports-

mouth. Among other institutions with which he is or has been connected may be mentioned the following: Trustee of the Cottage Hospital, the Chase Home for Children, the Portsmouth Seaman's Friend Society, and Piscataqua Lodge, I. O. O. F., and President of the Howard Benevolent Society and the Young Men's Christian Association.

September 13, 1864, Mr. Kimball married Martha Jane Thompson, daughter of Colonel Samuel and Anna True (Smith) Thompson, of Wilmot, N. H. They have had three children, namely: Elizabeth Colby Kimball, born January 29, 1866, died March 7, 1880; Martha Smith Kimball, born February 28, 1870, who was graduated from Smith College in 1892; and Edward Thompson Kimball, born September 29, 1873, who was graduated from Amherst College in 1896.



MOSELEY, SAMUEL ROBERT, of Hyde Park, Mass., proprietor of the *Norfolk County Gazette*, was born in Columbus, Ohio, November 6, 1846, the son of Thomas W. H. and Mary A. (Beckner) Moseley. His grandparents were natives of Virginia and moved to Kentucky in the early history of that State, where his parents were born. His father was a civil engineer and iron bridge builder, and during the Mexican War was Adjutant-General of the State of Ohio.

Mr. Moseley was educated in the public schools, and afterward entered the employ of the Moseley Iron Bridge and Roof Company, of Boston. Subsequently he engaged in journalism, becoming in 1873 part proprietor of the *Norfolk County Gazette*, which was established in Dedham, Mass., in 1813. He removed to Hyde Park in 1868 and in 1876 became full owner of that newspaper. Mr. Moseley has for many years been prominent in Hyde Park affairs, having been one of the Town Auditors and in 1885 and 1887 representative from Hyde Park to the Massachusetts Legislature, where he served on the Committee on Railroads both terms. In the 1887 terms he was on the Special Committee on Investigation of Child Labor, and from 1890 to 1894 was Postmaster of Hyde Park and was re-appointed by President McKinley to the same position, which he now holds. Mr. Moseley is a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, and a member of the Red Men, the Knights of Honor, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Hyde Park and Waverly Clubs of Hyde Park, the Boston Press Club, and the Sea Serpent Club. He is a stalwart Republican, and a man of much influence in the councils of the party. He married June 10, 1870, Caroline M. Brown, of Andover, Mass.



WILSON, HENRY, one of the founders of the Republican party and Vice-President of the United States from 1873 to 1875, was born in Farmington, N. H., February 16, 1812. Owing to the limited circumstances of his parents his educational advantages were as limited as those of Abraham Lincoln. After working on the farm all day he spent his evenings in study, and by the time he had attained his majority he had read nearly every work on American and English history.

Mr. Wilson then went to Boston, and thence to Natick, Mass., where he was employed in making shoes. He continued, however, to devote his leisure moments to study and reading. His political life dated from 1838, when he visited Washington and witnessed the sale of some slaves at auction. This incident caused him to swear eternal hostility to the institution of slavery. Returning home, he attended school in New Hampshire, studying philosophy, rhetoric, and Euclid, and the following winter taught school at Natick. From 1838 to 1848 he manufactured shoes for the Southern market.

In 1840 Mr. Wilson commenced his political career as a public speaker in the Harrison campaign, and in the same year was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, where he gave special attention to the rules of parliamentary practice. He was a strong advocate of freedom and of a liberal policy. In 1843 he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate, and in the House in 1845 he made one of the ablest speeches ever delivered before that body. For two years he conducted the *Boston Republican*, which he purchased in 1848, and in 1850 and 1851 he was Speaker of the State Senate. He was nominated, but defeated, for Congress in 1852, and in 1853 was a delegate from the towns of Natick and Berlin to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, in which he made about one hundred and fifty speeches. In 1855 he was elected United States Senator for the unexpired term of Edward Everett Hale, and in the following year delivered his important Kansas speech in the Senate. He was almost unanimously re-elected to the Senate in 1859, and in March of the same year made his celebrated speech in defense of Northern labor.



HENRY WILSON.

When the Civil War broke out Mr. Wilson went to work with re-

newed energy. He introduced the acts for the employment of five hundred thousand volunteers, for the purchase of arms and ordnance, for increasing the pay of the privates, etc. In 1861 he enlisted two thousand three hundred men, organized the Massachusetts Twenty-second Regiment, and as its Colonel conducted it to Washington. He also introduced the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia during the same year and in 1862 the bill for the employment of colored soldiers; in 1864 he introduced the bill for paying them, and also that for freeing their wives and children. Mr. Cameron said of him in 1862: "No man, in my opinion, has done more to aid the War Department in preparing the mighty army now under arms."

Mr. Wilson was re-elected to the United States Senate in 1865 and again in 1871. Through his efforts the system of servitude for debt in New Mexico was abolished in 1867, and he instituted the Congressional Temperance Society of Washington in the same year. He went abroad in the summer of 1871. In 1872 he received the nomination of the Republican party as Vice-President of the United States, and was elected by a large majority.

His crowning work of life he intended to be "The History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," in three volumes. The first volume, published in 1872, treats of the growth and power of slavery from its introduction into Virginia in 1620 to the admission of Texas into the Union as a slave State in 1845. The second volume relates the ominous events and political struggles that convulsed the country till the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, while the third and last volume was to be devoted to that series of measures which overthrew slavery, destroyed the slave power, and reconstructed the Union on the basis of freedom and equal rights to all. Written through failing health, it was near its completion when, as Vice-President of the United States, he died in the Vice-President's room at Washington, D. C., November 22, 1875.



NILES, JAMES PHILANDER, D.D.S., a prominent dentist of Watertown and formerly a member of the Massachusetts Senate, was born in Halifax, Vt., September 30, 1849. He is a representative of an old and cultured New England family, his ancestors coming to this country from Wales in 1632. His great-grandfather, David Niles, served in the Revolutionary War and was killed in battle at White Plains, N. Y. His grandfather, Oliver Niles, a native of Stonington, Conn., went to sea when eleven years of age and later became master of a vessel and engaged in foreign trade. Nathaniel Niles, son of Oliver Niles and father of Dr. James P. Niles,

was born in Halifax, Vt., and was brought up to farming. His wife was Mary Fish. James Philander Niles attended the public schools of Halifax and subsequently took a course of study at Shelburne Falls Academy. He also spent a year in study at North Adams, Mass., and then entered the Philadelphia Dental College, from which he was graduated in 1871. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in Albany, N. Y., where he remained for five years. He was subsequently located for eight years at Ballston Spa, N. Y., and since 1887 has followed his profession in Watertown, Mass., with gratifying success.

While residing in Albany Dr. Niles married Catharine Frances Doncaster, and from this union there are two children: Guy Doncaster and Will Carleton Niles.

Dr. Niles's political experience began in New York State, where he held several minor offices. Since coming to Watertown he has rendered valuable aid to the local Republican organization, has held town offices, and was elected to the Massachusetts Senate in 1895 and 1896. He was appointed Chairman of the State House Committee and served on the Committee on Public Health, Drainage, and Towns. Being an able speaker, he always held the close attention of his colleagues.

Dr. Niles is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in the blue lodge in Watertown, the Royal Arch Chapter in Newton, and Gethsemane Commandery of Knights Templars in Newtonville. He is also connected with the National Masonic Veterans' Association, and is an associate member of the Lincoln National Guards and of Isaac B. Patten Post, No. 81, of Watertown.



LUTHER, HENRY C., of Johnston, R. I., was born in Scituate, in that State, September 25, 1831, and was educated in the public schools and at Lapham Institute. In February, 1862, he enlisted in the United States Navy as an ordinary seaman and was promoted yeoman August 9, 1862. He served on the Ohio, Penobscot, and Sonoma, and was discharged from the hospital at Norfolk, Va., April 15, 1864.

Mr. Luther is an ardent Republican, a prominent and public spirited citizen, and active in promoting every good movement and every object which promises to benefit the community. He has served as a member of the Town Council of Johnston and as School Committeeman of Providence, and has been a leading advocate of good roads. He believes that the State should have the maintenance of the main roads of the State. He has been a Representative to the Rhode Island General Assembly since May, 1896.



HUTCHINSON, ISAAC PAUL, one of the foremost and leading young Republicans of Boston, prominent in the municipal affairs of that city, a legislator of rare ability in the councils of the State of Massachusetts, and the author of many measures far-reaching in their import and of the greatest value to the citizens of his Commonwealth, was born in Cambridge, Mass., February 26, 1860. He is the son of Horatio D. and Harriet S. Hutchinson. On the 21st day of April, 1884, Mr. Hutchinson married Miss Alice M. Dane, a native of Oswego, N. Y., and three children have blessed their union, namely: Horatio J., aged thirteen; Linda R., aged eleven; and Ruth Hutchinson, aged seven, all of whom are bright scholars in the public schools of Boston.

Mr. Hutchinson's father was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1853, and as a lawyer was a leading member of the Suffolk County bar and for a time was in the office of the Hon. Charles Sumner. Unfortunately he died when Mr. Hutchinson was but thirteen months old. In the ancestral line of Mr. Hutchinson's family occur many celebrated names in history. General Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, and Governor Hutchinson, one of the first Colonial Governors, are in direct line on his father's side, while on the mother's side the line runs back through the old family of the Mathersons to Roger Williams.

Mr. Hutchinson received his education in the public schools of Maine and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. It was inevitable that a man of his profound convictions and personal ability should take an interest in politics, and upon attaining his majority he became an earnest advocate of the principles of the Republican party and one of its strongest and most persistent members. Mr. Hutchinson was elected to the Boston Common Council in 1890, serving with integrity and ability. In 1891 he was elected to the Legislature from old Ward 17, and was prominently identified with many important measures, being the author of the "Hutchinson" Interchangeable Mileage Ticket Law, probably one of the hardest fought bills by the railroad corporations ever enacted. In 1894 he was a candidate for the House, but was defeated on account of the frauds in registration. He at once began a thorough and determined investigation into the political methods in that part of the city, the result of which was the purging from the voting lists of many spurious names, so that from a strongly Democratic ward it became safely Republican.

In 1895 Mr. Hutchinson was elected to the State Senate, where he kept up his persistency to bring about honest elections, and was the author of the law to prevent fraudulent impersonation of voters in Boston. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1896 and served on the important Committee on Public Health, of which he was Chairman; on

the Committee on Ways and Means; on the Committee on Mercantile Affairs; and was made Chairman of the Special Committee to rearrange the Congressional districts. Mr. Hutchinson is the author of the law providing for a recount of caucus votes, thus securing to every one an honest count and the preservation of all just rights in every caucus. He advocated in the Senate that year the bill for a new gen-



J. P. Hutchinson

eral registration of voters in the city of Boston, and as the President of the Boston Republican City Committee he had charge of the work of such new registration for the Republican party; and in the handling of the campaign that year the city of Boston, always previously a strong Democratic city, was carried for Hon. William McKinley for President and for the Republican candidate for Governor by the great majority of

substantially 17,000 votes. It is curious to note that when Mr. Hutchinson predicted this result before the election he was actually laughed at by his fellow party workers. He was elected President of the Republican City Committee two terms from outside its membership and declined to serve a third term. A magnificent ivory gavel, beautifully cased in morocco, and a diamond stud were presented to him with appropriate resolutions by his fellow members at the time of his retirement. He is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Lincoln Republican Club, and the Marketmen's Republican Club. He is also a member of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows, of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, and of several other fraternal and political clubs.



LAWRENCE, GEORGE PELTON, of North Adams, Mass., was born in Adams, before the division of the town, May 19, 1859. He is a grandson of Stephen Lawrence, a native of Vermont, and the son of Dr. George C. Lawrence, who was born in Londonderry, Vt., was educated at Oberlin College and at the Berkshire Medical College, settled in Adams, Mass., in 1848, and there practiced medicine for forty years, being President of the Berkshire Medical Society at one time. He married Jane E., daughter of Joseph K. Pelton, of Great Barrington, Mass., and George Pelton Lawrence was their eldest child.

George P. Lawrence was graduated from Drury Academy at North Adams in 1876, and then took a regular course at Amherst College, graduating with honors and being Grove orator on class day. For two years he was one of the editors of the *Amherst Student*. He received the degree of A.M. in 1885. Having from early youth a natural inclination for the law, which was doubtless intensified by the fact that two of his mother's brothers were lawyers of note, he pursued his legal studies at the Columbia Law School and with Judge James M. Barker, of Pittsfield, and was admitted to practice in 1883. Immediately afterward he opened an office in North Adams, Mass.

He was appointed Judge of the District Court of Northern Berkshire in June, 1885, and filled this office with great credit and ability until 1894. At the time of his appointment he was one of the youngest men who ever held this position in the Commonwealth.

But he was still to have higher honors bestowed upon him. In 1894 he was nominated by the Republican party and elected a member of the Massachusetts Senate, resigning his office as Judge. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Street Railways and as a member of the

Committees on Probate and Insolvency and Agriculture. In 1895 he was re-elected without opposition, and in January, 1896, was chosen President of the Senate. In 1896 he was returned to the State Senate and again chosen President of that body. In the autumn of 1897 Mr. Lawrence was elected a member of Congress from the First Massachusetts District to succeed Hon. Ashley B. Wright, of North Adams, deceased, and was re-elected in 1898, and in that capacity as well as at the bar has acquitted himself with great credit and honor. In 1899 Williams College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in recognition of his public services. He is one of the acknowledged leaders of the Republican party in Western Massachusetts, a man of marked executive ability and force of character, and a most energetic and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Lawrence was married June 12, 1889, to Susannah H., daughter of Colonel John Bracewell, of North Adams, Mass.

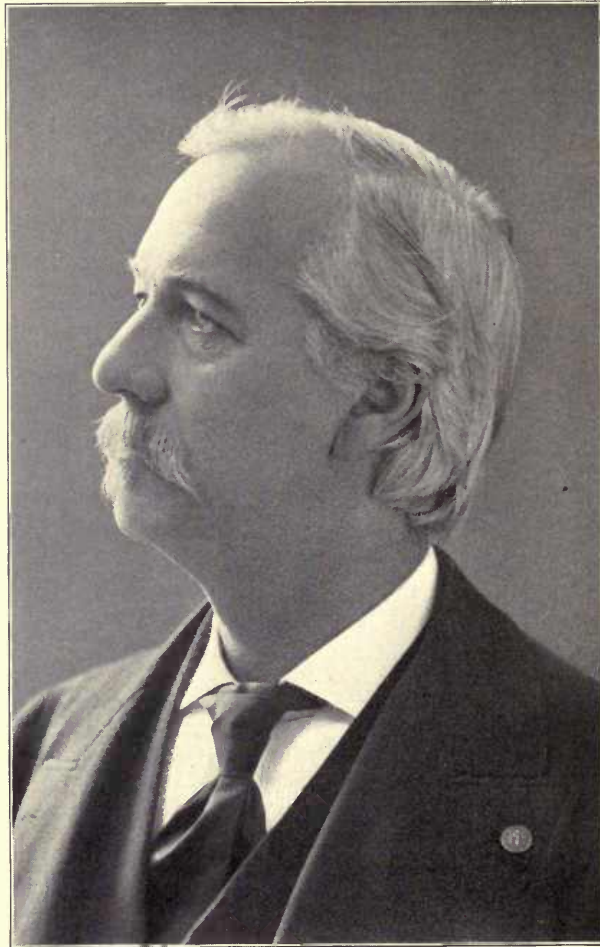


CAMPBELL, WILLIAM WALLACE, has won for himself a high reputation for political acumen and clever management of details from the opening of the campaign to its close, and is not only one of the best known Republicans in Massachusetts, but one of the party's ablest and most adroit workers. He is the son of Edward and Elizabeth Campbell, and was born in Boston on March 10, 1843. His paternal ancestors came from Scotland and on the mother's side from the North of Ireland. Several of these ancestors won distinction in the early wars, and later were members of the celebrated "Scotch Greys," one of the crack regiments of Scotland. Religious zeal characterized these people, some of whom sacrificed their lives or suffered the devastation of their homes on account of it.

Mr. Campbell attended the public schools of Boston. His first business was that of a dealer in furniture. On the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the Navy and served under Admiral Farragut at New Orleans, Mobile, and other battles, being attached to the U. S. S. Oneida, upon which vessel many of the prominent naval officers of the present day received their first baptism of fire. Captain Gridley, of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, served on the Oneida as ensign.

Returning to Boston at the close of the war, with four promotions to his credit for gallant service, Mr. Campbell was variously occupied, giving much of his attention to politics, and, being an ardent Republican, did much to advance the principles of that party in local and State elections. In 1883 he was appointed a Deputy Sheriff and was

attached to the Superior Court of Suffolk County, where he is still serving. For sixteen years he has been a member of the Republican Ward Committee of the ward in which he lives, and for eight years its Chairman. He served for two years on the State Republican Committee, and organized the first public meeting in Massachusetts in the interest of



WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL.

Hon. James G. Blaine. Mr. Campbell was one of the original organizers of the famous Municipal Club, to which so many of our young and distinguished statesmen have belonged. Few, if any, men in political life are better known than is Mr. Campbell, and no one has contributed more labor to the party cause. He is a member of several well-known

political clubs, and among the leaders of the party his advice and judgment are valuable. Mr. Campbell is a member of Post 15, G. A. R., and of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. In Masonry he is a member of Mount Tabor Lodge, St. John's Chapter, and William Parkman Commandery of Knights Templars. He is a member of Unity Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F.

In 1871 Mr. Campbell married Amelia Jane McAllister, and they have had two children: William Warren K. Campbell and John Archibald Campbell, the latter of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Campbell is a descendant of the McPhersons and the McAllisters who have been so long prominently identified with Scottish life and history.



ARPENTER, NATHANIEL G., of East Greenwich, R. I., was born in that State, in the town of North Kingstown, April 20, 1845. He was educated in the public schools and at East Greenwich Academy, and at present is a merchant.

At an early age he became interested in politics, and for a number of years has been a prominent factor in the Republican party in his section.

Mr. Carpenter was Overseer of the Poor of East Greenwich for thirteen years, a member of the Town Council in 1891 and 1892, and has been a Councilman since 1897. He has also been a Representative to the General Assembly of Rhode Island since May, 1898.



ROCKER, CHARLES THOMAS, son of Alvah Crocker and grandson of Samuel and Comfort (Jones) Crocker, was born March 2, 1833, in Fitchburg, Mass., where he resides. His mother was a descendant of the well-known Adams family and inherited many of their characteristics.

Alvah Crocker, his father, began work in a paper mill in Franklin, N. H., in 1820, and in 1823 was employed in the same business in Fitchburg. In 1826 he engaged in the manufacture of paper on his own account, and in 1850 founded the firm of Crocker, Burbank & Co., which subsequently owned and operated eight mills. He was also prominent in public affairs, serving in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature and being elected to the Forty-third Congress, dying, however, December 26, 1874, before the expiration of his term. The Fitchburg Railroad is a monument to his memory, as is also the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel. He was married three times, Charles Thomas Crocker being the son of his first wife, Abigail Fox.

Charles Thomas Crocker was educated at Groton Academy, at Norwich University, and at Brown University in Providence, R. I., graduating from the latter institution with the degree of Ph.B. He then associated himself in business with Crocker, Burbank & Co., of Fitchburg, one of the largest paper manufacturing firms in New England. This was in 1854. He has since been actively identified with the business of that corporation, building it up until now its output is about fifty tons of paper per day. Since the death of his father in 1874 Mr. Crocker has been the senior member of the firm, to which his sons, Alvah and Charles Thomas, Jr., and the sons of his cousin, the late Samuel Crocker, were subsequently admitted to partnership. Mr. Crocker is a large owner in and President of the Turner's Falls Land and Water Power Company, of which Alvah Crocker was the first President and instrumental in developing. He is also a director in the Keith Paper Company, the Montague Paper Company, the John Russell Cutlery Company, and the Crocker National Bank, being Vice-President of the latter, Alvah Crocker being its first President. He is also a stockholder in various railway companies and a director of the Fitchburg and the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroads. Mr. Crocker has large interests in the cotton and print mills of Fitchburg, aside from his extensive investments in paper manufacturing and his wide connection with railroads. He was Vice-President of the Orswell Mill for ten years and Vice-President of the Nockege Mill for five years. He assisted in the formation of both of those mills, and has had much to do with the success which they have attained. He was elected President of both these corporations in August, 1897, is now President of the Fitchburg Manufacturing Company, and has also been President of the Star Worsted Company since its re-organization.

In politics Mr. Crocker has long been prominent and influential, and notwithstanding his extensive business interests has filled several positions with great credit and honor. When Fitchburg became a city, in 1873, he accepted the office of Alderman, which he again held in 1877. In 1879 he was chosen a Representative to the lower branch of the Legislature, and in 1880 was a member of the State Senate from the First Worcester District. He was placed on the important Committee on Railroads, where his knowledge of that business gave him great influence.

Mr. Crocker married, October 14, 1857, Helen Eliza, daughter of William Tufts, of Charlestown, Mass. She died leaving six children: Alvah, Emma Louise (wife of Rev. E. W. Smith), William T. (an Episcopal clergyman), Kendal F., Charles T., Jr., and Paul. Mr. Crocker married, second, Helen T., daughter of Samuel B. Bartow, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and they have two children: Edith B. and Bartow.



MARSHALL, STEPHEN MACK, of Boston, one of the active young members and ardent supporters of the Republican party, and one who has devoted much time to its welfare and advancement, was born in Nova Scotia on January 1, 1866, and is the son of James N. S. and Augusta (Mack) Marshall. His father was decidedly a man of affairs—a lawyer, Queen's counsel, Judge of Probate, and American Consular Agent for Liverpool, Nova



STEPHEN M. MARSHALL.

Scotia. His paternal ancestors were English, and among them were several clergymen of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Marshall's grandfather was an intimate friend of John Wesley, and was so greatly impressed with Wesley's powerful and earnest preaching that he—a clergyman of the Established Church—embraced the doctrines taught by Wesley, and himself came to this country to preach. He was first located at the Bermuda Islands, and from there came to Halifax, where

he preached for many years, and where young Marshall's father was born. The maternal grandfather was a lumberman and extensive mill owner.

Stephen M. Marshall was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Acadia College at Wolfville, N. S. Coming in 1881 to Boston, Mass., where he has since lived, he learned the trade of a mechanic. Mr. Marshall's father was a great political organizer, and the son bears unmistakable evidence of this trait in his aptness in mastering the intricacies of some of the political situations in the city of his adoption.

In 1894 he was a candidate for Representative to the General Court in a strongly Democratic ward and made a gallant fight with the expected result—defeat. In 1896, 1897, and 1898 he represented his ward on the Committee of Twenty-five to nominate the Republican ticket for the Boston School Board. In 1898 he was Secretary of the Tenth Congressional District Republican Committee, serving with skill and efficiency. In 1899 he was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, of which body he is still a member. In 1896 he was elected by acclamation a delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis, to represent the Tenth Congressional District.

In all the positions occupied by him, Mr. Marshall has shown himself to be a reliable representative, strong in the faith of Republicanism, and loyal to the Commonwealth and to his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Marshall is a member of the Knights of Malta, the United Order of the Golden Cross, and several local social and political organizations. He is unmarried.



RARRINGTON, RANDALL A., of Warwick, R. I., proprietor of Rocky Point, was born in the town of Warwick, in that State, July 31, 1854, and received his education in the public and private schools. In politics he is an ardent Republican and prominent and active in the councils of his party. He has represented his town in the Rhode Island General Assembly since May, 1894.



SANBORN, JOHN P., a prominent publisher and Republican of Newport, R. I., was born in Fremont, N. H., on the 9th of September, 1844. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1869, and soon after taking up his residence in Rhode Island became a prominent factor in the political

affairs of the State. He was a Representative to the Rhode Island General Assembly from May, 1879, to November, 1882, serving as Speaker of the House from May, 1881, to November, 1882, when he resigned to accept an appointment, by President Arthur, as commissioner to examine a portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. From 1885 to 1886 he was a member of the State Senate.

Mr. Sanborn served as a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1880 and 1896. He has been a member of the Newport School Committee and was one of the commissioners to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 and to the Tennessee Centennial in 1896. In May, 1898, he again became a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives.



ONGDON, WILLIAM W., a prominent farmer and Republican of North Kingstown, R. I., was born in that town on the 22d of February, 1831. There he received his education in the public schools. Identifying himself with the Republican party, he became an active and influential factor in local affairs, and has served as Deputy Sheriff of Washington County and for three years as a member of the North Kingstown Town Council. He was a Representative to the General Assembly from 1894 to 1898, and in May, 1898, became a member of the Rhode Island Senate, where he was placed on the Committees on Printing and Fisheries.



LEEPER, GEORGE THORNDIKE, of Winthrop, Mass., was born in Dixmont, Penobscot County, Maine, September 15, 1852. His father, Elias P. Sleeper, was a sea captain and of English descent, while his mother, Eliza A. Sleeper, descended from the noted Thorndike family of New England, the immigrant ancestor of whom came from Scotland. One of his ancestors served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and another held an official position in the same war and afterward became a Judge in New Hampshire.

Mr. Sleeper was educated in his native State, attending the South Thomaston public schools, private schools, and the Eastern State Normal School at Castine. He commenced the study of law in the office

of Rice & Hall, of Rockland, Me., and also studied with Hon. A. P. Gould, of Thomaston, and was admitted to the bar of Knox County before the Supreme Court in 1879. Mr. Sleeper early took an active interest in political affairs, and at the age of twenty-one was elected one of the Selectmen of South Thomaston and was five times honored with the position, serving two years as Chairman of the board. For



GEORGE T. SLEEPER.

seven years he was Chairman of the Republican Town Committee of his town. He also served on the County and Congressional Committees.

In 1877 he was nominated for Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for Knox County. Although the county was Democratic by several hundred majority, being the strongest Democratic county in Maine, his opponent, who had held the position for years, received but a few votes more than he. A short time after election the successful candidate

died, and Mr. Sleeper was appointed by the Governor and Council to fill the vacancy and performed the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the courts and the people, being the youngest man ever having filled that position in the State. He was at that time but twenty-five years of age.

In 1883 he went to Minnesota and opened an office in Minneapolis, where he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, but the climate did not agree with him and he returned East. He came to Boston, Mass., and opened an office, taking up his residence in Winthrop, where he has since lived. He has built up a large and successful law practice, and stands high in his profession, being recognized as a man of marked ability, sound judgment, and great force of character.

Mr. Sleeper was elected a member of the lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature from Winthrop in 1894, serving in 1895, was re-elected, and was chosen Clerk of the House of 1896. He served one year, James W. Kimball securing the position in 1897. Since then Mr. Sleeper has given his time to the practice of his profession. During the session of 1895 he served on the Committees on Elections and Probate and Insolvency. He has been on the stump in a number of State campaigns, is a good speaker, and is well known throughout the Commonwealth. In the fall of 1899 he became a prominent candidate for the office of State Treasurer. He has always been a Republican, an active worker in party affairs, and for many years one of the party's ablest leaders. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Sleeper was married in South Thomaston, Me., to Ella K. Martin, who died in 1879. They had two children: Harvey E. and Ethel M. In 1884 he married Imogene A. Bartlett, by whom he has one son, Edwin L.



RRICE, WALTER, a prominent manufacturing druggist of Westerly, R. I., and a leading Republican of that section, was born in Plainfield, Conn., June 18, 1845. His education was acquired in the public schools. During the War of the Rebellion he served three years in Company G, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers.

In public life Mr. Price has filled several important positions with the same energy and ability which have characterized his business life. He was a member of the Westerly Town Council from 1894 to 1898, a Representative from that town to the Rhode Island General Assembly from May, 1895, to 1898, and has been a member of the State Senate since May, 1898.



LODGE, HENRY CABOT, United States Senator from Massachusetts, is the son of John Ellerton Lodge and Anna Cabot and was born in Boston on May 22, 1850. He attended the private school of Epes Sargent Dixwell in Boston, was graduated from Harvard College in 1871, and in October, 1872, after a European tour, entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated LL.B. in June, 1874. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar

in April, 1875. In that year he began his lectures on American Colonial History and on the History of the United States at Harvard University, and continued them until he resigned in May, 1879. In November, 1879, he was elected from the Tenth Essex District to the Massachusetts House of Representatives by the Republicans, and in 1880 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention and Secretary of the Massachusetts delegation. His reelection to the Legislature also followed.



HENRY C. LODGE.

In 1881 he was a member and Chairman of the Financial Committee of the Republican State Central Committee and in the same year was defeated for the State Senate. In 1882 he was prominently men-

tioned for Congress. The next year he became Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and successfully brought about the election of Governor George D. Robinson over General Benjamin F. Butler. This signal political victory won for him the election as delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention of 1884, and the same year he was nominated and defeated for member of Congress. He resigned the chairmanship of the State Committee in January, 1885, and in 1886 was elected to Congress and was re-elected in 1888 and again

in 1892. Meanwhile, he had become an Overseer of Harvard University. In the National House of Representatives he was the author of the Federal Elections Bill, became a power on the floor and in the committees, and was especially influential in the Committees on Naval Affairs and Elections.

In January, 1893, Mr. Lodge was elected by the Republicans of the Massachusetts Legislature United States Senator for a term of six years from March 4th, following, and in the National Senate he was made Chairman of the Committee on Printing and a member of the Committees on Foreign Relations, Civil Service, and Immigration, being also Chairman of the latter committee two years. In the Senate he introduced the well-known bill for the restriction of immigration by the educational test. Senator Lodge was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention of 1896 and was one of the foremost supporters of the candidacy of Hon. Thomas B. Reed for the Presidency. He has been active in the campaigns of his party ever since he entered political life, and in both branches of Congress has achieved eminence for his strong championship of the United States Navy and Civil Service Reform, for the restriction of pauper and criminal immigration, and for the defense of the integrity of the currency and credit of the United States.

Senator Lodge is in every sense of the word a "scholar in politics," and excepting John Fiske is perhaps the best authority on American history in New England. Prominent in the councils of the Republican party, in the affairs of his Commonwealth, and in National legislation, he is also known throughout the United States as a writer and litterateur of remarkable ability. He was assistant editor of the *North American Review* from 1874 to 1876. In December of the latter year he became a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and in June, 1875, received the degree of Ph.D. from Harvard University for an essay on "Land Law of the Anglo-Saxons." He was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1878, became editor of the *International Review* in March, 1879, and is the author of an article on Albert Gallatin in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. A mass of occasional articles from his pen may also be found in nearly all first-class magazines and reviews in America. He is the author of a "Short History of the English Colonies in America," 1881; "Life of Alexander Hamilton," 1882; "Life of Daniel Webster," 1883; a series of essays entitled "Studies in History," 1886; "Life of Washington," 1889; "History of Boston," 1891; "The Story of the Revolution," 1898; and "The War with Spain," 1899; together with numerous other articles, reviews, essays, etc., including many contributions to "juvenile" liter-

ature and an address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University. He has resided in Nahant, Mass., since 1871.

Senator Lodge has achieved distinction and eminence in the twofold capacity of statesman and writer, and as a leader of the Republican party is known throughout the United States. Perhaps the best example of his political achievements, and especially of his attitude on the currency question, is the following from the pen of a well-known New Englander:

“In 1896 the American people divided on a question of currency. The Democratic party in Chicago declared for the full and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. The Populist party agreed with the Democratic party. Half of the Prohibitionists joined with them, and State after State that owed its very existence to the Republican party hastened to leave it and declare for repudiation. This crisis in our national history was precipitated because the Republican party took its courage in both hands at the national convention at St. Louis, and squarely declared for the payments in full of all debts of the nation as contracted, and for the maintenance of the existing gold standard of our currency, the standard of every great nation of the world. The State whose delegation did this was Massachusetts, and the man who led the State was Henry Cabot Lodge.”

Senator Lodge was married June 29, 1871, to Miss Anna Cabot Davis, daughter of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, and their eldest child, a daughter, was the first child born to a member of the Harvard class of 1871 and received the class cradle. They also have two sons, George Cabot and John Ellerton Lodge.



BRADLEE, JOHN WALTER, was born, January 27, 1867, in Milton, Mass., where he still resides. He is the son of J. Walter Bradlee, a prominent real estate dealer and auctioneer, and Nellie M. Morse, and on his father's side is descended from English ancestors who settled in Dorchester, Mass., at a very early day. His paternal great-grandfather, Captain John Bradlee, led the first military company which went from Dorchester to Bunker Hill in June, 1775. The Morses are also of English descent, and are connected with the Barbour family, of which Captain George Barbour, of Colonial times, was a conspicuous member.

Mr. Bradlee attended the Milton public schools and Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College of Boston, and for four years was

engaged in the boot and shoe business as a traveling salesman for the house of Hosmer, Coddling & Co., of Boston. For four years he was Assistant Superintendent of the Milton Police Department. Upon the death of his father, who had served two terms in the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. Bradlee succeeded to the latter's real estate business in Milton and Dorchester, and since then he has devoted himself to the sale and care of various properties. Like all of his



J. WALTER BRADLEE.

family he is an ardent Republican, and in the party he has been active and prominent. He was a member of the Board of Assessors of Milton in 1895 and 1896 and chairman of the Board of Selectmen in 1898, and is secretary of the Norfolk County Republican Committee and chairman of the Republican Town Committee of Milton. He is a member of the Masonic order and also of the Norfolk Club of Boston, of which his father was a founder.

Mr. Bradley was married in May, 1888, to Miss Clara F. Lyons, and has four children: John Benjamin, Robert Sheldon, Ernest Atherton, and Eleanor Bradford Bradley.



SHILSON, LE ROY L., of Woonsocket, R. I., was born in Bellingham, Mass., August 20, 1833, and received his education in public and select schools. Subsequently he taught school for twelve years with marked success. He finally settled in Woonsocket, R. I., where he has long been engaged in business as a merchant, and where he has served on the School Committee for about twenty-one years, being Chairman about nine years. He was a Representative to the Rhode Island General Assembly from 1885 to 1887, and in May, 1897, became State Senator. As a Republican, Senator Chilson has been active and influential in party affairs. He is prominent in public and business matters, and widely respected and esteemed.



STUDLEY, J. EDWARD, President and Treasurer of the William H. Low Estate Company, of Providence, R. I., was born in Worcester, Mass., on the 13th of November, 1852, and received a public school education. Mr. Studley has taken an active interest in public affairs, and as a Republican has held several important positions. He is a member of the Commission on the John Waterman Memorial and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Elisha Dyer. From May, 1894, to May, 1898, he was a Representative to the Rhode Island General Assembly, being Speaker of the House from May, 1897, to May, 1898. Since the latter date he has been a member of the State Senate.

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