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Historical
Encyclopedia
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MAJOR GENERAL HENRY DEARBORN
(From the painting by Gilbert Stuart, 1821)



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PART II.

(See Index)

HENRY DEARBORN.

Henry Dearborn, general and statesman, was born in 1751 in New Hampshire, when it was yet one of the "original thirteen colonies." His father was Simon Dearborn who had himself been born in the colony. After attending the best schools of his native place young Dearborn completed a course in a medical school at Portsmouth, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In anticipation of a conflict with the Mother Country he engaged in military exercises and studied the science of war. He was a devoted student, was a constant reader and became a master of an excellent English style which is clearly apparent in the various state papers and documents of which he was the author. The inhabitants of the colonies were deeply imbued with the principles of liberty, and after the battle of Lexington young Dearborn enrolled himself in the American army at Cambridge as a volunteer in company with some sixty others of his associates. He was appointed captain of a company in the regiment commanded by Col. John Stark, which arrived on the battlefield of Bunker Hill on the morning of the battle. The regiment was soon in the thick of the fight which resulted in several repulses of the indomitable British who, however, finally carried the works but not until the ammunition of the Americans had become exhausted. The British forces far outnumbered the defenders and lost heavily in the battle. One result of the battle was to give the American a reputation for bravery and fighting qualities that has continued through all the wars of the Republic to this day. Dearborn was present at the surrender of Burgoyne's army in 1777, holding the rank of major, and remained in the service until the end of the war. He was

elected member of Congress in 1792 and 1795, where he established a reputation as a speaker and political leader. When President Jefferson took his seat as president in 1801, Dearborn was appointed Secretary of War and continued in that office until 1809. It was during this period that the site for a fort at the mouth of the Chicago River was chosen. The fort was completed and occupied December 3, 1803, and named in honor of the Secretary of War, Henry Dearborn. After his retirement from the cabinet of President Jefferson he was appointed collector of the port of Boston. On the breaking out of the War of 1812 Dearborn was appointed senior major-general of the American forces, and he entered upon active service with the army on the Northern frontier. John Wentworth said of him that "history records no other man who was at the battle of Bunker Hill, the surrender of Cornwallis, and then took an active part in the War of 1812." One of Chicago's principal streets is named in honor of Gen. Dearborn, and the name is met with in many connections throughout the city. It was said of him that "one of the highest compliments paid to Gen. Dearborn is the fact that whilst the names of so many of our streets have been changed to gratify the whims of our aldermen, no attempt has been made to change that of Dearborn Street. Not only is this the case, but the name of Dearborn continues to be prefixed to institutions, enterprises, and objects which it is the desire of projectors to honor." Gen. Dearborn was appointed by President Monroe minister to Portugal in 1822, where he remained two years. He died at Roxburg, Mass., June 6, 1829, and was buried at Forest Hills Cemetery.

EDWARD OSGOOD BROWN.

The late Judge Edward O. Brown, of Chicago, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, August 5, 1847, a son of Edward and Eliza (Dalton) Brown. His father was a sea captain, as was his paternal grandfather.

Edward O. Brown began his training in the Salem public schools. After graduating from High school in 1863, he entered Brown University. In 1867 he was graduated therefrom and received his degree of Bachelor of Arts, after which he entered the law office of Messrs. Ives and Lincoln, who were the first lawyers in Salem, Massachusetts. Deciding definitely to make the practice of law his profession, he entered the Law School of Harvard University. He received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1867. The following year he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar. He was assistant clerk of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island from 1870 to 1871.

In 1872 Mr. Brown moved to Chicago. With Mr. Orvill Peckham he formed the firm of Peckham & Brown. He was candidate for Judge of the Superior Court in 1893. In 1894 he was chosen counsel for the Lincoln Park Commission. He served three years in this capacity; and his work in connection with the litigation of that time in regard to the Lake Front, was of great importance. The results of this litigation, in which he very largely determined the outcome, are a lasting blessing to Chicago. Mr. Brown, himself, always felt that this was one of the most consequential works in which he was privileged to engage.

He was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, in 1903, and he served as such for six years. In 1904 he was appointed Justice of the Appellate Court, First District, and held that office for four and one-half years. During 1909-10 he practiced law in the firm of Peckham, Brown, Packard and Walsh. In the fall of 1910 he was re-elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, and again appointed Justice of the Appellate Court, First District. He held these offices until 1915.

He was a member of the law firm of Miller, Starr, Brown, Packard and Peckham from 1915. Following the death of John C. Miller, the firm was re-organized as Brown, Packard, Peckham and Barnes.

On June 25, 1884, Judge Brown was married to Miss Helen Gertrude Eagle, a daughter of James E. and Elizabeth A. Eagle. The Brown home has been at 1216 North State street, Chicago, since 1893. The following children were born to Judge and Mrs. Brown: Edward Eagle Brown, Mrs. Helen Brown Haggerty, Lt. Com. Walter Elliot Brown, of the United States Navy, Dr. Robert Osgood Brown, and Mrs. Mary Wilmarth Brown.

Judge Brown was a member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and he held there the same pew for forty years. He was a staunch Democrat, and was one of the first Single-Taxers. He belonged to the University Club, the Harvard Club, the Brown Club, the Chicago Literary Club, the Iroquois Club and the Chicago Historical Society.

On December 8, 1893, Judge Brown's life came to its close, when he was in his seventy-seventh year. He was one of the most distinguished lawyers that Chicago has known. His work on the Bench was of an excellence very infrequently equalled. Another avenue of his usefulness was through the lectures which he for years gave at the John Marshall Law School. These lectures were a source of genuine pleasure to Judge Brown. A number of his writings have attained prominence. He was a constant reader and his thorough memory held for him the full wealth of his reading. He was an advanced Latin scholar. For some years he was president of the American Association for the advancement of Colored People. In many ways he was a remarkable man, possessed of an unusual mind, and he put into his life the thoughtfulness, cheerfulness and kindness that engendered the further regard in which he was held.

J. JOSEPH CHARLES.

There is no specific title which the true and loyal American holds in higher respect than that of "self-made man," and, while the term is often applied in an indifferent and unjustified way,

it has never lost its significance to those appreciative of how essentially our nation has made its progress through the efforts and services of those who have been the architects of

their own fortune. J. Joseph Charles, executive head of the great corporation of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company, is one who has made his way to prominence and honorable prestige through his own well directed energy and efforts and well deserves a place in the front rank among the leading business men of the country. His career is typical American and is most interesting and significant, for never was a man's success due more to his own native ability and less to outward circumstances. Nothing came to him by chance. He worked his way up from the bottom rung of the business ladder by sheer pluck and marked ability, and the story of his life cannot fail to interest and inspire the young man who has regard for honorable manhood and an appreciation for wise and intelligent use of opportunity.

Mr. Charles was born at Williamsport, Maryland, February 5, 1856, the son of John Joseph Charles and Martha (Cowton) Charles. His educational advantages were those afforded by the grade schools and Racine College, Racine, Wisconsin. He has maintained his home in Illinois since early boyhood, and stands as a worthy example of that element of aggressive and public-spirited citizens who have contributed so much to the civic and material advancement of this great commonwealth during the past half century. He essentially grew up with Chicago during the period of its most marvelous development, and he has never lost an opportunity to do what he could for the advancement of the best interests of the great metropolis which has figured as the stage of his splendid achievements, and in which his activities have been centered for fifty-two years.

Developing an aptitude for business, Mr. Charles early secured employment in the retail store of J. V. Farwell and later, was employed for a time with the Pullman Palace Car Company. In 1873, when seventeen years of age, he entered the employ of Hibbard and Spencer,

and has since been associated with this house and its successor, now the great corporation of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company. He subsequently became buyer and salesman for the latter corporation, and later a director, and in January, 1911, was elected second vice president. In November, 1915, he was elected president of the corporation, and still retains this position. For more than half a century Mr. Charles has devoted his time and energy to the building up of this great enterprise, and its success and popularity may be attributed in no small degree to his quiet faithfulness and untiring efforts. He has shown great capacity for the management of business affairs of broad scope and importance; has ordered his course according to the highest principles of integrity and honor and has achieved success worthy of the name.

Although the scope of his work has always been broad, Mr. Charles is also loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, and gives generously of his time and means to charitable movements and all measures tending to the public good. His efforts are not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but are evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and his activities have meant much to Chicago in both civic and material progress. Aside from his business activities, Mr. Charles also finds time to get the most out of the finer social amenities of life and the recreation which he finds in golf and outdoor diversions. He is a member of the Evanston Club, Evanston and Glenview Golf Clubs and the Chicago Athletic Association. He was married, April 8, 1885, to Miss Ida E. Sherman, of Evanston, Illinois, whose grandfather, Francis C. Sherman was Mayor of Chicago in 1841, and they became the parents of four children: Sherman A., Martha, Frances and John Joseph, Jr. The family home is at Evanston.

MARSHALL FIELD.

Marshall Field, merchant and capitalist, was born in Conway, Mass., in 1835, and grew up on a farm, receiving a common school and academical education. At the age of 17 he entered upon a mercantile career as clerk in a dry-goods store at Pittsfield, Mass., but, in 1856, came to Chicago and secured employment with Messrs. Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.; in 1860 was

admitted into partnership, the firm becoming Cooley, Farwell & Co., and still later, Farwell, Field & Co. The last named firm was dissolved and that of Field, Palmer & Leiter organized in 1865. Mr. Palmer having retired in 1867, the firm was continued under the name of Field, Leiter & Co., until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired, the concern being since known as Mar-

shall Field & Co. The growth of the business of this great establishment is shown by the fact that, whereas its sales amounted before the fire to some \$12,000,000 annually, in 1895 they aggregated \$40,000,000. Mr. Field's business career has been remarkable for its success in a city famous for its successful business men and the vastness of their commercial operations. He has been a generous and discriminating patron of important public enterprises, some of his more conspicuous donations being the gift of a tract of land valued at \$300,000 and \$100,000 in cash, to the Chicago University, and

\$1,000,000 to the endowment of the Field Columbian Museum, as a sequel to the World's Columbian Exposition. The latter, chiefly through the munificence of Mr. Field, promises to become one of the leading institutions of its kind in the United States. Besides his mercantile interests, Mr. Field had extensive interests in various financial and manufacturing enterprises. Died in New York Jan. 16, 1906, leaving an estate valued at more than \$100,000,000, the largest single bequest in his will being \$8,000,000 to the Field Museum.

CHARLES SIDNEY CUTTING.

Charles S. Cutting, ex-Judge of the Probate Court of Cook County and senior member of the law firm of Cutting, Moore and Sidley, has been a potent factor in the legal profession of Chicago for forty-five years and as both judge and practitioner his course has been marked by inflexible integrity and honor. His ability as an advocate has repeatedly been demonstrated and his long record on the bench indicates his capability as a judge and his popularity and high standing as a citizen. He has ever stood exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness and during the many years of his residence here he has wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid professional ability.

Judge Cutting was born in Highgate Springs, Vermont, March 1, 1854, a son of Charles A. Cutting and Laura E. (Averill) Cutting, and comes of old established American families which date back to the colonial epoch in our national history. His educational advantages were those afforded by the grammar and high schools of Hastings, Minnesota, and Willamette University, Salem, Oregon. In 1907 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan. After leaving college he became identified as assistant editor of the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Times, but in 1874 became principal of the Palatine (Illinois) High school and served in that capacity for six years. He also served as a member and president of the Board of Education of Palatine while a resident of that place.

Having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, Judge Cutting early began the study for this profession and was admitted to the Illinois Bar in January, 1880. He then

established himself in the practice of his profession at Chicago and for ten years was associated with the law firms of Cutting, Austin & Castle, and Cutting, Castle & Williams. He was also master in chancery of the Circuit Court of Cook County for three years, and from 1899 until 1913 he served as Judge of the Probate Court of Cook County, resigning before the expiration of his term to resume the practice of law. After retiring from the bench he became a member of the law firm of Holt, Cutting and Sidley, which later became Cutting, Moore & Sidley, comprising one of the strong and successful law organizations of the city.

As a member of the State Board of Law Examiners Judge Cutting has rendered efficient service to that body, and as president and for nine years a member of the Board of Education of Cook County, he did much for the furtherance of education in this state. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1920. Although the scope of his work has always been broad and he gives close and loyal attention to his profession, he also finds time to get the most out of the finer social amenities of life and the recreation which he finds in golf and outdoor diversions. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and an Odd Fellow, and is also a member of the Union League, Chicago, University, City, Chicago Literary and Hinsdale Golf Clubs, having served as president of the former. He is also a member of the American, Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations, and in 1915 and 1916 served as president of the latter. Judge Cutting was married June 27, 1876, to Miss Annie E. Lytle, of Palatine, Illinois, a member of one of



Marshall Field

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the highly respected families of that community, and they became the parents of one son, Robert M. Cutting, who is president of the Chicago

Motor Truck, Inc., and is a practical business man, although he was admitted to the Illinois Bar in February, 1906.

CALVIN FENTRESS.

Calvin Fentress, treasurer of the firm of Baker, Fentress & Company, bankers, and for many years a leading factor in the lumber interest of Chicago, is one of the successful and public-spirited men of this city who has made his way to prominence and honorable prestige through his own well directed energy and efforts, and his character and achievements have honored himself and the city in which his progressive activities have been centered for nearly a quarter of a century. He was born in Bolivar, Tennessee, May 22, 1879, a son of James and Mary Tate (Perkins) Fentress, and he fully exemplifies the courteous and genial character for which the people of Tennessee are noted. Aside from his personal worth and accomplishments, there is much of interest attached to his genealogy which betokens lines of sterling worth and prominent identification with American history for many generations, being a direct descendant of James Fentress, who came from England to Norfolk, Virginia, about the year 1740, and who was one of the active and aggressive men in the affairs of that country during its colonial epoch. He was one of the moving spirits in the American Revolution, and many of his descendants have since become prominent factors in the industrial, professional, educational, military and civic life of our nation.

Calvin Fentress obtained his early education in the grammar schools of his native state, and his preparatory education was acquired in the University School of Chicago, Lawrenceville (New Jersey) Academy and Princeton (New Jersey) Preparatory School. He later entered Princeton University, and was graduated from that institution in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After leaving college he came to Chicago, where he soon became active in business affairs, and has since been prominently identified with the lumber and banking interests of this city. In 1902 he entered the employ of Lyon, Gary & Company, bankers and dealers in lumber, and has since been identified with this concern and its successor, Baker, Fentress & Company, under which title the business has been conducted since July 1, 1920.

The firm of Baker, Fentress & Company and

its predecessor, had its inception in Chicago more than a quarter of a century ago, and its status has long been one of prominence in connection with the representative financial and industrial institutions of this city. The firm is a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, Lumbermen's Association of Chicago and the United States Chamber of Commerce. Besides his connection with this concern, Mr. Fentress is also president and a director of the Great Northern Lumber Company, treasurer and a director of the Bagdad Investment Company, Chicago Tubing & Braiding Company, Saginaw and Manistee Lumber Company, Continental Timberland Company, Saluda Land & Lumber Company, Chehalem Lumber Company, Naval Stores Investment Company, Baker-Fentress Investment Company, and a director of the Florida Industrial Company, Consolidated Naval Stores Company, Consolidated Land Company, Lake Wales Naval Stores Company, Savannah River Lumber Company, Lyon Lumber Company, Princeton Inn Company, Chicago Morris Plan Bank, Chicago Crime Commission, Berkshire School, North Shore Country Day School, Munson Investment Company, Glencoe Investment Company, Naval Stores Company of Florida, and a trustee of a number of estates.

Although his business responsibilities are onerous and exacting, Mr. Fentress also finds time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social and material betterment of the country, and has ever stood exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness. He also finds some time to play, and is a member of the Chicago, University, Industrial, Attic, Saddle & Cycle, Winnetka Tennis, Indian Hill and Harvard Yale Princeton Clubs of Chicago, also the Princeton Club of New York and the Nassau and other clubs of Princeton. Mr. Fentress was married January 14, 1903, to Miss Paulina S. Lyon, of Chicago, and they became the parents of seven children: Thomas L., Mary, Calvin, Jr., Emily, Paul L., Harriet and James. The family home is at 939 Green Bay Road, Hubbard Woods, and is a hospitable one, where their friends are always welcome.

FRANK WAKELY GUNSAULUS.

Frank W. Gunsaulus was born at Chester-ville, Ohio, on January 1, 1856, a son of Joseph and Mary Jane (Hawley) Gunsaulus. He graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1875. He received his degree of Master of Arts, there, in 1887. Beloit College conferred his degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1887, and Marietta College the same degree in 1910. He was made Doctor of Laws, by Miami College, in 1910.

He was ordained for the Methodist ministry in 1875. After preaching four years, he entered the Congregational ministry. He was pastor of Eastwood Church, Columbus, Ohio, from 1879-81, pastor at Newtonville, Massachusetts, 1881-85; of Brown Memorial Church, Baltimore, 1885-87; of Plymouth Church, Chicago, 1887-99; and minister of Central Church, Chicago, from 1899 to 1920.

He had been President of Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, since 1893. He was lecturer at Yale Theological Seminary since 1882; and professorial lecturer on practical theology, at the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, since 1912. He was also a trustee of the Art Institute of Chicago and of the Field Museum of Natural History. He was author of a number of books, for titles see "Who's Who in America."

Dr. Gunsaulus was married on September 20, 1876, to Miss Georgiana Long of Parsons, W. Virginia. Their children are: Joseph Long, Martha Wright, Beatrice Hawley, Mary Freeman and Helen Cowen.

Following we print, by permission, the resolutions passed at a public memorial meeting in the Auditorium following Dr. Gunsaulus' death on March 17, 1921.

"In the sixty-sixth year of a life devoted to the glory of God and the service of man, the great soul of Frank Wakely Gunsaulus has gone to its everlasting reward.

"While we are of thousands who have gathered here today, we are but a few of the many who loved him, and whom he loved; and we seek,—even inadequately as it must be, to place on record our estimate of his character and work, and our sense of gratitude for his life among us, for so many years.

"Dr. Gunsaulus was deeply appreciated and revered always, but we realize now, to an even greater degree, his eminence and invaluable

activities. Citizenship has lost a militant patriot; art an earnest apostle; education a triumphant leader; religion an ardent prophet, and humanity, the world over, a sympathizing and helpful friend.

"Dr. Gunsaulus was of heroic mold mentally and physically and, in his capacity as a citizen, was a tireless crusader who won and held the multitude to the standards of law, order and civic righteousness. His was a sense of responsibility, catholic and keenly vigilant.

"He could not have a mere casual interest in any situation or measure which threatened the common safety or happiness. With a foresight and alertness that were characteristic, he was immediately aglow and into the arena at the first sign of danger, where he asked for no quarter and gave none.

"An armored knight when need be, in other hours Dr. Gunsaulus was a student, a poet, a musician.

"His was an unquenchable eagerness for knowledge; and his quick intelligence, aided by an aptitude for sifting the significant from the trivial, carried him in his range of interest far beyond our conception of the possibilities of the human mind.

"Those facts were most dear to him that could be made to add to men's store of knowledge and happiness. In his writings Dr. Gunsaulus has given us vividly the harvest of a scholar. In his poems he has shared with us a fruition of spirit that is gleaned from the fields of many centuries.

"His love for music was a passion underlying all the colorful parts he played with unvarying ardor in his life among us. In its ministry he profoundly believed; he relied upon it to illustrate and interpret, beyond the power of words, and labored urgently that others might share its gifts and its message.

"The sense of beauty which was so marked in his religious ministrations, his deep understanding and appreciation of all art, flowed through him into the life of our city. As Trustee of the Art Institute and of the Field Museum of Natural History, donor of important collections to each institution; as patron, collector and inspirer of artistic and antiquarian interest wherever he went, his name will be kept in honor in the hearts of all lovers of ancient and beautiful things. He contributed to the art de-



Frank P. Sullivan

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velopment of Chicago gifts which none but he could bestow; and he possessed the power of stimulating enthusiasm and of enlisting faith in the significance of art. More fortunate than many another scholar, he preserved his intimacy with the masses and pointed out to them the solace of art. He visioned its province with an enthusiasm which inspired his associates by its creative vigor; he advanced a knowledge of the manifestation of art for life's sake. He was tireless as a teacher and a lecturer, disseminating his learning in schools, colleges and art museums throughout the country; and for all of these and because of his life service, he will always be reverently regarded as one of the vital forces of art in his time.

"Chicago will remember Dr. Gunsaulus as the educator, to whose vision and creative leadership it owes its foremost technical school—Armour Institute of Technology. A famous sermon of his led to its foundation and subsequent enlargement; he has been its only President; and to this 'child of his Faith and Hope' the larger part of his time and strength have been given for more than a quarter of a century. It embodied not only his passionate interest in young people and their training, but his comprehensive philosophy of education, and his large sense of human welfare and progress. Its great past and its still greater future will be commemorative of him whose prophetic eye foresaw, and whose kindling heart first inspired that which his marked powers of administration and indomitable energy have done so much to turn into reality.

"Underlying every interest, every activity of Dr. Gunsaulus, was a profound spirit of reverence which glorified his attitude toward all great things. To most people he was, first and fundamentally, a preacher,—a faithful ambassador of Christ, in whom a native gift of eloquent utterance, a vivid imagination, an extraordinary power of dramatic characterization, a creative aesthetic sense, intense moral convictions and a rich religious experience, combined to make one of the great voices of the American pulpit. The warm Spanish and the deep Puritan strains in his unusual inheritance mingled in him to produce a spiritual prophet who, through twelve years in Plymouth Church and twenty years in Central Church, led hundreds of thousands to 'worship the Lord in the beauty of

holiness.' His trumpet call, simple and impassioned, reached alike all men—an equal inspiration to educated and uneducated, to young and old, rich and poor—a fountain of courage and strength.

"The nation knew Dr. Gunsaulus almost as well as did Chicago. Perhaps none other of our city and of our day was so revered by his countrymen. Often and more often, as his fame spread from sea to sea, came the call to pulpit or lecture hall, of villages and cities all over the land; and never sparing his strength, never thinking of his convenience or comfort, he hastened to respond and give of his wealth of eloquence, knowledge and understanding. Those who had the privilege to find themselves under his magnetic spell will not forget, as long as memory lasts, this great preacher.

"But back of his diverse interests and achievement lies the most remarkable thing about Dr. Gunsaulus—his unique and irresistible personality. Magnetic and dominating as he was, he never used his great power over other men selfishly. He was quick to know and generously applaud the smallest contribution of others to the common weal.

"He had a heart of gold; unalloyed in its integrity, quick to melt in sympathy, rich in the rewards of its friendship. This made him deeply beloved and constantly sought out by all sorts and conditions of men; for he was intuitive to understand, tender to comfort, wise to counsel and mighty to inspire.

"He had an unfailing memory for our graces and a merciful forgetfulness for our shortcomings.

"The love for his fellow-men that poured forth unstinted and inexhaustible from his own great heart, came back to him again in the universal regard and general affection which this memorial gathering seeks to express.

"To his family, we extend our deepest sympathy and the acknowledgment of the debt of humanity to this husband and father—a debt which can never be repaid.

"THEREFORE, Be it resolved by all here assembled, that this obligation be preserved in deathless memory and that the name of Frank Wakely Gunsaulus be inscribed forever upon the honor roll of our city and country as one of our noblest and best beloved citizens; educator; orator; writer, lover of music and art;

minister—unsurpassed in understanding, undisputed in leadership, and unforgotten in his abiding and inspiring influence.

“As we glimpse the sunlight through a rift

in the clouds, so, through Dr. Gunsaulus, we sense the glory of the infinite. Through him and ‘through the lenses of our tears, we get a closer view of heaven.’”

FRANKLIN FESSENDEN AINSWORTH.

Franklin F. Ainsworth was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 5, 1856, a son of Joseph F. and Emeline Frances (Gilmore) Ainsworth, natives of Vermont and Massachusetts, respectively. His father was a member of the old publishing firm of Potter, Ainsworth & Company.

Franklin F. Ainsworth attended the Boston Latin School and was then graduated from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, New York. He began his business training in 1873 with his father, in Potter, Ainsworth & Company, remaining with the firm until it was consolidated with A. S. Barnes & Company. These two firms later formed a part of the American Book Company.

Prior to the change, he had come to Chicago, in 1881, and here established a branch office of Potter, Ainsworth & Company. He then returned to the East for a time; but he located permanently in Chicago in 1887, continuing his direction of the Chicago branch. About 1893 he and Mr. C. G. Ainsworth, founded their own business at Chicago, the firm of Ainsworth & Company, school book publishers. Of more recent years the business became the F. F. Ains-

worth Company, which is one of the foremost producers of books for school use in the United States.

On October 20, 1881, Mr. Ainsworth was married, at Syracuse, New York, to Miss Carrie Gilbert, a daughter of William and Rachael (Morgan) Gilbert. Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth lived on the South Side in Chicago for nearly four decades. Their home for twenty years, prior to Mr. Ainsworth's death, was at 4432 Drexel Boulevard.

Mr. Ainsworth was long a devoted member of the Episcopal Church to which Mrs. Ainsworth still belongs. He was trustee and treasurer of the Western Theological Seminary, Chicago, and he held the same offices in connection with the Church Home for Aged Persons. He was treasurer of the Board of Missions of the Diocese of Chicago, and was also a trustee of the Endowment Fund.

Mr. Ainsworth died on October 29, 1922. About forty years of his life were spent in Chicago, and these years record his splendid Christian influence and markedly successful business career.

VICTOR FREMONT LAWSON.

Chicago gave to the world Victor Fremont Lawson, and the city's foremost citizen gave to the place of his nativity a prestige it is doubtful it would possess had he not lived and labored so wisely and well in its midst. In dying he left behind him not only the great newspaper which he had placed in a unique position in the journalistic world, but numerous sound institutions he had either founded or helped to develop, and a name which will ever endure as an outstanding synonym of honorable accomplishment and sterling citizenship. All that is mortal of Victor Fremont Lawson has passed on, but the vital principles for which he stood and labored live and encourage others to renewed effort.

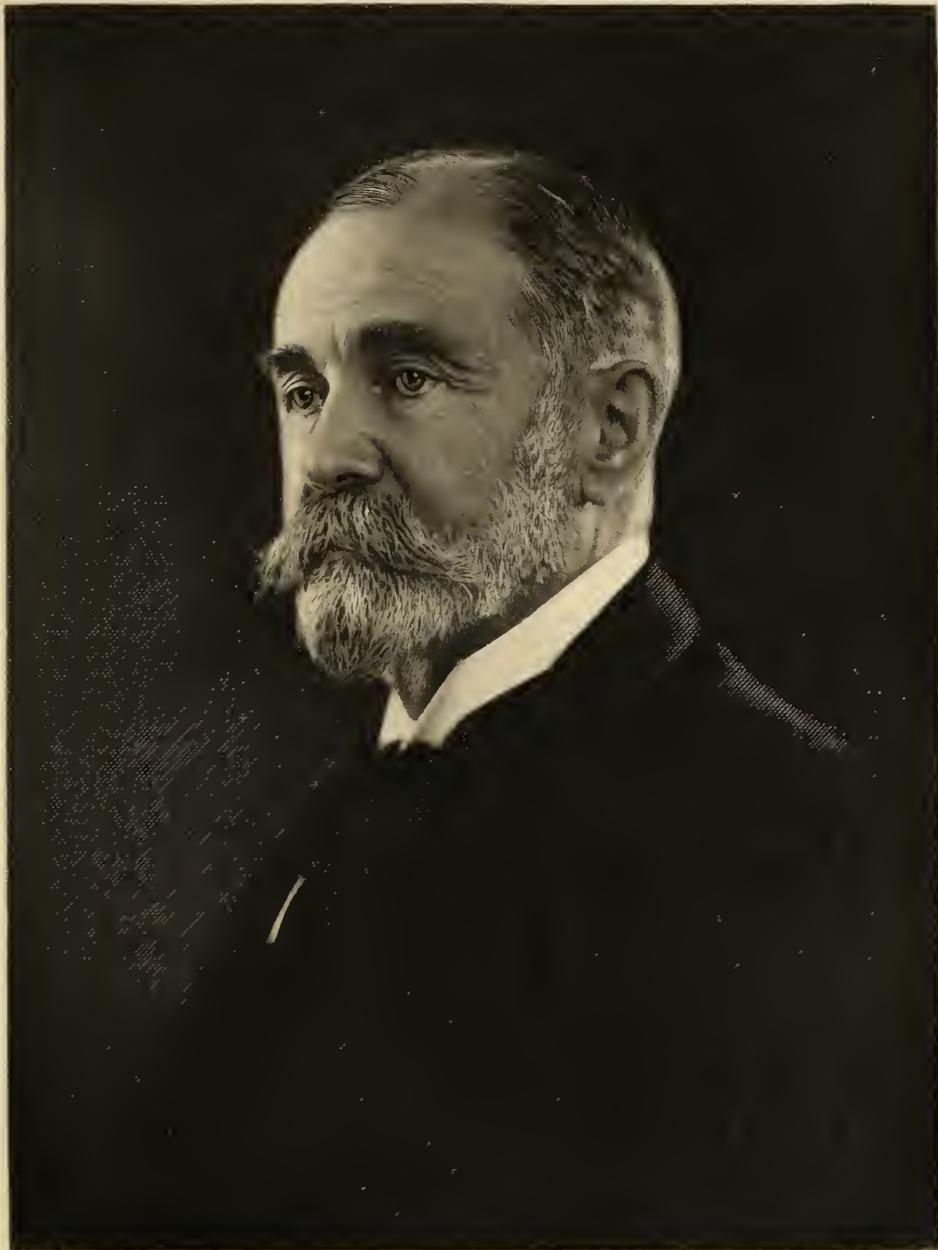
Victor Fremont Lawson was born on Superior street, Chicago, September 9, 1850, a son

of Iver and Malinda (Nordvig) Lawson, the former a native of Norway, and the latter of Norwegian descent. Iver Lawson was a worthy father of the son he begot, and he, too, left his influence on Chicago, where for years he was a leader among the constructive forces of the little city, in which he built up a large business as an honorable real-estate dealer, and which he served as marshal, being the last man to hold that office. The Chicago fire not only depleted his fortune, but impaired his health, and he died two years afterwards, leaving the management of his estate to his son, Victor Fremont Lawson, whose middle name was given him because of the father's great admiration for General Fremont.

Growing up in the midst of the thriving city on the shores of Lake Michigan, Victor Fre-

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Miss F. Mason, Ill.

Prof. J. C. ...

Victor J. Lawson

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mont Lawson attended its public schools, and later Phillips Andover Academy, in the latter institution preparing for Harvard University, but too close application resulted in symptoms of tuberculosis, and he was sent into the great woods of Minnesota, where his health was fully restored.

Mr. Lawson was interested in newspaper work from early boyhood, and earned his first money by working in the circulation department of the Chicago Evening Journal. When he assumed the management of his father's estate, in 1873, the portion of it in which he was the most interested was the plant of the Daily Scandinavian, which his father, John Anderson and Knud Langland had founded some years previously. This plant occupied the same site of the present Daily News printing house, 15 North Wells street. It was in the plant of the Scandinavian that the Chicago Daily News was founded on Christmas Day, 1875, by Melville E. Stone, William H. Daugherty and Percy Meggy, with a capital of \$45,000. The first copies for the public were issued January 2, 1876, and from that day until the present the Chicago Daily News had been a Chicago institution. In less than a year Mr. Lawson became its owner. The young publisher, however, realized the necessity of having first-class men associated with him in his undertaking, and six months after he bought the paper he sold a third interest in it to Mr. Stone so as to retain him as editor-in-chief, and the two maintained their connection until 1888, when Mr. Stone sold his interest to Mr. Lawson. His policies from the start were broad and comprehensive, and he ever sought wider fields. In 1878 he purchased the assets of the suspended old Evening Post, and its Associated Press franchise; in 1881 what was first called the Morning News, but later became The Record, was established, and both the evening and morning papers gained in circulation and prestige.

The Associated Press of today is the outcome of a long and bitter fight, led by Mr. Lawson, as president, and later as chairman of the board of control and chairman of the executive committee, between a few New York newspapers and other newspapers of the East and West. Because of the monumental work accomplished in this connection by Mr. Lawson, Samuel Bowles of the Springfield Republican named him the most useful citizen of the United States.

Mr. Lawson established a world-wide service of his own in 1898, and during the Spanish-American War was able to give to his readers a complete war service, the Daily News having its own dispatch boat in the Caribbean Sea; three correspondents on the flagship of the Commodore Dewey; as well as a corps of correspondents with General Shafter's army in Cuba. Following the close of the war the foreign service was further expanded to cover all of the leading capitals of Europe and the Far East. During the World War the Daily News offices in Berlin, Paris and London rendered a service that made this paper an international one, and placed it at the head of journalistic accomplishment.

During all of the years that Mr. Lawson was working to make his paper the great journal it has become, he was not neglectful of other responsibilities which rest upon those who possess wealth and influence. He was a most liberal contributor, not only of money, but also of time and influence, toward the erection of the homes for the Symphony Orchestra, the University Club and the Union League Club; and he gave large sums of money to the Young Men's Christian Association homes, to the Chicago Theological Seminary and to numerous benevolent institutions and enterprises, many located in foreign fields. It was through his efforts that the postal savings banks were established, and he was recognized as "the father of postal savings banks."

One of the accomplishments of his long and useful life which he held close to his heart was the Daily News Fresh Air Sanitarium on Simmons Island, Lincoln Park, which was erected at a cost of \$250,000, two-thirds of which amount he paid himself. He also established the Daily News Fresh-Air Fund. All of his mature years he was a consistent member of and most generous contributor to the New England Congregational Church of Chicago, and lived according to the highest conception of Christian manhood. For more than a quarter of a century he conducted the Daily News free lectures, which he established, and he was noted the world over for his untiring labors for better government, and for his many and varied philanthropies.

In 1880 Mr. Lawson was married to Miss Jessie Bradley, a daughter of Henry Bradley, one of Chicago's prominent citizens during the

latter part of the last century, and they established their home at 317 La Salle avenue. Mrs. Lawson was an ideal wife for her scholarly husband, a student of Vassar College, and a lady of great culture and many accomplishments, and the tie between them was so close that when death claimed her in October, 1914, Mr. Lawson suffered a blow from which he never recovered. Changes in the locality in which their home was located led Mr. and Mrs. Lawson to seek a new site, and they erected a beautiful residence at 1500 Lake Shore Drive. They also owned a charming summer cottage at Green Lake, Wisconsin, and a country estate of 2,500 acres, which he developed into a magnificent property, including an excellent golf course. He named it Lone Tree Farm. From this property he constructed a model paved highway to the village of Green Lake, and he never ceased making improvements of various kinds.

When the news was flashed over the world, August 19, 1925, that the celebrated, kindly, scholarly man of affairs, Victor Fremont Lawson had been gathered to his fathers, it is no exaggeration to say that the mourning was general. Messages of genuine sorrow poured in from men in every rank of life. Those who in life had differed from him in religion, politics and general policies, in his death united in praising him in unstinted terms. The highest dignitary in the land as well as the poorest mother whose child had been restored to health through his benefactions, all attested to the greatness and humanitarianism of the one they mourned.

Perhaps no better estimate of Victor Fremont Lawson can be given than that voiced by President Coolidge and Vice President Dawes, two men who had long known, admired and worked with him. The former said:

"For a long time I have known Victor F. Lawson and of his good works. He rose from the humble beginnings to a place of great leadership and influence. He represented what our country extends to all of its inhabitants in the way of opportunity. I can think of no better way to describe his achievements than to say

he was a pre-eminent example of a patriotic American."

Vice President Dawes said: "Mr. Lawson was a most sincere and conscientious man. To him, in his position as the editor and publisher of a great newspaper was one of public trusteeship. His positions were taken in accordance with his ideas of what was right rather than what was popular, and yet he lived to see that that which was right, courageously presented, always received eventually general public support.

"He possessed a singularly sympathetic nature and a tender heart. His charities were as numerous and as large as they were unostentatious. A fine public spirit was one of the guiding motives of his life. Seldom was a meeting called for the betterment of civic conditions without the attendance of Victor F. Lawson or without his financial support.

"He will be mourned by the whole city, and especially by those who enjoyed his friendship and personal contact with him. We have lost a great and good citizen, a strong and upright leader and a friend to all in need."

In addition to these encomiums many others were received from members of the cabinet, leading educators, heads of great industrial, commercial and financial houses, civic workers the world over, church dignitaries, fellow publishers and newspapermen, members of both houses of the National Assembly and of different state assemblies, all uniting in voicing their feeling of great personal loss.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawson had no children, but he was one in a family of five, namely: Carolina, who died September 29, 1916, as the wife of William Harrison Bradley, United States consul-general to Canada, and mother of Mary Linda Bradley; Alvin Luther, who was born July 24, 1855, died September 15, 1856; Emma Ivarina, who was born October 9, 1859, died January 23, 1864; and Iver Norman, who had two children, Evelyn, who married Clark Cavenee of Chicago, and Iver Norman, Junior. Of these children Mr. Lawson was the first-born.

SAMUEL FALLOWS.

Samuel Fallows, presiding Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the United States and Canada, has recently died. His

history is written in the many lives his influence has reached.

He was born at Pendleton, Lancashire, Eng-



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Samuel Fallows

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land, on December 13, 1835. He came with his parents, Thomas and Anne (Ashworth) Fallows, to America in 1848, locating in Wisconsin, where they endured all the hardships of pioneers. He was brought up in a devout home. After finishing country school at Aztalan and Sun Prairie, he entered the University of Wisconsin; and working his way through, graduated the valedictorian of his class with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1859. In 1862 he received his Master's degree; and, in 1894, he was made Doctor of Laws by the same institution. He took his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Lawrence University in 1873.

In 1859 he became vice president of Galesville University and filled that place for two years. On September 25, 1862, he entered the Civil War as Chaplain of the 32nd Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Under President Lincoln's call for volunteers to serve One Hundred Days, in 1863, he assisted in recruiting the 40th Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, and was commissioned its Lieutenant-Colonel. This regiment did service in Tennessee. Afterwards, he raised the 49th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and was appointed Colonel of the organization. For meritorious service, he was brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers on October 24, 1865. He was honorably discharged on November 1, 1865; and then returned to Wisconsin, taking up again the duties of civil life.

In 1868 he was made Regent of the University of Wisconsin; and, during his subsequent connection, became deeply beloved. For several years before his death he was the oldest living alumnus and was always present at Commencement where, with the President, he headed the alumni procession. He was held in affectionate regard by the Alumnae and Alumni, who always gave him a great ovation. He was State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Wisconsin from 1871 to 1874. In 1874 he was elected President of Illinois Wesleyan University.

In 1859 he began his ministry as a Methodist preacher and he so continued until 1875, when he came to Chicago as Rector of Saint Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church. The following year he was chosen a Bishop and a few years later, Presiding Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the United States and Canada. This high honor was conferred upon Bishop Fallows eleven times. He was the head of

this Church through a period of over forty years.

As an author and compiler the Bishop has over a score of books to his credit. From his pen we have: "Bright and Happy Homes;" "The Home Beyond;" "Synonyms and Antonyms;" "Handbook of Abbreviations and Contractions;" "Supplemental Dictionary of the English Language;" "Past Noon;" "The Bible Looking Glass;" "Life of Samuel Adams;" "Christian Philosophy and Science and Health;" while of standard works are: "Popular and Critical Biblical Encyclopedia," and "Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary," of which he was Editor-in-Chief. Enumerating some of his other interests, Bishop Fallows was a Trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor since its foundation. He took a deep interest in all young people, especially those who had gone astray and who had been caught in the meshes of the law. For twenty-one years he was President of the Board of Managers of the Illinois State Reformatory. He was Chancellor of the University Association. He belonged to the U. S. Grant Post No. 28, Department of Illinois and was also Chaplain-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1907-9; was National Patriotic Instructor in 1908-9; in 1913-14 was Department Commander for Illinois. Bishop Fallows served as Chaplain and State Commander of the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. For nearly two decades he was Chaplain of the Second Regiment, Illinois National Guard. He was President of the Illinois Commission for the conduct of the Half Century Anniversary of Negro Freedom. On October 12, 1916, he was unanimously elected President of the Society of the Army of Tennessee, following General W. T. Sherman and General Granville M. Dodge in that office. As President of the Army of Tennessee he was Chairman of the Grant Memorial Commission created by Congress to erect, unveil and dedicate a monument to General Grant in Washington, D. C.; and on April 27, 1922, he presided over the great concourse of people, comprising representatives of all nations gathered for this occasion. He was Chaplain of the Lincoln Memorial Committee which dedicated the memorial to Mr. Lincoln which was unveiled May 30, 1922, at Potomac Park, Washington, D. C.

Samuel Fallows was married to Miss Lucy Bethia Huntington of Marshall, Wisconsin, on

April 9, 1860. Their children are: Helen May (Mrs. William Mayer of San Francisco), Hon. Edward Huntington Fallows of New York, Alica Katharine Fallows of Chicago, and Major Charles Samuel Fallows of Saratoga, California. Mrs. Samuel Fallows died July 30, 1916. Bishop Fallows died on September 5, 1922.

The mind of Bishop Fallows was enriched and his experience enlarged in many directions. Study of the most comprehensive sort,

travel, and acquaintance with the foremost men of America and Europe, assisted in broadening his intellect. In him united great mental ability and great beauty of character. His help to people through personal contact is beyond estimate; his writings are of widely recognized worth; and his powers, expressed in administrative connections, have served Illinois—and America—in such a way as to make his name imperishable.

JOSEPH SABATH.

As lawyer, judge, philanthropist and staunch citizen, Chicago and the state of Illinois will look in vain for a stronger or higher-minded representative than Joseph Sabath, judge of the Superior Court of Cook County. Although a native of Bohemia, where his birth occurred March 2, 1870, Judge Sabath is essentially a son of Chicago, having been a resident of this city since he was fifteen years of age. His rudimental education was obtained in the grammar and high schools of his native country, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity, graduating from both at an early age.

Believing that the United States afforded better opportunities for advancement than his native land, he came to Chicago in 1885, and thenceforward his life and activities have been blended with this great metropolis. Having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, he early began the study for this profession and in 1897, received his degree of Bachelor of Laws from the Northwestern University. In 1914 the degree of Master of Laws was also conferred upon him by the Chicago Law School. Soon after his admission to the bar in 1897, Judge Sabath established himself in the practice of his profession in Chicago, where he continued in active and successful practice for thirteen years. In November, 1910, he was elected Judge of the Municipal Court of the City of Chicago, receiving the highest vote of any judicial candidate. He served in this capacity until July 11, 1916, when he resigned, and on the following day he was appointed by Gov. Edward F. Dunne as judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Richard E. Burke. In November, 1916, he was elected judge of the same court to succeed himself. He was the

only Democrat elected in Cook County at that election, and notwithstanding the great Republican landslide of that year, he ran far ahead of his ticket, having forty thousand more majority than President Wilson on the national ticket. In June, 1922, Judge Sabath was re-elected, and still retains this position, having served as judge of this court for nine consecutive years, a record that indicates his ability as a judge and his popularity and high standing as a citizen.

It is since Judge Sabath has been on the bench that his legal talents have become most effective and shown to the best advantage. His ability to grasp a multitude of details and show their general bearings on the points at issue, and a patient and courteous attitude toward all who come before him, with a broad knowledge of the law and promptness of decisions when both sides to a controversy have been heard, are traits which make him a popular and honored justice. His decisions are always carefully considered, and are based upon the facts and the law applicable to them. He never forgets nor disregards the dignity of his position or the high purpose of the court, and as a judge he endeavors, not to make, but to declare and apply the law. His strong convictions regarding right and wrong and his fearlessness of criticism or public opinion when he believes he is right, make him a potent factor in the furtherance of law and order. He questions the good citizenship of any man who attempts to usurp the functions of the courts or who seeks to shield others guilty of such an offense, and above all, he condemns any lax administration of justice by the courts to excuse or palliate gross and willful violations of the law. He has ever maintained the highest standards of pro-



Frances Willard

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fessional ethics, and his course as both practitioner and judge is marked by inflexible integrity and honor.

Although his work has always been onerous and exacting, Judge Sabath has also found time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social and material betterment of the country, and stands an exponent of the best type of loyalty and progressiveness. He was the first president of the Citizens Traffic and Safety Commission of Chicago, is a member of the Cook County Real Estate Board and of the American, Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations, and also the Lawyers' Association of Illinois. He is a 32nd Medinah Temple Mason, and a member of the Elks, Moose, Aryan Grotto, B'nai B'rith, Bohemian Turners, Order of Western Star, Royal League, Royal Arcanum,

and numerous other fraternal, benevolent, philanthropic and charitable organizations. He is likewise affiliated with the Idlewild Country Club, the Iroquois Club, the Covenant Club and the Press Club, of which he is a life member, and is an honorary member of the Chicago and the Oak Park Motor Clubs. He is an accomplished linguist, having command of nine foreign languages, and has also gained distinction as a lecturer and orator, having frequently lectured on practice and theory and other subjects at the Chicago Law School and elsewhere. Judge Sabath was married August 9, 1888, soon after attaining the age of eighteen, to Miss Regina Mayer, of Chicago, and they became the parents of three children: Albert, Milton J. and Stella, and grandparents of five grandchildren.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Frances Elizabeth Willard was born at Churchville, N. Y., September 28, 1839, daughter of Josiah F. and Mary (Hill) Willard. Her parents removed to Oberlin, Ohio, where she spent five years as a student in the college at that place. In 1846 removal was made to Wisconsin, the Willards settling near Janesville, but in 1858 the family finally took up their residence at Evanston, Ill., which remained their permanent home. In 1859 Frances graduated at the Northwestern Female Seminary, now known as the Woman's College of the Northwestern University. After some years of teaching she was chosen president of the institution from which she had graduated. She resigned her position in 1874, and in the same year was elected president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and to its work she devoted the remainder of her life. Under her leadership the temperance crusade spread as if by magic throughout the United States. Eventually she visited England, and, having developed a wonderful power of oratory, she addressed immense audiences in the cause of temperance.

In 1888 she became president of the World's Christian Temperance Union. She was a prolific writer from early womanhood, and published many books among which may be especially mentioned "Nineteen Beautiful Years," "A Classic Town" (being a history of Evanston), "Glimpses of Fifty Years," and others. Her home in Evanston was known as "Rest Cottage," and is maintained at the present time in her memory and as the headquarters of the movement with which she was identified for nearly a quarter of a century. She died in New York, February 18, 1898, and her remains were brought to Rosehill Cemetery, in Chicago, where they rest under a beautiful monument, and are visited by thousands every year. In 1905 her statue was placed in Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington, as one of the two representatives in that "Valhalla of the Republic," presented by the state of Illinois. At the time of its presentation Miss Willard was referred to as "one of the most eminent women of the United States."

WILLIAM REID MANIERRE.

William Reid Manierre was born at Chicago, Illinois, April 25, 1847, a son of the late George and Ann Hamilton (Reid) Manierre. An extended mention of his father is given elsewhere.

He was educated at Snow's School, Chicago,

at Lake Forest Academy, and at the Old Chicago University. In 1878 he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the Union College of Law.

He enlisted for service in the Civil War, in 1864, in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth

Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. During the war he served in the Marine Bank, under J. Y. Scammon; and later was assistant cashier of the Sub-Treasury at Chicago.

He was a member of the law firm of Manierre & Pendergast, from 1878 to 1881. Since 1881 he was proprietor of the Central Warehouses. In 1898 the Manierre Yoe Syrup Company was organized and he was its president. He was also proprietor of the Fowler, Manson, Sherman Cycle Manufacturing Company.

He was alderman of the old Eighteenth Ward from 1883 to 1889; was alderman of the Twenty-fourth Ward from 1895 to 1897; was county commissioner from 1891 to 1893. All of his life he was a staunch Republican; and he gave excellent service to the people of Chicago in public office. Mr. Manierre was one of the organizers and was presiding officer at a number of economic conferences between business men and working men. He was a member of the World's Fair Commission on Labor in 1893; and was the arbitrator who was largely instrumental in settling the "Deb's

Strike" in 1894. He was a member of the Civic Federation and of the Illinois Manufacturers Association.

Socially he was a charter member of the Onwentsia, Saddle and Cycle clubs, and of the South Shore Country Club, and also belonged to the Union League Club of Chicago. Mr. Manierre was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. It was he who proposed legislation looking toward a memorial in the South to Northern soldiers. He was also an organizer of the Ethical Society.

Mr. Manierre was married in New York City, April 25, 1875, to Miss Julia Orr Edson. He and his wife had the following children born to them: George, Marguerite, Julie Edson, William R., Jr., Wilhelmine, Edson, Aline and Harold Manierre. The family home for many years has been at 1507 North Dearborn Parkway, Chicago.

William Reid Manierre died at his home in his seventy-eighth year, March 3, 1925. His life was a worthy chapter in the history of a distinguished family. He was one of the prominent warehouse men in the United States.

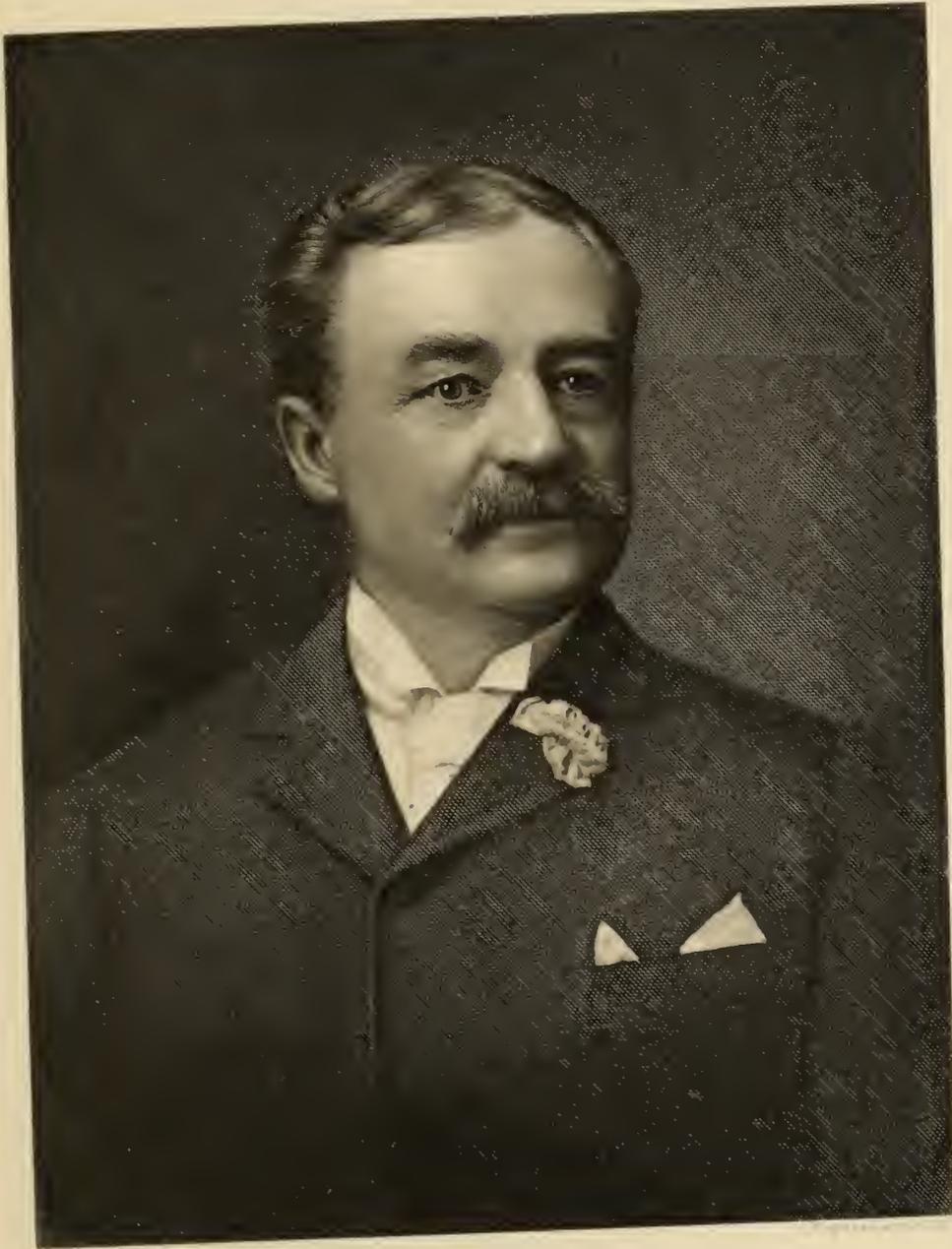
MARCUS KAVANAGH.

Marcus Kavanagh, Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, has been a potent factor in the legal profession of Chicago for thirty-six years and as both judge and practitioner his course has been marked by inflexible integrity and honor. His ability as an advocate has repeatedly been demonstrated and his long record on the bench indicates his capability as a judge and his popularity and high standing as a citizen. He has ever stood exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness, and during the many years of his residence here he has wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid professional ability.

Judge Kavanagh was born in DesMoines, Iowa, September 3, 1859, a son of Marcus Kavanagh and Mary (Hughes) Kavanagh. As a youth he manifested an unusual studious temperament and was given the advantage of a splendid education. After graduating from Niagara University in 1876 he entered the law department of the State University of Iowa and was graduated from that institution in 1878 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The degree of Doctor of Laws was later con-

ferred upon him by the Universities of Notre Dame and Niagara. After his admission to the Iowa Bar in 1878 he established himself in the practice of law at DesMoines, and was one of the active factors in the legal profession of that city for eleven years. In 1880 he was elected city attorney for the City of DesMoines and in 1882 was re-elected to succeed himself and filled this position with such marked ability and faithfulness that he was honored with the election in 1885 as District Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Iowa. He served with distinction in this capacity until 1889, when he resigned to resume the practice of law, and coming to Chicago in that year, he became associated in practice with John Gibbons under the firm name of Gibbons & Kavanagh. Later the firm became Gibbons, Kavanagh & O'Donnell, and after the election of Judge Gibbons to the bench the firm became Kavanagh & O'Donnell, and this alliance continued until 1899, when Judge Kavanagh was elected to the bench as Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County.

Judge Kavanagh has filled this honorable position for twenty-six consecutive years, and



Montgomery Ward

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his course has been marked as one of jurisprudence and political economy. His strong convictions regarding right and wrong, and his fearlessness of criticism or public opinion when he believes he is right, are traits which make him a strong factor in the furtherance of law and order, and no citizen of Chicago is more respected or more fully enjoys the confidence of the people and more richly deserves the regard in which he is held. He questions the good citizenship of any man who attempts to usurp the functions of the court or seeks to shield others guilty of such offense, and above all, he condemns any lax of administration of justice by the court to excuse or palliate gross and wilful violations of the law.

It is since Judge Kavanagh has been on the bench that his legal talents have become most effective and shown to the best advantage. His ability to grasp a multitude of details and show their general bearing on the points at issue, and a patient and courteous though inflexible attitude toward all who come before him, with a broad knowledge of the law and promptness of decision, are traits which especially distinguish him. His decisions are always carefully considered, and are based upon the facts and the law applicable to them, and as a judge he endeavors, not to make, but to declare and apply the law. Although the scope of his work has always been broad he also finds time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social and civic betterment

of the country, and is active in all measures tending to the public good. While a resident of DesMoines he was major and later lieutenant-colonel of the Third Infantry of the Iowa National Guard. In 1894 he became lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, and in 1896 was promoted to colonel and served with this rank with the Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American War, and here, as on the bench and in private practice, he performed the duties devolving upon him with the same spirit of fidelity and loyalty that has been characteristic of his whole life.

Aside from his judicial duties Judge Kavanagh also finds time to get the most out of the finer social amenities of life. He is a member of the Hamilton Club, Elks and Knights of Columbus, and his friends who are legion, entertain for him the warmest regard. He married Herminie T., daughter of Major George McGibney, of Longford, Ireland, and their home at 216 East Twentieth street is a hospitable one, where their friends are always welcome. Mrs. Kavanagh is not only an accomplished hostess but a woman of exceptional mental capacity and is greatly admired for her social and intellectual activities. Besides being an author and writer of notable ability, she is also prominent in club circles, and is affiliated with numerous clubs and societies, among which are the Chicago Woman's Club, Alliance-Francaise, Cordon and Illinois Woman's Press Association.

A. MONTGOMERY WARD.

Mr. Ward was born at Chatham, New Jersey, on February 17, 1843, a son of Sylvester A. and Julia Ann Green Ward. He was a great-grandson of and namesake, of Gen. A. Montgomery Ward of Revolutionary fame, and a grandson of Capt. S. Israel Ward of the War of 1812.

When he was eight years old the family moved to Niles, Michigan, and here he went to public school until he was fourteen. His parents needed his help with the financial support of the family at this time, so he was apprenticed to a trade. However, he preferred to get a job for himself; and he began working in a stove factory, for twenty-five cents a day.

Later he moved to St. Joseph, Michigan, and worked in the general store there. He started

at a wage of \$5 a month with board; but, at the end of two years he was placed in charge of the store at \$100 a month and board.

In 1865, Mr. Ward located in Chicago. He worked for Field, Palmer & Leiter for two years. Then he entered the wholesale dry-goods firm of Willis, Gregg & Brown, after which he travelled for Walter M. Smith & Company, of St. Louis. He soon returned to Chicago and went with C. W. Partridge & Company.

Mr. Ward was married in Chicago, in 1872, to Miss Elizabeth J. Cobb. That same year he and his brother-in-law, Mr. George R. Thorne, founded the business now known all over the world as Montgomery Ward & Company. The idea they started with was to develop an organization that could sell merchandise, of

nearly every sort, direct to the consumer, eliminating the middleman. Theirs was the first mail-order business. From this beginning, when but one clerk was employed, Montgomery Ward & Company has grown into one of the largest industries in the world and is saving millions of dollars annually to the people with whom it trades. Mr. Ward was president of the company from its beginning in 1872, until his death in 1913, although in 1901 he retired from active management.

Further, Mr. Ward rendered Chicago a very distinguished and permanent service through the fight he waged for twenty years to keep buildings, of all descriptions, out of Grant Park. This involved litigation that carried him four times to the Illinois Supreme Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward for years maintained their summer home, LaBelle Knoll, at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, and here Mr. Ward indulged his fondness for fine horses.

Through his charities, which were many and which were thoughtfully administered, and through his endowments to hospitals and other institutions, Mr. Ward did a vast amount of good. His death on December 7, 1913, closed one of the most practical, useful and helpful careers on record in America.

In 1923, Mrs. Ward gave to Northwestern University, one of its principal buildings, to be erected and presented as a memorial to Mr. Ward.

JOHN E. KAVANAGH.

The record of no Chicago business man perhaps indicates more clearly what can be accomplished when energy, determination and ambition lead the way than that of the late John E. Kavanagh, for many years an honored resident of this city. Although more than a year has passed since he was called to his final reward, he lives in the memory of his friends as a man of high ideals and as one of the sagacious pioneer business men of Chicago whose efforts contributed materially to the commercial and industrial interests of the city. To him, Chicago meant much, and his character and achievements meant much to Chicago, in whose history his name shall ever merit a place of prominence and honor. Although he became a leading factor in business and finance, he was the architect of his own fortune and his rise to a place of commanding influence in the business and financial world was the result of his own well directed energy and efforts.

Mr. Kavanagh was born in North Java, Wyoming County, New York, December 30, 1859, a son of Charles Kavanagh and Eleanor (Murphy) Kavanagh, and he fully exemplified the alert, enterprising character for which the people of the Empire State have always been noted. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of Western New York, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity. He began his business career as a coal dealer, but in 1883 he entered the employ of W. L. Hubbard & Company and in 1885 was admitted to partnership in the firm

of John N. Hubbard & Company, dealers in broom corn. From 1896 until January 1, 1904, he was general manager for Hubbard & Company, and on the latter date he became head of the firm of Kavanagh Brothers & Company, successors to Hubbard & Company, which was established in 1867.

The firm of Kavanagh Brothers & Company is one of the most extensive dealers and manufacturers in broom corn and broom machinery in Chicago and takes precedence over all other concerns of its kind in the city, both in prolonged period of operation and in the scope and importance of business controlled. Its status has long been one of prominence in connection with the representative commercial activities of the country, and its present prosperity may be attributed in no small degree to Mr. Kavanagh's able management and untiring efforts. He was a man of marked initiative ability and resourcefulness, and impregnated with the vital elements of worthy success every enterprise with which he was identified, and his advice was frequently sought where ability and sound judgment were required. Besides his connection with the firm of Kavanagh Brothers & Company he also had numerous other capitalistic interests, and his progressive spirit was evident in many ways. He was president of the Chicago Ferrule & Nut Company and of the Sheridan Park & Ravenswood Improvement Company and was formerly president and a director of the Sheridan Trust & Savings Bank, and the Capital State Savings

Bank, and at the time of his death he was a director in the Irving State Bank. He was a director of the Ravenswood Hospital and a director and treasurer of the Pontiac Engraving & Electrotype Company of Chicago, and the Kavanagh Telephone Company of Effingham, Illinois.

Although the scope of his work was always broad, Mr. Kavanagh also found time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social and material betterment of the community. He stood exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness, and during the many years of his residence here he wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability. Besides his business connections he also found time to get the most out of the finer social amenities of life and the recreation and diversion which he found in bowling, billiards and golf. He was a life member of the Edgewater Golf Club and was also secretary of Ravenswood Council, Knights of Columbus and for three terms served as its Grand Knight. In business life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred May 26, 1924, removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens.

Mr. Kavanagh was married January 9, 1888, to Miss Sarah Louise Loughren, of Java Center, New York, and they became the parents of three children: Clarence Henry, Ethel Marie and Beatrice Marguerite, the last named being

deceased. Mrs. Kavanagh preceded her husband to the great unknown many years, her death having occurred in 1904. Although she passed away many years ago, she is remembered as a woman of high ideals and much beauty of character and was greatly admired by all who knew her. She always enjoyed the fullest measure of her husband's confidence and contributed much to his success and happiness.

The son, Clarence H. Kavanagh, is a practical business man and is well upholding the honors of the family name. He succeeded his father as managing partner of Kavanagh Bros. & Company, and is conducting the enterprise along the same progressive lines as that of his father. He was born in Chicago, June 25, 1889, and obtained his early education in the Chicago public schools. He later attended Loyola and DePaul Universities and the School of Commerce, of the Northwestern University. He received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from DePaul University in 1912, and was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1914. In 1909 he became identified with his father's business as buyer for the company, and has practically been associated with the company since. He was married June 1, 1911, to Miss Elizabeth V., daughter of Edward E. and Ella Ashender, of Chicago, and they have two children: Clarence H., Jr., and Adriene. Mr. Kavanagh is a member of the Wilmette Country Club and the Phi Alpha Delta, a college fraternity, and is prominent in both business and social circles.

EDWIN GILBERT COOLEY.

Edwin G. Cooley was born in the small village of Strawberry Point, Iowa, March 12, 1857, a son of Gilbert and Martha Cooley.

He attended the public schools near his home, and then entered the University of Iowa. He later received his degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from the University of Chicago, in 1895. His degree as Doctor of Laws was conferred by the University of Chicago in 1905.

Mr. Cooley began teaching school in Iowa, in 1879. Subsequently he became superintendent of schools at Cresco, Iowa, and remained there from 1885 to 1891. In 1889 he received a life diploma as teacher. From Cresco he came to Illinois and accepted the office as principal of the East Aurora High school. It was in 1893 that he became principal of the high school

at La Grange, a place he filled, with notable distinction for the following seven years.

It was in 1900 that E. G. Cooley was elected superintendent of the schools of the City of Chicago. His work here, throughout the nine years he was in office, was of great practical benefit to the city; and Mr. Cooley became recognized as one of the most wise and able administrators of school work and school properties in America.

In 1909 Mr. Cooley was elected president of the firm of D. C. Heath & Company of Boston.

He devoted the year 1910-11 to a personal investigation of educational methods and institutions in Europe, at the request of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Mr. Cooley was decorated with the order of

Franz Josef (Austria) in 1905. He was president of the Illinois State Teachers' Association in 1904-5. He was president of the National Educational Association in 1907-8.

He was also a valued member of the Union League Club, the Chicago Athletic Association and of the University Clubs of Chicago and Boston.

The marriage of Mr. Cooley to Miss Lydia A. Stanley of Strawberry Point, Iowa, took place January 1, 1878. The children born to

them were as follows: Bertha, Susie, Dean, Bessie, Gilbert and Edwin Cooley. Mrs. Cooley died July 27, 1925.

The death of Mr. Cooley occurred September 28, 1923. His life was one of great service to Illinois in the field of education; and he will always be remembered as one of the main contributors in organizing the excellent schools Chicago enjoys. The influence of his life is one that will last.

ERNEST DEWITT BURTON.

I climb the hill; from end to end
Of all the landscape underneath,
There is no spot that does not breathe
Some gracious memory of my friend.

President Burton was born on February 4, 1856, in Granville, Ohio, where his father, Dr. Nathan S. Burton, was pastor of the Baptist Church. It is significant that Dr. N. S. Burton and his wife began to give classes for young women in some rooms in the church, and this work was the beginning of Shepardson College for Women, now a part of Denison University. Dr. N. S. Burton was at one time Acting President of Denison, and he and Mrs. Burton are commemorated on the Shepardson campus by a residence hall which bears their name.

Ernest DeWitt Burton passed his boyhood in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Davenport, Iowa, and was graduated from Denison University in 1876. After some teaching in academies and public schools, he completed his theological course at Rochester Theological Seminary in 1882. There he studied under William Arnold Stevens, and a lasting attachment grew up between them. In the following autumn as Dr. Stevens was to be absent in Palestine, Mr. Burton was appointed instructor in New Testament for the year. His relation with Professor Stevens was later signalized by their publication together of a "Harmony of the Gospels for Historical Study," which appeared in 1893, and has had an extraordinary circulation and influence.

In 1883 Mr. Burton was called to Newton Theological Institution, at Newton Center, Massachusetts, as associate professor of New Testament interpretation, and in December of that year he married Frances Mary Townson, of Rochester, New York. At Newton Mr. Burton rapidly developed as a New Testament scholar.

In 1886 he was made professor, and in 1887 he went abroad and studied for a time in the University of Leipzig. When Professor William R. Harper came to Yale in 1886, Professor Burton soon found in him a kindred spirit. They were both young men, indeed they were of almost exactly the same age, Professor Burton being six months Professor Harper's senior. They were both Baptists, and both teachers of the Bible. In his friendship with Dr. Harper, Professor Burton formed the second of those friendships which so largely shaped his life and career. When in 1891 Dr. Harper accepted the presidency of the University of Chicago, his mind immediately fixed upon Professor Burton for the New Testament chair. He had great difficulty, however, in persuading him to accept the appointment, and it was only Professor Burton's ultimate conviction that a university would give opportunity for a broader and more normal development of New Testament studies that brought him to Chicago in 1892.

Professor Burton came to Chicago as head professor of New Testament literature and interpretation, and he remained head of the department in both Graduate School and Divinity School, for thirty-three years. His work was several times seriously interrupted by illness, but during this one full generation he exercised through his classroom, his department, his public lectures, his articles and editorials, and his frequent books, an influence upon biblical study that was prodigious. From the beginning he was very close to President Harper, with whom he worked in the closest harmony on the "Biblical World" and later on the American Journal of Theology. Together they projected the "Constructive Bible Studies," which now numbers nearly thirty volumes, and to it each contributed a number of books. Indeed, Pro-



Ernest S. Curtiss

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fessor Burton's last act before accepting the presidency of the University in 1923 was to turn over to the University of Chicago Press the manuscript of "A Source Book for the Study of the Teaching of Jesus," to appear in the companion series of "Handbooks of Ethics and Religion." So persistent was his determination to popularize the results of the historical study of the New Testament.

Dr. Burton's extraordinary powers were of course soon felt beyond the limits of his department and special field of study. He possessed in an extraordinary degree that kind of genius which has been described as an infinite capacity for taking pains. He became a member of the Commission on Library Building and Policy appointed upon President Harper's recommendation in 1902. Dr. Burton became the chairman of this Commission, and led in shaping the great plan for the development of the Harper library group in which its work resulted. The grasp of library problems and policies which he showed in this work led to his appointment as Director of University Libraries, in 1910, and the experience he had gained in planning University buildings was to stand him in good stead when he became President.

In 1908-9 Professor Burton and Professor Thomas C. Chamberlin were sent to China by the University, as a commission to investigate the educational condition and needs of the Orient. Previous visits to Europe had been made the occasion of a careful inquiry into English and continental educational methods, and Dr. Burton returned from China in 1909 with an educational outlook which few men could equal. As Chairman of the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention (1911—) he became more and more interested in specific educational problems and broad educational policies in America. This interest in denominational affairs culminated when in 1918-19 he organized the Board of Promotion of the Northern Baptist Convention, in the effort to give greater unity and effectiveness to denominational missionary and educational effort.

When President Judson went to China in 1914 to investigate the state and needs of medical education there, Professor Burton was made Acting President of the University. A few years later Professor Burton was again called upon to visit China as head of a Commission on Christian Education in China, which was sent

out by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America in 1921-22. On this visit to China as on his earlier one, he was accompanied by Mrs. Burton and their daughter, Margaret, although they did not share his laborious journey up the Yangtsze-Kiang in 1909. From their visit to China in 1908-9, Miss Burton brought back the materials which afterwards went into her book on "The Education of Women in China." Professor Burton's report on his second Chinese mission was welcomed by those who had sent him, as a work of epoch-making significance, and this response to his work and the actions to which it led gave him great satisfaction.

He had hardly returned from this mission and completed his report on it when President Judson announced his intention of retiring from the presidency of the University. The committees appointed to nominate his successor proposed Professor Burton, and on January 9, 1923, he was elected Acting President. Six months later he was made President.

Probably no one connected with the University at the time will ever forget the thrill of new life that ran at once through the University when he took command. He at once threw himself into the work of the presidency with all his characteristic intellectual energy. Although he was nearly sixty-seven years old when he was made Acting President, his mental faculties were in their prime. He welcomed the manifold and intricate problems of organization and finance which awaited him, and attacked them with the utmost zest. He at once carried through the Northern Baptist Convention the long-desired change of that clause in the University's charter which had required that the President should be a Baptist. At the same time the Board of Trustees was increased from eighteen to twenty-five members. He greatly strengthened the work of the colleges by doubling the number of deans and enabling them to give much more time to consultation, so that under the leadership of Dean Ernest H. Wilkins the morale of the colleges at once showed a marked improvement.

Dr. Burton had always been a leading member of the Hyde Park Baptist Church, and he now took an active part in the Sunday services in Mandel Hall, accompanying the preacher to the platform and opening the services himself. He accepted many invitations to speak, especially in Chicago, and for all these occasions he made

careful preparation, often actually writing what he wished to say. In his desire to bring the city and the University together, he instituted public lectures by distinguished professors from the University at Orchestra Hall, and formally invited the people of the city to attend. These lectures proved remarkably successful in interesting the people of Chicago afresh in the University and its work.

He carried through the organization of the University's medical work, consolidating the Rush Medical College with the University, and securing Dr. Franklin H. MacLean as professor of Medicine and Dr. Dallas B. Phenister as professor of Surgery. He completely revised the plans for the Medical School and the Billings Hospital, fixing on a new site of two blocks for them on the north side of the Midway, and securing the vacation of Ingleside Avenue so as to throw the two blocks into one.

The President took up the University's building campaign with the greatest energy. He found in the treasury great funds for definite building projects, but in no case were these sufficient for the buildings required. It was his task to bring the funds up or the costs down to a point where each building could be erected. The first structure to be begun was the Theology Building, for which ground had been formally broken in 1924. President Burton presided and made the address at the laying of the corner stone on November 6, 1924. On November 17, he presided at the corner-stone laying of the Rawson Laboratory of Medicine and Surgery, on the site of the Rush Medical College building.

The corner stone of the Joseph Bond Chapel was laid on April 30, 1925, but the President was not able to be present. He had been taken to the hospital the week before for a serious intestinal operation. He was of course unable to be present when on May 7 ground was broken on Fifty-eighth Street for the great medical group in which his hopes and efforts had been so greatly engaged. About the same time work was begun at Fifty-seventh Street and Ingleside

Avenue, on the Whitman Laboratory of Experimental Biology, the gift of Professor and Mrs. F. R. Lillie. The President was thus stricken down in the very midst of the first great results of his labors. He had also been actively engaged upon the plans for the University Chapel, and hoped soon to see that building begun.

Almost immediately after becoming President, Dr. Burton had greatly expanded his administrative staff by the appointment of vice presidents and of assistants to the president, and with these and other officers of administration he began a survey of the needs of the University, with a view to a great campaign of development. The result was the plan to seek to add seventeen and a half million to the University's resources in 1925, with the further aim of doubling its present resources by 1940. The movement began most successfully among the trustees, and was continued with similar success among the alumni. Other friends immediately came forward with large gifts. The Wieboldt Foundation undertook to provide the much needed Modern Language Building, and Mr. Douglas Smith with whom the President had conferred in the winter in California, gave a million dollars for medical research. The public announcement of this great gift appeared in the morning papers of May 20, and the President had the satisfaction of seeing it before he went into the second operation, from which he did not recover. He died on the morning of Tuesday, May 26, at the age of sixty-nine.

Upon the news of his death, nearly five hundred letters and telegrams came to Mrs. Burton and Miss Burton, from people far and near who had come to value his friendship. The great task he had set himself was only half done, but that half is a magnificent monument. He fell, like his great kinsman, Stonewall Jackson, at the height of his powers and in front of his lines.

By PROFESSOR EDGAR J. GOODSPEED.

CHARLES THEODORE BOYNTON.

Charles T. Boynton was born at West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, on December 5, 1858, and was a son of Charles S. and Elizabeth (Thompson), Boynton. His schooling was in the public school and in the academy at Catskill, New York. When he was fifteen years old he was

prepared to enter the State Normal School, but the pressing need to earn his living sent him to work instead.

He came to Chicago in 1879 and entered the employ of the Washburn & Moen Mfg. Company, as office boy. He remained with this



Charles T. Boynton

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concern for nearly twenty years; and he was general western manager of this business at the time it was sold in 1898, to the American Steel & Wire Company. Mr. Boynton was made general sales agent and director of the American Steel & Wire Company and so continued until 1900. He was president of the Shelby Tube Company from 1900 to 1902. On March 1, 1902 he was made vice president of Pickands, Brown & Company, in which office he remained. Mr. Boynton was also vice president of the By-Products Coke Corporation and of the Rogers-Browne Ore Company. He was a director of the Continental & Commercial National Bank, the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, the Dearborn Company, the Buck & Rayner Drug Company, and of the Semet-Solvay Company.

On June 17, 1880, Mr. Boynton was married to Miss Ann E. Bell of Catskill, New York, a daughter of Thomas W. and Matilda M. (Browere) Bell. Her grandfather, A. D. O. Browere, was an artist of note in New York

State, as were other members of the immediate family. Mr. and Mrs. Boynton have three children: Elizabeth (Mrs. Everett L. Millard), Edith Boynton and Donalds Stuart Boynton, who married Miss Helen Winn Canfield. The family formerly lived in Evanston. Some years ago they moved to their delightful home, Ravin-oaks, in Highland Park.

Mr. Boynton belonged to the Presbyterian Church, and was a life member of the Chicago Art Institute. He was also a member of the Chicago Club, the Cliff Dwellers, Old Elm, Shore Acres, Onwentsia, and Evanston Country clubs. He was much enjoyed everywhere, for he was a man of unusual fineness, friendliness and worth.

Charles T. Boynton died on February 27, 1923. He began work as a boy of fifteen years. From this start, and solely through his own hard, thoughtful efforts, he became one of the most substantial men of business in the State of Illinois, and was the builder of a large share of Chicago's industrial prosperity.

MOSES JONES WENTWORTH.

Moses Jones Wentworth was born at Sand-wich, New Hampshire, May 9, 1848, a son of Joseph and Sarah P. (Jones) Wentworth. After attending Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, he entered Harvard University, graduating in 1868 with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. Soon thereafter he came to Chicago, and took his degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1871, from the Union College of Law. He was admitted to the bar that same year, but he never engaged in active practice. Instead, he went into the office of his uncle, the late Hon. John Wentworth, and devoted himself to the management of various properties which he handled with judicious conservatism. For a number of years Moses J. Wentworth served as a director of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, and of the State Bank of Chicago, his connections with these institutions giving them added solidity.

On December 7, 1891, Mr. Wentworth was married, at Chicago, to Miss Lizzie Shaw Hunt. Their two sons are John and Hunt Wentworth.

In politics Mr. Wentworth was a Democrat. He represented his district in the Twenty-ninth,

Thirtieth and Thirty-first Assemblies of the State. At subsequent times positions of much larger political consequence were offered to him, but he always refused acceptance.

Among other connections, Mr. Wentworth was three times president of the Harvard Club; was governor of the Society of Colonial Wars; was a trustee of the Newberry Library and was a life member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston. The Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago held his membership. He belonged to the University, Harvard-Colonial Wars and the Saddle and Cycle clubs of this city.

Although he had been very substantially identified with commercial enterprises for over half a century, Mr. Wentworth was equally well known and was greatly appreciated in private life. His judgment, ability and personal character made his career one of distinguished usefulness; the courtesy, kindness and warmth of his nature brought to him a degree of respect and affection which is unusual. Moses Jones Wentworth died on March 12, 1922.

JAMES GREGORY UPTON, II.

James Gregory Upton, II was born in Chicago, Illinois, June 4, 1894. His schooling was in the Chicago Latin School and in the University of Chicago.

In the early part of the World War, prior to the entrance of the United States into the conflict, he joined the cause of the Allies by going overseas and offering his services to the French Army. He drove a French ambulance until the time that the United States forces reached Europe. Then he obtained a transfer. For the following twenty-two months Lieutenant Upton was on active duty with the United

States Army as military aviator. The service that he, and other flyers engaged in similar work, performed constitutes one of the great heroic chapters of the war.

After the signing of the Armistice, Lieutenant Upton returned to Chicago. He was married here on June 8, 1920, to Miss Madelene Mc-Neff. They have one daughter, Emily Jane Upton.

Following his return to this city, James G. Upton established a real-estate business, under his own name. He was thus engaged at the time of his death, January 19, 1922.

JOHN P. WILSON.

John P. Wilson was born on July 3rd, 1844, on a farm near Garden Plain, Whiteside County, Illinois. He was one of thirteen children born to Thomas and Margaret (Laughlin) Wilson. His father, a native of Scotland, was a graduate of the University of Glasgow. His mother belonged to a family of early settlers in the Mississippi valley.

His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and he secured his early education in the neighborhood schools.

At an early age he met with an accident which resulted in permanent lameness, and which changed the course of his life. Being unfitted for farm work he decided to study for a profession.

He worked his way through Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, graduating with the Class of 1865. For two years after graduation he taught school in the Galesburg Academy and devoted his spare time to the study of law. In 1867 he moved to Chicago, where he secured a position in the law office of John Borden.

Mr. Borden was an expert real estate lawyer. The experience which Mr. Wilson gained in his office laid the foundation for that proficiency in real estate law which ultimately made him the recognized authority in Chicago on all legal questions relating to real estate.

After the great fire of 1871 litigation developed from the assessment and collection of taxes. Mr. Wilson was employed in this litigation. His work attracted attention, and he acquired the reputation of being an able and successful trial lawyer. He then met the own-

ers of large real estate holdings in Chicago, many of whom later became his clients.

In 1877 the constitutionality of the Act of the legislature establishing Probate Courts was attacked. Mr. Wilson was still a young man, but he was selected by Joshua C. Knickerbocker, who had just been elected Judge of the Probate Court of Cook County, to defend the Act. Mr. Wilson prosecuted the litigation to a successful conclusion in the Supreme Court.

During the following ten years his practice increased steadily. He was associated in important litigation with Corydon Beckwith, Lyman Trumbull, Melville W. Fuller, William C. Goudy, and other prominent lawyers. His reputation as one of the leaders of the Chicago Bar had become firmly established.

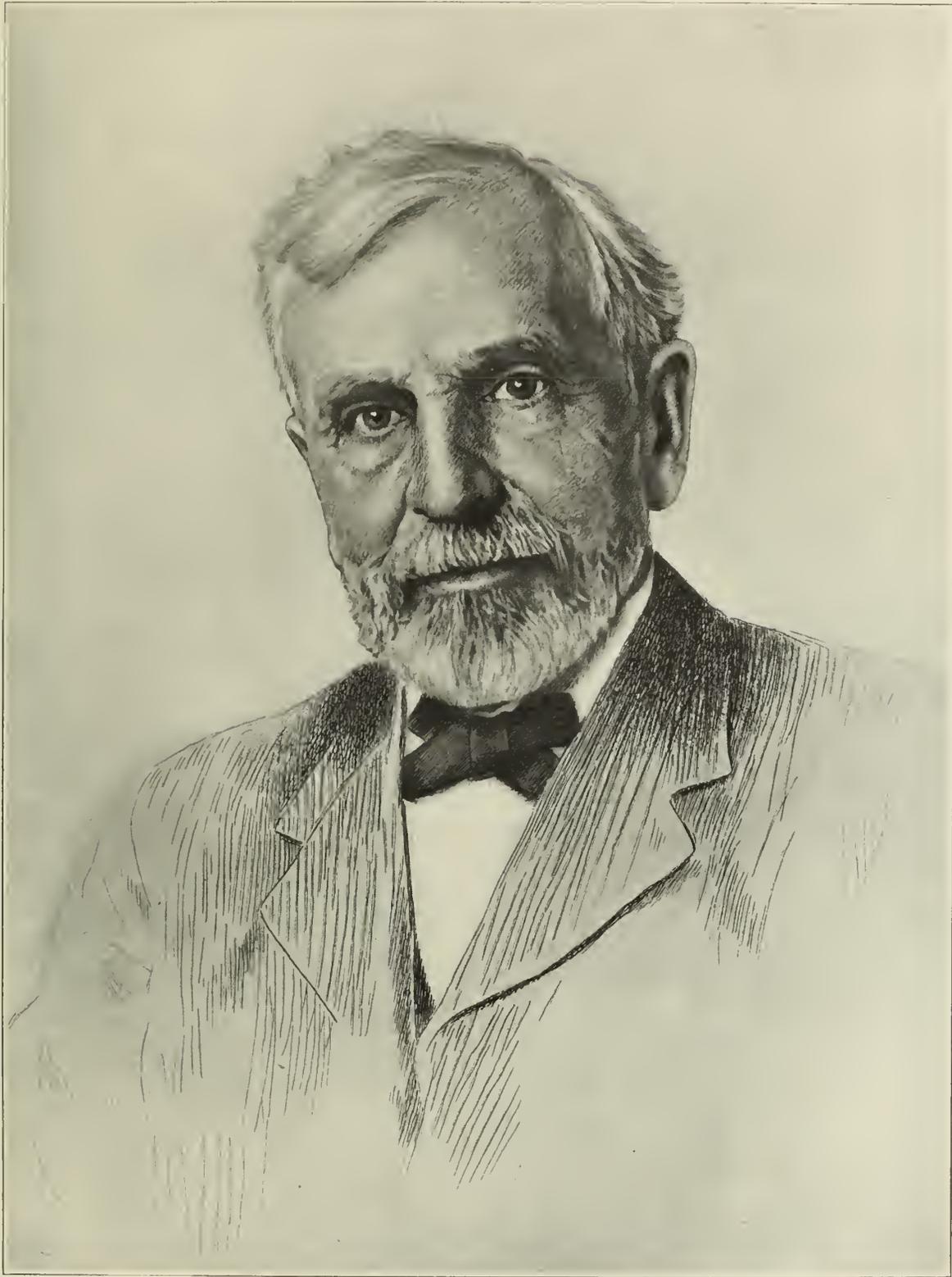
In 1892 and 1893 he was counsel for the World's Columbian Exposition.

In 1896 he drafted the legislation creating the Sanitary District of Chicago, and successfully defended its validity through the Supreme Court.

He was later selected as a member of the Tax Commission, which had been created to revise the tax laws of Illinois. His long experience in tax matters and his sound judgment enabled him to render valuable services to the Committee.

For many years his counsel and advice have been sought and freely given in matters relating to the public welfare.

His association as counsel with the Associated Press, with the International Harvester Company, Chicago City Railway Company, and



John B. Nelson

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other large interests, brought him in contact with many of the prominent lawyers of the country, and he was generally recognized by them as one of the able and outstanding lawyers of the country.

Outside of his profession he was deeply interested in the Children's Memorial Hospital. For the last twenty years of his life he gave unsparingly of his time and means to its development and support, and by his will he bequeathed a large sum to its endowment funds.

He was for many years a trustee of Knox College. The University Club of Chicago owes the possession of its present location and building largely to his advice, foresight and liberality.

Mr. Wilson was married on April 25, 1871, to Margaret C. McIlvaine, of Chicago, a daughter of John D. McIlvaine. Three children of the marriage survive: Martha Wilson, John P. Wilson, Jr., and Anna W. Dickinson (Mrs. William R. Dickinson). Two daughters, Margaret C. Wilson and Agnes R. Wilson, died in their father's lifetime.

Mr. Wilson died on October 3, 1922, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was actively engaged in the practice of his profession until within two weeks of his death, and his mental and physical vigor remained unimpaired.

He will be long remembered, not only as a great lawyer, but also as a just, kindly and upright man.

EDMUND WHITNEY BURKE.

Among the prominent men of Chicago who have left the impress of their individuality upon the bench and bar of this city, none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than the late Judge Edmund Whitney Burke, for nearly half a century an honored resident of this city. His labors not only constituted a potent factor in the legal affairs of Chicago, but his progressive spirit was evident in many ways, and even though he has long passed from the scene of earthly activities, he is remembered as a man of high ideals and his work remains as a force for good in the community.

Judge Burke was born on a farm near Byron, Ogle County, Illinois, September 22, 1847, a son of Patrick Burke and Nancy (Whitney) Burke. His boyhood days and all his vacations during his college days were spent upon his father's farm, where he was taught the habits of industry and economy, and the discipline was a valuable one during the formative period of his life. As a youth he manifested an unusual studious temperament and was given the advantage of a splendid education. He graduated from the Rockford (Illinois) High School when thirteen years of age and from Mount Morris (Illinois) Academy a year later. He then entered the Northwestern University and was graduated from that institution in 1869 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and, a year later, he received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. His predilection being toward that of the law, he then matriculated at the law department of the University of Michigan, and received his degree of Bachelor

of Laws from that institution in 1871. He came to Chicago in the same year and established himself in the practice of law, and for forty-seven years was an active factor in the legal profession of this city. He was senior member of the law firm of Burke, Hollett & Tinsman until his election as Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, in which capacity he served for nine years. He also served one year as Judge of the Appellate Court for the First District, and after his retirement from the bench he became senior member of the law firm of Burke, Jackson & Burke, and this alliance continued until the time of his death, September 7, 1918. His ability as an advocate was repeatedly demonstrated and his long record on the bench indicated his capability as a judge and his popularity and high standing as a citizen, and as both judge and practitioner his course was marked by inflexible integrity and honor.

Besides the practice of his profession Judge Burke gained a wide reputation as a writer and educator and for a number of years he lectured on equity jurisprudence and procedure at the Chicago-Kent College of Law, and in 1904 he succeeded the late Judge Moran as dean of that college. He also gained distinction as a writer of encyclopedia articles on equity and as a man of marked intellectual activity, his work gave impetus to the legal profession of this city. He was a director in numerous corporations and was financially or otherwise interested in various enterprises, and during the many years of his residence here he wielded definite and be-

nignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid professional ability.

He was a member of the American, Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations, the Union League, Hamilton and Illinois Athletic Clubs, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He served for a number of years as president of the Methodist Social Union of Chicago, and was active in all good work of that congregation.

Judge Burke was married December 5, 1878, to Miss Myra G. Webster, of Rockford, Illinois, a daughter of William V. and Ann B. (Earley) Webster, and to this union were born two sons: Harold Webster Burke, who is junior member

of the law firm of Burke, Jackson & Burke and Dean of the Chicago-Kent College of Law, and Ralph Haney Burke, who is a civil engineer of Chicago. Although prominent in social circles, Judge Burke was devoted to the pleasures of home life and his happiest moments were always spent at his own fireside. His domestic life was most attractive in all of its various phases as husband, father and host, and his home was a hospitable one, where his friends were always welcome. Mrs. Burke maintains her home at 6163 Kenmore avenue, where she is surrounded by many warm friends and is greatly admired for her beauty of character and social and philanthropic activities.

MAX PAM.

Max Pam died September 14, 1925, after practicing law in Chicago for thirty-nine years. He was born near Carlsbad, Austria, July 16, 1865, and emigrated to the United States with his mother and father and two brothers when he was but three years old. His parents were Alexander and Cecilie (Oesterreicher) Pam.

Max Pam graduated from grammar school, but was only privileged to attend high school one year, it being necessary to be of help to his father. He did, however, attend the Bryant & Stratton Business College for six months. He then began work in one of the large mercantile firms, but was there only one day when his employer, who was a great friend of his father, Alexander Pam, noticed that the young boy was unhappy in his business environment. It was his ambition to be a lawyer, and this fact he made known to his employer. As a result, through other friends, he entered the office of Mr. Adolph Moses, where he studied law. He began as an office boy, later became the bookkeeper, and continued an association with Mr. Moses as a member of the respective firms of Moses, Newman and Pam, 1889-91, and of Moses, Pam and Kennedy, 1891-97. During this period he was extremely active in court work, making a signal success in that branch of the law, as well as demonstrating his unusual ability in difficult negotiations. In 1897 he withdrew from the firm of Moses, Pam and Kennedy and formed the firm of Pam and Donnelly, later Pam, Calhoun and Glennon. In 1904 he formed a partnership with Harry B. Hurd and his brother, Judge Hugo Pam, under the name of Pam and Hurd, which continued until his

death. His brother withdrew from the firm when he was elected to the Bench in 1911.

When, in 1899, the era of huge consolidations began, Mr. Pam became engaged as counsel in many of the large combinations formed in that and subsequent years, including, among others, American Steel and Wire Company, American Steel Foundries, International Nickel Company, United States Steel Corporation, Allis-Chalmers Company, and International Harvester Company. He became acquainted with the late E. H. Harriman, who admired his legal and business ability, and was counsel for him in connection with the reorganization (into Kansas City Southern Railway) of Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway Company. He was employed as counsel in the reorganization of the Chicago Title and Trust Company and the Central Trust Company of Illinois. His courage was unflinching and his resourcefulness was a tower of strength to his clients. He was an untiring worker, and threw all his energy and ability into the particular problem before him. Of an impulsive and quick temperament, he was on all occasions essentially just, and no one in a difficult or heated negotiation for a client could so well keep his temper.

Although circumstances prevented him from receiving more than a common school education, Mr. Pam possessed a culture comparing favorably with that of the most brilliantly educated persons. His alertness of mind and keenness in analysis were almost uncanny. He loved the best in literature, whether they were books devoted to art, travel, science, politics or philosophy. He read both French and German



W. D. Miller

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books in the original. In fact, he was truly a learned man, and one of whom it would have been judged, had received not only an Academic degree but also a Master's or Doctor's degree of any of our best Universities.

Mr. Pam was a lover of art, music, literature, and of everything that makes up the cultural side of life. The extent of his acquaintance was amazing. One could scarcely mention to him any person of importance in this country whom he did not know or know about. He was devoted to opera, and during his active connection therewith in Chicago genuinely enjoyed everything associated with it, from its mechanical make-up to its artistry. In fact, for several years he was Chairman of the Executive Committee and continued to be a Director of the Chicago Opera Company up to his death. He was a born optimist. His associates or clients might be discouraged, he never was; there was always hope ahead. He generously contributed to charitable and philanthropic enterprises, and his private benefactions were numerous, but the latter were never mentioned even to his intimates. He founded the School of Journalism in Notre Dame University, and a scholarship in the Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C. He also was a liberal contributor to the New Hebrew University on Mount Scopus in Jerusalem. His interest in Palestine was further evidenced by a bequest in his will of \$50,000, to be devoted to the industrial upbuilding of Palestine.

In the midst of a very busy life Mr. Pam devoted considerable time and found pleasure in contributing various articles on timely subjects in the magazines and on the lecture platform, among which are: "The Power of Regulation Invested in Congress and Interlocking Directorates;—the Problem and Its Solution" (*Harvard Law Review*); "The Place of Religion in Good Government"; "The Modern Newspaper"; and "A Tribute to Abraham Lincoln."

Mr. Pam took an active interest in politics, not with a view to any office for himself, but out of a love for his party (of whose fitness

to govern he had an abiding conviction) and a sense of his responsibility as a citizen. He was an admirer of President Taft, President Harding and President Coolidge, with each of whom he was on intimate terms. In the administration of Mr. Taft he was a frequent visitor at the White House and later continued a close, intimate friendship with him. During the administration of Mr. Harding as President of the United States, Mr. Pam acted as unofficial observer for him in a tour of the Near East, including Egypt. He took an active part in the election of Mr. Harding as President and also in the reelection of Mr. Coolidge.

Mr. Pam was fond of travel. He made many trips to Europe, and was interested not merely in sightseeing, but in observing the customs and governments of the countries through which he traveled, and making acquaintance with the more important personages therein. Just before the inception of his last illness he had made extensive plans to spend an entire year abroad. In his recent years he had been pointing his way towards lessening his law business and devoting himself to the study of international problems. He had a fund of interesting and reliable information, acquired by years of contact with the best minds of this country and Europe, and had hoped within a short time to devote himself to writing his memoirs. Although only sixty years of age, his life had been one of constant, strenuous activity, never sparing his own personal effort in the service of his clients and in behalf of worthy endeavors, civic, public and social. In fact, his untimely death was a sacrifice to this unselfish and indefatigable energy in behalf of others and in the interest of the country that he loved so well.

Mr. Pam never married. He is survived by his brother, Honorable Hugo Pam, Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, and three sisters, Miss Carrie Pam, Chicago, Illinois; Sarah Pam Blumenthal, wife of Walter Blumenthal, New York City, and Julia Pam Bear, wife of Joseph A. Bear, New York City.

JOSEPH ESTABROOK YOUNG.

In view of the importance of transportation in relation to the distribution of coal, to the development of agricultural and manufacturing products and the growth of cities, the life

and work of Joseph Estabrook Young, who built three and financed two of the great trunk lines terminating in Chicago, deserves extended mention. He was born at Athol, Mass., Au-

gust 14, 1830, a son of Abner and Lucy Cushing (Estabrook) Young. His father, a merchant and farmer, was colonel of the local militia, and a representative of his district in the General Assembly of Massachusetts in 1838. On the maternal side his American ancestor was Joseph Estabrook, who came to this country in 1660, was graduated at Harvard in 1664, and became pastor of the first church at Concord, Massachusetts. Mr. Young's maternal grandmother was a descendant of the Colonial Cushing family.

In 1840 the Young family moved to Lowell, Mass., where the father died within the following year, and Joseph, at the age of ten years began working in one of the paper mills from twelve o'clock midnight to twelve o'clock noon. When he was twelve years old he decided to become a civil engineer and joined a company of surveyors as an apprentice without pay for the first year, but his services were unexpectedly valuable, and at the end of that period he received \$100.

After accumulating sufficient money for a college course, Joseph E. Young entered Norwich University, where he was graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1850. At the age of eighty, in 1910, he received from that institution the honorary degree of C. E. "in recognition of the fine work he had done in that line since graduation."

In the spring of 1851 he became connected with the construction of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad as a rodman in the corps of engineers. In the early part of 1852, he was transit man on the survey of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. In the summer of 1852, he located the Canton and Southern Railroad in Ohio and in September, 1852, at the age of twenty-two was appointed chief engineer in charge of the construction of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, now the western division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. On account of the money stringency at the time the road was built, Mr. Young worked against great odds in the accomplishment of two features which involved a large initial outlay of money, but contributed very materially to its eventual success. The directors proposed to use the terminal tracks of another railroad for entrance into Chicago, but the future greatness of the middle west and the strategic position of the growing young city at the foot of the lake was so evident to him that he in-

sisted that the road be built with its own tracks and terminals into what is now the Union Station of Chicago. In this he overrode the judgment of men much older and more experienced than himself.

In the other feature he was a pioneer. He recognized the importance of the low gradient in competition with other roads, and made the maximum grade of this road 26 4-10 feet per mile, or one-half of one per cent, about half the maximum of other roads. This was found to so cheapen the cost of handling freight that twenty-five years later all the railroads in the West were forced to lower their gradients to successfully compete for business. Part of this road was located through the Calumet marshes. Sixty years later Mr. Young wrote the following description of the difficulties of construction:

"At that time there were but three human habitations between Hobart and the 10-Mile House south of Chicago on what is now State Street, and it was the most forbidding country I had seen or have since seen. The ridges were covered with a small growth of pine and an undergrowth of arbor vitæ forming an almost impenetrable thicket. The sloughs were ideal places for the home of a gladiatorial type of mosquito. Mosquito netting had not been discovered at that time, and at night we went to the lake shore, sleeping on the sand as close to the water as possible, our hands covered by our coats for protection." In winter other difficulties arose, but even after ice had formed the work was pushed. With scant food, and ice so thick on the river that the men were obliged to chop their way through with axes, they forged ahead in water that was waist deep.

The force of his personality, together with his conviction as to the future greatness of the enterprise, enabled him to maintain the enthusiasm and support of his associates through six years of heroic struggle. Due to the panic of 1857 the completion of this road was delayed. On Christmas Day, 1858, the first train pulled into its Chicago terminal. As this was Mr. Young's first engineering project of importance he had not yet established his reputation, therefore his connection with the Fort Wayne Road was that of engineer only.

In 1861, during the financial stress of the Civil War, he organized and built the Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad, constructed for the

purpose of opening a line to Cincinnati, and it was completed in 1865. Of this road he was vice president and general manager. This organization was a gradual evolution created in 1863 by a special act of legislature of Indiana for the purpose of enabling the consolidation of the Galena & Illinois River Railroad, which Mr. Young had purchased, with a road to extend to Logansport, Indiana. The building of this road was rapidly pushed on to Richmond, Ind., thus extending diagonally across the state with one terminal in Chicago. Further, in 1865, this road was consolidated with the Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line Railroad Company, by this means acquiring another important terminal, that is, Cincinnati. Of this consolidated road Mr. Young was president. In 1866 he again promoted an extension of the system by consolidating the railroad property already acquired with the Columbus and Indiana Central Railroad, the combined roads forming a railroad line between Columbus and Chicago, and also between Columbus and Indianapolis. In addition to this, it was the final step in connecting the farming districts of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio with the East through Pittsburgh. He was president of this consolidated road and owned a majority of the capital stock. So, during six years of Civil War stress, he had succeeded in directly connecting more than half of the largest cities between the Allegheny Mountains and the Mississippi River, making three of them tributary to Chicago, and had organized and built what is today one-third, and by far the most important third, of the main trunk lines of the western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1868 this road, then 604 miles in length, was made a part of the Pennsylvania System, known now as the Panhandle, or the Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus and St. Louis Railroad. At this juncture Mr. Young sold it.

In 1869 Mr. Young organized the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, the object being to build a railroad which should open up the coal fields in the Danville district, to Chicago and the Northwest, and to give the shortest rail route between the Northwest and Louisville, Nashville, and that part of the south. The road was completed in December, 1871. It was built with a maximum grade of two-fifths of one per cent in direction of heavy traffic, north bound, and a half of one per cent, south bound.

Official records of the road, the recent official report to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the act of the legislature of the State of Illinois of February 16, 1865, incorporating and creating it, show that Mr. Young financed this company. The records also show that the stocks and bonds were sold in New York, in Boston, and in England where Mr. Young's ability was recognized and his credit was of the highest order. Mr. Young continued to be vice-president and manager of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, which is now a part of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, until 1874.

This road, together with many other railroads of the country, went into bankruptcy during the panic in 1872-4. The official records show that this action was not induced by any weakness of the financial structure of the company but by the general cessation of all lines of business throughout the country during that period—a cessation so complete, that practically all earnings ceased. As the road was in its infancy, it can be readily seen that there had as yet been no opportunity to amass a surplus. It would have been an easy matter for Mr. Young to have saved his own fortune, which was by no means inconsiderable, but such a step would have been a fundamental violation of his nature, and he sacrificed all that he had to what he regarded as his duty. The depression of 1873 was largely produced by the building of unnecessary railroads. It is to be noted that every road built by Mr. Young either developed into a successful independent railroad, or became an indispensable part of a great trunk line.

In 1871-3 he financed and constructed the Michigan Air Line Railroad, 130 miles in length, now part of the Michigan Central system. During 1878 he organized and built the Kansas City, Emporia & Southern Railroad, now a part of the Santa Fe system, and later the Caney Valley Railroad, now a part of the Missouri Pacific system. The Caney Valley Railroad he did not finance.

His work gave him a reputation that extended beyond the United States. In 1878 he was asked by the Mexican government to finance and build the Mexican Central Railroad. After careful and extended investigation, he finally declined on the basis that the country could not at that time, nor for years to come, support the road. Later the road was con-

structed, and its financial history shows that his judgment was correct.

The significance of his contribution to the United States, the middle west and Chicago, its center, would be difficult to estimate. The greatness of it rests upon the fact that his roads traversed the three most important states of the middle west and were terminals into what has become the second city of the country. As has been said, from the beginning of his career as an organizer of railroad transportation he foresaw Chicago's possibilities and upon it he concentrated his mental and physical energy and his dominating will. The following facts show the wisdom of his choice:

The total gross railroad transportation income of the United States for 1917, the last year of Mr. Young's life was \$4,014,142,748. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R., the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. (which together form the western main trunk lines of the Pennsylvania R. R. System) and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. earned \$172,000,000 equal to 4.2% of this amount, or 13.8% of the railroad transportation income of Chicago. Not only so, but for nearly sixty years prior to this these roads were the distributors of the same or a larger proportion of the passenger traffic and the commodities necessary to warm, house, feed, clothe and develop this great city, and to carry from it the products of its manufactories and the products of the West and the Northwest. Claims such as these may be regarded as unwarrantable in view of the vast expansion of these roads since 1874, but their location, especially the location of the terminals, their harmonious connections, and their connections with other roads, their gradients, the natural and acquired resources contributory to them, were all parts of the expansion which he foresaw, toward which he directed them, for which he created them. Given such factors, expansion was inevitable. The value of the materials distributed by these roads is incalculable. In 1917 the Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. alone transported from its coal mines 10,500,000 tons of coal, and it may be said incidentally that the year immediately following the great fire of Chicago, Mr. Young (who had a strong altruistic trend) personally furnished all the coal for the relief work of the city from mines contributory to this railroad.

"Chicago never had a better citizen. In the

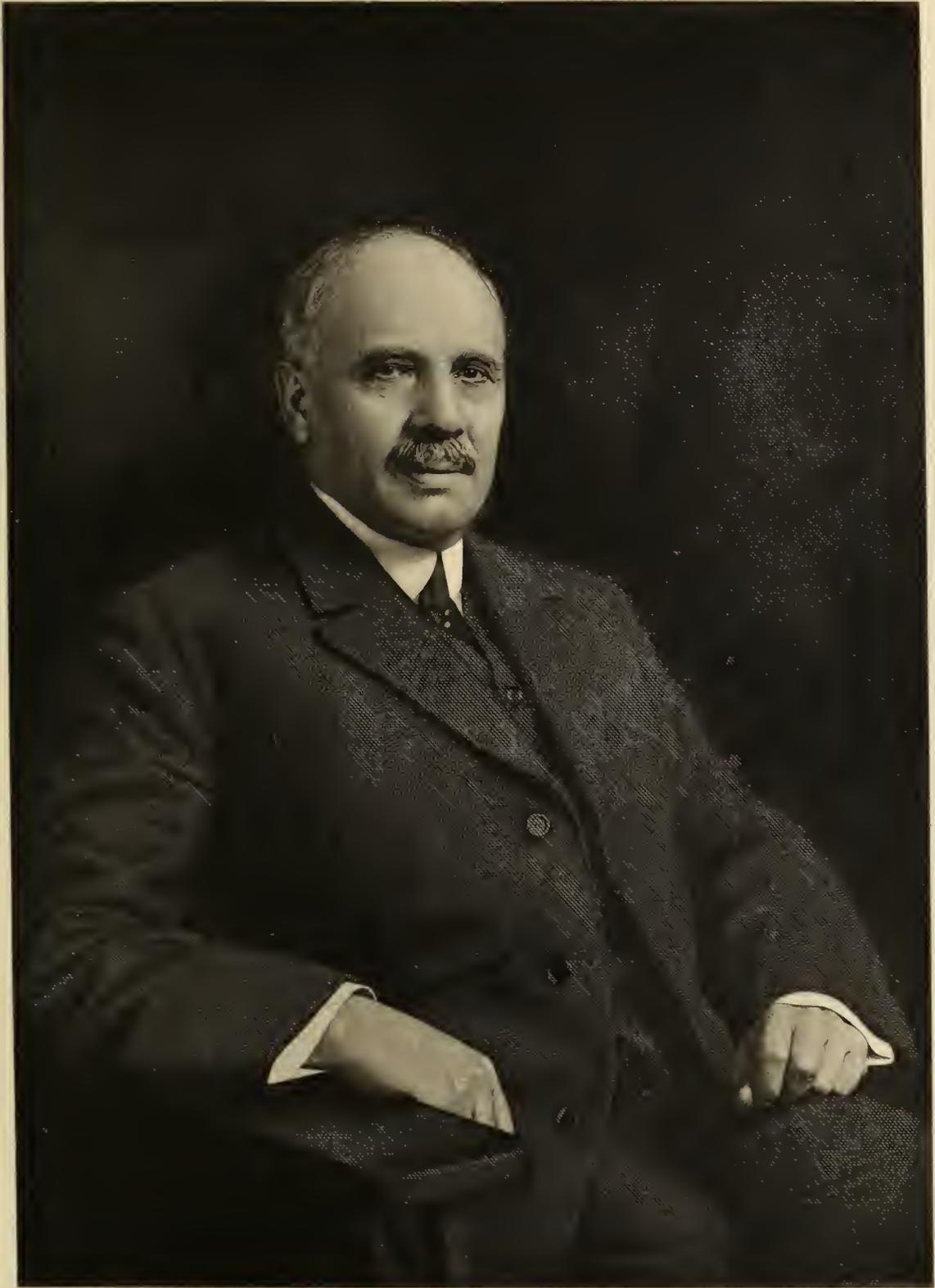
early days of prohibition, when it was still a despised and unpopular movement, with no hope of election, he accepted the nomination for Congress of a west side district because in no other way could he get before the community his ideas on the economic mistakes and the moral degradation of the liquor traffic.

"The chief plank in his platform was that inasmuch as consumption of grain in the United States was overtaking production of grain, the higher uses of grain for food should economically displace the use of grain for the production of liquor. His study of transportation problems had included the study of crop production, and a decade before the economists of the country began their discussion of the problem he had solved it by purely business methods." It is interesting to note that during the last week of his life the Drys carried Congress.

Mr. Young was known by his friends as a gentleman of the old school, gracious and unostentatious. He was a man of stern and uncompromising honesty, of strong conviction with freedom from bigotry, of solicitous affection for his friends, of consuming and wise devotion to his family. He stood by his duty at personal loss, whether in business or politics. He was appreciatively familiar with the best in literature and in historical development, and to the end of his life he was widely acquainted with the affairs of men and of nations.

After the age of seventy-five his physical health was seriously enfeebled, but the energy of character that had dominated and overcome material difficulties and ignored personal comfort brought the same force to bear upon the greater difficulty of adjusting his powerful and active mind to physical disability. He faced the new problem with his old intrepidity, producing a constructive and noble serenity which in its way was as virile as the earlier years. To his fellow men, of whatever walk in life, he was ever of ready service. In his family life he was loved and esteemed for the singular homogeneity of his character, for his cheerful acceptance of duty, for his sincere patriotism, for his unwavering trust in God, for his strength and essential sweetness, and for his devoted tenderness.

Mr. Young was married twice; first in 1863 to Mary T. Tyler, daughter of Abram Tyler of Ira, N. Y.; she died in 1875, and he was mar-



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ried in 1878 to Catherine H. Smith of Grand Haven, Mich. Of his four children, two survive him: Abner T. Young of Denver, Colo., and

Dr. Josephine E. Young of Chicago. Mr. Young lived in Chicago sixty-five years, and died there December 19, 1917.

MYRON JAY CARPENTER.

Myron J. Carpenter, one of the best known railroad executives in the West, was born at Caledonia, Illinois, in 1850, a son of Adolphus and Martha (Mann) Carpenter of Massachusetts and New York, respectively. The Carpenters are an old family in America; the first representative came to this country from England and settled at Rehobeth, Massachusetts, in 1638.

Myron J. Carpenter attended the public school in Caledonia. In 1868 his parents moved to Janesville, Wisconsin. He then entered the Preparatory School of Beloit College. The failing health of his father soon compelled him to drop his studies to become the wage-earner for the family. While in the employ of the Harris Manufacturing Company he attended the Congregational Sunday School; here he was induced by his teacher, Mr. A. A. Jackson, to study telegraphy. Soon mastering the keyboard he was given a position as telegraph operator at Wells, Minnesota. In a few months Mr. Carpenter was promoted to the position of station agent at Mankato, Minnesota. From this time Mr. Carpenter's advancement was rapid because of his untiring devotion to the work assigned him, and his unflagging interest in every detail of railroading.

From station agent at Mankato, Mr. Carpenter was made travelling auditor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Again after three years he was put in charge of the Northwestern shops at Winona, Wisconsin. Later he became cashier and freight agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad's principal station in Chicago.

The evidences of his exceptional ability were such that when the Chicago and Great Western Railroad was about to be built into Chicago, Mr. Carpenter was chosen to have full charge of its construction. Mr. Carpenter built the road and ran its first train into Chicago.

He was next elected President of the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad, residing in Duluth while holding this position.

After three and a half years there, while on a business trip to Chicago, he was offered the presidency of three roads. Mr. Carpenter

chose to accept that of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois. His subsequent work in the rebuilding and reconstruction of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad forms a remarkable chapter in railroad history. He brought about changes for improvement throughout the entire system that were monumental; and the road at the time it was sold to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company brought the highest price per mile on record. The Frisco management sought to retain Mr. Carpenter in charge; but the Pere Marquette Railroad was seeking the ability Mr. Carpenter possessed to rehabilitate their property. The zest to rebuild again allured Mr. Carpenter to accept the offer of the Pere Marquette Railroad, as vice-president and general manager. Again Mr. Carpenter made a signal success—gaining for the Pere Marquette emancipation from its financial difficulties and a long sought for terminal of its own in Chicago. After two years he resigned and felt that he would never again indulge in railroading. However, there was one more piece of work for him to do. Judge Kohlsaatt of the United States Circuit Court, on request of the bankers of Chicago and New York, appointed Mr. Carpenter as Receiver of the well-known John R. Walsh roads. Once more Mr. Carpenter bent his energy in bringing order out of chaos. The several smaller lines were consolidated and became the Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern Railroad, of which Mr. Carpenter was made President. During the war when the Government assumed control of the railroads of the nation, Mr. Carpenter was asked to become a Regional Director. He however decided not to accept. When the Government released control after the War, Mr. Carpenter again took up the reins; and he continued as President until the road was sold to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Mr. Carpenter was a devout Christian—living his religion every day—deeply interested in all the work of the Church—giving the same untiring energy to promoting all organizations for the uplift of humanity.

Mr. Carpenter belonged to the Board of Trustees of the Central Young Men's Christian Association, Chicago, and for two terms was Treasurer. He was a life member and member of the Board of the Chicago City Missionary Society; a life member of the Red Cross, the Art Institute and the Chicago Historical Society. He was also a member of the Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. Mr. Carpenter was a member of the Chicago Club and a charter member of the La Grange

County Country Club. He served two terms as President of the Board, of the suburb of La Grange. With the late Mr. James Kidston, he was largely instrumental in securing the Carnegie Library for La Grange.

The death of Mr. Carpenter occurred January 2, 1925, when he was in his seventy-fifth year. He was one of the important figures in the railroad improvements and developments of Illinois, a man of the finest attainment of character.

CHRISTIAN FERDINAND BALATKA.

There is no vocation that commands greater respect, and few which offer better opportunity for the display of character and ability, than does that of the musical profession. Chicago has long been distinguished as one of America's greatest musical centers, and the profession here represented has numbered among its members many men and women of international reputation. Among those who have attained notable distinction and risen to a place of commanding influence in the musical world, none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than Christian Ferdinand Balatka, Doctor of Music and executive head of the well known Balatka Musical College, one of Chicago's elite and most notable musical institutions.

Mr. Balatka was born in Chicago, July 21, 1861, a son of Prof. Hans Balatka and Hedwig (Fessel) Balatka. His educational advantages were those afforded by the grammar and high schools of his native city and Dyrenfurth College, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity. His predilection being toward that of music, he early began the study for this profession under the discipline of his father, who was one of the most able and accomplished music teachers and conductors of music in America during his day, and who was the first to introduce Grand Opera and Symphony Concerts in Chicago. After some years of study under his father and other local teachers, Doctor Balatka went abroad in 1889 to complete his studies, and for two years was a student in the famous Royal Academy of Music at Berlin, Germany, during which time he studied under some of the most noted instructors of Europe. In April, 1903, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Music from the Grand Conservatory of Music, of the New York State University, New York.

On his return from Europe in 1891, Professor Balatka assumed directorship of the piano department of the Balatka Musical College, and after his father's death he became director of the college. On its incorporation in 1915, he was elected president and has since been an active factor in the management of its affairs. He is also an instructor of marked ability and is well upholding the honors of the family name. This great musical college had its inception at Chicago forty-six years ago, when in 1879, Prof. Hans Balatka, with his son, Christian F. Balatka, founded the institution in a modest way, in the old American Express building. Several removals have been made since then to larger quarters as increasing business demanded, and during the ensuing years it has kept pace in its advancement with the marvelous progress of the city. It is today one of the leading institutions of its kind in the United States, and is patronized by members of hundreds of the leading families and music lovers throughout the country. The college is centrally located at 431 South Wabash avenue, where it maintains adequate quarters in the Auditorium building, and is equipped with all modern conveniences for the advancement of musical attainment. It is conducted by a corps of able instructors, notable for their courtesy and indulgence, and its status has long been one of prominence in connection with the representative musical activities of the country.

Although its honored founder has long passed from the scene of earthly activities, he is remembered as a man of high ideals and one admirably equipped to take the leading part in all matters in which he was interested. He was not only thoroughly qualified as a musician, but was the pioneer in this field of activity



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in Chicago, and was instrumental in making this city one of the musical centers of America. He was also loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, and gave generously of his time and means to all matters tending to the public good. In his death, which occurred April 17, 1899, Chicago lost one of its most valued citizens and the musical world lost a true and loyal friend.

Since the time of its inception, Dr. Christian F. Balatka has devoted his time and energy chiefly to the building up of the great musical institution of which he is head, and its present prosperity and popularity may be attributed in no small degree to his able management

and untiring efforts. Besides his connection with this institution he also finds time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social and material betterment of the community, and has ever stood exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness. He is a Mason, Knight Templar and a Shriner, a member of the Chicago Historical Society and an honorary member of numerous German and Swedish Societies, and is prominent in both professional and social circles. Doctor Balatka was married October 2, 1901, to Miss Anna Nordin, of Sweden, a woman of engaging personality, who died January 1, 1925.

WILLIAM WIRT GURLEY.

A resident of Chicago for nearly fifty years and prominently identified with legal and business interests here for an equal period, the late William W. Gurley, stands as one of the builders of Chicago's prosperity and a man whose ripened judgment and unquestioned integrity benefited every enterprise with which he was connected.

William W. Gurley was born on January 27, 1851, in Mt. Gilead, Ohio, a son of John J. and Anseville C. (Armentrout) Gurley. His early training was gained in the public schools and in Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in 1870, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

His father was a lawyer and W. W. Gurley began the reading of law in his father's office. In 1871 he was made superintendent of the Public Schools of Seville, Ohio, and served for two years. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio in June, 1873.

It was in September of the following year that Mr. Gurley came to Chicago to engage in the practice of law. From his beginning here, as a young man, he advanced in the ensuing years to a recognized place among the really great lawyers of the state. His work was largely done for corporations. Mr. Gurley

was general counsel for the Chicago Railways Company for the Chicago Consolidated Traction Co., Chicago Surface Lines and other corporations. He was a director of Wakem & McLaughlin, Inc., of the J. S. Stearns Lumber Company, the Lyon Cypress Lumber Company, and the Baker Lumber Company, and also a director of Lyon, Gary & Company, and vice president of Baker Fentress & Company.

William W. Gurley was married, on October 30, 1878, to Miss Mary Eva Turney, a daughter of the late Hon. Joseph Turney of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gurley have one daughter, Miss Helen Kathryn Gurley. The family attend the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chicago. Mr. Gurley was a member of the American, Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations. For some years he has been a member of the Chicago Club, Union League Club, Exmoor, Edgewater Golf, Chicago Golf and the Transportation Club of New York City, the University Club of Chicago, and a member of Masonic order.

Mr. Gurley's life among us was notably fine and strong. His death on March 11, 1923, was a distinct loss to the enterprises under his direction and a real sorrow to the many people who knew him.

ARTHUR HENRY CHETLAIN.

As lawyer, judge, city official and staunch citizen, the state of Illinois will look in vain for a stronger or higher-minded representative than Judge Arthur H. Chetlain, of Chicago. Aside from his personal worth and accomplish-

ments, there is much of interest attached to his genealogy which betokens lines of sterling worth and prominent identification with American history for many generations. His father, Gen. Augustus L. Chetlain, who is remembered as

one of the sterling pioneer business men of Galena, Illinois, and later of Chicago, and who gallantly defended the Union in the Civil War, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, December 26, 1824. He was among the first volunteers to answer the call of President Lincoln for troops to suppress the Rebellion, and enlisting in 1861, as Captain of his Company, of which he later became Brigadier-General and brevet Major-General, he served with distinction in the Army of the Tennessee until February 5, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. From 1867 to 1869, he served as assessor of internal revenue of Utah, and from the latter date until 1872, he was United States Consul-General at Brussels, Belgium. After removing to Chicago he became active in both business and civic affairs of this city, and for many years he was one of the leading factors in monetary matters of this now great metropolis. In 1872 he organized the Home National Bank of Chicago, of which he was president, and in 1891 he organized the Industrial Bank of Chicago, of which he was also president. He was also active in educational affairs, and was a member of the Chicago Board of Education in 1876-77. He was a writer of notable ability, and was the author of numerous books and monographs which had a wide circulation. His death occurred March 15, 1914.

Judge Arthur H. Chetlain, son of Gen. Augustus L. and Emily (Tenney) Chetlain, was born in Galena, Jo Daviess County, Illinois, April 12, 1849. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native county and the University of Wisconsin, graduating from the latter institution in 1870 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While the family was in Belgium he also took a course in natural science, and received his degree of Bachelor of Science from the University Libre, Brussels, Belgium, in 1871. After returning to the United States he studied law under the tutelage of William Lathrop, of Rockford, Illinois, and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1873. He then came to Chicago and for a year continued his studies in the law office of Edward A. Small. In 1874 he became associated with Stephen S. Gregory in the practice of law at Chicago, and this alliance continued until 1879, when the firm was consolidated with the law firm of Tenney & Flower. Mr. Chetlain's health having become impaired, he withdrew from the firm in 1881, and for a year and a half his time

was chiefly spent in travel. In 1883, however, he again resumed the practice of his profession and was in general practice until 1891, when he became first assistant corporation counsel for the City of Chicago and served in this capacity until 1893. In the judicial election of 1892 he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, but was defeated in the Democratic landslide of that year, though ran ahead of his ticket. In 1893 he was elected to this office by a decisive majority and filled this position until December, 1910.

Since the latter date Judge Chetlain has engaged in the practice of his profession alone, and specializes largely in that of chancery and corporation law, in which he has gained a national reputation. His ability as an advocate has repeatedly been demonstrated and his thorough preparation of cases and broad knowledge of the law is regarded as the great secret of his uniform success. It was while on the bench that Judge Chetlain's legal talents became most effective and were shown to the best advantage. His ability to grasp a multitude of details and show their general bearings on the points at issue, and a patient and courteous attitude toward all who came before him, with a broad knowledge of the law and promptness of decisions when both sides to a controversy had been heard, were traits which made him a popular judge. He has ever maintained the highest standards of professional ethics, and few attorneys of Chicago stand so high at the bar or have met with greater success.

During the many years of his residence in Chicago Judge Chetlain has ever stood exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness and has given effective co-operation in movements for the social and material betterment of the community. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association; is ex-president of the Marquette Club and was a charter member of the Illinois Athletic and Birchwood Country Clubs. He was married in Chicago in 1892, to Miss Lottie Lillieberg, a native of Stockholm, Sweden, and they became the parents of five children: Edith M., Arthur L., Frederick H., John F. and Kent G. The four sons were all aviators in the World War, Arthur L. and Kent G., serving in the United States Navy Coast Defense, and Frederick H. and John F., in the United States Army. The daughter was also



J. Puck

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in service abroad and for a period of fifteen months was under the auspices of the Young

Women's Christian Association in various parts of France.

WILLIAM WILCOX BARNARD.

The year Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-One has marked the passing of many people who have been Chicagoans since the period preceding the Chicago Fire. In thinking of them, and of the past years, we are reminded that Chicago has not long been at its present point of development. The growth thus far attained has come, quite largely, through the combined efforts of the people who have lived here for the past fifty and more years. Among those men recently deceased, whose names are especially worthy of mention in a record covering a long period of Chicago's industrial progress is the late William Wilcox Barnard.

William Wilcox Barnard was born on a farm in Chicago, very near the present site of his late home in Beverly Hills, on July 4, 1856. His parents were William and Miranda (Wilcox) Barnard. They are numbered among the earliest residents of that section of the city for the mother came here in 1844, and the father in 1846. In more recent years their homestead farm has been subdivided and now forms a portion of Beverly Hills. William W. Barnard, as a boy, attended the Englewood High School and Bryant and Stratton's Business College.

His first connection in business was as a clerk in a small seed store, on Clark street, under D. S. Heffron. He later became bookkeeper and cashier for Hiram Sibley and Company, who were pioneer seedsmen and owners of a warehouse. In November, 1888, William W. Barnard established his own business, as a seedsman. In 1905, this business was consolidated with Goodwin, Harris and Company as The W. W. Barnard Company, dealers in seeds and stock foods. Mr. Barnard was made president and treasurer and continued as such until his death, March 10, 1921. His connection with the seed business in Illinois covers about fifty continuous years.

Mr. Barnard will also be remembered, by the many friends who knew him, for his long connection with Bethany Union Church. He served this organization as trustee for many years. He belonged to the Chicago Association of Commerce and was also a member, until recently, of the Ridge Country Club. Mr. Barnard is survived by his sisters, Miss Alice Barnard, Mrs. E. G. Howe and Mrs. George Graham, of Beverly Hills.

ORLANDO J. BUCK.

The record of no Chicago business man perhaps indicates more clearly what can be accomplished when energy, determination and ambition lead the way than that of the late Orlando J. Buck. His labors not only constituted a potent factor in the industrial interests of Chicago, but were evident in many ways, and his career indicated a man ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities. In all those elements which enter into the makeup of the successful and enterprising business man, as well as a progressive and public-spirited citizen, Chicago has had no more notable example.

Mr. Buck was born in Buckfield, Maine, December 30, 1852, a son of John and Abbie M. (Morse) Buck, and came of prominent old es-

tablished New England families which date back to the colonial epoch in American history. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native town, and a Normal school at Paris, Maine, after which he engaged in teaching school for some time. He later filled a clerical position for a time at the old Quincy Street market in Boston, then went to New York where he began as an apprentice to learn the rubber paint manufacturing, in which he became proficient, and for two years had charge of the New York factory for the Rubber Paint Company, of Cleveland, Ohio.

In 1881, Mr. Buck removed to Chicago to accept a position as superintendent for the same concern in this city, and later became an officer and large stockholder in the company. In 1892, he became part owner and general superintendent of the Zeno Manufacturing Company. In 1911, he was made General Manager of factories

and also became a Director of the William Wrigley, Jr., Company, and filled this position until 1914, when he retired from his position as general factory manager, although remained as a director of the corporation until the time of his death. His best efforts were given to the success of the enterprise, and it can be said that the success and popularity of this great concern may be attributed in no small degree to his faithfulness, inventive genius and untiring efforts.

Endowed with a just appreciation of the importance in business of rigid economy, Mr. Buck was most conscientious and scrupulous in all his dealings, and was of the type that would rather err to his own cost than do an injustice. He seemed to recognize readily every opportunity and to use time and material to the best advantage, and out of seemingly diverse elements would work out harmony resulting in success. He was a man of not only great mental capacity and steadfast purpose, but universally respected for his high code of business ethics and consistent moral character, and the record of his deeds stands to show that he did not live in vain.

Besides his connection with the William Wrigley, Jr., Company, Mr. Buck was also vice president of the Otis Lithograph Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and was an extensive owner of Chicago real estate, and his progressive spirit was evident in many ways. His contribution to the world's work was a valuable one; not only in business affairs, but in the splendid example which he left of honorable manhood, and his career was one that redounds to his credit and places his name high in the estimation of his fellowman. His efforts were not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were evinced in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and he gave freely of his time and means to all measures tending to the public good. His

mighty courage and will; his high-minded conception of a man's duty in his domestic as in his business life, and his quiet and unswerving allegiance to the principles of good citizenship were traits which especially distinguished him.

On January 21, 1880, Mr. Buck was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Louise Brewer, of Cleveland, Ohio, a daughter of Nelson C. and Caroline C. (Benedict) Brewer, and a woman of much beauty of character, and they became the parents of three children: Nelson L., who is manager of factories of the William Wrigley, Jr., Company of Chicago; Ellsworth B., is engaged in the chemical business at Staten Island, New York; and L. Hazel, wife of Davis Ewing, of Bloomington, Illinois. Although unassuming in manner, Mr. Buck had hosts of warm friends and was recognized as a man of high ideals. His domestic life was most attractive in all of its various phases as husband, father and host, and his happiest moments were always spent at his own fireside.

Although the scope of his work in connection with his business was always broad, Mr. Buck was identified with numerous clubs and societies and always found time to get the most out of the finer social amenities of life. He was a great lover of art and music, and contributed liberally toward its support and encouragement. He was a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago, and was one of the organizers and a life member of the Beverly Country Club, of which he served as president. He was also a life member of the Illinois Athletic Club, a life member and a director in 1917-18, of the Hamilton Club, and a member of the Union League, Wausaukee, South Shore Country, and Swan Lake Gun clubs. In both business and social life he was honored, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred July 7, 1919, removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens.

HELGE ALEXANDER HAUGAN.

Among the prominent men of Chicago who have left the impress of their individuality upon the business and financial interests of the country, none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than the late Helge Alexander Haugan, for many years an honored resident of this city. His labors not only constituted a potent factor in the monetary affairs of

Chicago, but his progressive spirit was evident in many ways, and though he has long passed from the scene of earthly activities, he is remembered as one of the sterling pioneer business men of the city. In his home, in social and in business life he was kind and courteous, and no citizen of Chicago was more respected, or more fully enjoyed the confidence

of the people and more richly deserved the regard in which he was held.

Mr. Haugan was born in Christiania, Norway, October 26, 1848, a son of Helge A. and Anna B. (Hovland) Haugan, and he fully exemplified the rightful and enterprising character for which the people of that country have always been noted. He immigrated to Montreal, Canada, with his parents when eleven years of age, and there learned the steam-fitting and brass-finishing trade. In 1862, when fourteen years of age, he came to Chicago, and thenceforward his life and activities were blended with this city, and he never lost an opportunity to do what he could for the advancement of the best interests of the great metropolis which figured as the stage of his splendid achievements, and in which his activities were centered for nearly half a century.

After coming to Chicago Mr. Haugan worked at his trade for others for a time, but later established a business of his own, in which he prospered and in which he continued until 1879, when, with John R. Lindgren, he established a banking house under the name of Haugan & Lindgren. In 1891 the bank was reorganized and became the State Bank of Chicago, of which Mr. Haugan was elected president, and served in that capacity until the time of his death. Besides his connection with this enterprise, he was a director in the Chicago Title & Trust Company, and also had other capitalistic interests in Chicago and elsewhere.

During the ensuing years from the time of its inception, the State Bank of Chicago has kept pace in its development and advancement with the marvelous progress of the city, and its status has long been one of prominence in connection with the representative banking institutions of the country. It stands today as a monument to the memory of its founder and his successful career. At all times Mr. Haugan proved himself a man of ability and sagacity, and his counsel was frequently sought in matters of business where sound judgment was required. He was ever loyal, energetic and circumspect, and not only was he recognized as a safe and reliable financier, but he was also public-spirited in his

civic attitude, and gave generously of his time and means to charitable movements and all measures tending to the public good. He was also prominent in social circles, and was a valued member of the Union League Club and other social and benevolent organizations. In business life he was alert, conservative and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred May 17, 1909, removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens.

Mr. Haugan was married in 1869, to Miss Laura A. Wardrum, of Chicago, and they became the parents of six children: Laura T., who is deceased, Oscar H., Julia M., Henry A., Charles M. and J. Richard.

Henry A. Haugan, who is now president of the State Bank of Chicago, was born in this city August 14, 1878. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Chicago, and later entering Dartmouth College, Dartmouth, New Hampshire, he received his degree of Bachelor of Science from that institution in 1903. After leaving college in 1903, he began his active business career as messenger in the State Bank of Chicago, and has since been one of the active factors in the conduct of its affairs. His ability soon became recognized, and his proficiency was acknowledged, from time to time by promotions, and he rose with this great financial institution from messenger to a place of commanding influence as the chief executive officer of the bank. His promotions were successively to that of clerk, teller, assistant cashier, vice president and president, having been elected to the latter position in 1919.

Besides his connection with the State Bank of Chicago, Mr. Haugan is also a director in the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland, a Baltimore corporation, and from 1909 to 1912, he served as treasurer of the University of Illinois. He is a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and of the Chicago, Bankers, University, Mid Day, City, Chicago Athletic, Glen View Golf, Norwegian and Swedish Clubs, and is prominent in both business and social circles. Mr. Haugan was married June 8, 1908, to Miss Blanche Ernst, of Chicago, and they have one son: Henry A. Haugan, Jr.

HENRY WILLIAM JOHNSON.

The late Judge Henry W. Johnson, of Ottawa and Chicago, Illinois, was born on his father's

farm in La Salle County, Illinois, December 10, 1867, a son of Andrew and Sarah (Baker)

Johnson. His boyhood was spent on the farm and he attended the public schools near his home. Later he studied at Jennings Seminary, after which he entered the Law School of Northwestern University. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1889.

The previous year, 1888, he was chosen as circuit clerk of La Salle County. He was elected County Judge of La Salle County in 1894 and was re-elected to the office in 1898. He became State Senator in 1920.

For years Judge Johnson was a member of the law firm of Johnson & Hinebaugh of Ottawa.

He was probably the most important figure in the financial history of La Salle County up to the time of his death. He was President of the Ottawa Bank & Trust Company, and of the Lee State Bank of Lee, Illinois.

In 1907 Judge Johnson organized the Central Life Insurance Company of Illinois, of which he became President. The company's business subsequently expanded to very large proportions, mainly because of Judge Johnson's very able

administration of its affairs. Recently the company established the Home Office in its own building at No. 720 North Michigan Boulevard, Chicago. Judge Johnson moved his residence to Chicago in January, 1924.

Judge Johnson was married in 1885, in La Salle County, to Miss Carrie Nelson. Their children were: Freeda, who died in infancy; Herby (Mrs. A. D. Bruce), and Miss Nina Johnson.

Judge Johnson was formerly President of the Board of Education of Ottawa. He belonged to the Ottawa Methodist Episcopal Church. He was also a member of the Hamilton Club, The Elks and was a Knight Templar Mason.

The death of Judge Henry W. Johnson occurred April 3, 1925. The history of his life, beginning with his early days on his father's farm and covering his later years of public service and of very distinguished business success, is one of the most remarkable personal records that the state of Illinois possesses.

EARL LANDER HAMBLETON.

The late Earl L. Hambleton, of Chicago, was born September 18, 1869, at Chicago, Illinois, a son of the late Chalkley Jay Hambleton.

Chalkley Jay Hambleton was a man of much consequence in Chicago a generation ago. He was born at Upper Oxford, Chester County, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1829, a son of James and Esther (Moore) Hambleton, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, the former a Quaker, who settled in Pennsylvania prior to 1820. When he was a child his father died, and he then went to live with his uncle Eli Hambleton. Here he worked on the farm and attended district school when the opportunity could be found. In the fall of 1847 he entered Whitestown Seminary, near Utica, New York. In 1849 he went to New York City to begin work there. Having previously studied shorthand writing, he engaged in reporting, and he continued to live in the East, at New York and Boston, until 1855. In January of that year he moved to Chicago. He soon became interested in the real estate business. During his earlier years here he also took up the study of law. He was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1855. He practiced law and dealt in real estate from that year until his death. He became one of the foremost experts on real estate in Chicago.

He owned and developed a number of very important properties.

Chalkley J. Hambleton was married October 8, 1868, to Miss Emma Lander of Fox Lake, Wisconsin, a daughter of William and Harriet (Spaulding) Lander. Mr. and Mrs. Hambleton had three children: Earl L., Maude and Chalkley J. Mr. Hambleton was a member of the Board of Education in Chicago from 1869 to 1875, and was active, for four years, on the committee that examined all teachers applying for positions. Further than this, he took a leading part in the building up of the school system following the great Chicago fire. He was the compiler of the genealogical record known as "The Hambleton Family," which he published in 1887. He died November 19, 1900.

Earl L. Hambleton attended public school in Chicago. Then he took a special course, and later entered Harvard University, graduating with the class of 1891. After his school days were over, he joined his father in the firm of C. J. Hambleton & Company. He was married December 31, 1891, in Chicago, to Miss Eleanor Fargo, a daughter of Samuel Meeker and Mary E. C. (Clarke) Fargo. Mr. and Mrs. Hambleton have three daughters: Eleanor

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(Mrs. Francis S. Rieckords), Gladys (Mrs. Berrien Clark Eaton), and Miss Margaret Hambleton.

Mr. Hambleton was a member of the Union League Club, and of the Saddle and Cycle Club. He was always very much interested in politics, and the influence he exerted was really

of exceptional benefit in getting honest, practical men into office, and in stabilizing local conditions. He served as assessor of the Town of Lake View. He was also Treasurer of the Chicago Real Estate Board.

The death of Earl L. Hambleton occurred June 27, 1900.

JULIA C. STRAWN.

In no age has the world been so greatly indebted to women as at the present. Thoroughly aroused to the needs which have been brought about through modern conditions and seeing the value of organized efforts, women of today are doing splendid and efficient work in nearly all walks of life. Considered the weaker sex for centuries, she has in many ways proven herself the peer of the stronger, and in the professions, in public offices, hospitals, factories, workshops and even in muscular force she is not unequal to the severest tests.

The spirit of progress which has been the dominant factor in the history of the nineteenth and opening years of the twentieth centuries, has been manifest in no way more strongly than in the medical profession, where investigation and research have brought out many scientific facts and principles. Chicago has long been distinguished for its excellent medical institutions, its hospitals and for its eminent physicians and surgeons, and among the more notable women physicians of the city who have gained honorable success in their profession, none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than Dr. Julia C. Strawn.

Doctor Strawn is a native Illinoisan and was born in LaSalle County, a daughter of Abner Strawn and Eliza (Hardy) Strawn, pioneers of this state, the father having come to LaSalle County with his parents in 1834. He was a farmer by occupation and was one of the sterling and public-spirited citizens of that community. In his home, in social and in public life he was kind and courteous, and no citizen of Illinois was more respected or more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people and more richly deserved the regard in which he was held. In business life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and during the many years of his residence in Illinois he wielded definite and benignant in-

fluence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability.

Doctor Strawn's early education was obtained in the grammar and high schools of her native county, in which she made good use of her time and opportunity. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, she early began the study for this profession and was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1897 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons (University of Illinois) in 1903. To further her education she later went abroad and took post-graduate work in the Universities of Vienna, Berlin and Munich and also in the clinics of Europe, Japan and India, and during this period she studied under some of the most noted preceptors of that country.

Doctor Strawn has been an active practitioner of Chicago for more than a quarter of a century and few physicians of this city have made a more lasting impression for both professional ability of a high order and for the individuality of an upright moral and personal character. She holds prestige in her profession by reason of ability and thorough training and enjoys merited prominence in her chosen work. She keeps in close touch with all that research is bringing to light in the field of scientific knowledge, and her professional services are discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation. She has always maintained the highest standards of professional ethics and in the practice of her profession her course has been marked by inflexible integrity and honor.

As assistant professor of gynecology at the Hahnemann Medical College for many years and head of the department of gynecology for ten years, Doctor Strawn rendered efficient service to that institution. She is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons; is chief

of gynecology at the Chicago Memorial Hospital, and in many ways has proven her ability as one admirably equipped to take the leading part in all matters in which she is interested. She is a member of the American Medical Association, National Medical Women's Association, Illinois State and Chicago Medical Societies, American Institute of Homoeopathy, Illinois Homoeopathic Medical Association, Chi-

cago Homoeopathic Society, Woman's Medical Club and the North Side Medical Society. She is also a member of the Nu Sigma Phi, a college fraternity, and of the After Dinner Club, Chicago Women's Voters League, Chicago Woman's Club, Chicago Woman's City Club, Illinois Woman's Athletic Club, American Women's Hospital Association and The Arts Club of Chicago.

ALBERT DICKINSON.

Albert Dickinson was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, October 28, 1841, a son of Albert F. and Ann Eliza (Anthony) Dickinson. When he was fourteen years old, his parents moved to Chicago, and the lad was given the advantage of a course in the public schools of the city, which he completed in 1859, with the first class that was graduated from the Chicago High School. He then became his father's associate in business, but put aside commercial and personal interests at the outbreak of the Civil War in order to join the army. The smoke of Fort Sumter's guns had scarcely cleared away when, in April, 1861, he became a member of Company B, Chicago Light Artillery, known as Taylor's Battery, but later Company B, First Illinois Light Artillery. His military service covered three years and three months, during which time he participated in the engagements at Frederickstown, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post and Vicksburg, Atlanta, campaign and others. He went through life with hearing impaired as a result of heavy cannonading during the war, but otherwise enjoyed good health which he attributed to athletics practiced in the fifties in the old Chicago Light Guard Hall of State and Randolph streets, where young men were trained to be "gymnasts" as they called themselves.

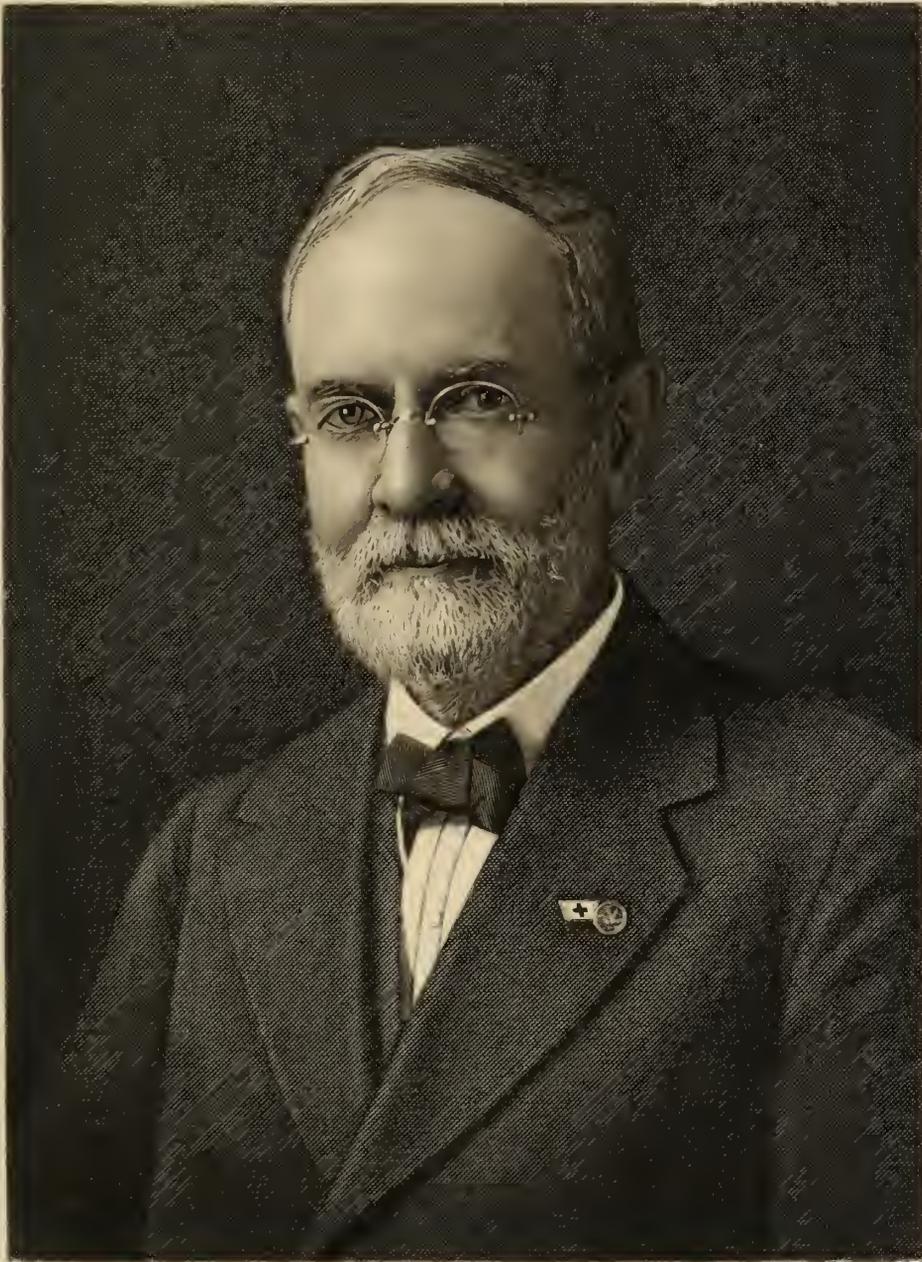
Following the close of the war Mr. Dickinson went to Durant, Iowa, where he spent a year buying grain, but returned to Chicago on account of his father's failing health, and continued the grain business founded by the elder man in 1854. Business flourished until the fire of 1871, when his house, together with practically all the others of Chicago, sustained staggering losses, but Mr. Dickinson, with his brothers, Nathan and Charles, the latter only fourteen years old, and their sister Melissa, resumed business, soon had it on a paying basis,

and in 1888, incorporated it for \$200,000, with Albert Dickinson as president; Charles Dickinson as vice president; Nathan Dickinson as treasurer, and Melissa Dickinson as secretary. After several changes, permanent quarters were secured by building at Taylor Street and the Chicago River. This concern made its fame and fortune by furnishing grass seed and seed grains to the farmers, and the Albert Dickinson Company is widely known all over the country as buyers and sellers of all kinds of seeds and seed grains.

When Albert Dickinson died, April 5, 1925, at the age of eighty-three years, not only did Chicago lose a valued citizen, but the Chicago Historical Society was deprived of one of its public-spirited members. He was the donor of the Albert Dickinson Collection, given to the society in 1911, which consists of a camp outfit carried by him throughout the war as corporal of Company B. His corporal's jacket and belt, with prison-made shoes, are accompanied by his haversack, its contents, including a diary for 1864, in which he, as treasurer, kept the accounts of his mess of four comrades who pooled their pay to buy food. Photographs of some of these companions are shown, together with all the little treasures of a soldier, even his shaving soap, towel, tin dishes, sewing materials and an open-faced watch with a tin crystal which he carried.

In addition to the Chicago Historical Society he belonged to George H. Thomas Post Number 5, Department of Illinois, the Union League, the Athletic and Illinois clubs, the Art Institute, the Academy of Science, and similar bodies. All his life he was a strong Republican. For many years he found pleasure and relaxation in travel, and his culture was broad and comprehensive.

On April 22, 1911, Albert Dickinson was mar-



Albert Diekmann.

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ried to Emma Benham, and for the last few years of his life they resided at Orange City, Florida. There he contributed the Memorial Library Building, Recreation Hall and a fine park. He was a man of many charities, scholarly tastes, and varied interests. Unselfish he preferred a quiet place in the background to the glamour of publicity, but his

rare aptitude and ability in achieving results and his keen insight into any situation, made him constantly sought. Unassuming in his manner, sincere in his friendship, steadfast and unswerving in his loyalty to the right, it is but just and merited praise to say of him that he fully lived up to the highest standards of citizenship.

JOHN DILL ROBERTSON.

Among the men prominently identified with the medical profession of Chicago, as well as with the civic and social life of the city, none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than Dr. John Dill Robertson, president of the Board of West Park Commissioners. Doctor Robertson stands as a worthy example of that element of aggressive and public-spirited men who have contributed so much to the civic and material advancement of Chicago during the past quarter of a century, and in both private and public life his career has ever been loyal, energetic and circumspect. He has not only achieved notable success in his profession, but has always stood for the things that are right, and is numbered among Chicago's thorough representative citizens.

Doctor Robertson was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1871, a son of Thomas Robertson and Melinda (McCurdy) Robertson. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native county, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity. Having early determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he matriculated at Bennett Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated from that institution in 1896, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving an internship of one year in the Cook County Hospital, he established himself in the practice of his profession in Chicago and has since been one of the active and successful practitioners of this city. For some years, however, he has specialized his practice largely to that of surgery, in which he has gained a notable reputation.

In 1905, Dr. Robertson became professor of surgery at Bennett Medical College (Loyola University), and filled that chair until 1915. He also served as president of this institution from 1905 until 1915. Since 1904 he has served as surgeon in chief at the Jefferson Park Polyclinic Hospital, and was attending surgeon to

the Cook County Hospital from 1898 until 1913. In April, 1915, he was appointed health commissioner of the City of Chicago and a member and president of the Board of the Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, and served in these capacities until 1922. In June, 1922, he was appointed a member of the Chicago Board of Education and was elected president of the Board, serving in this capacity until 1924. For the last year or two he has served as West Park Commissioner, and is one of the most active members of that body. He was elected president of this Board in April, 1924, and still retains this position.

Doctor Robertson is much interested in the work of beautifying all parks under his jurisdiction and in making them a public pleasure-ground and place of amusement. He has been instrumental in promoting ice skating in his park system, and has made this exhilarating and healthful sport one of the most popular of all the winter activities by arranging big programmes for the youngsters and others, and by providing space for everybody to skate in spite of heavy snowfalls by keeping their playgrounds and lagoons in excellent condition. Not only has he promoted ice skating, but he has also been instrumental in promoting ice hockey games, having set aside a portion of the east lagoon in Garfield Park as an ice hockey rink, which is the first public one on the west side. He also gives generously of his time and means to charitable movements and all measures tending to the public good, and during the many years of his residence here he has stood exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness.

Doctor Robertson is a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, and the American Public Health Association, and keeps in close touch with all that research is bringing to light in the field of scientific

knowledge, and as a deep student and a successful practitioner, he enjoys merited prominence in his profession. Doctor Robertson was

married June 15, 1899, to Miss Bessie M. Foote, of Victor, Colorado, and they have one son, Dr. Thomas Sanderson Robertson.

GEORGE CHRISTIAN AMERSON.

Dr. George C. Amerson was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 8, 1877, a son of William and Matilda Schaubel Amerson.

Doctor Amerson secured his early education in the public schools of Austin, and later entered Hahnemann Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1902 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The following two years he devoted to post-graduate studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago. Then, for eighteen months thereafter, he served as interne at Cook County Hospital. He then entered private practice.

Still later he was made attending surgeon at the Cook County and Frances Willard hospitals; and maintained these connections until 1913. He was attending surgeon at the Garfield Park Hospital from 1902, and at the West Side Hospital from 1913. He was professor of surgery at the Illinois Post Graduate Medical School and at the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery; consulting surgeon to the Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital, and to the Illinois Masonic Hospital. He was also chief of the medical staff of Medinah Temple, Chicago. Doctor Amerson was president of the Garfield Park Hospital. He was also a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and received his degree of Master of Arts from Valparaiso University.

His military record is one of much interest. He was appointed a lieutenant in the medical corps in the old First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, in October, 1909; made a captain, M. C., November, 1910; major, M. C., June, 1916. He saw service on the Mexican Border from June to October, 1916. In March, 1917, he entered the World war. He went overseas in May, 1918. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel, M. C., in April, 1919, and placed in command of the One Hundred and Eighth Sanitary Train. Doctor Amerson and the great medical unit under his command bore a part, of indispensable value, in much of the most desperate fighting of the war. He returned to his home in Chicago, after the close of the war, in May, 1919.

In May, 1925, Doctor Amerson was commissioned as colonel, M. C., U. S. A., and was appointed surgeon general of the State of Illinois, May 26, 1922.

The marriage of Doctor Amerson to Miss Isabel L. Coyle, daughter of Charles and Mary Coyle, took place in Chicago, October 3, 1906, and one son, William P. Amerson, was born to them.

On August 7, 1925, occurred the death of Doctor Amerson. His going ends a life that was of a usefulness and value rarely attained.

FRANK CRAWFORD LETTS.

In preparing a review of the careers of men whose names stand out prominently in the mercantile history of the country, who, by character and achievement, have attained notable distinction, the record of the late Frank C. Letts, founder and executive head of the Western and National Grocery Companies, is found to be one that commands more than passing mention. He was identified with the mercantile business in various parts of the country from 1876, and such was the force of his character and natural qualifications that he attained prominence not only as a thorough business man, but as a manager of large affairs.

Frank Crawford Letts was born at Magnolia,

Illinois, a son of Noah H. and Herma (Cowan) Letts. He attended the public schools, and early developing an aptitude for business, in 1876, when only fifteen years old, he entered upon his commercial career as a clerk in a dry goods house at Afton, Iowa. In 1878 he accepted a clerkship in the dry goods house of A. T. Stuart and Company of Chicago, and remained with that firm for three years. In 1879 he engaged in the retail dry goods business at Marshalltown, Iowa, and later became prominently identified with the wholesale grocery trade at that place, in the Letts-Fletcher Company. In 1898 he founded the Western Grocery Company, which owns and operates twelve wholesale gro-



Samuel Crawford Felt

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cery houses in Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota. He also formed the National Grocery Company which owns and operates eleven wholesale grocery houses in Michigan, Indiana and Illinois; and of both of these corporations he was President and the guiding spirit. Beside his connection with the Western and National Grocery Companies, Mr. Letts was also identified with other important businesses in Chicago and elsewhere. He was a Director of the Consumers Company, Chicago, and was formerly President of the Booth Fisheries Company, the United States Transportation Company and the Booth Cold Storage Company, and was a Director and a member of the executive committee of the Pacific-American Fisheries, Bellingham, Washington. He served as Colonel on the staffs of Governors Jackson, Drake and Shaw of Iowa; and as a stalwart Republican was prominent in political circles of the state. After becoming a resident of Chicago, however, he took no active part in politics aside from casting the weight of his influence and support of men and measures working for the public good. He always stood for the things that are right, and for the advancement of citizenship; and during his entire commercial career maintained a high standard of business ethics.

The position which the Western and National Grocery Companies occupy in relation to the trade interests of America is well known, and under the progressive policy of Mr. Letts, rapid growth was one of the dominant features of the corporations. Resulting from a spirit of enterprise which is evidenced through new ideas and modern methods, the concerns have flourished,

and are today classed with the leading and most successful business houses of their kind in the country. Mr. Letts enjoyed wide popularity for the active interest he took in connection with the business, and all matters tending to the betterment of trade conditions. He was a student of commercial procedures, writing many articles on this subject which were much in demand by magazines and periodicals. His progressive spirit was evident in all commercial enterprises with which he was identified, and few men have been more active in the promotion of progress.

Mr. Letts was prominent in social circles. He was a member of the Chicago Club, Midway Club, Chicago Golf Club, Old Elm, Onwentsia, Saddle and Cycle, and of the Casino Club. He also belonged to the Industrial Club of Chicago. During the World War Mr. Letts was at Washington where he had charge of the supplies for the American Red Cross.

Mr. Letts was married in 1881 to Miss Mary Smith of Marshalltown, Iowa. She died in 1892, leaving two children: Fred Clayton and Herma Leona. In 1897 he was married to Miss Cora Perkins of Washington, D. C., a daughter of the late United States Senator Perkins. They have two children: Courtney Louise and Hollis.

Mr. Letts had many warm friends. He was genial and wholesouled, a delightful host and always a welcome guest. He was interested in all that pertains to growth and improvement along material, intellectual and moral lines; and his charities extended in many channels.

Mr. Letts died on May 3, 1924.

JOHN FILLMORE HAYFORD.

The late Prof. John F. Hayford, of Northwestern University, was born at the village of Rouses Point, New York, May 19, 1868, a son of Hiram and Mildred A. (Fillmore) Hayford. Both the Hayford and Fillmore families are old ones in America. The Hayford farm in New York State has been owned by this family for five generations.

John F. Hayford as a boy went to the one-room country school near his home; he attended High school at Detroit, Michigan, and later entered Cornell University, where he had earned a scholarship, and he graduated therefrom with his degree of Civil Engineer in 1889.

He then took civil service examinations and

was assigned to the Coast and Geodetic Survey, at Washington, District of Columbia. The most important charge came when he was chosen as one of the principal engineers to work on the establishment of the international boundary between Mexico and the United States, and he was thus occupied for two years. The year following that period he spent in Alaska.

In 1895 he was called to Cornell University to become instructor of civil engineering, and taught at Cornell for three years. He then received a request from the government that he return to the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Soon after his return he was made chief of the Computing Division and was also made in-

spector of Geodetics for the United States. It was during these years of his government service that Mr. Hayford made his computation of the measurements of the earth which measurements have since been accepted as standard throughout the world. He rendered further distinguished service as engineer on the committee chosen by Chief Justice Taft to establish the boundary between Costa Rica and Panama. He was also delegated to make extensive investigations into the cause and prevention of the disastrous landslides in the Panama Canal Zone, and was one of twelve men called by the late President Wilson to serve on the government's Aeronautics Commission.

In 1909 Mr. Hayford joined the faculty of Northwestern University. He subsequently founded the College of Engineering there, and was one of the first men in the country to insist upon a five-year course of training for the engineering profession.

Mr. Hayford was married, October 11, 1894, at Charlotte, New York, to Miss Lucy Stone, a daughter of William T. and Jennie (Filer) Stone. Mr. and Mrs. Hayford had four children: Walter, Maxwell, John and Phyllis Hayford.

Professor Hayford was a member of the Unitarian Church. He also belonged to the National Academy of Science, the American Philosophical Society, the American Astronomical Society, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and to the Western Society of Engineers. He was a Fellow of the A. A. A. S. He likewise belonged to the Rotary Club, the Cosmos Club, the Chaos Club, and to the University Club of Evanston.

Professor Hayford died March 10, 1925. His work represents a large contribution to general welfare and advancement; and he is accorded recognition as one of the foremost men of science of his day.

CHARLES HENRY KNIGHTS.

The late Charles H. Knights of Chicago, was born at Brattleboro, Vermont, September 14, 1844, a son of Isaac and Olive (Stancliffe) Knights. His earlier years were lived in Vermont. Here he received his school training, after which he spent some time teaching school.

When he was twenty-one years old, in 1865, he came to Chicago. He entered the employ of Giles Brothers & Company, jewelers. After some time he became a member of the firm of Cogswell & Company, another pioneer jewelry concern. It was in 1877 that he went into business for himself.

Later he and the late Mr. Fred G. Thearle, as partners, founded the C. H. Knights-Thearle Company, which was developed into a very successful business. This company was one of the first occupants of the Columbus Memorial Building, Chicago, which was erected at the time of the World's Fair. The C. H. Knights-Thearle Company, in the succeeding years, became one of the prominent factors in the growth of the wholesale jewelry industry of the United

States. They were one of the first concerns to become direct importers. This branch of their business also became very extensive. As early as 1887 Mr. Knights brought diamonds to Chicago direct from Amsterdam, Holland.

Mr. Knights was married, in Chicago, December 27, 1871, to Miss Emogene Swartwout, and two children were born to them: Minnie (Mrs. G. A. Ellaire), and Jeanette (Mrs. Daniel Peterkin), of Chicago. Mr. Knights and his family were among the early residents of Englewood, a suburb of Chicago. He was one of the founders of the Englewood Baptist Church. Throughout all of his life he was a devout Christian; and his life was a fine and strong influence for good.

Mr. Knights died January 16, 1924, in his eightieth year. In 1921 he retired from the business in which he earned nation-wide distinction. He is remembered with respect and affection as a most able, cultivated and kindly man.

LEMUEL HINTON FREER.

For many years Lemuel Hinton Freer was connected with the business life of Chicago, but he is better remembered, notwithstanding his signal successes, as a horticulturist as his love

of flowers and growing things led him to experiment along many lines in that science. He was a native son of Chicago, born in this city August 19, 1848, and belonged on both sides of



Samuel H. Freer

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his family to old and honorable stock. His parents were L. C. Paine Freer and Esther (Marble) Freer, extended mention of whom will be found elsewhere in this work.

A product of the Chicago public schools, Lemuel Hinton Freer was forced, on account of failing health, to terminate his schooldays at the age of seventeen years, and, going west to Colorado, found there the climatic conditions he needed, and for nearly thirty years was engaged in ranching, developing his splendid ranch until it was recognized as one of the finest in the country. It was he who so extensively experimented with alfalfa as to secure its introduction into Colorado, where it now forms a staple crop. Always fond of an out-of-door life, he became deeply interested in nature in its various forms, and carried on his work with the enthusiasm that was characteristic of him.

Following the death of his father, April 14, 1892, Mr. Freer returned to Chicago, and here established his residence. For the subsequent twenty years he was active in the management of his father's estate. About 1910, however, failing eyesight necessitated his retirement from business.

In 1870 Mr. Freer was married to Miss Clara Raymond Fowler, and they became the parents of the following children: Lemuel R.; Elsie, who is Mrs. Charles R. Howe; Mabel, who is Mrs. Frederick G. Dyas, and Margaret, who is Mrs. Clifford G. Grulee. Mrs. Freer died in 1889. On June 1, 1890, Mr. Freer was married (second) to Miss Mary Anna Bradford, and they had two sons born to them: Norman Bradford and William Bradford Freer.

In 1893 Mr. Freer established his home in La Grange, Illinois, and there he continued to reside until 1902, when removal was made to Hinsdale where he erected a handsome home and this was occupied until 1915. In the latter year Mr. Freer built the present residence, a most beautiful home, in which he spent the balance of his life. Here he found delight in beautifying his grounds and indulging to the utmost his love for, and skill in horticulture. In spite of the fact that everything that was beautiful appealed to him, Mr. Freer was a keen judge of human nature, and had but little use for shams of any kind. To those who were worthy he was always glad to extend a helping hand, and he was interested in many philanthropies and reforms. A real American, loyal and devoted to his country, he gladly sent his sons and sons-in-law into the service, and regretted that he, himself, was beyond the military age. All of his connections served in the United States army until the close of hostilities. He was always interested in the development and advancement of Hinsdale from the day he first located in its midst until his death, and in his passing the village lost one of its best citizens. Devoted to his family, Mr. Freer gave a wealth of love in all of the relationships of his home. He was a man who greatly enjoyed the friendship of his associates, and was by them deeply appreciated.

Mr. Freer died March 11, 1925, in his seventy-eighth year. His death closes another worthy chapter in the history of a distinguished Chicago family.

LEMUEL COVELL PAINE FREER.

L. C. P. Freer was born September 18, 1813, at North East, Dutchess County, New York. His father was a tanner, and young Freer worked at the business in his earlier days. He had the usual advantages of the common schools, which he improved and added to by a careful, persistent course of reading. He also taught school, with the usual experiences of country school teachers, and for a time was clerk in a small country store. At the age of twenty-two he married Esther Wickes Marble, who died after more than forty years of wedded life. In 1836 he came West and settled in Chicago. After a short experience in trading, fol-

lowed by a failure, he moved out upon a farm near Bourbonnais Grove, where he built a house with his own hands. He underwent the customary experience of pioneers in the West, and after a time returned to Chicago and took up the study of the law in the office of Henry Brown. Almost at the outset of his professional career he began practice, taking justice cases, collections, etc., until he soon had all the business to which he could attend. He formed a partnership with Calvin De Wolf, afterward with the Honorable John M. Wilson, and later with George A. Ingalls.

He was admitted to the bar of Chicago, July

9, 1840, and soon after was appointed master in chancery by Judge George Manierre, of the circuit court, which office he held for a number of years. In the latter position it is said he often performed the work of two men, frequently working late in the night to keep up with the press of business. In those days stenographers were not known, and all testimony taken before the master had to be recorded and his reports written out in longhand, but his work was always satisfactory to courts and lawyers; and the great length of time he retained the position, and the universal satisfaction given by him in the discharge of his duties, indicate how ably he performed the requirements of the office.

Mr. Freer had for many years, aside from his duties as master, a large practice, mainly in real-estate law and questions of land titles. On account of his extensive knowledge of early transactions in real estate and his wide experience, his opinion was generally regarded as conclusive without further question.

Aside from his law practice, Mr. Freer, after a few years, was very fortunate in business; his high character, his personal honesty and excellent judgment, won for him prominent recognition as a leading business man of the city. He was among the first to foresee the development that was to take place in Chicago. He invested heavily in land which now comprises a part of the "Loop." These holdings created the Freer estate, and were held intact until 1912, when the property was divided among the various branches of the family.

All through the anti-slavery agitation, Mr. Freer was foremost in the counsels of the champions of human rights. He was well acquainted with Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Gerrit Smith, Parker Pillsbury, Salmon P. Chase, Frederick Douglas, Henry Bibb and many other eminent abolitionists, and his activity in the cause at one time led to a price being placed on his head by one of the southern states. It is said that he was instrumental in securing the escape of many slaves, and on one occasion chased a slave-catcher nearly across the state.

His name is found as a signer to the call for a public meeting to consider the war situation, which was held January 5, 1861, one of the largest public meetings ever held in Chicago, and he was among the first to add his name to the muster roll of the famous regiment of Chicago Home Guards.

On the 11th of March, 1878, Mr. Freer married Miss Antoinette Whitlock.

In business life he was generous and helpful to those who were struggling for a start, and frequently made sacrifices in enabling men to retain their property, when an opposite course would have been more to his personal advantage. In private life he was kind, genial and companionable, given much to books, and always an entertaining conversationalist. For many years he was president of the board of trustees of Rush Medical College, the annual meetings of which body were held at his office.

Mr. Freer died at his home on Michigan avenue April 14, 1892.

WALTER BEVERLY PEARSON.

Walter B. Pearson was born December 2, 1861, at Stoughton, Wisconsin, a son of Albert and Anna (Jefferson) Pearson. The family moved their home to Madison, Wisconsin, when the son was a child; and there his boyhood was spent. After completing his studies in the public schools of Madison, he entered the University of Wisconsin, and studied mechanical engineering.

Even as a young man he showed a very strong mechanical ability, and after leaving college, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and worked in several big manufacturing plants, in order to study mechanics and methods of first hand. For a time thereafter he was superintendent of a large factory in Cleveland.

Later he came to Chicago and established his home in this city. He was made western agent for the firm of A. L. Ide & Company, manufacturers of steam engines, and later he held the same position in the Ball Engine Company.

Still later Mr. Pearson went into business for himself and founded the Pearson Machine Company. He remained at the head of this successful concern until his business was bought by the Standard Screw Company. He was made vice president of the last-named company, and subsequently became its president, which office he held until his death. In Mr. Pearson were combined, in a remarkable degree, rare mechan-



E. Lueders

ical knowledge and superior business ability. He was also the designer and patentee of a number of important items.

On April 1, 1893, Mr. Pearson was married to Miss Helen Snyder. Two children were born to them: Frederick B. and Beatrice Pearson.

Mr. Pearson was a member of the Chicago

Athletic Association, the Society of Mechanical Engineers and of other organizations.

The death of Mr. Pearson occurred May 19, 1917. He was known throughout the United States in the mechanical world, and was, for some years, president of one of the most important manufacturing concerns in the country.

EDWARD FIELDING.

No person of even ordinary intelligence and information needs to be told of the wonderful work accomplished by the Volunteers of America, the outgrowth of the Salvation Army. But it is interesting and highly proper, to give some space to detailing the personal history of persons responsible for the present remarkable service rendered by this organization. One of the men whose name will always awaken a feeling of gratitude in the hearts of those benefited in connection with the great work of the Volunteers of America, is the late Edward Fielding, vice president of the organization, and for years major general in charge of the Chicago division and the Northwest territory.

General Fielding was born June 28, 1861, in Westchester County, New York, a son of Robert and Marie (Jones) Fielding. After he had completed his courses in the public schools of his native county, Edward Fielding felt a strong urge toward the ministry, and studied at Nelson, which is near Manchester, England, in a Methodist seminary. Being enthusiastic, however, he felt that the regular ministry did not afford the broadest field for his Master's work, and, becoming interested in the Salvation Army, he joined its forces. This was in 1881 while he was still in England. He later returned to the United States in the Salvation Army service. For thirteen years he was connected with some of the pioneer movements of the Army in America, and at time of his resignation held the rank of brigadier, having charge of the Northwestern division, with headquarters at Chicago. Being an American, he affiliated with the Volunteers of America when that

organization was founded, 1896, by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, and was placed in charge of the work in Chicago and the northwestern territory, with the rank of colonel. In 1903 he was elected vice president of the Volunteers of America, with the rank of major general, and continued actively engaged in the work until his death June 30, 1921.

In August, 1881, General Fielding was married, at Manchester, England, to Eliza Hoyle, known as "Gospel Hoyle" of the Salvation Army. They had four children, namely: May Fielding Harrington, Eva, Myrtle C., and Edward B., of whom Myrtle C. is deceased. General Fielding was a brother of Robert Fielding of New York. He belonged to Waubansia Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Lafayette Chapter, R. A. M.; Apollo Commandery, K. T. and Oriental Consistory. A man of commanding personality, he was also one of the most sympathetic characters, and no one ever appealed to him without receiving strength and help.

Having been brought into close contact with many phases of life, his knowledge of human nature was profound, and he understood his fellowmen and their motives as few do. His religion was not something apart, but the very essence of his nature, and he practiced constantly the faith he professed. General Fielding has passed to his last reward, but the influence of his earnest, high-minded, Christian life remains, and will continue active as long as the organization he assisted in establishing, continues, and as long as its converts hold their place among the reclaimed of earth.

COLONEL JOHN THOMAS FYNN.

There is a story in the Bible of a Lad who came to Jerusalem with His parents one day and became lost. After much searching they found Him in the temple talking with learned men and astounding them with His argument.

The Book says that when the parents sought to chide, the Lad answered them thus, "Did you not know that I must be about my Father's business?"

In a large measure that answer was the key-

stone in the life arch of the late Colonel John T. Fynn, recently Promoted to Glory from the position of Field Secretary for the Salvation Army in the Central Territory. Viewing his career from beginning to end the observer is forced to a conclusion that in all matters whatsoever John T. Fynn had always put his Master's business first.

It was first away back yonder in the English county of Southampton when the local authorities attempted to prevent him from telling out the old, old story of Salvation beneath God's open-air cathedral dome and because His Father's business demanded it the man went to jail rather than abandon his great call.

His Father's business was first when, with his little family and good wife, John Fynn left the home shores of his native land and steered a westward course across the vast Atlantic to bring the message of Salvation to a newer country and another people.

It was first when he traversed desert waste emblazoning Bible truths on rock and cliff and tree that the weary wayfarer seeing might ponder the result of neglecting so great a Salvation.

It was first through the entire forty-two years of his Christian life; first in day and night and first when he fell in sight of the Army flag and surrounded by his bandsmen, the men of the Territorial Staff Band.

In all things great or small the business of Almighty God had come first ever since this splendid warrior knelt to cry for pardon in a Salvation Army hall at Hanley, England, in 1882.

It is hard to choose a point of beginning for the story of Colonel Fynn. In looking over the picture of his life for high ideals and noble action, one finds the background so full of them that it is as "though the hills do run so close together that their tops do make a plain."

Perhaps for that reason it will be best to use the old formula, to begin at the beginning.

John T. Fynn was born at Dresden, Longton, Stoke on Trent, Staffordshire, England, November 21, 1865, and inherited as a birthright the stalwart, sturdy qualities of his ancestors, plain, hard-working, honest and honorable folk, the sort that can make an empire or plowshare and make little fuss about either. The dominant and purposeful vigor that characterized his actions in life was the gift of that long ancestral

line. God builded well in preparing a frame to house the soul of this forceful Salvation Army pioneer.

As this is written there is small access to the child life and 'teen age of the promoted comrade. Perhaps those days were also like His Master's in that he abode with his parents and "was obedient unto them."

We know that he became a blacksmith, a village welder of metals, the Tubal Cain of his community, and those who knew him well can easily envision John Fynn in the smithy, singing his songs to the accompaniment of flying sparks and an anvil chorus.

One good day, it was the first of the year 1882, he attended a Salvation Army meeting conducted at Hanley by the then Captain Gypsy Smith. Evidently the preparation had gone on long enough for the Hand of God reached into his heart and in a miraculous manner regenerated it. A new John Fynn walked out of that little Salvation Army hall and left the old John Fynn and the old sins behind forever.

Followed six years of soldiering in the Hanley Corps. It was characteristic of the man that he showed no undue haste in shaping a life course. If thoughts concerning officership were entertained during the period, he weighed them carefully and gave ample time for reconsideration. He has always done that. Perhaps it is one reason why there have been so few mistakes in his career.

It is said that as a soldier he was a firebrand. Musically inclined and the master of three instruments at the time of his conversion he gave splendid and continuous aid to the corps at Hanley. His was not an intermittent service. To go awhile and stay away awhile, did not fit in with the man's character. It is probable that the "Gypsy" got a considerable lift in his work when John Fynn became his soldier at Hanley.

Romance entered his life and culminated in marriage October 22, 1887, when he was united for continual service and perpetual comradeship with Mary E. Hughes, also a convert of Captain Smith and a Hanley soldier.

The following year the soldier entered the Training College and in due time came out a full-fledged captain, his business to meet and wrestle with problems having to do with the salvation of the souls of men—His Master's business.

He was still a captain when the first great

[scribble]



John D. Zyru

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problem of his career came, the problem that resulted in imprisonment for the cause of Jesus Christ.

"Appointment to Whitchurch. Proceed tomorrow. Chief." were the seven words that gave warning of trouble to the young couple.

"Why, that is the place where the trouble is about open-air meetings," exclaimed Mrs. Fynn.

"Yes," he answered. "It means imprisonment."

"Well, praise God, it is all right. Let us pray about it. God will take care of us."

That dialogue in differing form has been a continual affair ever since, for that first great problem was followed by others and in every crisis the good wife he had chosen was as eager as her husband to attend to the Master's business.

So they went to Whitchurch and in due time he was arrested, tried and imprisoned for "wilfully and unlawfully obstructing the passage of a certain highway, to wit, 'The Square.'" Of ninety-four men and women convicted of blocking traffic on the square he was one of fifty to suffer imprisonment and the battle waged until it came before the supreme court of the land, when the right to peaceful assemblage forever abolished this form of persecution in the town of Whitchurch.

There were five strenuous years of fighting in the old land for the pair and the end of the five found them as strongly fortified in the Lord as they had been at the start. Then came the desire for new fields and a larger service. They were appointed to America.

The first appointment in the United States was Youngstown, Ohio, where Captain Fynn established an enviable record for himself. Then in quick succession followed Cleveland, Duluth, Minneapolis, Ansonia, Paterson, Long Branch and Philadelphia. It was while in the last appointment that his leaders, looking over the field for musical material, discovered the young officer and made him Divisional Bandmaster for the Atlantic Coast Province, just about the same time that he was promoted to the rank of Ensign.

His ability as an administrator soon became evident and in March, 1897, he was given the position of Divisional Social Secretary for the Province. Two years of sectional officership followed during which time he successfully managed Army affairs at Pittsburgh, Salt Lake City,

Oakland, San Jose, Phoenix and Globe, at the same time rising to the rank of Staff-Captain.

In 1901 he went to Los Angeles as A. D. C. for the Southern California Division then to Sacramento and in 1902 became Institutional Manager and Social Superintendent for the Pacific Coast. His majority came in 1903 and two years later he was given the important position of divisional officer for the Oregon Division.

Colonel Fynn came to Chicago in August, 1905, and was installed at Territorial Headquarters as the Young People's Secretary. This was in a day when the territory began at Chicago and continued to the Islands, but notwithstanding his large field and many duties, there was an addition to his responsibility the next year when the Field Department came to him. For two years he labored hard and faithfully, then was officially given recognition as Secretary for Field Affairs, but still holding on to the work of the young people. His promotion to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel came in 1914 and four years later both he and Mrs. Fynn were admitted to the Long Service Order. When the country was divided in 1920, he became Field Secretary for the Central Territory and reached his colonelcy in 1921.

This in brief is the chronological history of the late Field Secretary, and it might be supposed to give the important dates of his career. But there is no history, chronological or other, that can tell the story of those years in which John Fynn was climbing and bringing the Army along with him.

It cannot tell, for instance, of a time in 1906 when the need for an efficient Salvation Army musical organization at the territorial center became acute and he undertook the job of forming one. Out of that endeavor grew the Territorial Staff Band, composed of the officers stationed at headquarters and some of their sons. That band has been in continuous operation for eighteen years, has produced and developed some of the best Army musical talent in the country, has sent scores of players through the Training College and into the Field as officers, has heralded the musical message of Salvation to millions of men and women, and has given a boost to Army prestige that is unmeasurable.

Chicago radio stations welcomed it as the premier amateur musical organization in the city and through this means alone millions upon mil-

lions of people have been reached with the Army music and its precious message.

And John T. Fynn has been at every band engagement, every practice, every congress, almost every meeting of that band during its 18 years of life. Three, four, sometimes five nights each week has found him with the boys, their Bandmaster, but most of the time with his lips glued to a mouthpiece.

His songs, "The City Foursquare," "Sweetest Story Ever Told," scores of others, have been sung at village cross road and in packed theater, in rural church and grand cathedral, in Army halls and through the microphone "on the air."

He sang the "City Foursquare" last and before a crowd which filled the Jefferson Park Temple just two days before his death. There was a new song, "When They Ring the Golden Bells," in course of preparation, in fact it had been completed and was being rehearsed for early presentation. He won't sing it, but the bandsmen know that he is listening to the ringing of those bells.

Folk so inclined might say that there was a weird coincidence about his closing days. Many things worked together that might be cited to prove the end was near.

There was an incident at the cemetery on the morning of his death, Decoration Day, 1924, several of them in fact. With the Commissioner and a large number of Salvationists Colonel Fynn had gone to decorate the graves of departed comrades. The Colonel was asked to read a Bible portion and he chose the Ninetieth Psalm, that prayer of Moses where is found the passage, "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." How clearly in the morning air came that other passage as they listened, standing beside the grave of the late Colonel Gauntlett.

"The days of our years are three score years and ten, and if by reason of strength they be four score years, yet is there strength, labor and sorrow, for it is soon cut off and we fly away."

Just as they were about to put bouquets on the graves, Colonel Chandler asked him, "Shall the Cadets play 'Abide With Me'?"

"No," the answer came. "Have them play 'Shall We Gather at the River.'"

The last two band pieces that he heard were "Courage" and "The Spirit of Freedom." A few minutes before the end some one remarked that the parade would not pass quickly.

"We won't be here long," he answered.

Colonel Fynn was a builder and he builded well. The strength of character that came to him as a priceless heritage he left to those who remain behind. He left it not only to his immediate family, but to those with whom he was in close contact. It was impossible to be near the man without getting some of his grand hallelujah spirit.

It was the spirit that carried his boys, J. Arthur and Alfred, past their mother and sisters, Lillian, Evangeline and Florence, playing with the band while the mental picture of their dying father almost blotted out the notes of the music score before them. Folk who watched that band parade never knew by any sign from the players that their bandmaster had fallen in the ranks not ten minutes before.

It is not easy to bring a band to a knowledge of music and harmony. It is inconceivably harder to establish a morale that will carry on in any circumstance and under any difficulty. Colonel Fynn did both.

The story of his death will bear repetition.

Decoration Day in Chicago has always been a big event. Millions of people participate in the parade and along its line of march. Always the Salvation Army has a part in this token of esteem for the nation's warrior dead.

This year the Staff Band was given a post of especial honor when it was chosen from among some twenty other bands to lead the War Division of the parade. There was also an army field kitchen and in the preparation for the parade, and other affairs Colonel Fynn worked like a trojan.

Came the hour of the parade. Standing in line with the Commissioner and his brother officers, the Field Secretary posed for a picture just about the time that the first ranks of the parade were passing the spot. Immediately the picture had been taken he called to his chief, saying, "Come on, Commissioner. There's a good place up here where we can see them go by until it comes our time to fall in."

He pushed the territorial leader ahead that he might the better see. He also made room up front for Colonel Chandler. Then those who watched thought that he had discovered something on the street for he was seen to look groundward slowly. He stooped, extended one arm in front of him and toward the earth. Then, with a groan, he fell, and it was not until



James G. Gardner

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they heard the cry of anguish that his loved ones knew he suffered.

Even at the last minute there was proof of his wisdom in looking heavenward instead of to earth.

Medical help there was in abundance and of a high grade. Dozens of military physicians were lined up around him ready for the parade and they all rushed to his side. An ambulance came quickly and all that skill and science could do, was done.

But when it was all done the soul of a Central Warrior was beyond the reach of human help, just as in life it had always been beyond the reach of human hurt. It had gone to meet its Savior. Colonel John T. Fynn to the Salvation Army, "Pa" to his children and "Johnny" to his wife, was listening to His Master say "Well Done."

Note—We have thought best to reprint this memorial review of Col. Fynn's life, verbatim, from the June 21, '24 issue of "The War Cry."

JAMES PATTERSON GARDNER.

The late James Patterson Gardner, of Chicago, was born at Dwight, Illinois, August 28, 1858, a son of Henry Alansin and Sarah Price (Morgan) Gardner, both of whom originally came from Massachusetts. The family on both sides is a distinguished one, and Mr. Gardner's grandfather, Richard Price Morgan, was one of the engineers who built the Hudson River Railroad.

Mr. Gardner's father received a fine, practical engineering training under Mr. Morgan. Later, he and his uncle, Richard P. Morgan, Jr., came West to Illinois. It was they who had charge of the engineering work on the building of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and were identified with the great Illinois & Michigan Canal. Henry A. Gardner was chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad up to the time of his death.

James P. Gardner received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the old Chicago University in 1881; he was a member of the Psi Upsilon Greek-Letter fraternity, and he also pitched on the baseball team at the university. He was graduated from Union College of Law with his Bachelor's degree in 1888. Following this he went to work for the American Bridge Company. He helped to build the old Rookery Building in Chicago, which was one of the first of its kind to use steel beams. He was manager of the Gardner Sash Balance Company, Chicago, from 1890 to 1892. In 1892 he or-

ganized the Morgan-Gardner Electric Company, manufacturers of coal-mining machinery. He was the inventor and patentee of the Gardner Reducing Machine, and he was also a director of the Goodman Manufacturing Company.

On October 22, 1884, Mr. Gardner was married, in Chicago, to Miss Ruth May Edgerton, a daughter of Oliver Newberry and Lovisa (Goodsell) Edgerton. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner had two sons born to them: Paul Edgerton Gardner, and Ralph Newberry Gardner. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have long been members of All Souls Church, and were friends of the late Jenkins Lloyd Jones. They were the first couple married in the parish.

Mr. Gardner was a charter member of the University Club, of Midlothian Country Club, South Shore Country Club, and of Olympia Fields. He also belonged to the Flossmoor and Beverly Country Clubs and to the Cliff Dwellers. He was a member of the board of governors of the Art Institute of Chicago.

James P. Gardner died, October 27, 1924. He is one of the few men who will be remembered beyond his own day. His business interests brought him honorable success in a marked degree, his enjoyment of sports and his participation in them gave him good health and much pleasure in many warm friendships; and his love of music, of beauty, of books, or all of the worth-while things of life, rounded out in him a rare development and character.

ARNOLD HOLINGER.

Arnold Holinger was born in Liestal, Basel-land, Switzerland, on July 20, 1849, a son of Jacob and Susanna Struebin Holinger. The family is among the most ancient of this country, dating back several centuries. His

boyhood was spent in Switzerland and there he received a thorough primary education. He was graduated from the High school in Basel, and afterward spent a year and a half at Bordeaux, France, perfecting himself in the

language of that country and simultaneously making a study of its commercial systems. Returning to his native land, he failed to find there the opportunities which his ambitious nature sought and he soon resolved to cross the Atlantic and establish himself in the United States.

He located in Chicago shortly after his arrival. He at once found congenial employment as a teacher in the first German High school and later gave instructions in music. He was thus occupied from 1869 to 1872. In the latter year he entered the employ of the Union National Bank, remaining in this connection until 1888.

During the sixteen years of his identification with this bank he was closely in touch with real-estate developments in Chicago; and, in 1888, he entered business for himself, founding the firm of A. Holinger & Company, real-estate and investment bankers. He became president of the company at the time it was founded, and he remained at the head of this organization until his death, a period of thirty-seven consecutive years. This business he established has grown, under his guidance, to a place of first importance among the larger real-estate firms of Chicago.

During the World's Fair in Chicago, Mr. Holinger rendered distinguished service as the Com-

missioner General of Switzerland. In 1892 he was chosen for the office as Swiss Consul at Chicago. He was Switzerland's chief representative in this city for more than a quarter of a century.

On January 19, 1873, Mr. Holinger was married, at Chicago to Miss Elise Stotzer. Their children were: Clara, Sophie, Ida, Alma, Elsa and Arnold Holinger. Mrs. Holinger died December 8, 1900.

Mr. Holinger was a sincere member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He was Treasurer and a director of the German Old People's Home, and President of Swiss Benevolent Society here. He also belonged to the Chicago Real Estate Board, the Chicago Association of Commerce, to the Royal League, the United Workmen, Schweizer Maennerchor and to the Alliance Francaise. He was a Mason and a member of the Chicago Historical Society.

The death of Mr. Holinger occurred July 6, 1925. He was a Chicagoan for nearly sixty years. The services he rendered here on behalf of the Swiss Government were eminently appreciated; and, in his own business, his life was equally successful. As consul he was a loyal representative of Switzerland, and was always a staunch American. He was a thoroughly admirable man—able, conscientious, beloved and respected.

ANDREW HOLMES SHERRATT.

The late Andrew H. Sherratt, of Rockford and Chicago, Illinois, was born at Rockford, on January 26, 1851. His parents were Thomas and Lydia (Holmes) Sherratt, both natives of England. This family, on both sides, is an old one in Illinois. Thomas Sherratt and his wife were married at Chicago in 1839. They moved to Rockford in the early '40s.

Andrew H. Sherratt attended the grammar and high schools of Rockford, and was graduated from the latter when he was seventeen. His father died when he was thirteen, and realizing the necessity of giving up further schooling he started out to make his own way in the world. In the best sense of the phrase Mr. Sherratt was a self-made man.

He began his business life as a clerk in the old Rockford Insurance Company. Not long thereafter he became associated with his older brother, the late Capt. John H. Sherratt, in the founding of the Forest City Insurance Company

of Rockford. At the time his brother was elected President of this company, he was chosen as Secretary and Manager. This was in 1880; and for a period of about thirty-three years he continued this connection. From 1906 he managed the estate of his brother, the late Captain Sherratt.

Mr. Sherratt was always deeply interested in the welfare and growth of Rockford; and he developed and owned much valuable real estate there.

On February 15, 1877, Mr. Sherratt was married, at Rockford, Illinois, to Miss Frances Jane Bradley, a daughter of Mr. George Bradley, a prominent architect of Rockford. Mr. and Mrs. Sherratt had two daughters born to them: Mary (Mrs. E. Channing Coolidge), and Dora (Mrs. Charles Starr Kirk), both of Chicago.

Mr. Sherratt and his family established their home in Chicago, in 1904. However, Mr. Sherratt retained his business interests in Rockford



Miss G. Peabody

Francis S. Peabody

Francis S. Peabody

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until 1913, when he retired. He was a member of the Chicago Historical Society, and of the Art Institute of Chicago. He was an honorary member of the Grand Army of the Republic; and was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Rockford Lodge No. 64.

For years Mr. Sherratt had been deeply interested in enlarging and perfecting his very valuable collection of things of real historical importance. This collection became, through his untiring efforts, one of the most extensive and notable of its kind in America. Of late years he had donated the greater part of this collection to schools and public institutions.

He was also fond of music, and was himself possessed of a fine voice.

He was decidedly a home man and was deeply devoted to his family and intimate friends. Of recent years he and Mrs. Sherratt enjoyed spending their summers on the coast of Maine, and their winters at Daytona, Florida.

Andrew Holmes Sherratt died on April 1, 1925, in his seventy-fifth year. In all the contacts of his life he left behind him a worthy memory. His business career was thoroughly and deservedly successful. His friendship and his gifts have been an inspiration and help to many people. He was a very fine type of man of the older generation.

FRANCIS STUYVESANT PEABODY.

The late F. S. Peabody of Chicago was born in Chicago, Illinois, July 24, 1859, a son of Francis Bolles and Harriet Cutler (Ten Broeck) Peabody. The parents established their home here in 1857.

He attended Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, and then entered Yale University, graduating, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1881. He then returned to Chicago and went into business.

He helped organize the firm of Peabody, Daniels & Company, dealers in coal. Mr. Daniels later disposed of his interest in the business, and the firm became Peabody & Company. Subsequently, the Peabody Coal Company was incorporated. This concern became the largest business of its kind in the state.

Mr. Peabody was the founder of the City Fuel Company which, in consolidation, became the Consumers' Company of Chicago. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee and also a Director of the Consumers' Company.

Mr. Peabody was as great a merchant in the coal trade as the United States has seen; and he had also remarkable power of insight and was an unsurpassed manager. The Peabody Coal Company under his direction controlled and operated many important properties, among them being the Pennsylvania Mines of the Erie Railroad, the Sheridan Coal Company of Wyoming, the Big Muddy Coal Company, the Federal Coal Company, the Southern Counties Mining

Company, the By-Products Coke Corporation, the Springfield District Coal Mining Company, the Superior Smokeless Coal and Mining Company, the Manufacturers' Coal and Coke Company and the Black Mountain Corporation.

In 1917, in the urgent coal crisis, Mr. Peabody was made Chairman of the Coal Production Committee of the Council of National Defense and served many weeks in this capacity. He brought results that perhaps no other man in the country could have attained. At this same time he was also named Chairman of the Committee to administer the new act regulating the storage of explosives.

He was a strong supporter of the Salvation Army in the period following our entrance into the World War. The degree of L. H. D., Doctor of Humane Letters, was conferred upon him by Temple University of Pennsylvania. And he was decorated by the King of Italy for his war work.

Mr. Peabody was a member of the Chicago Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Iroquois Club, Caxton Club, Chicago Yacht Club, Edgewater Golf Club, Onwentsia and the Saddle and Cycle Club.

He was a prominent Democrat in Illinois.

The death of Francis S. Peabody occurred August 27, 1922, at his country home at Hinsdale, Illinois. He was a man to whom nationwide respect was accorded. His career is a notable one in the industrial history of America.

CHARLES ARTHUR STREET.

In preparing a review of the lives of men whose careers have been of signal usefulness

and honor to the country, no name is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois

than that of the late Charles Arthur Street, for many years an honored resident of Chicago. He was not only a potent factor in the lumber interests of this city, but his progressive spirit was evident in many ways, and he never lost an opportunity to do what he could for the advancement of the great metropolis which figured as the stage of his splendid achievements, and in which his activities were centered for more than sixty years. To him Chicago ever meant much, and his character and achievements meant much to Chicago, in whose history his name shall ever merit a place of honor and distinction.

Although he became a leader in industry and finance, Mr. Street was the architect of his own fortune and his rise to a place of commanding influence in the business world was the result of his own well directed energy and efforts. In all those elements which enter into the makeup of the successful and enterprising business man, as well as an upright and loyal citizen, Chicago has had no more notable example. In business life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred June 23, 1925, removed from Chicago one of its most valued and useful citizens.

Mr. Street was born in Newmarket, near Toronto, Canada, August 23, 1842, a son of Rev. George C. Street and Ann (Bourne) Street. His education was obtained chiefly under the discipline of his father and in the public schools of Iowa and Illinois. The family moved to Davenport, Iowa, in 1850, where the father was rector of the Episcopal Church, and later of various Illinois parishes, being one of the active ecclesiastic leaders of that denomination in Illinois during the early days.

As a youth Charles A. Street manifested unusual business talent, and when eighteen years of age he went to Ottawa, Illinois, where he learned telegraphy. Later he came to Chicago and for a time was in the employ of George Dunbar, dealer in railway supplies. After the battle of Fort Donelson, he was employed by the Western Union as telegrapher and placed in charge of the Cairo, Illinois, office where he remained for one year. He was then in charge of the railroad telegraph office at Dixon, Illinois, for a time, but later returned to Chicago, where he was cashier of the business department of the Chicago Times until 1863. He

then served as chief clerk in the quartermaster's office for transportation of troops from Chicago until the close of the war.

In 1865 Mr. Street embarked in the book and stationery business at Chicago and was engaged in that field of activity for three years. In 1868 he engaged in the lumber business, and for a year was a member of the firm of Mason, Street & Company. This venture proved a valuable one and was destined to have important influence in directing his subsequent activities. In 1869 he organized and became senior member of the lumber firm of Street & Chatfield and his alliance continued until 1878. At the time of the great conflagration in 1871 his plant was completely swept away by fire, but he rebuilt immediately, and was soon doing business on a much wider scale than before the fire. In 1878 the firm became Street, Chatfield & Darr, and so continued until 1880, when the name was changed to Street, Chatfield & Keep, and this alliance continued until 1898.

In 1899 the firm of Street, Chatfield & Company was organized and so continued until 1910, when the business was incorporated under the name of the Street-Chatfield Lumber Company, of which Mr. Street was president until the time of his death. This notable enterprise had its inception in Chicago fifty-six years ago, and during the ensuing years this concern and its allied predecessors have kept pace in its development and improvement with the marvelous progress of the city, and its status has long been one of prominence in connection with the representative industrial activities of the country.

For nearly six decades Mr. Street's time and energy was devoted to the building up of this great enterprise, and its present prosperity may be attributed in no small degree to his quiet faithfulness and untiring efforts. His career was one of secure and consecutive progress, and in all his dealings his course was marked by inflexible integrity and honor. Besides his connection with this corporation he was secretary of the Excelsior Cypress Company of Timberton, Louisiana, and also had numerous other capitalistic interests in Chicago and elsewhere.

Although the scope of his work was always broad, Mr. Street also found time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social and material betterment of the community, and he ever stood exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progres-



John A. Gauger

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siveness. His efforts were not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and during the many years of his residence here he wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability.

In the promotion of charitable movements and all measures tending to the public good Mr. Street always had a ready hand and an open purse, but in his dislike of ostentation his gifts were seldom made known to the public. Kind and unassuming in manner, he had hosts of warm friends, who recognized in him a man of probity and sagacity, and one who was admirably equipped to take the leading part in all matters in which he was interested. He became connected with Saint James Episcopal Church about 1870 and was actively identified with the work of that organization. He became a member of the vestry in 1876, and was Senior Warden of the Church at the time of his death. Aside from his membership in the Church Club, he belonged to but few social or fraternal organizations, though he always found time to get the most out of the finer social amenities of life and the recreation and diversion which he found in golf and boating.

Mr. Street was twice married. In 1870 he married Emily Kate McReynolds, a daughter of John McReynolds, of Detroit, Michigan, and they became the parents of two sons: Harry Lockman Street, executive head of the Street-Chatfield Lumber Company, and Norman Arthur Street, who resides in Florida and has an orange grove near Winter Haven, that state. This wife died in 1885, and in 1890 Mr. Street married Rosalind C. Larrabee, of Chicago, a daughter of Charles R. and Mary Ann (Wood) Larrabee, and to this union were born three children: Charles Larrabee Street, who is a clergyman of the Episcopal Church in charge of student welfare work at the University of Chicago; Margaret Bourne, who is the wife of Louis F. Loutrel, of South Orange, New Jer-

sey, and Edward Porter Street, who is identified with the firm of Dillon, Read & Company, stocks and bonds of Chicago and New York.

Harry Lockman Street, eldest son of Charles Arthur Street, who succeeded his father as president of the Street-Chatfield Lumber Company, and who is conducting the enterprise along the same progressive lines as that of his father, is a practical business man and is well upholding the honors of the family name. He was born in Chicago February 26, 1871, and his activities have always been centered in this city. His early education was obtained chiefly in the Fessenden School, in which he was a student from 1880 until 1884. In the following year he entered Saint Austin's School, an Episcopal institution at New Brighton, New York, and was a student there for five years. In 1891 he matriculated at Yale University, and was graduated from that institution in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In 1896 Mr. Street entered the employ of Street, Chatfield & Company, as assistant bookkeeper and office boy, and through industry, loyalty and sobriety, he has risen with this concern to a place of commanding influence in the business world. In 1898 he became assistant manager and in the spring of 1901 was admitted to partnership in the firm. Upon the incorporation of the business under the name of the Street-Chatfield Lumber Company in 1910, he was elected vice president and treasurer, and after the death of his father he succeeded the latter to the presidency.

Mr. Street is a member of the Lumbermen's Association of Chicago and of the Saddle and Cycle, University, Church and Indian Hill clubs, and is prominent in both business and social circles. He was married February 20, 1909, to Miss Jeanne Eleanor Wakefield, of Omaha, Nebraska, a daughter of John A. and Jeanne (Robidoux) Wakefield, and they have four children: Jeanne Rosalind, Katharine Wakefield, Marjorie Robidoux and Harriet Florence.

JOHN A. GAUGER.

John A. Gauger was born on the farm of his father, near McEwensville, Pa., January 8, 1853. The father desiring that his son should become a minister of the Lutheran faith, after he had attended the district schools, sent him to Selinsgrove Seminary for training. After three years'

conscientious effort, however, the youth felt that he could not make a success in the ministry and endeavored to induce his father to educate him as a lawyer, but met with refusal. Realizing, therefore, that he must depend upon his own exertions, Mr. Gauger left home, and going to

Spring Lake, Mich., became an employe of the Cutler & Savidge Lumber Company, his task being the humble one of driving a cart to remove the sawdust from the mill to an adjoining marsh. It was not long before he was promoted to a position where he could learn to grade and tally lumber, and in this line showed such marked ability, that he was taken into the company's office, and within three years became its head. During this period he kept adding to his knowledge of the business, and in 1880, found himself able to establish a retail lumber business at Ogallah, Kas. Within a year Chicago became his home and he connected himself with E. L. Roberts & Co., as general office man. In 1882 Mr. Gauger took another step forward, when he organized the firm of Gauger, Oliver & Co., for the purpose of operating a planing mill and molding factory, which business was later developed into a jobbing house for sash, doors and blinds. This firm's business so increased in volume that in 1887 Mr. Gauger bought several other similar concerns and organized the firm of John A. Gauger & Co., with S. T. Gunderson as his partner. This firm continues, although on January 1, 1892, Mr. Gauger purchased Mr. Gunderson's interests, and a year later admitted Floyd T. Logan to partnership. Mr. Logan died in 1906.

In addition to his large interests along this line, Mr. Gauger was one of the organizers of

the Illinois Life Insurance Company, continuing a director and member of its executive board until his death. He was the executive head of the Standard Glass Company, and a director of the Drexel State Bank, and was planning to assist in the establishment of a new bank in the loop district, when death terminated his activities.

In 1879 Mr. Gauger was married to Frances Menardi of Spring Lake, Mich., who died in 1882. In 1885 he was married (second) to Mrs. Helen (Pierce) Harrison, of Chicago, who survives him. Mr. Gauger has one daughter, Mrs. W. L. Eaton, of Chicago.

While he gave so much time and attention to his business, Mr. Gauger found opportunity to develop pleasant relations in fraternal and social organizations, belonging to the Masonic order, being Past Master of Apollo Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Past High Priest of Fairview Chapter, R. A. M.; and Past Eminent Commander of Montjoie K. T. Not only was he a member of the Hamilton, Union League, Beverly Hills Golf and Homewood Golf clubs, but he served the Hamilton and Beverly Golf clubs as president. He also belonged to the sons of the American Revolution.

John A. Gauger died April 17, 1914. His record has few equals in the annals of our lumber industry.

ADDISON BALLARD.

Addison Ballard was born in Salem Township, Warren County, Ohio, in November, 1822. His early life was one of privation, and his boyhood was passed in hard labor upon the farms along the Little Miami Valley. For sixteen hours of toilsome drudgery he received from \$4 to \$10 per month, as wages, and was glad to get employment on those terms. His parents were Quakers, and with his inheritance of a strong physical constitution, he imbibed from example and precept the religious faith and moral uprightness characteristic of the sect. His scholastic education was confined to a term of sixty days in a log schoolhouse, for which opportunity of eight hours per day in school, he worked eight hours per day from long before light in the morning until late in the night, and the whole of Saturdays, for his board. This school attendance, brief as it was, was of great advantage, for it taught him

reading, writing, a little geography, and some knowledge of figures, which the requirements of business in later years perfected into education.

In August, 1841, when he was nineteen years old, the young man had an opportunity to go West, to Laporte, Indiana, where he learned the carpenter's trade. He hired himself to a carpenter at \$6 a month and board, and spent a little more than a year in work at the bench. Late the next fall he had saved enough to take him back to his home, for which he yearned, through the isolation of his life, and a feeling of homesickness not uncommon to those who are separated for the first time from friends. It was needful, however, to practice the strictest economy, and the journey was made on foot. Arriving there he attended a short session at the log schoolhouse, and then went to work on a farm until he had saved \$10. Joining

then, a schoolmate who had about the same amount of capital, and whose father had migrated to the West and settled on the Desplaines River, some sixteen miles northwest of Chicago, the young men set out from Cincinnati, paying \$5 for fare on a steamboat to St. Louis and \$4 more to get to Peru, Illinois. There their money was so far spent that they were obliged to travel on foot to the Desplaines River. The preceding winter had been a stormy one, with deep snows, which, under the warm April sun, melted and covered the prairie with an almost continuous sheet of water. The boys were four days on the road, wading most of the way through water and slush. There were very few settlements; at long distances some farm buildings appeared on the higher ridges, surrounded by a sea of water. The father of young Ballard's companion proposed to take the travelers to Chicago in his farm wagon. At Whisky Point the horses plunged into a slough, and wagon, driver and passengers were thrown into the water. Arriving in Chicago, they found the streets impassable. Wagons were stalled on Lake street and abandoned. Sidewalks, where there were any, were like pontoons spanning the sea of mud. Chicago, as seen on that April day in 1843, had no attractions for the young man who remembered the dry sand hills about the south shore of the lake. So, bidding good bye to his companion, and swinging his worldly goods, done up in a bandana handkerchief, over his shoulder, he struck out on foot for Michigan City. From Myrick's tavern, which stood about Thirtieth street, to his destination, no house was in sight, except at the mouth of the Calumet River. The next day he reached Michigan City, and finding some farmers who had brought in grain from their farms, he secured permission to ride the rest of the way to Laporte, Indiana, which he had left the preceding year. There he was content to settle down and work at his trade. Gradually he worked into the business of contractor and builder, and in 1847 and 1848 built a courthouse at Laporte. During the seven years that he carried on contracting at Laporte he often visited Chicago to buy lumber and hardware and, at each visit, found the city more attractive than it had been before. He applied himself to his business with untiring industry, enjoyed good health, and with self-sacrificing economy managed to lay by about \$600.

When the discovery of gold in California had set the adventurous young men of the East wild to dig treasures out of the sands, the fever seized Mr. Ballard, and as soon as he could free himself from his contracts, in November, 1849, he set out for the Pacific Coast. He took his carpenter's tools with him, and worked at his trade, at first at Hangtown, now Placerville, and afterwards at Sacramento and in its vicinity. Sometimes his wages were an ounce of gold a day, at other times \$10. Finally he took contracts and put up a number of buildings. Mr. Ballard returned from California to Laporte in 1851 and resumed his contracting business. He put up the Garden House and several brick blocks.

In the spring of 1853 he gave up his business at Laporte, and coming to Chicago entered the employment of Messrs. Wilcox, Lyon & Co., who had a lumber yard just south of the Van Buren street bridge. In 1856, he bought an interest in a sash, door and blind factory and planing mill on Market and Taylor streets, and in connection with it took building contracts. In 1861, he went into the lumber business on his own account, having a yard on the corner of Market and Monroe streets.

On March 7, 1861, Mr. Ballard married Miss Catherine Miller. There were two daughters, Bertha, who married Carl D. Bradley October 27, 1886, and who died October 6, 1887, and Mary, who married William M. Derby, Jr., March 7, 1892.

Mr. Ballard had become greatly interested in the lumber business, and accumulated considerable property, when the Great Fire of 1871 arrested his operations, and consumed in one night the structures that he had erected, and the stock that he had gathered by years of industry. Not only so, but the insurance companies that he was insured in went up with the smoke of the conflagration. After the smoke had lifted and the ground been cleared off, the sufferers began to look around them and take an inventory of the situation. The calamity was on so stupendous a scale that few seemed to realize its magnitude. With courage inspired by their experience in the past, while building up the city, the sufferers, with a simultaneous resolution undertook to put Chicago back again. They were proceeding with the work with unexpected success, when, before enterprises undertaken with courage were completed, and while structures erected

were unoccupied, the panic of 1873 overwhelmed them in a new and to many a worse disaster. Mr. Ballard considered this a worse calamity than the fire, for its ravages were long in working out their results. Many under the burden of debts and mortgages were unable to carry out their enterprises and were compelled to surrender to others the fruit of their long years of sacrifice and labor. The inexorable demands of usurers devoured the substance of many.

After recovering somewhat from the losses of the fire and the panic, Mr. Ballard re-engaged in the lumber business, having a yard on Fifth Avenue between Polk and Harrison Streets. For more than a generation he lived on Michigan Avenue in the neighborhood of Harrison Street, and it was as an alderman from the old Second Ward that he was elected to the Reform Council of 1876. At that time the City was on the verge of bankruptcy. Mr. Ballard, D. K. Pearsons, Gen. J. L.

Thompson, A. S. Throop and James H. Gilbert led the reform movement which rescued the municipality from its financial distress. He continued his business until 1887, when having retrieved his losses, he closed out his stock and retired from the trade. In 1894 he moved to Hyde Park and served a term in the council from 1894 to 1896, and later served two terms as County Commissioner.

He retained his birthright in the Quaker Church but united with the First Presbyterian Church and served as deacon and elder for many years.

He was a Trustee of Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, and President of the California Pioneers' Association of Chicago.

He died June 28, 1905. His wife survived him, also his daughter, Mrs. William M. Derby, Jr., and three grandchildren, Dorothy Derby, William Ballard Derby and Addison Ballard Bradley.

CHARLES WILLIAM GINDELE.

Chicago has long been recognized as one of the most desirable of American cities, both as a trade center and as a place of residence. Its advanced methods in substantial and artistic building, due to the efforts and talents of enterprising engineers and architects, are dominant features in the progress and growth of the city. With the development of any locality comes the need of the skilled work and careful planning of the contractor and builder. Without his knowledge and practical appliance of it, the mighty structures for commerce, the substantial railroads for travel and transportation, and the spacious and ornate residences which house a happy people would never be built. He is the product of the age in which he lives and meets its requirements admirably. The profession of engineering and that of architecture are represented in this city by many men of high standing and national prominence, and to their combined efforts we may attribute, in no small degree, Chicago's rapid and most wonderful growth. Among those distinguished in this field of activity, who, during the last half century have utilized the opportunities offered in this city for business preferment, and attained thereby notable success, is the late Charles W. Gindele, former president of the Charles W. Gindele Company, engineers and general con-

tractors, who was connected with some of the most important contracts, both for private individuals, railroad corporations and government work. Mr. Gindele's career was typical of modern progress and advancement, and as a business man he ranked with the most prominent. The secret of his success is not far to seek, for close application, indefatigable energy and progressive methods have constituted the foundation stones of the enterprise which he built up.

By nurture and education, Mr. Gindele was essentially a son of Chicago, although he entered upon the scene of life many thousands of miles away. He was born in Schweinfurth, Bavaria, Germany, April 19, 1847, a son of John George and Louisa (Hirschheimer) Gindele, who came to the United States in 1850 and located at Chicago, in September, 1852. The early educational opportunities of Charles W. Gindele were those afforded by the public schools of Chicago, but, before completing his education he became imbued with the patriotic spirit characteristic of the liberty loving German race, and, although only a boy in his 'teens, he answered the call of President Lincoln for troops to suppress rebellion, and tendered his services in defense of the American flag which he has proudly honored ever since. He enlisted as a private in Company G, Eighth Illinois



Chas. W. Gindale

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Cavalry, and during his term of service was promoted to the rank of corporal, being honorably discharged as such in June, 1865.

Following this experience the young man, still a boy in years, took a business course in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial school, and in the spring of 1866 became street numbering clerk on the Board of Public Works. Two years later, in the spring of 1868, he was taken into his father's firm, known as J. G. Gindele & Sons, established in 1857, which controlled a large building and contracting business, and from which the present corporation of the Charles W. Gindele Company, engineers and general contractors, has been evolved. For years it has handled and executed the contracts for many of the most important building and construction works of the city of Chicago, including that of the courthouse, the custom house and postoffice, the construction of the battleship "Illinois" at the Columbian Exposition; the Calumet and other club houses, together with equally important buildings all over the country in which stupendous amounts of money were involved. Mr. Gindele has also devoted some attention to railroad construction, and his firm has secured contracts of large importance along this line as well as in the other lines and branches of constructive work.

Mr. Gindele was married at Chicago, March 26, 1880, to Miss Ida Lucy Elliott Ash, and to this union one son was born, John George, who died in infancy. Mrs. Gindele passed away October 16, 1897. On July 29, 1908, Mr. Gindele was married a second time, this union being with Miss Margretha Caroline Schneble and to this marriage three children have been born: Charles William, who was born December 26, 1911, died July 24, 1917; Margretha Ida, born April 28, 1913; and Charles Wonder, who was born September 7, 1918. The family home was a hospitable one, where good cheer always abounds. His business office was at No. 3333 South La Salle street.

Mr. Gindele's prominence and worth to his city, may, in a measure, be judged by the numerous representative organizations with which he was officially or otherwise connected, and by the responsible positions to which he has been elected and re-elected. He belonged to the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, which he served as president in 1893, and again in 1899, also to the Masons' and Builders' Association, which he served as president for two years. He

served in the office of president of the Building Construction Employers' Association of Chicago, having been first elected in July, 1911, at the time of its organization, and three times thereafter re-elected, in 1912, 1913 and 1914. In this connection it is pleasant to take note of a marked token of appreciation which was shown Mr. Gindele, on April 30, 1914, at which time he was the honored guest of the Association at a testimonial luncheon tendered him at the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago. The large banquet hall on the nineteenth floor was used to accommodate the numerous guests invited to meet Mr. Gindele, all of whom were desirous of showing their appreciation of the valued services rendered the Association and the building industry by Mr. Gindele, in his able administration of the office of president. The gathering was attended by 250 members, architects and material-dealers, and the affair was a success in every respect. Every one present thoroughly enjoyed the occasion. The luncheon provided was very elaborate and the whole affair was marked by good fellowship and a sincere expression of good will to one who has so freely and unselfishly devoted so much of his valuable time to the interests of the Association. Immediately following the luncheon felicitous remarks were made by prominent business men of the city, including Messrs. W. H. Winslow, John Griffiths, A. Lanquist, A. E. Wells, F. Wagner, Oscar A. Reum, G. A. E. Kohler, C. G. Fanning, L. Witherspoon, and such noted architects as W. B. Mundie, E. C. Jensen and Meyer J. Sturm. At the conclusion of the remarks, Mr. A. E. Coleman, first vice president of the Association, acting in the capacity of toastmaster, greatly surprised President Gindele by presenting to him, on behalf of the Association, as a token of respect and appreciation, a magnificent chest of silver. This chest is about twenty-six inches square and contains three separate drawers, and a top space for the placing of a tray, tea set, and tea kettle. The complete service, including the tea and carving sets, aggregates a total of 242 separate pieces, all solid silver and each and every piece is inscribed with the monogram of Mr. Gindele. The handsome gift was so unexpected by the honored guest of the day that he was much affected when thanking those present for the token and the sincerity with which he spoke prompted many others to show feeling likewise. Mr. Gindele stated in his remarks that he believed it to be one of the

proudest and happiest moments of his life and in appropriate words touched on the brotherly tie that, at the bottom, binds all men together. The pleasure derived on this occasion was by no means all his, for the donors of the elaborate gift and all present will long remember it with tender emotion. An excellent flash-light picture was taken of the banquet hall preceding the serving of the luncheon. The executive board of the Building Contractors Employer's Ass'n of Chicago, at their regular meeting, assembled February 2, 1919, desiring to continue the counsel and assistance of Mr. Gindele in their work and to show also its appreciation of the past services of Mr. Gindele unanimously elected him as the first honorary member of the executive board.

The time has been when Chicago, with its vast population and its multitude of industries has been a center of labor unrest, but there is reason to believe that that condition has largely passed away. It is believed that Chicago employers have solved the labor problem, so far as disastrous strikes in the building industry are concerned. Not alone have they solved it, but in conjunction with the workingmen and by a simple arrangement called a joint conference committee. To one man more than any other is credit due for bringing about peace and harmony to the formerly sorely harassed Chicago building industry and this man is Charles W. Gindele, president and chairman of the executive board of the Building Construction Employers' Association and chairman of the Joint Conference Committee of this body and the Chicago Building Trades Council. The working agreement under which industry is now operating has been termed the "Chicago idea" by some, but by those better informed, the "Gindele idea." Undoubtedly through Mr. Gindele's exercise of tact, his wise discrimination, unimpeachable integrity and exalted sense of justice, results were

brought about that without his freely given help might have left the industrial situation the great problem that Chicago has had to face for years. He was rightly called the "peacemaker." In 1887 he was a member of the Joint Board of the Arbitration committee which settled an important strike, and he was also one of the delegates at large of the Building Contractors' Council, which was instrumental in settling the strike of 1900. At times he served as a director of the National Association of Builders. At the present time meetings of the Joint Conference Committee are held regularly in the permanent offices of the Employers' Association, on the eighth floor of the Chamber of Commerce building, where President Gindele and Secretary E. M. Craig were in charge. In this office the labor officials find themselves as much at home as the employers and both sides freely and sensibly exchange ideas and opinions for the improvement of labor conditions in the industry. By no means do the references above named include all of the intimate connections which Mr. Gindele has had with important gatherings and organizations in the industrial world, but they sufficiently indicate his great usefulness and his high standing as a type of modern manhood. Of a genial nature he had many friends in various social and other organizations. As a pleasant reminder of his military life, he often greeted his old comrades at the U. S. Grant Post Grand Army headquarters and was a welcomed visitor. He was a member of the Builders' Club, of which he was president in 1901; and a life member of the Hamilton Club, the Press Club and the South Shore Country Club, and in all of these organizations he was valued and esteemed, admired and respected to the highest degree. In every problem of life presented to him, he showed resourcefulness and dignified capability and stood as one of the men of mark of Chicago. Mr. Gindele died December 9, 1918.

THEODORE A. KOCHS.

The late Theodore A. Kochs, founder and President of the Theodore A. Kochs Company, was born in Germany, on March 24, 1849, a son of August and Amelia (Scheer) Kochs. He was educated at the schools near his home, and in the University at Emrich-on-the-Rhine. He specialized in the study of Chemistry.

His residence in Chicago dates back to a time two years prior to the Chicago Fire, for

he located here in 1869. Later he had one of the successful early drug stores on the West Side.

In 1871 Mr. Kochs founded the firm of Theodore A. Kochs Company, Barbers' Supplies. Under his guidance the business grew to immense proportions during the subsequent years. Both as manufacturer and distributor it is at the head of this world-wide industry.

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On January 1, 1870, Mr. Kochs was married, in Chicago, to Miss Thekla Doerr, a daughter of Joseph and Carline (Whilter) Doerr. Mr. and Mrs. Kochs have two children: Amelia and Robert T. Kochs. The family home has always been in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Kochs are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Kochs also belonged to the Lincoln Club and to the Union League Club.

Theodore A. Kochs died on March 13, 1924.

He was a Chicagoan for a period covering fifty-five consecutive years. The business which he established and developed here has been a notable success and has been of service to the public throughout all of America. It is but fitting that the annals of this state history shall contain a permanent expression of appreciation to Mr. Kochs, for in point of character, success and charity and goodfellowship, his life was worth much to Chicago.

FERDINAND BUNTE.

While many changes have taken place in the commercial life of Chicago during the past half century, some of the old reliable firms still have the advantage of being governed by members of the same family who were the original founders. The advantages of such conditions are easy to determine, and are generally recognized, for interest is always sustained and old standards maintained when no radical changes have been effected in the management. In the manufacture and conduct of the confectionery business of Chicago, the firm of Bunte Brothers takes precedence over all other concerns of its kind in the city, both in prolonged period of operation and in the scope and importance of business controlled.

This notable enterprise had its inception in Chicago nearly a half century ago when, in 1876, Ferdinand Bunte, with his brother, Gustav A. Bunte and C. A. Spoehr, founded the business under the name of Bunte Brothers & Spoehr, manufacturers of candy, at 416 North State street. In March, 1903, the business was incorporated as Bunte, Spoehr and Co., and in April, 1906, the name was changed to Bunte Brothers of which Ferdinand Bunte became president, and served in this capacity until 1917, when he retired from active business, his son, Theodore W. Bunte, succeeding him as chief executive. From the time of its inception, this great concern has kept pace in its advancement with the marvelous development of Chicago, and its present modern plant at 3301 Franklin boulevard, which is one of the largest and most complete enterprises of its kind in the United States, stands today as a monument to its honored founders.

Although many years have passed since Ferdinand Bunte was called to his final reward, he is remembered as a man of high ideals, and his character and achievements remain as

a force for good in the community. He was born in Lemgo, Lippe Detmold, Germany, July 16, 1846, a son of Charles and Florence (Schamhard) Bunte. His education was obtained in private schools of his native country, and when a young man, before attaining his majority, he immigrated to the United States and settled at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He soon became imbued with patriotism for his adopted country and enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, and served with loyalty and efficiency for two years. He was one of fourteen volunteer guards stationed on the old Frigate Constellation, whose crew had been attacked by black fever and was one of its few survivors, most of the crew and nine of the guards having died of the disease. During President Andrew Johnson's incumbency, Mr. Bunte did duty as a sentinel at the door of the White House, and in many ways showed his loyalty and patriotism to his adopted country.

In 1867 Mr. Bunte embarked in the confectionery business at Philadelphia, and was thus engaged until his removal to Chicago in 1876. During the many years of his residence here he wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability and through his well directed endeavors he did not a little to further the industrial and commercial prestige of the city. Besides his connection with the confectionery business, he was also active in civic, educational and social affairs, and for a number of years was a member of the Board of Education of Rogers Park, prior to its annexation to the City of Chicago. He was a Mason in good standing, holding membership in Park Lodge, No. 843, and was also affiliated with numerous other social and benevolent organizations. In his death, which occurred July 21, 1920, Chicago

lost a loyal and enterprising citizen and the public lost a true and faithful friend.

Mr. Bunte was married in Philadelphia, Penn., August 16, 1868, to Miss Maria Fauss, and they became the parents of thirteen children, five of whom are living: Theodore W., Charles F., Martha, Laura and Florence. Mrs. Bunte, whose death occurred November 18, 1908, was born in Geislingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1848, but came to the United States in young womanhood. She was a woman of exceptional mental ability and beauty of character, and was a true and faithful helpmate to her husband in his early endeavors. Her kind heart and sympathetic nature was evident in many ways, and she was beloved by all who knew her.

The two sons are now conducting the enterprise established by their father. They are both practical business men, and are well upholding the honors of the family name. Theodore W. Bunte, who is now president of the firm of Bunte Brothers, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1870. He came to Chicago with his parents when six years of age, and has been actively associated with this great enterprise since the beginning of his business career at the age of fourteen. He became general manager of the business in 1908; vice president in 1913, and in 1917 he was elected president, a position he still retains. He is a Mason

in good standing and is also a member of the Illinois Athletic Club and the Butterfield and Medina Country Clubs, and the firm of Bunte Brothers hold membership in the National Confectioners' Association, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the Chicago Association of Commerce. Mr. Bunte was married June 10, 1891, to Miss Anna C. Torkilson, of Rogers Park, and they have two children: Ferdinand A., and Harriet M.

Charles F. Bunte, who is vice president of the firm of Bunte Brothers, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1872, and came to Chicago with his parents when four years of age. He became associated with his father in business in 1896, and has since been actively identified with this great enterprise. For some years he traveled in the interest of the house, later becoming sales manager, then sales director and filled the latter position until elected to the office of vice president in 1917. He was married April 20, 1899, to Miss Celia O. Phillip, of Rogers Park, and they have one daughter, Catherine M. Besides his business connections, Mr. Bunte is also prominent in social circles and is affiliated with numerous clubs and societies, among which are the North Shore Golf Club, the Lake Shore Athletic Club, Edgewater Athletic Club and the Four Seasons Club.

GUSTAV ADOLPH BUNTE.

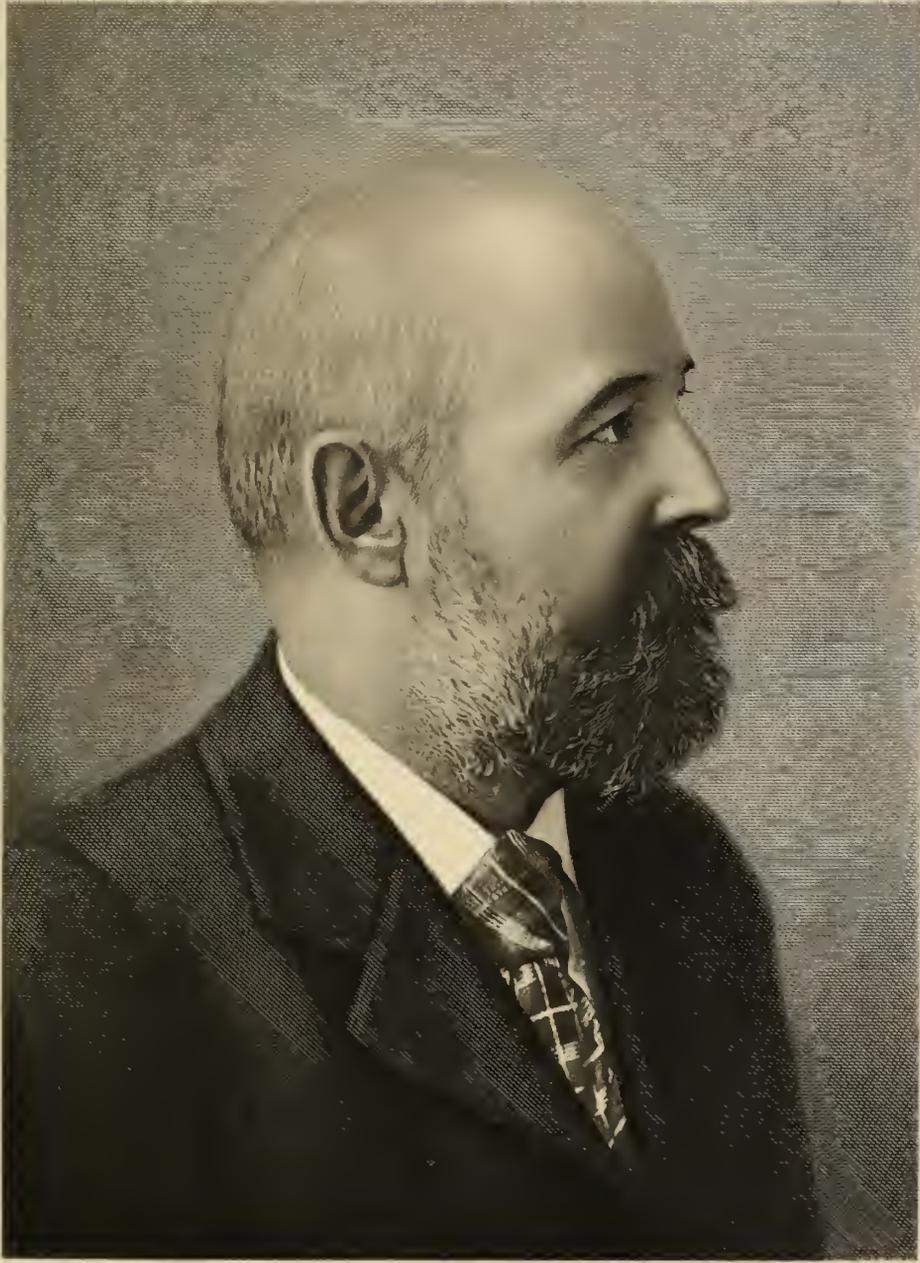
Among the prominent men of Chicago who have left the impress of their individuality upon the industrial and commercial life of the country, none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than the late Gustav A. Bunte, for more than half a century an honored resident of this city. Although more than two years have passed since he was called from the scene of earthly activities, he is remembered as one of the sterling pioneer business men of Chicago, whose efforts not only contributed materially to the growth and development of the city, but in the promotion of charitable movements and all measures tending to the public good, he was an active and unostentatious worker. To him Chicago meant much, and his character and achievements meant much to Chicago, in whose history his name shall ever merit a place of prominence and distinction.

Mr. Bunte was born in Lemgo, Lippe Detmold,

Germany, August 31, 1852, a son of Charles and Florence (Schamhard) Bunte, and he fully exemplified the rightful and enterprising character for which the people of that country have always been noted. His educational advantages were those afforded by private schools of his native country, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity. Believing that America afforded better opportunities for the young man than his native land, he early bid adieu to the Fatherland and sailed for the United States. He first located at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the candy business from 1866 until 1869, but the fame of the future metropolis of the West, which seems, not unnaturally, to have extended to the Eastern states, drew many ambitious young men like himself to Chicago, and he came to this city in the latter year.

For a time Mr. Bunte was engaged in the

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candy business here alone, but in 1876 he with his brother Ferdinand Bunte and C. A. Spoehr, established the firm of Bunte Brothers and Spoehr, manufacturers of high grade chocolates and candies. The business was incorporated March 1, 1903, as Bunte, Spoehr & Company, of which he became vice-president. In April, 1906, the name was changed to Bunte Brothers, of which he was vice-president and treasurer until 1913, when he retired from the office of vice president, though served as treasurer until the time of his death. This notable enterprise had its inception in Chicago nearly a half century ago, and during the ensuing years it has kept pace in its development and advancement with the marvelous progress of the city, and its status has long been one of prominence in connection with the representative industrial enterprises of the country. For more than forty-five years Gustav A. Bunte devoted his time and energy to the building up of this great enterprise, and its present prosperity and popu-

larity may be attributed in no small degree to his quiet faithfulness and untiring efforts.

Besides his business connections, Mr. Bunte was also prominent in social circles, and was a valued member of the Schwaben Verein and the Harmonie Maennerchor, of Lake View. In business life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred August 15, 1923, removed from Chicago one of its most valuable citizens.

Mr. Bunte was married June 1, 1879, to Miss Philippina Weck, of Chicago, a daughter of Nicholas and Maria (Heinz) Weck, and to this union were born four children; Oscar C., Adolf G., who is deceased, Elsa Florentine, and Charlotta. Mrs. Bunte survives her husband and maintains her home at 919 Glengyle place. She has many warm friends and is greatly admired for her sterling qualities. She always enjoyed the fullest measure of her husband's confidence, and contributed much to his success and happiness.

CHARLES HOWARD BESLY.

The late Charles H. Besly of Chicago, Illinois, who was for years a most substantial figure in the hardware industry of this state, was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on July 15, 1854. His parents were Oliver and Isabella (St. John) Besly.

He began his school training in Milwaukee and continued it in Chicago. Some time later he went abroad and studied in London. He received degrees as an engineer and as a metallurgist.

His first business experience was had in the wholesale department of Marshall Field & Company. Then he decided to go into business for himself. At this time he had saved a thousand dollars from his earnings. As this amount was insufficient for his needs he borrowed the sum of two thousand dollars from the late Mr. Leiter. He then bought the stock he required and opened a small hardware store in Chicago, on Lake street. Within a year he had paid back the full amount of the loan he had received from Mr. Leiter.

Year after year his business was made to grow. He later founded and developed the

firm of Charles H. Besly & Company which is today known all over the country as one of the principal manufacturers and distributors of brass goods.

Mr. Besly was married in 1884 to Miss Mary Welles of Fort Dodge, Iowa, one daughter, Violet (Mrs. Leonard G. Phillips) of New York, was born to them. The mother died in 1891. On February 8, 1895, Mr. Besly was married, at Chicago, to Miss Kathleen M. Healy, a daughter of the late George P. A. Healy, the world-famous portrait painter. Extended mention of Mr. Healy is found elsewhere in this history. Mr. and Mrs. Besly had three daughters: Louisa (Mrs. Stewart) of California, and Edith (Mrs. Lawrence Capes) and Miss Helen Besly of Hinsdale, Illinois.

Mr. Besly was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the Chicago Association of Commerce and of the Engineers Club of New York.

Charles H. Besly died on December 31, 1908. His life records one of the notable successes in Chicago's business history.

ARTHUR R. AMES.

Arthur R. Ames of Chicago and La Grange, Illinois, was born in Richfield Springs, New York (Otsego County) in 1876, but has lived in Cook County, Illinois, since the age of three. His parents were Dorr C. and Sarah (Catlin) Ames, both natives of New York state, and his family tree goes far back in New England history.

Mr. Ames' education was obtained in the Chicago schools, supplemented by hard work from boyhood on. In fact he was "in business" for himself in a small way before the age of ten. In 1898 he entered the typewriter supply industry, his life work, and from early beginnings in a business which was then meagre, now heads the largest typewriter supply company in the world.

In 1904 the young business man started out for himself, establishing a typewriter supply house at 607 South Dearborn street, Chicago, where he remained until 1922. He then sought larger quarters, and the company now occupies an entire floor at 564 West Randolph street. By a recent consolidation with Thorpe Martin & Company of Boston, the Ames Supply Company becomes the leading house in the entire business, and over fifty employes are busy at the Chicago office and factory, as well as in the San Francisco and New York branches. Mr. Ames has made himself a great authority on the development and repair of all makes of typewriters, and his own business ability, coupled with a fine knowledge of maintaining loyalty in those who work for him, has made him a success.

But Arthur Ames' ability in the business field has been surpassed by his devotion to civic affairs in the village of La Grange, where he moved in 1908. In 1920 he was elected a village trustee, and two years later became presi-

dent of the town. During the past three years he has held his office and devoted a major share of his time, without compensation, to the affairs of the village, which has grown from a small suburban community to a metropolitan town of 10,000 population.

As president of La Grange, Mr. Ames has raised the "morale" of the community. Now, all streets are paved; property values have doubled and tripled; there is modern and efficient police and fire protection, and the village is in good condition financially. Mr. Ames has been active in bringing about many of the improvements and reforms, and his work as president of the Suburban Sanitary League, as well as a champion for the whole west suburban area, has helped a large, heavily populated section of the state. Under his administration La Grange has obtained a new station from the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, something needed and sought for during twenty years.

Arthur R. Ames was married in 1903, to Miss Jessie Maude Hazen, daughter of Joseph L. Hazen, a pioneer of Chicago. They have four children: Hazen, who is attending the University of Illinois, Dorothy, Sarah and Arthur, Jr., who are at home.

Mr. Ames is a Thirty-second-degree Mason and Shriner, and belongs to the Civic Club and the Suburban Club of La Grange.

In his business as well as civic affairs, Mr. Ames has constantly displayed a willingness to work long and intelligently as well as unselfishly, and his personal interests and the community welfare, of the town he loves so well, have profited thereby. His efforts in La Grange have become well known in the state, and several other smaller cities have adopted the "La Grange plan" in municipal operation.

CARL H. ZWERMANN.

Carl H. Zwermann, president of the Zwermann Company, sanitary ware manufacturers of Robinson, Crawford County, Illinois, is a native of Germany, having been born in that country in 1876. He early learned the enameling business and when only eighteen years of age, in 1893, decided to try his luck in the United States. He settled in Baltimore, Maryland, and worked at his trade, meanwhile study-

ing engineering, chemistry and kindred subjects and building his framework of technical knowledge which stood him in good stead in later years.

In 1901 Mr. Zwermann went to Russia as a consulting engineer and spent the next two years in the various countries of Central Europe.

Soon thereafter, the Zwermanns moved to



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Paul Healy

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Kalamazoo, Michigan, where the young engineer became interested in the manufacture of sanitary ware. He built a comparatively modest plant in that city and for a number of years manufactured sanitary ware there, but he was never satisfied with conditions in Kalamazoo, so in 1919 he came to Robinson, Illinois, after disposing of his interests in the Michigan plant.

Finding labor conditions, availability of fuel and shipping facilities ideal in this city, and receiving encouragement from the local business men, Mr. Zwermann built a plant in Robinson; and soon followed one of the greatest developments of any "new" industry in the state. From 1920 to 1924 the Zwermann concern increased production 800 percent; jumped from twenty-five employees to 300; added buildings until the concern covers over nine and three quarter acres.

Carl H. Zwermann, being at once an executive and a practical man, found he could hire farmer and town boys and teach them the trade in a short time. By establishing each addition to his plant as a unit he missed the trouble often found in "processing" ware. This year (1925) Mr. Zwermann expects the concern to do a two million dollar business—equal with the big firms in this line.

The Robinson plant ships and sells ware right into the heart of the eastern porcelain making district, Philadelphia and Trenton. It is now one of the largest plants in southeastern Illinois and is Robinson's principal industry.

Mr. Zwermann is as tireless in aiding this city of 6,000 as he is in his own enterprise. He is always ready to assist in civic matters, but "stays clear" of politics. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason and a Shriner; a member of the Robinson Rotary Club and the Robinson Country Club and Chamber of Commerce.

Carl H. Zwermann was married in 1901 to Miss Helena Wekeman of Baltimore. They have three children; Eva, Olga and Carl. Olga and Carl are now students at the University of Illinois.

Mr. Zwermann has given Illinois an industry not ordinarily found in this state; he has had the vision to establish his plant in a small community a long distance from a large city; and within five years he has built up an immense business. Robinson has become widely known because of this concern and the owner hopes to make the city the greatest sanitary ware center of the country during his lifetime.

PERCY ANDREAE.

Percy Andrae was born in London, England, October 31, 1857, a son of Charles and Emily (Sillem) Andrae.

His education was begun in England and later he went to Germany where he studied at the University of Berlin. He was graduated there with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Mr. Andrae was a writer of marked ability.

Subsequently, for a time he lived in England and became the London representative of the Jung Brewing Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, which was owned by an English syndicate. Later he came to Cincinnati and became the president of the Jung Brewing Company.

In 1909 Mr. Andrae moved to Chicago. Here

he was elected president of the Seipp Brewing Company. He held this office until his retirement a few years before his death. Of recent years he was one of the principal figures in the United States at the head of the Anti-Prohibition movement.

Mr. Andrae was married in Berlin, Germany, to Miss Vera Ingman, and two children were born to them: Vera (Mrs. Herman Bartholomay), and Mr. Roy Andrae.

The death of Percy Andrae occurred May 3, 1924. He was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association. He was very prominent in the business and political life of Chicago and the Middle West for over fifteen years.

PAUL JOSEPH HEALY.

Paul Joseph Healy, merchant-manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Illinois, July 29, 1874, son of Patrick Joseph Healy and Mary Anne (Griffith) Healy. His father came to America in 1850, at the age of four years, and lived for a time in Boston, Massachusetts, coming to Chi-

cago, Illinois, in 1864, and in association with George W. Lyon, founded the general music house of Lyon & Healy, manufacturers of musical instruments, the largest business of its kind in the world.

Paul Joseph Healy attended the public

schools in Chicago and during 1891-2 was a student at Fordham University, New York City.

He began his business career in 1892 as a salesman for Lyon & Healy, starting at the bottom, and through ability and hard work earned each one of his promotions in the firm, becoming a director in 1905, Vice-President in 1907 and President in 1910, which finally placed him in charge of the entire business. During his administration Lyon & Healy enjoyed great prosperity.

The idea of manufacturing a high-grade Lyon & Healy piano was his, and he carried it through successfully.

He must be given credit for being constructive in other ways, for the large well-equipped factory on Fullerton avenue, Chicago, Illinois, which was built in 1914, also for the attractive retail building at Jackson & Wabash, erected in 1915, which were achievements of his during his administration of office.

He had a marvelous personality, charming manner, was highly sensitive, exceptional qualities of heart and mind and was a man of highest integrity.

On January 5, 1907, he was married to Miss Marie Alexander, daughter of John T. Alexander and Annie (Reese Ayers) Alexander. Both the Alexander and Ayers families are very old ones in the southern part of Illinois. David B. Ayers, the grandfather, will be remembered as one of the most successful and prominent men in the early history of Jacksonville, Illinois. His gifts to philanthropy and education are important ones. He was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and the Midwick Country Club of Pasadena, California.

In recent years Mr. and Mrs. Paul Joseph Healy have lived abroad a large portion of their time. Mr. Healy died at the Hotel Crillon, Paris, France, on December 9, 1924, and was buried at Calvary Cemetery in Chicago, Illinois, December 27, 1924.

Although Mr. Healy had retired from active business some years before his death, his long connection with the firm of Lyon & Healy entitled him to recognition as a principal figure in the growth of this great business.

GEORGE EVERETT ADAMS.

The late George Everett Adams was a man to whom his fellow citizens always pointed with pride as one of the most representative men of Chicago and his times. He never failed to live up to the highest expectations of his associates, and when he died, his community and state lost one of the wisest and most genuinely patriotic of men.

Mr. Adams was born in Keene, Cheshire County, N. H., June 18, 1840, a son of Benjamin F. and Louise R. (Redington) Adams, and he fully exemplified the loyal enterprising character for which the people of the Granite State have always been noted. He came of prominent old New England families which date back to the Colonial epoch in American history, and of families which hold a remarkable position in the material, professional and cultural development of the country. The Adams family is distinctively American in both lineal and collateral lines, and many of the name have been prominent in military, municipal and educational affairs of the Nation. In direct line Mr. Adams was descended from William Adams, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1628, and removed to Ipswich, in the same state, in 1642.

His father, Benjamin F. Adams, had visited Chicago as early as the year 1835. He purchased land in and near the site of the now great metropolis, and in 1853, removed with his family to this city. George Everett Adams was favored by all the advantages of a liberal education, and proved himself a thorough student. After attending school in Keene, his native town, he passed on to Phillips Academy, at Exeter, then, as now, recognized as one of the best preparatory schools in the country. Here he prepared for college, and then entered Harvard University, from which institution he was graduated in 1860, with the degree of A. B.

About this time Mars became more attractive than Blackstone, and he entered the military service of his country in the Civil War. He became a member of Battery A, Illinois Artillery, and for a time served as a brave and fearless soldier in defense of the Union. Having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, he later matriculated at the famous Dane Law School (Harvard University), and received his LL. B. degree from that institution in 1865. Soon after his admission to the bar he established himself in the practice of

law at Chicago and continued in active practice until elected to the State Senate in 1881. He was a member of the upper house, of the General Assembly of Illinois in the session of 1881-82, but resigned on his nomination for Congress in the latter year. He was triumphantly elected to that office, and took his seat in March, 1883. He represented his congressional district for four consecutive terms, retiring in 1891, holding places on such important committees as those on banking, currency and judiciary. He gained a wide reputation as an authority on questions of finance, and in every way proved himself a man of political wisdom, who stood the acid test for efficiency and loyalty.

Few men have served in the Illinois legislature who so quickly established a reputation so broad and striking, and as the supporter of all movements having their root in unselfish devotion to the best interests of the country and people, the late Hon. George Everett Adams has left an indelible impression upon the history of his state. He was a man of great mental capacity and much force of character, and belonged to that class who wield a power both at home and abroad. Of strong convictions regarding right and wrong, he was unflinching in his opposition to a course which he deemed inimical to the best interests of the country, and was entirely fearless of criticism and public opinion when he believed he was right. A man of unusual public spirit, interested in local affairs and proud of the city in which much of his activities and mature manhood were passed, he was a strong factor in the furtherance of any measure which had for its aim the advancement of the people or the betterment of existing conditions. In both political and philanthropic activities, his efforts contributed materially to the betterment of the country, and in the promotion of charitable movements, and all matters tending to the public good, he was an active and unostentatious worker.

During his long service in Congress Mr. Adams was ever recognized as a man of high ideals, and his opinions had great weight with his fellow legislators. He made many speeches against free silver in the great debates of 1896, and gained wide notoriety for the decided stand he took on that issue. He also took an active interest in the navy; in the Nicaragua Canal project, and in rivers and harbors, especially in

matters pertaining to the harbors of the Great Lakes. Always a stalwart Republican, he was one of the first to enter actively into William McKinley's presidential campaign. He was one of the speakers at the first big McKinley meetings in Illinois and one of the organizers of the McKinley Club. He was a member of the board of overseers of Harvard University from 1892 to 1904, for many years was a trustee of the Newberry Library, and also of the Field Columbian Museum. He was also a member of the Chicago board of education and for several years was president of the Chicago Orchestral Association. He was a director in several commercial enterprises, and his progressive spirit was evident in many ways. There was perhaps no movement of vital importance to the city with which he was not concerned as an active factor in his support of or opposition to, as the case might be, for he was as strong in his denouncement of a measure which he believed inimical to the best interests of the city as he was firm in his allegiance when he believed that the interests of the city would be promoted thereby. It is to the activity and public spirit of such men that Chicago owes its moral education and commercial growth, and their loss is not easily forgotten.

Coming here when a boy of thirteen, he grew up with the city during the period of its most marvelous development, and became one of the city's substantial and most valued citizens. Although quiet and unassuming in manner, he had hosts of warm friends, and his home was always a hospitable one where good cheer abounded. His freedom from ostentation or display was the very essence of simplicity, but the honor and prominence which he did not demand for himself came to him as the free will offering of those among whom he labored. He was quick to note the needs of his fellow-men and, while he did not believe in an indiscriminate giving which promotes vagrancy and idleness, there are few men who realized more fully or met with greater readiness the responsibilities of wealth. On November 30, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Adele Foster, of Chicago, and they became the parents of four children: Franklin E., who died at the age of fourteen; Isabel F., who is the widow of the late Mason Bross, of Chicago; Marion, who died in infancy; and Margaret, who is the wife of George E. Clement, of

Peterboro, N. H. For more than forty-five years this worthy couple traveled life's journey happily together and were not long separated by death, Mrs. Adams having passed to the great unknown only five months before her husband. She was a woman of much beauty of character, and was greatly admired for her sterling qualities and social and philanthropic activities. Her life was actuated by high ideals and spent in close conformity therewith; her teachings and her example were ever an inspiring force in the world, and her kind heart and sympathetic nature brought people to her in the ties of strong friendship. She always enjoyed the fullest measure of her husband's confidence and was closely associated with him in their labors for furthering useful, helpful and elevating institutions. Mr. Adams was a member of many of the most notable clubs and societies of the city, among which were the Chicago, Union League, University, Onwentsia and Harvard Clubs. Although prominent in social circles, he was devoted to the pleasures of home life, and his happiest moments were

always spent at his own fireside. He found pleasure in promoting the welfare of his family, and was a kind and indulgent husband and father. In professional and political life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred October 5, 1917, removed from Chicago, one of its most worthy citizens.

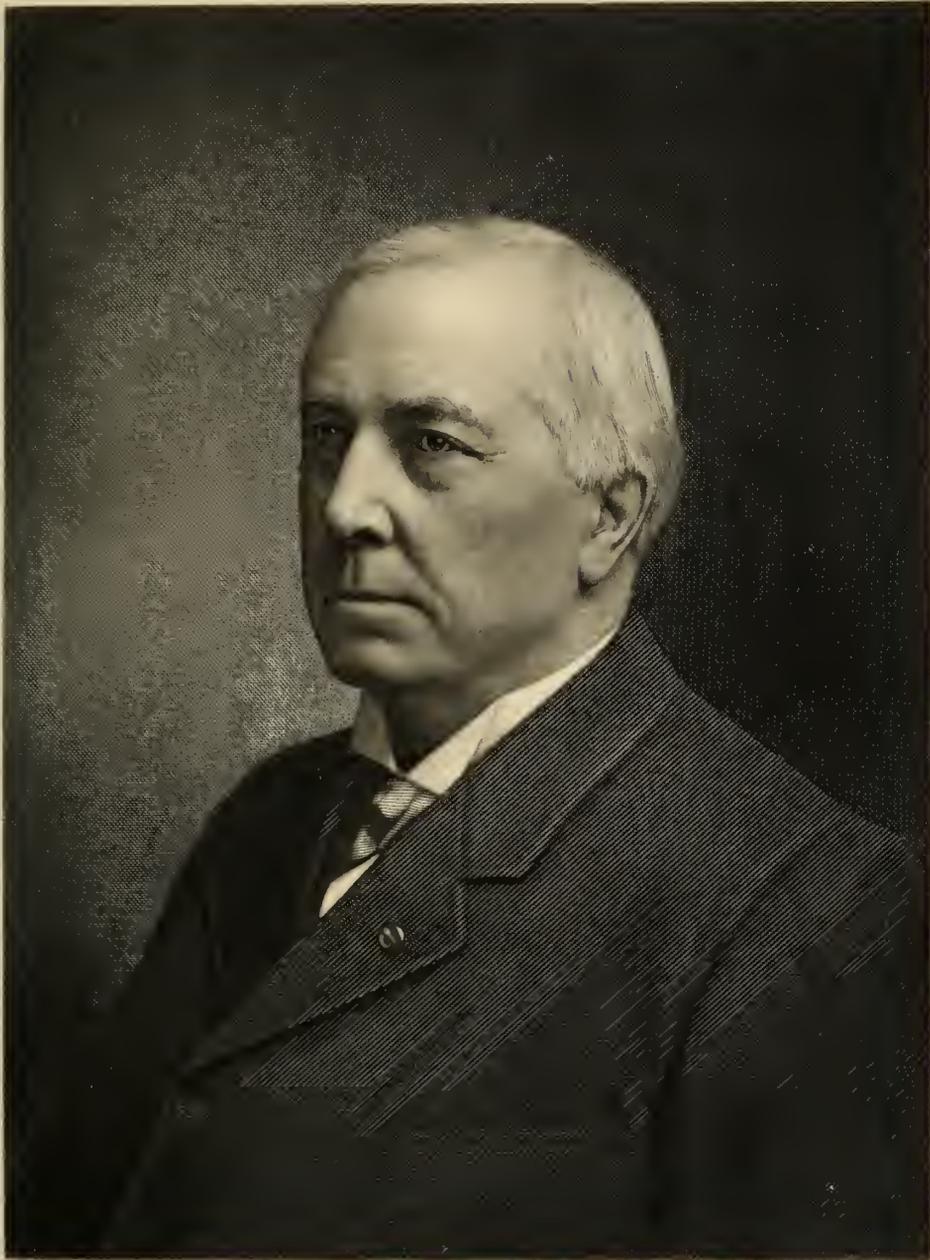
In his life were the elements of greatness because of the use he made of his talents and opportunities, and because his thoughts were not self-centered but were given to the mastery of life's problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellowmen, and as a citizen in his relation to his country. The originality and profound grasp of his intellect command respect, and yet these were not all of the man. In every relation of life was shown the light that comes from justness, generosity, truth, high sense of honor, proper respect for self and a sensitive thoughtfulness for others.

LYSANDER HILL.

Among the distinguished characters who have left the impress of their individuality upon the legal history of Illinois, few attained so high a reputation for ability and faithfulness as did the late Judge Lysander Hill of Chicago. Although some years have passed since he was called to his final rest, he lives in the memory of his friends as the highest type of a loyal citizen and an honorable, conscientious man. His life was actuated by high ideals, and spent in close conformity therewith; his teachings and example were an inspiring force in the world, and his love of principle and strength of character gained for him the respect of all with whom he came in contact. In his home, in social and professional circles, he was ever kind and courteous, and no citizen of the community was more respected or enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the regard in which he was held.

Judge Hill was born in Union, Lincoln County, Maine, July 4, 1834, a son of Isaac and Elizabeth M. (Hall) Hill. He came of a prominent old eastern family, of Puritan ancestry, of whom more extended mention is made in the biography of John W. Hill of Chicago. His parents were anxious and able to give him a

good education, and he made the best of the opportunities presented to him. After passing through the common schools he entered the academy at Warren, and there prepared himself for matriculation in Bowden College, entering himself as an undergraduate in 1854. Four years later he took his degree with honors. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar of Maine, after a long and thorough course of study and rudimentary practice in the office of the late A. P. Gould of Thomaston, Maine. Immediately upon receiving his license to practice he formed a partnership with J. P. Cilley. The young firm of Cilley & Hill gained and held a fair share of practice, but in 1862 he entered the military service of his country as captain of the Twentieth Maine Infantry, which he organized. A year later he unwillingly accepted a discharge on account of typhoid fever contracted after the battle of Antietam, and settled as a practitioner of law at Alexandria, Virginia, his business necessitating the opening of an office at Washington, and Mr. Hill became the mouthpiece at the capital of the law firm of Hill & Tucker. Mr. Tucker attended to most of the routine business at Alexandria. In 1867 Mr. Hill was appointed registrar in



Lyander Hill,



bankruptcy for the Eighth Judicial District of Virginia. He resigned this function upon his appointment in 1869, at the early age of thirty-five, to the bench of the same district.

In 1874 he withdrew from all connection with practice at Alexandria, and, as the head of the firm of Hill & Ellsworth, devoted himself entirely to practice in the courts at Washington. By this time the remarkable bent of Mr. Hill's mind in the direction of patent law had become apparent, and it was but a short time until the firm of Hill & Ellsworth had gained much more than a local reputation for clear understanding of patent law and for ability in the conduct of cases. But Washington soon proved to be too narrow a field for the exercise of Mr. Hill's legal skill. Inventions are more numerous in commercial than in political centers, and, therefore, with a clear discernment of its nascent greatness, Mr. Hill selected Chicago as his final base of operation. He came to the city in 1881 and founded the patent law firm of Hill & Dixon, which endured for nine years. He then practiced alone for a time, and later became associated with his brother, John W. Hill, remaining in this connection until January, 1898. Judge Hill stood in the first rank of patent lawyers, and his retainers came from all parts of the country. He was a man of great mental capacity and much force of char-

acter, and in him were united mental and moral sagacity, joined to integrity and honor. He was a stalwart Republican, and in his younger days was very active in politics. For two years he served as chairman of the Republican State Committee of Virginia, and in 1868 was delegate to the convention that nominated General Grant. In this distinguished body he was honored by election as a member of the committee on resolutions, and the resolutions embodied in that convention may justly be considered as epoch-making.

Judge Hill was twice married, the first union being solemnized February 2, 1864, with Miss Adelaide R. Cole of Roxbury, Mass., who died February 3, 1897. On November 26, 1904, he was married to Miss Edith Healy, a daughter of George P. A. Healy, of Chicago.

Judge Hill was a member of the Union League and Exmoor clubs. He was a writer of considerable note; and besides his contributions to various papers and journals, he was the author of "The Existence of God and the Immortality of the Soul," known as "Hill's Cosmic Law." It is not in any sense a theological treatise, but is rather a lawyer's brief. Lysander Hill died October 30, 1914. Peacefully, honorably, he met and discharged all of life's duties; honored and beloved, he passed away sincerely mourned by all who knew him.

EDMUND AARON BOAS.

For more than thirty years the late Dr. Edmund Aaron Boas ministered to the people of Chicago, and won from them an appreciation that was heartfelt and sincere. He was born in New York City, May 31, 1862, a son of Mendel and Clara (Simon) Boas. After moving to Chicago, as he did later on in life, Mendel Boas established himself in the clothing business on State street, and was a well-known figure in the clothing industry of his time.

Beginning his educational training in the public schools of New York City, Edmund Aaron Boas, at the age of fourteen years entered the College of the City of New York, from which he subsequently received a degree. Upon coming to Chicago he entered Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Going abroad Doctor Boas did post-graduate work in the universities of the Old World, and upon his re-

turn to his own country, established himself in practice in Chicago. During the greater portion of his professional career his offices were at 1205 North State street.

Doctor Boas was married, in Kansas City, Missouri, to Miss Frederika A. Volkhardt, a graduate nurse. She was associated with her husband in caring for his large group of patients, giving them the full measure of her skill and ability. Both united with Immanuel Temple, Chicago, to which she still belongs.

Doctor Boas was called from this life January 17, 1923. His death was a sad bereavement, not only to his family and intimate friends, but also to the large number of Chicago families that depended upon his skill and ability during sickness and trouble. He was a man who gave himself unsparingly to his work, and undoubtedly shortened his life by his zeal in behalf of his patients. His charities were many for he served the needy with

beautiful unselfishness. The affection with which he was so widely held is the finest

tribute to the exceptional character and life of this really great man.

CORNELIUS HENRY SHAVER.

Cornelius H. Shaver was born at Hudson, New York, February 2, 1838. He attended public school at Hudson until he was twelve years old. At that time his father received an injury which made him a cripple, and, as the family were in straitened circumstances, it then became necessary for Cornelius Shaver to undertake the responsibility of supporting the family. He was the only son.

After some years during which he worked at any job which could be made to produce an income, he began his apprenticeship as a printer, and he worked in several newspaper offices. In 1854, when he was twenty-six years old, he was employed by Leroy N. Shear, who was the founder of the Union News Company, of New York City. He became newspaper agent for this company on the Hudson River Railroad, and he continued in this work until 1860. That year he took charge of the first exclusive newspaper train ever run in America, from New York City to Buffalo.

In October, 1860, at the suggestion of Mr. Shear, he came to Chicago, and started their company's railroad newspaper business here. In 1864 he bought the business from Mr. Shear and then re-organized it under the name of the

Railroad News Company. He was President of this concern for many years. Later the business became the C. H. Shaver News Company, and Mr. Shaver continued to be the head.

Nearly thirty-five years ago Mr. Shaver built the house, on Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, which was his home as long as he lived. Of recent years he spent much time in Europe. Though his earlier advantages for education were slight, his later studies and reading and travel brought him true enrichment of mind. He was much appreciated by the people who had the pleasure of knowing him well. He began his career as a boy selling newspapers on the trains; during his mature years he rose to the front rank of the great railway news service as it exists at present in America. He had as his warm friends many of the men whose names are a part of railroad history on this continent.

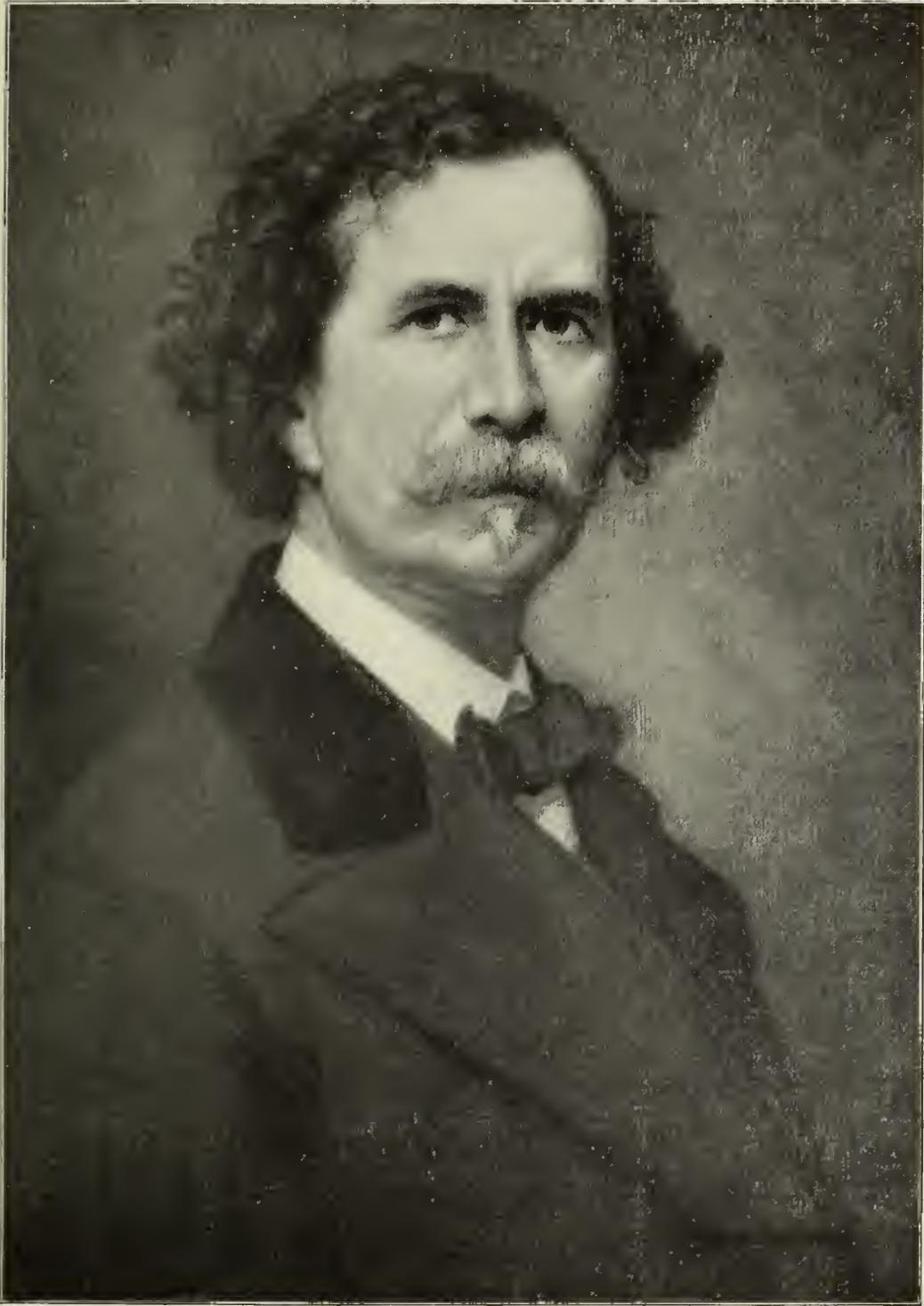
Mr. Shaver died on November 22, 1924, in his eighty-seventh year. This long life, portraying his rise from a boyhood of hardship and poverty to the place he eventually held as a figure of nation-wide consequence, is a real source of inspiration.

GEORGE P. A. HEALY.

The late George P. A. Healy, one of the most distinguished portrait painters of America, belonged to the world-at-large, but spent the last two years of his life at Chicago. While his best portraits are admirable for intensity of life, for fresh and natural coloring, and for strong drawing, his genius was not confined to them, for among others of his noted paintings are the large historical picture of Webster replying to Hayne, in Faneuil Hall; the group of Armenian bishops, which he gave to the Chicago Art Institute, and an adorable series of children's heads, which, alone, would be enough to consecrate him as a great artist.

George P. A. Healy was born at Boston, Massachusetts, July 15, 1813, of Irish descent on the paternal side, and of American stock on the maternal. His father was a captain in the merchant service. The vessel he commanded

was in Moroccan waters in 1812, and capture seemed imminent. He caused his sailors to disembark, blew up his ship and barely escaped with his life. Young George's early training was secured in the public schools of his native city, and he gratified his longing to express himself with his pencil and brush by perpetual practice. His mother was in very moderate circumstances and he was forced to work at whatever came to hand in order to assist her, so there was no money for an artistic training, even had there been in those days the art schools now so common. Fortunately for the ambitious lad he received encouragement from the daughter of the famous painter, Stuart, and it was a copy made of a print lent him by Miss Stuart, of Guido Reni's *Ecce Homo*, which brought him his first pecuniary reward. A Catholic priest seeing the copy where it was



Geo. A. Dealy

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displayed in a bookseller's window, asked if it was for sale, and finding that it was, offered and paid ten dollars for it, a price that seemed a fortune to the young artist.

The friendly Miss Stuart recommended the lad to the great Sully, who, upon examining the sketches taken to him, advised the timid youth to make painting his profession. Encouraged by this, Mr. Healy took a studio, hung out a sign, as was then the custom, and waited for patrons, but in vain. In order to pay his rent, the future great artist made portraits of his landlord, and his landlord's son-in-law. It was his ambition to paint a beautiful woman, and through the introduction of a friend, he was enabled to realize this in the portrait he made of a queen of society, Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis. Through all of his early struggles Mr. Healy never lost sight of his determination to go to Paris to study, and in 1834, before he was twenty-one years of age, he was able to take passage on a sailing vessel for Havre.

In spite of the fact that he had very little money, and practically no knowledge of French, he not only was able to make his way, but secured admittance into the studio of Baron Gros. It was in Gros' atelier that he made the acquaintance of Thomas Couture, who ever afterwards continued his friend, and who became one of the great artists of his period. Another friendship formed during his earlier years was that with Sir Arthur and Lady Faulkner, whom he met at the inn of the Mount-Cenis Pass, while on a trip to Italy. In 1836 these kind English friends summoned him to London, and through their patronage and that of Joseph Hume, the radical member of Parliament, whose portrait he painted, he was fairly launched in London society, sittings being obtained for him by Sir Arthur from the Duke of Sussex, uncle of Queen Victoria. Lady Agnes Bullen, sister of the Duke of Northumberland, Lord and Lady Waldegrave and a Scotchman called the Master of Grant were also among the early sitters of Mr. Healy.

In 1839 Mr. Healy returned to France, and through General Cass, the American minister, obtained sittings from Louis Philippe. The French king commissioned him to copy several of the masterpieces that hang in Windsor castle, obtaining from Queen Victoria permission for the young artist to do so. Among these was one of the Van Dyck portraits, the one of the group of the children of Charles I, which

became the property of a daughter of the artist, Mrs. Hill. The Queen and Prince Albert were absent from Windsor Castle at the time Mr. Healy did this work, and the young artist and his bride had the run of the castle for three months. Never was honeymoon so delightful. When the royal couple returned, the Queen and her husband stopped before the copy Mr. Healy had made of the portrait and she said: "Please tell Mr. Healy that this is the best copy of Van Dyke I ever saw." The Prince turned to the artist and repeated the Queen's words. In the spring of 1845 Louis Philippe insisted upon Mr. Healy going to the Hermitage to paint the portrait of General Jackson for the gallery he was creating in the palace of Versailles of the political celebrities of the day. Among these he wished to include the most famous of the American statesmen. Not only did he secure sittings from General Jackson, but from his adopted daughter. He also painted Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams and other celebrities. In 1884 when he went to paint President Arthur he was given the same painting room he had forty-two years earlier in order to paint the portrait of President Tyler, and in it he found portraits painted by him of John Quincy Adams and Martin Van Buren. He painted Daniel Webster several times. The lady who became Mrs. Henry W. Longfellow, Miss Appleton, sat to him for a charming portrait, and he also painted Mr. Longfellow several times. It was during this period of hard and successful work that he lost his royal patron in the fall of Louis Philippe, but he returned to Paris, and in 1855 completed a historical painting, Franklin before Louis XVI, which obtained for him, at the Universal Exhibition of that year, a gold medal, the highest reward which in those days had been awarded an American artist, and which gave him the right to send pictures to the salon without the sanction of the jury.

In 1855 William B. Ogden induced Mr. Healy to return to the United States and pay Chicago a visit. He painted Mr. Ogden, his brother-in-law, Mr. Edwin Sheldon, and his two children, also Miss Nellie Kinzie, one of the first white children born within the shadow of Fort Dearborn. During the Civil War, Mr. Healy painted a number of the famous generals, Grant, Sherman, McClellan, Sheridan and Admiral Porter being among the best-known, and his admirable

portrait of Lincoln is one of the treasures of the Newberry Library at Chicago.

In 1867 Mr. Healy went back to Paris, and thence to Rome, and while there he painted a portrait of Liszt, of the young princess of Roumania, later Carmen Sylva, Pope Pius IX, and others of note. In 1873 Mr. Healy once more returned to Paris, and was engaged in painting a number of portraits, among them being those of Thiers, Gambetta, Jules Simon and Bismarck. It was about 1878 that Mr. Healy painted a spirited portrait of Stanley, then in the zenith of his fame. Some idea of his marvelous capacity for work may be gained from an entry in his diary which says that from November, 1880, to May, 1881, he produced forty-six portraits. While he had paid several visits to his native land, it was not until in February, 1892, that he located permanently at Chicago, and there he died, June 24, 1894.

In 1839 Mr. Healy was married to Miss Louisa Phipps, and their second daughter, Mary, now Madame Charles Bigot, has written a very interesting life of her distinguished father, following it with a collection of his letters. He was a most devoted and loving husband, and after his death, his wife, who survived him ten years, wandered about like a lost soul, longing for the end. Born of a Catholic father and Protestant mother, Mr. Healy was reared in no particular religious faith, but, through the influence of Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston, he became an ardent Catholic. With all his religious fervor, however, he was the most tolerant of men. As to his personal charm, all those who approached G. P. A. Healy, either as sitter or friend, are unanimous in speaking of his courtesy, his old-time politeness, his absolute kindness.

EGBERT CORNELIUS COOK.

The late Egbert C. Cook, of Chicago, was born in England, June 9, 1845, a son of Egbert and Mary (Parker) Cook. His father was a captain in the English Navy for a period covering about fifty consecutive years. The Kingdom of Great Britain conferred upon him the Victoria Cross, one of the most prized distinctions for valorous service, in the world.

The early life of the son was one of unusual adventure. He ran away from home when he was a small boy; and, after some time spent in London, determined to come to America. Accordingly he engaged to work his way over on one of the slow sailing vessels. He was shipwrecked twice in crossing. For three days and nights he was in the water lashed to a spar.

He received his early education in the little fishing village of Fort Macheas, Maine, where he lived with a family by the name of Means. When he was sixteen years old his roaming spirit led him to come on west to Chicago. This was in 1861.

His first employment here was with Mr. George Taylor, a sailmaker, whose house then stood on the ground now occupied by the store of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company.

As the years passed Mr. Cook grew to be a figure of considerable consequence in Chicago's

lake shipping circles. He owned several boats and was extensively engaged in transporting large quantities of gravel used for paving. It is an interesting fact, which we believe to be true, that Mr. Cook owned the first steamer to enter the harbor at South Chicago.

Of more recent years he became one of Chicago's principal manufacturers of tents and awnings.

Egbert C. Cook was married to Miss Lucy Georgetta Boyle. His bride is a direct descendant of Stonewall Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Cook had four children: Mae (Mrs. Gordon Taylor) of Seattle, Washington; Grace (Mrs. Lewis R. Blackman) of Oak Park, Illinois; George W. Cook of Cleveland, Ohio; and Ethel (Mrs. John R. Amacker) also of Oak Park.

The family home has been in Oak Park since 1880. Mr. Cook was a devout member of the First Congregational Church. It should also be recorded that he was one of the founders of Moody Tabernacle.

He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic, the Knight Templars, and to Westward Ho and Oak Park Country clubs.

The death of Mr. Egbert C. Cook occurred in January, 1923, in his seventy-ninth year. He was a notably fine, able, Christian man.



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WILLIAM GOLD HIBBARD.

William Gold Hibbard was born at Dryden, Tompkins County, N. Y., in 1825, a son of Joel B. and Eliza (Gold) Hibbard. He came of a prominent old eastern family which dated back to the colonial epoch in American history, one of his ancestors, Major Nathan Gold, being one of the nineteen petitioners to Charles II of England, for the first charter of Connecticut, the famous charter which was afterward "hidden in an oak." His education was obtained in the public schools of his native town and an academy at Cortland, N. Y. The fame of the future metropolis of the West drew many ambitious young men like himself to Chicago, and it was the enterprise of such men that gave decided impetus to the city's progress. It was in 1849 that Mr. Hibbard came to Chicago by steamer from Detroit, Mich., as there was no railroad, and became a clerk in the hardware firm of Stimson, Blair & Co. In six years he was able to establish an independent firm, associating with himself Nelson and Frederick Tuttle and George M. Grey under the firm name of Tuttle, Hibbard & Company, at 69 East South Water Street. Two years later their building was destroyed by fire, but immediately the business was re-established at what was then No. 32 Lake Street, in more commodious and larger quarters. In 1865 Messrs. Tuttle and Grey retired, and their interests were purchased by Mr. Hibbard and F. F. Spencer. Later A. C. Bartlett, who had been with the house since 1864, was admitted to partnership, and then the name became Hibbard, Spencer & Company. Continued expansion of business necessitated a move, in 1867, to Nos. 92-94 Michigan Avenue, and there, in the midst of their prosperity, they were found by the great conflagration in 1871. On the morning of October 10, however, less than twenty-four hours after their store was swept away, they resumed business with the remnants of their stock at Mr. Hibbard's residence, 1701 Prairie Avenue. This was said to be the quickest resumption of business in the history of the fire. Later, for several months, the firm occupied a one-story shed on the Lake Front, between Washington and Randolph streets, and by the middle of June moved into their rebuilt store, at the old number on Lake Street. In 1904 the firm built and occupied a massive ten-story structure which covered the block between State, South Water, Wabash and

the river. This had to be demolished in 1925, when Wacker Drive was put through, and the firm erected a fourteen-story building on the north side of the river and two blocks east. In 1882, under the advice of Mr. Hibbard, the business was turned over to a stock company known as Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett and Company, of which Mr. Hibbard remained president until his demise. This great concern, which is one of the most extensive of its kind in the country, is well known in commercial circles. No house in Chicago has a better reputation for straightforward and honorable dealing, and a just portion of its present prosperity and popularity is due to Mr. Hibbard's business acumen, quiet faithfulness and untiring efforts. Those in his employ, who proved by their faithfulness that they merited his confidence were advanced according to their ability, and were rewarded with shares in the business. By so doing he established a precedent both generous and wise, and one which was in line with the advanced thought of the day. Mr. Hibbard was always deeply interested in Chicago's welfare, and at all times his sympathy and support was with the measures that in any way benefited the city. He was one of the original members of the Commercial Club of Chicago, being the representative of the entire hardware trade for many years, and contributed liberally to the civic and national institutions founded by the club, particularly Fort Sheridan, the Chicago Manual Training School, etc. Mr. Hibbard was one of the founders of the Continental Bank and was a director in that and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank for many years.

Contributing often to the Chicago Historical Society and the Art Institute in their constant and ever varying development and growth, Mr. Hibbard was deeply interested in them, and after a visit to Egypt, presented a case of antique bronze utensils from the land of the Nile to the Field Museum. He traveled extensively, and in his home had a small but fine collection of paintings, including examples of Rosa Bonheur, Vibert, Troyon, Ridgeway Knight, Gloss, and others of note. He also took a most generous interest in the works of practical charity, and among many of the public institutions of this character, in which he was especially interested, was the Foundlings Home of Chicago, of which he was president for many

years; St. Luke's Hospital, and Grace Episcopal Church, of which he was a warden for fourteen years.

In 1855 Mr. Hibbard was united in marriage with Miss Lydia Beekman Van Schaack, of Manlius, N. Y., a woman of engaging personality and many admirable traits of character. Her father, H. C. Van Schaack, was a prominent lawyer of that city and was descended from eminent pioneer Dutch families in that state. To Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard were born eight children, namely: two sons, who died in infancy; Addie Vanderpoel, who is Mrs. Robert B. Gregory; Nellie Brewer, who is Mrs. John Buckingham; Alice Ives, now deceased, who was Mrs. W. R. Stirling; Lillian Gold, who is Mrs. W. E. Casselberry; William Gold, Jr., who died in February, 1920; and Frank. William Gold, Jr., and Frank Hibbard are both associated with the house of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett and Company.

Mr. Hibbard had many devoted friends. He was always recognized as a man of earnest purpose and progressive principles. His death, which occurred October 11, 1903, removed from

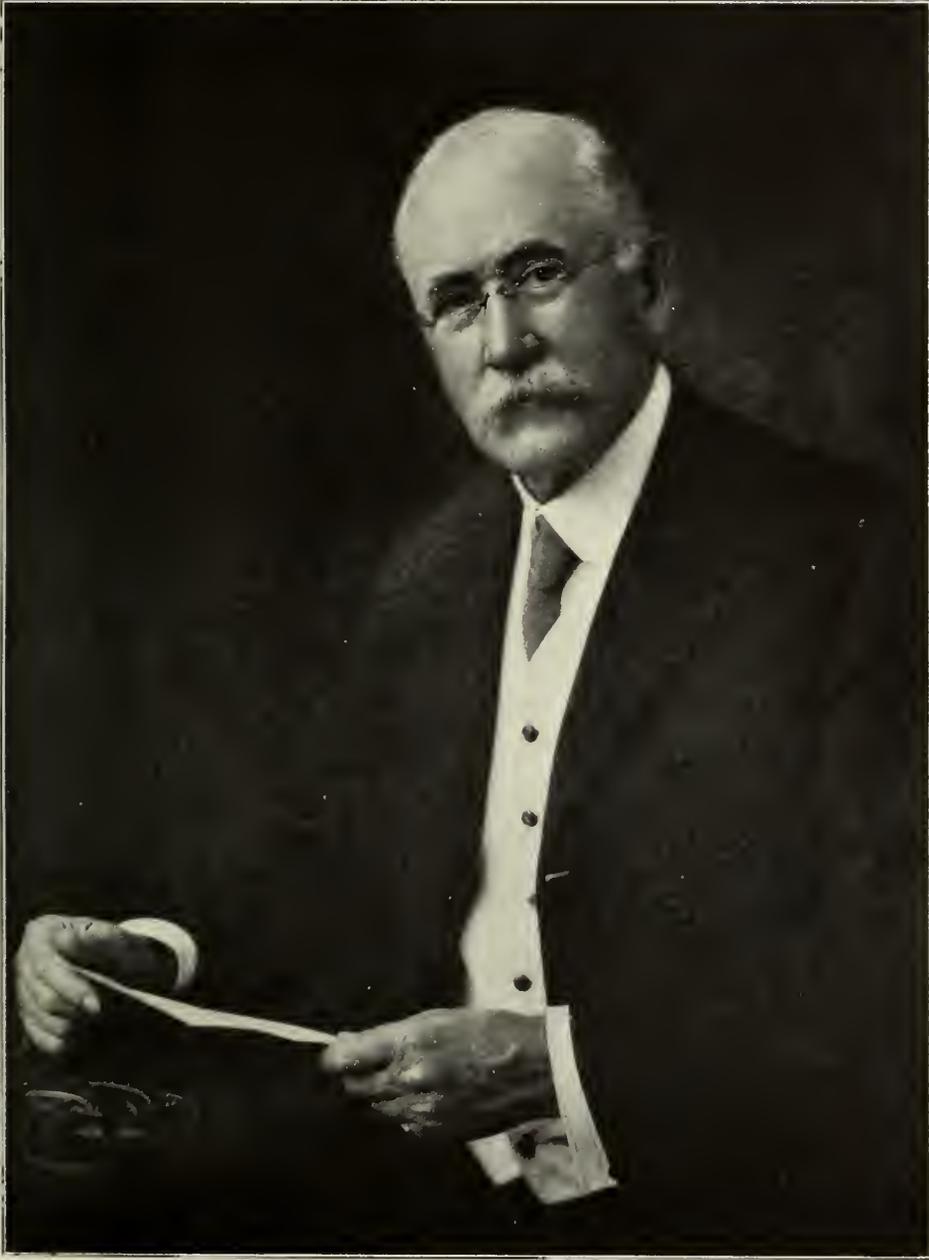
Chicago one of its most valued citizens. An evidence of this was the attendance on his funeral in Grace Church of more than 1,000 people from every walk of life from Hon. Andrew D. White, his boyhood companion and lifelong friend, to the apple woman on the corner. An indulgent father and a loving husband, he enjoyed the pleasures of home life, and his happiest moments were always spent at his own fireside. A man of great mental capacity and force of character, Mr. Hibbard used his abilities in the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relation to his fellow man, and as a citizen in his relation to his country, and so it was as a tribute to these pioneer virtues that a public school in Chicago has been given his honored name.

The collection of Dutch antiquities, gathered by Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard in 1899, were given, following Mrs. Hibbard's death, to the Art Institute of Chicago. It is now installed in a room in the Hutchinson Wing, to be a lasting memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard's interest in art and to their love for this city they helped to build.

ROBERT BOWMAN GREGORY.

Paramount in importance in formulating the life history of a man after he has passed from this sphere of usefulness are his humanitarian impulses which have enriched the characters of those associated with him. These impulses are not of a kind to bring about spectacular or epochal changes, but rather they act in harmonizing existing conditions and broadening sympathies and outlook. A man who lives after death in what is ennobling in the lives of others, must have been, while here, one who possessed a firm grasp of the large essentials of human progress and a great unselfishness. The actions of a vain, self-centered man have, after all, but little lasting influence upon his generation, even if he may pile up empty honors and achieve a seeming material prosperity. Therefore, when it is clearly proven by after events, that a man has bettered his community and left the priceless heritage of a good name and upright life to his family, it stands to reason that he was one who guided his own affairs according to the standard laid down in the Golden Rule. Such a man was the late Robert Bowman Gregory of Chicago, for many years president of the great house of Lyon & Healy.

Robert Bowman Gregory was born at Jonesville, Mich., September 4, 1848, a son of Robert and Elizabeth Ann (Bowman) Gregory. Robert Gregory was born at Newport, N. H., September 4, 1811; and his wife was born at Clermont, N. H., July 11, 1822. They came to Michigan in 1837 and were married January 18 of the following year. In 1863 Robert Bowman Gregory came to Chicago with his parents, and was engaged as office boy for Root & Cady, leaving that concern to become a messenger boy for the State Savings Bank. In 1864 the firm of Lyon & Healy came into existence as a music house, and Mr. Gregory was engaged as a clerk, later becoming a traveling salesman for the firm. From the age of nineteen years to that of twenty-five, Mr. Gregory represented his house upon the road, and during that period he exhibited such traits of character, that Mr. Healy selected him to travel through Europe to purchase for the firm the smaller musical instruments they required in the conduct of their business. It had been the practice of the firm to buy from New York City importers, but Mr. Healy, with a wider outlook, realized the desirability of coming into direct touch with the owners of



Robert Grayson

these instruments. As the opportunity was thus offered, Mr. Gregory took many trips to places of interest on the continent in order to add to his store of knowledge. He was very particular to make these trips at his own personal expense. In 1880, Mr. Gregory was given an interest in the foreign buying department of the firm, and when it was incorporated he was admitted as a general partner, and from 1907 served as its president continuously, with the exception of two years when he was chairman of the board. It was Mr. Gregory who strongly advised the installation of a talking machine department, at a time when such action was a decided innovation. In addition to his connection with Lyon & Healy, Mr. Gregory was a director of the Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Company, and a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

On December 18, 1880, Mr. Gregory was married to Miss Addie Vanderpoel Hibbard, a daughter of William Gold Hibbard, of Chicago, the ceremony being performed in Grace Episcopal Church. A mention of Mrs. Gregory's parents appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory became the parents of the following children: Eleanor, who married Raymond

E. Durham, is the mother of Elizabeth Champlin, Robert Gregory and Raymond E. Durham, Jr.; Grace, who died August 10, 1904, and Ruth, who married Arthur Sweetser of Boston, Mass., is the mother of one son, Harold Sweetser. Mr. Gregory's greatest delight was his family, and his grandchildren were his constant companions. In 1900 the Gregory family commenced traveling extensively, visiting many places in this country, South America, Egypt, Japan, Bermuda and Algiers, and in 1911 encircled the globe. The Gregory home for years has been at No. 1638 Prairie Avenue, Chicago. In 1891 Mr. Gregory built a small home in Highland Park, Ill., on the bluff overlooking Lake Michigan. This they enlarged from time to time until it is now one of the most beautiful in that part of the city, and the family all found a great deal of pleasure in it. Mr. Gregory was a vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church for many years. He was trustee of the Waterman School for girls, the Church Home for the Aged and of the Legal Aid Society. He belonged to the Union League, Chicago Athletic and Exmoor Country clubs. His death occurred December 14, 1918, and in his passing Chicago lost one of its most representative and public-spirited citizens.

JOSEPH BOLIVAR DELEE.

In preparing a review of the medical profession of Chicago the name of Dr. Joseph B. DeLee, founder of the Chicago Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary, is found to be one that compels more than passing attention. He has been a potent factor in this field of activity for thirty-four years; holds prestige in his profession by reason of ability and thorough training and enjoys merited prominence in his chosen work. He has not only gained a notable reputation as a physician and surgeon, but is one of the most skilled specialists in obstetrics and gynecology in the city of Chicago, if not in the United States.

Doctor DeLee was born in Cold Springs, Putnam County, New York, October 28, 1869, a son of Morris DeLee and Dora (Tobias) DeLee. His early education was obtained in the grammar schools of his native town and the New York City College. Coming to Chicago when a young man, he became a student in the schools of this city and was graduated from the high-school here in 1888. His predilection being toward that of the medical profession, he then

matriculated at the Chicago Medical College (now the Northwestern University Medical School) and was graduated from that institution in 1891 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then served as interne at the Cook County Hospital until 1892, and during the ensuing year was demonstrator of anatomy at the Chicago Medical College, lecturer on physiology at the Dental School and surgeon to the Michael Reese Dispensary. To further his education he then went abroad and took post-graduate work at the Universities of Vienna, Berlin and Paris in 1893-94, during which time he studied under some of the most noted teachers of those countries.

Returning to Chicago in November, 1894, he established himself in the practice of medicine and has since been actively identified with the medical profession of this city, both as a physician and an instructor. In December, 1894, he became demonstrator of obstetrics at the Northwestern University Medical School; in 1895 he was lecturer on obstetrics at the same institution, and in the fall of 1896 he took the

chair of obstetrics and was given the title of Professor of Obstetrics in 1897. On February 14, 1895, Doctor DeLee founded the Chicago Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary, one of the city's notable institutions; four years later he opened a hospital in connection with the same, and is now medical director and president of its medical staff.

Besides serving in these capacities Doctor DeLee is also consulting obstetrician to Mercy, Evanston and Provident hospitals and to the Chicago Lying-in Hospital and dispensary. He is a man of broad information along many lines and few physicians of Chicago have gained so high a reputation for ability and fidelity. He keeps in close touch with all that research is bringing to light in the field of scientific knowledge, and his professional services are discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation.

Besides the practice of his profession Doctor DeLee has also gained distinction as a writer and author, and has been a leader in improving the standards of obstetric teaching throughout the country. He has written numerous monographs on obstetrics and allied subjects, besides

being the author of *Obstetrics for Nurses*, which has appeared in 7 editions and of *Notes on Obstetrics* in 1904 (two editions); *Yearbook of Obstetrics* in 1904-1926, and *The Principles and Practice of Obstetrics* in 1913, now in its 4th edition. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Society, of which he was councillor in 1902, the Illinois State Medical Society, of which he was secretary in 1899, the Chicago Gynecological Society, of which he was secretary in 1901-2; vice-president in 1903 and president in 1908, and the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, American Gynecological Society, etc.

Although the scope of his work has always been broad, he also finds time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social and material betterment of the community and has ever stood exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness. His efforts are not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but are evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and his activities have meant much to Chicago in many ways.

WILLIAM EVANS CASSELBERRY.

William Evans Casselberry will be remembered by his friends as a man of medium height, rather slender build, with black hair and brown eyes. He was full of energy, always at work, or rarely diverted from his professional work even for recreation. He will be remembered as a fluent, earnest, exact and full speaker; often also as an eloquent one. As a writer he was clear, accurate and painstaking. He was a clever draftsman and made many illustrations which accompanied his numerous contributions to medical literature. While at work with patients he permitted no diversions of conversation to interrupt the concentrated attention which he gave them. He was most thorough and painstaking in his examinations and treatment. His private practice was a large one. He devoted the forenoon hours to new patients and routine treatment of old ones and the afternoon to operating. Dr. Casselberry took most active interest in his specialty of nose, throat and ear diseases, but he also was deeply interested in diseases of the lungs. He contributed annually articles of merit to the national and local laryngological

societies. Unfortunately ill health many years ago interrupted the completion of a book which he had partly written upon his specialty.

Dr. Casselberry's family has resided in or near Philadelphia, Pa., since Colonial times. His grandmother was a Rush of the family of Dr. Benjamin Rush. Dr. Casselberry was born at Philadelphia, Pa., on September 6, 1858, and died on July 11, 1916. He was the son of Jacob Rush and Ellen Lane (Evans) Casselberry. His father was a merchant in Philadelphia, and was born in Evansburg, Montgomery County, Pa., on August 20, 1832, and died after his son, Dr. Casselberry. Dr. Casselberry's mother was born July 3, 1830, and died in 1867. Dr. Casselberry's grandfather was Isaac Casselberry, who was born in 1803 and died in 1874; and his great-grandfather was Benjamin Casselberry, who was born in 1771, and died in 1842. Dr. Casselberry married Lillian Hibbard on June 23, 1891, a daughter of William Gold Hibbard. Dr. and Mrs. Casselberry had three children, namely: Hibbard, Catharine and William Evans, Jr.

Dr. Casselberry graduated as a doctor of



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medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1879 and served as resident physician and surgeon in Germantown Hospital. When he left that institution he went for post-graduate work to Vienna, Berlin and also London. In the last city he worked with Sir Morrell McKenzie. On his return to this country he settled in Chicago where he lived until his death.

In 1883 he became professor of materia medica and therapeutics in Northwestern University Medical School. This chair he held until 1894. He also conducted outpatient clinics in the throat and chest department of the South Side Free Dispensary. In 1894 he was made professor of laryngology and rhinology in the same school and began the development of a clinical service which soon became a large and valuable one for teaching purposes. Much earlier he limited his private practice to this specialty. For many years he was attending laryngologist and rhinologist to St. Luke's Hospital.

Dr. Casselberry was a fellow of the American Medical Association and formerly chairman of the section of laryngology and otology. He was an active member of the American Laryngo-

logical Society and one of its former presidents. He was a member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology; American Clinical and Climatological Association; of the Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Academy of Science, Chicago Tuberculosis Institute; National Association for the study and prevention of Tuberculosis, the Physicians' Club of Chicago and fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He also took an active part in the meetings of the IX International Medical Congress which convened in Washington in 1887. Of social and nonprofessional organizations, he was a member of the University Club of Chicago and of the Onwentzia Club of Lake Forest.

Dr. Casselberry suffered a hemiplegia in December, 1915, which incapacitated him for work. He was however slowly improving until July 10, 1916, when he was seized with an attack of angina pectoris which recurring the following day, caused his death. He died at his summer home at Lake Forest, and is survived by his widow, daughter, two sons and a sister.

LEWIS COLWELL.

The late Lewis Colwell, of Chicago, was born in New York City, on June 22, 1870, a son of Augustus W. and Lizzie (Van Vorst) Colwell.

The family, on both sides, has been long established in this country. The Colwells have been identified with the sugar industry, especially the manufacturing branch, for a long time. It is a very interesting fact to note that, we believe, the family were the originators of white sugar.

Lewis Colwell was first trained in the public schools of New York. Then he entered business, under his father and grandfather, in the Colwell Sugar Machinery Works. With the passing of the years Lewis Colwell came to be a prominent authority and engineer in the sugar industry. He was made president of the Colwell plant, following the death of his grandfather, and, later, of his father. He remained at the head of the business until his death.

It was in 1906 that Mr. Colwell came to Chi-

cago, and established his home here. He opened offices as a chemical engineer and contractor. He has supervised the design and construction of a large number of the Bone Black Refining Plants which are now facilitating the handling in various cities in America, Cuba and Mexico, of fats, oils, sugar, copra, glycerine, maltose, paraffin, wax, paraffin oil, lubricating oil, simple syrup, milk sugar, etc.

On the 21st of October, 1901, Mr. Colwell was married, at Rahway, New Jersey, to Miss Florence Hall, a daughter of William and Emma (Mundy) Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Colwell were inseparable companions throughout all the years of their married life. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, to which his widow also belongs. Mr. Colwell belonged to the Hamilton Club of Chicago. He was a Mason and Shriner.

Lewis Colwell died on September 15, 1924. For over twenty years he was a leader in the practice of his profession in this country.

PHILO CLARK DARROW.

The late Philo Clark Darrow, of Chicago and Western Springs, Illinois, was born at Indian-

apolis, Indiana, March 12, 1862, a son of Benjamin Curtis and Travilla (Kissinger) Darrow.

He attended the grade and high schools of his native city, and began his career at the age of twelve years as a printer and publisher on a small treadle press. His first work was printing cards for his home folks and neighbors, and for a short time, he later became editor and printer of a high-school paper of Indianapolis.

Following his graduation from high school, assisted by a younger brother, Philo Clark Darrow opened a printing establishment on Circle Block opposite Soldiers Monument. In this office were printed the first telephone directories for the city of Indianapolis. He then purchased and edited the "Wheelmen's Gazette," and in 1886, attended the Wheelmen's meet in Boston, Massachusetts. From that meet he returned to Indianapolis on the high wheel then used by bicycle riders.

His visit to Boston had given him new ambitions, and he returned to that city where he studied lithography, and afterward mastering it, returned to Indianapolis, and entered the employ of Baker and Randolph. His brother dying, he closed his office, and spent several months in the Bermudas. Upon his return to this country he became a member of the editorial staff of the Boston "Commonwealth," and later went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as associate editor of "Peck's Sun." Mr. Peck will be remembered as author of "Peck's Bad Boy." Mr. Peck and Mr. Darrow were associated in the publication of the "Sun" until January, 1890.

In that year Mr. Darrow came to Chicago and became interested with Mr. R. Phillip Gormully in the publication of a cartoon paper called "Light." When this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Darrow founded the Darrow Printing Company. He conducted this business successfully for nearly thirty-five years, or until the day of his death. In addition to the large amount of printing which Mr. Darrow handled, he also did considerable work as a publisher.

His publication "The Paper Trades Directory" has passed its twenty-eighth edition. A writer of parts, and a cartoonist of ability, Mr. Darrow was more than a successful business man, he was an artist as well, and his creations are valuable additions to literature and drawing in his particular field. A great reader, he possessed a large collection of books. A charter member of the Illinois Athletic Association, he never lost his interest in it, and he also belonged to the Press Club of Chicago, the Advertisers Club, the Ben Franklin Club, and several other art and business associations. For a number of years Mr. Darrow spent his vacation periods traveling extensively throughout the United States, and at the time of his death he was planning to take a trip over seas. It was a source of pride to him that among his contracts was the publishing and printing of the campaign posters for the presidential candidates Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton, in 1888.

On November 6, 1889, Mr. Darrow was married, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Miss Louisa Halsey, a daughter of Lawrence W. and Mary Louisa (Loveridge) Halsey. Her father was Judge of the Circuit Court, and, although now he is in his eighty-fourth year, he is still active as Circuit Court Commissioner, and enjoys a place of unusual veneration and esteem in the state of Wisconsin. The drawings were made by him on lithographic stones, and the printing was done by Baker and Randolph of Indianapolis.

Two sons, Halsey and George Lawrence Darrow, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Darrow. Both went overseas during the World War, and were gallant soldiers. The family residence has been maintained at Western Springs since 1891.

Mr. Darrow died, June 11, 1924. For thirty and more years he held a high place in Chicago's printing industry, and was acknowledged as a rare artist and an authority in the use of type.

ERNEST HAMMOND EVERSZ.

Ernest Hammond Eversz was born in Oberlin, Ohio, on August 3, 1872, a son of the Rev. Moritz E. and Harriet E. (Hammond) Eversz.

The father was a Congregational minister; and his record of service deserves recognition here. He was the son of Capt. Louis E. Eversz

of Germany. The family came to the United States and settled in Ripon, Wisconsin, in 1848.

Moritz E. Eversz attended public school and then a commercial college in Poughkeepsie, New York, returning to Ripon in 1861. On August 14, 1862, he enlisted for the Civil War in the



G. Frank Lydston

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Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteer infantry. His bravery soon earned him promotion as second lieutenant. He fought all through the war and was honorably discharged July 30, 1865. He then went to Oberlin, Ohio to prepare for the ministry at the theological seminary there.

His first pastorage was at Columbus, Wisconsin. There he accepted a call to the Hanover Street Congregational Church at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He remained there until he became superintendent of the German work of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, a position he filled with honor until shortly before his death.

Ernest H. Eversz attended public school in Milwaukee and later graduated, with honors, from Northwestern University in 1895, winning the one hundred dollar prize offered by N. W. Harris of Chicago, for the best essay on the financial question of the day.

For the succeeding six years, he was in the Bond department of N. W. Harris & Co., Chicago. At the expiration of this period he was chosen to assume charge of the Chicago office of the firm of Redmond, Kerr & Company of New York.

In 1909 Mr. Eversz founded his own business which has since been known as Ernest H. Eversz & Company, Investment Brokers.

On October 6, 1910, Mr. Eversz was married, at Evanston, Illinois, to Miss Ethel Wood, a daughter of Benjamin J. and Estelle (Hersch) Wood. They had two children born to them: Barbara and Ernest Eversz. The family have lived in Chicago, on the North Side, for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Eversz both attended St. Chrysostom's Church and here Mr. Eversz greatly enjoyed his work as a teacher in the Sunday school.

Mr. Eversz was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity and also belonged to the Union League Club, Evanston Country Club, South Shore Country Club, Calumet Club of New York and the Recess Club of New York.

The death of Ernest H. Eversz occurred on May 22, 1925. He was one of the principal figures in the investment banking business at Chicago for more than twenty years; and the worth, strength and charm of his personal character will long be remembered.

FREDERICK CHARLES PARDRIDGE.

Frederick C. Partridge was born in Chicago, Illinois, September 17, 1874, a son of Edwin and Sarah (Swallow) Partridge. Extended mention of the Partridge family is made elsewhere in this history.

The boyhood of Frederick C. Partridge was spent in Chicago, and he was graduated from the Harvard School of this city. Later he studied at the Beaux Arts Academy at Paris, France. He spent much of the remainder of his life abroad. Deeply interested in art, he traveled throughout the world, broadening his

rare understanding and appreciation, and establishing his art collection which is one of unusual interest and value.

Mr. Partridge was married January 25, 1922, in Chicago, to Miss Frida Weber, daughter of Mr. W. H. Weber, president of the Weber Wagon Works of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Partridge became the parents of one son, Frederick Charles Partridge, Jr.

The death of Mr. Partridge occurred June 11, 1925.

G. FRANK LYDSTON.

The late Dr. G. Frank Lydston was born at Jacksonville, Tuolumne County, California, on March 3, 1858, a son of George N. and Lucy (McCoun) Lydston, natives of Maine and Kentucky, respectively. His family went to California in the great gold rush of 1849.

After receiving his preliminary schooling, he began study at Rush Medical College, Chicago; then he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College (New York University), and graduated

there with his degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1879. From 1879 to 1881, he was a member of the House Staff of the Charity Hospital, New York. He became resident surgeon of the New York State Emigrant Hospital in 1881.

After special study he became eminent in the field of genito-urinary diseases. He lectured extensively and was later made Professor of Surgery in this department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago. He was also

Professor of Criminal Anthropology at the Chicago Kent College of Law. He also served as chief surgeon at the West Side Free Dispensary and was surgeon to St. Mary's and the Samaritan Hospitals. He was a Fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine and of the American Medical Association.

Doctor Lydston was a very able writer. He was the author of a number of scientific books, dealing with his specialized branch of surgery and medicine, that are indispensable to the profession. He also wrote several volumes of a literary character that have been a delight to many people. Among them are: "Panama and the Sierras," "Over the Hookah," "Poker Jim, Gentleman," "Trusty Five-Fifteen," etc.

In addition to Doctor Lydston's other noteworthy activities, he had attained international recognition for his original work with the ductless glands. He wrote much about the various phases of this subject and was the first man to successfully transplant these organs for senility and allied condition.

On November 3, 1883, Doctor Lydston was married, at Chicago, to Miss Josie M. Cottier,

a daughter of Henry N. and Sophie G. (Smith) Cottier. Doctor and Mrs. Lydston have two children: Mrs. Frances Lydston Prouty of New York City, and Mrs. Josephine Lydston Seyl, of Winnetka, Illinois. Mrs. Seyl has three children, Frank Lydston Seyl, Josephine Lydston Seyl and Katherine Lydston Seyl.

Doctor Lydston was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association and of the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the American Revolution. His own war record is as follows: In 1877 he enlisted as a private in the First Illinois Regiment and served in the railroad strike of that year. He was commissioned Major of the Second Illinois Infantry in 1893 and was active in that body until 1900. In 1898, as Major and Surgeon, he served through the Spanish-American War. During the World War he gave his services as Examining Physician at Chicago.

Dr. G. Frank Lydston died on March 14, 1923. For many years he had been recognized as one of the leading surgeons in this part of the country.

OTTO CHRISTIAN ERICSON.

The record of no Chicago business man perhaps indicates more clearly what can be accomplished when energy, determination and ambition lead the way than that of Otto Christian Ericson, for nearly half a century a leading factor in the wholesale and retail grocery trade of this city. His career is typical of men who are the architects of their own fortunes and is most interesting and significant, for never was a man's success due more to his own native ability and less to outward assistance. Nothing came to him by chance. He worked his way up from the bottom rung of the business ladder by sheer pluck and marked ability, and the story of his life cannot fail to interest and inspire the young man who has regard for honorable manhood and an appreciation for wise and intelligent use of opportunity.

Coming to Chicago and entering business life when a young man of sixteen, Mr. Ericson essentially grew up with the city during the period of its most marvelous development, and he has never lost an opportunity to do what he could for the advancement of the best interests of the great metropolis which figured as the stage of his splendid achievements, and in which

his activities were centered for forty-eight years. Although he retired from active business in 1916, his course has been one of secure and consecutive progress, and through his well directed endeavors he has done not a little to further the commercial prestige of his adopted city.

Mr. Ericson was born in Faaberg, Norway, August 29, 1852, a son of Christen Erichsen and Olea (Olsdatter) Erichsen (the name being originally spelled Erichsen, but was changed to Ericson for American naturalization). His educational advantages were those afforded by the grammar and High schools of his native country, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity, graduating from the grammar school at Hamar when twelve years of age and from the high school when fifteen. He was employed as a teacher for a time, during a vacancy on the staff of the High school but like many ambitious young men of that country, he resolved to seek employment in America where greater advantages were afforded.

Accordingly, in 1868 Mr. Ericson came to Chicago, where he soon secured employment as cashier and bookkeeper in the grocery house of C. Jevne. His ability soon became apparent

and in 1880 he was promoted to manager of the business. In 1887 he was admitted to partnership and the name became C. Jevne & Company. On April 30, 1904, Mr. Ericson purchased the store and on May 1, 1904, he incorporated the business under the name of C. Jevne & Company, of which he was president until his retirement from active business in 1916. This notable enterprise had its inception in Chicago in 1865 and was founded by C. Jevne. During the ensuing years it kept pace in its development and advancement with the marvelous progress of the city, and its status was long one of prominence in connection with the representative commercial activities of the country. In the conduct of importing, wholesaling and retailing groceries it took precedence over all other concerns of its kind in the city, both in prolonged period of operations and in the scope and importance of business controlled. For forty-eight years Mr. Ericson devoted his time and energy chiefly to the building up of this splendid enterprise, and its prosperity and popularity was due in no small degree to his able management and untiring efforts.

Besides his business activities Mr. Ericson always found time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social and material betterment of the community, and he has ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness. His efforts are not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but are evident in those fields

where general interests and public welfare are involved, and during the many years of his residence in this country he has wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Evanston, his place of residence, and of the Union League and Press Clubs, being a life member of the latter. He was also a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce for many years, and is prominent in both business and social circles.

He was married, May 25, 1876, to Miss Eda Louise Johnson, of Chicago, a woman of engaging personality and beauty of character, and to this union were born eight children: Grace Olivia, wife of H. H. Spearman; Elmer Otto, married Edith M. Butler; Norman Winfred; Willard Everett, married Lucile Zeller; Chester Franklin, married Mildred Lillias Armour; Melvin Burton, married Carolyn Dawes, daughter of Charles G. Dawes, vice-president of the United States; Ruth Dorothy, and Edith Marguerite, who is the wife of Dwight Sparks Defty. Willard Everett and Melvin Burton are actively interested in the Biflex Products Co., of North Chicago and Decatur, Illinois, and Elmer Otto and Chester Franklin are both in the bond business in Chicago, the former of whom is president of the Ericson-Dauber-Fischer Company, and the latter is a member of the firm of Gorrell & Company.

LOUIS FALK.

The late Dr. Louis Falk was born at Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, on December 11, 1848, a son of John and Wilhelmina (Roesing) Falk. His father was an eminent musician, organist and professor of music. The family came to America when Louis Falk was two years old. They established their home in Chicago in 1864.

Louis Falk attended the Hartman School, in Chicago, where his father was a professor. He began his training as an organist when he was still a small boy, and, as a youth, he played the organ in several prominent Chicago churches. His playing was characterized by such ability that he was encouraged to go to Europe, where he could receive the best training. He then studied for four years at the Leipsic Conservatory, returning to Chicago just before the great Chicago Fire.

In the subsequent years Louis Falk became one of the principal figures in the musical life of Chicago. He was one of the founders of The Chicago Musical College and he was at the head of a large share of the great work of this institution for forty-eight years. He was a founder and charter member of the Apollo Club and a charter member of the Organists' Guild; he received the degree of Doctor of Music in 1896.

Doctor Falk also was organist at Union Park Church for twenty-seven years. For ten years he was organist at the First Congregational Church of Oak Park, during the pastorate of Dr. William E. Barton. During the last fifteen years of his life he was organist at the New Church, Kenwood.

He was very favorably known, the country over, for his concert work; and he was called upon to dedicate many of the most notable organs in this country.

Doctor Falk was married March 11, 1875, at the Union Park Congregational Church, Chicago, to Miss Cara D. Dickinson. They have one daughter, Francesca (Mrs. Franklin M.

Miller). There is one granddaughter, Dorothy (Mrs. Bruce W. Strong).

The death of Dr. Louis Falk occurred May 26, 1925. There were literally thousands of people to whom his passing was a real sorrow for his playing was a joy to lovers of music here for nearly half a century. He was a thoroughly admirable man and a most distinguished artist.

THOMAS RICE LYON.

The marvels which were done and the fortunes that were made in the timber industry in Michigan, the conversion of that state from a corkpine wilderness to the prolific production of Fords and fruits, cover a comparatively short period of time; but they are now traditions.

Although but a young man Thomas R. Lyon was one of the most active and successful of those "old time" lumbermen to whom credit is due for the wonderful development of that state.

Mr. Lyon was born at Conneaut, Ohio, May 31, 1854, a son of Robert and Clarissa (Kellogg) Lyon. He attended the public schools of Conneaut and subsequently studied at Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Capt. Eber B. Ward, who was Mr. Carnegie's predecessor as the greatest ironmaster of the West, and was also the biggest of the lake ship owners, at that time owned large areas of standing timber, and operated a saw-mill at Ludington, Michigan; and Mr. Lyon went into Captain Ward's employ at this plant when he was eighteen years of age, and within a year or two he was entrusted with the management of the entire operations. Upon Captain Ward's death, in 1875, the management of all of his affairs devolved upon Mr. Lyon who was then but twenty-one years old. Although the estate of Captain Ward was greatly indebted, the large fortune which was saved through Mr. Lyon's management, is a matter of common knowledge.

Mr. Lyon continued to conduct the Ludington Lumber operations until he sold to Mr. J. S. Stearns in 1892.

In order to make a better market for his product, Mr. Lyon established a large lumber yard at Chicago in 1884. This yard was managed by Mr. John W. Gary until 1892, when Mr. Lyon moved to Chicago and he and Mr. Gary formed the partnership of Lyon, Gary & Company, private bankers. Their experience

put the partners more particularly in touch with lumbermen, and in a few years the discount and deposit branches of their business were abandoned for the wider field of financing the lumber and timber business generally, in which specialty they were pioneers, and met with the pioneer's success.

This firm continued until Mr. Lyon's death, January 28, 1909, after which the partnership was converted into a corporation of the same name managed by a son and two sons-in-law. Mr. Gary had in the meantime married Miss Emily Lyon, and Mr. Lyon's son, John Kellogg Lyon, and son-in-law, Calvin Fentress, who had married Miss Paulina Lyon, having been admitted to the organization. Both the partnership and the corporation of Lyon, Gary and Company had much to do with financing timber properties and lumbering operations, and in the acquisition and operation of such properties in many states and met with much success. Mr. Lyon was also a large and successful investor in Chicago real estate and was otherwise in many ways identified with the city's progress. He was one of the organizers of the Central Trust Company, now widely known as "General Dawes' Bank."

Beside being in the firm of Lyon, Gary & Company, Mr. Lyon took more personal interest in the Lyon Cypress Company which he and Mr. Gary organized, of which he was president until his death, and in which he had a remarkably successful career. At his death Mr. Gary succeeded him in the presidency.

On October 26, 1875, Mr. Lyon was married to Miss Harriet Rice of Ludington, Michigan, a daughter of Cyrus C. and Emily S. Rice. Mrs. Lyon now resides at Chicago. To them were born six children: Robert C. and Thomas R., Jr., both of whom died in infancy; Emily, who is Mrs. John W. Gary; John Kellogg; Paulina, who is Mrs. Calvin Fentress; and Harriett, who



Memor. R. Lyoy

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is Mrs. Hamilton Daugherty. Seventeen of the grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Lyon are living.

Notwithstanding his busy commercial activities Mr. Lyon found time for domestic pleasures

and social duties. He was a member of the Chicago and Union League clubs, and was one of the city's staunchest supporters of musical and dramatic art.

DAVID GORE.

David Gore, the son of Michel and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Gore, was born in Kentucky in 1827, but moved with his parents to Madison County, Illinois, in 1835. His grandfather Gore was from South Carolina, and fought in the Revolutionary War.

David Gore spent his boyhood in Madison County. His early work had been chiefly connected with the clearing of timber lands and while still a boy he drove ten head of oxen to Alton, delivering to the penitentiary, then located there, material for making barrels. When he was less than twenty years old Mr. Gore enlisted for service in the Mexican War, and served until its close. Following his discharge he returned to Illinois, and started farming for himself near the little settlement of Plainview in Macoupin County. Soon after he started general farming in his new home, he became interested in the study of soil chemistry. From these early pursuits Mr. Gore became one of the pioneer advocates of scientific farming, and for forty years his contributions to the problems of Illinois husbandmen were of the best. But first of all he worked out his ideas on his own fine farm, a 572-acre estate near Carlinville where he moved in 1861. At one time David Gore operated over 2,000 acres of rich Illinois farm land.

David Gore was probably the first persistent advocate of "rotation of crops" in this state. He practiced what he preached and explained, by conversation and rural journal articles, the simple, but generally scorned plan. But his success was so marked that he soon won a high place in agricultural circles, and in 1874 he was chosen on the farmers ticket as the candidate for state treasurer. He defeated the Democratic entry, but the Republican ticket won and from 1880 on Mr. Gore was a consistent Democrat, holding many important posts in that party's conclave.

In 1884 David Gore was elected state senator for a four-year term. In 1878 he had been named a member of the state board of agriculture and served as such for sixteen years, being its president from 1892 to 1894. During

this period he was busy at all times in enlightening the farmers of the state and nation, and was a valued associate of the first secretary of agriculture, Norman J. Coleman, and of J. Sterling Morton who held that important post in President Cleveland's second cabinet. In 1893 Mr. Gore was named by the Illinois State Legislature vice president of the Illinois World Fair Commission. In 1892 he was elected auditor of public accounts and held that office for four years.

David Gore was the co-inventor of the sulky plow and used a "reaper" of his own before McCormick gained fame and fortune with his great invention. He also invented a simple method for laying drainage tile so that the "pitch" might be correct, and when a mechanical method was finally found to do this work, his plan was followed.

Mr. Gore developed the well-kept hedge fence in Illinois before "wire" days. During the years he contributed to many magazines on agricultural subjects, and often spoke before institutes on the subject he knew so well, modern farming and farm chemistry. He was indeed fifty years ahead of his time, and the things he advocated and demonstrated in 1875 are today generally accepted.

David Gore married Cinderella Keller of Kentucky in 1854. They became the parents of seven children, five of whom survive. They are: Forrest D. Gore, of Carlinville, Illinois; Truman K. Gore, of Pensacola, Florida; Victor M. Gore, of Benton Harbor, Michigan; Mary Adella (Mrs. C. W. Brown), of Rapid City, South Dakota, and Edward E. Gore, of Chicago.

Thaddeus V. and Sarah Cinderella Gore were the two children of David Gore who have passed away.

David Gore retired from public life in 1897 on account of failing health, but for the rest of his life he continued to take an interest in farming affairs. His wife passed away in 1906, but Mr. Gore lived until 1911, passing his declining years in Carlinville among the neighbors he loved so well.

CHARLES W. FARR.

Charles W. Farr, assistant county superintendent of schools of Cook County, and an authority on agriculture and rural life, was born at Liberty, Indiana, September 30, 1859, a son of John and Susanna (Knotts) Farr. The local schools grounded him in the fundamentals of an education, and for a time he taught school in Union County, Indiana. From 1873 to 1877, he attended High school, and after his graduation he entered DePauw University, and was graduated therefrom in 1887. During his college life he was also engaged in school-teaching. Subsequently he became an instructor in science in Southwest Kansas College, Winfield, Kansas. In 1891 he entered the educational life of Cook County as assistant county superintendent of schools, and maintained his home at Palatine until 1894, but in the latter year moved to Irving Park. He served under Albert G. Lane, Orville T. Bright, A. F. Nightingale and E. J. Tobin.

From 1911 to 1914 Mr. Farr was chief of the school division of the agricultural extension department of the American Harvester Company, and as such traveled throughout the country, notably in the South, spreading the gospel of better farming. His work associated him with the leading agricultural authorities of the country. In 1914 Mr. Farr returned to Cook County to become country life director, co-ordinating the schoolroom with the pupil's life on the farm. Devoted to his work, he exhausted himself in behalf of it, and his useful life was terminated, January 8, 1925, by pneumonia.

Mr. Farr was first married, August 4, 1887, to Hattie Cox, and they had two children: Forrest G. and Merrill H. Farr. On April 24, 1902, Mr. Farr was married second to Maud

Cookingham. All his life Mr. Farr was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Perhaps the best tribute paid to the memory of this truly great man was that of his superior officer, Superintendent of Schools Edward J. Tobin, who said in part:

"All children loved Charley Farr because all children knew he loved them.

"I loved Charley Farr, because he loved children.

"I loved Charley Farr, because children loved him.

"I loved Charley Farr, because, of his buoyant enthusiasm for his work.

"I loved Charley Farr, because he so recklessly and unselfishly gave his talents and his energy in service.

"I loved you, Charley Farr, because you inspired me to do things that I would not have done if I had not known you.

"I loved you, Charley Farr, because your inspiration kept me from doing things that I might have done but ought not to do.

"Above all I loved you, Charley Farr, because you have helped keep me and all others happy and cheerful during every day of these twelve years.

"I loved you because you loved animals, plants and nature."

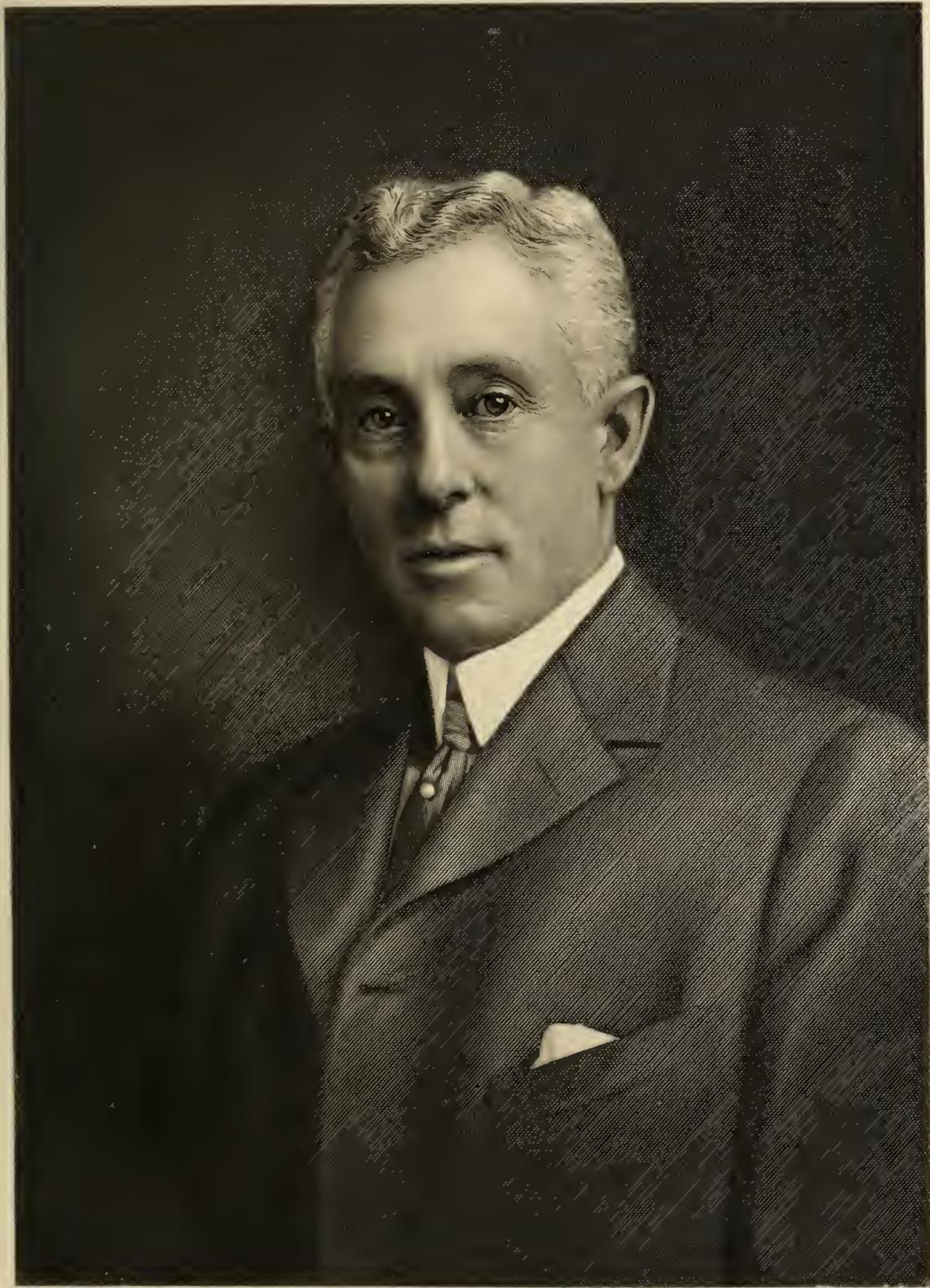
These touching sentiments closed the eulogy pronounced over the remains of Mr. Farr by the man with whom he had been in closest professional association for twelve years of useful and constructive work in behalf of the children of Cook County; and they appropriately bring to an end this brief review of his life history.

JOHN WILLIAM GARY.

His record forms one of the interesting pages in the history of the lumber industry of Chicago. Mr. Gary, lumberman and capitalist, was born on a farm in East Conneaut, Ohio, on August 8, 1859, son of Dorance Benjamin and Susan (Akerly) Gary, and of Scotch ancestry. Enos Gary, one of his earliest American ancestors of record, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts on September 23, 1759. From him and his wife, Esther Buckingham, the line of descent is traced through their son William Lewis and his wife Betsy Plant, who were the grandpar-

ents of our subject. His father was a farmer and contractor.

Mr. Gary was educated at the Conneaut, Ohio, Academy, and was engaged in various occupations in Conneaut until 1880. He then entered the lumber business in the employ of Thomas R. Lyon, with offices in Ludington, Michigan, and Chicago, Illinois. In 1885-91 he was manager of Mr. Lyon's business in Chicago and in 1897 he became a partner of the firm of Lyon, Gary & Company, Investment Brokers, loans, owners and dealers in timber lands with vast



John W. Gary

interests in lumber manufacturing companies such as Lyon Lumber Company, Baker Lumber Company, J. S. Stearns Lumber Co., Bagdad Land & Lumber Company, Continental Timber Land Co., and others. He became vice president of Lyon, Gary & Company in 1907 when it was incorporated and so continued until 1917 when he was elected president.

Mr. Gary was vice president of the Commercial Loan & Trust Company in 1894-98, but the object of his continued thought and effort was the Lyon Lumber Company of which he was a director for nearly a quarter of a century—from its organization—and its President for many years prior to and at the time of his death. His knowledge, thoroughness, mastery

of detail, sound judgment and courageous execution contributed to the great success the company has achieved.

Mr. Gary was married in Chicago on March 31, 1902, to Emily Lyon, daughter of Thomas R. and Harriet Rice Lyon. Mr. and Mrs. Gary have one child, a son, Kellogg Gary, who was attending Harvard at the time of his father's death. The family home is in Glencoe.

Mr. Gary was a member of the following clubs: Chicago, Old Elm, Indian Hill, Onwentzia, Saddle & Cycle, Midday, Casino and he was a life member of Chicago Historical Society, Field Museum, and Art Institute.

Mr. Gary died in Chicago on January 14, 1923.

ADDISON LEMAN GARDNER.

Although numbered among the older attorneys of Chicago, Addison L. Gardner stands at the head of his profession and few lawyers of this city have made a more lasting impression for both professional ability of a high order and for the individuality of a personal character. He was born in Walworth, New York, May 10, 1866, a son of Lemam Gardner and Eliza A. (Knapp) Gardner, and he fully exemplifies the alert and diplomatic character for which the people of the Empire State are noted. His educational advantages were those afforded by Walworth (New York) Academy, Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, New York, and in Schools of History and Political Science, Columbia University, New York. He received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the latter institution in 1887 and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He began the practice of law in New York, but shortly came to Chicago, and from the latter date until 1893 was associated in practice with the law firm of Jenkins & Harkness.

In 1890 Mr. Gardner became assistant attorney for the South Side Rapid Transit Company at Chicago, and served in that capacity for three years. In 1893 he became attorney for the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company, and since 1912 has been general attorney for the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company, Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company, South Side Elevated Railroad Company and Chicago & Oak Park Elevated Railroad Company. He has also been general attorney for the Chicago, North Shore and Mil-

waukee Railroad since 1916. Besides his duties as general attorney for the various elevated lines and the North Shore road, he is senior member of the law firm of Gardner, Foote, Burns & Morrow, comprising one of the strong and successful law organizations of the city, and also controls an extensive general practice. His ability as an advocate has repeatedly been demonstrated, and he holds prestige in his profession by reason of thorough training and prolonged practice. He has ever stood exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness, and in both professional and social life his course has been marked by inflexible integrity and honor. His high standing at the bar is firmly assured, and as an able and conscientious counsellor his services are sought in many important cases throughout the country.

Mr. Gardner is a member of the American Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, American Historical Association and of the Union League, University, and Oak Park Country Clubs, and is prominent in both social and professional circles. He has also gained distinction as a writer and contributes extensively to legal journals and other periodicals. Although the scope of his work has always been broad, and he gives close and loyal attention to his profession, he also finds time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social and material betterment of the community, and during the many years of his residence in Chicago he has wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and

as a man of splendid professional ability. Mr. Gardner was married October 4, 1893, to Miss Jeanie A. Black, of Chicago, and they became the parents of two children: Addison Leman, Jr.,

and Isabel B. The family home for many years has been at 308 North Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park, and is a hospitable one, where their friends are always welcome.

AIME PAUL HEINECK.

Among the more notable physicians and surgeons of Chicago who have established a reputation for ability and have gained honorable success in their profession none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than Dr. Aimé Paul Heineck. He has been an active practitioner of this city for twenty-nine years and no physician or surgeon of Chicago has made a more lasting impression for both professional ability of a high order and for the individuality of a genial personal character. He holds prestige by reason of ability and thorough training and in the practice of his profession his course has been marked by inflexible integrity and honor. As a surgeon his ability has repeatedly been demonstrated and his skill is evidenced through results which have followed his labors.

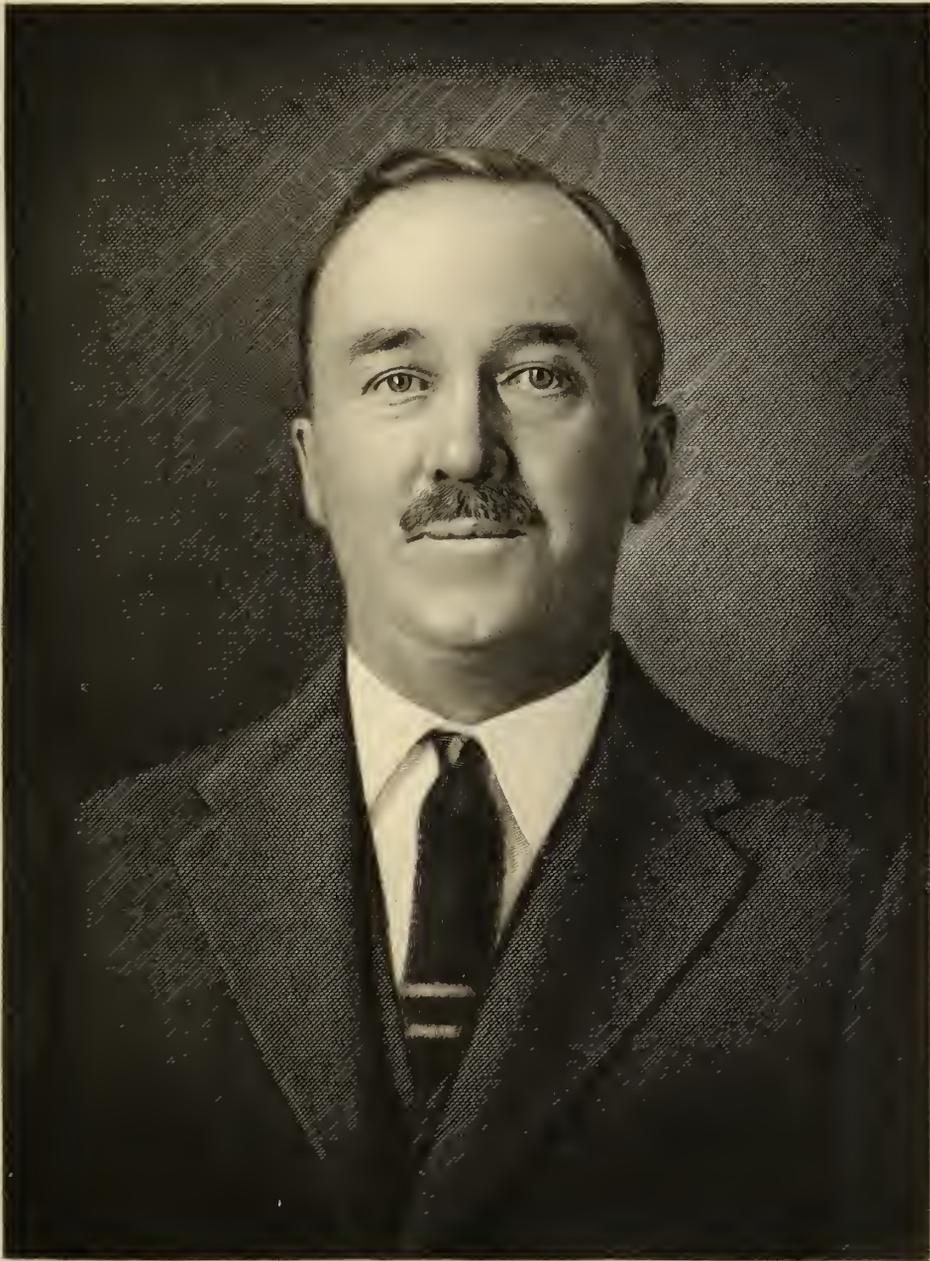
Doctor Heineck was born in Bordeaux, France, March 10, 1870, a son of Auguste Heineck and Anna (Cazalbon) Heineck. He came to the United States with his parents when eight years of age, locating at Chicago and his education was obtained chiefly in the schools of this city. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he early began the study for this profession and, matriculating at the Northwestern University Medical School he was graduated from that institution in 1896 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He soon afterward established himself in practice at Chicago and has since been an active factor in the best element of his profession. He has confined his practice largely to surgery for some years, in which he has gained distinction and is recognized as one of the most skilled in this branch of the profession in the city of Chicago.

As professor of surgery at the College of Medicine and Surgery and surgeon to the Cook County, Frances Willard, Jefferson Park, Rhodes Avenue, Jackson Park, Lakeside and Washington Park Hospitals, Doctor Heineck has rendered efficient service to these institutions. He keeps in close touch with all that research is bringing to light in the field of scientific knowledge and is a man of broad information

along many lines. His work has been characterized by devotion to duty and his professional services have ever been discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Illinois State and Chicago Medical Societies, and of the Alliance Française, Comité Patriotique and Société Française de Bienfaisance, and a member of the editorial staff of Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics of Chicago and the LaClinique of Montreal, Canada.

Besides the practice of his profession Doctor Heineck has also gained distinction as a writer and is the author of numerous contributions to the medical press, notable among which are Appendicitis and Pregnancy, Fractures of the Patella, Hernias of the Urinary Bladder, Hernias of the Ovary, of the Fallopian Tubes and Ovary, The Modern Treatment of Exophthalmic Goitre, The Terminations and Treatment of Extra-Uterine Pregnancy, The Modern Treatment of Intra-articular Bodies Originating Within the Organism, Local and General Surgical Anesthesia, etc., etc., He is a deep student and a successful practitioner, and as a man of marked intellectual activity, he enjoys merited prominence in his profession.

Although the scope of his work has always been broad Doctor Heineck also finds time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social and material betterment of the community and has ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness. His efforts are not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but are evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and during the many years of his residence here he has wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid professional ability. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is also a Mason of high standing, being affiliated with Ashlar Lodge No. 308, A. F. & A. M., Aryan Grotto No. 18, M. O. V. P. E. R., Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., Chicago Council No. 4, R.



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William B. Merrill

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& S. M., Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T. and Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He was married in 1907, to Miss Leonie Pallissard, of St. Anne, Illinois, and to this union were born

five children: Pauline, Irene, Camille, Aimé Paul, Jr., and Joffre. The family home is at 4455 Greenwood avenue, and is a hospitable one, where their friends are always welcome.

WILLIAM HENRY MERRILL.

William Henry Merrill, founder and president of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Incorporated, was born in Warsaw, New York, December 29, 1868. After completing his early education, he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated in 1889. After this he served several years with the Boston Board of Underwriters as electrical inspector.

Mr. Merrill came to Chicago in 1893, to help supervise the electrical installations at the World's Fair, which was the most ambitious undertaking of that kind yet attempted in the way of electrical lighting and decorating. At the conclusion of the Fair the Chicago Board of Underwriters employed him to solve its problems in connection with the Fire Alarm System and other electrical work. The Union Fire Insurance Company also employed Mr. Merrill to investigate hazards of acetylene gas machines which were then just coming into use.

Underwriters' Laboratories grew out of this, being organized in 1898, and incorporated in 1901. Mr. Merrill was its manager from the start, and was later made president, holding the latter office until his death. He was one of the principal factors in formulating and securing the adoption of the National Electrical Code, and was also active in the National Fire Protection Association, serving as its secretary and treasurer and later as president. In recognition of his services for that organization, he was made an honorary member of the National Fire Prevention Association, and was given a similar recognition by the Compressed Gas Association, because of his work in the acetylene industry.

In 1918 he entered the World War service at \$1 a year, serving as chairman of the Fire Prevention Section of the War Industries Board. He was active in many engineering and insurance organizations devoted to the saving of life and property from fires and accidents.

Underwriters' Laboratories, to which he devoted his life, has grown to be a symbol of safety to every person in the United States and

Canada. Its plant and equipment, and its influence in the building and manufacturing industry, become an enduring monument to his talent as an organizer and executive, and as a crusader in a public work of major importance.

Death cut short his active and useful life, September 17, 1923, at the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago, and he was buried beside his father, mother and brother, at Warsaw, New York.

We reprint here a tribute to Mr. Merrill from the board of directors of Underwriters' Laboratories:

"We, the board of directors of Underwriters' Laboratories, Incorporated, in special meeting assembled, have given consideration to the great loss sustained through the untimely death of our friend and associate, William H. Merrill, founder-president. His life was wholly devoted to, and was a great and constructive force in a cause materially contributing to the progress of civilization. We bow our heads in humble obedience to the will of Divine Providence, and with due reverence here record our appreciation of the life and service of him who has been taken from us.

"As a pioneer: he conceived, organized, fostered and directed Underwriters' Laboratories, until from a simple affair in 1898, it expanded to a vital influence in the work of fire waste control. He was an important factor in the origin of the National Electric Code. He was the principal author of the first National Regulations for Safeguarding the Hazards of Acetylene. He first suggested, and was indefatigable in aiding the course of Fire Protection Engineering at Armour Institute of Technology. He brought about important changes in policy in the work of the National Fire Protection Association, thereby making possible that organization's present effectiveness in its campaign of public education.

"As an executive: he displayed signal talent; especially did he secure from his associates and subordinates loyalty and enthusiasm for the projects he prompted. His instant willingness

to acknowledge accomplishments in others was accompanied by equal promptness in sharing the ever growing responsibilities of this work. Of extraordinary skill in argument, he was ever ready to be convinced upon presentation of relating data from a reliable source.

"As a man: he displayed many brilliant qualities, including exceptional charm and wit. Although possessed of a somewhat delicate physique he was above the normal in his skill and accomplishment in fishing, hunting, and other sports. In short, he was an all-around man.

"As a friend: it is here that we feel our loss most at this time. Cordial, ready with sympathy, encouragement and admiration, he bound us to him with bonds of steel.

"Now, therefore, we charge ourselves and the officers of the staff of Underwriters' Laboratories, Incorporated, to carry on his life's work—A Work for Service—Not Profit—and

make it clearly manifest that his accomplishment shall endure."

Mr. Merrill was married to Miss Bessie Henderson, of Chicago. They became the parents of the following children: William H. Merrill, Jr., Grace Henderson Merrill, Charles Mather Merrill, Elizabeth M. Merrill, and John F. Merrill.

On July 9, 1923, Mr. Merrill married Miss Betty A. Jackson, of London, England, who survives him.

Mr. Merrill belonged to the Episcopal Church. He was also a member of the University Club, the Mid-Day Club, the Sea View Golf Club, of Atlantic City, New Jersey, the Old Colony Club, and Sigma Chi College fraternity. As has been already said, he was devoted to all sports, and had a cabin for hunting up in the Hudson Bay country.

EDWARD LOUIS HEINTZ.

In preparing a review of the more notable physicians and surgeons of Illinois the name of Dr. Edward Louis Heintz of Chicago is found to be one that compels more than passing attention. He has not only achieved success in his profession, but holds prestige by reason of ability and thorough training and as a practitioner his course has been marked by inflexible integrity and honor. He was born in Rolla, Missouri, April 27, 1874, a son of John Louis Heintz and Fannie (de Bauernfeind) Heintz. His early education was obtained chiefly in the public schools of White Lake, South Dakota, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity and was graduated from the High school there in 1890. He was also a student at the University of South Dakota in 1891-93, and later took a course at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy from which he received the degree of Ph. G.

Having determined upon the practice of medicine as life work, Doctor Heintz later matriculated at the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois and was graduated from that institution in 1901 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He soon afterward became adjunct professor of materia medica and later associate professor of medicine and clinical medicine at the same institution and still retains the latter position. He is one of the founders and was largely instrumental in establishing the University Hospital at Chicago in 1907, and has

since been secretary and a director and attending physician of this institution. He was also one of five who founded the University Hospital Training School for Nurses and is secretary and a director of that institution.

Besides the practice of his profession Doctor Heintz has been active in the promotion of useful and helpful institutions in Chicago for many years, and no physician of this city has made a more lasting impression for both ability of a high order and for the individuality of a loyal personal character. His efforts are not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but are evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved and his activities have meant much to Chicago in both civic and material betterment. He is a man of broad information along many lines and in his profession he keeps in close touch with all that research is bringing to light in the field of scientific knowledge. He holds to high ideals in his profession, and his work is characterized by devotion to duty. His professional services have ever been discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation and his skill is evidenced through results which have followed his labors.

Aside from the practice of his profession Doctor Heintz has also gained distinction as a writer and has contributed liberally to medical periodicals as well as compiling a directory of the Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity in 1907 and



Owen B. Tappan

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a catalogue of the same in 1909. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Illinois State and Chicago Medical Societies. He is also Past Grand President, and from 1902 until 1910, was Grand Secretary of the Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity and since 1922 has been Grand Primarius. In 1913 he was president of the Alumni Association of the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois, and in 1922 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of South Dakota.

Doctor Heintz is an active member of the Chicago Society of Internal Medicine, Research Club, College of Medicine, University of Illinois, Illinois Club of Chicago, American College of Physicians, American Congress on Internal Medicine and Alpha Omega Alpha, a Medical Honorary Fraternity. He was president of

the Alumni Association of the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois in 1912-1913, the year the Alumni and friends of the University presented the entire issue of \$217,000 of stock of the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons to the University of Illinois, thereby making the college an integral part of the university. His son, John Louis Heintz, 2nd, was an honorary member of the class of 1913, of the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois.

Doctor Heintz was married May 4, 1911, to Miss Bertha Marie Hansen, of Chicago, and they became the parents of one son, John Louis Heintz, II, who died in 1914. The family home is at 5942 West Huron street, and is a hospitable one, where their friends are always welcome.

OREN B. TAFT.

Oren B. Taft was born at Medina, New York, June 19, 1846, a son of Joel F. and Jane E. (Britt) Taft, the former of whom died in 1855. The following year, Mrs. Taft with her son and daughter moved to Ford County, Illinois, to join a brother who lived on what has since become the present site of Paxton. Here Oren B. Taft grew to manhood and passed through the hardships and experiences incident to pioneer life. Owing to lack of facilities incident to every pioneer country, he had but few opportunities for acquiring an early education. When possible he attended the district schools of his neighborhood and later two years at the old Chicago University. He continued a student throughout his life, developed his intellectual faculties to a remarkable degree and devoted much of his leisure time to the study and investigation of fundamental problems and writing on philosophical subjects.

His attention was early turned toward a business career and even at seventeen he won local recognition and was appointed deputy to take charge of the office of circuit clerk of Ford County. He filled that position for five years, during which period he was brought into contact with the leading men of his section of the state. The money he could save during this formative period of his neighborhood, he invested successfully in real estate; but being dissatisfied with the limitations of a country town, came to Chicago in 1869. Here he associated himself with D. K. Pearsons and in 1876 was made a

member of the firm of D. K. Pearsons and Company, Mr. Pearsons retiring in 1880. The concern has since been conducted by Oren B. Taft and his sons, Oren E. and Harry L. Taft, who entered the business later and who purchased the interests of H. A. Pearsons on his retirement. The business originally established in 1865, had Illinois for its field of operation; but later extended to include the better portions of eighteen of the best agricultural states. The position which this firm occupies in relation to the improvement and development of lands in the middle west is well known and it is generally conceded that this company is one of the most important factors in America in supplying funds for that purpose.

From its inception it was recognized that the business occupied a peculiar position. It could be treated solely as an opportunity to acquire a fortune, or those interested in it could, in a broader sense, and at some sacrifice, become a helpful factor in the development of a new country. In 1865, and for some years following, this northern Mississippi Valley was almost a virgin prairie. It was being settled by many who had served in the Civil War as well as by European emigrants, all poor in purse but rich and strong in health and purpose. These settlers could begin the process of agricultural development, but to withstand the vicissitudes of pioneer life, they would, in the aggregate, need financial support running into the millions. Such financing of Farm Loans had never been

In 1879 he accepted a position with the McCormick Harvesting Machinery Company at Chicago, and with this concern, later a part of the International Harvester Company, he remained until starting in business for himself in 1892. He was a pioneer in the development of the molding machine, and to his mechanical ability and insight into the future demands of the foundrymen may be credited no small part of the efficiency of foundry practice of to-day. The first gift of Mr. Pridmore to the industry was the stripping plate, in 1886, while he was superintendent of experiments for the McCormick division of the International Harvester Company. Here the Pridmore molding machine was perfected and worked into successful operation, and it was he who first made the stripping plate molding machine a commercial success. This machine is now made by the Pridmore Corporation in thirteen different designs, and is one of the many important devices perfected by him. Other molding machines invented by Mr. Pridmore include the rockover drop machines and the plain rockover machine. The last machine designed by him was built and shipped just before he left Chicago for Europe, where his death occurred, and was a special stove-plate rockover. In harvesting machinery the following inventions are to his credit: A steel self-binding harvester, a front-cut mower, a vertical corn harvester, a sweep-rake reaper, a binder, a knotter, and many patents in combination with others.

After Mr. Pridmore severed his connection with the McCormick Company to engage in the production of his inventions in an independent way he started with a small drafting room on Wabash Avenue, the while he had his machines built in jobbing machine shops. The extensive business now conducted under the corporate title of Henry E. Pridmore was founded by him in 1892, and from his small office and drafting room on Wabash Avenue, two floors of a manufacturing building at 111 West Harrison Street were later utilized. Here was entailed so rapid and substantial expansion of the business that larger quarters became necessary, and Mr. Pridmore, with characteristic discrimination and good judgment, purchased, in 1899, the thirteen lots that constitute the site of the present plant at Nineteenth and Rockwell Streets, which is the largest enterprise in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of molding machines.

Since the death of Mr. Pridmore the business has been ably conducted along the lines followed by its founder, by his widow, Mrs. Emily M. Pridmore, and his son, Henry A. Pridmore, the former being president and treasurer, and the latter, vice-president and secretary. In 1912, four years after the death of Mr. Pridmore the company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, and since that date the capital has been increased to \$500,000. In the manufactory are retained about one hundred and fifty employes, most of whom are skilled artisans, and the products of the plant are now shipped to all parts of the world in which the foundry industry is represented. Many recent developments have been made, including the electric jarring, the combination electric jolt rockover, etc.

The Henry E. Pridmore Corporation was the first to introduce the electrically operated molding machine, which has proved an unqualified success, and this and other machines manufactured in the extensive plant find imperative demand in all sections of the world. The concern has direct representatives in the city of London for the facile handling of European trade, including that in India. The corporation has membership in the National Founders' Association and the American Foundryman's Association. At the great international exposition held in the city of Paris in 1900 a gold medal was awarded on the Pridmore molding machinery. Although it would be too great a task on the part of the writer to attempt a detailed mention of the various unexcelled products of this great concern, the following brief description cannot prove amiss. The stripping plate type of machine is the one best adapted to the greatest variety of work. These Pridmore machines are exceedingly simple and afford an unailing method of producing castings absolutely true to pattern, these machines being manufactured in small sizes and also in square double and treble shaft designs that are moved by cranes. The plain rockover machines, for patterns which have sufficient draft to be rocked out without breaking the mold, are simple and effective. Rockover drop machines are adapted for patterns with a slight draft, with provision for accurately and rapidly dropping the mold away from the pattern. Power-ramming and hand-squeeze stripping plate machines meet the demand for a machine combining the stripping plate and power-ram-



Henry E. Pridmore

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ming and hand-squeezing features. The plain power-squeezer machine has been adopted by agricultural and large jobbing foundries producing large quantities of small castings, and in connection with match plants a very large production is obtained. The Pridmore electric jarring machine is driven by an individual motor and is especially adapted for the economic ramming of large, deep flasks, large cores, etc.

In character and achievement Henry E. Pridmore signally honored the city in which he long maintained his home and in which he won large and worthy success. He was a man of not only great mental capacity and steadfast purpose, but universally respected for his high code of business ethics and consistent moral character. His mighty courage and will; his high-minded conception of a man's duty in his domestic as in his business life, and his quiet and unswerving allegiance to the principles of good citizenship were traits which especially distinguished him. His contribution to the world's work was a valuable one: not only in business affairs, but in the splendid example which he left of honorable manhood. He was most conscientious and scrupulous in all his dealings, his honesty being of the type that would rather err to his own cost than to do an injustice, and his life proved that business may be conducted in harmony with the Golden Rule, and that honesty and business enterprise may go hand in hand. His efforts were not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and he gave freely of his time and means to the furtherance of all measures tending to the public good. His home life was always most attractive in all of its various phases as husband, father and host, and his happiest moments were ever spent at his own fireside. In business life he was alert, sagacious and reliable: as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred September 25, 1908, removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens.

In 1881, Mr. Pridmore was united in marriage with Miss Emily M. Hitchcock, of Whitehall, Michigan, and they became the parents of four sons: Edward A., who is president of the International Molding Machine Company, and Henry A., vice-president and secretary of the Henry E. Pridmore Corporation, are both busi-

ness men of Chicago, and are numbered among the conservative and enterprising young men of the city. Marshall E. and Earl B., are students in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, having both finished their preparatory courses in the Tome Preparatory School, at Fort Deposit, Maryland. Mrs. Pridmore still maintains her home in Chicago, where she is surrounded by hosts of warm friends and is greatly admired for her sterling qualities and social and philanthropic activities. She was always in close sympathy with her husband in all his enterprises, but it was not until after his death that she manifested her remarkable business ability and proved herself equal to the heavy responsibilities that devolved upon her in the management of the affairs of his estate.

Few women of Chicago have gained so high a reputation for ability and keenness of discernment as has Mrs. Emily M. Pridmore, and few are better informed in business affairs. She was made trustee and executrix of her husband's estate, and served efficiently in this capacity for two years thereafter. In July, 1910, in order to effect a proper adjustment, she became associated with her son, Henry A. Pridmore, in purchasing the manufacturing business that represented a large part of the estate. In that year she assumed the exacting dual office of president and treasurer of the Henry E. Pridmore Corporation, and in initiative and executive ability she has made a splendid reputation in industrial and commercial circles, as the head of one of the great manufacturing enterprises of the western metropolis, and it is gratifying to note that the affairs of this great concern, which stands today as a monument to the memory of its founder, have been so ably conducted that since his death the volume of the business has been more than double. Although the scope of her work in connection with the business is broad, Mrs. Pridmore has an appreciation of the beauties in nature and art, and also finds time and opportunity to leave the impress of the true gentlewoman through her activities in the furtherance of charitable and benevolent institutions. She is a valued member of the Millard Congregational Church and the Millard Avenue Woman's Club, and is a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago. She is also identified with the Millard Chapter of the Eastern Star, the

White Shrine, and with the organization of the True Kindred, and is interested in all matters

that have for their aim the advancement of the people or the betterment of existing conditions.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LANGWORTHY.

Although numbered among the later attorneys of Chicago, Benjamin F. Langworthy, senior member of the law firm of Langworthy, Stevens & McKeag, has proven his ability as an advocate and is well upholding the honors of his profession. He has been an active practitioner of this city for thirty years, holds prestige in his profession by reason of ability and thorough training and in his practice his course has been marked by inflexible integrity and honor. Aside from his personal worth and accomplishments, there is much of interest attached to his genealogy which betokens lines of sterling worth and prominent identification with American history for many generations, being a descendant of James Babcock, who settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1642, and of Colonel Joseph Babcock, of Revolutionary fame, who was born at Westerly, Rhode Island, in 1754 and who was a moving spirit in the American Revolution, while many of his descendants have since been conspicuous characters of New England, being epoch-makers in the political, financial, educational and social history of that country.

Mr. Langworthy was born at Jersey City, New Jersey, October 9, 1871, a son of George Irish Langworthy and Anne Lockhart (Kerr) Langworthy. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native city and Alfred (New York) University, graduating from the latter institution in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. His predilection being toward the law, he later matriculated at the Northwestern University Law School and was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1895. Soon after his admission to the bar he established himself in the practice of law at Chicago and has since been an active practitioner of this city. He has a national reputation as an authority on Illinois Local Improvements, and few attorneys of the state have made a more lasting impression for both professional ability of a high order and for the individuality of a genial personal character.

Besides the practice of his profession Mr. Langworthy also finds time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the

social and material betterment of the community and has ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness. He was professor of real property law at the John Marshall Law School for a number of years and also served as village attorney of River Forest, Illinois, from 1909 until 1915. He is a member of the American, Illinois State and Chicago Bar Associations and of the Chicago Historical Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Union League Club, and Chicago Alumni Association, of Alfred (New York) University of which he is president. He is also a Mason in good standing, and was formerly president of the Oak Park Patriotic League of Phil Sheridan Post No. 615, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Langworthy was married October 25, 1897, to Miss Mary A. Lewis, of Plainfield, New Jersey, and to this union were born two daughters: Frances Lewis, who became the wife of James D. B. Murray and resides at Winnetka, Illinois, and Marigold Lockhart. Mrs. Langworthy was born at Alfred, New York, March 31, 1872, a daughter of Abram Herbert Lewis and Augusta Melissa (Johnson) Lewis, and comes of prominent old established American families which date back to the colonial epoch in our national history, being a direct descendant of Abraham Lewis, of Revolutionary fame. She is a woman of exceptional intellectual ability and is greatly admired for her social and educational activities. She was educated at The Young Ladies Seminary of Plainfield, New Jersey, and received later a teachers' certificate from the Delsarte School of Expression, New York City, and for a time did special work at Alfred University. She has also gained distinction as a writer and is the author and director of patriotic and educational pageants, among which are "River Forest Independence Day," "The Forge and the Hall," "As the Child Learns," etc. She is vice-president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and served as president of the Illinois Congress of Mothers and Parent Teacher Associations from 1914 until 1918. She is also director of the drama class of the River Forest Women's



Eugene P. Salton

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Club, president of the Woman's City Club of Chicago, and a member of the Chicago Woman's Club, Winnetka Woman's Club, River Forest

Women's Club, Daughters of the American Revolution, and a trustee of the Village of Winnetka.

EUGENE S. TALBOT.

Dr. Eugene S. Talbot was born at Sharon, Massachusetts, March 8, 1847, a son of Solomon and Emily (Hawes) Talbot, both natives of Massachusetts. The family is one that is recorded far back in the history of England, and has been represented in America since the country's earliest days.

Eugene S. Talbot, as a boy, attended Stoningham Institute at Sharon, Massachusetts. He later took up the study of dentistry and graduated from the Pennsylvania Dental College, with his degree, in 1873. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine upon graduating from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1880. In 1902 Kenyon College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. His degree of Master of Arts was conferred by Whitman College in 1903, and his degree of Doctor of Science was conferred by the University of Pennsylvania, in 1915.

He was Professor of Stomatology at the Illinois Medical College. He was elected Honorary President of the dental section of the Tenth International Medical Congress, held at Berlin, in 1899, and of the Twelfth Congress, held at Moscow, in 1897. He was an honorary member of the Sociedad Odontologica Espanola, of the Odontologischen Gesellschaft Generale des Dentistes de France. He served as Vice President of the American Medical Association, and was also an honored member of the Chicago Medical Society. He was a fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, of the A. A. A. S., and of the

Stomatological Society of Hungary. He was a corresponding member of the Association of Danish Dentists. He was chosen honorary President of the International Association of Stomatology, Paris, and a member of the French Congress of Stomatology. He was an honorary member of the Budapest Royal Society of Physicians and of the Italian Stomatological Society. He also belonged, socially, to the Authors' Club of London and to the University Club of Chicago.

As a writer on scientific subjects Doctor Talbot holds preeminent recognition throughout the world. For the list of the titles of works of which he is author, please consult "Who's Who in America."

Doctor Talbot was married, in Chicago, on September 26, 1876, to Miss Flora Estey, a daughter of the late Hon. Willis H. and Margaret (Meloy) Estey, of Chicago. Doctor and Mrs. Talbot have three children: Florence (Mrs. Donald R. Wegg), Eugene S. Talbot, Jr., and Margaret (Mrs. Harris E. Adriaance, Jr.).

Doctor Talbot was a devoted member of Unity Church, Chicago, and for years he has served this body as one of its officers.

When he was nearing his seventy-eighth birthday, Doctor Talbot was called from this life, December 20, 1924. He is one of our truly great men for he put into the many years that were granted him, a most remarkable quality of thought, of unremitting work and of inestimable service to mankind.

FRANK HOUGH ARMSTRONG.

Of the men prominently identified with the mercantile interests of Chicago, few have gained so high a reputation for ability and fidelity as has Frank H. Armstrong, the late president of the wholesale grocery house of Reid, Murdoch & Company. He was active in commercial and public life of this city for forty-three years, and his career was an exemplary one. Although he never aspired to figure before the public in other than a business capacity, he possessed comprehensive knowledge along many lines, and his services were fre-

quently sought in matters of deep importance. He had lived in Chicago since he was twenty years of age, and his entire business career was spent in the wholesale grocery trade, and few men of the country have had such a thorough schooling in this field of activity.

Mr. Armstrong was born in Wayne County, Ohio, July 27, 1853, a son of William Blackburn and Phebe Ann (Hough) Armstrong. He comes of a long line of early American ancestry of Scotch-Irish lineage, which dates back to the colonial period in the country's history, and

many of the names were prominent in the military and municipal affairs of the country. His father was a descendant of the Armstrong family so conspicuous in Revolutionary times. His earliest American ancestor was Samson Armstrong, who emigrated to this country from the north of Ireland, settling in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Samson Armstrong was the father of two daughters and nineteen sons. The line of descent is then traced through John and Elizabeth (McElroy) Armstrong, Andrew and Rachel (King) Armstrong, and William Blackburn and Phebe Ann (Hough) Armstrong who were the parents of Frank H. Armstrong. Another of his ancestors, Capt. Daniel Armstrong, fought with distinction in the Revolutionary War.

Descended from such ancestors, trained by such parents, Frank H. Armstrong displayed in early life the strong impulses and acquired the complete self-control which have so distinguished his manhood. The family removed to Mount Vernon, Iowa, when he was a child, and his education was obtained in the schools of that place. After completing his course in the public schools, he became a student at Cornell College, which institution later conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In December, 1873, he came to Chicago and entered the employ of the retail department, Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company, but remained with that house only a few months.

In August, 1874, Mr. Armstrong accepted a position in the sales department of the firm of Reid, Murdoch and Fischer, and in 1881 he was given a profit interest in the firm. In 1891 when its successor, Reid, Murdoch & Company wholesale grocers, was incorporated, he became secretary. In 1909, upon the death of Mr. Murdoch, Mr. J. J. Dau, the senior partner, was made president. Mr. Armstrong was made vice-president, and filled that position until January, 1914, when he was elected president, upon the resignation of Mr. Dau. He filled this position with the same spirit of thoroughness which characterized all his enterprises. Besides his connection with the firm of Reid, Murdoch & Company, he was also identified with

other enterprises, and his progressive spirit is evident in many ways. He was a director of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, the City National Bank of Evanston, the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, and also an executive committeeman of the Evanston Hospital Association, trustee of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, governing member of the Art Institute of Chicago, and a member of the senior council of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The great wholesale grocery house of Reid, Murdoch and Company, of which Mr. Armstrong was the executive head, is one of the largest and most reliable concerns of its kind in the country, and a just portion of its present prosperity and popularity is due to his faithfulness and untiring efforts.

By his marriage with Miss Blanche Swingley of Chicago, Mr. Armstrong became the father of one son, John. He also had a son, Horace White Armstrong by a former wife, who succeeds his father as president of the corporation. The family home is at Evanston. Mr. Armstrong had many warm friends. In his religious faith he was a Presbyterian and very active. He was identified with the Commercial Club, Chicago Club, City Club, Glen View Club and the Evanston Country Club. He was one of the organizers and also vice president of the Sunday Evening Club, and a member of the Committee of One Hundred on the Future Plans of Chicago.

In the light of later years the record of Mr. Armstrong's early ability is most interesting and significant, for never was a man's success due more to his own native ability and less to outward circumstances. He reaped only where he sowed, and the harvest with its valued aftermath came to him alone through energy, industry and perseverance. He reached his high standing through no favors of influential friends, but worked his way up from the bottom rung of the business ladder, by marked ability. His achievements are the merited reward of earnest, honest efforts. Mr. Armstrong died, February 27, 1920.

LAWRENCE DELANCY GORGAS.

Dr. Lawrence D. Gorgas was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1861, a son of Dr.

Ferdinand J. S. Gorgas and Annie E. (Swormstedt) Gorgas. The father was a man of con-



Dudley Taylor

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siderable consequence in the field of science in the East, and was Dean of the Maryland Dental College for some fifty years.

The son attended school in Baltimore, Maryland, and later entered dental college, graduating therefrom in 1880. He then determined to continue his preparation and take up the study of medicine. He received his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1882.

For some four years then, following his graduation from medical college, Doctor Gorgas was active in work as assistant to Dr. Hugh Tiffany, head surgeon of the Baltimore Hospital. The experience and training gained in this connection was unusually fine.

It was in 1888 that Doctor Gorgas came to Chicago and established himself in general practice here. His practice extended from 1888 over

a period of nearly four decades. His downtown office was maintained for some years at 30 North Michigan Boulevard. His other office was on the South Side in the vicinity of his home.

On April 12, 1893, Doctor Gorgas was married, in Chicago, to Miss Annie G. Stewart, a daughter of John H. and Emily F. Stewart. Doctor and Mrs. Gorgas have four children: Harry Stewart Gorgas, William Clarence Gorgas, Nellie Gorgas and Isabel Gorgas. The family home, for thirty-six years, has been in the same residence at 5720 Dorchester Avenue.

Dr. Lawrence D. Gorgas died on November 26, 1924. He was truly and deeply devoted to his vocation, and the work he has accomplished, both as a minor and major surgeon, entitles him to permanent recognition.

DUDLEY TAYLOR.

Dudley Taylor, of Chicago and Kenilworth, Illinois, was born in the town of Owosso, Michigan, February 7, 1873. He was the son of Benjamin F. and Louisa J. (Sly) Taylor. The Taylors came to Michigan from Massachusetts, and for many years Benjamin F. Taylor was a prominent lawyer and Judge. Dudley Taylor attended grade and high school in Owosso, after which he entered the University of Michigan, graduating from the Law School in 1896. That same year he came to Chicago and was admitted to the Illinois Bar.

For several years he was a member of the law firm of Job & Taylor, but since 1912 had practiced alone. He specialized in industrial litigation and affairs and was attorney for the Employers' Association of Chicago, the Associated Employers of Illinois and other associations of employers. He was one of the ablest lawyers in the field of industrial relationships that the Illinois Bar has known.

He gained a national reputation because of his keen appreciation of the issues involved in the employment relation, being directly responsible for establishing many of those legal precedents in Illinois that have given employers and employes alike a definite knowledge of their rights in industry and the means of enforcing them when necessary.

His absolute fairness and his high sense of honor made him deeply respected and widely loved. His personal character earned for him, in a remarkable degree, the esteem and trust

of both employers and employes, and of the courts before whom he appeared.

On February 10, 1903, Mr. Taylor was married at Chicago to Miss Eva Bennett, a daughter of Colonel John Wesley Bennett and Eva Frink Bennett. Colonel Bennett was a distinguished officer of the first Vermont Cavalry during the Civil War. Eva Frink Bennett was a daughter of John Frink, partner in the old stage coach line of Frink and Walker, running from Chicago and carrying the mails in the early days. Mention of Mr. Frink is made elsewhere in this history.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor: Franklin, deceased; Bennett, deceased; Elizabeth, and Landon Taylor. Some years ago the family moved their home from Chicago to the North Shore, identifying themselves with the social and religious life of Kenilworth.

Dudley Taylor died December 20, 1924. He was a member of the Powers Lake Country Club, Powers Lake, Wisconsin, where he had a summer home, the Kenilworth Club, The Chicago, the Illinois and the American Bar Associations, The Chicago Athletic Association and was a Thirty-second Degree and a Knight Templar Mason.

The following is from the memorial resolution passed by the Employers' Association of Chicago at the time of Mr. Taylor's death:

"Whereas Providence in its infinite wisdom has removed from our midst Dudley Taylor,

And, whereas his loyal and conscientious service to this Association for twenty years, makes it eminently fitting that we record our appreciation of him:

Therefore, be it resolved that the wise and able service he has rendered in building this association to the high plane of influence that it enjoys, will be held in grateful remembrance; that his understanding of the factors involved in the questions to which the Association is devoted, his wisdom and counsel, his untiring

energy to beneficial purpose, and his clear and comprehensive philosophy will be sorely missed; that his activities looking to a closer accord in the industrial relationship symbolize an ideal of service which is of fundamental importance to the general well-being; that the removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of this Association, and will prove a serious loss to the community and to the public."

MOSES ALMY ALDRICH.

The life of the late Moses Almy Aldrich was filled with many and diversified expressions of usefulness and public service. During the course of his years he was author, lecturer, educator, literary critic and ordained minister.

Moses Almy Aldrich was born on the old Aldrich homestead of his family at Providence, Rhode Island. His parents, David and Rhoda (Almy) Aldrich, were of Puritan stock, and belonged to the Society of Friends. He attended the Moses Brown School of Providence, and later became superintendent of a school in his native city. Here he was living at the outbreak of the Civil War. Although he was too young to be legally accepted for military service, he enlisted. As his parents were Quakers, they could not conscientiously approve of his action and they made arrangements to have him released from his enlistment. A year later his mother died, and he, following the dictates of his own conscience, again enlisted, and served in the Thirteenth Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry.

On the receipt of his honorable discharge from the Union Army, he again took up educational work, and was made president of a small eastern college. He became very deeply interested in journalism and began writing extensively. He later accepted the editorship of the *Worcester Spy*. All his life he was a most ardent Democrat; and was the close personal friend of such men as Grover Cleveland and William Jennings Bryan. He became one of the editors of *The Boston Globe*, and subsequently was editor of *The Grand Rapids Democrat*.

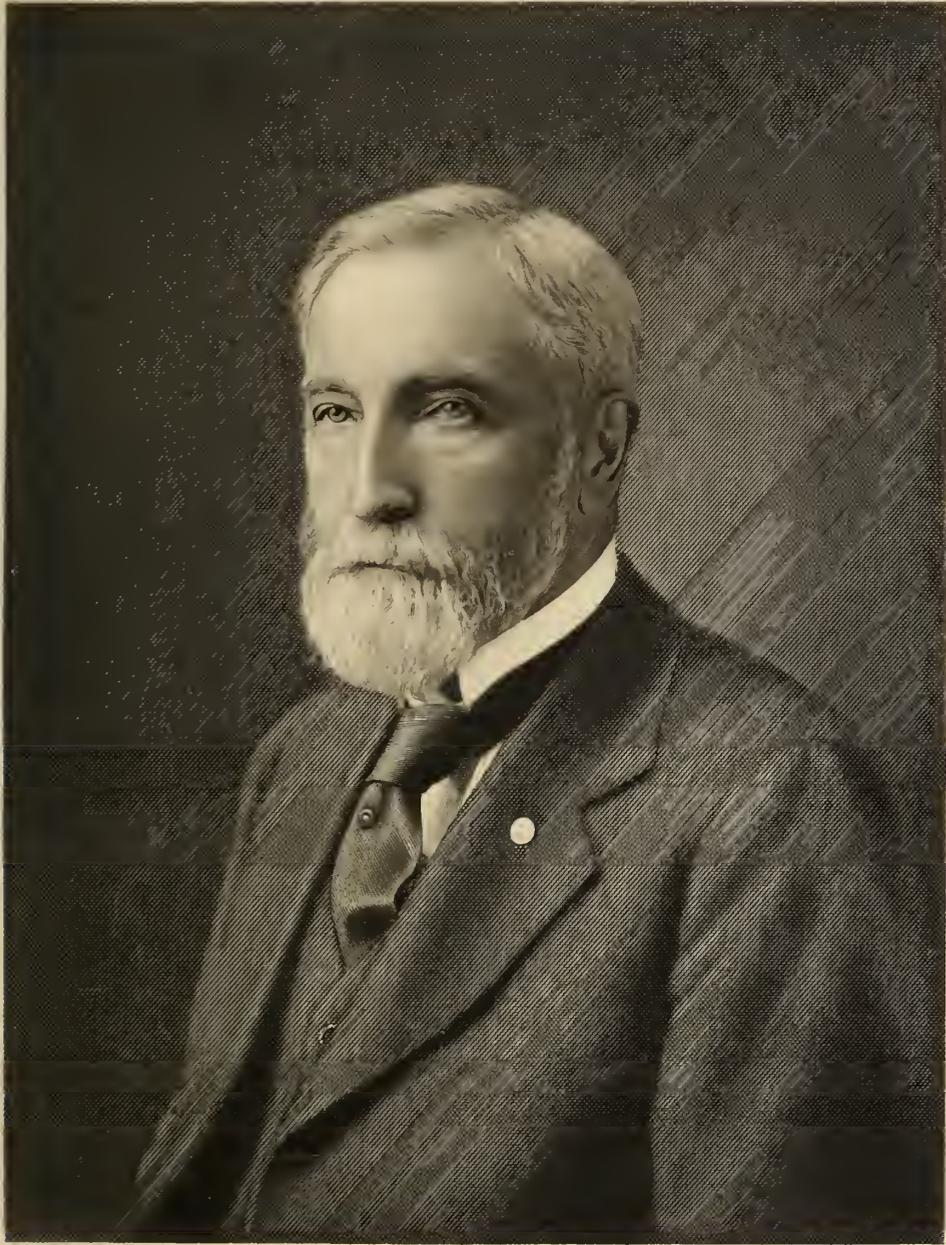
At one time Colonel Aldrich was connected with the staff of *The Chicago Tribune*, and as such covered the proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature. He was a member of the

staff of the governor of Wisconsin, and he was also appraiser of customs. Colonel Aldrich wrote the first "History of the United States Marine Corps," and his articles and editorials were very many. His character was of the highest type, and his interest in public affairs was most profound. In whatever city he happened to be, the city-wide celebrations on public and patriotic occasions were, almost invariably placed in his hands to arrange. Dewey Day in Chicago was largely directed by him.

Colonel Aldrich was married (first) to Miss Jennie Chaffie, a sister of Roscoe Chaffie, the artist. She died in 1902. They had three children, two of whom died in infancy. Their surviving son is Maurice Almy Aldrich, associate editor of the *St. Paul Evening News*.

On May 31, 1904, Colonel Aldrich was married (second) in DeSota, Missouri, to Rev. Alice M. Phillips. Mrs. Aldrich has had a broad public usefulness, as an ordained minister of the Congregational church. She was serving as chaplain of the Michigan Soldiers' Home when Colonel Aldrich met her. Later Mrs. Aldrich was state inspector of institutions in Illinois. Following his marriage Colonel Aldrich became managing editor of *The St. Louis Star*. Still later he and his wife traveled and lectured extensively in the East. Mrs. Aldrich is an author and speaker known the country over. Their work has always expressed a deep understanding of educational matters, and has been characterized by the utmost conscientiousness.

Colonel Aldrich returned to newspaper work as editor of the *Nashville American*. He left the paper in 1912 to return to Chicago and became editorial writer for the *Chicago Journal*. After some years he accepted the post as man-



Purdy Lowe

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aging editor of the *Chattanooga Times*, but failing health necessitated his retirement, and

he returned to his home in Chicago, where he died, March 25, 1921.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR JOHNSON.

William S. Johnson was born in the village of Lexington Heights, Greene County, New York, January 13, 1831, a son of the Rev. William Johnson. The father was a Congregational minister and was a graduate of Auburn Theological Seminary.

In September of 1834, the family moved to Sharon, Medina County, Ohio, and established their home at that place. Here William S. Johnson grew to young manhood. He studied at the schools near his home, later teaching school until he was thirty years old. It was in 1852 that he came to Illinois. His residence was here from that time on.

At the commencement of the Civil War he felt the need of giving his help to the cause of the North, so in the fall of that year he enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served four years in the war. He entered the army as a private, but he earned one promotion after another. In recognition of bravery and ability he was commissioned a captain quite a while before the end of the war was reached.

When peace was finally established he came to Chicago and entered Hahnemann Medical College. He graduated there in 1868 with his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

He began the practice of his profession in

Hyde Park and was the pioneer homeopath in that section of Chicago's territory.

On July 7, 1870, he was married to Miss Emma Mason of Polo, Illinois. Mrs. Johnson's parents were among the earliest settlers in Ogle County. Doctor and Mrs. Johnson had two daughters, Grace and May Johnson. The house which the family have occupied continuously for many years, was one of the first of the fine residences built in Hyde Park. The Doctor and his wife and daughters are all members of the Presbyterian Church; and the Doctor was one of the first Masons in Hyde Park.

Dr. William S. Johnson died July 12, 1912. His wife survived him until December 1, 1924.

For some sixty years Doctor Johnson lived in Chicago. The community in which he first settled, and where he lived the balance of his long life, grew from small beginnings to be one of the most populous and desirable residential sections of Chicago. His personal influence, exerted through the years, did much in the sound shaping of this remarkable development; and the forty years he devoted there to the ministry of his profession, were a great contribution to the health and happiness of the people of the Hyde Park of his day.

PERLEY LOWE.

Perley Lowe, who was a distinguished Chicagoan for over fifty years, was born at Levant, Maine, December 6, 1845, a son of William Granville and Susan (Moor) Lowe, both natives of New England. The father was a farmer.

He attended district school and worked on the home farm until 1864. As soon as he had passed his eighteenth birthday he entered the Civil War, enlisting in the First District of Columbia Cavalry. He was later transferred to the First Maine Cavalry with which organization he served until the end of the war, under Gen. Phil Sheridan.

Following the close of the war he returned to Maine. Here he taught district school.

It was in 1867 that he came to Chicago where he continued to reside until his death. He be-

gan work in a lumber yard. This business interested him and he gave his best thought and strength to it, with the result that, in 1875, he became a member of the firm of Thompson Brothers & Lowe, lumber dealers. In 1879 the firm became Kelly, Lowe & Company. Four years later he founded the firm of Perley Lowe & Company, his partner being Mr. William Templeton. This business has continued with success through the subsequent years. Mr. Templeton died in March, 1924.

Mr. Lowe was for years a Director of the Lumbermen's Exchange, and served as Vice President in 1885 and as President in 1886. He was also President of the C. C. Collins Lumber Company of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, and Vice President of the Grimmer Land Company of

Wausaw, Wisconsin. He was a Director of the Harris Trust Company of Chicago.

On December 30, 1873, Mr. Lowe was married, in Chicago, to Miss Eliza Templeton, a daughter of William and Annie (Newlands) Templeton. Four daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lowe. They are: Agnes Susan (Mrs. Thomas W. MacDougal); Emily Ella (Mrs. Charles Lake); Anna Elizabeth (Mrs. George Booth); and Grace Josephine (Mrs. Harold Wilder). The family home has been at No. 1822 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, for over thirty years.

Mr. Lowe was one of the best-known and most effective laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Illinois. He was chosen as lay delegate from the Rock River Conference to

the General Conferences of the Methodist Church which were held at Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Saratoga and Des Moines. He was deeply interested in the Halsted Street Mission, Chicago; and he added greatly to the splendid usefulness of this institution. Mr. Lowe was President of Wesley Hospital for many years. He was also Trustee of Northwestern University and President Emeritus of the Chicago Home Mission and Church Extension Society.

Mr. Lowe died on July 29, 1924, in his seventy-ninth year. We have altogether too few men of his strength of character and understanding. He was a fine type of Christian gentleman, and he will be remembered with honor and true affection.

CHARLES FRANKLIN KEELER.

In preparing a review of the lives of men whose careers have been of signal usefulness and honor to the country, no name is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than that of the late Charles Franklin Keeler, for more than half a century an honored resident of Chicago. He not only achieved success in business but he gallantly defended the Union in the Civil War, and even though he has long passed from the scene of earthly activities, his life work remains as a force for good in the country. In all those elements which enter into the make-up of the enterprising and successful business man, as well as an upright and loyal citizen, Chicago has had no more notable example. In business life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred April 8, 1919, removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens.

Aside from his personal worth and accomplishments there is much of interest attached to Mr. Keeler's genealogy which betokens lines of sterling worth and prominent identification with American history for many generations. The family is notable for its patriotism and for many years has distinguished itself in American military history. His grandfather, Hezekiah Keeler, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War under George Washington; his father served in the War of 1812; he himself was a gallant soldier in the Civil War, and his son was a United States soldier in the World War.

Mr. Keeler was born at St. Albans, Vermont, February 8, 1839, a son of Lewis Keeler and Sarah Hannah (Reid) Keeler, and came of prominent old established American families which date back to the colonial epoch in our national history. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native state and Plattsburgh (New York) Academy, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity. Imbued with the patriotism characteristic of his family, and with a love for the freedom which he believed all men should enjoy he early answered President Lincoln's call for troops to suppress the Rebellion, and offered his services in defense of the Union. He enlisted May 15, 1861, in Company K, First Iowa Volunteer Cavalry (Captain Robert Freeman) and served with distinction for three years and four months. During this time he commanded a battalion on General Steel's expedition to Camden, Arkansas, and participated in numerous battles and skirmishes, in which he distinguished himself as a brave and fearless soldier. He was honorably discharged in September, 1864, with the rank of First Lieutenant, and was offered a commission as Major in the regular United States Cavalry, but declined the offer.

Returning to civil life, Mr. Keeler came to Chicago, January 15, 1865. Shortly afterward he accepted a position as traveling salesman for a wholesale drug house at New Orleans, Louisiana, and was identified with that concern for several years. In 1888 he began operating coal mines in Indiana and soon became



W^m Temperley

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an active factor in this field of activity. He acquired large mining interests near Terre Haute, Indiana, of which he was sole owner and which he conducted under the name of the Charles F. Keeler Coal Company until 1911, when he retired from active business. Although he became a leader in industry and finance, he was the architect of his own fortune, and his rise to a place of commanding influence in the business world was the result of his own well directed energy and efforts. His career was one of secure and consecutive progress, and in all his dealings his course was marked by inflexible integrity and honor.

Besides his business activities, Mr. Keeler also found time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social and material betterment of the country, and he ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness. His efforts were not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and during the many years of his residence in Chicago he wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability. In the promotion of charitable movements and all measures tending to the public good he always had a ready hand and an open purse, but in his dislike of ostentation his gifts were seldom made known to the public. Kind and unassuming in manner, he had hosts of warm friends, who recognized in him a man of probity and sagacity, and one admirably equipped to take the leading part in all matters in which he was interested.

Mr. Keeler was a zealous member of the Catholic Church and also belonged to George H. Thomas Post No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic and the Sons of the American Revolution. Although he was affiliated with several clubs and was prominent in social circles, he

was devoted to the pleasures of home life and his happiest moments were always spent at his own fireside. He found pleasure in promoting the welfare of his family and was a kind and indulgent husband and father. No citizen of Chicago was more respected or more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people and more richly deserved the regard in which he was held.

Mr. Keeler was married June 30, 1886, to Miss Katharine Madaline Sexton, of Chicago, a daughter of John and Susan O. (Dowd) Sexton, pioneers of this city, and to this union were born two children: Susan S., who became the wife of Harold Henricks and died January 26, 1923, and John Fitzallan Keeler, who is engaged in the coal business with headquarters in Chicago. Mrs. Keeler survives her husband and still resides at the old family homestead, 1468 South Michigan avenue. She has many warm friends and is greatly admired for her beauty of character and philanthropic activities. She always enjoyed the fullest measure of her husband's confidence and contributed much to his success and happiness.

John Fitzallan Keeler, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Keeler, is a practical business man of Chicago and is well upholding the honors of the family name, in both business achievement and in military circles. He was born in Chicago, July 12, 1889, and obtained his education in St. Ignatius College and the De La Salle Institute, graduating from the latter institution in 1907. He enlisted as a private for service in the World War, June 28, 1917. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant May 17, 1918, and served as instructor in the Air Service of the United States Regular Army until January 4, 1919, when he was honorably discharged. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association and of the Olympia Fields Country Club, and is prominent in both business and social circles.

WILLIAM TEMPLETON.

William Templeton was born at Glasgow, Scotland, November 2, 1854, a son of William T. and Annie (Newlands) Templeton, both natives of Scotland. He came to the United States with his family in 1866. They located in Chicago and here he attended public school.

He began work, with a Board of Trade firm, when he was fourteen years old. From 1869-74,

he was in the freight depart of the P. F. W. & C. Railroad. In the latter year he became connected with the lumber business. He was first with the firm of Thompson Brothers & Lowe. Mr. Perley Lowe, of whom extended notice is made elsewhere, was his brother-in-law.

He was later connected with the firm of Kelley, Lowe & Company, and with Perley Lowe

& Company. He became a member of this last-named firm in 1888. Mr. Templeton was also President of the Pestigo Lumber Company, and secretary of the Mississippi Lumber Company.

On May 24, 1882, Mr. Templeton was married, in Chicago, to Miss Fannie Cleary, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Mansfield Cleary. Mr. and Mrs. Templeton had six children: James Mansfield who died in boyhood; Frank Herbert; Stuart John; William Mansfield; Fannie (Mrs. Garrett Larkin), and Mary Evelyn Templeton. Mr. Templeton was deeply devoted to his family and was, to an unusual extent, a companion with his children. Over twenty years ago he

built the present residence on Washington boulevard, in Oak Park. Their summer home has long been at South Haven, Michigan.

Mr. Templeton was a member of the Methodist Church. He belonged, too, to the Union League Club and to the Oak Park Country Club. He was an enthusiastic golfer, and was thoroughly interested in amateur photography.

Mr. Templeton died March 17, 1924. He was a man of the highest type. He had lived in Chicago ever since boyhood; and his career in the lumber industry here was a distinguished one.

SMITH DYKINS ATKINS.

The birth of Smith Dykins Atkins occurred June 9, 1835, at Horseheads, Chemung County, N. Y., he being a son of Adna Stanley and Sarah (Dykens) Atkins. When he was eight years old his parents came to Illinois, locating at Freeport, and there he later became associated with the Prairie Farmer. Still later he became a student at Mt. Morris College, and studied law. After his admission to the bar, he was elected state's attorney of Jo Daviess, Stephenson and Winnebago counties, and was

so acting when President Lincoln's first call for troops was received. Mr. Atkins was asked to draw up an enlistment roll, and complying, signed his own name as the first man to enlist, subsequently resigning as state's attorney. For years he was president of the Stephenson County Old Settlers' Association; was a Mason, and belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic and Loyal Legion. His death occurred March 27, 1913.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AYER.

The Chicago bar lost one of its ablest members, and the community generally, a public-spirited citizen in the passing from this sphere of earthly endeavor of Benjamin Franklin Ayer of Chicago. He was born at Kingston, N. H., April 22, 1825, a son of Robert Ayer and his wife, Louisa (Sanborn) Ayer, members of New England families. The Ayer family was founded in the American Colonies by John Ayer who came to them from England in 1637, and settled at Haverhill in 1645. The Sanborns are descended from Stephen Batchelder, who came from Derbyshire, England in 1632, and became the first pastor of the first church of Hampdon, New Hampshire, in 1638, and it is interesting to note that Daniel Webster and Lewis Cass are also descended from him.

Benjamin Franklin Ayer was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1846, following which he studied law at the Dane Law School, Harvard University, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at Manchester, New Hampshire and his remarkable talents received almost immediate and signal recogni-

tion. In 1853 he was sent to the New Hampshire Legislature, and in the subsequent year was elected prosecuting attorney for Hillsborough County.

Mr. Ayer came to Chicago in 1857; and, in spite of the fact that there were a number of the foremost men of legal profession of the country gathered in the "village by the lake," he rose with amazing rapidity, and in 1861 was made corporation counsel, and two years later drafted the revised city charter.

The early sixties were strenuous times for the country and a period of great development for Chicago, days which marked the beginning of its future greatness, and in this expansion Mr. Ayer played a most important part. Although a Democrat, he was one of the conservative members, and he voiced the sentiments of the city upon several important occasions. One of these was during the excursion to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at the time of the opening of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, when on January 25, 1861, he spoke in response to the toast "Our Guests," as follows:

"We would cultivate with you those amicable and fraternal feelings which ought always to be cherished between the people of all of the states composing our hitherto happy and prosperous Union. At this alarming and dangerous crisis, when some of our states are madly repudiating their constitutional obligations and the Federal government is menaced with destruction, it becomes those who remain loyal to the constitution to take temperate counsel together and consider what can be done to allay sectional discord, to heal existing difficulties, and bring back the people of the disaffected states to the observance of their constitutional duties."

The above, of course, was delivered prior to any overt act of armed resistance. On July 4, 1862, upon the occasion of the first official celebration of that great day by the City of Chicago, Mr. Ayer as orator of the day said in part:

"The pretexts for their rebellion are numerous. I have no time to discuss them. It is sufficient to say that some of them are unfounded, many of them are frivolous, and all of them fall far short of furnishing either justification or excuse for the atrocious conspiracy which has already bathed a continent in blood. The nature and magnitude of the interests at stake have been already indicated. It is a death struggle for Constitutional Liberty and Law. It involves the welfare of future and unborn millions; on the decision of which hangs the destiny of America, and in that the destiny of the world. Let us then take courage. God did not create this fair land to be the theatre of unceasing anarchy and strife. The rebellion will be subdued, and the lost stars which have been shot so madly from their sphere will yet glisten again in the glorious galaxy of the Union."

With the completion of his official career, Mr. Ayer assisted in the formation of the firm of Beckworth, Ayer & Kales, which continued for eight years and then, upon the retirement of Judge Beckworth, became Ayer and Kales. These two gentlemen remained together with mutual benefit until the retirement of Mr. Ayer from a general practice to become solicitor for the Illinois Central Railroad. He was later made one of its directors and its general counsel. It was said of him while he was in the height of his usefulness with this great road as follows:

"Benjamin F. Ayer has stood in the front rank of lawyers at Chicago for more than thirty

years. Nothing has been allowed to divert him from his profession. He never relies upon others to do his work. Every question is investigated until the subject is exhausted. While not controlled by precedents, he personally examines every case where the subject has been involved, in order to extract the principles applicable to the matter in hand. The most remarkable quality is the ability to make a correct and logical statement of his case to the court. This is done in language which cannot be misunderstood, and when presented orally, it is with a clear voice and appropriate emphasis, giving the greatest pleasure to the listener. The manner is one of honesty and candor which leaves no room for doubt as to his own convictions. He has always endeavored to aid the court in arriving at correct conclusions, both as to fact and law, believing it the highest duty of the lawyer to see that justice is done. In short he commands the confidence and respect of judges and lawyers, and as a citizen is above reproach."

Mr. Ayer was able to direct the policies of his road in such a manner as to steer clear of many of the harassing and delicate difficulties. Not only was he able to adjust matters and solve problems in which legal controversies were involved, but those others involving public questions, especially those connected with the various and unending negotiations which were and are, constantly arising between the road and Chicago. For this particular branch of work he was eminently qualified.

In 1868 Mr. Ayer was united in marriage with Janet A. Hopkins, of Madison, Wisconsin, a daughter of Judge Hopkins of the District Court of the United States. They had four children, namely: Walter, Mary Louise, Janet and Margaret Helen. Mr. Ayer belonged to the American Bar Association; the Chicago Bar Association, of which he was president; the Society of the Sons of New Hampshire, which he served for two years as president; the Western Railroad Association, of which he was president for fifteen years; the Chicago Historical Society, The Chicago Law Institute, the Chicago Literary Club and the Chicago Club. For many years Mr. Ayer was a pew holder of St. James' Episcopal Church, but he was not a church member. Mr. Ayer passed from this life on April 6, 1903, and his city and his profession lost one of their finest representatives.

CHARLES RINGER.

Charles Ringer, president of the Charles Ringer Company, investments, real-estate and insurance, president South Shore State Bank, assessor of Cook County, and for a quarter of a century a leading factor in the real estate interests of Chicago, is one of the enterprising and successful realtors of this city who has made his way to prominence and honorable prestige through his own well directed energy and efforts. Coming to Chicago with his parents when eleven years of age, he essentially grew up with the city during the period of its most marvelous development, and he has never lost an opportunity to do what he could for the advancement of the best interests of the great metropolis which has figured as the stage of his splendid achievements, and in which his activities have been centered since the beginning of his business career.

Mr. Ringer was born at Lake May, Nova Scotia, February 17, 1874, a son of Alburn C. and Sarah (Merritt) Ringer. He came to Chicago with his parents in 1884, and his education was obtained chiefly in the public schools of this city. As a youth he manifested a diligent temperament and when only sixteen years of age he secured a position with the Knickerbocker Ice Company and was in the employ of that concern for four years. On November 1, 1900, he embarked in the real estate business at Chicago and since that date he has handled millions of dollars worth of property, either as an individual or for others, and his activities have meant much to Chicago in both civic and material progress.

In 1916 Mr. Ringer was elected a member of the Board of Assessors of Cook County on the Republican ticket, and has since filled this responsible position, a record that indicates his ability as an assessor and his popularity and high standing as a citizen. In 1925 he was elected Secretary of this Board. He also finds time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social and material betterment of the community and has ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness.

In the promotion of charitable movements and all measures tending to the public good Mr. Ringer has always had a ready hand. His efforts are not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but are evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and during the many years of his residence here he has wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability. Although unostentatious in manner, he has hosts of warm friends who recognize in him a man of high ideals and one admirably equipped to take the leading part in all matters in which he is interested.

For many years Mr. Ringer has been a leader in Cook County politics and as both public official and private citizen his course has been marked by inflexible integrity and honor. As assessor of Cook County he has performed the duties devolving upon him with ability and thoroughness, and vindicating every pledge of his official trust, he has stood the acid test for loyalty and efficiency and has proven himself a man of sagacity and probity.

Mr. Ringer is a member of Triluminar Lodge No. 707, A. F. & A. M., Cheltenham Lodge No. 113, I. O. O. F., Invincible Lodge No. 353, K. of P., and Friendship Council Royal League. He is also a member of the Hamilton Club, Olympia Fields Country Club, Midway Athletic Club, Chicago Real Estate Board, Cook County Real Estate Board, director Calumet National Bank and South Shore State Bank, and is prominent in both business and social circles. He was married June 14, 1898, to Miss Lillian May Nord, of Chicago, a woman of engaging personality, and a daughter of Andrew and Sophie (Anderson) Nord, who settled at Chicago in 1848, and to this union was born one daughter, Marion Louise, who became the wife of Morgan L. Fitch, President of the South Shore Securities Company and Secretary of the Charles Ringer Company; they have two children, Morgan L. Fitch, Jr., and Charles Ringer Fitch.

DAVID BALLENTINE.

David Ballentine was born in Ireland the last year of the eighteenth century. His parents

emigrated to Canada while he was a child. He grew up a sturdy, robust lad, and in early



Charles R. Myers

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manhood married Miss Agnes McGee, a native of Scotland, who, like himself, was a resident of Canada. After years spent in labor on farms and public works, young Ballentine obtained some jobs on the Canadian canals, and in a few years had been enabled to lay by a sum of money, which for a young man at that period was reckoned a fortune.

At the age of thirty-six, and in the memorable year of 1836, he was attracted to the United States by the opportunities then offering to engage in public works. It was the year when the first contracts were let on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, although the company had been incorporated eleven years previously, and the land grant to aid its construction, made nine years before. Mr. Ballentine brought to Chicago, his family, consisting, besides his wife, of four children. He was a splendid specimen of manhood, six feet four inches in stature, a magnificent man in appearance and character. Obtaining a contract upon the canal, he took up his abode in a log cabin at Athens, near Lockport, Illinois, which was then little more than a laborer's camp, and proceeded to fulfil his contract. The country was new, so that it was with much difficulty that the necessities of life were procured, while luxuries were unknown. The laborers, most of whom were Irish, at times were turbulent, and the masterly authority and tact of Mr. Ballentine were often called into exercise to preserve the peace and enable the work to go forward. He continued in prosecution of successive contracts, until the suspension of operations in 1843, when he returned to Chicago and made it his home. The fortune which he brought from Canada was lost on his contracts by reason of the failure of the State of Illinois to pay its obligations, and he was compelled to begin life, in a financial sense, anew.

Relying on his credit, he began and successfully prosecuted a banking business on Lake street, then the centre of trade. The building occupied was not one of the palatial and massive structures which now adorn the locality, for it is related that on the occurrence of an alarm of fire, instead of removing the safes and valuables, teams were hitched to the building and it was hauled clear of danger. Banking was not altogether to his taste and after a short time he sold his fixtures and good will to a young Scotchman, George Smith, who, having gained, in after years, a high reputation as a

bold, skillful and successful financier, is credited with having been the pioneer banker of Chicago.

At this time Mr. Ballentine's residence was on North Dearborn street, opposite the lot then occupied by Rush Medical College. He next turned his attention to merchandising, to which his business training and previous pursuits had better adapted him, and continued in the conduct of trade, large for those days in Chicago, with branches at other points, during the remainder of his business life. His Chicago store was on Lake street, another store was located at Little Fort, now Waukegan, and a third at Southport, now Kenosha. In 1854, having discontinued merchandising, he began the business of distilling, for which the abundant cereals produced in the vicinity and the large demand for the products furnished unusual facilities. He retired from active business in 1872, with a fortune large for the times. He had a country home at Waukegan, and another at Hot Springs, Arkansas, to which he resorted for the relief of accumulating physical ills. He had also two farms, one in the central part of Illinois and another west of Waukegan. To these he often went for recreation and enjoyment. His tastes were rural. He enjoyed the care and rearing of fine cattle and horses, with which his farms were liberally stocked. He was fond of floriculture and had a rare faculty of producing the finest flowers and plants.

During these years of retirement he traveled much over the country, making no less than three trips to the Pacific Coast. His was a strong character. His personality was commanding, his bearing dignified, somewhat stern, but courteous. His intellectual attainments were liberal for one whose nurture and employment had been among practical affairs. In his domestic life, while he maintained the stern discipline of the parent, he shared in the diversions of his children, between whom and himself there grew up relations of the tenderest affection. Mrs. Ballentine was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, to the support of which her husband, though not a communicant, was a contributor. His contributions were not confined to this church, but were bestowed in a liberal and tolerant spirit on churches of all denominations and charities. Mr. Ballentine was a Republican in politics, though in no sense a partisan. He was

among the early members of the Board of Trade, and of the Young Men's Christian Library. It was not because of political preference so much as in recognition of his sterling executive qualities that he was twice chosen president of the town of Waukegan, and, after it became a city, once its mayor.

Of nine children born in the family, but three

survived their parents, James M., a resident of Idaho; Mrs. Harriet B., wife of Robert Conolly, of Waukegan; and Mary B., wife of Edward F. Lawrence, of Chicago. Mr. Ballentine, while on a visit to his place at Hot Springs, Arkansas, contracted pneumonia and died May 10, 1878. His wife survived until 1890.

ARTHUR WARING UNDERWOOD.

Arthur Waring Underwood was born at Ft. Edward, New York, on June 6, 1863, a son of Jarvis A. and Eunice (Shapleigh) Underwood. He attended the Glens Falls Academy, graduating therefrom in 1880, and later entered Williams College where he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was also elected to the college fraternity Phi Beta Kappa. Following his decision to study law, he took the full course in the law school of the University of Wisconsin, which he finished in 1888. He then entered the Union College of Law, Chicago, for one year, to complete his preparations. From 1889 he remained in active practice in Chicago. His first connection was in the office of Tenney, Bashford & Tenney. He was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1890, and subsequently practiced, successively, in the firms of Conover, Shedd & Underwood; Smith, Shedd & Underwood; Smith, Shedd, Underwood & Hall, and Underwood & Smyser. Mr. Underwood possessed a mind of unusual quality, and his training and experience, joined with his character as a man,

brought to him the best measure of service and success.

On October 17, 1893, Mr. Underwood was married in Chicago, to Miss Lucy C. Cronkhite, a daughter of Eli Pierson and Clarissa (Stowell) Cronkhite. The children are: Pierson Underwood, Eunice Shapleigh Underwood, and Josephine Cronkhite Underwood. The family have made their home in Evanston, for some years. Mr. Underwood belonged to the Illinois State Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Institute, the Law Club, Phi Beta Kappa, the Union League Club, the University Club of Evanston, the Monday Club, and the Skokie and Glen View Country Clubs.

Arthur Waring Underwood died on January 24, 1919. This record of his active years is one of devotion to the best and strongest work of his profession, of prominence and success. His life contained the true elements of satisfaction and happiness.

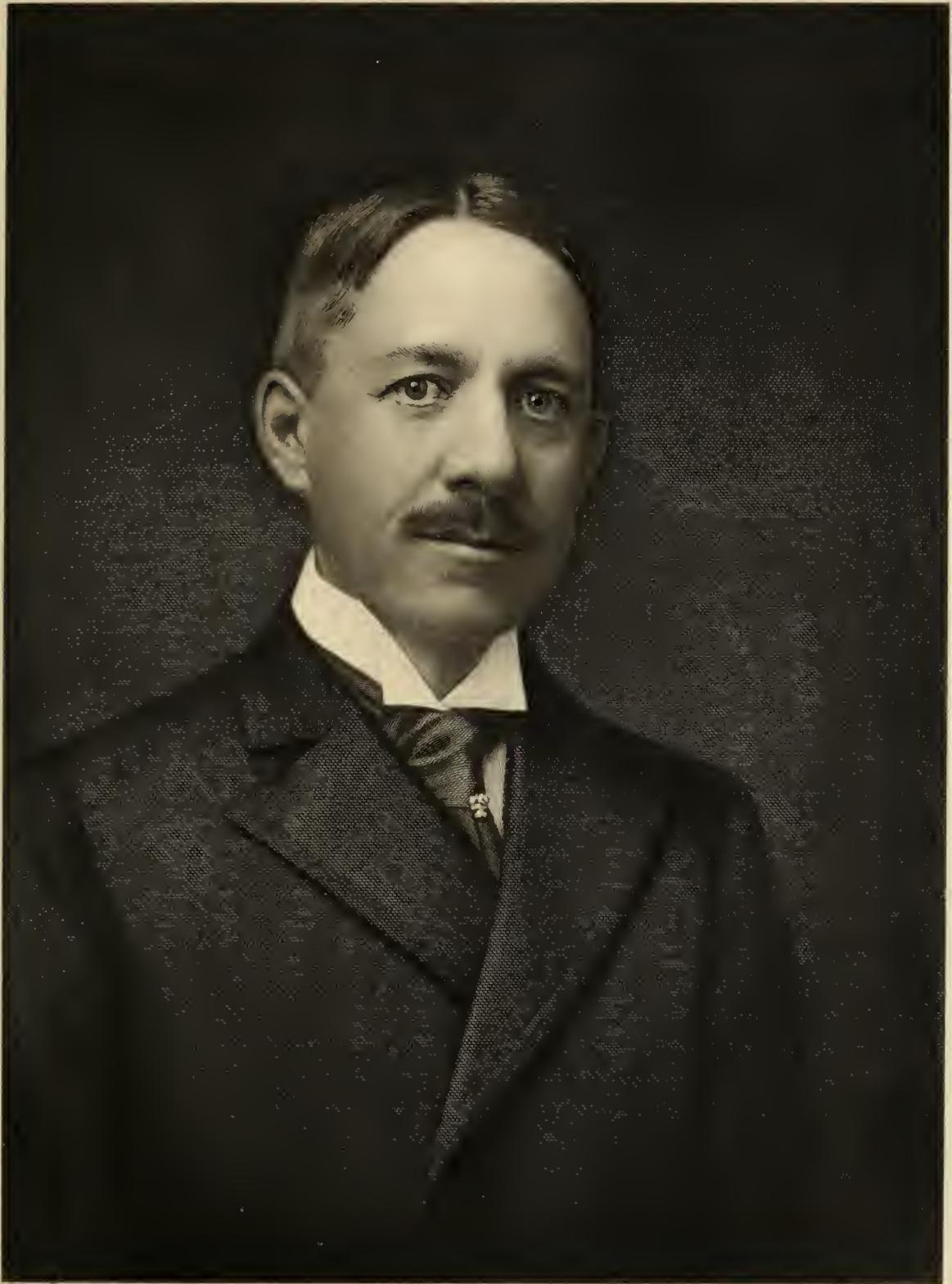
SAMUEL HALE.

Samuel Hale was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 6, 1870, a son of George W. and Ellen (Badger) Hale, natives of Wisconsin and of Virginia, respectively. The family is a very old one in this part of the country, for its first representative here, Samuel Hale, came to Wisconsin and settled at Kenosha, in 1770. At that time everybody believed that Kenosha, having a fine natural harbor, would grow to be the principal city on the west shore of Lake Michigan. The old Hale homestead at Kenosha is still in possession of the family.

In later years George W. Hale moved to Chicago, and established his residence on Washington Boulevard. Subsequently he and his family moved to the near North Side. George W. Hale was a prominent figure in the business life of Chicago for many years.

The son, Samuel Hale, received his schooling at Lake Forest Academy, and at Yale University.

After commencing his business career, soon thereafter, he entered directly into the steel industry. For a short time he was located at Youngstown, Ohio, then he returned to Chicago. He began work for the Illinois Steel Company, his first position being that of order boy. Starting thus at the bottom he rose, through years of hard work, to become the general manager of this large industry. He became one of the most able men engaged in the steel business in the Central States. He was called upon to supervise the building of the mills of the Wisconsin Steel Company, and was made Vice President of that organization. He also bore a prominent part in the success-



A. W. Underwood

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ful reorganization of the Lake Superior Corporation. He was formerly one of the officials of the Interstate Iron and Steel Company.

Mr. Hale was married August 22, 1911, at Toronto, Canada, to Miss Ethel Jackson. Their children are: Samuel Hale, Anthony Lawton Hale, and Mary Isabel Hale. The family home has long been at 1531 North Dearborn Parkway, Chicago.

Mr. Hale was a member of the Chicago Club and of the Chicago Golf Club.

Samuel Hale died October 25, 1924. He was a man of high ideals. He was devoted in his love for America, and he has long been a most important and able figure in the great steel industry that centers in this section of the United States.

HARRY BOORE.

One fundamental branch of Chicago's business is the preparation and distribution of the products of the farms covering the prairies of the Central West. The packing industry is one of Chicago's main sources of wealth; and its growth and present extent not only express the productive powers of the wide region which sends its produce to Chicago, but also indicate the vastness of the service which Chicago renders in supplying a large measure of the world's food. One of the men who has been a forceful and truly respected figure in the packing industry here, for years past, is the late Harry Boore. We quote from the announcement of Mr. Boore's death, which appears in "The National Provisioner."

"He was a pioneer pork packer. His knowledge and judgment, as well as his reputation for eminent fairness, caused him to occupy a unique place in the estimation of the trade. It was characteristic of him that when he retired from active business on his own account he did not drop out of harness, but took up activities which were largely a labor of love for the industry.

"How well he served the trade as a whole was shown by his remarkable record as chief inspector of the Chicago Board of Trade, especially during the World War, when he supervised the inspection of all foreign provision purchases to the complete satisfaction of both foreign government and domestic packers. The recognized authority of the Chicago Board of Trade regulations on pork products was much strengthened by his service as its chief inspector and censor.

"Harry Boore was born near Shrewsbury, England, on November 28, 1852, and came to this country when only sixteen years of age, without friends, acquaintances or financial backing. He came to Chicago in 1869, and became connected with the packing industry in 1871,

and soon held a position of trust in spite of his youth, thus testifying to his energy, efficiency and skill.

"His first position was with the old Mitchell House, leaving that concern to go to Fowler's; then to the Chicago Packing & Provision Company, both at Chicago and Nebraska City; then to the East St. Louis Packing Company; later to the International Packing Company, and serving as general superintendent of the Continental Packing & Provision Company, until the time that it was absorbed by the National Packing Company. He then entered business for himself under the name of H. Boore & Company, retiring from active business about 1907.

"At the earnest solicitation of the provision inspection committee he accepted a position as chief inspector and weighmaster of provision for the Chicago Board of Trade about two years later. He organized that office into its present efficiency, functioning with great satisfaction to all connected with the packing industry, both as buyers and sellers. At the time that the British government was purchasing meats in such large quantities in this country he supervised the inspection of all shipments made under such contracts and with such efficiency and satisfaction to all concerned as to merit the highest praise.

"He married, on October 1, 1877, Lydia M. Forrest, daughter of the late Col. Joseph K. C. Forrest, associate editor of the Chicago Tribune. She survives him, as do their two daughters: Harriet (now Mrs. M. LeRoy Minor) and Sarah (now Mrs. Walter G. Wareing).

"He was a member of the Board of Trade, Chicago Athletic Association and the South Shore Country Club, in which organizations, as well as in the packing industry, he leaves a host of friends.

"The funeral and burial were private and took place on July 13th.

"Expressions of sorrow and esteem were general. We present two, herewith.

"L. F. Swift, president of Swift & Company:

"'Harry Boore's death is a distinct loss to the packing business of the country. He was one of the most capable, level-headed men in the business, and had the highest respect of the trade and of every man who worked with him. During the war his work was of great value to the allied nations and to the packers. He always gave the best that he had.'

"William L. Gregson, provision trade authority:

"'I knew Harry Boore intimately for over 35 years, working for him and with him. During that time he was always kind, considerate, unselfish and generous, and I shall miss his guidance and counsel. In every relation, his feet were always on the ground. His tremendous capacity was tested during the war and he was equal to the occasion. Everyone I know

feels the same way and we all regret exceedingly his going.'

"John W. Hall, broker and packinghouse authority, who was an associate of Mr. Boore in the old days at the yards:

"'Harry Boore is dead. Each word is a tug at our heartstrings, each word is a lump in our throats. To the men who labored in the great industry in which he held high rank he was a leader. He gave them always to understand, to think, and feel and know he was one of them. A man's value he distinguished not from rank, or power, or clothes, but from the man himself. His courage was of flint; he was a human dynamo of energy, with a mental grasp of steel, but withal he was gentle and considerate. He had sentiment and the philosophy of faith and hope and good cheer and high ideals and clean fighting. As we say good-bye to him on the wings of night, we thank God he was ours to know, to have, and to love.'"

ARTHUR FARRAR.

In studying the lives and character of prominent men, we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motive that prompted their action. Success is said by many to be a question of genius, but is it not rather a matter of experience and sound judgment, for when we trace the careers of those who stand highest in public esteem we find in nearly every case that those who have succeeded rose gradually, fighting their way in the face of all opposition. Self-reliance, conscientiousness, energy and honesty, these are the traits of character that insure the highest emoluments and greatest success. To these may be attributed the success of Arthur Farrar, who was an earnest friend of education, and religion, and the supporter of all worthy movements which had their root in unselfish devotion to the best interests of his country.

Arthur Farrar was born at Worcester, Mass., December 3, 1837, a son of Aebel F. and Emeline (Rice) Farrar. He descended from the New England Puritans who laid the foundations of this country, and even further back, for history declares that William the Conqueror, in the fourteenth year of his reign, chose a Farrar to be a commissioner to attend to the resurvey of England, and one of the name was a martyr to the misdirected religious enthusiasm of the queen known in history as "Bloody Mary." A

branch of the family is found in Virginia, where representatives of the name were prominent in shaping the formative policy of that state. Another branch of the family was established in Massachusetts, and a third in New Hampshire, and with the history of Hingham, Ipswich, Lynn, Concord and Temple, the name is closely and honorably interwoven. From such an ancestry Arthur Farrar descended and wisely and well did he use the talents which such a lineage bequeathed to him. Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he if his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith.

Arthur Farrar was but two years old when his parents moved with their family from Worcester to Boston, and it was in the latter city that he received his education in the Boston Latin School, and obtained his early business experience. Subsequently the family home was established at Rindge, N. H., where the parents spent their remaining days. Not satisfied with conditions, however, when he was twenty years old, Mr. Farrar went to St. Louis, Mo., where he obtained employment with a Mr. Clagston, agent for a Boston rubber company, but later went to Cincinnati, O., where he was with Grover and Baker, dealers in sewing machines. In time Mr. Farrar rose with this firm to be their representative at St. Louis, and while



Arthur Farrar

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in that city was associated with the leading men of the state. When he left St. Louis he returned to Cincinnati for a brief period of service with the Grover and Baker firm. During this period the Wheeler and Wilson Company offered him the agency of their company for the North Western Territory with headquarters at Chicago. This higher position brought increased responsibilities, but was a large and remunerative business venture to one who could make a success of it, and Mr. Farrar was willing to try, knowing that with hard work and perseverance he was likely to succeed. He therefore went to Chicago and became general agent and manager for the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company, one of the most important positions in this field in the country.

For a number of years Mr. Farrar continued in this line winning therein a substantial measure of success. In 1868 President Wheeler suggested to his son, Mr. S. H. Wheeler, that he go to Chicago to be Mr. Farrar's partner. Mr. Wheeler was young, having just graduated from Yale College, but he entered into the business with enthusiasm and determination, and the two men had a most delightful and successful business relationship lasting over thirty years. Mr. Farrar subsequently retired, and for some years prior to his death devoted his attention to real estate, in which he was quite extensively interested in Chicago, also prospering in this.

Mr. Farrar was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, to Fannie E. Cook, born at West Townshend, Vt., August 2, 1841, a daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Phelps) Cook. The latter's sister, Fanny Phelps, was the first wife of Alphonso Taft, who was the father of Hon. William Howard Taft, ex-president of the United States. Mrs. Farrar was a lady of culture and a worthy scion of prominent and representative families of Vermont. Her father was born at Newfane, Vt., and her mother at West Townshend, Vt. They were married at the latter place and later moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they lived for some years, but prior to their death, they made their home with their daughter, Mrs. Farrar, at Chicago. She was their only child. Mr. and Mrs. Farrar had two daughters: Fannie E. and Emeline Phelps, the latter becoming the wife of Rev. William S. Wescott. On the morning of February 8, 1924, Mrs. Farrar passed away. She was in her eighty-third year.

Mr. Farrar was public-spirited and charitable and always found time for studying and fos-

tering movements which aimed to improve the public weal. Sincere in his friendships, steadfast and unswerving in his loyalty to the right, it is but just and merited praise to say of him as a business man that he held high rank, while as a citizen he was honorable, loyal and conscientious. In his death, which occurred November 2, 1893, Chicago lost one of its most estimable citizens. Ten days after Mr. Farrar's death, at a meeting of the trustees of the Union Park Congregational Society, a beautiful memorial was unanimously adopted, which set forth the fact that he had been a trustee of the church, and a Christian gentleman, and extolled his many virtues and referred to his numerous charities. Fitting tribute was paid to his memory by his pastor, Dr. Noble, at the funeral services. He spoke of Mr. Farrar's mental capabilities, his search for knowledge, his inventive genius, his love of books, his moral excellence, his high influence for good, his business integrity, his uprightness of purpose, his love of home, his devotion to his country, his innate patriotism, his sound judgment, his political morality, his charitable judgment of associates, his fidelity to duty, his devotion to the Union Park church, his delight in any act or movement which looked to the broadening of the moral power and influence of this organization, and his wise advice and benevolent actions. In conclusion Dr. Noble said: "All this is the more remarkable because Mr. Farrar was not a member of this church nor of any other church. He has said to me upon many occasions: 'I do not accept your tenets.' But he never failed to add: 'At the same time I know of no institution whose influence upon the community is so good as that of the church.'

"He would frequently instance the police value of churches and insist that on this ground alone men, whatever they might believe, ought to help sustain the churches. The peace, the order, the prosperity and happiness of the community he saw to be greatly promoted by the churches. Down in the depths of his being, beyond any question, he accepted the great ethical laws and duties of Christianity, and to an extent beyond his own thought came under the power of Christ. He saw in Christ the ideal of humanity and the supreme example which this world has to exhibit of manly character. He felt the force of the precepts of Christ as laid

down for us in the New Testament. The love of Christ as illustrated in His compassion for the poor and needy and wretched, and in His going about and doing good, constrained him and he yielded himself up to the fine spirit of charity which is brought out in the passage read, that wonderful thirteenth chapter of the First Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians.

"This is largely the explanation of his un-

varying and considerate kindness, for how kind he was! How helpful he was! How compassionate to the weak and unfortunate! How many there will be who will rise up and call him blessed because of what he has done for them! How many there will be who will miss him because they are to have no more share of his personal attention and practical sympathy! He was a good man, if ever a good man lived."

MRS. FANNIE E. FARRAR.

To the great women of the country is due a large share of the nation's success. Unbounded praise is due the great mothers of the land for their splendid ideals and dauntless courage. To that company of women whose vision was keen, whose lives were purposeful and righteous, and rung true to all that was worthy and noble and charitable, the subject of this sketch belonged.

Fannie Eliza Cook, was born in West Townshend, Vermont, August 2, 1841, the only child of Thomas and Eliza Phelps Cook. When she was five years old she went with her parents on a visit to Cincinnati, Ohio. The trip was made by stage coach over the mountains and by boat across Lake Erie. When crossing the lake a terrific storm came up and the boat was almost wrecked. Much of the cargo was thrown overboard. The passengers were greatly terrified, but finally the ship came safely into port. This early experience on Lake Erie was never forgotten, and doubtless was the reason Mrs. Farrar was always more or less timid about sailing on the Great Lakes.

After the death of her Grandfather, Judge Charles Phelps of Vermont, the family moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. Other members of the family had moved there earlier, among these, two sisters and a brother of Mrs. Cook. One of these sisters was Fannie Phelps Taft, the first wife of Alphonso Taft, and it was for her that Mrs. Farrar was named.

In her youth, Fannie was delicate in health, but this was not permitted to interfere with her education, for her indomitable will and intense love of books were early manifested and she made study a pleasure. She received her education in the best private schools of Cincinnati, finishing at Wesleyan College.

On August 12, 1862, she was married to Arthur Farrar in Cincinnati. This was in wartime, and Mr. Farrar was a member of the

Hallet Guards of that city. Both the Phelps and Farrar families were strong abolitionists, and did all in their power to help the anti-slavery cause. During this war period Mrs. Farrar spent much of her time in the hospitals helping to bring cheer and comfort to the wounded soldiers, and taking them home-cooked delicacies. There were comparatively few trained nurses in those days, and the hospitals were crowded with sick and wounded, so the good women of the land gave their services to hospitals as nurses or to any form of ministry that was needed. Mrs. Farrar's tender heart was always sympathetic with the sick and needy and ministry to those in affliction was a part of her plan of life. All through the years of her busy career, she found time to visit the sick and minister to the unfortunate.

In 1865 Mr. Farrar accepted the position of Western Manager for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, with offices in Chicago, and with his wife and baby daughter moved to that city. Hard work, good management, and self-denial, brought success, and in a few years Mr. and Mrs. Farrar were able to realize the hope they had long cherished of owning their home. In 1868 they, with Mr. and Mrs. Cook, purchased land and a residence on Washington Street, near Ashland Avenue. This was in the best residence section of the city and proved to be a fortunate location, for when the great fire of 1871 swept the city with its awful destruction, their home was west of the path of the flames and was unharmed. This terrible conflagration which made thousands homeless and destitute, made a great opportunity also for the exercise of gifts of benevolence and generosity. Mrs. Farrar, alert to the situation, was one of the first to open her house to the suffering and homeless, caring for them until they were able to find an abid-



Mrs Fannie E. Yarrar.

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ing place. For days after the disaster she packed clothes baskets full of food and sent them out on the prairie to the west of the city, where the refugees were camped. "The great fire of 1871," as it was always called, left the city a hopeless ruin. With the exception of part of the west side, the city was a smoldering mass of debris and ashes. But the people of those early days had the "I Will" spirit, therefore, disaster could not daunt them. The days of reconstruction were upon them. They worked untiringly to rebuild the city, but on a larger and finer plan. Here the foundations were laid for that greater Chicago, which in 1893 gave to the nations that rare achievement in beauty and grandeur, the World's Columbian Exposition.

Across the street from the Farrar home stood the Union Park Congregational Church of which Mrs. Farrar was an enthusiastic and devoted member. This church contained the largest auditorium left in the city; it had also a very large and burdensome debt owing to the fact that the businesses of most of the sustaining members and liberal givers had been swept away by the fire. This church, therefore, was rented by its Board of Trustees for lectures and entertainments, and here Henry Ward Beecher, Charlotte Cushman, and the great singers and musicians of that day entertained the people of the stricken city; the rentals for the church helping to pay the ten per cent interest on its debt. To further augment the treasury, the women conceived the plan of serving luncheons in the business section of the city and turning the proceeds of their venture into the church treasury. This proved to be a lucrative source of revenue, for they were serving home-cooked luncheons in a district where there were few and very poor restaurants. This group of capable and enthusiastic women, of whom Mrs. Farrar was one, "carried on" this enterprise for several weeks. It meant untiring labor and ceaseless energy, for every night the table linen was washed and ironed, (there were no paper napkins in that day) and more food prepared for the succeeding day. Most of these women were in the full vigor of their youth and hard tasks were only a challenge to show what their Puritan blood could accomplish.

While Mrs. Farrar was a woman of action, she was also a woman of great faith and indomitable courage. Nothing daunted her if

she thought it to be in the line of duty. She was scrupulously honest and absolutely sincere. There was nothing superficial about her. Life to her meant a great and compelling opportunity for righteousness and good works, which in itself was a rich reward. Her keen sense of humor and ready wit gave cheer and merriment to what otherwise might have been considered a rather serious and reserved nature. She was exceedingly gracious of manner, broad minded, and tolerant of others' opinions and beliefs. She possessed very keen perception, rare insight, and great business ability. She was a constant reader of good books, and, being the possessor of an unusually good memory, she had a well stored mind and was an interesting conversationalist. Her pastor, Dr. Gilbert Wilson, said of her, "She struck me as a woman of unusual intellectual power and a quite unusual grasp alike of the affairs of the world, the affairs of business and the business of religion."

Books were like friends to Mrs. Farrar. All through her life she accumulated them; however, only the best in literature found a place on her library bookshelves. Mr. and Mrs. Farrar were deeply interested in music, literature and art. They were among the first members of the Art Institute and first subscribers to the Thomas Orchestra Concerts.

Many artists and musicians were numbered among their friends and found the Farrar home a congenial and hospitable place to spend an evening. To make possible the extension of the musical department of the Chicago Theological Seminary, Mrs. Farrar and her two daughters gave to the Seminary a three manual Hook & Hastings pipe organ to be installed in the remodeled and enlarged Carpenter Chapel on Ashland Boulevard, as a memorial to Mr. Farrar.

Notwithstanding all Mrs. Farrar's interests in her church and community, she was essentially a home-loving, home-keeping woman. Her home was the center from which all other interests radiated. She was a wonderful mother. Dr. Wilson said of her, "It has been something that no one has failed to note, that she was not only a noble woman, but she was an unusual mother. I think all mothers are unusual and nearly all mothers are good, but surely this was a mother of surpassing strength, wisdom, and sweetness in her nature." Her discipline was devotedly loving, but wisely firm. She

was extremely patient and a fine teacher. The care and training of her children was to her the primal duty and pleasure. She was lavishly generous to her children and her friends. Her hospitality was as gracious and widespread as the generosity of her great heart. There are many who rise up and call her blessed, because she opened the doors of her home to them in the days of their early struggle to get a start in life, and gave to them a home and a mother's care; thus opening for them the doors to success. Like Dorcas of old, she "was full of good works and almsdeeds which she did." Her hands were never idle and her brain was ever planning some kindness for humanity. During the World War, while she was past her three score years and ten, she was constantly knitting for the soldiers, and giving to the Red Cross.

Mrs. Farrar had a genius for friendship. The following tribute given at the memorial service, by her former Pastor, Dr. Frank N. White, gives eloquent testimony:

Most significant lives can be summed up in one gleaming word, as, for example, if you speak of Mr. Wilson, you think at once of idealism; if you mention Mr. Lincoln, measureless humanity comes to mind; while Livingstone, and a deep and abiding *compassion* are for us interchangeable terms. As for Mrs. Farrar, we do not have to seek for a word; the word is spoken almost before we have time to think it,—friendship.

Friendship,—was she not its living embodiment? What a friend she was! What an instinct and rare talent for friendship was hers! How lavish in the gifts of herself to her dear ones, to her intimate circle, to her neighbors, to the church of her deep affection, to the causes that meant the welfare and uplift of our common humanity. Never fulsome or obtrusive, how varied, ingenious, and unique were the forms in which her friendship expressed itself! How full it was,—that friendship,—of delightful surprises!

In Mrs. Farrar there was no hint of the pretentious and portentous lady bountiful,—her generous impulses were so naive, so natural, so spontaneous, and went so straight to their mark. It has often been said that what lends life distinction is not the doing of extraordinary things, but the doing of ordinary things extraordinarily well. Are we not all glad witnesses to the fact that our friend lived the

friendly life in an extraordinary way, that it had the superlative quality,—the color, the fragrance, the music,—that imparts the note of distinction; that our friend furnished for us a new definition of friendship? Could any epitaph more fitting be carved upon the tablet that perhaps shall mark her resting place,—fitting because so comprehensive, adequate, and true, than the simple legend:

FANNIE E. FARRAR

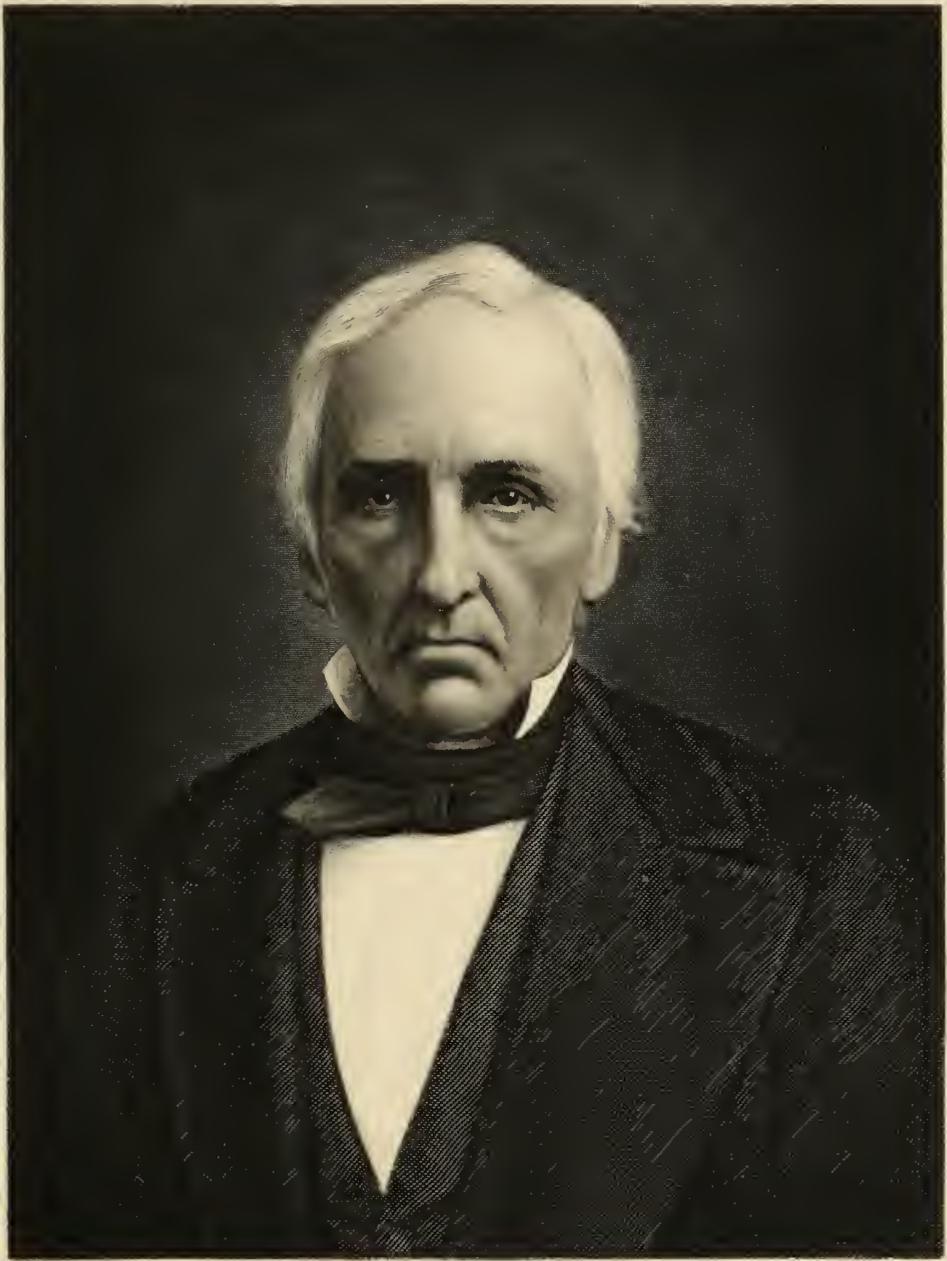
FRIEND

Do not think me guilty, or capable, of mere eulogy. I speak out of the depths of a heart that has seen and felt and known.

I wonder now whether one thought is not coursing through all our minds and struggling for utterance: *How supremely worth while is such a life!* Is life worth living? Whatever the answer to that old question from the theoretical point of view, we are ready for the answer,—yes, life, that kind of life,—is not only worth living, but a thousand times worth the living. That kind of life,—the friendly life,—is the effective challenge and the sufficient antidote to the note of tragedy and the strain of pessimism that wails through so much of modern literature and life. One is tempted to say,—nay, one dares to say,—that such a life is worth living in and of itself, with no thought of an after life and a future reward; it were its own reward, even though conceivably the veil over the future were never withdrawn.

We have worn the word "great" threadbare by applying it to all sorts of cheap and meretricious objects, acts, and men. Why not reserve it for the things genuinely great, for qualities of soul that represent high achievement and merit in the realm of character and the spirit? For, after all, the big things of the world are not the bulky things, like mountains, and cities, and volume of trade and superdreadnoughts, and victories in war, and enormous crops, and stupendous outputs of iron and coal,—but *men* and *women* whose characters and services rise through endeavor and struggle to lustrous achievement and triumph;—in a word, the men and women that take the day's work,—the ordinary duties,—and play them one octave higher. In that supreme sense I claim the word "great" for one whose one surprise would be to hear her life so characterized.

Again, how worth while is life so lived! The world that bears such fruitage is a good world,



Charles Phelps

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—good to live in. The universe whose life rises to such heights above the dead level must be a friendly universe. The God Who spells Himself out in such careers must be a "God of Love."

Did I say that such life is worth the living, irrespective of all thought of the future? Now lift the veil and gaze upon the splendors of the evening sky with their prophecy of an endless tomorrow. For such as our dear friend "there is no death. What seems so is transition. This life of mortal breath is but the suburb of the life Elysian, whose portal we call death." This life of faith, hope, and love,—generous, helpful, gracious, kind, sacrificial to the point where sacrifice ceases to be sacrifice and becomes glad service,—in a word, this life of friendship lived in and through Christ, the Friend of friends, does not *inherit* eternal life, does not *earn* eternal life, does not receive eternal life as a *reward* in a future state of

existence; it *IS* eternal life here and now. It carries its own credentials; it furnishes its own affidavit; it announces itself, and we know it, for an eternal thing.

Death is but promotion to higher and higher grades in the school of existence, to loftier planes of progress, to more exalted spheres of life where friendship may burgeon in beauty, to have free course and be glorified.

Mrs. Farrar remained actively a woman of affairs until she was past eighty years. Her last years were spent quietly in the family home where she had lived for fifty-six years. With her children about her to love and care for her, she passed the last years of her life in contentment and happiness.

On the morning of February 8th, 1924, she folded her hands and quietly fell asleep and the life of another of Chicago's noble women passed into history.

CHARLES PHELPS.

Hon. Charles Phelps was born in Marlboro, Vt., September 13, 1781, the son of Timothy and Zipporah William Phelps. He settled in Townshend, Vt., where he lived many years. He married Eliza Houghton, July 21, 1814, and to them six children were born. Mr. Phelps was a man of fine education; a lawyer by profession and was admitted to the Windham County Court in 1807, and went to Townshend to reside September 7, of that year. A pair of saddlebags with the apparel therein, and the colt upon whose back he rode, constituted the sum total of his property. By the close of 1810 he had purchased the land which became his homestead. As soon as his dwelling house was completed he went to house-keeping. Prior to his marriage his sister Anstis had charge of his domestic affairs. Mr. Phelps was elected member of the Vermont Council in 1820-21-22; judge of Probate for the district of Westminster in 1821-22-24 and a judge of Windham County Court in 1832-34, holding each of the above named offices for three years.

During the Presidential campaign of 1824, he supported John Quincy Adams, and was in ever increasing sympathy with him while he was so honorably earning his noble title of "The Old Man Eloquent." For the Anti-Slavery cause he was an ever-willing writer and speaker. In the management of town affairs he was often

called upon to take part. By his official service he proved himself sagacious, energetic, prudent, true to his trust and at the same time just to all. Popular education always found in him a willing and earnest supporter. It was his practice to visit the public schools and speak words of advice and encouragement to those in attendance. By personal efforts, to which he contributed his full share, many subscriptions and select schools were instituted in the town. Through the purchase of warrants located in Illinois and issued to soldiers of the Revolution, he became owner of numerous tracts of land in the state.

In 1853 Hon. Charles Phelps donated to Knox College eighteen quarter sections of land in Illinois. The lands were not to be sold until they would bring ten dollars an acre. Two of the quarters of land, one in Peoria County and the other in Pike County were worthless, the rest were sold for ten dollars an acre, not more than that and according to the stipulation not less, netting the proceeds of many thousands of dollars to Knox College. The land was given at the solicitation of President Blanchard of Knox College who was an old and honored friend of the Phelps family. Down to 1830 his books and dockets contain abundant evidence to show that his professional practice was large

and remunerative. At this time his private affairs claimed and thereafter occupied the greater part of his time.

Some of his leisure time Mr. Phelps used in the interest of the fine arts of music and painting. He was liberal in his patronage of the artists of his day. At one time he commissioned an artist who was in need of financial assistance, to paint the portraits of every member of his household. Some of these paintings are now treasured heirlooms of his great grandchildren. Mr. Phelps was a good singer, and an enthusiastic promoter of vocal music as an art. In 1830 he delivered a lecture in Townshend, before the singing school, which was the finest organization for the study and development of vocal music in that day; and in this lecture said: "We think we may venture to predict

that the time is at hand, when more attention will be paid to music as a branch of early and general education. We may suppose it not unlikely that vocal music will become a branch of common school education." By this statement he proved himself a good prophet. Mr. Phelps was a man of deep religious convictions and of sterling Christian character. He was well informed in the essential doctrines of Christianity and always led a sincere and earnest life. He was a member of the First Congregational Church of Townshend, Vt. Being greatly interested in the growth and development of the west he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in the fall of 1845. This was soon after Fanny, his second daughter, had married Alphonso Taft, the father of ex-Pres. William Howard Taft. Mr. Phelps died on November 19, 1854.

J. HARLEY BRADLEY.

It is not every son of an illustrious father who is able to reach distinction in the same field of endeavor in which the parent has won honors; but, in the case of J. Harley Bradley it would appear that, through high intellectual attainment, he also has reached eminence in his work, inheritance and environment having by no means been necessary factors. While he perpetuates a reputation for keen business acumen and energy earned by his honored father, his own place in the ranks of manufacturers in Illinois, has been gained through force of merit. For fifty-four years, the late J. Harley Bradley has been intimately connected with the implement and seed trade in this State. His influence as a manufacturer, gained in later years, does cease to be a potent example among those with whom he was associated.

J. Harley Bradley was born in Racine, Wis., in 1844, a son of David Bradley and Cynthia (Abbott) Bradley. In 1845 he came to Chicago with his parents, and attended the public schools here. In 1865 he was made a partner in the firm of Jones, Ellinwood and Bradley, which firm succeeded Hooker and Jones, wholesale and retail dealers in implements and seeds. After a period of three years, he sold these interests and, with Harry Banks, undertook a general jobbing trade in farm implements. This business was known as Bradley and Banks. In 1872 this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Bradley became secretary of the Furst and

Bradley Manufacturing Company, of which his father was a partner. In 1884 this business became officially known as the David Bradley Manufacturing Company, at which time the son was made vice president and treasurer, continuing these offices until his father's death, at which time he succeeded to the presidency. The town and the extensive manufacturing plant at Bradley, Kankakee County, Ill., are permanent evidence of the substance and success of the work of both father and son. Among Mr. Bradley's other interests may be mentioned his connection with the agricultural implement jobbing houses of Bradley, Clarke and Company, Minneapolis, Minn., David Bradley and Company, Council Bluffs, Ia., Bradley, Anderson and Company, Kansas City, Mo., and Bradley, Holton and Company, of Indianapolis, Ind. He was also a director of The Northern Trust Company of Chicago.

Another phase of Mr. Bradley's connection with Illinois, which is very well worthy of record here, is a resultant from his efforts in the organization of the Chicago Freight Bureau. In 1891 he was President of the Citizens' Association. He has also been interested in the work of the Relief and Aid Society. Mr. Bradley enjoyed membership in the University, Commercial, Union League, Chicago, and Illinois Clubs, and served the Commercial and Illinois clubs as president.

J. Harley Bradley was married, in 1872, to



Richard Gambrill

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Mrs. Margia J. Peugeot, of Brooklyn, N. Y. There are four daughters in the family. Mr. Bradley's death occurred June 16, 1919. He was a man of kindly sympathy and broad charity. There is no better indication of character than the opinions held and expressed by a man's business associates. These opinions indicate that in Mr. Bradley were grouped many of the rarer good qualities that made him a strong figure

in a very important part of the commercial development of the state, and which also drew to him in close friendship, all those who knew him intimately outside of business. No more interesting story has ever been written than the true one of the men who have won success and financial independence and, at the same time, have kept faith with themselves and have been helpful to others.

HORACE WILLIAM HENSHAW.

Horace W. Henshaw was born on a farm in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, August 20, 1852, a son of Horace and Martha (Montgomery) Henshaw, both of English descent and natives of New York State.

The family moved from Ohio to Michigan when H. W. Henshaw was a small boy. He attended school in Grand Rapids until he was sixteen years old, when he went to Saint Louis, Missouri, to live with his brother; and he completed his schooling there.

When he first started to work it was in the same line of business with which he continued to be identified throughout the balance of his life. He soon became connected with the firm of Richards & Gooch, Chicago, dealers in butter and cheese. It was right after the Chicago fire that Mr. Henshaw came to this city to make his home.

He was married December 28, 1875, to Miss Lily H. Roos, of Saint Louis, a daughter of the late William F. and Sarah Ann (Shadbolt) Roos. Mr. and Mrs. Henshaw have one daughter, Mrs. Marguerite Henshaw Gaspar.

As has been indicated, Mr. Henshaw has been active in the business of exporting butter

and cheese throughout the period of his long residence in Chicago. He began in business as a bookkeeper; and, through hard work and ability, he rose to a position of much importance in this large industry. He became a member of the William F. Roos Company, importers, which firm was founded by his wife's father. When this concern sold out to the American Farm Products Company, Mr. Henshaw was elected President of the larger company. He remained the Chief Executive of the American Farm Products Company until he retired from active participation in business. A large measure of the success which this company has enjoyed came as the result of his able administration of its affairs.

Mr. Henshaw was a stockholder and a director of the Chicago Cold Storage Company.

The death of Horace W. Henshaw occurred January 29, 1925. He had long been a figure of principal importance in the export trade as it relates to the great dairy industry. Another conception of him comes to us from the words of his long-time business associates, who say of him "he was a good man, an honorable man and much loved by us all."

RICHARD GAMBRILL.

For more than forty years the late Richard Gambrill has been connected with the grain business. During the last twenty-five years of this period he has taken a singularly helpful part in the life and growth of the grain export trade from Chicago.

Richard Gambrill was born August 28, 1861, in Baltimore, Maryland, a son of James H. and Antoinette (Staley) Gambrill. The father was owner of a flour-mill, at Frederick, Maryland; and it is a matter of record that all the men of the Gambrill family, for some generations, have been farmers or grain dealers.

As a boy Richard Gambrill went through the public schools, and later a college in Maryland. He then entered his father's business. From the mill he stepped into the work of selling flour in Baltimore, Maryland, where he continued for a short time.

Leaving the East, Mr. Gambrill spent the next five years in the real-estate business in Minneapolis, Minnesota, from which city he returned to Baltimore, in 1892, to join Thomas Leishear and Company, grain brokers. In 1897 he came to Chicago, and was, at that time, made manager of the Chicago office of the Smith,

Gambrill Company, cash grain dealers of Baltimore. He was junior partner in this firm. As time went by Mr. Gambrill succeeded to this business which, since 1904, has been conducted under his own name. The firm has established a splendid reputation.

On September 18, 1894, Richard Gambrill was married to Miss Mary Semmes of Cumberland, Maryland, a daughter of Richard T. and Clementine (Schlater) Semmes. Mr. and Mrs. Gambrill had two children born to them: Richard Gambrill, Jr., and Mary (Mrs. Stanley B. Adams). The family have made their home

on the North Side, Chicago, for some years. They belong to the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Gambrill was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, Westmoreland Golf Club and the old Chicago Yacht Club.

Richard Gambrill died March 17, 1923. He always had given to his work his whole-hearted enthusiasm, and he earned recognition as one of the foremost experts on oats in the country. Through all of his years in Chicago, his life was notably that of a man of fine ideals, wise, capable and loyal. He fully met every obligation, in and outside of business.

EDWARD JACKSON BRUNDAGE.

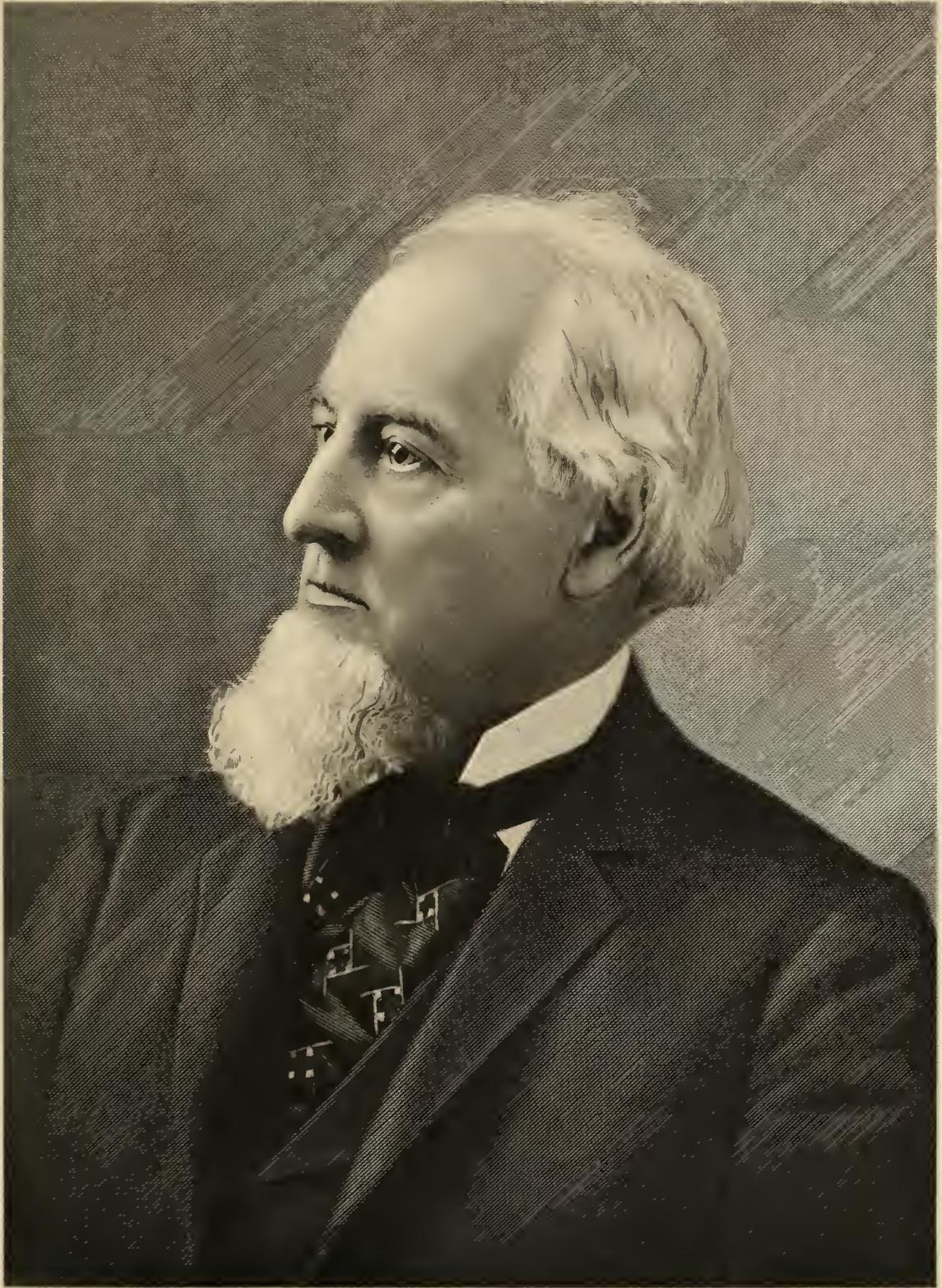
History shows that no profession has furnished the country as many distinguished men as has that of the law. The long and arduous training necessary to prepare a man for the practice of this calling, naturally brings into being all of his latent forces, and develops his natural abilities along all lines, so that when the occasion arises, he is found able to discharge the duties of positions which place him high in the counsels of the state and nation. One of these men, of whom Illinois is justly proud is Hon. Edward Jackson Brundage, former attorney general of the state, and a lawyer of distinguished capabilities.

A native of Campbell, N. Y., Mr. Brundage was born May 13, 1869, a son of Victor and Maria L. (Armstrong) Brundage, and comes of an old established American family which has held a prominent position in the material and cultural development of this country for many years. He laid the foundation for advancement in professional lines in a thorough public school training in his native town and at Detroit, Michigan, to which city the family removed when he was eleven years of age. In 1883, at the age of fourteen, he secured employment in a railroad office at the latter city, and, upon the removal of the general offices of the company to Chicago in 1885, he came to this city and took up the duties of his position with the company here. He was later promoted to the office of chief clerk, and remained with the company until 1898.

Of an ambitious temperament, and with a natural predilection toward the law, he devoted his leisure hours in study for that profession. After having mastered Kent, Blackstone and other commentaries and gained a

somewhat extended knowledge of the general principles of jurisprudence, he successfully passed the required examination, which secured his admission to the bar in 1892. Desiring a more technical training in the schools, he later matriculated at the Chicago College of Law, and was graduated from that institution in 1893, with the degree of LL. B. Soon after this event he established himself in the practice of law at Chicago, and for nearly a quarter of a century was one of the active practitioners of this city. He possessed all the requirements of the successful lawyer and, establishing a reputation for veracity, was soon accorded a liberal clientage.

Although devoting himself first to his profession, Mr. Brundage has not altogether escaped political honors. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the Forty-first and Forty-third General Assemblies, from the Sixth Senatorial District of Illinois, and retired from that office with a character strengthened in the estimation of the general public because of the obvious honesty of his intentions. In November, 1904, he was elected president of the board of county commissioners of Cook County, and reelected to the same office in November, 1906, resigning April 16, 1907, to accept the position of corporation counsel of the city of Chicago. He served as vice president for Illinois of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, New York, and was active in the management of the state's affairs for that event. On January 8, 1917, he was elected attorney general of Illinois, and there, as in his other official trusts, he performed the duties devolving upon him with the same thoroughness and fidelity which has been characteristic



W. Woodbury Del.

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of his whole life. Vindicating every pledge of his official trusts, he has stood the acid test for efficiency and loyalty, and has proven himself a man of ability and sagacity. His strong convictions regarding right and wrong, his opposition to a course which he deems inimical to the best interests of the country and his fearlessness of criticism or public opinion when he believes he is right, are traits which make him a powerful factor in the furtherance of any measure which has for its aim the advancement of the people or the betterment of existing conditions.

As a stalwart Republican in his political affiliations, Mr. Brundage takes an active inter-

est in all public questions of the day, and is esteemed a strong factor in the best standing and progress of his party. Besides his professional and political activities, he is also prominent in fraternal and social life, and is identified with many notable organizations, among which are the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Thirty-second and Knight Templar degrees, and the Knights of Pythias. He is also identified with the Chicago Athletic, University, Hamilton and Industrial clubs, and has hosts of warm friends in all of them. Mr. Brundage is married and has three children.

JOHN J. HAYES.

The late John J. Hayes of Chicago, was born in New York City, June 1, 1855, a son of John and Ellen (Keane) Hayes, both natives of Ireland.

He attended school in New York, and later studied in the Christian Brothers School in Chicago, and Bryant & Stratton's Business College.

Not many years after he began his business career in Chicago, he became associated with Mr. J. J. Ryan in founding the firm of J. J. Ryan & Company, brass manufacturers. Mr. Hayes has been in the business since its beginning, about 1882.

Mr. Hayes was married, April 15, 1891, to Miss Mary Ellen Healy of Chicago, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret Healy. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes became the parents of six daughters and three sons.

When Mr. Hayes first came to Chicago, with his parents, as a small boy, he lived in the old St. Columbkille's Parish. Later he moved into St. Jarlath's Parish, and still later to the North Side, where he became a resident of Ravenswood, and was prominently identified with the church of Our Lady of Lourdes. The greater part of his active life was spent however on the West Side, where he was widely known. During the period of ascendancy of Carter H. Harrison, Mr. Hayes was his close confidant and he served as a member of the board of education under the Harrison regime.

Mr. Hayes was always a strong Holy Name man from the time of the organization of the Archdiocesan Union in 1917. His counsel was always sought and he served in turn as member of the executive board, as treasurer and finally as president for two terms. As president he devoted his energies unsparingly to the welfare and upbuilding of the Holy Name Society, not only in the numerous stated addresses expected from the President, but in detailed attention to matters of policy and plans for development which were inaugurated during his term of office. It was during his term of service that the Passion Play, one of the most extensive undertakings of the Holy Name Society, was produced.

Mr. Hayes was also, for two terms, president of our Lady of Lourdes Branch of the Holy Name Society, and was also one of the trustees of Our Lady of Lourdes Church.

John J. Hayes could well be regarded as a "defender of the faith." He was well grounded in all matters pertaining to the Church's history and policy and a valiant antagonist of encroachment on Catholic rights.

His association with men of large affairs in the political and business world equipped him with a breadth of information and vision which enabled him to take more than a parochial view of such issues as they came up. The death of Mr. Hayes occurred on July 28, 1925.

ROBERT LAW.

Robert Law was born in Gisborne, Yorkshire, England, on February 15, 1822, fourth child and

third son of Robert and Jennie (Henshaw) Law, both natives of England. When he was

seventeen years old his father died, and when he was twenty-one he left his home in England and sailed for America, landing at Baltimore, Maryland, after an uncomfortable voyage of three months' duration.

He bought a farm on the banks of the Chesapeake Bay and was engaged there for a number of years in growing peaches. In 1854, not long after his mother came from England to join him, he sold his property in Maryland and moved, with his mother, to St. Louis, Missouri. After this a sister and brother came from England and located on a farm in Southern Illinois, not far from St. Louis.

Mr. Law purchased a steamboat and for the period of a year navigated the Mississippi River between St. Louis and New Orleans. He also did some contract work for the government on the Mississippi levees.

He subsequently removed to Galena, Illinois, where, as a railroad contractor, he built a road between Galena and Rockford, Illinois. He also built a part of the Illinois Central Railroad between Dubuque and LaSalle, and between Freeport and Galena.

He later became interested in a coal mine at LaSalle, Illinois; and soon thereafter took up his residence in Chicago and founded the firm of Robert Law & Company, to distribute the coal from this mine. He embarked in the coal business on a very small scale. As the years passed, the business of the firm increased to very large proportions. Mr. Law was also agent for many of the important eastern coal companies. His first office was at the junction of Madison street and the river. Later he moved to the Tribune Building, then to the Honore Building and finally to the Temple Court Building. His company owned three coal yards, the principal one being near the Madison Street

Bridge. He was also a large stockholder in the Lackawanna Coal Company. Aside from his coal interests he was extensively interested in the development of timber lands in Michigan.

His son, Robert H. Law, was associated with him in business and was made a member of the firm of Robert Law & Company. Robert H. Law died on May 13, 1913.

Mr. Law was married on March 5, 1852, at Louisville, Kentucky, to Miss Sarah C. Young. Their children are: Elizabeth (Mrs. Lyman Ware) of Chicago, Emma, who died unmarried, and the late Robert H. Law. The mother died on May 25, 1874.

Mr. Law was a consistent Christian all of his life. He attended Doctor Swing's Church, and, later, when J. Monroe Gibson was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, he attended there. He made practical application of his Christian principles; and his success in business life came largely from his conscientious following of the Golden Rule.

On January 5, 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Law issued the call for the meeting that was held in Bryan Hall, Chicago, for the purpose of declaring loyalty to the Union cause. Later he aided very materially in raising funds, equipping troops and caring for the families of volunteers.

At the time of the World's Fair in Chicago, he was a member of the Exposition Board of Directors.

Mr. Law died, at Chicago, Illinois, on February 24, 1898, at the age of seventy-six and was buried in Graceland Cemetery. The firm of Robert Law & Company, of which he was the founder and head, was discontinued following the death of this distinguished pioneer citizen of Chicago.

JAMES GORDON CARTER BROOKS.

Mr. Brooks was born at Salem, Massachusetts, on August 25, 1837, a son of William Hawthorne Brooks, a noted educator, and Sarah (Carter) Brooks. The Brooks family was founded in this country in 1639 when Henry Brooks established a home at Woburn, Massachusetts. This first Mr. Brooks married Susanna Richardson. He was later one of the judges in some of the famous witchcraft trials of his day.

James Gordon Carter Brooks was trained in

the Cambridge and Boston public schools. When he was eighteen years old he came to Chicago and entered the employ of his uncle, Artemus Carter, a pioneer lumber merchant of this city. Two years later Mr. Brooks became connected with the lumber firm of Mears, Bates & Company. In 1879, Mears, Bates & Company united with the George Farnsworth Lumber Company in forming the present Oconto Lumber Company. Mr. Farnsworth was made president of this concern, and Mr.



Lyman Ware

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Brooks was made its vice president. In 1880, Mr. Brooks was elected president of the company; and he continued in this office, with noted success, until a few years before his death.

Another important avenue of Mr. Brooks' work in regard to the placing of the Saint Gaudens' Statue of Lincoln, which is at the entrance of Lincoln Park. This noted monument is a gift to Chicago from Mr. Brooks' partner, the late Eli Bates, and to Mr. Brooks was entrusted all details of its planning and erection. He devoted the greater part of three years to the work. The result has occasioned wide appreciation.

On January 10, 1867, Mr. Brooks was married to Rose Ridgeway, a daughter of Samuel Thomas Hambleton and Ann (Behymer) Ridgeway,

the former a lumber merchant and steam boat builder of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks became the parents of four children, namely: Alice Hawthorne, who married George J. Farnsworth of Chicago; Edith Gordon, who married Henry Blaksly Collins of St. Louis; Charles Richardson; and James Hambleton Brooks. The two last named never married, and are both deceased. Mr. Brooks died at Chicago, April 15, 1914. James Gordon Carter, for whom he was named, was, with Horace Mann, the originator and founder of the normal school of Boston. Mr. Brooks was a man of most genial personality, and beloved by all who knew him. His friends, old and young, who were associated with him in club life affectionately called him "Uncle Jim."

ELI BATES.

Eli Bates had much to do with the early growth of the lumber business in Chicago and the surrounding territory. He was born in Massachusetts, educated there, and also for a time taught school there. Then he came West, locating in lower Michigan on the shore of the lake, and worked as lighthouse keeper. After a while he decided to come to Chicago. Here, after some months teaching school, he became clerk in the lumber business of Mr. C. H. Mears.

Leaving this connection, he and Mr. Nathan Mears went into the lumber business for themselves, forming Mears, Bates & Company. Their office was on South Water street and their yard was where the present Northwestern Railway freight yard now is, at the junction of the Chicago River and the North Branch.

In 1867 Mears, Bates & Company joined with Mr. George Farnsworth in forming the Oconto Lumber Company, which is today one of the best-known lumber concerns in America.

Mr. Bates was married, at Chicago, to Mrs. Smith, his partner's widowed sister. She was a woman of true culture and was a prominent figure in the earlier social life of Chicago.

Through her, Mr. Bates became a patron of the arts, the opera and other similar interests.

The family were living on Ontario street at the time of the Chicago Fire. This home was destroyed; and, right after the fire, Mr. Bates began the erection of a new home on the northwest corner of Dearborn and Goethe streets. It was really a mansion. His wife died before it was completed.

Eli Bates died in 1880. The people who remember him will recall him as very much of a "figure" of the earlier days. He was very loyal to his friends; he was a warm friend of Robert Collier's and was a regular attendant at Unity Church to which he left a substantial fund to found an Institutional School for Girls; as noted above, his support was behind many interests of cultural value to Chicago; and he was a devoted admirer of Abraham Lincoln.

It was Mr. Bates who gave to the city the Saint Gaudens' Statue of Lincoln, at the entrance of Lincoln Park, which has stood, and will stand through the years, as one of the nation's most noted monuments to Mr. Lincoln.

LYMAN WARE.

Chicago is justly notable for the skill, learning and high character of the men and women who are its medical practitioners for the pro-

fession here numbers among its members those whose scientific attainments are far beyond the ordinary. Among those well known here

for the past half century is Dr. Lyman Ware, whose career was typical of modern advancement, his having been a broad field of medical service.

Lyman Ware was born at Granville, Putnam County, Ill., November 11, 1841. His parents were Ralph and Lucinda A. (Clarke) Ware, who were among the pioneers of Illinois, having settled in this state in the early '30s. In his native place he had academic advantages and later he attended the University of Michigan. During 1863-64 he served in the Civil war, in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as hospital steward. The experiences of the battle-ground and the field hospital, terrible as they were at that time, did not turn the young man from his determination to perfect his knowledge of medicine and to enter practice; on the other hand, it probably strengthened his resolve. Accordingly he matriculated at the Northwestern University and was graduated from that institution in 1866 with the degree of M. D. Later he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1868 received the degree of M. D. from that institution.

At the time Dr. Ware was a medical student, it was not lawful for medical colleges in general to study anatomy by the dissecting of the human body; and yet, not to be well acquainted with the intricacies of the human organization was also a professional crime. After Dr. Ware had entered into active practice, he, in association with the late Dr. John Woodward (then of the marine service, U. S. A.) and the late Dr. Henry P. Merriman, were largely instrumental in securing the passage of a law giving medical colleges facilities and privileges in this connection not before accorded them, which resulted in a highly advanced knowledge and efficiency in surgical practice.

In April, 1868, Dr. Ware established himself in the practice of his profession in Chicago, and continued as a general practitioner, confining himself to internal medicine until 1874, when he went abroad, where he remained for about two years in special preparation for the treatment of diseases of the eye, to which special line of practice he confined his work. He displayed exceptional capability along educational lines and in the practice of medicine and ocular surgery evidenced his thorough familiarity not only with old methods but with new that are constantly being discovered and tested. His professional service was ever discharged with a conscientious sense of professional obligation, always remembering that he belongs to a body set apart, one that more than any other is helpful to humanity.

In June, 1877, in the city of Chicago, Dr. Ware was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Law, and they had three children: Hildegard, Mrs. William S. Warfield, III; Edith; and Elizabeth, Mrs. Samuel J. Walker, Jr. The family home was at No. 4424 Drexel Boulevard until Dr. Ware's death.

As a man of enlightened understanding and civic pride, Dr. Ware took an interest in all worthy public movements. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society and the Chicago Ophthalmological and Otological Society. He has translated, by permission, Dr. Fred von Arlts "Clinical Disease of the Eye," which has proved most valuable in the study and treatment of diseases of that organ. The death of Doctor Ware June 1, 1916 brought to an end years of widely effectual efforts. Through it all, the largeness of his work and the largeness of his heart were commensurate.

JOHN FARAR CARNEGIE.

The late John F. Carnegie of Chicago, was born in the village of Paradise, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1852, a son of Jacob and Barbara (Hyde) Carnegie. His father as a young man was private secretary to Thaddeus Stevens, and later was, for many years, a druggist.

John F. Carnegie attended the local schools at Paradise, and at Strausburg, Pennsylvania, and then enrolled at the Pharmaceutical Col-

lege at Philadelphia. He came to Chicago in 1877 and continued his study of pharmacy here. His home was in Chicago continuously from that year until his death.

He first was employed in the drug business of Mr. E. H. Sargent. After thus perfecting his experience, he went into business for himself, locating at Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue. After some years he opened a store on Congress street, later changing his location

to the University Club Building. More recently Mr. Carnegie established and owned the drug stores which were operated under his name in the Blackstone Hotel and the Drake Hotel, Chicago.

Mr. Carnegie was one of the most successful and representative figures in the great retail drug business of America. His experience extended over a period of some forty-five consecutive years. He was recognized as an eminent specialist in prescription work. He had

the implicit confidence of a very wide circle of physicians and their clientele throughout all of Chicago. His drug stores in the Drake and Blackstone Hotels were remarkable institutions in equipment and administration.

Mr. Carnegie died, February 3, 1925. His death was a loss to his profession and a personal sorrow to a great many worth-while Chicagoans who had enjoyed close acquaintanceship with him.

J. FRED McGUIRE.

J. Fred McGuire, senior member of the firm of McGuire and Orr, and a leading factor in the real-estate interests of Chicago is one of the enterprising and successful realtors of this city who has made his way to prominence and honorable prestige through his own well directed energy and efforts. Beginning his business career when seventeen years of age as office boy with Wilson Brothers, men's furnishings, he has risen to a place of commanding influence in the real-estate interests of this great metropolis, and his character and achievements have honored himself and the city in which his progressive activities have been centered for forty years.

Mr. McGuire was born in Chicago, January 22, 1868, a son of Daniel E. McGuire and Isabella (King) McGuire. His educational advantages were those afforded by the Fourteenth street and Foster street public schools and Snowden's Business College of Chicago. As a youth he was taught the habits of industry and economy, and placing a true valuation on honest toil and endeavor, of whose dignity he has ever continued deeply appreciative, he became self-reliant at the early age of seventeen. In January, 1885, he secured employment as an office boy with the firm of Wilson Brothers, men's apparel, and remained with that concern for four years, resigning as cashier, at the end of that period to engage in the real estate business.

In August, 1895, Mr. McGuire established a business of his own, and in February, 1897, he organized the real-estate firm of McGuire, Orr & Wilson. Upon the retirement of Mr. Wilson six months later the firm became McGuire & Orr, and this alliance continued until Mr. Orr's death November 11, 1912. Since that date Mr. McGuire and his son, Walter J. McGuire, have

conducted the business, though still retain the firm name of McGuire & Orr, which has long been one of prominence in connection with the real-estate interests of Chicago and the North Shore suburban district. Besides his business connections, which are extensive and exacting, Mr. McGuire has also found time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social and material betterment of the community, and stands exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness. As a member of the Chicago Real-Estate Board he has rendered efficient service to that organization, having served as its secretary in 1904 and as a member of its valuation committee in 1910-11. He also served as secretary of the North Shore Park District for four years, but resigned because of personal business demanding his entire time. He also served in Company I, First Infantry of the Illinois National Guard for some years.

Mr. McGuire is affiliated with numerous clubs and organizations of Chicago and elsewhere, among which are the Chicago Association of Commerce, Skokie Country and Union League Clubs, Michigan State Horticultural Society and White Lake (Michigan) Yacht Club, being a life member of the two latter. He is likewise a Mason in good standing and served as Worshipful Master of Park Lodge, No. 843, A. F. & A. M. in 1905, and Eminent Commander of Illinois Commandery No. 72, Knights Templar in 1908, and was First Master of Glencoe Lodge, No. 983, A. F. & A. M. He is also a member of Medinah Temple Mystic Shrine. Although the scope of his work has always been broad, he also finds time to get the most out of the finer social amenities of life and the recreation and diversion which he finds in farming and horticulture, being the owner of a beautiful

winter home and fruit farm at DeLand, Florida. Mr. McGuire was married September 13, 1888, to Miss Sarah Reed, of Riverside, Illinois, a woman of refinement and much beauty of character, and they became the parents of two children: Walter John and Miss Florence Louise McGuire.

The son, Walter J. McGuire, who is associated with his father in business and is manager and a special partner in the firm of McGuire & Orr, is a practical business man and is well upholding the honor of the family name. He was born in Chicago, February 13, 1891, and obtained his rudimental education in the Eugene Field public school at Rogers Park. He later entered Evanston Academy, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1911. He then took a course at the University of Illinois (Champaign, Illinois), and there concluded his studies in 1912. In De-

ember of that year he became identified with the firm of McGuire & Orr, and has since been an active factor in the management of its affairs, becoming a special partner in the business in January, 1923. He is a member of the Chicago Real-Estate Board and a director in the Glencoe State Bank, and is prominent in business, social and fraternal circles, being affiliated with the Skokie Country and Union League Clubs, the Illinois Alumni Association, and Sigma Chi, a college fraternity. He was Past-master of Glencoe Lodge, No. 983, A. F. & A. M. in 1919, and is also a member of the Chapter, Knights Templar and Shrine.

Mr. McGuire was married January 16, 1915, to Miss Florence Walsh, of Chicago, and they have two sons: Walter J., Jr., and Robert N. The family home at Glencoe, Illinois, is a hospitable one, where their friends are always welcome.

ROBERT SAMUEL ILES.

The late Robert S. Iles, of Chicago, was born at Alexandria, Kentucky, on January 20, 1848, a son of Nicholas and Martha (Smith) Iles, natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectively. The mother is a descendant of Sir Joseph Priestly, a pioneer in the discovery and utilization of oxygen.

The son was educated chiefly by his parents, at home, until he was seventeen years old. He then taught school for a few terms, later entering the State Normal School at Kirksville, Kentucky, graduating therefrom in 1875. He was soon offered office as Superintendent of Schools at Hiawatha, Kansas. He accepted and was occupied with this work from 1875 to 1881. The latter year he resigned this position and journeyed west to the Black Hills of South Dakota; here he engaged in cattle ranching.

For several years he had devoted his spare hours to an earnest study of law; and during the year he was ranching he made use of opportunities to carry his studies further. He passed his examinations and was admitted to practice at the North Dakota Bar in 1882.

In 1882 he came to Chicago. This city was his home throughout the balance of his life. He entered into the practice of law and subsequent years record his substantial success in his profession. He was a member of the well-

known firm of Iles, O'Connor, Eberhart & Kesler.

From 1894 to 1900 Mr. Iles was County Attorney for Cook county. In politics and private practice his work was characterized by distinguished ability and integrity.

On August 15, 1876, Robert S. Iles was married to Miss Althea I. Davis of Butler, Missouri. Three children were born to them: Robert S., and Paul H. Iles, both of whom died in infancy; and Miss Bertha L. Iles, of Chicago. Miss Iles is the founder of the Children's Civic Theatre of Chicago, under the auspices of the Drama League.

Mr. Iles' practice of law in Chicago covered a period of forty-two years. His position was firmly established; and he was recognized as authority on matters relating to international law, and government and inheritance tax laws. He belonged to the Chicago, Illinois and American Bar Associations. He was Past President of the Hamilton Club. He was a Mason. He was one of the organizers and was President of the North American Union; and had also been High Archer of the Royal League. He belonged, too, to the Odd Fellows.

Robert S. Iles died, in his seventy-seventh year, May 18, 1924. His strong mind and lovely character combined to make his years among us exceptionally useful and pleasant.



Robert D. Lee

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NICHOLAS JOSEPH NELSON.

There is no specific personal title which the true and loyal American holds in higher respect than that of "self-made man," and, while the term is often applied in an indifferent and unjustified way, it has never lost its significance to those appreciative of how essentially our nation has made its progress through the efforts and services of those who have been the architects of their own fortunes. Nicholas J. Nelson, president of the W. P. Nelson Company and one of Chicago's most thoroughly qualified interior decorators and furnishers, is one who has made his way to prominence and honorable prestige through his own well directed energy and efforts. He has had a varied business experience, knows the value of consecutive industry, has had the discipline of "hard knocks," but in the maturing and broadening of his character he has no reason to regret the early struggles and experiences which marked his progress toward the goal of his ambition.

Mr. Nelson was born in Chicago, July 17, 1867, a son of Thomas Nelson and Catherine (Lamb) Nelson. His education was obtained chiefly at Notre Dame (Indiana) University, and beginning his business career as an employe of Rand, McNally & Company when a boy, he early became self-reliant, and his rise to a place of commanding influence in the business world has been the result of energy, pluck and perseverance. In 1883 he became identified with the firm of Sanford & Robinson, wholesale dealers in collars, cuffs and men's apparel, and remained with that concern for three years. He was then in the employ of George F. Kimball, dealer in glass, for three years, and in the latter year he entered the employ of Armour & Company, packers, with whom he remained for one year.

In 1890 Mr. Nelson became identified with the firm of W. P. Nelson & Company, interior decorators and furnishers, and has since been connected with this firm and its successor, the W. P. Nelson Company. The original enterprise of which the W. P. Nelson Company is the outgrowth, had its inception at Chicago in 1856, and was founded by the late Thomas Nelson, father of Nicholas J. Nelson. He was a pioneer in interior decorating in this city and was actively engaged in the business for many years. In 1880 he admitted his son,

William P. Nelson, to partnership and the business was conducted for a time under the firm name of Thomas Nelson & Son. After his death in 1881, the firm became W. P. Nelson & Company, and so continued for a number of years. Upon the dissolution of this firm in 1897, Nicholas J. and William P. Nelson reorganized the business under the title of the W. P. Nelson Company, with offices in both Chicago and New York, of which Nicholas J. Nelson became vice-president, treasurer and general manager.

In 1905 Mr. Nelson purchased his brother's interests, and has since been sole owner of the business. Under his able and progressive management the enterprise has grown to large proportions, and takes precedence over all other concerns of its kind in Chicago, both in prolonged period of operations and in the scope and importance of business controlled. Its status has long been one of prominence in connection with the representative commercial activities of the country, and its present prosperity and popularity may be attributed in no small degree to his artistic talent and conservative executive ability. Although its honored founder has long passed from the scene of earthly activities, he is remembered as one of the sterling pioneer business men of Chicago whose efforts not only contributed materially to the growth and development of the industrial prestige of the city, but in the promotion of charitable movements and all matters tending to the public good he was an active and unostentatious worker.

Although the scope of Nicholas J. Nelson's work has always been broad and he gives close and loyal attention to his profession, he also finds time and opportunity to give effective cooperation in movements for the social and material betterment of the community, and has ever stood exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness. He is a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Building Construction Employers' Association, and of the Builders, Chicago Athletic, Chicago Golf, Edgewater Golf and Knolwood Country Clubs, and is prominent in both business and social circles. Mr. Nelson was married January 23, 1894, to Miss Katherine Murphy, of Chicago, and they became the parents of six children:

Paul, William, Nicholas, Katherine, John and June. The family home is at 1020 Ardmore

avenue, and is a hospitable one, where their friends are always welcome.

HENRY BOTSFORD.

The history of the great packing industry forms a very important part of the record of the growth and development of Chicago. This monumental factor in the business life of the country is so far-reaching in its connections and so magnificent in its proportions that naturally interest is stimulated with reference to the lives of the men who were initially responsible for it. One of those belonging to this important class of Chicago's early business men was the late Henry Botsford, for many years president of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company. Henry Botsford was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., July 30, 1834, second son and third child of Elnathan and Eliza (Smith) Botsford. The family was founded in the American Colonies by one Henry Botsford, who came here from England in 1664, and settled at Milford, Conn. Elnathan Botsford, son of Eli and Mary (Pond) Botsford, was born at Milford, Conn., May 6, 1799. When a young man he went west and settled near Ann Arbor, Michigan. There he became a prosperous farmer, and a merchant in the town of Ann Arbor. Until he was fourteen years old Henry Botsford attended the grammar school at Ann Arbor, and then entered his father's employ and worked in his store until he was twenty-one. During this time he made his first trip to New York as a buyer for his father's firm, taking four days via the Great Lakes, Erie Canal and the Hudson River Railroad.

In 1855 he came to Chicago and entered the employ of Lyon, Dow and Company, a packing and commission house, later becoming a junior partner in the firm. In 1858 he joined the Chicago Board of Trade, and retained his membership until 1916. In 1863 he engaged in the packing business for himself under the name of H. Botsford & Company, a firm which continued for many years even after his connection with the Chicago Packing and Provision Company, the International Packing Company, which he helped to organize, and other business enterprises. In 1886 he became president of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company

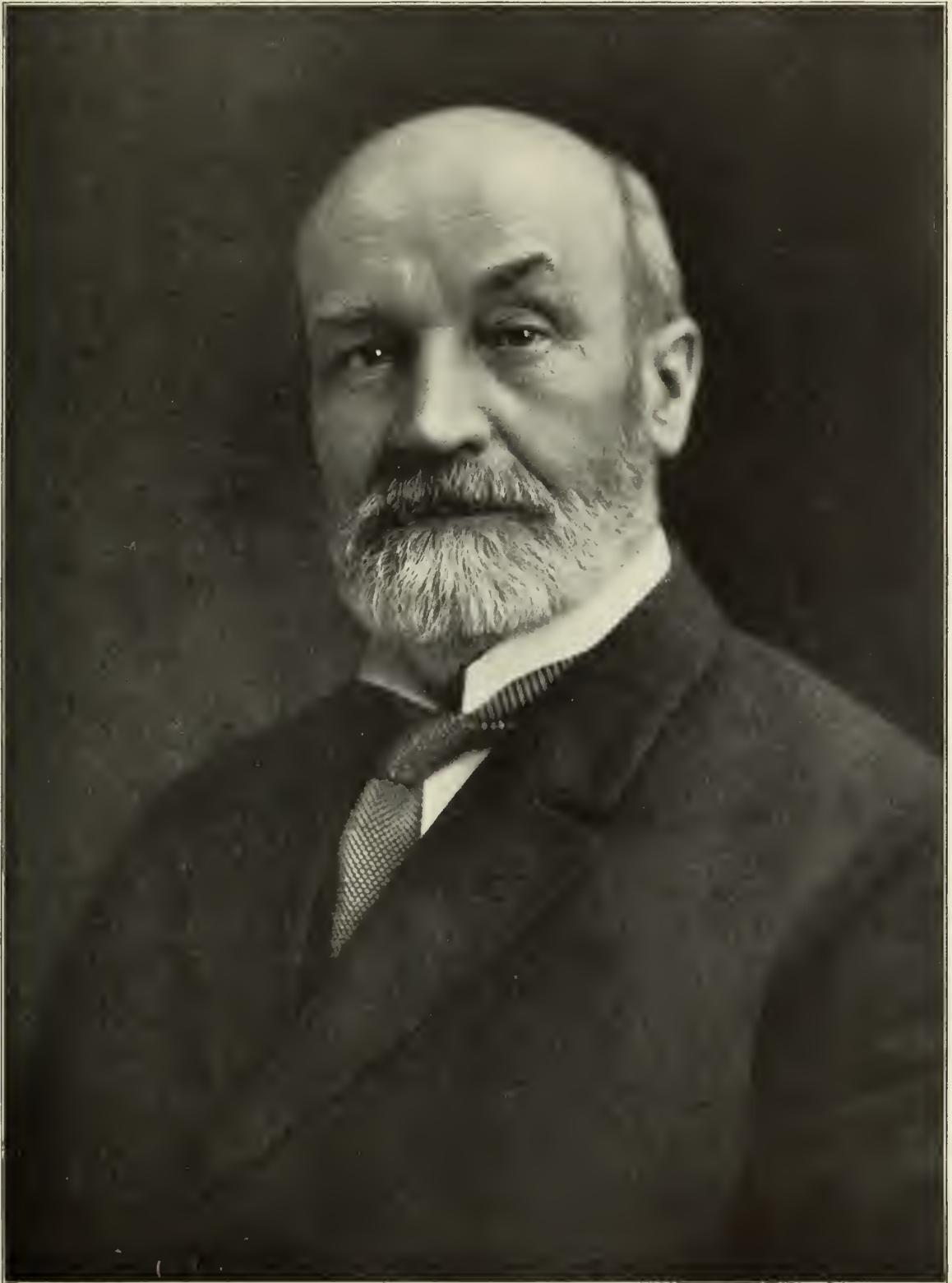
and remained head of that firm for some years after it was bought by an English syndicate.

Although he withdrew from active business undertakings during the latter years of his life, he remained a director of the Continental & Commercial Bank of Chicago and until his last illness administered his own affairs and went daily to his office in the Royal Insurance Building. His business career was marked by conservation, excellent judgment and a high ideal of integrity. On this account his opinion was greatly valued by his contemporaries in the business world, and his judgment highly respected. As one of the early settlers of Chicago, he took a keen interest in its development and was a member of the Chicago Historical Society. He was also a member of the Art Institute, the Chicago Club, and the Union League Club.

In 1873 Henry Botsford married Emma Schwartz, daughter of George Schwartz of Albany, N. Y. There were three children, two of whom died in infancy. Mr. Botsford is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Irene (Botsford) Hoffmann, wife of Bernard Hoffmann of New York and Stockbridge.

The death of Mr. Botsford occurred April 30, 1919, at St. Luke's Hospital, following an operation performed three weeks previously.

Chicago produced many men of forceful character, but none bore a more important part in the history of his times than Henry Botsford. He did not seek publicity, rather shrinking from it, but in his wise and able administration of his many interests, his support of constructive policies in the several institutions with which he was connected, and his upright and sincere life, did he influence his contemporaries, and assist very materially in raising a standard of excellence for business men that is difficult to equal and impossible to excel. Such men as he are rare, and in his passing Chicago and the country lost one not easily spared, although he lived far to exceed the customary allotment of years.



J. H. Graham

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DAVID WILSON GRAHAM.

Dr. David W. Graham was born on a farm in Henderson County, Illinois, June 11, 1843, the second son of Andrew and Rachel (Davis) Graham. The parents were of Scotch-Irish descent, and were natives of Hardin County, Kentucky, and of Augusta County, Virginia, respectively. The father, who was a farmer, came to Illinois and settled in Henderson County prior to 1840. He and his wife were the first couple married in Henderson County.

David W. Graham attended the country schools near his home; then he entered Monmouth College. Within a short time after he enrolled there, he relinquished his studies, and helped in forming Company C of the Eighty-Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry for service in the Civil War. This company was largely composed of students from Monmouth College. He served with distinction until the close of the war; and was mustered out of the service at Camp Douglas, Chicago, in the spring of 1865.

Then he returned to Monmouth College and completed his full four-year course there, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1870. He received his Master's degree in 1873. It should also be recorded that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him in 1910.

He took up the study of medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and was graduated as a Doctor of Medicine in 1872.

Doctor Graham was associate professor of anatomy at the Women's Medical College, Chicago, from 1874 to 1877, and professor of anat-

omy from 1877 to 1882. He served the same hospital as professor of surgery from 1882 to 1898. He was surgeon at the Central Free Dispensary, Chicago, from 1874 to 1891; and was surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital from 1883. He was professor of clinical medicine at Rush Medical College from 1891; and consulting surgeon at the Evanston Hospital, and chief surgeon of the Illinois Naval Reserves from 1905 to 1911.

He was editor of the Chicago Medical Register from 1882 to 1885; an honored member of the American Medical Association; and was ex-president of the Illinois Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society and the Chicago Surgical Society. He was also a widely-read contributor to medical journals.

Doctor Graham was married, in Chicago, January 12, 1877, to Miss Ida A. Barnard, a daughter of Elias G. Barnard. Her father was a pioneer coal merchant in Chicago. Doctor and Mrs. Graham had two sons born to them: David B. and Dr. Evarts A. Graham.

Both Doctor Graham and his wife were long members of the Third Presbyterian Church. He was an elder of this body and president of its board of trustees. For twelve years Mrs. Graham was president of the Women's Board of the Presbyterian Hospital, and it was she who founded the Florence Nightingale Chorus, the first chorus of nurses in the United States.

Doctor Graham's long life of usefulness was closed by death February 9, 1925. He stands prominent among the most distinguished surgeons of America.

DANIEL WESTON ROGERS.

Although numbered among the older physicians of Chicago, Dr. Daniel W. Rogers stands at the head of his profession and few physicians of this city have made a more lasting impression for both professional ability of a high order, and for the individuality of a personal character. He holds prestige in his profession by reason of thorough training and prolonged practice, and as a man of marked intellectual activity, his work has given impetus to the medical profession of this city. Aside from his personal worth and accomplishments, there is much of interest attached to his genealogy which betokens lines of sterling worth and prom-

inent identification with American history for many generations, being a descendant of Peregrine White, who was the first white child born in Massachusetts colony, and of Governor Winslow, early governor of that colony.

Doctor Rogers was born in Holbrook, Massachusetts, August 16, 1866, a son of John Calvin Rogers and Deborah (Beals) Rogers. As a youth he manifested an unusual studious temperament and was given the advantage of a splendid education. He graduated from the public schools of his native town when sixteen years of age, and after taking a preparatory course at Thayer Academy, South Braintree,

Massachusetts, he matriculated at Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, and was graduated from that institution in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After leaving college he became principal of Hopkins Academy at Hadley, Massachusetts, and served in that capacity until 1888. He then came to Chicago and was instructor of science at the Harvard School for three years, but his predilection being toward that of the medical profession, he entered the Northwestern University Medical School and was graduated from that institution in 1894 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. To further his education he then went abroad and took post-graduate work in the Universities of Berlin and Vienna during the courses of 1894-95.

Returning to Chicago in 1895 Doctor Rogers established himself in the practice of medicine, and has since been one of the active practitioners of this city. He is a member of the American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, American Urological Association, Chicago Pediatric Society and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. He keeps in close touch with all that research is bringing to light in the field of scientific knowledge and is a man of broad information along many lines. His professional services have always been discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation and his course has been marked by inflexible integrity and honor. He has ever stood exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness,

and during the many years of his residence here he has wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid professional ability.

As a member of the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, surgeon of its Veteran Corps and major and chief sanitary officer of the Division for four years, Doctor Rogers rendered efficient service to that body. In March, 1911, he was appointed First Lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army and served as Major-Surgeon in Mexican Border Service with the Seventh Illinois Infantry in 1916. He was assigned to the 124th Field Artillery and transferred to the One Hundred and Thirty-first Field Hospital in Texas. He later went overseas with the 33rd Division of the U. S. A. and served a year in France and Luxemburg.

Besides the practice of his profession Doctor Rogers has gained distinction as a writer and has contributed numerous monographs to medical journals and periodicals and has also published articles of interest on military subjects. He is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias and is also a member of the New England Society of Chicago, Chicago Yacht, Red Men, Foresters, Adventurers and Army and Navy Club of New York. Doctor Rogers was married April 14, 1903, to Miss Helen Serrell Wainwright, of Chicago, and they became the parents of two sons: Robert Wainwright, born April 9, 1904, and Daniel Curtis, born November 5, 1907. The family home is at Highland Park, Illinois.

WILLIAM A. PETERSON.

Dr. William A. Peterson was born in Sweden on February 23, 1867, a son of Carl O. and Anna M. (Bostrom) Peterson, both natives of Sweden. The family came to the United States in 1867, and settled at Lost Grove, Webster county, Iowa, becoming pioneers of that section of the state. The father was a farmer.

William A. Peterson attended the local country schools, and then took a preparatory course of study at Ames, Iowa. Following this he entered the Iowa State College and graduated with his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1887.

After his graduation he taught school for a time and then began reading law, expecting to enter the practice of law as his profession. He soon decided definitely, however, to enter the

medical profession, and subsequently spent two years in the medical department of the Iowa State University. In 1897 he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, with his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Doctor Peterson was married to Miss Anna E. Cronck of Chicago in 1899. They had two children, Raymond and Cecile Peterson.

Following his graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Doctor Peterson began his private practice in Chicago. For years he maintained offices at the corner of Wentworth avenue and Thirty-first street and in the Reliance Building down town.

All of his mature life he was a profound student and reader. Early in his professional



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Henry W. Bryant

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career he became especially interested in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; and he devoted a great amount of study to this field of his work, earning for himself a high place among the ophthalmologists of Chicago.

Throughout the last twenty years of his life Doctor Peterson was at the head of the Medical Department of the Scandia Life Insurance

Company of Chicago, now the Mutual Trust Life Insurance Company. It was he who organized and installed this department and he directed its very important work to the time of his death.

Doctor William A. Peterson died on January 28, 1925. His life was one of high attainment, well deserved.

HENRY W. BRYANT.

Henry W. Bryant was born in the town of Elyria, Ohio, July 22, 1854, a son of Henry Beadman Bryant and Lucy (Stratton) Bryant. The Bryant family came to America about 1828 and settled in Ohio soon thereafter.

Henry Beadman Bryant earned a lasting place in American history as a pioneer in the field of business education. His genius conceived and perfected the great scheme of International Commercial Colleges. He and Mr. Henry D. Stratton founded the very important institution now known throughout the world as the Bryant & Stratton Business College. This college was founded in Chicago in 1856.

Henry W. Bryant came to Chicago with his parents in 1860. He was graduated from the public schools of this city, and then entered Harvard University in the class of 1879. On his return to Chicago he went into business under his father's direction. He was thus associated with the management of the Bryant & Stratton

Business College until 1892. In that year he was elected president of the organization, to succeed his father, and continued as president from 1892 until he retired from office in 1922.

Henry W. Bryant was married, in Chicago, to Miss Antoinette ReQua, a daughter of Charles W. and Catherine Jane (Bruyn) ReQua. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant have lived in Chicago continuously following their marriage. Two children were born to them: Catherine Re Qua Bryant (Mrs. Cochran Supplee); and Willis Re Qua Bryant, who married Frances Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold L. Ickes.

Mr. Bryant was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, the Union League Club of Chicago, and the Chicago Historical Society.

The death of Henry W. Bryant occurred July 28, 1925. He was a Chicagoan for a period of over sixty-five consecutive years, and his work has been of valuable and lasting consequence.

JOHN SUMNER RUNNELLS.

John Sumner Runnells, Chairman of the Board of the Pullman Company and an able and successful attorney of Chicago, is one who has made his way to prominence and honorable prestige through his own well directed energy and efforts, and well deserves a place in the front ranks among the leading professional and business men of the country. As lawyer, business man and public-spirited citizen, Chicago and the state of Illinois will look in vain for a stronger or higher-minded representative. He was born at Effingham Falls, New Hampshire, July 30, 1844, the son of John and Huldah S. (Staples) Runnells, and comes of old established New England families which date back to the colonial epoch in American history. His early educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of Tamworth, New

Hampshire and New Hampton Academy, New Hampton, New Hampshire. In 1865 he was graduated from Amherst College, and soon afterward began the study of law at Dover, New Hampshire.

In 1867 Mr. Runnells removed to Iowa, where he became private secretary to Governor Samuel Merrill, and also filled consular appointments in England in 1869 and 1871. He was admitted to the Iowa State Bar in 1871 and at once established himself in the practice of law at Des Moines, where he continued in active and successful practice for six years, from 1881 to 1885 of which he served as United States District Attorney for that State. While engaged in practice in Iowa he gained distinction in a specialty of railway and telegraph law, and also in his successful management of cases,

which he carried through its various stages through the state courts and up to the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the constitutionality of sections of the prohibitory law of that state. His ability as an advocate was repeatedly demonstrated and his thorough preparation of cases was regarded as the great secret of his uniform success and gained for him a national reputation. In 1879 and also in 1880, he served as Chairman of the Iowa State Republican Committee, and in 1880 and 1884, he was a member of the Republican National Committee from Iowa. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1880. He has gained a National reputation as an orator and public speaker on patriotic and public occasions, and his services are frequently sought at such gatherings.

In 1887 Mr. Runnells removed to Chicago as general counsel of the Pullman Company. In 1905 he became Vice president of this corporation and served in this capacity and also as general counsel until 1911, when he was elected its President. In January, 1922, he was elected Chairman of the Board, and still retains this position. Besides his connection with the Pullman Company, Mr. Runnells is also a director

in the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, the Pullman Trust & Savings Bank, the National Biscuit Company and also has numerous other capitalistic interests. He is loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, and likewise gives generously of his time and means to charitable movements and all measures tending to the public good. Although the scope of his work has always been broad, he also finds time to get the most out of the finer social amenities of life and the recreation which he finds in motoring and outdoor diversions. He is a member of many of the leading clubs and societies of Chicago and elsewhere, among which are the Chicago, University and the Saddle & Cycle clubs; the Chicago Historical Society, Art Institute, Field Museum, Iowa Historical Society, the New Hampshire Historical Society and the University, of New York City.

Mr. Runnells was married March 31, 1869, to Miss Helen R. Baker of Des Moines, Iowa, who died in 1918. Their four children are: Mabel (Mrs. Robert L. Jenks); Lucy (Mrs. A. A. Jackson); Clive, who is vice-president of the Pullman Car & Manufacturing Corporation; and Alice Rutherford (Mrs. William James). The family home is at 1525 North State Parkway.

ADOLPHUS CLAY BARTLETT.

Wherever Chicago products are marketed, and it would be difficult to discover a civilized community without them, the name of the great house of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company is known, and its goods accepted without question as supreme in excellence, while the service is second to none. This great mercantile concern has been built up and its reputation sustained by men as remarkable as the business they founded, and in its solidity and dependability exemplifies the spirit of Chicago and its people.

One of the original founders of the house, who was spared for many years to enjoy the respect of those who knew him, was the late Adolphus Clay Bartlett. His birth occurred at Stratford, New York, June 22, 1844. His parents were Aaron and Delia (Dibell) Bartlett. After attending the village schools and Danville, New York Academy, Mr. Bartlett completed his studies at Clinton Liberal Institute.

At nineteen years Adolphus Clay Bartlett came to Chicago. He entered the hardware house of Tuttle, Hibbard & Company, and

made himself so useful, that three years later he was given an interest in the profits of the business. After three more years he was admitted to full partnership. He always took a creative joy in his work, and always was an inspiration to his associates for activities of the best sort. He and his partners made such advances in their undertaking that on January 1, 1882, they incorporated as Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company, of which Mr. Bartlett was secretary, and later vice president. William Gold Hibbard died on October 10, 1903, and on the first of the following year Mr. Bartlett became president of the company.

Mr. Bartlett had many other interests, among them directorships in the First National Bank, Northern Trust Company, Elgin National Watch Company, Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company, and the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company.

With a distinct impulse toward the humanities, Mr. Bartlett always took an effective and dignified part in public affairs, and served as a member of the Chicago Board of Education for



Elmer Anderson

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a number of years; and, from 1873 until his death, was a director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. He was a trustee of the University of Chicago, was former president of the Home for the Friendless, vice president of the Old Peoples Home, and a trustee of the Chicago Art Institute.

Mr. Bartlett maintained membership with the Chicago, Commercial, Union League, City, University, Onwentsia, Homewood, Midlothian, Lake Geneva, Quadrangle, Chicago Literary, Caxton, and Twentieth Century clubs, some of which he assisted in organizing. In all of them he was a forceful factor, especially during their earlier history.

Mr. Bartlett was married (first) to Mary Pitkin, at Delavan, Wisconsin, and they had the following children: Maie Pitkin; Frederic Clay; Frank Dickinson, who died in 1900; Florence Dibell; and Carrie and Clay, both of whom

died in infancy. Mrs. Bartlett died in 1890. In June, 1893, Mr. Bartlett was married (second) to Abby L. Hitchcock, and they have one living child, Eleanor Collamore.

Mr. Bartlett always gave bountifully of his influence and efforts to civic movements, and in everything he undertook achieved exceptional results. It was accorded him to take an important part in the commercial history of his city and period, and he responded to the demands made upon him in a worthy measure, all of his movements being characterized by the sincerity which brought men to him in close friendship, and widened the scope of his influence. Naturally when such a man is taken from his community by death, the loss is deeply felt, and when Mr. Bartlett died, May 30, 1922, not only Chicago and Illinois, but many people the country over, mourned his passing.

PEIRCE ANDERSON.

The late Peirce Anderson, of Chicago, was one of the truly great architects of his generation.

He was born in Oswego, New York, on February 20, 1870, a son of Hugh and Hannah Louisa (Peirce) Anderson. He received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from Harvard University in 1892. Then he entered Johns Hopkins University, and was graduated with the degree of Electrical Engineer in 1894. He went abroad for his post-graduate work and studied at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, in Paris. Here he received the first government medal, of the First Class (architecte diplome par le gouvernement), ever to be conferred upon an American student in architecture. This was in 1900.

In 1901 Mr. Anderson came to Chicago and joined D. H. Burnham & Company, Architects. He remained with this firm, and its successors, until his death. From 1917 to his death he was a member of the firm of Graham, Anderson, Probst & White.

A review of Mr. Anderson's very remarkable work in his profession, includes the fact that he designed or supervised the design of the Field Museum, Marshall Field Annex, the Continental and Commercial Bank Building, the Peoples Gas Building, the Kimball Building, the Wrigley Building, the Illinois Merchants Bank Building, the Straus Building, the new Union Station, and others, all in Chicago. The list also includes, among

others, the Federal Reserve Banks at Chicago, Kansas City, Missouri, and Dallas, Texas, and a branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, the United States Post Office at Washington, District of Columbia, the Union Station at Washington and the Columbus Memorial fountain which stands in front of it, the Union Trust Building at Cleveland, Ohio, the First National Bank at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, David Whitney Building and Ford Building at Detroit, Michigan, the Continental Trust Building in Baltimore, Maryland, the Frick Building and Annex in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Wm. Filene's Sons Co. store in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Anderson stands as one of the most noted designers that the profession of architecture in America has produced. Recognitions, in many forms, come to him. The one which perhaps he cherished most was his appointment by President Taft as a member of the Fine Arts Commission, succeeding Mr. Daniel Hudson Burnham at the time of his death in 1912.

Mr. Anderson loved Chicago and he always visioned it as it will be years hence, one of the greatest and most beautiful cities of the world. Many of the hopes he wished to see realized that this end might be reached, he, with his own hands, brought into actual being.

Mr. Anderson was a member of the Archi-

tectural League, the National Sculptors Society, the American Painters; and he also belonged to the Chicago Club, the Casino Club, the Chicago Commonwealth Club, Cliff Dwellers, the Engineers' Club, Glen View Golf Club, the Harvard Club and the University Club of Chicago.

Mr. Anderson died on February 10, 1924. His going has taken from Illinois one of her most able men. He was as thoroughly enjoyed

as a friend as he was respected for his distinguished ability. His high ideals will have an enduring effect on the life of his associates, and his kindly and winning spirit will ever continue to animate his friends.

His home has been in Chicago for more than twenty years. He never married. He left surviving him, his mother and his sister, Miss Mary Louise Anderson.

J. LEWIS COCHRAN.

Few real estate men of Chicago have attained greater results, and none are more justly entitled to credit for the building up of the North Side than is J. Lewis Cochran, senior member of the real estate firm of Cochran and McCluer. Coming here in early manhood, and at a time when the keenness of business competition, particularly in the matter of real estate transactions, rendered success impossible unless through the exercise of sound judgment, allied to a certain degree of venturesome determination, he has gained both wealth and prominence through founding and developing one of the city's most delightful suburbs, Edgewater.

Mr. Cochran was born in Sacramento, Cal., March 23, 1857, a son of John L. and Martha T. (Austin) Cochran, natives respectively, of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, and worthy representatives of old established eastern families who were prominently identified with the epoch making of those states. The father was a civil engineer by profession, and for many years was one of the active business men of Philadelphia. Soon after his marriage, however, he removed to Sacramento, Cal., where he invested extensively in real estate, and was numbered among the representative men of that city. He was one of the "Argonauts" of 1849, and remained in the "Golden State" until 1863, when he returned with his family to Philadelphia and again became an active factor in the affairs of the "Quaker City."

After acquiring a substantial education in the grammar and high schools of Philadelphia and Louderback College, J. Lewis Cochran entered the employ of the Blackwell-Durham Tobacco Company, and it was as the representative of this concern that he came to Chicago in 1881. Soon after becoming a resident of this city he became convinced of the fact that Chicago was destined to be the metropolis of the west, and that its real estate would not only

enhance greatly in value, but with its beautiful lake and other natural resources could be made one of the most desirable residence cities in the world. His faith was attested by the buying of a large tract along the lake shore, north of what was then known as the North Division. This property lay along what is now the Lake Shore Drive, his first purchase being of property on Oak Street. Little by little he acquired the title to land farther north, until he had, as proprietor, reached the south limit of the city of Lake View.

In 1885 he conceived the idea of platting and subdividing his lake shore property and founding a new suburb, and as the site was on the North Shore of Lake Michigan, he selected for it the appropriate name of "Edgewater." The entire community, which is now one of the most attractive residence districts in the city, was almost a wilderness of shrubbery and sand-dunes when he began operations. The same year he added to his holdings in that locality, until he became the owner of 350 acres all contiguous. It was his intention to create an ideal suburb, and expended over \$700,000 upon improvements before inviting purchases. Streets were laid out, an electric plant erected, and ten residences, as well as a business block, were built. The latter contained a grocery and meat market on the ground floor, with a public hall overhead, and all wired for electric light.

It was Mr. Cochran's wish to be able to say to prospective purchasers, not "such and such improvements will be made," but "go and look at what has been done." Shortly after putting up these first buildings he erected fifteen more residences and a public stable. The first sale in the new suburb was made in April, 1887, and this afforded Mr. Cochran an opportunity to inaugurate the liberal policy which has ever since characterized his dealings with the pur-



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chasers of Edgewater property. Immediately upon the occupancy of his new home by the first resident, the electric plant was put in operation. Besides his own house lights the streets were thoroughly lighted, and the solitary inhabitant was able to read his evening paper by an incandescent burner in any room in his residence. Such arduous enterprise commands the laudation of all, and it is to the activity and public spirit of such men that Chicago owes its moral education and commercial growth.

Since his identification with the real estate interests of Chicago Mr. Cochran has not only contributed to the general progress and development of the city as well as to individual prosperity, but he has handled millions of dollars worth of property, either as an individual or for others, and his name in connection with any transaction has always been a guarantee for straightforward and honorable dealing. Maintaining a high standard of business ethics, he is everywhere recognized as a man of earnest purpose and progressive principles, and few enjoy a higher standing in both business and social circles. Besides his real estate interests he has also been identified with various other enterprises, and his progressive spirit is evident in many ways. He was the promoter of the trolley street car line on Evanston Avenue, now Broadway, which was the first trolley constructed in Chicago. He was also identified with the Edgewater Coal Company, the Chicago Title and Trust Company, and the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company, and for years has conducted various large enterprises which require the attention of a man of ability and sagacity.

On November 3, 1892, Mr. Cochran was united in marriage with Miss Alice Vanuxem, of Philadelphia, Pa., and they became the parents of three children: Elizabeth Vanuxem,

John Lewis, Jr., and Louis Vanuxem, the first named having died at the age of five and a half years. Mr. Cochran has hosts of warm friends and is identified with a number of the leading clubs and societies of the city, among which are the Saddle and Cycle, University, Onwentsia, Chicago, and the Mid-Day clubs, having served as president of the last. He is a Republican in his political affiliations. The Episcopal Church holds his membership. His recreations are outdoor diversions, and he also finds pleasure in travel.

A man of unusual public spirit, interested in local affairs and proud of the city in which much of his activities and mature manhood have been passed, Mr. Cochran is a strong factor in the furtherance of any measure which has for its aim the advancement of the people or the betterment of existing conditions. Of strong convictions of what is right and wrong, he is unfaltering in his opposition to a course which he deems inimical to the best interests of the country, and is entirely fearless of criticism and public opinion when he believes he is right. To sketch in detail his active career would be a task of no small moment, however agreeable and interesting. It must suffice to say in conclusion that his labors have been of the most earnest character, that they have been exceedingly comprehensive, and that they have contributed in a most important degree to the development of the industrial and commercial prosperity and wealth of the section in which they have been performed. Although making no claim to greater credit than that which belongs to one who, by wise and persistent effort, has advanced his own fortune and at the same time that of many others, who have shared in one way or another in his enterprises, a discriminating public sentiment will not fail to accord him a front rank among the commercial benefactors of the country.

HUGH ANDERSON.

Hugh Anderson was born in New York City on February 4, 1839, a son of William and Sarah (MacNeil) Anderson, natives of Aberdeen, Fifeshire, Scotland, and of Belfast, Ireland, respectively.

The parents came to America soon after their marriage, and located in New York City. Soon thereafter they removed to East Albany, New

York, which place was then known as Greenbush.

Here the first sixteen years of Hugh Anderson's life were passed. He attended Albany High school, then his parents wished him to enter college; but he was anxious to get into business. Accordingly he went to work in the general store owned by Mr. William H. Her-

rick in Greenbush. There he was clerk for a time. In a few years Mr. Herrick moved to Oswego, New York, where he owned a grain elevator. Hugh Anderson went with him as his private, confidential secretary; and made his home there with the Herrick family until the outbreak of the Civil War.

On August 12, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B of "The Oswego Boys," New York Volunteer Infantry. He soon earned a commission as Second Lieutenant and was made First Lieutenant on November 15, 1861. On July 27, 1862, he was promoted to become Captain of Company G; and he served, with notable bravery and distinction, in this organization until the close of the war.

At the time he was mustered out of service, in April, 1865, only forty-four of the original members of his regiment answered to the call of their names. The regiment had suffered great casualties; as an example, twenty-four officers and 275 men went down under the rain of the enemies' bullets at the battle of Cold Harbor.

Captain Anderson received serious wounds in several battles. In the Battle of Cold Harbor he was first wounded in the neck, then in the ankle, and then was shot through his thigh and disabled. He managed to crawl to the partial shelter of a nearby bush where he lay, right in the midst of the enemy fire, until he was rescued. He was brevetted Major, in June, 1864, by Governor Fenton of New York, for his gallant service at Cold Harbor. Major Anderson's war service embraces the period between August 12, 1861, and December 22, 1864. He and his command fought through many of the most terrific battles of the war. He took part in the following most important engagements; the Peninsular Campaign, Siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Bottom's Bridge, Savage Station, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Fort Harrison, Drury Bluffs and Cold Harbor and in the attacks upon Charleston, Petersburg and Richmond. His record is a most honorable one.

After the close of the war he returned to his home in New York State. He was married on January 18, 1865, at Jordon, Onondaga County, New York, to his fiancée, Miss Hannah Louisa Peirce, only daughter of Lieut. Col. Oliver Beale Peirce.

It was Colonel Peirce who raised the troops in Oneida County, New York, at the beginning

of the War, who formed the seven companies that formed "The Mohawk Boys." These troops were consolidated with the nine companies of "The Oswego Boys" to form the famous "Mohawk Rangers," the Eighty-first New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Captain Hugh Anderson commanded Company G of this regiment all through the great struggle. It should be recorded here that Captain Anderson and his company were the first to place the Union flag on Fort Harrison, in the important engagement there. The flag was soon torn to shreds by bullets. In memory of this company's heroic action the United States government later had a new flag made at Tiffany's, on which was embossed in gold letters the names of all the battles in which Company G took part. After the War Mr. Anderson had this flag in his possession until the government collected all flags that had been in the War and enshrined them in the capitol at Washington, D. C. A large picture of this famous flag, with Captain Hugh Anderson standing beside it, is placed in the Entrance Hall of the Capitol Building at Albany, New York.

Mr. Anderson and his wife lived at Oswego, New York, for some time after their marriage. Here their two children, Mary Louise and Peirce Anderson were born. In 1871 he and his family moved to Salt Lake City, Utah. There he opened the first insurance office in that section. For thirty-seven years he represented practically all of the large insurance companies of the United States.

In 1908 Mr. Anderson retired from business and he and his wife and daughter came to Chicago to be with his only son, Peirce Anderson, the noted architect.

Mr. Anderson was a charter member of the Mt. Moriah Masonic Lodge and of the Alta Club, both of Salt Lake City. He also belonged to the Loyal Legion; to the California Commandery and to George H. Thomas Post No. 5 (Chicago), Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic.

The death of Mr. Hugh Anderson occurred on December 31, 1911, in his seventy-third year. His long and successful business career, his devoted service to his country and his fine and unblemished character unite to make the history of his life a very distinguished record. In an eulogy it was said "Here lies a man and a soldier, who always did his duty."



H. Louisa Peirce Anderson

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OLIVER FRANKLIN FULLER.

The late Mr. O. F. Fuller was born at Sherman, Connecticut, October 19, 1829, a son of Revilo and Caroline E. (Hungerford) Fuller. He was educated in the public schools at Sherman, and then in 1844, he began his business career in a drug store at Peekskill, New York, owned by a Doctor Brewer. He later owned a drugstore at Peekskill in partnership with Mr. Nathaniel Dane.

Mr. Fuller came to Chicago in February, 1852. In the years that followed, he became one of the most successful men engaged in the wholesale-drug business in America. We reprint here an article written some time ago by business associates of Mr. Fuller, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his start in business.

"Custom approves the fitness of pausing upon the lapse of certain periods of time to consider unusual events and careers. Anniversaries are universally commemorated, and it is a pardonable impulse which inclines us to record a tribute to Oliver F. Fuller on the passing of his fiftieth year of active participation in the business history of Chicago.

"The years of a man's life are threescore and ten' with a promise. If we deduct the years of minority and those commonly granted to the quiet of old age, about forty years of vigorous manhood remain in which to transact the business of life. Fifty consecutive years, then, of activity in one place and one business, is a noteworthy achievement. The qualities which have borne a man successfully and honorably through the difficulties of such a career must have been of an enduring fabric. If those privileged to know his character through the close daily contact of many years were permitted to speak of the dominant elements in the success of Mr. Fuller, the words Honesty, Reliability and Courage combining gentleness and firmness would characterize his work, for these qualities have served to surmount the obstacles incident to trade and to life, to win the support of strong and loyal friends, to command the respect and admiration of competitors, and to ensure the reward of satisfaction, peace and contentment.

"Coming to Chicago when it was but a large village in the year 1852, Mr. Fuller established himself in the drug trade on Lake street, between Fifth avenue and Franklin street; and

for fifty consecutive years he has devoted himself to that business, and always within a few hundred feet of the scene of his first venture. His several partners have long since passed out of commercial walks—and out of life; but today, after the lapse of so many years, he still maintains an active part in the daily transactions of the Fuller & Fuller Company, and dictates the general policy of the house, how justly, liberally and fairly his old customers from long experience know.

"In the year 1885 the Fuller and Fuller Company was incorporated and the undersigned, having been associated with Mr. Fuller since the early sixties, became with him its general officers. The advantage of so long and intimate a relation impresses them with a peculiar sense of his honor, strength and wisdom; and the deepest feelings of respect, gratitude and affection inspire the hope that he may, for many years, continue to act as their wise counselor, courageous guide and president.

Jos. G. Peters,
W. H. Rockwood,
J. Walker Scofield."

Chronology: "1852, Fuller & Roberts, 195 Lake street; 1854, O. F. Fuller, 195 Lake street; 1856, O. F. Fuller & Co., 244 Lake street; 1859, O. F. Fuller & Co., 54 and 56 Franklin street; 1859, O. F. Fuller & Co., burned out, moved to 244 Lake street; 1860, Fuller & Finch, 24 and 26 Market street; 1863, Fuller, Finch & Fuller, 24 and 26 Market street; 1871, Fuller & Fuller, 20 to 30 Market street; 1882, Fuller & Fuller, 220-222 Randolph street; 1885, Fuller & Fuller, Inc., 220-222 Randolph street."

On January 1, 1915, the last named firm was consolidated with Morrison, Plummer & Company, to form the present Fuller-Morrison Company, of which Mr. Fuller was made chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Fuller was active in business in Chicago for seventy-five consecutive years.

Mr. Fuller was married at Peekskill, New York, on November 8, 1858, to Miss Phoebe Ann Shipley. Their children were: Henry M., Frank R., Charles and George S. Fuller, all of whom are deceased. Mr. Frank R. Fuller and Mr. Charles Fuller were both vice presidents of Fuller and Fuller, Inc., and, later, of the Fuller-Morrison Company. The mother died in 1901. On October 10, 1911, Mr. Fuller was

married to Rebecca R. Secor, who survives him. Their home, for many years, has been at 1001 North Dearborn street, Chicago.

Mr. Fuller lost a dearly-beloved grandson in the World War. Lieut. Roswell Hayes Fuller was born in Chicago, on December 13, 1895, a son of Frank R. and Laura (Hayes) Fuller. He was graduated from the Chicago Latin School, from Andover, and from Yale University.

He entered the aviation service of the United States army in April, 1917. He took his ground-school training at Champaign, Illinois, and his training in flying at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. He served two months as adjutant of the Fourth Wing of the Provisional Army. Then, he was assigned to duty as an instructor of acrobatic flying at the flying school at Issondon, France. After some months of this work, he joined his squadron and was in action through the fighting in the St. Mihiel and Verdun sectors.

Lieutenant Fuller was killed in battle, falling within the German lines, while flying on scout duty before the Argonne-Meuse attack. He was buried by the Germans, with full military honors, at Brandeville, France, on September 30, 1918.

Mr. Fuller was a fine, strong figure in the life of Chicago, throughout seven decades. His business record and his influence on commercial growth are most noteworthy. At the time of his death, he was the oldest living member of the Academy of Science. He was a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago and a governing member of the Chicago Historical Society and was also a member of the Field Museum. He was one of the founders of the Central Church. He was honorary president of the Veteran Druggists Association.

Mr. Fuller's life came to its close in his ninety-fourth year, on April 10, 1923.

JAMES BERWICK FORGAN.

Among the men prominently identified with the financial interests of Chicago, as well as with the civic and social life of the city, few have gained so high a reputation for ability and keenness of discernment as has James Berwick Forgan, president of the First National Bank. He has not only achieved notable success in business, but has gained distinction in the management of large affairs, and well deserves a place in the front rank among the financial magnates of the country.

Mr. Forgan was born in St. Andrews, Scotland, April 11, 1852, a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Berwick) Forgan, and he fully exemplifies the thorough, enterprising character for which the people of that country have always been noted. His educational advantages were those afforded by Madras College at St. Andrews and Forres Academy, Forres, Scotland. He early developed an aptitude for business, and his predilection and adaptability being fitted for financial work, he secured a position in the Royal Bank of Scotland, and remained with that institution for three years.

Mr. Forgan then accepted a position with the Bank of British North America, with assignments to Montreal, New York and Halifax. Later he became paying-teller, and afterward inspector of branches, in the Bank of Nova

Scotia. He subsequently established a branch in Minneapolis, Minnesota, of which he was manager for three years. He then became cashier and manager of the Northwestern National Bank of that city, and filled that position until 1892, when he came to Chicago as vice president of the First National Bank. In 1900 he succeeded Lyman J. Gage as president of this institution, which he filled until 1916 with the same spirit of thoroughness that has characterized all his enterprises. Since January 11, 1916, he has been chairman of the Board of Directors. He is likewise chairman of the Board of Directors of the First Trust and Savings Bank, the Security Bank of Chicago, the Second Security Bank and the National Safe Deposit Company. He is likewise a director of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, the Guarantee Company of North America, and the American Radiator Company. He is also a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, and a member of the Western Board of Control of the Audit Company of New York.

Mr. Forgan has spent practically his entire business career in the financial interests of the country, and few men have had such a thor-



MEDAL, GIVEN IN 1900, TO PEIRCE
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ough schooling in this field of activity. As a financial institution the First National Bank of Chicago ranks with the most substantial and reliable in the United States, and its present prosperity may be attributed in no small degree to his quiet faithfulness and untiring energy. **In all the years in which he has controlled this great institution he has maintained the highest standards of business ethics, and his honesty is of the type that would rather err to his own cost than to do an injustice. His loyalty, his highminded conception of a man's duty to his fellow man and his quiet and unswerving allegiance to the principles of good citizenship are traits which especially distinguish him.**

As a man of marked initiative, ability and resourcefulness, Mr. Forgan has impregnated with the vital elements of worthy success every enterprise with which he has been identified, and his reputation has ever been unsullied. He is also loyal and spirited in his civic attitude and gives generously of his time and means to the furtherance of charitable movements and all matters tending to the public good, and his

activities have meant much to Chicago in both civic and material progress.

Mr. Forgan was married October 19, 1875, to Miss Ellen Murray, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, a woman of refinement and much beauty of character, and they became the parents of four children: Robert D.; Jessie W. (Mrs. John N. Ott, of Chicago); Donald M., and James B., Jr. Although the scope of Mr. Forgan's work has always been broad, and he has given close and loyal attention to the great institution of which he is head, he also finds time to get the most out of the finer social amenities of life and the recreation and diversion which he finds in golf. He is a member of the Illinois St. Andrew Society, and served as its president in 1916. He is also affiliated with the Chicago, Union League, Bankers, Chicago Golf, Saddle and Cycle and the Commercial Clubs, being president of the latter in 1916. The family home at 1415 North Dearborn street, is a hospitable one, and is the social center of a wide circle of friends.

CHARLES VOLNEY DYER.

The physician of the old school has passed with other things of his day, but he is not forgotten in the ranks of a profession he honored. A new generation has succeeded him with wider opportunities and more scientific training, but when he and his kind flourished, the family doctor was a warm, personal friend who not only ministered to the mind and the body, but received confidences, gave advice, and made himself beloved by the whole community. The late Charles Volney Dyer of Chicago belonged to this class. Possessing in marked degree a strong personality, uncommon physical, mental and moral strength, he became one of the noted characters of his day. His association with men and events demonstrated that he was naturally a leader, while his sympathies made him a friend as well.

Coming to Chicago when a young man of twenty-seven, Dr. Dyer's activities became blended with the growth of the city during the period of its early and most marvelous development, and through ability, knowledge of his profession and love of his work, he became one of its substantial and most valued citizens. Although then only a frontier town of a few thousand inhabitants, Dr. Dyer recognized the

fact that Chicago was advantageously situated and that it was destined to become the center of a great trade territory. To the usual observer it would have offered little inducements, but his faith in the city was never broken, and there was perhaps no movement of vital importance with which he was not concerned as an active factor in his support of or opposition to, as the case might be. He was as strong in his denouncement of a measure which he deemed inimical to the best interests of the city as he was firm in his allegiance when he believed that the interests of the city would be promoted thereby. It is to the activity and public spirit of such men that Chicago owes its moral education and commercial growth, and their loss is not easily forgotten.

Charles Volney Dyer was born at Clarendon, Vt., June 12, 1808, and was afforded a good general academic education. His natural predilection was toward work in the medical profession, and he early matriculated in the medical department of Middlebury (Vt.) College, where he took a thorough course in medicine and was graduated from that institution December 29, 1830, with the degree of M. D. Soon after this event he went to Newark, N. Y., where he estab-

lished himself in the practice of medicine and continued as an active practitioner of that city until August, 1835, when he removed to Chicago, to establish a practice there. Discharging the duties of his profession with a keen sense of conscientious obligation and skill, together with the highest standards of professional ethics, gained him prestige, and he soon built up a lucrative practice. He served as surgeon for Fort Dearborn in 1835-6, and in 1839, held the office of city physician of Chicago.

Although Dr. Dyer was skilled in his profession and had largely mastered the underlying scientific principles of medical and surgical work, he did not continue long in practice. He had become so strongly interested in real estate and other business enterprises of importance that he eventually abandoned his practice and turned his attention to commercial pursuits. He was one of the most active and persistent opponents of slavery, and was identified as president with the famous "Underground Railroad," for the escape of fugitive slaves from the southern states to Canada. He was made judge of the International Court to Africa. He was a man of great mental capacity and much force of character, and belonged to that class who wield a power both at home and abroad. His strong convictions regarding right and wrong, his opposition to a course which he believed detrimental to the city and his fearlessness of criticism or public opinion when he believed he was right, were traits which made him a powerful factor in the furtherance of any measure which has for its aim the advancement of the people or the betterment of existing conditions. Besides his sterling business qualities he was also exceedingly humorous and was noted for his ready wit and jocularity, and was popular among all classes.

In 1837 Dr. Dyer was united in marriage with Miss Louise M. Gifford, a native of Geneva, N. Y. They reared a family of four children:

Stella Dyer Loring, who is the executive head and owner of the Loring School and Institute, at 4600 Ellis Avenue, Chicago; Charles G., who was a noted artist of international fame, is now deceased; Louis, who was a lecturer at Baliol College, Oxford University, England, for many years and to whose memory Baliol College dedicated a bronze memorial tablet at the time of his death; and Cornelia, who is the widow of the late Adolph Heile, of Chicago.

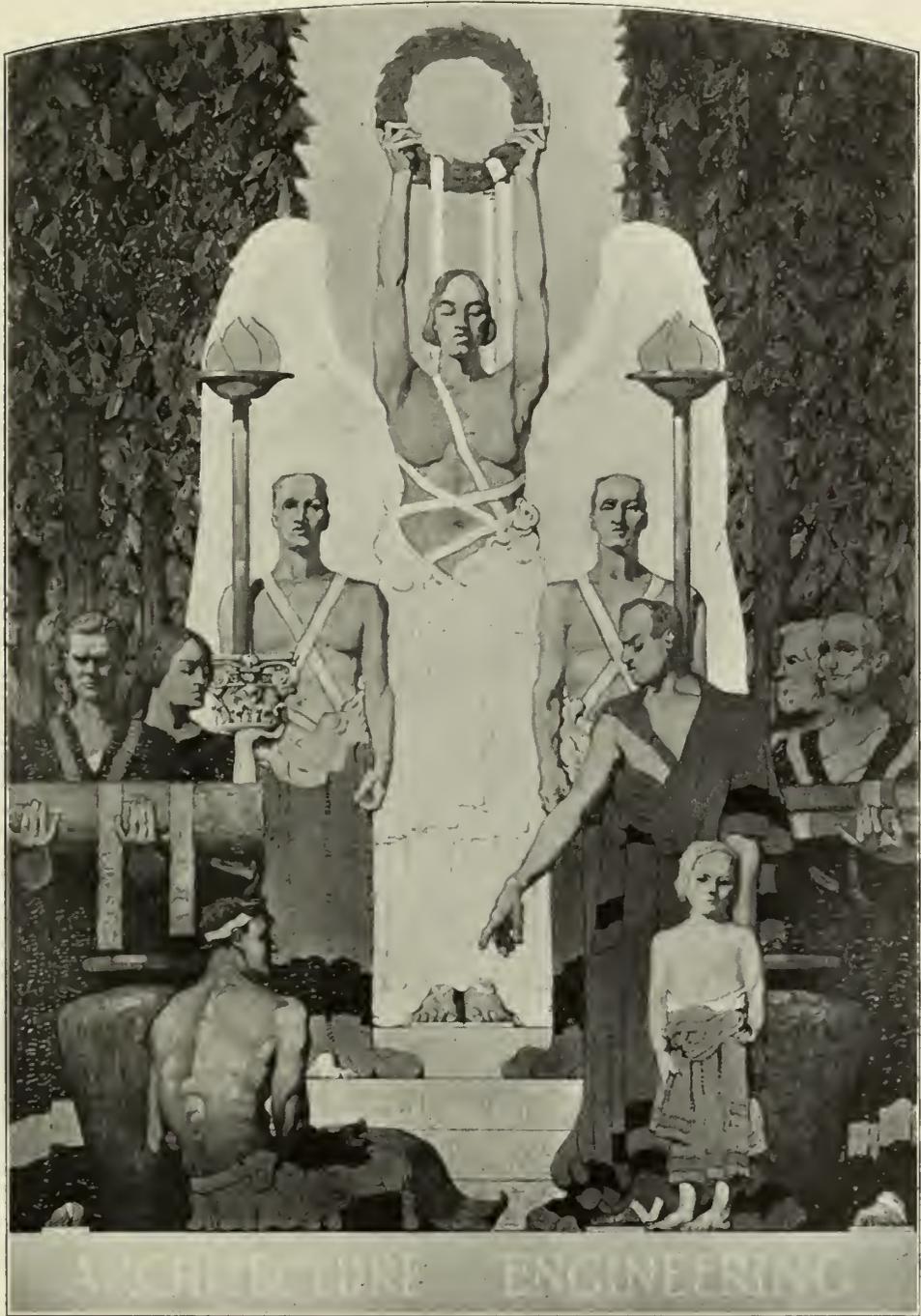
Quiet and unassuming in manner, Dr. Dyer had hosts of warm friends and was everywhere recognized as a man of high ideals. His freedom from ostentation or display was the very essence of simplicity, but the honor and prominence which he did not demand for himself came to him as the free will offering of those among whom he labored. Although he accumulated a fair fortune for those days, his efforts were not confined alone to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were also evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved. He was quick to note the needs of those in distress, and there were few men who realized more fully or responded with greater readiness to the relief of his fellow men. His home, which was then on the northern border of the city, was a hospitable one, where good cheer abounded, and where his numerous friends were always welcome. In professional and in business life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred April 24, 1878, removed from Chicago one of its most worthy citizens. The originality and profound grasp of his intellect commanded respect, and yet these were not all of the man. In every relation of life was shown the light that comes from justness, generosity, truth, high sense of honor, proper respect for self and a sensitive thoughtfulness for others. Such a record is a legacy the most valuable and enduring a man can leave to posterity.

ARTHUR DIXON.

The late Arthur Dixon was one of the most representative men of Chicago while living, and since his death, his name is held in respectful remembrance by those who knew and appreciated his worth, and recognize what he accomplished. His after success was attained by strenuous efforts in the beginning, but throughout his career, he always displayed those ster-

ling traits of character which led his early employers to single out the lad from his mates as one who could be trusted to the limit, and it was a notable fact that he never failed to live up to the highest conception of business ethics.

Mr. Dixon was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, March 27, 1837, a son of Arthur and



MEMORIAL PORTRAIT OF PEIRCE ANDERSON IN THE UNION TRUST COMPANY'S BANK, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

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Jane (Allen) Dixon, and he possessed the many excellent qualities for which the Irish race are noted. Early developing an aptitude for business, and being endowed by nature with keen intellect and a laudable ambition, he made wise use of his time and opportunities, and the record of his deeds stands to show that he did not live in vain. His efforts were not confined alone to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved. He was active in civic affairs, in politics, and in nearly every phase of public life, and as the supporter of all movements having their root in unselfish devotion to the best interests of the country, he has left an indelible impression upon the history of this city. Many of his sterling traits of character seem to have been inherited from his father, who was a man of more than ordinary force of character, being a successful farmer, an instructor in the school-room and an attorney-at-law.

In his early youth, Arthur Dixon displayed remarkable alertness and vigor, both mental and physical. In his schooldays he was particularly fond of mathematics, logic, history and ethics. The discipline of his youthful years was moral as well as mental and from early boyhood he was a constant attendant at the Episcopal and Methodist Sunday schools. His literary training was received in the district and national schools and at the age of eighteen years he left home to enjoy the broader opportunities, which he felt were offered in America. Arriving in Philadelphia in 1855, he there resided until 1858, having been influenced in his choice of a destination by the fact that some of his oldtime friends were living in that city. He afterward spent three years in the nursery business in Pittsburg and following his arrival in Chicago, in 1862, entered business circles as a grocery clerk in the employ of G. C. Cook. Soon after, however, he opened a grocery store on his own account, conducting it with fair success for a couple of years. It was seemingly an accident that led him into the field of business in which he so long remained, and in which he attained an enviable reputation because of his capable management.

In payment of a debt contracted in his grocery store, Mr. Dixon accepted a team of horses and wagon and this led him into the teaming business, which he found so remunerative that

in 1863 he disposed of his grocery store and opened an office at No. 299 Fifth Avenue. In the fifty-five years which have since elapsed, the name of Arthur Dixon has become a synonym in Chicago for the transfer business, for efficient service and for honorable dealing. A general transfer, storage and forwarding business is still conducted, it having been incorporated in 1888 under the name of the Arthur Dixon Transfer Company, of which the founder remained its executive head until the time of his demise. It has developed into the largest enterprise of its kind in the city but the business resources of Mr. Dixon were not taxed to their fullest extent in its conduct and management, for other interests also felt the stimulus of his energy and initiative. He was a director of the F. Parmelee Company, Central Trust Company, West Pullman Land Association, Dixon Land Association, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Grand Trunk Railroad Company, and the Metropolitan National Bank, and his opinion upon important business propositions was often sought and his counsel freely given.

On January 12, 1862, Mr. Dixon was united in marriage with Miss Annie Carson, of Allegheny, Pa., and they became the parents of fourteen children, namely: Arthur, Jr., Elizabeth J., Clara L., George W., Thomas J., Kate E., Ella Grace, Annabel, William W., Homer L., Elsie M., Edna F., Alan C., and James B. His children were in sympathy with him in all that he did, and were particularly helpful in his work in behalf of the church. He was reared in the Episcopal faith but for many years was a leading member of the First Methodist Church, serving as trustee and Sunday school teacher for half a century and also as president of its board. He was likewise one of the trustees of the Wesley Hospital and of the American University of Washington, D. C. He was also interested in many charities, to which he contributed quietly, the Boys' Club and Hospital being especially his beneficiaries. He belonged to the Methodist Social Union and to various organizations which promote the ethical and educational interests of the city. He had a membership in the Art Institute, Historical Society, Chicago Real Estate Board, Bankers' Club, Chicago Board of Trade, Union League, Hamilton and the Calumet clubs. He served as president of the Irish Literary Society and was interested in all that stimulates higher thoughts, his own wide reading and in-

vestigations being indicated in his choice library of religious, scientific, poetical and philosophical works.

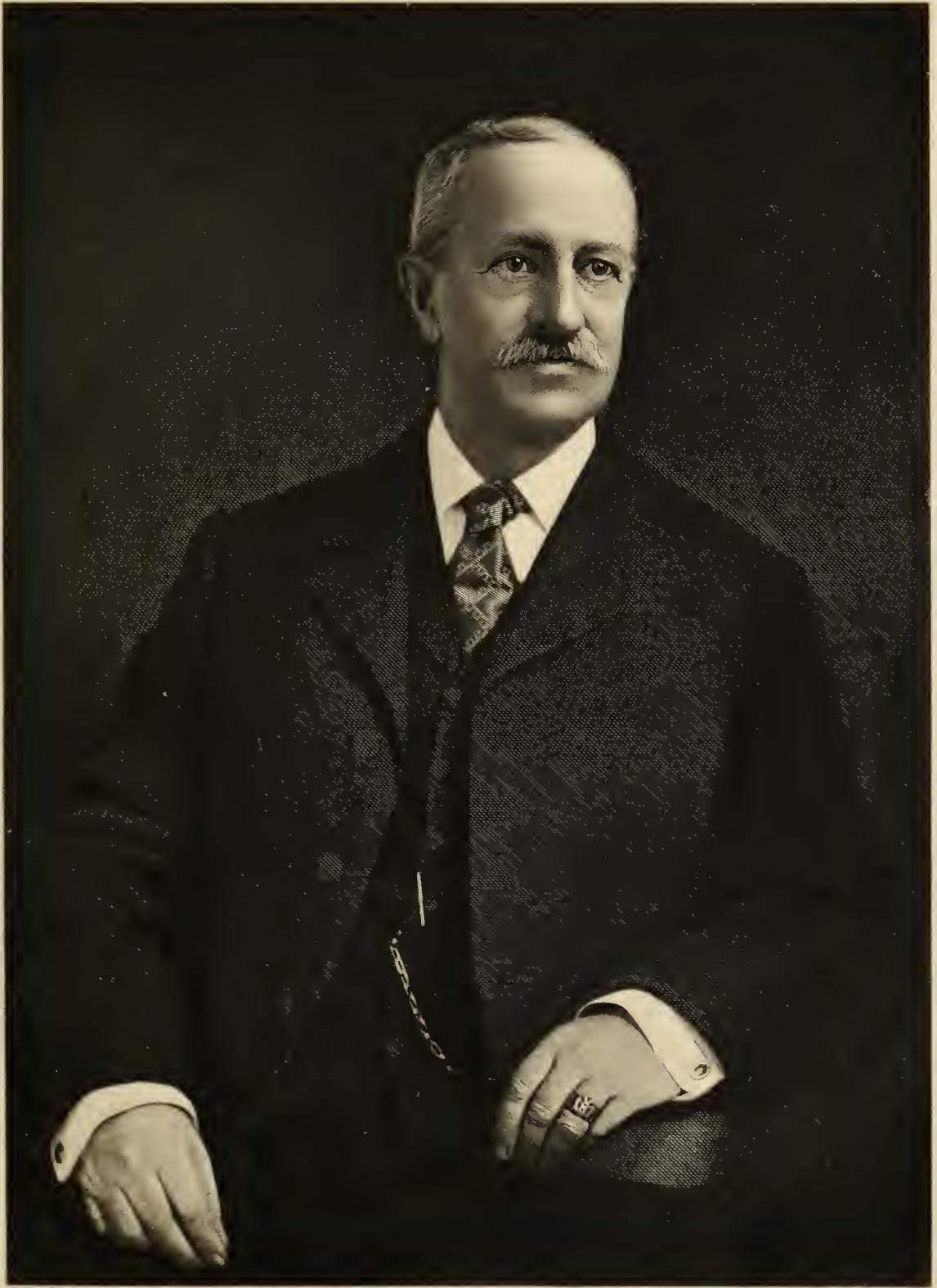
Mr. Dixon was one of the old-time representatives of Masonry in Chicago, having become identified with the craft in 1865. He was a life member of the chapter and commandery and had attained the Thirty-second degree in the Scottish rite. He was a close student of the great questions involved in citizenship and was splendidly qualified for political leadership, though he preferred that his public services should be done as a private citizen. However, his capabilities were called forth in leadership in the Republican party, of which he became a most earnest supporter during the period of the Civil War. His sympathies were with the Federal government and his work in enlisting and equipping men for the Union ranks gained him wide popularity. In the spring of 1867 he was elected by the Republicans as alderman from the Second Ward and for twenty-four years served continuously as a member of the city council, holding the record both for faithfulness and length of aldermanic service. Although he was returned to his seat year after year with increased majorities and sometimes without opposition, the contest in the common council over his elevation to the presidency of that body was bitter. He was chosen, however, and continued in office from 1874 to 1880, inclusive. At various times he served as chairman of all the important committees and, whether as a working member, a debater or "watchdog of the city treasury," he made his mark.

Among the other important measures he advocated municipal ownership of the gas plant, high water pressure, building of sewers by special assessment, creation of a public library, annexation of the suburbs, building of viaducts over railway crossings, the drainage law and the extension of the fire limits. At Mr. Dixon's resignation in April, 1891, the city council, as a body, expressed its unqualified regret at his action and placed on record its conviction of his great public worth, his zeal for honest and economical government, his sincere interest in the cause of the taxpayers and his undoubted and unquestioned ability in every position assigned to him. Mr. Dixon was one of the foremost in laying a wise and substantial foundation for the World's Columbian Exposition and in April, 1892, was elected one of its

directors, his services and counsel being invaluable. Mr. Dixon represented the first senatorial district of Illinois in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and among the bills introduced and passed by him at that session were those providing for the location of the Chicago public library, the extension of sewerage and water by special tax levy and sundry other bills. For more than a quarter of a century he was a member of the city and county Republican central committees and served many times as chairman of both of these bodies. In 1872 he was a leading candidate for congress, failing of the nomination by only a few votes, and in 1880 served as a delegate to the National Republican convention which named James A. Garfield for the presidency.

Justly proud of his nationality, Mr. Dixon was highly honored by the Irish Republicans of the city and nation. In 1868 he was elected president of the Irish Republican Club of Chicago and in the following year to the head of the national organization. Mr. Dixon was a splendid representative of a race that is represented by illustrious men throughout the civilized world. To the ready adaptability and versatility of the Irish people he added American enterprise and resolution. Throughout all his course he never faltered in the accomplishment of what he undertook in either individual or community affairs and his history proves that success is ambition's answer. Public-spirited and charitable, he always found time for studying and fostering movements which aimed to improve the public weal. Unassuming in his manner, sincere in his friendship, steadfast and unswerving in his loyalty to the right, it is but just and merited praise to say of him as a business man, he ranked with the ablest, as a citizen, he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred October 26, 1917, removed from Chicago one of its valued citizens. It is to the activity and public spirit of such men that the city owes its moral, educational and commercial growth, and their loss is not easily forgotten.

To sketch in detail Mr. Dixon's active career would be a task of no small moment, however agreeable and interesting. It must suffice to say in conclusion that his labors were of the most earnest character, that they were exceedingly comprehensive, and that they contributed in a most important degree to the development of the industrial and commercial prosperity and



Wm. H. Washburn

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Geo Butters.

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wealth of the section in which they were performed. Although making no claim to greater credit than that which belongs to one who, by wise and persistent effort, advanced his own fortune and at the same time that of many

others, who shared in one way or another in his enterprises, a discriminating public sentiment will not fail to accord him a front rank among the commercial benefactors of the country.

GEORGE BUTTERS.

Mr. Butters was born September 14, 1849, in South Boston, a division of the Massachusetts metropolis, and was a son of John Arnould Cormerais Butters and Caroline Elizabeth (Sampson) Butters. His first American paternal ancestor was William Butters, who settled in that part of Northern Massachusetts now called Wilmington in the year 1665. He served in King Philip's War as a member of Capt. Joseph Sill's Company. A grandson, Samuel Butters and a great-grandson of the same name, were among the Minute Men in the Battle of Lexington.

George Butters attended a private school at West Roxbury and also Brookline, Massachusetts. At the age of nine years he went to live with an uncle at Quincy, Massachusetts, where he attended the primary and High schools. When fifteen years old he entered the employ of Samuel Greves, a furniture manufacturer in Boston, and learned the trade of an upholsterer.

He took up his residence at Chicago in July, 1868, and was employed by D. Long & Company, upholsterers and furniture dealers, in whose business his uncle, William A. Butters, had an interest. He became a salesman in this establishment, and a few years later was employed as bookkeeper. When the business was closed out in 1870, he entered the service of William A. Butters & Company, having charge of their shoe department. The following spring, owing to ill health, he went to Colorado where he remained until after the great Chicago fire in October of that year. The next spring he moved to Oak Park where he purchased a tract of land which he subdivided and sold.

For many years he gave his attention to real-estate investments and was, in a portion of these transactions, associated with the firm of E. A. Cummings & Company. He was one of the original stockholders of the Proviso Land Association and also of the Union Land Pool. He was one of the incorporators and a member of the first board of directors of the Cicero & Proviso Electric Railroad Company, and was assistant consulting engineer during the con-

struction of its lines and performed the full duties of that office. Upon their completion he was elected the first general manager of the company and was later elected President to succeed D. J. Kennedy. He held that position until 1896 and for many years served as a director.

He always manifested a great interest in the progress and development of Oak Park, especially of the portion known in the earlier days as Ridgeland. He not only sought to promote its material growth, but wisely took a leading part in the work of developing the intellectual culture and social instincts of the people. He was one of the first members of the Ridgeland Literary Club, an organization which became very popular, grew rapidly and was eventually merged into the Ridgeland Hall Association, a corporation which included most of the citizens among its stockholders and which erected a handsome brick block on Lake Street, known in the earlier days as Ridgeland Hall. Mr. Butters was President of this corporation until it disbanded.

Mr. Butters always was a Republican in politics. In 1877 he was elected a member of the Oak Park board of education and served six years, being at first Secretary and later President of the board. It was during this time that the first school building in Ridgeland was erected. In 1878 he was elected assessor of the Town of Cicero, and was five times re-elected. This office made him an ex-officio member of the town board of trustees, and at the expiration of his term of assessor, in the spring of 1884, he was elected treasurer of the town. In 1889 he was elected a town trustee for a period of four years. During this period of eleven years of his connection with the town board he served on the most important committees of that board.

He helped to organize the first fire company in the Town of Cicero, known as the Ridgeland Fire Association and was elected its first President and held that position most of the time until 1895. This organization created an endow-

ment fund by subscription, with which it built the first engine house in the community, installed the first system of fire alarms and introduced most of the improved features of the service in the town.

In 1900 Mr. Butters became a director and stockholder in the Yaryan Public Service Company, becoming its vice president and general manager until January, 1911, when that company was purchased by the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois.

After that Mr. Butters was not active in any general enterprises, excepting those of caring for his family and properties.

Mr. Butters spent considerable time on his writings and published, at his own expense, a large volume entitled "A History of the Butters Family, from 1666 to 1896." The next volume he intended to publish was a history of the earlier days of Oak Park. E. A. Cummings was a co-worker on this manuscript and the death of Mr. Cummings delayed its completion.

Mr. Butters was made a member of the Masonic fraternity in Lincoln Park Lodge No. 611, of Chicago. He subsequently joined Harlem Lodge of Oak Park, now known as Oak Park Lodge, No. 540, in which he held all the principal offices. He was elected worshipful master in 1879, and became a life member. He was created a sublime prince of the Thirty-second degree October 5, 1875, in Oriental Consistory of Chicago, of which he was also a life member. He was made a Knight Templar, April 28, 1880, in Apollo Commandery, Chicago, from which he was demitted to join Siloam Commandery of Oak Park. He was made a Noble of

the Mystic Shrine in Medinah Temple of Chicago, November 20, 1891. He was one of the early members of the Society of Mayflower Descendants; the Society of Colonial Wars of Illinois, Sons of the American Revolution.

On November 17, 1872, he married Maria Shaw Bramhall of Boston. The only child of this marriage, George Russell, died in infancy. Mrs. Butters died in 1912. Later Mr. Butters married Miss Amelia M. Luesing, and is survived by the widow, two daughters and a son, Mary Priscilla, George Lessing and Eleanor Louise.

Mr. Butters died, at his summer home at Clayton, New York, on August 6, 1924. He will be deeply missed for he accomplished a great deal for the growth and betterment of the community in which he lived for over fifty years. He was much enjoyed as a friend. Rev. Dr. James W. Vallentyne, of Oak Park, speaks of him further as follows:

"His philanthropies were many, liberal and secret. He gave freely and made those who sought his support of good causes feel that it was a pleasure for them to ask and for him to give. His list of regular gifts was a generous one and his spirit in giving was truly Christian in that neither hand knew what the other did in helping where the situation was delicate.

"He was a good man, and no time can ever come, nor can any circumstance ever arise when or where plain worth will not be worth most. The wealthiest man is the man who is most worthy. The richest is the man who has the most goodness."

SEDGWICK SHERMAN VASTINE.

Sedgwick S. Vastine, member of the insurance firm of Herrick, Auerbach & Vastine, and for forty-two years identified with the insurance interests of Chicago, is one of the aggressive and public-spirited men of this city who has made his way to prominence and honorable prestige through his own well directed energy and efforts. Beginning his business career as a newsboy at Wheaton, Illinois, when nine years of age he has been the architect of his own fortune, and through pluck, industry and ability he has risen to a place of commanding influence in the business world.

Mr. Vastine was born at Elgin, Illinois, March 28, 1867, a son of George Boone Vastine

and Effie Delia (Sedgwick) Vastine. His educational advantages were those afforded by the grammar and high schools of Wheaton, Illinois, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity. As a youth he manifested unusual business talent and when only nine years of age he secured a newspaper route at Wheaton, and for several years was engaged in distributing papers to the citizens of that place. He later worked in the postoffice for a time, and in this capacity he also rendered efficient service.

In 1883 Mr. Vastine came to Chicago, where he secured employment in the insurance office of A. H. Darrow, with whom he remained for three years. This alliance proved most valu-

able, and was destined to have important influence in directing his subsequent activities. In 1886 he became identified with the insurance firm of Pellet & Hunter, but the following year he engaged with Fred S. James & Company, with whom he remained until 1891, when he resumed his connection with Pellet & Hunter and remained with that concern until August, 1904, when he embarked in the insurance business on his own account. On July 1, 1910, Mr. Vastine became a member of the insurance firm of Herriek, Auerbach & Vastine, and this alliance still continues and is one of the well known concerns of its kind in the middle west.

Besides his business connection Mr. Vastine also finds time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social and material betterment of the country, and has ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness. He was assessor of the Town of Cicero, Cook Co., Illinois, in 1897-98, and for ten years he served as treasurer of the State Committee of the Illinois Young Men's Christian Association. He is also a member of the Board of Managers of the Central Department of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association, and in 1924 he was elected a member of the National Council

of the Young Men's Christian Association, and by virtue of holding this office, he again became a member of the State Committee and still retains both positions. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Oak Park, Illinois; is a member of the Chicago Baptist Executive Council and a director of the Baptist Old Peoples Home. In his political affiliation he is a Republican and has always taken an active interest in political economy and all measures tending to the public good.

Mr. Vastine is a member of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, the Chicago Real Estate Board, the Chicago Association of Credit Men, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Union League Club and the Royal League, and is prominent in both business and social circles. He was married June 12, 1889, to Miss Jeannette Denniston, of Chicago, a woman of engaging personality, and to this union were born two children; Marjorie Jeannette, who became the wife of John A. Marshall, a business man of Kansas City, and Sherman Sedgwick Vastine, who died October 7, 1920. The family home is at 327 North Grove avenue, Oak Park, Illinois, and is a hospitable one, where their friends are always welcome.

CHARLES FRANCIS BOWEN.

The late Dr. Charles F. Bowen was born in Paw Paw, Michigan, August 11, 1860, a son of Morse and Mary Bowen. His father was a lawyer and his mother was a physician.

The son was educated in the public schools near his home in Michigan. Then, when he was ready to begin studying for his life work as a doctor, he came to Chicago and entered Rush Medical College. He completed the full course at that institution and was graduated with his Doctor of Medicine degree in 1889. Following his graduation he entered the private practice of medicine, locating his home and his office on the West Side, Chicago.

Doctor Bowen's first marriage was to Miss Margaret McDonald. She died in March, 1901, leaving one daughter, Miss Mary Helen Bowen. On January 1, 1910, Doctor Bowen was married, second, in Chicago, to Jennie Larke Holt.

For a period of about forty consecutive years Doctor Bowen was active in professional practice in Chicago, on the western side of the city. He came to be greatly beloved, as was but right, for he was a fine, capable man and he gave the very best of his skill and of himself in the wide circle of individuals and families he attended. There are ever so many people whom he has helped to attain to renewed health and greater happiness.

Doctor Bowen was a Thirty-Second degree, Knight Templar and Shriner Mason.

His life came to its close, at the height of his usefulness April 16, 1925. His passing was widely mourned for the nature and manner of his work were such as to lastingly endear him to those who had come under the influence of his personality and skill.

ARTHUR S. HUEY.

Public utility in the development and application of the electrical business proved the suc-

cessful life-work of Arthur S. Huey, a moving force and power in himself in all undertakings

with such an end in view. For forty years of his life he gave full attention and energetic action to that one line of effort; he learned and made his own every branch of related electrical knowledge; he exhibited a tremendous capacity for engineering large electrical contracts; and in the thorough accomplishment of these highly present-day matters, he found a place such as might only be filled by so superb a mental agency as his. That by his talents, his innate gifts, he won and maintained his active position and commanding influence among all electrical companies of highest standing, is proven by an impressive record to be found in his presidency and counsellorship with a score of institutions whose officers deemed his association and guidance an indispensable element in their success. It is conceded that his abilities were dynamic and comprehensive in scope: but it is also well known that his value to the electrical world and his splendid utilization of these gifts of his was brought to pass largely by means of tireless study and hard work on his own part all through his earlier years, and through reverses as well as successes. He took large views of his plans and his work and he worked as hard for the fulfilment of his ultimate plans as for those in which he made his apprenticeship in his vocation. He was a big man, physically, and his qualities of mind and heart were as generous and gracious; a great-hearted man; a man of large business thought and action, yet one who held in great appreciation the advice and suggestions of his colleagues.

He was the son of George E. and Caroline (Taylor) Huey of Minneapolis, Minnesota, early pioneers in that state; in fact Arthur S. Huey was born in the first house in Minneapolis to have plastered rooms. His father built the first flour-mill and the first lumber mill in Minneapolis. He was also one of the group who planned and built the first water power development of St. Anthony Falls at Minneapolis. It is interesting to note in this connection that this first water-power plant, built by George E. Huey, was bought back from subsequent owners, in 1923, by the Byllesby Company, of which Arthur S. Huey was one of the heads.

Arthur S. Huey was born August 17, 1862, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he attended the public schools. He went out early into the business world, and with him from the first that world had to do entirely with electrical

matters. He accepted a position as representative of the Edison Company at Minneapolis, in 1885; and in 1891, after the consolidation of the United Edison Company and the Thompson-Houston Company, he associated himself with the Northwestern General Electric Company of St. Paul, Minnesota; becoming Manager of the St. Paul Office. Through his energy and enterprise was distributed the greater part of the electrical generating machinery installed in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas. It was at this time that he formed the acquaintance of the late Colonel H. M. Byllesby and in 1902 they founded the firm of H. M. Byllesby & Company, Mr. Huey becoming Vice President in charge of Management of the H. M. Byllesby Company, a corporation for the establishment and management of public utilities in many sections of the country; such as electric plants in different cities, for furnishing light, motive and operating power. Mr. Huey held this position until May, 1924, when he became chairman of the Board of Directors of the H. M. Byllesby Company.

H. M. Byllesby & Company controls one of the most powerful public utility groups in the country. The system comprises twelve groups of operating public utility companies and their subsidiaries, operating in 912 cities and towns in seventeen states in the Middle West, in the South and on the Pacific slope. Total annual earnings of this system is placed at \$53,000,000.

At the time of his death, Mr. Huey was Chairman of the Board of Directors of H. M. Byllesby & Company, Standard Gas & Electric Company, Byllesby Engineering & Management Corporation, Louisville Gas & Electric Company, Northern States Power Company; President and Director of Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company; Vice-President and Director of Montana States Power Company, Western States Gas & Electric Company, Shaffer Oil & Refining Company, Mobile Electric Company; President and Director, of Muskogee Gas & Electric Company, Consumers Power Company of Minnesota, El Reno Gas & Electric Company, Ft. Smith Light & Traction Company, International Light & Power Company, Northwestern Corporation of Oregon, and Ottumwa Railway Water & Light Company of Ottumwa; Vice-President and Director of Northern Idaho & Montana Power Company; Member Board of Trustees of North Western Corporation & North Electric



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Photo by [unreadable]

Arthur S. Healy.

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Railroad; Director of Sierra & San Francisco Power Company.

Mr. Huey died suddenly on September 16, 1924, of bronchial pneumonia. For nearly forty years he had been identified with the major steps of electrical developments. During the latter part of this period he has probably done as much as any man in America in the building and operation and management of public utility properties. He gave his whole faith and strength to the electrical industry knowing that it would justify itself in service to mankind. His work is evidenced in all parts of the country. Particularly in Oklahoma Mr. Huey had much to do with electrical developments. Mr. Huey delivered many addresses before public utility organizations which were considered so prophetic and forceful that they were published and distributed throughout the United States. On one occasion he declared:

"I am sure today that the future uses of electricity are not even dreamed of by the average person. There is no doubt that eventually transmission lines will extend continuously from coast to coast. Electricity will be the universal power and lighting agency for practically all purposes in all well settled sections of the country. As it becomes more plentiful it will grow cheaper. It is destined to be our greatest conservator of natural resources, the greatest saver of human drudgery and toil, and the key to vast areas now unpeopled and unproductive."

Arthur S. Huey was married in 1886 to Hattie King, daughter of George S. and Harriet (Reid)

King, and they were the parents of Howard, born in 1887, Richard King, born in 1893; Ruth (Mrs. Willard John Mason) born in 1897. Mr. Huey passed away at The South Shore Country Club, where he had made his home for many years.

During his residence of twenty-two years in Chicago, he had been a popular and valued member of a number of its leading clubs and social organizations, including the Union League Club, Chicago Press Club, The Mid-Day Club, South Shore Country Club, Midlothian Club, Minneapolis Club, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Pennennis Club of Louisville, Kentucky, Kansas City Club of Kansas City, Missouri, Edison Pioneers Club, Missouri Athletic Club, Old Colony Club of America, Chicago Historical Society, and he was a member of the Lawyers Club, Bankers Club of America, and the Railway Clubs of New York City.

His knowledge of men was deep, and his instinctive sympathy and understanding found an instant pathway to their hearts. He was square and just, a dependable man under all circumstances.

Throughout the Public Utility World he was known as a man of broad vision and high capacity for achievement, strict integrity in his dealings with men individually—or collectively. A man of intense loyalty in friendships, he was universally beloved for his kindness and helpfulness. Distinguished for his courageous optimism—generosity in thought and deed—his absolute devotion to his family, Arthur S. Huey was a great man.

SAMUEL SAILOR.

Samuel Sailor, of Chicago, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1855, a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Baymore) Sailor. The families of both the father and mother are old ones in America. The first Samuel Sailor came from Holland and settled in New Jersey in the seventeenth century. The Baymores were among the pioneers at Cape May, New Jersey and were of English descent.

As a boy the Samuel Sailor, whose name heads this sketch, attended public school in Philadelphia. He graduated from the Boys' Central High School in 1874. That same year he entered the employ of Heywood Brothers & Company, manufacturers and distributors of furniture. He was later made assistant manager

of the concern. He was chosen as manager in 1893.

It was in 1897 that Mr. Sailor came to Chicago. His home has been here since that time. He was then an official and manager of the Heywood & Morrill Rattan Company. This company consolidated, on July 1, 1897, under the present name of Heywood-Wakefield Company. At the time of the consolidation Mr. Sailor was made Vice President. He continued in this office and served as superintendent of sales until 1923. He then became a member of the advisory board, and also remained Vice President. This business is recognized as the oldest and largest of its kind in the world. The business, which was organized by the Hey-

wood Brothers, passed its one-hundredth birthday some time ago. They were the first manufacturers of reed furniture. The company, today, has factories all over the country and also maintains eleven warehouses.

On March 27, 1879, Mr. Sailor was married to Miss Sarah Jones, a daughter of David and Margaret (Davies) Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Sailor have four children: Horace Price, Robert Warren, Helen Sailor Caskey and Charles M. Sailor. The family home has been in Chicago for nearly thirty years. Throughout nearly all of this long period Mr. and Mrs. Sailor were active members of the Warren Avenue Congregational Church. Mr. Sailor also belonged to the Chicago Athletic Association, the Pennsylvania Society, the Congregational Club, and Garfield Lodge and York Chapter of the Masonic fraternity.

It should also be recorded that he has been

intensely interested in young men. He served on the Board of Directors of the Sears, Roebuck Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Sailor was a lover of music and was, himself, a baritone singer of much ability. He studied under the famous blind musician, David D. Wood. For some fifteen years Mr. Sailor sang in the choir at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia.

Mr. Sailor was continuously identified with the same business for over fifty years; and his work, in Chicago, since 1897, was a principal element in the large growth and success his firm has enjoyed.

His death on October 19, 1924, closed a life that was of very real worth and took from the furniture industry one of its most substantial men.

ARTHUR EMIL LORENZ.

Arthur E. Lorenz was born at Reichenbach, Vogtland, Saxony, in Germany, December 31, 1889. His parents were August F. and Paulina (Kruschwitz) Lorenz. His early boyhood was spent in Germany and there he attended preparatory schools and a commercial college.

He came to the United States about 1907 and located in Chicago where he joined his brother who had some years previously established a successful business as a building contractor in Chicago. The two brothers were associated together in this business as the Lorenz Brothers Company, until the time of the older brother's death, in 1918. After this Mr. Arthur E. Lorenz became President of the concern and continued the business by himself. This company had done some very important work in Chicago.

In 1920 Mr. Arthur E. Lorenz, together with several business associates, formed a corporation for the financing and erection of the Oak Park Arms Hotel at Oak Park, Illinois. Mr.

Lorenz was made President of this corporation; and, quite largely through his work and skill and experience, the hotel was completed and equipped the following year. The Oak Park Arms Hotel is one of the finest and best known residential hotels in the Central States.

The marriage of Arthur E. Lorenz to Miss Martha Bublitz took place in 1911. There are three children: Enright, Louise and Albert.

Mr. Lorenz was a member of the Lutheran Church. He also belonged to the Hamilton Club, the Anderson Lake Hunting Club, and to the Butterfield Country Club. He was a Knight Templar and Shriner Mason.

Arthur E. Lorenz died June 24, 1925. He was but thirty-five years old at the time he was called away; yet his work as a builder in Chicago has seldom been equalled in importance. The Oak Park Arms Hotel will stand long as a monument to the usefulness of his life and to his superior ability.

HOMER J. BUCKLEY.

Homer J. Buckley, President of the largest direct mail advertising house in the United States, is a native of Illinois and his entire business career has been spent in Chicago. A self-made man, struggling against difficulties for his early education, within the past ten years he has guided his firm, Buckley, Dement and Company,

from a small pioneer of the advertising business to be a leader in the field. In addition, Mr. Buckley has become connected with probably as many business, civic and fraternal organizations as any man in Chicago and has made an international reputation as author and speaker. He is still only forty-six years old.



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Homer Buckley

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Homer J. Buckley was born in Rock Island County on March 16, 1879, and as a boy came with his parents to Chicago. He attended the grammar and High schools and spent two years at St. Ignatius (now Loyola) university.

Mr. Buckley associated with Marshall Field and Company in 1898 and spent fifteen years with this firm. Here he passed through the advertising and sales department and in 1913 was their sales promotion manager. But he had a great idea—that the direct by mail business was going to grow, so he broke away from his high connection with the big merchandising firm and with Merritt Henry Dement started a small direct by mail business at 340 South Dearborn street, Chicago. They had only \$3,000 capital and it was a hard fight the first year but the business soon prospered and today the concern is appraised at over \$750,000. Three hundred employes carry on the work of Buckley, Dement and Company and a six-story building at 1300 West Jackson boulevard houses the latest types of "color presses" and the immense organization. Buckley Dement and Company deal with the nation's largest advertisers and have perfected their organization until their scope is tremendous.

Homer J. Buckley was first president and organizer of the Direct Mail Advertising Association and is now a member of this group's Board of Governors. He helped organize and is a charter member of the Advertising Club of Chicago and is its president this year. He is a member of the Executive Committee, Chicago Association of Commerce. He belongs to the speaker's bureau of the Illinois Association of Commerce and is active in that organization.

As Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World he attended the famous International Convention at Wembley, England, in the summer of 1924 and addressed the prominent men of the world on his science—direct mail advertising. He was National Chairman at this convention. He also belongs to the Advertising Club of New York and is on the lecture staff of the University of Wisconsin and the University of Illinois.

Fraternally, Mr. Buckley is a Fourth Degree Knight of Columbus, and as an uncommon contrast, a member of the Board of Governors and Chairman of the Marketing Commission of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association. He belongs to the Union League Club and the Chicago Athletic Club, The La Grange Country Club, La Grange Civic Club, and numerous other organizations.

Mr. Buckley was married to Miss Lucile Wallace of New York City in 1909. They have one daughter, Marihelyn. For twelve years they have lived in La Grange, a pleasant suburb of Chicago, and Mr. Buckley has found time to be active in his church, St. Francis Xavier's, as well as every civic betterment move in the town. He is a speaker of known reputation and the author of many magazine articles as well as these books: Science of Marketing by Mail; Principles and Practices of Direct Mail Advertising; Retail Merchandising; Lecture Series for Retail Clerks.

Homer J. Buckley, through his tireless energy and courage has made his business the leader in its field and himself one of the best known younger executives in the state and nation.

CARL MUELLER.

Among the prominent men of Chicago who have left the impress of their individuality upon the business and political affairs of the city and state none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than the late Carl Mueller, for many years an honored resident of this city. His efforts not only constituted a potent factor in the real-estate interests of Chicago, but his progressive spirit was evident in many ways, and during the many years of his residence here he wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability. In his home, in social and in public life he was kind and

courteous, and no citizen of Chicago was more respected or more fully enjoyed the confidence of the people and more richly deserved the regard in which he was held.

Mr. Mueller was born at Portage, Wisconsin, February 17, 1862, a son of Ernest Mueller and Maria (Pierstorff) Mueller. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native state, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity. In 1890 he embarked in the real-estate business at Chicago, and during the thirty-five years of his identification with the real-estate interests of this city he handled millions of dollars'

worth of property, either as an individual or for others. He was also president of the Walger Awning Company and also had other interests in Chicago and elsewhere, and his activities meant much to the city in both civic and material progress.

Besides his business connection Mr. Mueller also found time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social and material betterment of the country, and he ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness. His labors were not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and he gave generously of his time and means to charitable movements and all measures tending to the public good.

Mr. Mueller was a member of the Illinois House of Representatives for nearly a quarter of a century and also served as a member of the Senate from 1903 until 1907, and in both capacities rendered most efficient service. His ability as a statesman was repeatedly demonstrated, and his long official record indicates his popularity and high standing as a citizen. There was perhaps no movement of vital importance to the state with which he was not concerned as an active factor in his support of or opposition to, as the case might be, for he was as strong in his denouncement of a measure which he deemed inimical to the best interests of the public as he was firm in his allegiance when he believed that the interests of the country and people would be promoted thereby.

A strong, human, genial and considerate man of high ideals, Mr. Mueller was admirably equipped to take the leading part in all matters in which he was interested, and as both private citizen and public official, his course was marked by inflexible integrity and honor.

As state official he performed the duties devolving upon him with ability and thoroughness, and vindicating every pledge of his official trusts, he stood the acid test for loyalty and efficiency and proved himself a man of sagacity and probity. As a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred July 12, 1925, removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens.

In his political affiliation Mr. Mueller was a stalwart Republican and was recognized as a strong factor in the best element of his party. He was a Thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and was also a member of the Royal League, Columbian Knights, Modern Woodmen, National Union and Press Club. He was married September 1, 1889, to Miss Anna Schaab, of Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, and to this union were born six children: Oscar Albert, who is Highway Engineer for the State of Illinois; Adlai Adam, Cashier of the Logan Square State & Savings Bank; Ewald Ernest, Cashier of the Diversey Trust & Savings Bank; Ernest Schaab, who was killed on Armistice Day in France in the World War; Maria Helfrich, who is also deceased, and Hugo Sherman, who is Assistant State Bank Examiner for the State of Illinois. The four surviving sons are all practical business men and are well upholding the honors of the family name both as loyal citizens and as men of splendid business ability. Mrs. Mueller is also deceased, her death having occurred on Thanksgiving Day, November 30, 1922. She was a woman of excellent mental ability and much beauty of character and was greatly admired for her social and philanthropic activities. She always enjoyed the fullest measure of her husband's confidence and contributed much to his success and happiness.

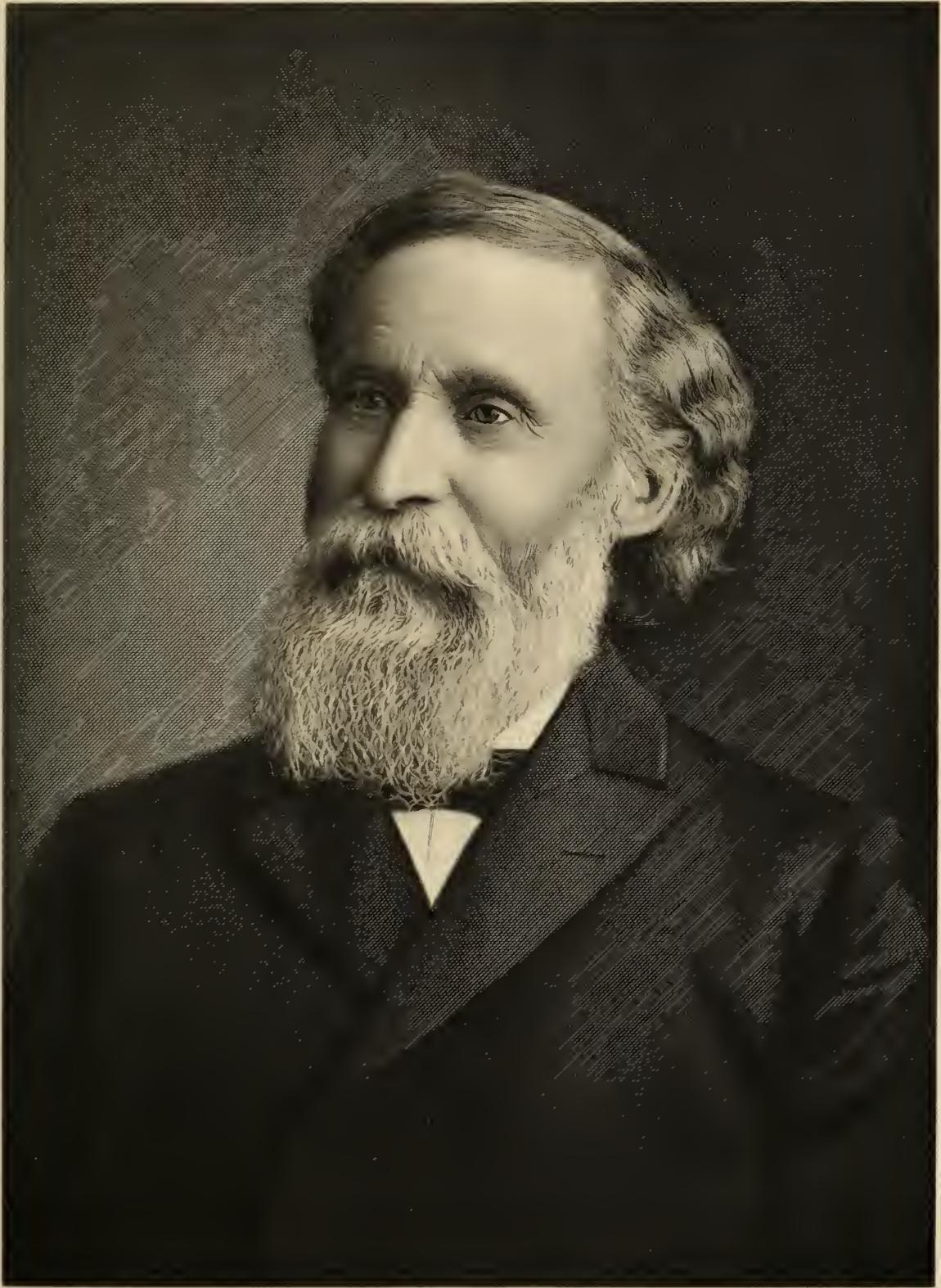
GEORGE ALBIN NELSON.

Dr. George Albin Nelson, of Chicago and Oak Park, Illinois, was born in Chicago, on April 22, 1860, a son of John and Anna S. Nelson; the father was formerly sheriff of Cook County.

George A. Nelson attended public school here and then began the study of his profession. He served a thorough apprenticeship under the

able direction of Doctor Bell, one of Chicago's early and prominent dentists.

After completing his apprenticeship he entered into practice, having passed with credit the required state examinations. He was actively engaged in practice at Chicago from the time he was twenty-three years old until his death.



A. M. Lewis -

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Doctor Nelson was married (first) to Miss Agnes Burns, and they had one son, Dr. George A. Nelson, Jr., a graduate, in dentistry, from Northwestern University. She died many years ago. On June 26, 1901, Doctor Nelson married (second) Miss Ida C. Olson. He and his wife maintained their home in Oak Park for nearly three decades.

Doctor Nelson was a Mason, belonging to Cregier Lodge No. 643, A. F. & A. M.; Washington Park Chapter No. 43, R. A. M.; Orien-

tal Consistory, A. S. R. M., and Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Doctor Nelson's death occurred on April 6, 1923. His professional career extends back through the past forty years; and his office has been in the same locality near the corner of Milwaukee and Chicago avenues during the entire time. In point of excellence of ability and years of service, he was among the leaders in his calling.

ABNER MORTON LEWIS.

Abner M. Lewis was born on a farm near the village of Madison, N. Y., February 28, 1828. He died in Chicago, June 4, 1901. His parents, Charles and Sarah (Morton) Lewis, were descendants of hardy pioneers who came from England and Wales in the seventeenth century. One of nine children, as a boy he attended the district school and worked on the farm until nineteen years of age. At that time he borrowed \$100 from his father, which he soon repaid, and for three years travelled through the neighboring country taking daguerreotypes. Following this venture, for six years Mr. Lewis clerked and served as postmaster in a country store. Here gathered the local philosophers and advocates of one cause or another, and held heated discussions of the religious, ethical and political questions of the time, which frequently lasted far into the night, the young man taking an active part. The interest then aroused continued throughout his life. He worked untiringly in the service of the liberal church of his community, first the Universalist, later the Unitarian, and became an earnest supporter of the anti-slavery, temperance and woman-suffrage movements, all burning issues of the day. A certain idealism united with a high degree of practical wisdom and efficiency marked his whole life.

In 1857 Mr. Lewis came to Chicago, engaging first in the lumber trade, but shortly went into the wool business with his cousin, the late Mr. Henry B. Lewis. The firm they founded, while it passed through several changes in name and personnel, was one of the principal concerns dealing in wool in this section of the country. For many years and to the close of his life Mr. Lewis was head of the firm, which had become A. M. Lewis & Company, and when he died was president of the Wool Merchants Association.

That body testified to "his sterling honesty, his skill as a business man, and more still, his unostentatious charity."

In 1863 Mr. Lewis built the home on Ashland Boulevard, then Reuben Street, to which he brought his wife in September, 1865. She was Harriet F. Tolles of Boston, daughter of Elisha and Harriet Frisbie Tolles, who also were of English and Welsh extraction. Mrs. Lewis was born June 19, 1833, in Farmington, Conn., and died September 25, 1924, at the home to which she had come as a bride fifty-nine years before. She left two daughters, Marian Morton Lewis and Bertha Tolles Lewis. Throughout her long life Mrs. Lewis was deeply interested in the things of the spirit and in her young womanhood entered whole-heartedly into the Unitarian fellowship. She had a rooted belief in the essential justice of the universe, an abiding faith in the Eternal Goodness, in, as she herself expressed it, "the wise and loving hand which has led the way." Her continuing interest in life, her rapture in the presence of the wonders and glories of nature, her eager desire to know of them, "to think the thoughts of God after him," marked a mind cultivated by much reading and reflection.

From the earliest beginnings of Mr. Lewis' success in business and to the end of his life he shared generously with the less fortunate, those whom he knew personally or the beneficiaries of philanthropic agencies of his time. Mrs. Lewis was in warmest sympathy with this interest in the poor and disinherited, the oppressed anywhere, continuing her husband's benefactions as she could through her long years of widowhood. She gave during many years active and enthusiastic service in the United Charities, the Protective Agency for Women and Children, the Legal Aid Society and

welfare work in her church. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis had also in common a delightful sense of humor and an innate love of beauty, both natural and artistic, relieving and supporting that serious earnestness of outlook on life which

was, in part, a gift of Puritan ancestry, in part due to nurture in the atmosphere of those big moral questions holding public attention in the middle of the nineteenth century.

WILLIAM ROBBINS.

Among the pioneers of Du Page County is recorded the name of William Robbins, who for many years took an active part in measures looking toward the general uplift of Hinsdale and its vicinity. He was born in Oswego County, New York, July 22, 1823, and died in June, 1889. He came to Chicago, engaging as clerk in a dry goods store, but in 1850, crossed the plains, lured by the hope of discovering gold in California. Reaching the mining district, he soon discovered that there was more money in supplying the miners than in seeking the precious metal in the ground, so with several others he formed a supply company, and located at Shasta, California. The firm, known as Bull, Baker and Robbins continued for eight years, when Mr. Robbins sold, to enter the banking business in San Francisco, under the same firm style, but after two years, he came east as far as St. Louis, and was interested in a banking venture. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, however, he came to Chicago. About this time the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was built through Hinsdale, and with remarkable foresight he appreciated the future value of realty here, and came to the village laying out the town. He bought 1,000 acres, so that all of the south side was laid out by him from that tract. Since that time his confidence in the venture has been justified, as it has developed into one of the finest residential districts in this part of the state.

Mr. Robbins did not allow himself to be contented with merely laying out the town, but he built the first schoolhouse in 1866, which was later purchased by the town. He and J. W. Reed built the railroad station at Highlands, Illinois, to accommodate the public. He built the first Congregational Church, with the assistance of a few others who helped according to their means, and was one of the consistent members of that organization. For some years he served as president of the village board, and was in every way a loyal, stout-hearted man, whose efforts were directed toward public good, without thought of personal gain. In 1854 Mr. Robbins married Marie Steele, of Hartford, Connecticut. They had three children: Isabel, John Steele and George B.

John Steele Robbins was born at Shasta, California, but reared at Hinsdale, and was educated there and at Lake Forest Academy. Later he entered the Spaulding-Robbins Disc Plow Company in San Francisco, and died in that city in May, 1905. He married Miss Hattie Bunch of California, who survives him.

Isabel Robbins married William H. Knight of Hinsdale, secretary and treasurer of the American Trotting Association of Chicago. They have one daughter, Glendora.

George B. Robbins was president of the Armor Car lines of Chicago for many years. He has three children: William, Cutler H., and George B., Jr.

OLIVER MARTIN SPENCER.

Judge Oliver M. Spencer, late General Counsel of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was born on a farm in Buchanan County, Missouri, August 23, 1849, a son of Obediah and Nancy (Williams) Spencer. He attended country school and then went to the University of Missouri. He later graduated from Canton Christian University at Canton, Missouri, following which he studied law in Harvard University.

After receiving his degree from Harvard, he

entered the practice of law at Saint Joseph, Missouri. Before long he was elected Prosecuting Attorney and served for one term. Following this he was elected Circuit Judge. In this election no candidate was opposed to him for the reason that Mr. Spencer was so thoroughly trusted and liked that the wish to have him fill the office was practically unanimous. The exceptional character of Judge Spencer's work soon earned him a place as one of the foremost lawyers in Missouri.



Sincerely yours
Harriet J. Lewis

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Judge Spencer resigned from the Bench to become General Solicitor in Missouri, for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, a position he filled and honored for considerably over a quarter of a century. We quote here from an article written by one of Judge Spencer's close personal friends, following the Judge's death:

"In council, in court, in conference, before legislative committees, everywhere, Judge Spencer's brain and bearing and influence were exercised effectively for the protection of the rights of his company and those of other railroads when their common interest was involved. In addition to a well-trained legal mind he possessed to a degree unsurpassed by any lawyer I have ever known, that quality of sound common sense and good judgment which is more valuable than the learning of the books. This quality, added to his other attainments, caused his advice to be often sought by the President and other Executive Officers and by the General Counsels of the Burlington, so that upon the lamentable death of Mr. Chester M. Dawes, his immediate predecessor, in 1917, Judge Spencer was chosen General Counsel in charge of the legal affairs of the entire Burlington System. His home has been in Chicago since that time.

"The change brought him in touch with large affairs affecting not only his own railroad, but roads in the East and South as well as in the West. His activities took him frequently to New York and Washington and he became a prominent figure among the leading railroad lawyers of the country."

Judge Spencer's first marriage was to Miss Lillian Tootle. She died leaving two children: Harry Heddens Spencer, now deceased; and Edwin Martin Spencer, of the legal department of the Burlington Road. In 1895 Judge Spencer was married to Miss Kathrine Turner of Columbia, Missouri. Their children were: Tom, deceased, and Sarah Spencer. The family home has been at 1500 North Dearborn Parkway, Chicago, for some years. Judge Spencer belonged to the Christian Church, and was also a member of the Chicago Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, Old Elm, Saddle and Cycle Club and the Wayfarers.

Judge Spencer died June 3, 1924. He had been one of the most important men in the Burlington organization for nearly fifty years; and he gave the road his deep affection; his connection with its development has been of very great and abiding value.

JOHN J. CUMMINGS.

The best estimate of a man can be gained from the conception had of him by his most intimate associates and the biographer of the late John J. Cummings realizes that no better pen portrait can be drawn of him than that presented in the memorial tendered his life and work by his warm, personal friend, Claude D. Cass, from which generous extracts are herewith appended:

"Behind him John Cummings has left more genuine heartaches than it would be possible to compute. Universally loved, his going has caused universal sorrow. But he has left a heritage of lovely memories, and the sun will rise and set in regular monotony to the very end—ere some of us will cease to cherish contact with the ideas and the things which were John's. It was my good fortune years ago to have had my life come up parallel with my friend's life, and through the succeeding years we traveled the same route. It was thus that I came to know the man—and as the years

marched past, piling pile upon pile the splendid record of his life—friendship grew into reverence, and reverence became awe, at the ability of one human being to put so much into the everyday life of others and to demand so little for himself.

"There are many English words John Cummings never knew. They might just as well have been left out of the language as far as he was concerned. I don't believe he ever did a selfish thing in all his life. I know he never did to me or anyone I ever knew. And how he hated sham and hypocrisy. I have been with him at times when we have been in the atmosphere of sham and pretense, which he so bitterly detested, and, while there could be no real pleasure for him, his remarkable sense of humor enabled him to pull a slight measure of enjoyment out of such a situation. With his multitude of important business cares, how he found time or space in his great brain for such constant thoughts of his family and home,

was something of a mystery. His family—his wife, his children, his mother, his brother, his sisters, were his one real, consuming love. His wife and children were something sacred. I think his love for his wife and babies was akin to that of his love for his God. Never in thought or in deed was he in any manner untrue to them, and his supreme happiness in his home life was glorious indeed."

John J. Cummings was born in Macoupin County, Ill., July 25, 1875, on the farm of his parents, Walter J., and Mary D. Cummings, natives of Ireland. The family, after coming to the United States, located in Macoupin County, Ill., but soon after the birth of John J. Cummings, removal was made to Christian County, Ill., where he was reared, and where for a time he was engaged in clerking, beginning to be self-supporting when only fifteen years old. Later he came to Chicago, when he entered the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and at the same time he studied in the engineering department of Armour Institute. Subsequent to this he was for a time with the Cudahy Packing Company in Omaha and was later given the management of their offices in Kansas City, Mo. In 1908 Mr. Cummings became connected with the McGuire-Cummings Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of street and interurban cars, trucks, etc., of which he was president from January 1, 1908 until his death. He was a former president of the Globe Iron & Wire Works, and chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago and West Towns Railway Co., at the time of his death. A man very widely known and highly regarded in the manufacturing world, his death on May 4, 1918, was a shock to the entire city. Although

Mr. Cummings was but forty-two years of age when he died he attained a markedly high position. His responsibilities were very great but his abilities were more than commensurate. His manner of handling finance was, perhaps, the strongest factor in his success.

On January 29, 1910, Mr. Cummings was married to Marion G. Gregg of Alexandria, Va., a daughter of Isaac and Josephine G. Gregg, natives of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pa., respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings became the parents of the following children: John James, Jr., who was born April 18, 1912; Jane Gregg, who was born November 21, 1914; and David Gregg, who was born January 24, 1916. Mr. Cummings was a consistent member of the Catholic Church. He belonged to the Union League, Chicago Athletic and Edgewater Golf clubs, and was a director of the last named. He was an enthusiastic golfer.

In conclusion, the biographer takes the privilege of completing this brief review, with the last paragraph of the memorial of Mr. Cass:

"And so it was my privilege and honor to participate yesterday in the last tribute to all that remained of my mortal friend. As I stood with his family and his host of friends, before his casket—silently acknowledging my everlasting obligation—a myriad of priceless memories surged over me. How rich he has left me in these memories and how poor he has left the world by his departure. Life has been made sweeter and easier for me by your companionship, my friend, and Heaven will be a little better place to go to hereafter, because you are there. Fare thee well."

FAYETTE SHEPARD CABLE.

It would be impossible to write properly of the men of Illinois whose names stand out conspicuously in the commercial and industrial interests of the commonwealth, who through inherent characteristics and achievements contributed to the upbuilding and development of Chicago, without paying special attention to the record of Fayette Shepard Cable, founder of the Cable-Nelson Piano Company, and former president of this concern. For thirty years Mr. Cable had been prominently identified with the manufacture of musical instruments in Chicago, and few men, if any, had a more thorough schooling in

this field of activity. Of a family noted for strong intellect, indomitable courage and energy, he entered upon his commercial career in 1876, well equipped by inheritance; and such were his force of character and natural qualifications that he attained prominence not only as a thorough business man, but as manager of large affairs, in which he displayed marked executive ability.

Mr. Cable was born in Cannonsville, Delaware County, New York, March 18, 1855. His parents, Silas and Mary (Goodrich) Cable, spent the greater part of their lives in that locality,

and were worthy representatives of old New York families. The elder Cable was a farmer by occupation, and was prominently identified with the development of that country. He took a prominent part in all municipal, educational and civic affairs and was a man of sterling worth. The early boyhood days of Fayette S. Cable were spent upon the home farm and he was brought under the strict discipline of devout and faithful parents. He was early taught the habits of industry and economy, the environment being valuable during the formative period of his life. His opportunities for scholastic attainment were those afforded by the public schools of his native county, and the Delaware Literary Institute of Franklin, N. Y. After completing his course in the latter institution, Mr. Cable engaged in teaching school. He was later associated with the house of A. S. Barnes and Company of New York City, and continued with it from 1876 until 1880. In the latter year he came to Chicago to accept the position of manager for the Chicago branch of the Philadelphia book house of Porter and Coates, and remained with this house for several years.

In 1890 Mr. Cable became associated with the Chicago Cottage Organ Company, and later with its development into the Cable Company, a business founded by his brother, the late Herman D. Cable in 1880. He became a stockholder and filled the position of secretary and was also a director, and upon the death of Herman D. Cable, he became its president, and as such was a leading factor in the management and development of the business. In 1903 Mr. Cable severed his connection with this concern and founded the Fayette S. Cable Piano Company, manufacturers of pianos. In July, 1904, the business was reorganized, and the name changed to the Cable-Nelson Piano Company, of which Mr. Cable was president. The position which the Cable-Nelson Piano Company occupies with relation to the trade interests of Chicago is well known, and under the progressive policy of Mr. Cable rapid growth was the dominant feature of the corporation. Resulting from a spirit of enterprise that was evidenced through new ideas and modern in-

ventions and appliances, the house flourished from the start, and is today one of the largest and most complete of its kind in the country. Its name upon any instrument is a guarantee of superior quality, and no house in America stands higher, or has a better reputation for square and honorable dealing. Mr. Cable enjoyed wide popularity for the active interest he took in connection with this work and all matters tending toward the betterment of the business. His progressive spirit was evidenced in all commercial enterprises with which he was identified, and he earned an honorable standing among the leading business men of the country.

On October 16, 1879, Mr. Cable was married to Miss Kate Elting of Ellenville, New York, a daughter of Daniel Elting of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Cable were born four children as follows: Anne Southwick, Rachel Elting, Gladys Goodrich and Dorothy Roselle. The family home is at Hinsdale, Illinois. Mr. Cable had many friends who recognized in him a man of earnest purpose and progressive principles. In religious faith he was a Congregationalist. He was a Republican in his political affiliations. He was a member of the Union League, Hamilton and Hinsdale clubs. Although the scope of his work in the various business interests of Chicago was always broad, Mr. Cable was very active in all matters concerning the public welfare and never omitted an opportunity to do what he could toward the improvement of the municipality. In the light of later years, the record of his early ability is most interesting and significant, for never was a man's success due more to his own native ability and less to outward circumstances. Nothing came to him by chance. He reaped only where he sowed, and reached his high position through no favors of influential friends, but worked his way upward through sheer ability and pluck, and his achievements were the merited reward of earnest, honest effort. Fayette S. Cable passed from this sphere of endeavor February 22, 1920, and in his death Chicago lost one of its most representative and worthy citizens.

HENRY BYRON LEWIS.

The name of the late Henry Byron Lewis is associated with the wool industry of Chicago, and with the development of Englewood, to which work he devoted the best years of his life.

He was born in Madison County New York, in 1825, and was a son of Isaac Lewis, a member of one of the old-established families of the country.

Despite a limited education, Mr. Lewis became a thorough leader and deep thinker and cultivated a mind of unusual strength and ability.

He married Miss Nancy B. Haughton, daughter of William B. and Fanny Haughton. Their only daughter, Helen married William Withington Carters, then principal of the Englewood High School. After his death, many years later, she married James T. Leath of Chicago.

Soon after coming to Chicago Mr. Lewis engaged in the wool industry with his cousin, A. M. Lewis, a partnership recognized throughout Chicago and the middle West, for its strength and integrity. After many successful years in this business, Mr. Lewis retired and turned his attention toward the development of what is

now known as Englewood, then called the Junction, and he was untiring in his efforts to advance the best interests of this part of the city. It was largely due to his work and influence that the Cook County Normal School was located where it stands today. He, with others, labored against bitter opposition and great discouragements, and Mr. Lewis gave liberally of his time, strength and money to overcome these and bring to the city, a school which would be so great an influence for good. In recognition of what he had done, the residents of this section presented Mr. Lewis with a fine and valuable collection of books. Mr. Lewis was a staunch and loyal Universalist, but was broad in his sympathy with all religion, giving generously towards the building, not only of his own church but of many others in this vicinity.

On June first, 1901, occurred the death of Henry Byron Lewis, at the age of seventy-six years.

His life was a successful one from every standpoint, and the good that he accomplished lives after him, and has its influence on the lives of the people of Chicago today.

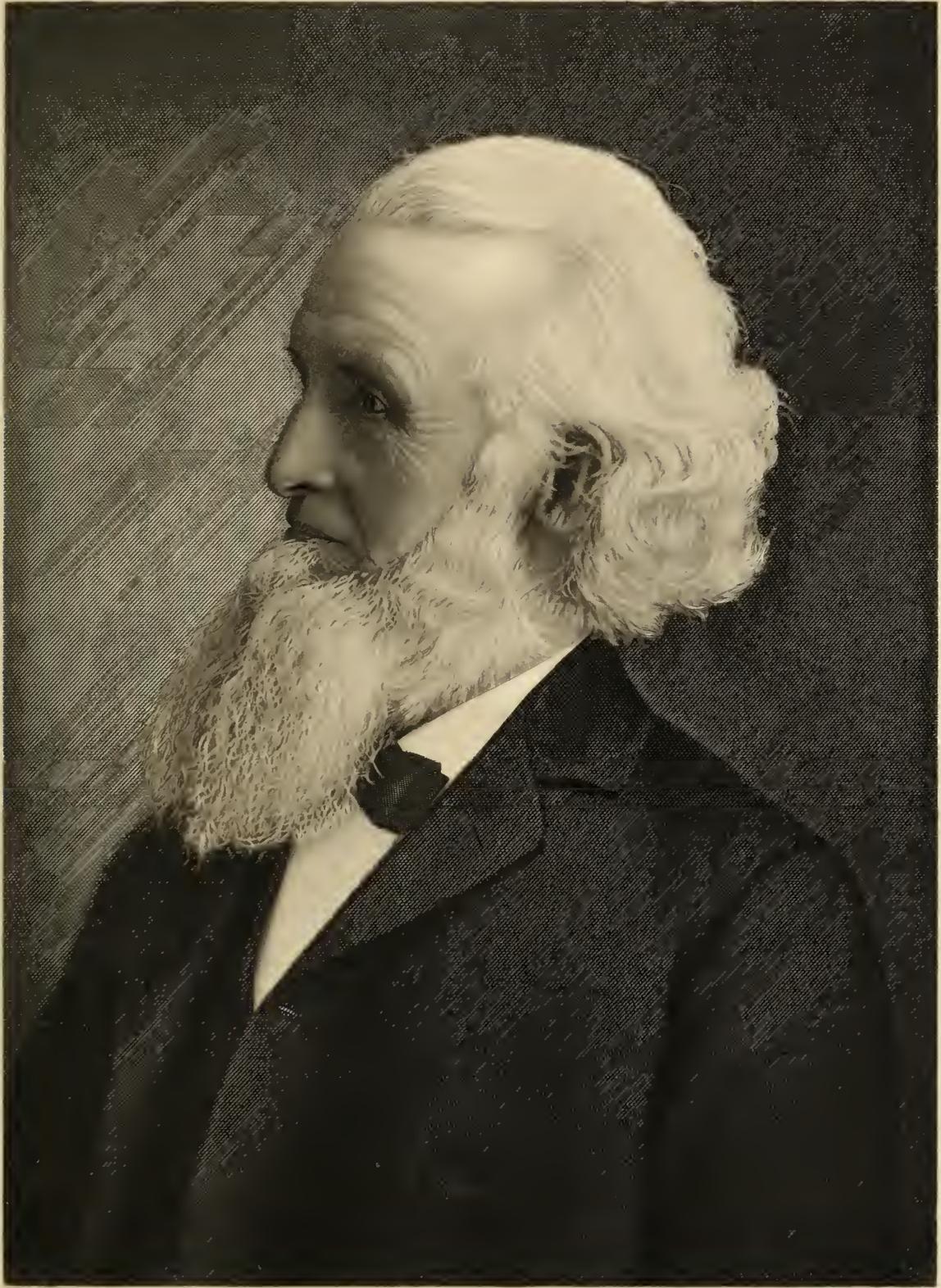
GEORGE JOSEPH NOTH.

The late George Joseph Noth was long connected with the nationally-known mill builders, Sprout, Waldron & Company of Pennsylvania, as consulting engineer and western manager, with offices in Chicago, and in this capacity he directed the installation of some of the most important milling plants in the country, among them being those of Armour & Company, the Quaker Oats Company and the American Milling Company of Peoria.

George Joseph Noth was born in Davenport, Iowa, November 30, 1884, a son of Henry and Teresa (Mueller) Noth, who were natives of Germany and France respectively. The Noth family is one of the old and honored ones of Davenport. After he had completed his attendance in the public schools of Davenport, George Joseph Noth came to Chicago, where he continued his studies in Armour Institute of Technology, and later in the University of Chicago. Leaving college to take a position with the McDonald Engineering Company, he began at the bottom of the ladder and a wage

of \$9 a week, but worked himself up, and subsequently became identified with the Barnard-Leas Company, of Moline, Illinois, manufacturers of machinery. From Moline he went to New York City, and after some experience there with an eastern concern of note, he entered the employ of Sprout-Waldron & Company, with which he continued until his untimely death. Among other accomplishments in his brilliant career, Mr. Noth was a pioneer in the design and installation of molasses plants.

On September 20, 1910, Mr. Noth was married to Miss Mary McGuire of Chicago, and they became the parents of the following children: Jane, George, Henry, Mary and Charles Noth. The Noth residence is in Oak Park, where Mr. Noth was held in the highest esteem. He was a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church, to which his widow also belongs, and he was also a member of the Western Society of Engineers, the Rotary Club and the Butterfield Country Club.



N. B. Lewis

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The death of Mr. Noth occurred December 21, 1923. In his passing his profession lost an

able man, and his community one of its finest citizens.

OSCAR SPINDLER.

In the control and direction of industrial enterprises of broad scope, as well as in professional life, no country in the world has offered to the young man of initiative power and worthy ambition so splendid opportunities as has our American republic, and in no city has the young man come to his own, perhaps, in so distinct and influential a way as in Chicago. Here encouragement and support are never denied to any legitimate business or professional undertaking, and here it has been possible for young men of ability and spirit to become leaders and masters in their calling.

Among the notable decorators and designers of this city, few have attained so high a reputation for ability and keenness of discernment as has Oscar Spindler, president of the Decorators Supply Company. Coming to Chicago when a young man of twenty-seven, he has not only achieved success in business, but he has gained distinction in the management of large affairs, and is today recognized as one of the most skilled and efficient decorators and designers of this city. Mr. Spindler was born in Modlau, Germany, August 31, 1861, a son of Gustave and Bertha (Friedrich) Spindler, and he fully exemplifies the enterprising and skillful character for which the people of that country have always been noted.

Mr. Spindler had the advantage of an excellent education in his native country, including that of a course in a trade school and special courses in architecture and art in several European cities, as well as in the University of Chicago after coming to this city. Like many ambitious young men of the old world, he was not satisfied with the opportunities offered there for advancement, and resolved to seek employment in America, where greater advantages were afforded. Accordingly, in 1887, he sailed for the United States, and the first year of his residence in this country was spent in Utica, New York.

In 1888 Mr. Spindler came to Chicago, where he soon secured employment and became active in the business affairs of this city. His ability as a skilled decorator and designer soon became apparent, and his services were eagerly sought. He was engaged in the work of his

profession in association with others until 1896, having been for a number of years in charge of the decorating department for the W. P. Nelson Company. This alliance proved most valuable, and was destined to have important influence in directing his subsequent activities. In 1896 he became vice-president of the Decorators Supply Company, and he has continuously been in active charge of the designing and art department of the business. His rise to prominence has been continuous, and his advancement has been largely through his artistic talent and his conservative executive ability. On January 10, 1917, he was elected president of the company, and still retains this position. He is also vice-president and a director of the Borg & Beck Company, a director and chairman of the board of the Overseas Trading Company, vice-president and a director of the Inter-Ocean Holding Company, a director in the Republic Flow Company, and a director in the Equitable Trust Company of Chicago.

During the many years of his residence in Chicago, Mr. Spindler has stood exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness, and though his business responsibilities have been onerous and exacting, he has found time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social and material betterment of the community, and gives generously of his time and means to charitable movements and all measures tending to the public good. Prominent in both business and social circles, he is a life member of the Art Institute, the Field Museum of Natural History, the Chicago Yacht, South Shore Country, Illinois Athletic, and the Palette and Chisel Clubs, and is also a Mason in good standing. In his political affiliations he is an independent Republican, but takes no active part in politics aside from casting the weight of his influence in support of men and measures working for the public good. Mr. Spindler was married in 1888, to Miss Salome Weigand, of Chicago, and they became the parents of two children; Raymond W., who is associated with his father in business, and Ilse A., who became the wife of Lewis J. Fuiks, of New York City, in May, 1917. The family home is at 3976 Lake Park avenue, Chicago, and is a

hospitable one, where their friends are always welcome. Mr. Spindler also maintains a beau-

tiful summer home at Lake Catherine, Antioch, Illinois.

JOHN BRANDON SCOTT.

John B. Scott was born at Montreal, Canada, February 2, 1861, a son of Samuel and Annie (Smith) Scott, both natives of Ireland. The family came to Chicago when John B. Scott was eight years old. He attended public school here; and then began work as a messenger boy.

Soon thereafter he went to work on the Chicago Board of Trade. When he was twenty-three years old he bought his membership on the board. Mr. Scott took a substantial part in the grain trade here for many years, having been a broker in grain and provisions since 1883. He was formerly a member of C. H. Canby & Company, and later of Scott, Monahan & Company, which partnership was dissolved

in 1905. Since then Mr. Scott operated under his own name.

On October 22, 1885, Mr. Scott was married, in Chicago, to Miss Annie O'Brien, a daughter of the late John O'Brien. Mr. and Mrs. Scott had the following children born to them: Mrs. Alma Scott Clifford; Frederick J. Scott, deceased; William J. Scott; Ethel K. Scott; Marie Scott, who died in infancy; and John B. Scott, Jr. The family home is at 4512 Sheridan Road, Chicago.

The death of John Brandon Scott took place December 13, 1923, after over forty years of participation in the grain business of Illinois.

JAMES THOMAS LEATH.

One of the strongest and pleasantest personalities has been taken from the coal trade in Illinois, through the unexpected passing of James Thomas Leath. Mr. Leath had been a very active factor among Chicago coal men, for a period of years; and his influence is strongly marked. We give here a brief account of his life.

James Thomas Leath was born in London, England. His family was one long established in England. It was his father's desire that James T. Leath be trained in the science of medicine. His preliminary schooling was in the College of Jesuit Fathers, near Paris, France, but as the son grew older he preferred not to continue his study of medicine; and, accordingly, he left England when he was seventeen years old with the purpose of traveling around the world. This plan he undertook upon his own resources, and he succeeded with many experiences, in working his way around the entire circle of the globe. His fondness for travel was a strong characteristic throughout the rest of his life.

Mr. Leath came to the United States to locate

when he was twenty-one years old. During his later years he crossed the ocean **twenty-seven** times. His first work in this country was with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, where he was soon placed in a responsible position. He then entered the coal trade, with the firm of William and Peters. This connection he severed, to join the Peabody Coal Company; and his connection here was continued as long as he lived. It is probable that no Illinois coal man was more highly regarded or enjoyed more real friends than Mr. Leath. As sales manager of the Peabody concern, his work was responsible for much sound development in Chicago's coal business. His active years in business have produced most substantial results.

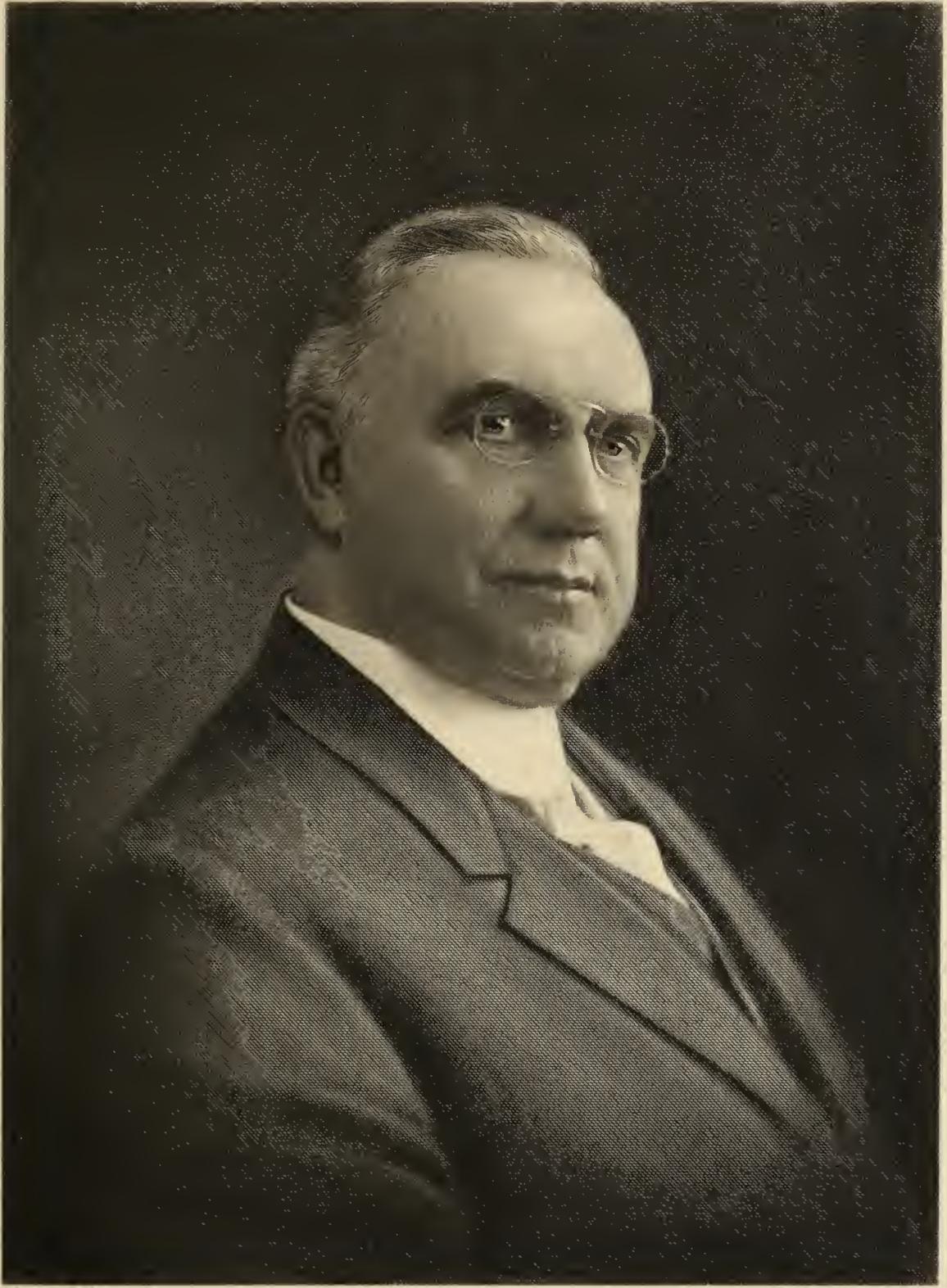
Mr. Leath is survived by his widow. He belonged to the Episcopal Church, and he was also a Thirty-second-degree Mason. He was a life-member of the Illinois Athletic Club, and he had long held membership in the Ridge Country Club.

Mr. Leath died, suddenly, while playing golf, on August 24, 1920.

ELTON RAYMOND SHAW.

Elton Raymond Shaw, author, lecturer, and life underwriting counselor, was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, January 19, 1886, a son of

Rev. Solomon B. and Etta Ellen (Sadler) Shaw. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1907, where he majored in history, po-



J. T. Leath

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litical and social science and speech, and was leader of debating teams which defeated Kenyon College and Colgate University. Some years after completing his course he took two years of graduate work in history and political and social science, being given the Master of Arts degree for the first year of this work.

After some years given to teaching, as instructor in Ohio Wesleyan and Dean of the College of Speech Education and later as Dean of the College of Commerce in Kansas Wesleyan University, Mr. Shaw held, in turn, the positions of Financial Secretary, Business Secretary, Executive Secretary and National Lecturer of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, and was then for three years Director of College Conferences of the Commission on Life Service and Executive Secretary of the Joint Committee on Older Boys' Conference in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Shaw is a member of the honorary fraternity, Delta Sigma Rho, the Methodist Federation for Social Service, the National Association of Teachers of Speech, the National Temperance Council, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order, the National Academy of Political and Social Science and honorary member of the Kiwanis Club in his home city.

He is the author of several books which have had a combined sale of close to a million copies, these being "The Curse of Drink or Stories of Hell's Commerce," 1909; "Patriotic Temperance Songs," 1910; "At the Parting of the Ways," 1911; "The Man of Galilee," 1912; "Brains, Dollars and Progress," 1923; "The Love Affairs of Washington and Lincoln," 1923; "The Conquest of the Southwest," 1924; "Prohibition,

Going or Coming?" 1924. He has also written numerous periodical and magazine articles and during the past sixteen years has given more than 3,000 public addresses on religious, civic and educational subjects.

During the past six years he has spoken in more than 300 High schools and in more than 300 Normal schools, teachers colleges, colleges and universities and has taught and given addresses in several Epworth League institutes.

Since 1907 Mr. Shaw has been president of the Shaw Publishing Company which was organized that year to continue the business of S. B. Shaw, Publisher, which had been established in 1893. The firm has published more than thirty books, which have had an immense sale. Eight of the books are from the pen of Mr. Shaw; nine are by his father, Rev. S. B. Shaw, and some twenty are by various other writers. In addition to these publications, the firm has wholesaled a large line of several hundred kinds of books and Bibles of other publishing houses and more than a million of these have been sold. Since the firm has been established more than two million books and Bibles have been sold through more than seven thousand full time or spare time representatives who have worked at various times for longer or shorter periods. Many of these have been students who worked their way through college by canvassing during spare hours and during summer vacations.

As underwriting counselor with the New York Life Insurance Company, Mr. Shaw has an office at Room 620, 39 South LaSalle Street, Chicago. His publishing business is located in Berwyn where he also resides, his home address being 3412 Euclid Avenue.

JOHN FRANKLIN SMULSKI.

As lawyer, business man, financier, city and state official and staunch citizen, Chicago and the middle-west will look in vain for a stronger or higher-minded representative than John F. Smulski, founder and president of the North-Western Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago. Mr. Smulski is one of the successful and public-spirited men of this city, who has made his way to prominence and honorable prestige through his own well directed energy and efforts, and his character and achievements have honored himself and the city in which his progressive activities have been centered.

Beginning his business career with his father in a newspaper office at Chicago when a young man, Mr. Smulski has risen to a place of commanding influence, and during the many years of his residence here, he has wielded definite and benignant prestige, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability. He was born in Posen, Poland, February 4, 1867, a son of William Smulski and Euphemia (Balcer) Smulski. He had the advantage of a splendid education, having been a student in the Government Military High School of Germany for five years and for two years was a student in

St. Jerome's College at Berlin, Canada. He also took a course in law at the Northwestern University, Chicago.

For five years Mr. Smulski was engaged in the newspaper and publishing business with his father, who established, in 1869, the first Polish newspaper in the United States. While engaged in journalism, Mr. Smulski gained a wide reputation as a writer, and contributed numerous articles and monographs to American and Polish newspapers and periodicals. He was admitted to the bar in 1890 and became a member of the law firm of David, Smulski and McGaffey, and for fifteen years he was actively engaged in the practice of law in Chicago, four of which, from 1903 to 1907, he served as City Attorney. He also served as alderman of the City of Chicago for five years, two terms from the Sixteenth Ward and one term from the Seventeenth Ward.

In 1905 Mr. Smulski was elected treasurer of the State of Illinois and ably filled that responsible position for two years, being the first State Treasurer who turned over to the State the earned interest on public funds. He also served as a member of the Board of West Park Commissioners from 1907 to 1913, and was president of that body. He was treasurer, in 1911, of the Chicago Association of Commerce, of which he is an active member, and was chairman of its Convention Bureau in 1914, and at the primary election of February, 1911, he was a candidate for the nomination of Mayor of the City of Chicago on the Republican ticket. As a public official Mr. Smulski performed the duties devolving upon him with ability and thoroughness, and vindicating every pledge of his official trusts, he stood the acid test for loyalty and

efficiency and proved himself a man of sagacity and probity.

In 1906 Mr. Smulski organized the North-Western Trust & Savings Bank, of which he became president and has since filled this responsible position. Under his able and conservative management the bank has become one of the substantial financial institutions of the city and its status has long been one of prominence in connection with the representative banking houses of the country. Besides his connection with the North-Western Trust & Savings Bank, Mr. Smulski is chairman of the Board and Director in the following Banks: Second North-Western State Bank, Inland Trust & Savings Bank, Keystone Trust & Savings Bank, Fullerton State Bank, Marshall Square State Bank, Brighton Park State Bank.

Although his business responsibilities have been onerous and exacting, Mr. Smulski has found time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social and material betterment of the country, and has stood exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association and of the Press and the Union League Clubs.

In 1910, he was appointed Knight of the Order of Franz Joseph by Emperor of Austria. In 1921 decorated Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government and in 1923 Commander of the order of "Polonia Restituta" by the Polish Government.

Mr. Smulski was married June 7, 1899, to Miss Harriet Mikitynski, of Chicago, and their home is a hospitable one, where their friends are always welcome.

THOMAS JAMES WATKINS.

The late Dr. Thomas J. Watkins was born on a farm near Utica, New York, July 6, 1863. His parents were Robert and Eleanore (Williams) Watkins. His youth afforded him but few advantages for he found it necessary to spend by far the greater part of his time in hard manual toil on the farm. His early schooling was limited to a few winters in the local district school.

After a hard-earned preliminary education he later studied at Holland Patent Academy, New York, and at Adams Collegiate Institute, New York. Then, having arranged for the loan of

necessary funds, he took a three-year course at the University of Michigan. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, in 1886. Then he devoted several years to further preparation, as an interne, at the City Hospital at Utica, New York, Saint Peters Hospital of Brooklyn, and at the Woman's Hospital of New York State. He left the latter institution in 1899, after receiving a most valuable training under the guidance of the late Thomas Addis Emmet.

That same year Doctor Watkins moved to



Thomas J. Watkins

Chicago. He was soon made assistant gynecologist at the Northwestern University School. He was assistant professor of Gynecology there from 1896 to 1900, when he became the chief of the Department of Gynecology, remaining in that office until his death.

He was attending gynecologist at Saint Luke's Hospital from 1894; at Wesley Hospital from 1896 to 1914; at Mercy Hospital from 1900 to 1909. He was appointed First Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army in February, 1911.

Doctor Watkins was one of the foremost masters of gynecological technique in America and was unexcelled as a plastic surgeon.

He was a valued member of the American Medical Association. He served as president of both the American Gynecological Society and of the Chicago Gynecological Society. He was a member of the Editorial Board of "Surgery,

Gynecology and Obstetrics" and of the "American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology." His position in his profession was recognized by many distinguishing honors.

Socially he belonged to the Chicago Athletic Association and the Flossmore Country Club.

Doctor Watkins was married May 4, 1892, to Miss Catherine Carman. They have one son, Sanford Watkins.

The death of Doctor Watkins occurred, in his sixty-second year, April 1, 1925. His work has been of the greatest service to humanity. As an intimate friend wrote of him following his death: "He spent a life of labor and unselfishness. He gave freely of himself and of his earnings to every cause which merited. He was generous in his praise of others, modest in demeanor, always gentle, kindly, true—a manly man who will be sorely missed."

EDGAR H. CARMACK.

Among the men prominently identified with the insurance interests of Chicago few have gained so high a reputation for ability and keenness of discernment as has Edgar H. Carmack, general agent of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company of Worcester, Massachusetts. He has not only achieved notable success in business, but has won distinction in the management of large affairs, and is today the ranking officer in the life insurance interests of this city, both for ability and prolonged service, having been continuously in the business for more than fifty-four years.

Mr. Carmack was born in Monongahela, Washington County, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1852, a son of Josiah W. Carmack and Margaret (McCain) Carmack. He came to Chicago in March, 1870, before he had attained his eighteenth birthday; he grew up with the city and has helped to make it grow, and he typifies to the fullest extent the real Chicago spirit. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of Pittsburg and the Western University of Pennsylvania, being graduated from the latter institution with the class of 1865.

As a youth Mr. Carmack manifested unusual business talent, and before attaining the age of eighteen was employed as bookkeeper in a life insurance agency at Chicago, having accepted the position March 10, 1870. Endowed by na-

ture with keen intellect and a laudable ambition, he soon mastered the details of the business and made such a record for executive force that in 1873 he was made secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago. For three years he ably filled this position, and in 1876 he was made western manager of the Continental Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. In 1888, he became associated with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and remained with that company for eight years, resigning in February, 1896, to accept a position with the State Mutual Life Insurance Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, with which he has since remained, being promoted to the position of general agent June 1, 1898.

For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Carmack's time and energy have been devoted to the interests of this great corporation, and the success and popularity of the company throughout the West may be attributed in no small degree to his quiet faithfulness and untiring efforts. He is not only an able life insurance man and one of the greatest personal solicitors and managers, but he is gifted with rare business judgment, and his progressive spirit is evident in many ways, having served as president of the Abstract Vault Company, director of the Congress Hotel Company, and

vice-president and treasurer of the Stevens Partition and Floor Deadener Company.

A man of wide public interests and steadfast purpose, Mr. Carmack is universally respected for his high code of business ethics and social qualities. He has hosts of warm friends, and though unostentatious in manner, he is everywhere recognized as a man of high ideals. His career at all times has been loyal, energetic and circumspect, and has not only constituted a potent factor in the commercial affairs of Chicago, but has gained him prestige as one of the influential figures in the insurance world. Thoroughly appreciative of the city of his adoption, he is loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, and gives generously of his time and means to the furtherance of charitable movements and all matters tending to the public good. His efforts are not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but are evident in those fields where general plans for the establishing of a plant that would meet present demands and offer proper opportunity for enlargement as required, and in 1906 erected the first buildings of its present large and well equipped plant at Marshall Boulevard and West Twenty-first Street.

In 1916, the company added materially to the facilities and attractiveness of its plant by the erection of a modern three-story office building, with frontage on the city park system, and by the construction at the rear of this building of a new day-light building for the gear-cutting shops. The corporation is now capitalized at \$2,000,000, and is one of the largest and best equipped enterprises of its kind in America. It furnishes employment for more than 500 persons, the greater number of whom are skilled mechanics, and its products are notable for quality and superiority in workmanship. The capacity of the gear-cutting department alone is 10,000 finish gears daily, and it may be said that there are few automobiles and farm tractors of today that do not use some part produced in the plant of the Albaugh-Dover Company.

The "New Butterfly Cream Separator" produced in the Albaugh-Dover Company's fac-

ories uses a patented, easy-cleaning skimming device and is sold direct to the farmer on convenient terms of payment, making it possible for the purchaser to pay for the machine out of the savings he makes. In this department the output of the factory is in excess of 100 machines daily. Another product of this concern is the "Butterfly" Washing Machine that has just been placed on the market.

For twenty years George S. Albaugh's time and energy have been devoted to the building up of this great enterprise of which he is president and treasurer, and a just portion of its present prosperity and popularity may be attributed to his quiet faithfulness and untiring efforts. He seems to recognize readily every opportunity and to use time and material to the best advantage, and out of seemingly diverse elements has always worked out harmony, resulting in success. Endowed with a just appreciation of the importance in business of rigid economy, he is most conscientious and scrupulous in all his dealings, and is of the type that would rather err to his own cost than do an injustice. His high-minded conception of a man's duty to his fellow man, and his quiet and unswerving allegiance to the principles of good citizenship are traits which especially distinguish him. Although the scope of his work in connection with his business has always been broad and he gives close and loyal attention to his splendid enterprise, Mr. Albaugh is also interested in local affairs, and is a strong factor in all measures tending to the public good.

Vivacious, generous and popular, Mr. Albaugh's employes all respect him, and he finds time to get the most out of the finer social amenities of life and out of the recreations and diversions which he finds as an enthusiast in fishing, hunting and outdoor sports. He was married on April 25, 1917, to Miss Mabel Harvey, of Jacksonville, Florida, a woman of much beauty of character, and their home at Berwyn, Ill., is a hospitable one, where good cheer abounds. His summer home is at Ingleside Beach on Fox Lake, and he also maintains a hunting lodge at Munising, Mich., where he spends a part of his vacations in hunting.

JAMES PEABODY MARSH.

The late James P. Marsh, of Chicago, was a distinguished representative of a family which, coming to this country from Yorkshire, Eng-

land, in 1633, originally settled in Salem, Massachusetts.

Mr. Marsh was a son of Caleb and Mary



Jas P. Marsh

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(Latten) Marsh and was born at Lockport, New York, on May 29th, 1841. During his earliest years the family moved from Lockport to reside at the old Marsh homestead some miles outside the city, and here their youngest son James spent his boyhood, going to the country school, learning to farm and incidentally becoming known, with his brothers, as the crack-shots and sportsmen of the country-side.

An older brother, Professor O. C. Marsh, the palaentologist, had already begun to bring distinction to the family name in becoming known to two hemispheres through his discovery and accumulation of the most extensive collection of vertebrate fossils in the world—now in the possession of Yale University.

Fired by this brother's illustrious example, James, at twenty years of age, ambitious to succeed and filled with courage and confidence in his own powers to make his way, resolutely broke the ties of his old home and against his father's will "started West to seek his fortune"; started as many another young man of that era was then doing, who, with their varied and splendid gifts were destined to rank among the makers and builders of the great city of Chicago. How he arrived with only seven dollars in his pocket, representing all his worldly wealth, and of the struggles and shifts to which his poverty forced him, was a story he delighted in the late years of his life to tell his grandchild.

Almost immediately his natural genius as an inventor asserted itself and although totally without any previous technical education, he began work on the first of the inventions that

have since proved to be indispensable in designing and installing steam-heating apparatus throughout the world. As the inventor of the Automatic Air-Valve, now universally in use on steam radiators, and of the illuminated dial steam-gauge, indispensable in dark engine rooms on land and on ships at sea, James P. Marsh is perhaps the best known.

In 1865 he founded the firm of Jas. P. Marsh & Co., to manufacture and market his inventions, and under his direction and supervision, from its organization until his retirement fifty-four years later, he was the instigator of an unsurpassed contribution to the essential development of steam-heating in this country. The Jas. P. Marsh Company continues to be one of the foremost manufacturers of steam specialties in the United States.

During Mr. Marsh's long business career in Chicago, perhaps the most predominant traits of his character were an almost tireless energy, a curiously psychic gift enabling him to rapidly analyze any new situation which presented itself and as quickly accommodate himself to it, and the unflagging determination that any article to which he put his name should be the best that his brain could design or his ability produce.

In 1863 Mr. Marsh married Miss Frances Caroline Davis, daughter of Richard and Caroline (Wells) Davis of Eaton, New York. Two daughters survive them. They are Frances (Mrs. Edward A. Washburn) of Batavia, New York, and Rowena (Mrs. John Jay Abbott) of Chicago.

SAMUEL GALE TAYLOR.

Many business men of Chicago have risen to enviable positions for the plain reason that they have possessed more than average ability and have applied to their work a conscientious thoroughness which in the end justified the thought and effort expended. Competition has always been strenuous and the men who laid the foundation of the city's greatness have met with many obstacles. There have been plenty of men, however, who possessed the initiative to branch out into new paths of endeavor, and had the ability to demonstrate to the industrial world, the practicability of their new contribution to the world's work. One of the first men

to engage in the manufacture of iron chains, in Chicago, was Samuel Gale Taylor. He was a forceful man, endowed with foresight, and the work he instituted in 1873 has enjoyed continuous growth and expansion up to the present time.

Samuel Gale Taylor was born in Phillipsburg, Canada, on February 8, 1829. He received his educational training in the schools of his native place, and in 1852 he came to Chicago. At that time Chicago was little more than a country village, but Mr. Taylor possessed a broad vision and a sound business man's judgment and he was confident that there was a **great**

development coming to the "City by the Lake." He was willing to take the risk of centering his interests in its midst.

Upon his arrival in the city, Mr. Taylor entered the employ of Stiles Burton, later going with Crawford & Sackett, iron manufacturers, and continued with the new firm of Hale, Ayer & Co. when the business was sold in 1859, and was made a partner. For a number of years Mr. Taylor was experimenting on some ideas of his own. As soon as he saw his way clear, he severed his connections with that firm, and, in 1873, began the manufacture of iron chains. Almost immediately he achieved success in his undertaking and others followed his lead. In 1888 he took his son S. G. Taylor, Jr., into partnership, and in 1891 the name was changed to S. G. Taylor & Son. The business expanded to its present proportions, it being continued

since the death of Mr. Taylor, with his son as its executive head.

In 1866 Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Marian J. Winthrop, a daughter of Rev. Edward and Marian (Penny) Winthrop, and they became the parents of two sons, namely: Samuel Gale, Jr., and Francis Winthrop. They had four other children who died in early childhood. Mr. Taylor was a devout member of the Episcopal Church, and he died firm in its faith on February 26, 1901. He was a man of earnest purpose. He did not take an active part in public affairs, his time and attention being centered on his business, in which he acquired a splendid reputation and a remarkable success. To bring this about he gave his whole energy to the prosecution of his work and in his passing Chicago lost a reliable, experienced and capable man.

EBENEZER BUCKINGHAM.

The men who are entrusted with the management of great financial institutions possess in marked degree certain characteristics, both natural and cultivated, which fit them for the responsibilities entailed, among which characteristics are dependability, conservatism, true conception of the relative values in finance and industry, and an upright and unflinching sincerity. Every community grows in proportion to the expansion of its banking institutions, just as it is interdependent upon their stability and standing. Until Chicago developed its mammoth banks, it was simply an overgrown village. Once its position in the financial world was recognized, it leaped into second place among the cities of this country. Because of the stupendous importance of the banks and their influence upon every branch of industrial, commercial and civic activity, great care has been exercised in the selection of the men who are to assume charge of their affairs. To be thus chosen is proof positive of unusual capability and integrity. One of the men of Chicago, now deceased, who in his day occupied an important place among the financiers of the country, was Ebenezer Buckingham, president of the Northwestern National Bank.

Ebenezer Buckingham was born at Putnam, Ohio, on January 16, 1829, a son of Ebenezer and Eurnice (Hale) Buckingham, the latter being a daughter of Benjamin Hale of Connecticut. The younger Ebenezer attended the

public schools of his native place, and Mount Vernon, Ohio, and when only sixteen years old entered Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1849.

The Buckingham family was an old and prominent one in Ohio, where the elder Ebenezer Buckingham was held in very high respect. His sons sought broader fields of operation and came to Chicago, where from 1860 they were proprietors of the Illinois Central Railroad elevators, and were very successful and prominent among the early grain operators of Chicago and Illinois. At the death of George Sturges, brother-in-law of Ebenezer Buckingham, the latter became president of the Northwestern National Bank, and served as such until he retired from active work.

On May 5, 1853, Mr. Buckingham was married at Putnam, Ohio, to Lucy Sturges, a daughter of Solomon Sturges who was a very prominent figure in the early history of Ohio. They had three children, namely: Clarence, who died on August 28, 1913, and was a director of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank and the Corn Exchange National Bank. His most remarkable collection of etchings is now owned by the Chicago Art Institute; Kate Sturges Buckingham; and Lucy Maud Buckingham, who died August 4, 1920.

Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham had a very wide circle of warm friends. They were both very charitable, and took an active part in the good

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Harley B. Mitchell

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work of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago. Mr. Buckingham died on February 25, 1911, after a long career of usefulness both

in business and civic advancement, and Chicago is the better for his having worked and lived here.

HARLEY BRADFORD MITCHELL.

The late Harley Bradford Mitchell, of Chicago, and La Grange, Illinois, was born at Ottawa, Illinois, on February 20, 1855, a son of John S. and Inger A. (Nelson) Mitchell. The father was one of the earliest pioneers in the Fox River Valley and he bore a large part in the first developments of that region of Illinois. The mother came to America on the sloop "Restaurationen," which has since been spoken of as the "Norwegian Mayflower," when it brought to these shores the first band of people who left Norway to find freedom for their religious beliefs here, being Quakers. John S. Mitchell and Inger A. Nelson were married, at Ottawa, Illinois, in 1836.

Harley B. Mitchell attended local schools and then entered Denison University at Granville, Ohio. He later received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from the old University of Chicago, in 1876. Later he received his Master's degree in Arts.

In 1876 he joined the staff of the "American Miller." Soon thereafter he, and his brother Mr. A. J. Mitchell, bought the "American Miller" from the owner, and from that day until his death, he served as editor of the publication. However, he sold his financial interest in the business to his brother in 1912.

Mr. Mitchell became one of the foremost authorities in the United States on subjects relating to milling and grain elevators. His editorials have for some fifty years probably had a larger circle of readers than has been reached by any other man in the field.

On May 4, 1880, Mr. Mitchell was married, at Chicago, to Miss Edith S. Ramskill, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Drake) Ramskill. The mother is a descendant of the famous Drake family of England. Her brothers and one sister

came to Chicago back in 1837. The Drakes have been a very sound and influential family here since that very early day.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have two sons, Herbert H. and Harley W. Mitchell. Since 1893 Mr. Mitchell and his family have made their home at La Grange, Illinois. His work and his personal influence in this community, throughout a period of over thirty years, are an index to his great character. He was long a vestryman and devoted member of Emmanuel Episcopal Church. He was President of the Village Board of La Grange, and was also President of the grammar school and high school boards. He was one of the founders of the La Grange State Bank, and was an organizer of the Citizen Publishing Company.

He was a very able figure in suburban banking circles. Beside his earlier connection with the La Grange State Bank, he was Vice President of the La Grange Trust & Savings Bank, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Cicero Trust & Savings Bank and a Director of the Twelfth Street State Bank and of the Brookfield State Bank.

Mr. Mitchell had a mind of remarkable excellence and training. He was a deeply interested student throughout all of his mature years. Religion, science, history, philosophy, sociology, economics were all fields with which he was intimately familiar. During his life he gathered about him a library of over 8,000 books. His personal library was very dear to him. Among these volumes are a large number on occult subjects.

Mr. Mitchell's death occurred on December 19, 1924. In all respects that make a man's life worthwhile, his life gave abundant evidence of excellence.

EDMUND AUGUSTUS CUMMINGS.

As a public spirited citizen and as a very extensive operator in real estate the late E. A. Cummings rendered a service to Chicago which has proved to be of much practical value. For nearly sixty years he was engaged in business

in Illinois; and, for a long time past he has been recognized as one of the great factors in the development of residential districts here. Some of the most beautiful additions to the city of Chicago were planned, improved and developed

by Mr. Cummings and his business associates. More than 200 subdivisions of Chicago property were conceived and established through Mr. Cummings' sound judgment and dependable enterprise.

Mr. Cummings was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, November 29, 1842, a son of Edmund and Clarissa (Russ) Cummings, natives of New Hampshire and Vermont, respectively. When Edmund A. Cummings was still a boy the family moved to Elgin, Illinois, and there he completed his education in the Elgin Academy. Although only eighteen years old when the Civil War broke out, he enlisted and served until peace was declared, a portion of time being connected with General Grant's headquarters as dispatch bearer, and later was under General Sherman's command, with whom he went on the historic "March to the Sea." He received his honorable discharge, and soon thereafter, in 1865, located at Chicago.

In 1869, after some preliminary experience with Silas M. Moore, Mr. Cummings organized the real-estate firm of E. A. Cummings & Company and he continued its head until within a few days of his death. The business now passes over to Goss, Judd & Sherman, successors to E. A. Cummings & Company. For fifty years Mr. Cummings was a resident of Oak Park, and during that time was connected with its progress. He was a director of the Chicago Title & Trust Company, and was on the board of several suburban banks. One of the organizers of the Union League Club, he continued his membership therein, and he also belonged

to the Mid-Day Club, the Oak Park Club and the Oak Park Country Club, and was chairman of the Soldiers' Memorial Hall Association. He was one of the founders, and third of the presidents, of the Chicago Real-Estate Board.

On September 11, 1867, Mr. Cummings was married at Chicago to Ellen M. Merrill, a daughter of Gilman H. and Eunice (Champlin) Merrill, and sister of Captain Nelson H. Merrill, and Walter J. Merrill, Mr. Cummings' comrade during the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings had the following children born to them: Charles Edmund who was born at Chicago on July 9, 1868, died at Denver, Colorado, May 6, 1914; Walter Nelson, who was born at Chicago July 28, 1869, died at Chicago, October 28, 1869; Mable Clare, who was born at Chicago July 23, 1871, died at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, May 31, 1910; John Vincent, who was born at Chicago, January 19, 1873, died at the town of Ridgeland, now Oak Park, July 18, 1895; Nellie, who was born at Ridgeland, October 3, 1875, died at Custer, South Dakota, August 3, 1914; and George Moore, who was born at Ridgeland, March 1, 1877, died at Ridgeland, February 1, 1918.

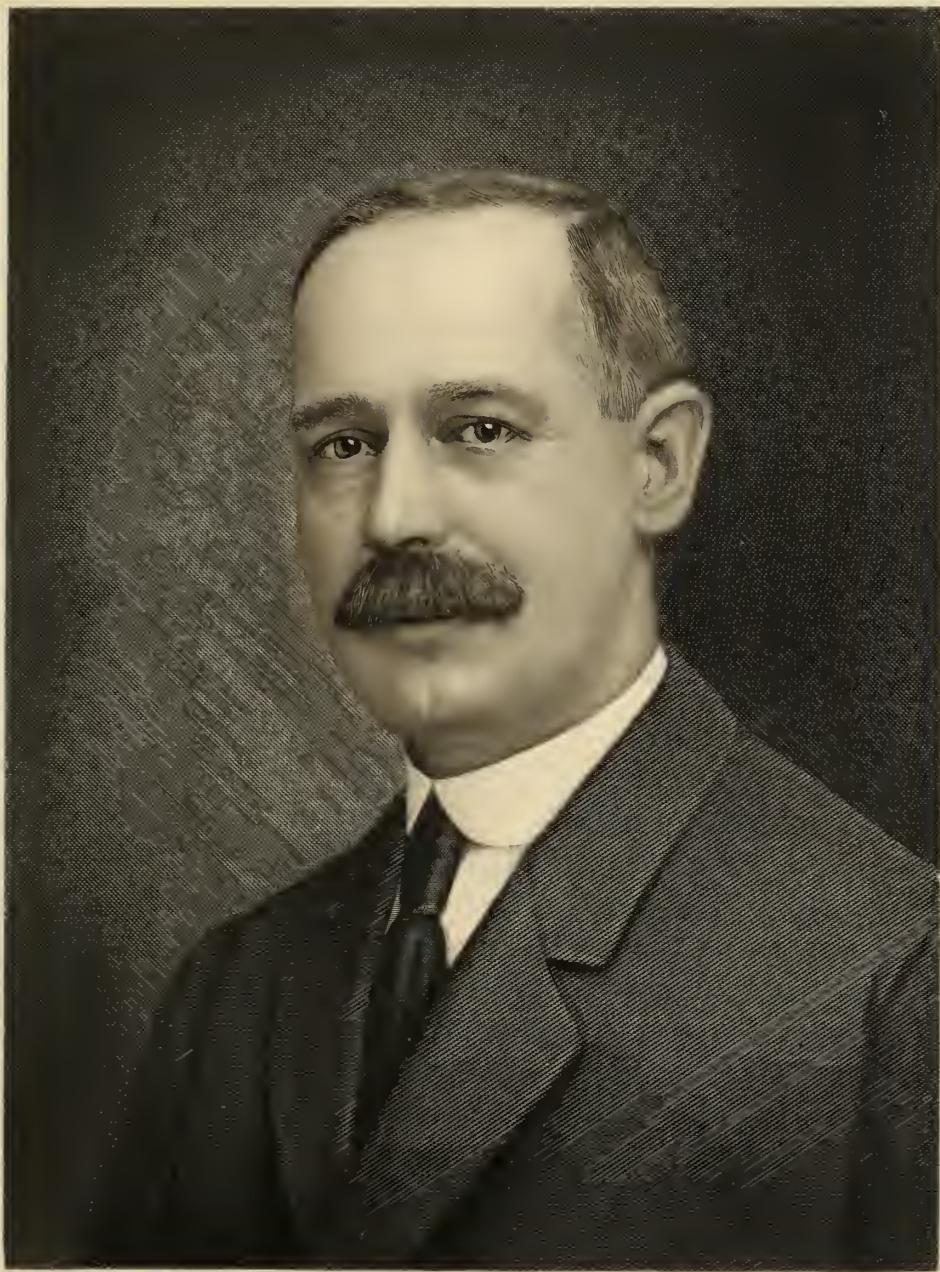
Edmund Augustus Cummings died August 23, 1922. In his passing Chicago and Oak Park lost a man of vital force. His long life was filled with useful work and he held, in a very unusual degree, the affectionate regard of people who knew him; for his life was a splendid combination of business achievement, practical civic interest and of perpetual warmheartedness.

HENRY ALFRED TAYLOR.

Henry Alfred Taylor, western manager for the American Screw Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, and for nearly half a century an active factor in the business and civic affairs of Chicago and Oak Park, is one of the aggressive and public spirited men of this community who has made his way to prominence and honorable prestige through his own well directed energy and efforts. He has not only achieved success in business, but has gained distinction in the management of large affairs and well deserves a place in the front rank among the leading business men of the country. Aside from his personal worth and accomplishments, there is much of interest attached to his genealogy which betokens lines

of sterling worth and prominent identification with American history for many generations, being a direct descendant of Martin Seaman, of Revolutionary fame, who settled at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1737.

Mr. Taylor was born in Providence, Rhode Island, August 6, 1856, a son of James Alfred Taylor and Julia Eddy (Arnold) Taylor. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native city, in which he was a student until attaining the age of nineteen. He then secured employment with the American Screw Company of that city and has since been identified with this great corporation. His ability soon became recognized by his employers and in 1882 he was sent to



Wesley E. Robinson

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Chicago to open a branch office, of which he became general sales agent and western manager, and more recently a Director in the company, which positions he still retains.

Besides his connection with this corporation Mr. Taylor also finds time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social, educational and material betterment of the community, and has ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness. His efforts are not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but are evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and during the many years of his residence here he has wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability. As president of Oak Park Library from 1902 until 1910; president of the Board of Park Commissioners of Oak Park and a member of the Advisory Committee of

the Legislative Voters' League, he has rendered efficient service to these organizations, and in many ways has proven himself a valuable citizen.

Although the scope of his work has always been broad, Mr. Taylor also finds time to get the most out of the finer social amenities of life and the recreation which he finds in golf, hunting and outdoor diversions. He is a Mason in good standing and is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, Westward Ho Golf Club and the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married June 16, 1886, to Miss Jessie McArthur French, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, a woman of engaging personality, and to this union were born three daughters: Margaret Arnold, Dorothy Earl and Josephine Gordon. The family home is at 137 South Scoville avenue, Oak Park, and is a hospitable one, where their friends are always welcome.

MILTON EVERETT ROBINSON.

One of the men of Chicago who has played a dominant part in the important industry of coal distribution during the last generation has been the late Milton Everett Robinson, founder and president of the company bearing his name, and founder of the Chicago Coal Merchants' Association.

Mr. Robinson was born on his father's farm, four miles south of Kenosha, Wisconsin, April 27, 1862. He was the youngest of ten children; but of the ten only two survive him. His parents were John and Martha (Rose) Robinson, natives of England and New York, respectively, who came west to Chicago in 1845 and for a short time thereafter operated a hotel on the site of the present Hotel Sherman. John Robinson had already acquired a large tract of timber land four miles south of the village of Southport—now the city of Kenosha—and after a short time the family took up their residence there.

Milton E. Robinson grew up on that old homestead, working on the farm and attending the district schools and afterwards the Kenosha High School until he was seventeen. At that early age he came to Chicago to seek employment and for some months worked as clerk in the retail coal office of his oldest brother in Hyde Park. His next position was with Bell, Stoddard & Crane, a wholesale dry goods and

shoe house, which dissolved in about a year. On its closing Mr. Robinson secured employment with C. H. Fargo & Co., one of the largest wholesale boot and shoe houses then in existence.

Though he was but nineteen years of age at this time, his untiring energy and ability were recognized, and after only a few months' service, he was promoted to take entire charge of the firm's shipping department. After two years in this position his services were secured by special arrangement for a newly formed wholesale hardware house, Keith, Benham & Dezendorf, which occupied the present quarters of the Tobey Furniture Co. After another period of two years he left this connection to re-enter the coal business with his brother in Hyde Park, where he remained three years.

In the summer of 1888, after a few months in the employ of Coxe Bros., wholesaling hard coal, Mr. Robinson started in the retail coal business for himself at 4235 Cottage Grove Avenue, which was then about a half-mile south of the city limits of Chicago. In 1902 the business was incorporated as the Milton E. Robinson Coal Company. In 1909 Mr. Robinson organized, through the consolidation of six separate retail companies located throughout Chicago, the Lill-Robinson Coal Company, and became its president. This company was con-

solidated with the City Fuel Company in 1911, and the City Fuel Company united with the Knickerbocker Ice Company in 1913 to form the Consumers Company. Mr. Robinson served both of these merged companies as vice president.

In 1914 he decided to withdraw from all other companies to go into business again under his own shingle. The original charter of the Milton E. Robinson Coal Company which had been lying dormant, was revived, and the business re-established at a new location, 740 East Forty-first Street, where he was still busily engaged at the time of his death. Mr. Robinson was very proud of the fact that the re-established company, after five years lying dormant, required only two years to exceed the largest previous record it had ever made.

Mr. Robinson was the founder and first president of the Chicago Coal Merchants' Association, and at the time of his death was chairman of the governing board of the association, charged with the important duty of handling the relations of the coal merchants of Chicago with organized labor. His never-failing courtesies and fair-minded dealings in this capacity were recognized by employer and employee alike. In the latter case this recognition took the form of an election to honorary membership in the teamsters' union, an unusual honor, of which Mr. Robinson was very proud. He was a former Vice-President, and at the time of his death a Director, of the National Retail Coal Merchants' Association. He served during the World War as Chairman of the Chicago Coal Merchants' Advisory Committee to the

Federal Fuel Administrator. The efforts he devoted to this work are thought to have materially hastened his death. He was also one of the founders of the Drexel State Bank of Chicago, and for many years and at the time of his death was a director of that institution.

Mr. Robinson was a staunch Mason: he was a charter member and Past Master of Kenwood Lodge No. 800, A. F. & A. M., member of Fairview Chapter No. 161, R. A. M., Past Commander of Montjoie Commandery No. 53, K. T., Past Patron of Forrestville Chapter No. 177, O. E. S., member of Woodlawn Council No. 92, R. & S. M., and of Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He served as Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star of Illinois in 1909, and was Deputy Grand Commander of Knights Templar of the State of Illinois at the time of his death, which occurred just a week before the State conclave at which he would have been elected Grand Commander, the highest office in the state. Mr. Robinson was also a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the South Shore Country Club, and the Wisconsin Society of Chicago, and a life member of the Chicago Press Club.

On August 27, 1885, Mr. Robinson was married to Maud Miller, a former schoolmate at Kenosha, Wis., a daughter of David W. and Jane (Taylor) Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson became the parents of one son, Milton Everett Robinson, Jr., who was associated with his father in business. Mr. Robinson's death occurred October 22, 1919, while playing golf. In his passing Chicago lost one of its most representative men.

FRANK SAYRE COWGILL.

One of the strongest and best-known men in the grain trade of the Central States has recently died.

Frank Sayre Cowgill lived beyond any ordinary need of praise. In every avenue of endeavor that he entered, he far exceeded usual results.

Frank Cowgill was born at Springfield, Illinois, on August 22, 1866, a son of Albert H. and Mary (Brown) Cowgill, both parents being from old Kentucky families. After attending public school in Springfield, F. S. Cowgill entered the employ of the Bartlett-Frazier Company, grain dealers. He was about twenty-two years old when he came to Chicago. Through the years

which have followed, Mr. Cowgill grew to be recognized as one of the great controlling forces in this country's grain trade. For seventeen years he was located at Omaha, Nebraska; and there he built the Trans-Mississippi Grain Company. He was a charter member of the Omaha Grain Exchange.

From Omaha, Mr. Cowgill was called to Chicago to become president of the Bartlett-Frazier Company. He remained president until his death. It was the united opinion of grain men, the country over, that Mr. Cowgill's experience, judgment, earnestness and effectiveness were of an extent and quality rarely to have been attained.



Andrew J. Redmond

Frank Sayre Cowgill was married at Louisville, Kentucky, on October 6, 1897, to Miss Mildred Adams, of Louisville. They have one son, Winston Sayre Cowgill.

Mr. Cowgill was much enjoyed by many friends. He was a deep lover of music and had been ever since his boyhood. He was, himself, a musician. His appreciation was very keen. He had been a prime mover in bringing the best musical talent to Omaha, during his residence there; and Chicago has benefited from the strength of his encouragement

and patronage of music here. Mr. Cowgill belonged to the Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Chicago Club, the Mid-Day Club, Union League Club, Chicago Yacht Club, Exmoor Country Club and the Omaha Club.

Mr. Cowgill's death occurred on July 29, 1922. The years of his life must have brought to him true satisfaction for his home relationships were ideal; he enjoyed a gratifying business success, and he accomplished work that was of very sound, practical value.

HERBERT DEALTRY WARD.

The late Herbert D. Ward of Glencoe and Chicago, was born at Oak Park, Illinois, September 1, 1884, a son of Thomas D. and Edith (Johnson) Ward, both natives of Lawton, Michigan. The father is now in the banking business at Wilcox, Arizona.

Herbert D. Ward attended the public school of Berwyn, Illinois, then after his school days were over, he took up a claim in Oklahoma. On his return from the Southwest he became accountant for the American Printing Ink Company. This concern is now one of the largest of its kind in America. Mr. Ward was later made secretary of the company; and, after some years, was elected vice president, which office he filled, most successfully until his

death. He proved himself to be a very capable man and controlled by exceptionally high principles.

On October 15, 1913, Mr. Ward was married to Miss Mildred Stratman, a daughter of William J. and Caroline Stratman. Mr. and Mrs. Ward had two daughters: Jane Dealtry Ward and Nancy Ward. The family lived in Oak Park until 1922, when they moved to the present home at 900 Buff street, Glencoe, Illinois.

Herbert D. Ward, died in his thirty-eighth year, April 4, 1922. Everybody thought a great deal of him, for his life was thoroughly useful and happy and was lived in conformity with truly worthy ideals.

ANDREW JACKSON REDMOND.

As an attorney and as a public-spirited man and good citizen, the late Andrew J. Redmond made a record not frequently equalled. This resume of his life and work will serve not only as a just memorial to his memory, but also as true incentive to others. Andrew Jackson Redmond was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1864. He was a son of Murt and Elizabeth (Harris) Redmond. When he was still a child he was brought to Illinois by his parents who settled in DeKalb County, and there he was reared on the farm his father bought. After attending the local schools he became a student in the School for Teachers at Oregon, Illinois, and later of the Northern Illinois Normal School at Dixon, from which he was graduated with honors. To secure the money with which to continue

his education, he then taught school for a time. In 1889, he came to Chicago and entered the law school of the Northwestern University. He was graduated therefrom in 1891 with highest honors. After his admission to the Illinois bar, he entered at once upon the practice of his profession at Chicago, and continued, with marked success, until his death.

In 1898 Mr. Redmond was attorney for the town of Cicero which then comprised Oak Park, Austin, Berwyn, Morton Park, Clyde, LaVergne, Hawthorne and Grant Works. He also rendered service of a most valuable nature as attorney for Barrington, Forest Park, Wauconda, Lake Zurich and River Grove. In 1916 Mr. Redmond was the candidate of his party for the office of judge of the superior court, for which office he was splendidly qualified. How-

ever, Mr. Redmond's greatest achievements came to him as an attorney engaged in private practice. He had an enormous capacity for work. He was able to discern and to decide. He was unalterably a just man, and his soundness and his strength were widely recognized.

On April 18, 1894, Mr. Redmond married Miss Emma Robertson, a daughter of John Robertson, a banker at Barrington, Illinois; and they made their home at Barrington until 1897, when they moved to Oak Park, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Redmond became the parents of the following children: Pearl W., who was born in 1895, died in 1899; Jasper R., who was born in 1897, died in 1912; and Donald H., who was born in 1904, died in 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Redmond attended the First Baptist Church of Oak Park.

Mr. Redmond was frequently a speaker before the young people's meetings and the adult bible class. He was known throughout the state as a lecturer. There was never a Fourth of July or Memorial day exercise, at which he was not called upon by various organizations, to deliver patriotic addresses. He also lectured before different women's clubs, always giving freely of his time. His eloquence was such that many testify that he was the most impressive and moving speaker they had ever heard. He was possessed of a genial and sympathetic personality. His last address was made on July 4, 1918, in Oak Park. Those who knew him intimately were aware of his charity and kindness, and many acts of helpfulness, which he performed, will never be known, because they were prompted from the goodness of his heart and he regarded them as sacred. Many young men have said they owe their success in business to his encouragement and helpfulness. He has been known to

spend his money liberally in the defense of some one whom he believed to be unjustly prosecuted.

Few men of the state have been as prominent as he in Masonry. He belonged to Cicero Chapter, R. A. M., and received knighthood in Siloam Commandery, No. 54, Oak Park, of which he became past commander and he received the degree of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory. In September, 1918, at Boston, Massachusetts, he received the thirty-third degree. He was a member of the Illinois Masonic Veterans Association, a fact which attests twenty-one years of faithful service in the cause of Freemasonry. In 1908 he was recognized by the Grand Commandery of Illinois, and made grand warden. Each year thereafter he was regularly advanced until he was made grand commander. At the close of the Triennial Conclave, in 1910, he was chosen as historian of that notable event. After a year of arduous labor he produced a volume "The History of Templarism," which includes a record of the 31st Triennial Conclave. This has been accepted everywhere as one of the most valuable contributions to Templar literature in recent years. In the preparation of this Mr. Redmond showed himself to be possessed of unusual literary ability. Mr. Redmond also belonged to the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Athletic Club, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Oak Park Club and the Oak Park Country Club, and in them, as elsewhere, he was held in the highest esteem. Andrew Jackson Redmond died November 27, 1918. Both in life and death, Mr. Redmond set a strong and truly beautiful example of upright earnest living and highest integrity.

NATHAN SMITH DAVIS.

For fifty-five years the late Dr. Nathan Smith Davis was a member of the medical profession of Chicago, where he spent the greater part of his mature life, although he was born in Chenango County, N. Y., January 9, 1817. He was a son of Dow and Eleanor (Smith) Davis, who went to Chenango County at an early day. Nathan Smith Davis attended the Cazenovia Seminary, N. Y., and in April, 1834 became a medical student in the office of Dr. Daniel Clark of Smithville Flats, N. Y., and in the following

October entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York. Still later he resumed his reading under Dr. Thomas Jackson of Binghamton, N. Y., and was finally graduated with honors from the College of Physicians and Surgeons on January 31, 1837. After some changes and an extended experience as a lecturer, Doctor Davis was called to Chicago in 1849, to the chair of physiology and general pathology of Rush Medical College, a year later being transferred to the chair of



Hebel H. Rapp

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principles and practices of medicine and of clinical medicine, but on account of the fact that Rush Medical College required only two annual courses of four months, Doctor Davis cast his lot with the newly organized Chicago Medical College, now the medical department of the Northwestern University. In the meanwhile he had become associated with Mercy Hospital, with which he was connected for over forty years. Doctor Davis felt that a medical society was a necessity for Chicago, and in 1850 succeeded in organizing the Chicago Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society, of which he continued to belong until his death. In 1855 he was elected president of the latter, and continued in that office for twelve years, and that same year became editor of the Chicago Medical Journal. In 1860 he began publishing the Chicago Medical Examiner, merging it in 1873 with the former paper as the Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner. He was twice elected president of the American Medical Association, and was chosen editor of the publication known as the Journal of the American Medical Association, remaining in editorial control until January 1, 1889. In 1884 the Inter-

national Medical College in session at Copenhagen, agreed to hold its annual meeting at Washington, D. C., and Doctor Davis was made secretary of the executive committee, and subsequently was chosen president of the Congress. He was one of the founders of the Northwestern University, the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the Chicago Historical Society, the Illinois State Microscopical Society, the Union College of Law in which he became professor of medical jurisprudence, and the Washington Home for Inebriates. He was also one of the first to organize systematic relief for the poor. The Methodist Church had in him a devout member, and he was always interested in religious and temperance work. Not only were his medical writings many in number, but they were of such a nature that they are considered valuable today, in spite of the changes in medical science. Doctor Davis died on June 16, 1904 when he was eighty-seven years of age.

On March 5, 1838, Doctor Davis was married at Vienna, N. Y., to Miss Anna Marie Parker of that place, and their son, Dr. Nathan S. Davis, Jr., is carrying on the work his father laid down.

NATHAN SMITH DAVIS, JR.

Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, Jr., was born at Chicago, Ill., September 5, 1858, a son of the late Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, Sr. He was graduated from the Northwestern University in 1880, with the degree of M. A., and from the Chicago Medical College with the degree of M. D. Subsequently he went abroad for post graduate work, taking courses at Heidelberg, Germany, and Vienna, Austria. From 1884 to 1886 he was associate professor of pathology in the Northwestern University, and since then has been professor of the principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine, and was also dean of the medical faculty prior to his resignation in 1907. Since 1884 he has been physician to Mercy Hospital, since 1889 to Wesley Hospital, and more recently to St. Luke's Hospital. At one time he was secretary of the section on Practice, in the American

Medical Association, and was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress, and of the Pan-American Medical Congress. He belongs to the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the American Climatological Society, the American Therapeutic Association, the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, the American Academy of Medicine, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Doctor Davis is a trustee of the Northwestern University, Wesley Hospital, and of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, and like his father has made some valuable contributions to medical literature. In 1884 Doctor Davis was married to Jessie B. Hopkins of Madison, Wis., and their children are as follows: Nathan Smith, Ruth, and William Deering.

WEBSTER HENRY RAPP.

Webster Henry Rapp was born at Dayton, Ohio, August 19, 1865, a son of Jacob and Adelaide (Blume) Rapp.

In 1898 Mr. Rapp came to Chicago with the purpose of establishing his home here. His first business connection was with Mr. C. H.

Thompson with whom he handled considerable real estate. In this connection Mr. Rapp established a reputation for integrity and ability and also gained experience that was later of much value to him.

He founded his own real-estate business in 1904 and from that year on until his death he continued at the head of the successful concern.

Mr. Rapp was married, September 8, 1890, at Decatur, Illinois, to Miss Elizabeth M. Sutton, a daughter of Alexander and Margaret B. Sutton. Mr. and Mrs. Rapp had one daughter, Mrs. Harold A. Brown. The family are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Rapp was a Mason. He was past exalted ruler of Chicago Lodge

No. 4, B. P. O. E., and past president of the Elks' State Association.

Webster H. Rapp died February 8, 1925. For the past twenty years he has borne an important part in the remarkable real-estate developments that have so beautified and enhanced Chicago's North Shore. He was distinctly a builder of homes and in his capacity he gave a service of lasting value. The homes "built by Rapp" on the North Shore are a very wonderful contribution to the physical upbuilding of that part of Chicago, and have been of a character to attract and hold a very desirable class of residents.

JOHN H. DUNHAM.

John H. Dunham, now deceased, was born May 28, 1817, in Seneca County, N. Y., a son of Ezra and Ann (Hobrow) Dunham. When he was seventeen years old John H. Dunham left home for Waterloo, N. Y., where he obtained employment for a period of three years and received for his services \$36 per year. After completing this contract, he opened a hardware store at Waterloo, and continued it for six years. He then took the \$10,000 he had amassed in this business and came to Chicago, which he reached in May, 1844, and for fourteen years was here engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, during that period branching out into the handling of realty and a banking business. In 1857 he helped to organize the Merchants Loan & Trust Company, of which he was the first president, but resigned in 1862, once more entering the mercantile field. Later he became a National Bank examiner for Illinois, but in 1866 took a trip to Europe with his family, and remained there two years.

On April 30, 1844, Mr. Dunham was married

to Elizabeth Hills, and they had four children, of whom two daughters survived Mr. Dunham, namely: Helen Elizabeth, who married Judge Kirk Hawes; and Mary Virginia. Mr. Dunham maintained his residence on Michigan Avenue, and loved his fireside and family. He belonged to the Young Men's Christian Association; belonged to and supported the Soldiers' Home, the Academy of Science and the Chicago Historical Society. In early days Mr. Dunham was a Whig, and was one of the organizers of the Republican party, and its candidate for the Legislature in 1856. He was one of the fathers of the present water works system of Chicago, and gave his support to many other worthy measures. When he died April 28, 1893, Chicago lost one of its most representative citizens. For many years he was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and was greatly interested in a constructive manner with the American Sunday School Union, as well as in other religious organizations of his church.

HASWELL CORDIS CLARKE.

Col. Haswell Cordis Clarke was born at Roxbury, Mass., September 28, 1842, and died at Kankakee, Ill., January 16, 1900. He was a son of John Jones and Rebecca (Cordis) Clarke. While a student at Harvard University, Haswell C. Clarke enlisted for service during the Civil War, and was appointed aide-de-camp to General Butler, and remained with him until the close of the war. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel on March 13, 1865. Following

his honorable discharge, Colonel Clarke returned to Harvard, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of B. A. In 1869 he located permanently at Kankakee and became interested in the operation of a large flax mill. In 1871 when the First National Bank of Kankakee was organized, he became one of the stockholders and a director, and was made cashier, holding that position for twenty-nine years. In early life he was a Unitarian, but

later became connected with St. Paul's Episcopal Church, which he served for more than thirty years as a vestryman. A Thirty-third Degree Mason, he filled all the offices in his order in his advance from the Blue Lodge, and he was also a Knight Templar. For a pro-

tracted period he was secretary and treasurer of the Eastern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, and he belonged to the Kankakee Club and the Business Men's Club, and served as president of both organizations. On May 5, 1869, Colonel Clarke was married to Harriet A. Cobb.

LEWIS LARNED COBURN.

The late Lewis Larned Coburn of Chicago was born November 2, 1834, at East Montpelier, Vt., a son of Larned and Lovisa Allen Coburn. Lewis L. Coburn was graduated from the University of Vermont with the degree of B. A., and he studied law with Roberts & Chittenden of Burlington, Vt., and Hon. T. P. Redfield, of Montpelier, Vt., following which he matriculated at the Law School of Harvard University, and was graduated therefrom in 1861. In February of that year he came to Chicago, and in November, 1861, was joined by William E. Marrs, the two going into partnership. In 1862 Mr. Coburn returned home, enlisted in Vermont for service in the Civil War, and was made captain of Company C, Thirteenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry. After the close of hostilities, Mr. Coburn returned to Chicago and resumed the practice of law, and in 1875 admitted Hon. John M. Thatcher to partnership, which association continued until Mr. Thatcher's death twenty

years later. Mr. Coburn was one of the organizers of the Union League Club of Chicago, of which he was the first president, and later on he was made a life member at the same time a similar honor was conferred on President Taft. One of the founders of the Christian Union, now the Chicago Athenaeum, Mr. Coburn supported it enthusiastically, and he also was an organizer of the Vermont Association of Illinois. He belonged to the Calumet, Union and Onwentsia clubs; was a charter member of the Chicago Historical Society, a governing member of the Art Institute of Chicago, a member of the Chicago Bar Association and Patent Law Association, the military order of the Loyal Legion, and U. S. Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R. The death of Mr. Coburn occurred October 23, 1910 at his home in Chicago.

On June 23, 1880, Mr. Coburn was married to Annie S. Swan, and the ceremony was performed at Brooklyn, N. Y.

MILO LESTER COFFEEN.

Milo Lester Coffeen, one of the distinguished attorneys of Chicago, was born December 20, 1850, at Antwerp, Jefferson County, N. Y., and died at Chicago, August 30, 1911. He was a son of William L. G. and Helen E. (Lester) Coffeen. After studying in the schools of Libertyville, Ill., to which the family moved when he was a lad, Milo Lester Coffeen became a student of Waukegan Academy, and later the Illinois Normal School at Normal, Ill. Finally he entered the Union College of Law, at Chicago, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. At the same time he was in the employ of Van Arman & Vallette, and was appointed to a clerkship in the Superior Court of Cook County just prior to the Chicago Fire in 1871, and after the fire was engaged in restoring the court records and acted as chief deputy clerk until 1879, then forming a partnership with Emory A. Storrs, which continued a year. Mr. Coffeen then continued to practice law

alone for seven years, when he became a member of the law firm of Tenny, Bashford & Tenny, the firm later becoming Tenny, Church & Coffeen, and subsequently Tenny, McConnell, Coffeen & Harding. Once more a change was made and the firm became Tenny, Coffeen, Harding & Wilkerson, which was succeeded by Tenny, Coffeen, Harding & Sherman, of which Mr. Coffeen continued a member until his death. In addition to his legal business Mr. Coffeen was president and director of the Chicago & Milwaukee Telegraph Company, and vice president and a director of the Milwaukee Electric Company of Milwaukee, and was connected with other business enterprises. Professionally Mr. Coffeen belonged to the Chicago Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. His social connections were with the Chicago City and South Shore Country clubs, and he was also a valued member of the Chicago Historical Society.

On December 13, 1877, Mr. Coffeen was married at Chicago to Miss Martin Martin, and

they had three children, namely: Mae, Henry Martin and Lester.

JOHN EUGENE WHITE.

John E. White was born in Chicago, Illinois, February 4, 1874, a son of George and Mary (Donohue) White. He attended grammar school in Alpena, Michigan, and finished his high-school training in Chicago. After that he entered upon the study of law. Following his graduation from law school he was employed by the Rock Island Railroad.

As time went by Mr. White became more and more interested in the business possibilities arising from the development of Chicago's real estate. He and his brother, Mr. W. H. White, formed a partnership, in 1902, and engaged in the real-estate business. They met with a substantial measure of success.

It was in 1916 that Mr. White founded his firm, under his own name. This concern,

through Mr. White's guidance, became a very important one in the handling of subdivision additions to Chicago. Subdivision development was the particular field of work to which Mr. White gave his best thought and deepest interest; and his efforts have resulted in the bringing into being of a number of important communities that now form a part of Chicago.

Mr. White died April 14, 1924, leaving surviving him his wife, Mrs. Caroline D. White, and three sons.

He was a Chicagoan practically all of the time since his birth. His affection for the city was real; and he was privileged to have a considerable share in the planning and promoting of Chicago's territorial growth.

CHARLES SEABURY.

The late Charles Seabury of Oak Park, Illinois, was born in the town of Tremont, Illinois, December 21, 1839, a son of Richard F. and Catherine Seabury. His parents, who were originally from Connecticut and New York state, respectively, were very early settlers in Illinois.

Charles Seabury was next to the oldest of eight children in this family. He received most of his schooling in Jubilee College which was near the town of Kickapoo, Illinois, where the family later established their home.

In 1860 he went to Peoria. Not long thereafter he went into business for himself founding the wholesale mercantile business then known as Charles Seabury & Company. The firm later was changed to Woodward & Seabury.

Mr. Seabury was married, in 1870, to Miss Clara C. Ward, a daughter of George H. and Roxanna Ward of Galesburg, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Seabury have three children: Charles Ward, Roxanna (Mrs. P. D. Wright), and Clara Hazel (Mrs. Albert Cotsworth, Junior).

It was in 1879 that Mr. and Mrs. Seabury moved to Chicago. The following year they established their residence at Oak Park, and since that time they have been one of the most prominent and substantial families of that

place. Throughout the thirty years since he came to Chicago Mr. Seabury was associated with the firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company.

During the period of his residence in Oak Park Mr. Seabury was very helpful through his devoted interest in church work. It should be recorded here that his great-grandfather, Samuel Seabury, was the first Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America. Grace Episcopal Church of Oak Park began its history, as a small mission, the year before Mr. Seabury moved to Oak Park. In the ensuing years Grace Church had no more loyal supporter, no more earnest worker in every field of its activity, no more valued member than Charles Seabury. He was Vestryman from 1883-95; Clerk of the Vestry from 1885-88 and Junior Warden from 1895-1906. He was a member of the choir from its formation in 1890. Grace Church said of him:

"To recount the services of Mr. Seabury would require of us little less than a rehearsal of the entire history of the Parish during a period of thirty years." He helped to build the first church in the parish. While on the vestry he served almost continuously on important committees. Repeatedly he was chosen as Delegate to the Diocesan Conventions. In short, to the day of his death he continued to contribute of



Chas Seabury

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his time, his labor and his substance to the work of the church and to its material and spiritual growth.

Mr. Charles Seabury died January 23, 1910. In 1922 the Charles Seabury Memorial Chimes were presented to Grace Church by his son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ward Seabury.

He was beloved and honored by a host of friends.

"Charles Seabury's life was not only useful, but in the highest sense successful, not measured by material possessions but by the riches which are eternal—morality, kindness, honesty, integrity—all things which abide forever."

OLIVER TYDINGS.

Dr. Oliver Tydings was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, May 1, 1854, a son of Henry and Margaret (Stinchcomb) Tydings, both of whom were natives of Maryland. As a boy Oliver Tydings received the greater share of his education at home, under the direction of a tutor.

Later he taught school for a few terms, but soon determined to study for the medical profession. Accordingly he entered the University of Maryland. He graduated, with his degree of Doctor of Medicine, with the Class of 1877.

Soon after his graduation he began practice in the small town of Conway, Arkansas. Later he was located at Piqua, Ohio.

It was in 1901 that Doctor Tydings came to Chicago and established his home and his practice in this city. He became very deeply interested in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; and made up his mind to specialize in this branch of practice. He gave himself unsparringly to the perfection of his knowledge, technique and, with the result that, for some years prior to his death, he held a commanding place in this field of work in Chicago.

His name is universally known as the inventor of the "Tydings Snare" which is in use all over the world in operations for the removal of tonsils. He was a member of the staff at the John B. Murphy Memorial Hospital, and also was professor of ophthalmology and otology at the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College. He formerly owned and directed the Sheridan Park Hospital, which he sold to the organization which founded the John B. Murphy Memorial Hospital.

The marriage of Oliver Tydings to Miss Charlotte A. Parker took place at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 30, 1891. They had one son, Henry, who died in infancy.

For twenty-five years Doctor and Mrs. Tydings lived in Chicago, and belonged to the Presbyterian Church. He also belonged to the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association.

The death of Dr. Oliver Tydings occurred September 12, 1925, in his seventy-second year. He was thoroughly devoted to his profession and was notably successful in it.

CHARLES HENRY SLACK.

Charles H. Slack was born at Columbia, Pennsylvania, on June 24, 1839, a son of John and Patience (Appold) Slack. His schooling was had at Columbia and at Philadelphia.

He began work as an apprentice in a machine shop at Columbia; and, after having learned this trade, he continued to be engaged at it until he was twenty-three years old.

Then came the Civil War. He enlisted on September 19, 1862, in the navy of the Northern States. He began his service as third assistant engineer on the gunboat Tunawanda. He joined Farragut's fleet in 1863, and was made second engineer of the Albatross. He took part in much of the fighting in which the famous squadron under Farragut was en-

gaged. He had been promoted to the rank of first assistant engineer before the end of the war.

Following the coming of peace he was assigned to the gunboat Augusta. This ship, accompanying the double-turreted monitor, *Michigan*, was sent by special Act of the United States Congress to Russia. It carried the assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Fox, who was to convey to the Czar of Russia the sympathy of the people of the United States following the assassination of the Czar's father. This cruise lasted nearly two years, during which period the ships visited many Mediterranean and Central European ports, and its incidents always remained in Mr. Slack's mind

as most pleasant and brilliant memories. On his return to the United States, he secured his honorable discharge from the navy with rank as first assistant chief engineer, October 9, 1867.

It was in 1869 that Mr. Slack came to Chicago. He started in business and established a small grocery store near the corner of Lake and Wood streets. This proved to be a prosperous venture. Later he moved to much

larger quarters at Nos. 79-81 State street. He subsequently gave up this location to open his store on Randolph street just east of State street. This store was for years one of the most spacious and handsome establishments of its kind. Mr. Slack retired from business in 1905.

After completing more than half a century of residence in Chicago, Charles H. Slack died in his eighty-sixth year, on November 14, 1924.

ELIPHALET WICKES BLATCHFORD.

Eliphalet Wickes Blatchford, senior member of the firm of E. W. Blatchford & Company, lead pipe manufacturers, was long associated with the business interests of Chicago. He was born at Stillwater, N. Y., May 31, 1826, a son of Rev. Dr. John and Frances (Wickes) Blatchford. Eliphalet Wickes Blatchford attended the Lansingburgh Academy in New York, Marion College in Missouri, and then the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1845, from which he later received the degree of LL. B. For some years he was connected with the law department of his uncles, R. M. and E. H. Blatchford in New York, but then, his health failing, he came west to St. Louis, where he established himself as a lead pipe manufacturer, later taking Morris Collins into partnership. As the business expanded a branch was established at Chicago by the firm that was later dissolved, but Mr. Blatchford continued manufacturing under the new firm name of E. W. Blatchford & Company. When he retired he turned the business over to a younger brother, Nathaniel H. Blatchford and a son, Paul Blatchford. Early a Whig, he later became a Republican.

On October 7, 1858, Mr. Blatchford was mar-

ried to Mary Emily Williams, a daughter of John C. Williams, and they became the parents of the following children: Paul, Amy, Frances, May, Edward Williams, Charles Hammond and Eliphalet Huntington. Soon after coming to Chicago, Mr. Blatchford connected himself with the New England Congregational Church; was for years a charter member of the Chicago City Missionary Society; a member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, serving as its vice president from 1885 to 1898; for nearly forty-two years was president of the board of directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary; from 1866 to 1875 was one of the trustees of the Illinois College; was president of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; a trustee of the Art Institute; president of the Commercial Club; a member of the board of trustees of the Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary and for seventeen years its president; a trustee of the John Crerar Library; executor and one of the trustees of the estate of Walter L. Newberry; president of the Newberry Library; one of the founders and president of the board of trustees of the Chicago Manual Training School, and a life member of the Chicago Historical Society.

HERBERT EDWARD RYCROFT.

Herbert Edward Rycroft, late president of Bartlett, Frazier Company, grain and commission merchants, was born in Liverpool, England, on April 4, 1865. His father was the Reverend Canon Dyson Rycroft of Liverpool. His mother was Anna Maria (Innes) Rycroft.

He received his school training in Liverpool College, and, after his graduation, he came to the United States. He represented Practer & Company of Liverpool, in their New York office, in the grain business for a time, and then be-

came associated with the firm of Wm. Dunn & Company, for which concern he came to Chicago, in 1891. After a year he joined the Bartlett, Frazier Company here. He was soon made a member of the firm. On July 1, 1910, Mr. Rycroft was elected president of the Bartlett, Frazier Company, and continued in this office until his death. He was one of the best-known and most sincerely respected grain men in the country.

Mr. Rycroft was married, on March 17, 1890,



Herbert C. Bycroft

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to Miss Theresa L. Costello. Their children are: Frances (Mrs. Broadus Clarke of Chicago), Ethel (Mrs. Harold Gordon of Chicago), Ann (Mrs. Elliott Detchon of Chicago), Herbert Dyson Rycroft, Theresa Rycroft and Ernest Costello Rycroft.

Mr. Rycroft was a member of the Chicago Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Colonial Club, South Shore Country Club, Glen View Country Club, and the Chicago Automobile Club.

Herbert E. Rycroft, after a life filled with

sound accomplishment and enriched with many of the things which contribute to a well-rounded character and to personal satisfaction, died on November 21, 1915.

During the period of the World War, Mr. Rycroft spent much of his time in Washington, D. C., in consultation relative to the government's problems in grain exportation. His ability and the accuracy of his judgment stand unsurpassed in the annals of the grain trade in the Mississippi Valley.

CLARENCE BUCKINGHAM.

On the twenty-eighth day of August, nineteen hundred and thirteen, the trustees of the Art Institute lost, by death, one of their most highly esteemed associates, Clarence Buckingham. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, on the second day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and he spent all save three years of his life in Chicago.

He was attached to the city and was one of its useful citizens. He gave freely of his time and energy to the encouragement of its welfare. This he did in such a quiet, unassuming way that comparatively few of his fellow citizens were aware of his broad sympathies. As a business man he was noted for his judgment and integrity, and was called upon to serve as a director in many corporations of importance in the financial world. He was a director of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the Corn Exchange National Bank. Greatly interested in the welfare of the children of the community, he took an active part in the establishment of the public playgrounds and other institutions for their pleasure and development. He was a staunch friend of the University of Chicago Settlement and gave generously for the support of its good work. Mr. Buckingham devoted much time to the James C. King Home for Old Men on Garfield Boulevard. As a trustee of the Glenwood School for Boys, he was active in its development.

He was a lover of the Fine Arts and was devoted to the advancement of the artistic life of Chicago. For thirty years he was a governing member of the Art Institute, and served faithfully as one of its trustees for more than eleven years. Here his fellow trustees soon recognized the value of his presence. He was a zealous supporter of every branch of the varied

work of the Art Institute, and enriched its museum by repeated gifts of money, paintings, etchings and Japanese prints. He possessed rare artistic taste and for many years found his greatest pleasure in bringing together his remarkable collection of etchings and Japanese prints which are now given to the Art Institute. To his intimate friends this collection is a living witness of his infinite patience and loving care, the result of which is plainly visible in the quality of the prints hung upon the walls of the Art Institute.

This collection includes engravings by Albrecht Durer, of which the most remarkable are "Knight, Death and the Devil" and "St. Eustace;" etchings by Rembrandt, of which the portrait of Ephraim Bonus and "Ecce Homo" are among the most noteworthy; engravings by Martin Schongauer, Israel Van Meckenem, and Lucas Van Leyden, of which "David Playing the Harp before Saul" and the "Adoration of the Magi" are regarded as the gems; one engraving by Matthaus Zasinger; six engravings by Hans Beham; one engraving by Heinrich Aldegrever; four etchings by Anthony Van Dyck, of which special interest centers in the portrait of Jan Brueghel; three etchings by Claude Lorrain, of which "Herd in a Storm" is particularly valuable; two etchings by Wenzel Hollar; one etching by Adriaen Van Ostade; one etching by Nicolaes Berchem; 109 etchings by James A. McNeill Whistler, of which "The Doorway" and "Old Battersea Bridge" are particular favorites; thirty-one etchings by Charles Meryon, of which "L'Abside De Notre Dame De Paris" and "La Galerie De Notre Dame" are regarded as the most valuable; forty-nine etchings by Sir Francis Seymour Haden, of which special attention is called to "A River in Ire-

land;" two etchings by J. M. W. Turner; four etchings by Samuel Palmer; four etchings by Charles Jacque, of which "La Sortie Des Moutons" is particularly fine; two etchings by J. L. E. Meissonier, of which "Il Signor Annibale" is particularly characteristic; one etching by J. L. Gerome; one etching by Felix Braquemond; one etching by Jules Jacque-

mart; one etching by Paul Rajon; two etchings by Felix Buhot; one etching by Charles Storm Van Gravesande; two etchings by Gustave Leheutre; and six engravings by Claude Ferdinand Gaillard, of which "La Soeur Rosalie" is regarded as the most representative, making in all 338 engravings and etchings in this extremely valuable collection.

CORNELIUS QUINLAN.

Cornelius Quinlan was born in a log cabin in the town of Hartland, McHenry County, Illinois, March 28, 1851, a son of Humphrey and Ellen (Ahern) Quinlan. The parents were very early settlers in that section of the state, and the family endured many of the dangers and hardships inseparable from those pioneer days. They were people of considerable means.

The boyhood of Cornelius Quinlan was spent in McHenry County, and he attended the public schools of Hartland. Later he took a college course in Chicago.

When he was twenty-one years old he was given sufficient money, by his father, to enable him to start in the wholesale meat commission business, for himself, at Chicago. With the passage of time and the added experience he gained, he was able to expand his business to large proportions. He was the founder and President of the Fulton Street Wholesale Market Company, one of the most important businesses of its kind in the Central States.

On November 25, 1896, Mr. Quinlan was married, in Chicago, to Miss Rosamond Hueper. Their children are: Cornelius Quinlan, Jr., Lester B. Quinlan, Gertrude (Mrs. Robert J. McGuire), and two others, Florence and Helen Quinlan, who died in infancy. Mr. Quinlan was devoted to his family. Nearly thirty years ago he built the house on Monroe street which the family occupied until 1924. For over twenty years they have also enjoyed their summer home at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

Mr. Quinlan was a devout member of the Catholic Church. He also belonged to the South Shore Country Club.

For over half a century he was active in the wholesale distribution of meat products; and for a long time past has been a principal figure in this industry in Chicago. His business career was marked by usefulness and substantial success.

Mr. Quinlan died November 26, 1924, in his seventy-second year.

WALTER DANIEL GREGORY.

Walter D. Gregory, was born in Buffalo, New York, on October 5, 1853. His parents were Daniel and Mary (Scott) Gregory, both originally from England. The family established their home in Chicago when the son was a child; and here the father was active for a long period as a builder.

Walter D. Gregory graduated from grade and high school in Chicago and from the old Chicago University. Not long after his school days were over, he entered the grain business here. He was, later, a successful member of the Chicago Board of Trade for many years.

In December of 1904, Mr. Gregory was called to become assistant treasurer of the People's Gas, Light & Coke Company, of Chicago. He

held this office continuously for nearly thirteen years. He retired from this connection on June 1, 1917.

Mr. Gregory never married. His home, recently was at 219 Lake Shore Drive. He is survived by his sister, Mrs. Annie Gregory Sharpe. He belonged to the Episcopal Church and was a member of the Chicago Club and the Chicago Athletic Association.

Through the death of Mr. Gregory on July 28, 1923, Chicago lost another one of her distinguished men. His strong mind, and true culture and experience, held everyone's regard. Someone recently spoke of him saying, "he never said or did an unkind thing." He was a most enjoyable friend.



W. H. Stocker

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HORACE ASBURY STOCKER.

Horace Asbury Stocker, of Chicago, and Western Springs, died several years ago. For about thirty years he was one of the foremost dealers in machinery in Chicago.

Mr. Stocker was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on September 1, 1863, a son of Joseph and Esther (Houghteling) Stocker. The family moved to a farm in Indiana when the son was six years old, later moving to the town of Ligonier, where he attended the local school and completed high school. Starting to work, he clerked in a drug store. He then took a position with the Sterling Emery Wheel Company at West Sterling, Massachusetts, and was later transferred to Chicago as the western representative of this company.

In 1895, Mr. Stocker went into partnership with Mr. Daniel McDowell in the firm of McDowell, Stocker & Company, who together established a machinery exchange on Canal Street. This partnership continued with a growing business until the death of Mr. McDowell. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Stocker sold out his interest; and, in 1903, formed the H. A. Stocker Machinery Company, which grew to be very widely known. In January, 1917, this corporation consolidated with the Rumely, Wachs Company under the name of the

Stocker-Rumely-Wachs Company. Under his direction as president, the new corporation extended its business rapidly, and in the few months before his death, he firmly established this corporation on the road to success.

The Stocker family have lived in Western Springs, Illinois, since 1892. Mr. Stocker gave of his time very liberally to all the interests of the community. He was a member of the First Congregational Church and served it as trustee for over twenty years. He was president of the Village Board, and president of the board of education. He was an organizer of the Western Springs Club. He was a Mason. He was a member of the Hamilton Club of Chicago. He was a director of the La Grange Trust & Savings Bank; of the Cicero State Bank, and of the Market Trust & Savings Bank.

On June 21, 1888, Mr. Stocker was married to Miss Minnie E. Reeve, a daughter of Edwin and Julia (Jeanneret) Reeve. Their children are: Julia E. Anderson, Marion E. Dana, Ruth I. Kennedy, H. Edwin, Alfred E. and Dorothy R. Stocker.

Horace A. Stocker died on July 3, 1918. His fine public spirit, his ready generosity, and his delightful friendliness, still mean much to the people who knew him.

WALTER SCOTT BOGLE.

For more than fifty years the late W. S. Bogle was a leader, of national consequence, in the fuel industry. He was born at Dover, N. H., April 3, 1852, a son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Boyd) Bogle. When he was nine years old the family moved to Chicago and the father established the Daniel Bogle Coal Company.

Daniel Bogle, the father, was born in Scotland. He came to the United States, locating at Providence, R. I., and followed his profession as an engraver. He was married, at Providence, on August 19, 1842. He later moved to Dover, N. H., where he was in charge of the engraving department of the Cacheco Print Works; and while so engaged, his engraving received the gold medal conferred at the World's Fair held in the Crystal Palace, London, England. He was four times Mayor of Dover, N. H. In 1861, he came to Chicago and became one of the largest distributors of coal

in this section. He was active in this connection for fifteen years.

Walter S. Bogle graduated from high school in Chicago in 1868, and then entered his father's coal business, traveling for the firm, selling coal on the road. About 1876, he and his father closed out their coal interests and joined in the gold rush to the Black Hills. This venture was not a success.

Walter S. Bogle, on returning to Chicago, got a position in the Court House here; and through hard work secured a second start in life. Then his former experience in the coal business enabled him to get the position as representative, in the purchase and shipping of coal, of an eastern railroad. Later he was made western manager of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and held that position for some time.

Mr. Bogle's splendid mind and personality made him, during these and subsequent years,

a leading factor in the anthracite and bituminous coal industries. In 1893, he organized The Crescent Coal and Mining Company which was the foremost distributor of anthracite coal in the west for a long time. In 1912 he organized the firm of W. S. Bogle & Company, Inc., and the Essanbee Mines Company, and he was also President of the Number Eight Coal Company of Ohio. All of these concerns were very successful and influential in the development of the bituminous coal industry. Aside from these connections Mr. Bogle served as Director and Chairman of the Board of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, Chicago, for many years. Mr. Bogle's experience and business judgment were of great value to all the institutions with which he was connected.

In March, 1872, Walter S. Bogle was married to Miss Delia E. Stearns of Chicago. Their children are: Mary (Mrs. C. W. Gilmore),

Walter Scott Bogle, Jr., and Mrs. Nellie Bogle Chance. Mrs. Bogle died in 1904. On January 29, 1921, Mr. Bogle was married to Miss Alta M. Melvin. Mr. Bogle maintained his residence in Chicago and also had a lovely summer home at Lake Geneva. He was a Knight Templar Mason. He was, for some years, president of the Illinois St. Andrews Society. He was a member of the Union League Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago Yacht Club, Press Club, Lake Geneva and South Shore Country Clubs and the Manhattan Club of New York City.

Walter S. Bogle died May 24, 1922. Those who knew him will entertain for him the warmest regard. His personal characteristics were fine and strong; he was broadly cultured; and the record of his business achievements is rarely equalled.

CORNELIUS DYER.

For a number of years the late Cornelius Dyer was recognized as one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Champaign, where he was held in affectionate esteem by the many whom business ties and social affairs brought into contact with him. Mr. Dyer was born at Bloomingberg, Ohio, September 21, 1840, a son of Hugh and Nancy Dyer, who brought him up to be industrious and self-respecting, the simple creed of their lives remaining with the son all his days. When he was fourteen years old, Cornelius Dyer had the misfortune to lose his excellent mother, and following it, he enlisted for service in defense of his country during the Civil War, in which he was a brave soldier.

Following his honorable discharge from military service, Cornelius Dyer returned to Ohio and spent two years, and then moved to Ashmore, Ill., where, in 1870, he opened a furniture store, and conducted it for a year. In 1872 he established a first-class general store at Fisher, Ill., and two years later, he moved his stock to Fooseland, Ill., and remained there until 1881. At that time Mr. Dyer moved to his farm east of Mahomet, Ill., in Champaign County. From then on until 1903, Mr. Dyer was successfully engaged in operating his farm, making many improvements and developing a high grade property out of it, and becoming one of the leading agriculturalists of his county. In 1903

he moved to Champaign, buying property on West Church Street, and made out of it a subdivision, which bears his name. Mr. Dyer erected a number of comfortable residences in this new subdivision, including his own at No. 1203 West Church Street, selling them at moderate prices, careful to insure the right kind of residents in his addition. He also became interested in banking, and was a stockholder of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Champaign. While living in Hensly Township, Champaign County, he was made a justice of the peace, and he was also president of the Farmers Institute of Champaign County. Prior to his death, Mr. Dyer, together with his wife, gave to the Illinois Wesleyan University the sum of \$10,000, to create a fund for the purpose of educating indigent girls, and left a bequest in his will that at the death of Mrs. Dyer, his estate, approximating \$80,000, should go to the Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was from boyhood a faithful member. He also gave generously to the Wesleyan Foundation Fund, which is for the building designed for the use of students at the University of Illinois.

On August 29, 1866, Mr. Dyer was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Waugh, born in Ross County, Ohio, a daughter of Richard and Rebecca Waugh. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer had no children. While still in the full enjoyment of



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life, still making plans for much useful endeavor in the near future, Mr. Dyer passed away January 6, 1918. In his death, not only did Champaign lose one of its most honored citizens, and his associates a beloved friend, but his church a worker whose religious enthusiasm was always kept practical by his realization of the necessity for ample funds in order to properly carry on the work in contemplation. It is doubtful if any measure looking toward the betterment of humanity or the uplift of society, was ever presented to Mr. Dyer,

without his giving it substantial support, and his charities of a personal nature were so numerous that he long had ceased keeping any definite record of them. In all of his widespread kindnesses and benevolences, Mr. Dyer was wisely counseled and encouraged by his wife. Kindly of heart, generous of disposition, and filled with a love for his fellowmen, Mr. Dyer lived up to the highest conceptions of American manhood and stalwart Christianity, and the record of his life ought to prove stimulating to others.

OSCAR SCOTT STEWARD.

The late Dr. Oscar Scott Steward was born at Feesburg, Ohio, October 18, 1856, a son of George and Irene Steward. His early schooling was obtained in the public schools of his home town; then, having decided to study to become a physician, he entered the Electric Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was graduated from this institution, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, June 6, 1882. During the earlier years of his active professional life he was located in the town of Shabbona, Illinois.

In 1893 Doctor Steward moved to Chicago and established himself in practice. For practically all of the long period of his work in Chicago, or for thirty-three consecutive years, he maintained his office in the Dexter Building. He gave the whole strength of his exceptional mind and rare ability to the ministry of his profession. He was recognized as one of the country's best gynecologists.

On November 7, 1897, Doctor Steward was married, at Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Jean Montgomery Harris. They had one son, George Steward, who died in infancy. For many years Doctor and Mrs. Steward maintained their home at 7112 Ridge Boulevard in Chicago, on the North Side.

Both Doctor and Mrs. Steward have long been members of the Presbyterian Church. Doctor Steward was also a valued member of the Masonic fraternity and was a Knight Templar and a Shriner in that order.

The death of Dr. O. S. Steward occurred in Chicago, June 6, 1925. He is very deeply missed for his many years in this city have brought with them a very large contribution to the health and happiness of the many people whom it was his pleasure to serve. He was one of the finest men and one of the ablest physicians Chicago has possessed.

GEORGE FARNSWORTH.

George Farnsworth was born in Fairfield, Franklin County, Vermont, on May 22, 1825.

He started out in life for himself when he was twelve years old. He worked for a while with the firm of Kickok and Catlin, Burlington, Vermont, and then came west to Racine, Wisconsin. This was in the spring of 1840, when he was fifteen years old. There he met a young man of his own age, named Deming Hawks. Both of them wanted to journey on to Chicago, formerly Old Fort Dearborn. The town, at that early time, had a population of about 4,000. The two boys walked the entire distance here; and, what was probably more important to them, they paid out their last

cent for lodgings on the night of their arrival. By noon the next day, Hawks had found a job in a drug store; but Farnsworth was less fortunate and he returned to the drug store to sleep there that night with his friend. Then, hearing of a job at Grand de Tour, near Dixon, Illinois, he borrowed \$5 from Hawks, who had borrowed it from his employer, and started on the long walk of over 100 miles to Grand de Tour. He slept the first night in a vacant log cabin, around which the wolves howled. The second night he slept out of doors. He reached Grand de Tour on the third day; and found that the job was already filled. After resting his feet he started out for Southport, now Ken-

osha, Wisconsin. On his arrival he found a job in the store of Hall, Lee and Lay. There he remained for a year.

About this time his father died, so he returned to his home in the East. Shortly thereafter he made his way back to Wisconsin. He located this time at Racine, and went to work in the lumber yard there, dividing his time between keeping the books and digging post holes. During the first year he was thus occupied he thought he was working just for his board and lodging. At the end of the year his employer asked him why he did not buy himself some new clothes, to which he replied he did not have the money. Then his employer handed him the sum of \$600, as the balance of his earnings for the year.

Some time later, Mr. Farnsworth and a friend, Horatio Monroe, went into the lumber business for themselves. The father of Mr. Monroe bought the lumber yard for the two young men and loaned Mr. Farnsworth the money to pay for his half interest in it.

After some years Mr. Farnsworth went to Muskegon, Michigan, and leased mill property there. Then he selected a site at Ludington, Michigan and entered government land on both sides of the Pere Marquette River. Here he built a mill.

In 1856, Mr. Farnsworth founded the lumber business, under his own name, which later united with Mears, Bates and Company, in forming the present Oconto Lumber Company. He served as president of the Oconto Lumber

Company for many years, although he retired from active business about 1888. He had returned to Chicago in 1869, and his home was here throughout the rest of his life. He was one of the best known and most substantial lumber men in the Central States.

Mr. Farnsworth was twice married, his first wife being Miss Diantha Wilson, of Elmira, New York. Their children are: Carrie (Mrs. O. A. Ellis) of Oconto, Wisconsin; Julia W. (Mrs. George P. Fisher) of Chicago; Anna M. (Mrs. William A. Hay) of Montreal, Canada, and George J. Farnsworth of Chicago. The mother died in July, 1869. In September, 1870, Mr. Farnsworth married Miss Jane Smith of St. Albans, Vermont.

Mr. Farnsworth died, at Chicago, on January 26, 1913.

George J. Farnsworth, his son, was educated in the public schools of Chicago, and in the Greylock Institute of South Williamstown, Massachusetts.

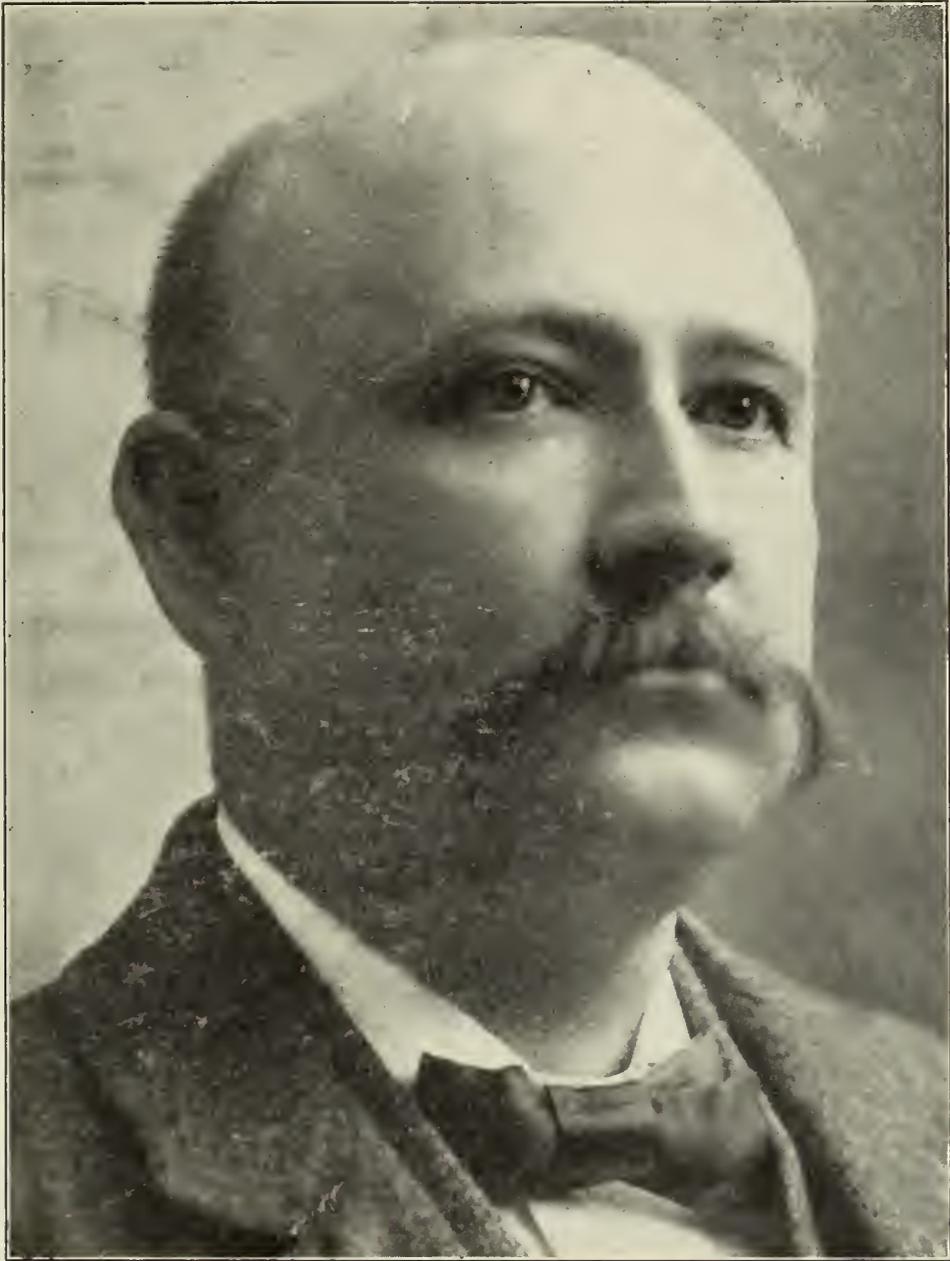
Soon after leaving school, he entered the Oconto Lumber Company. In 1889, he took charge of the Bay de Noquet Company of Nahma, Michigan. In 1908 he located at Chicago. He is president of the Oconto Lumber Company and of the Bay de Noquet Company.

George J. Farnsworth was married on December 31, 1897, to Miss Alice Hawthorne Brooks, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James G. C. Brooks of Chicago. Their children were: Marion, Edith and Richard Farnsworth. The family home is at 1448 Astor street, Chicago.

WILLIAM ALDEN FULLER.

The late William A. Fuller of Chicago was born in South Lancaster, Massachusetts, August 31, 1836, a son of Ephraim and Judith (Goss) Fuller. He went to the public school located near his home, and when only sixteen years old began business life as station agent of what is now the Boston & Maine Railroad, at South Lancaster, Massachusetts. In 1854, after two years of work in the above-mentioned connection, he came to Chicago and secured a position as bookkeeper with the firm of Goss & Phillips, sash and door manufacturers, located at the corner of Clark and Twelfth streets. At the time he began to work in the business of manufacturing lumber, Chicago was rated as the first city in the United States in this specialty. At this early period, also, the

term "bookkeeper" covered a multitude of duties, including not only the care of the books and accounts, but the general office work as well, even to the sweeping, and the assisting in the tally and handling of the raw material and the finished product. In 1886, with Azariah R. Palmer, Mr. Fuller was admitted to a partnership in the firm, which then became Goss, Phillips & Company. After a little more than a year, Mr. Goss and Mr. Phillips sold their shares of the business to the junior partners, and the house of Palmer, Fuller & Company was established. Of this successful concern Mr. Fuller remained president until his retirement from business, in 1899. Up to that time the changes in the company included the reception of George B. Marsh as a new member



Henry F. Thurston

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in 1869; the retirement of Mr. Palmer, in 1872 and the withdrawal of Mr. Marsh, in 1885. For several years prior to his own retirement, Mr. Fuller had also been treasurer of the Sash, Door and Blind Association of the Northwest, of which he had long been a guiding force. He had repeatedly been elected a director in the Lumberman's Exchange, and for more than thirty years, he was one of the most influential men in the northwestern field of the lumber manufacturing industry. Mr. Fuller was a director of the Northern Trust Company, and he remained connected with its management for many years after his retirement from his own company.

Mr. Fuller was one of the early members of the Chicago Club, the Union League Club and he was charter member and served as president of the Commercial Club. He was held in the highest esteem by everyone who had the pleasure of knowing him well.

A man of many interests, Mr. Fuller found time and opportunity, in the midst of his various activities, to act as a trustee of the Northwestern University. He was, for a long time, secretary of the Manual Training School which has subsequently become a part of the University of Chicago, and gave its advancement a

great share of his personal interest. Deeply attached to Chicago, he was proud of its history, and did much to secure its recording through the medium of the Chicago Historical Society, which organization is deeply indebted to him.

Mr. Fuller was a thorough, devout Christian, and long attended services under the ministrations of the late Bishop Charles Edward Cheney of the Reformed Episcopal Church. His charities were large and thoughtfully administered. Among other things he was a firm believer in the work of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, and gave to it one of its cottages. He also extended most substantial help to St. Luke's Hospital and the Wesleyan Hospital.

Mr. Fuller had three children, a son, William A., Jr., who died in infancy, Leroy W. Fuller and a daughter Ginevra, who is Mrs. Charles Garfield King, of Chicago. His wife passed away many years ago.

The death of William A. Fuller occurred November 16, 1920. He earned and enjoyed a large measure of respect and affection, for the people who knew him truly appreciated the culture, the kindness and the finely modeled character that made Mr. Fuller a notable figure among older Chicagoans.

HENRY FRANKLIN THURSTON.

The late Henry Franklin Thurston, of Winnetka, Illinois, was born in Rockport, Maine, November 29, 1860, a son of William and Abbie (Stinson) Thurston. He was educated in the schools of Rockland, Maine, and in Bowdoin College. Soon after leaving college, he came west and became identified with newspaper work.

A few years later he was made the Editor of "The Farmers' Review," a publication that has long filled a very important place in the field. Mr. Thurston continued as its editor for about twenty years. He was an able writer and was very well fitted by training, devotion and experience for this work. His publication and his own editorials were widely read and exerted a very substantial influence in bettering conditions for farm life throughout a broad area.

Mr. Thurston, in 1905, founded the publication known as "The Cook County School News." He was its editor and publisher for more than ten years, giving to it the full measure of his

strength and mind and of his deep interest in education.

He was for some months the agricultural editor of the "Chicago Inter Ocean." He also did much special writing for scientific and professional magazines. A volume of his poems, entitled "Telemachus and Other Poems" was published in 1900.

The marriage of Henry F. Thurston to Miss Gertrude Williams took place at Elkhart, Indiana, May 11, 1883, and the following children were born to them: Mable Abbie, Lena May, Helen Marie, Isabel, Gertrude and Robert Standish Thurston. The family home is at Winnetka, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Thurston have both been active members of the Winnetka Congregational Church.

Throughout the thirty years of his residence in Winnetka, Mr. Thurston filled a very important place in public affairs there. He was a member of the board of education for fifteen years and was secretary of this board for

much of this time. For two years he was a member of the Winnetka Village Council.

Mrs. Thurston has borne an equally important part in civic matters. For twelve years she has been supervisor of New Trier Township and has directed, as well, a principal share of the welfare work done in her community.

The death of Henry F. Thurston occurred May 19, 1924. He was possessed of a fine mind and throughout his life was a profound student. His work as editor and writer had a broad and lasting influence for good, and the strength and thought he devoted to the well-being of the village of Winnetka were a most valuable contribution.

GEORGE FRED SUTHERLAND.

Dr. George F. Sutherland was born in the small town of Ottawa, Kansas, July 6, 1892, a son of Rev. George Sutherland and Lizzie (Pickett) Sutherland.

His father was a Baptist minister and was President of the Grand Island College at Grand Island, Nebraska, during most of the period of his son's boyhood, and there it was that George F. Sutherland attended public school. Later he enrolled at the University of Illinois. He was a student of exceptionally fine abilities and thoroughness. He graduated at Illinois with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and then continued his studies there, receiving his Master's degree. He then entered the University of Chicago, which institution later conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Then he took up his preparations for entering the medical profession. He was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1919, and then chose to devote the following two years to further training as interne at the Presbyterian Hospital.

He began his private practice in 1921, special-

izing in pediatrics. He maintained two offices, one downtown in Chicago, and the other on Sixty-Third street on the South Side of the city. Although he was but thirty-three years old at the time his career here was closed, the value of his ability is signally recognized by the fact that he was elected as a member of the faculty of Chicago University, on the staff of Rush Medical College, and a member of the staff of the Presbyterian Hospital as well. He was very fine in children's cases.

Doctor Sutherland was married September 20, 1922, in Chicago, to Miss Mable Render, of Winnipeg, Canada, a daughter of Henry and Ellen (McDougall) Render. They had one son, James McKenzie Sutherland.

Doctor Sutherland belonged to the American Medical Association, the Chicago Medical Society, the American Pediatric Society and to the Chicago Pediatric Society.

Doctor Sutherland was called from this life August 16, 1925, in the midst of work which was of great present value and which held promise of ever increasing service.

ROBERT C. CUTTRISS WARDE.

Robert C. C. Warde, a distinguished musician and teacher of music for many years, was born at Buffalo, New York, a son of Robert and Mary (Cuttriss) Warde. At the age of sixteen he began his study of music, for that early in life he gave promise of artistic abilities. He had the pleasure of studying under Carl Formes in California. Then he went abroad to complete his musical education under the best European instruction. He began his career on the concert stage in England. He also sang at the Crystal Palace, London. Later he joined the English Grand Opera Company and achieved recognition.

About 1890 he returned to America. His subsequent career as a singer and dramatic artist, is well known to the music lovers of this country.

Mr. Warde was a thorough artist; and, too, he possessed other qualities that, later in life, made him one of our most successful instructors in singing and dramatics. For a time he taught in Kansas City; but about twenty-five years ago, he came to Chicago and founded the Operatic School that has since borne his name. He had a deep enthusiasm for teaching. His love of his work and his own superior training and experience enabled him to produce re-

sults in his pupils that are a distinct credit to him. It was his privilege to start a number of America's noted stars.

Mr. Warde was married, at Kansas City, Missouri, to Miss Camille A. Oishei. They have one son, Victor Cuttriss Warde. Mrs. Warde has been favorably known, for some years, in the musical circles of the country, both for her

singing and for her work as an instructor in conjunction with Mr. Warde.

Mr. Warde died January 8, 1924. His going was a loss to his profession and a sorrow to the great number of artists who knew him. The school which he established is to continue under Mrs. Warde's direction.

ROBERT ADDISON GILLMORE.

Among the men of importance to Chicago in former years are the Gillmores, father and son. Col. Robert Addison Gillmore, the father, was born April 18, 1833. Although his death occurred over fifty years ago, he is still remembered by some of the older Chicagoans, for he left a very excellent record as a business man and postmaster of Chicago. His service in the Union army through the Civil War was especially noteworthy. The Gillmore family, still in Chicago, have Robert A. Gillmore's personal diary, commenced in 1855 and continued until his death in 1867. It is a record of much human interest. Robert A. Gillmore was married on February 18, 1857, to Miss Isadore Frances Wilson, a daughter of Circuit Judge Robert S. Wilson. Mr. Gillmore was active at that time as superintendent of the Rock Island Railroad, running out of Chicago. He reached a broad field of usefulness, and no citizen of his day was more interested in the material and intellectual progress of the city. He was very sound in his religious faith.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Robert A. Gillmore immediately became active in the organization of troops. He had for some time belonged to the Chicago City Guard. He was mustered into the Union Army, by Col. John Mason, on October 12, 1862, and was appointed major in the Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers. The war record of the Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers is very carefully kept and very accurately set forth in the personal diary just mentioned. After much activity in the field, Major Gillmore was promoted for valiant service to become lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers. He was seriously wounded in the battle of Corinth. He later resumed his command. He was brigade commander when he was but thirty years old. Shortly thereafter, on August 9, 1867, Robert A. Gillmore was accidentally drowned in Lake Michigan, while he

was sailing one of his pleasure boats. His was the first military funeral in Chicago.

The death of Robert Tracey Gillmore, the son, occurred January 20, 1918, while he held commission as captain in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army during the period of the World War. He was buried, with full military honors, in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga. A brief review of his life follows: Robert Tracey Gillmore was born in Chicago, September 9, 1867, one month after the death of his father. As a boy he went to the Chicago public schools. Later he attended the University of Michigan, and he was graduated from the Northwestern University Medical School in 1892, with his degree. After that he spent a year abroad in special study. He returned to general practice in Chicago, and, in addition, was surgeon for the South Side Elevated Railroad. He was assistant professor of gynecology at the Northwestern University Medical School. He was fellow in the American College of Surgeons and in the Institute of Medicine of Chicago. He belonged to the American Medical Association, Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Gynecological Society, and, socially, to the Chicago Athletic, Chicago Motor and Camp Fire Clubs.

Doctor Gillmore was married on June 21, 1900, to Emma Wheat Hastings of Quincy, Branch County, Michigan, who is also a physician. During the period of the World War, Dr. Emma Wheat Gillmore was acting assistant surgeon in the United States Public Health Service in the extra cantonment zone, Fort Oglethorpe. Later she was chairman of the committee of Women Physicians of the General Medical Board of the National Council of Defense, engaged in enrolling the women physicians of America for the government for war service. Dr. Emma Wheat Gillmore is now active in practice in Chicago.

HENRY SARGENT TOWLE.

Henry Sargent Towle was born in Mishawaka, Indiana, October 11, 1842. The Towle family had settled in Massachusetts about 1660 and later removed to New Hampshire.

Mr. Towle's father, Gilman Towle, was one of a small party of young men who came west together from New York State, expecting to settle in Chicago. Silas Cobb and several others remained and became prominent in city affairs. Gilman Towle, however, turned back as far as the St. Joseph River Valley, Indiana, and there purchased land near Mishawaka, where he became an honored citizen. Gilman Towle's wife was Magdalene Beekman, elder sister of Margaret Beekman Meeker, whose family also left New York State and settled in Chicago at a later date.

Mr. Henry S. Towle attended the Mishawaka public school and Valparaiso College, Indiana, and graduated in law at Ann Arbor.

At the beginning of the Civil War he offered his services as a volunteer, but was rejected because of ill health. He finally secured a place with the Sanitary Expedition, organized by Governor Morton of Indiana, for the relief of soldiers from that State. In this capacity he was on several of the most important battlefields and followed the army into the far South. Later he was employed in taking the wounded home to Indiana by river steamer. He contracted camp fever and was invalided home, but soon was able to go to Washington where he again engaged in relief work in the vicinity of Georgetown.

At the close of the war Mr. Towle remained in Washington where, as secretary to Schuyler Colfax, he was privileged to see and hear many of the greatest men of that day, including President Lincoln.

Leaving Washington, Mr. Towle went to the University of Michigan. Immediately after graduating in law, in 1867, he came to Chicago and entered the office of Arrington & Dent. Later he was with the firm of Goodwin and Larned, which afterward became the firm of Offield and Towle. Specializing in patent law, he and Charles K. Offield were together forty-five years. During that time several younger men were associated with them, among whom were the late Charles C. Linthicum and Albert H. Graves. In 1921 Mr. Towle retired from the firm of Fisher, Towle, Clapp and Soans.

From the time he was a young man Mr. Towle was actively interested in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a member of the old Wabash Avenue Church. He served on the boards of several Methodist organizations, including the Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension Society. He was a Trustee of Northwestern University for half a century, and was especially active in furthering the interests of the law school.

Mr. Towle was married in November, 1869, at Albany, New York, to Miss Helen E. Houghton. They had one daughter, Miss Helen M. Towle. Mrs. Towle died in 1881. Later Mr. Towle married Miss Sarah Meacham. Mr. Towle and his family have been valued residents of Oak Park, Illinois, for some forty years.

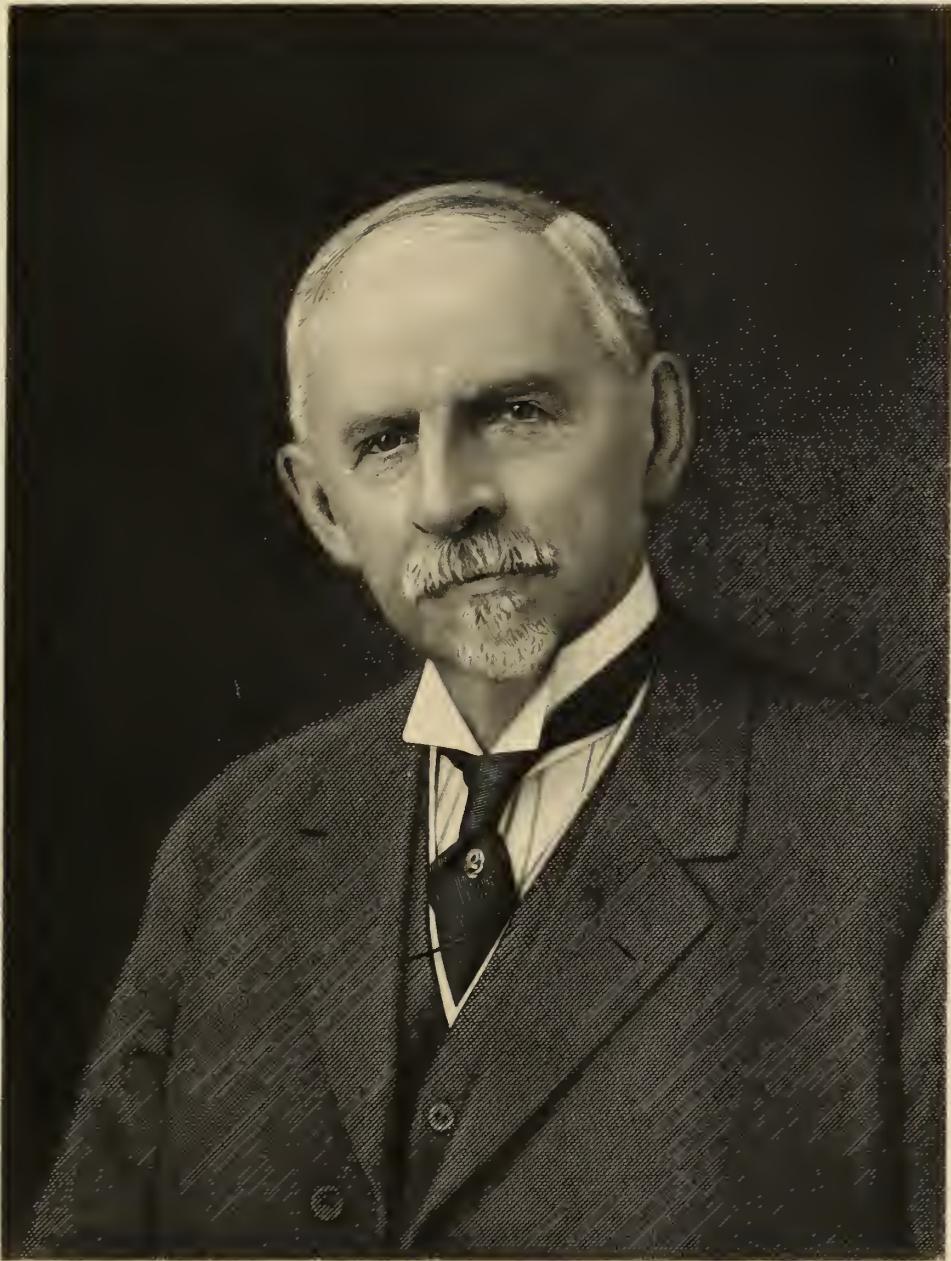
Mr. Towle died on March 19, 1924, in his eighty-second year, honored and respected. His unflinching dignity, tempered by courtesy and kindness, his loyalty to the highest standards of his profession and his willingness to help others at all times, endeared him to a large circle of friends throughout the country.

WILLIAM P. FEENEY.

Among the men who have been especially of note in the structural development of Chicago is the late William P. Feeney, who, for a long period of years, was one of the prominent figures in engineering circles in the Middle West. Mr. Feeney was one of the directing forces in many of Chicago's most remarkable building projects. These developments are forceful evidence of the broadness of his vision and of his engineering skill. Mr. Feeney also

did much creditable work throughout the state. He reached the position where his advice was of extraordinary value and he was much sought in consultation. It is regret that we record here his death in 1920.

William P. Feeney was born in Chicago, on November 17, 1862, a son of Patrick C. and Bridget (Phillips) Feeney, who were natives of Ireland and of New York, respectively. William P. Feeney went to school in Chicago and



H. S. Dowle

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later graduated from St. Patrick's Academy. He then took up the study of engineering in the office of Colonel Foster, who was, at that time, Cook County surveyor. He remained in this connection for about eight years, when he accepted the position of engineer of the village of La Grange. Subsequently he was called to Quincy, Illinois, where he supervised the work of widening the streets; and he was engaged in similar construction work at various places, until he was placed in charge of the entire construction of six sections of the Drainage Canal. In this work he was associated with the late Isham Randolph, mention of whom appears elsewhere. At the conclusion of this work, he undertook some tunnel construction for the city of Chicago, under Mayor Busse.

Perhaps the most notable examples of Mr. Feeney's work are shown through his connection with the building of the new Northwestern Depot, the widening of Twelfth Street,

the laying out of the Chicago Boulevard Link, and the planning of the Northwestern Elevated R. R. to Waukegan. In these last-named projects he was connected with Emil Rudolph. More recently Mr. Feeney maintained his offices for consultation. His last big work was as construction engineer for the Forest Preserve of Chicago.

William P. Feeney was married on June 18, 1882, in Chicago, to Miss Hannah Robinson, a daughter of William and Mary Robinson. They have no children. Mr. and Mrs. Feeney were members of the Catholic Church. It is well to mention here, that, during the World War, Mr. Feeney was called upon to serve on the Executive Board of the State Council of Defense. Mr. Feeney filled his place in Chicago and his death on September 30, 1920, was a source of sorrow to the many people who knew him.

S. WARREN LAMSON.

The record of the life of S. Warren Lamson of Chicago is revealed in the lines composed by his bereaved sister. They give, as nothing else, an intimate insight of his nature.

"His greatest joy in life was doing good,
But not with ostentation nor with loud acclaim;
Kind acts known only to the grateful helped,
The Helper and to God.

And we, alas,
Shall know no more the quiet, genial smile,
The keen discerning eye, the helpful hand,
The comprehending mind, and more than all,
The sympathizing heart that made
Humanity his brother. But in our hearts
He still will live just as of old,
Serene and gracious, helping us to do
The thoughtful deeds that made his life so loved,
His memory so dear."

S. Warren Lamson was born at Nyack, New York, on August 31, 1838, and he died at Pasadena, California, on February 25, 1920. When he was only a few months old his parents came to DeKalb County, Illinois, locating there on a farm. He grew to manhood in that region, and, until 1868, worked as a farmer.

In 1868 Mr. Lamson went into the nursery business with his brother, Lorenzo J. Lamson, and the two specialized in supplying osage

orange hedges to the farmers in Illinois. By 1875, he felt encouraged to come to Chicago, and here he and his brother organized a brokerage business dealing in grain and provisions under the name of Lamson Bros. & Company. This firm has since developed into one of the largest, best-known and thoroughly reliable firms on the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Lamson was otherwise interested, being president of the Harry H. Lobdell Company, a director of the Mercantile Credit Company, and the Illinois Brick Company, and vice president of Mount Hope Cemetery Company.

However, it is not so much as a business man, great as was his success in this field, that Mr. Lamson will be remembered, but as one of the organizers of All Souls' Church, Abraham Lincoln Center, and "Unity." For thirty-five years he was a member of All Souls', was one of its trustees for many years, and until his health failed him, he was one of its most enthusiastic workers. He served as treasurer of Abraham Lincoln Center from the dedication of the building until within a few months of his death. For some years he served on the Oakland School Board, and for a portion of that time was president. He belonged to the Chicago Athletic Club, and the South Shore Country Club, and was one of the best known members of the Chicago Board of Trade.

On December 17, 1861, S. Warren Lamson was united in marriage with Martha Houston, at Sandwich, Illinois, a daughter of Samuel Houston. They became the parents of three children, namely: Nell, who is Mrs. Harry H. Lobdell of

Chicago; Myrna, who was Mrs. Pierre Tyng, and Ruth, who is Countess Cardelli of Paris, France.

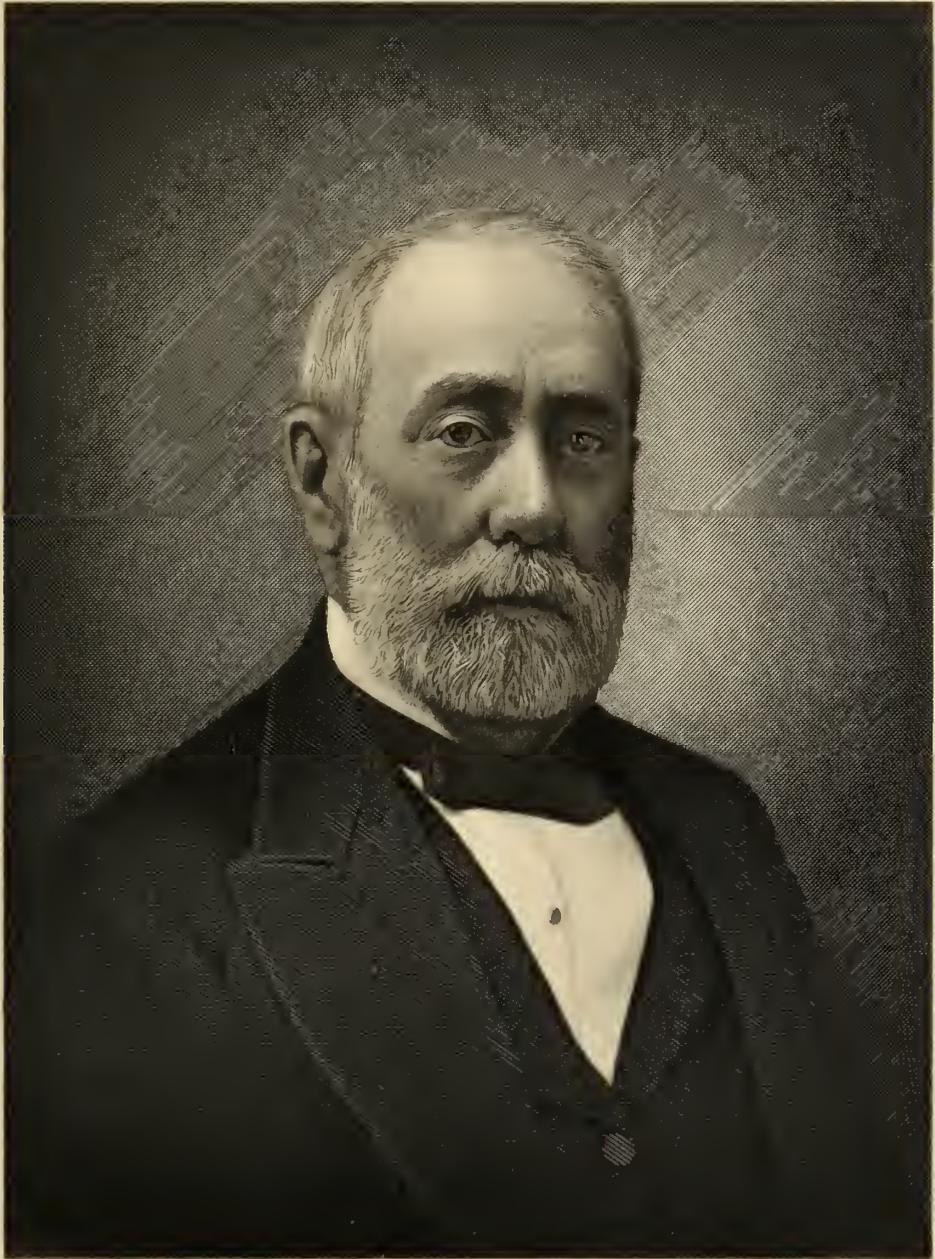
Mr. Lamson possessed great personal charm, culture and wide intellectual interests. His life was an inspiration.

CHAUNCEY BUCKLEY BLAIR.

The late Chauncey Buckley Blair, for nearly thirty years the president of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, was for several decades one of the financial powers of this city and the West. He is accorded unanimous credit of having twice in his remarkable career saved the financial situation in Chicago, restored public confidence and averted a general disaster to its banks and a far-spreading and incalculable financial calamity. Conservative while treading the safe paths of prosperity, he always met the threats of commercial and financial disaster with confident and brave bearing, and was most bold when he seemed to be leading a forlorn hope. Moreover, in his attitude as friend, father and husband he was helpful, tender and thoughtful, combining in his character the strength and gentleness which spell the true man and gentleman. Mr. Blair was a native of Blandford, Mass., and a member of one of the oldest families of that place, his great-grandfather having settled there in 1753. The Blair family are of Celtic origin and are traced in Scotland as far back as the twelfth century. Early in the fifteenth century they migrated from Ayrshire, Scotland, to the north of Ireland, settling at Aghadowey, County Antrim, in the province of Ulster, from whence they came to America about 1718. The line of descent is designated by Roman numerals in the following: (I) Robert Blair, son of James and Rachel (Boyd) Blair, of Aghadowey, County Antrim, Ireland, was the eldest of two brothers who came to America and settled at Rutland, Worcester County, Mass., before 1720. He married Isabella, daughter of David Rankin, who came to Aghadowey from Scotland in 1685. They had eleven children. (II) Robert Blair, junior, eighth child of Robert and Isabella (Rankin) Blair, born in Rutland, Mass., married Hannah Thompson, a native of Ireland, and settled in Blandford, Mass., in 1753. They had seven children. (III) Rufus Blair, sixth child of Robert, junior, and Hannah (Thompson) Blair, was born in western Massachusetts; spent his life in Blandford, where

he married Dolly, daughter of Samuel Boise, and had seven children. (IV) Samuel Blair, eldest child of Rufus and Dolly (Boise) Blair, was born in Blandford, where he married Hannah, youngest daughter of Jonathan Frary. He removed to New York State in 1811, and died at Cortland. Their children were: Caroline, Justus P., Chauncey B., Lyman, William and Anna E., three of whom, Chauncey B., Lyman and William, are prominently identified with the early history of Chicago.

(V) Chauncey B. Blair, the third child of Samuel and Hannah (Frary) Blair, was born at Blandford, June 18, 1810. In the year 1814 the family moved to Cortland County, N. Y., where Chauncey remained until he was eleven years old. He then returned to his native town to live with an uncle, a farmer, and there he remained employed on the farm until he had attained his majority, when he went back to Cortland County, where his family still reside. He remained there until 1835, when he determined to try his fortunes in the West. In the spring of that year, without business experience, but with a strong body and character, the young man came west and commenced to locate and sell lands in Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois. Guided only by the imperfect maps then furnished by the public land offices, he rode over this vast territory on horseback, and thus gaining intimate knowledge of the property which he offered for sale was enabled to do a "land office business" until 1837 when, by the withdrawal of such lands by presidential proclamation, he was obliged to abandon this profitable field. In the fall of that year he associated himself with his brother, Lyman, in the grain business in Michigan City, Ind., and the operations of the firm covered a large territory, as Michigan City was then the only shipping point to eastern markets. The firm name was C. B. & L. Blair, and at one time they owned the largest warehouse in Indiana. They also built the first bridge pier on the east side of Lake Michigan, and were among the pioneer shippers of grain



C. H. B. Curtis

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to the East. Chauncey B. Blair secured a charter and built a plank road thirty miles long for the purpose of making transportation inland from the lake easier. Notes were issued on the stock of the plank road corporation and a banking business was started. He was made president of this banking company and so first entered upon the business to which he practically devoted the remainder of his life. The notes issued by this company, known as the Union Plank Road Company, were accepted by all the state banks in the Northwest and were all finally redeemed in gold. Some of them were held in the South at the time of the commencement of the War of the Rebellion, but were promptly honored when presented at the close of the war.

During this period, he went a little into railroad building, being one of the incorporators of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, which was the first road to impair the usefulness of his plank road. The Northern Indiana was afterward consolidated with the Michigan Southern. He next became interested in the State Bank of Indiana, and when it was re-chartered, under the name of the Bank of the State of Indiana, he secured a controlling interest in its La Porte branch, later becoming its president. In 1859 he came to Chicago and established a private bank, which he conducted until 1865. He then organized the Merchants National Bank of Chicago, which began to do business at No. 36 South Clark street with a paid-up capital of \$450,000. The officers were: president, Chauncey B. Blair, and cashier, John DeKoven. At its last statement prior to the fire, its capital was \$650,000, surplus \$300,000, deposits, \$1,149,756. Mr. Blair had been president of it continuously during that time and had made an enviable record as a financier, sometimes pursuing a policy against the judgment of all his friends. At the time of the great fire of 1871 he insisted upon an immediate and full payment to all the depositors of this bank, although nearly every other financier in Chicago advised against such a course. His decision was greeted with admiration in all parts of the country, and his action resulted in establishing on a firm basis the credit of Chicago, at that time greatly impaired.

When, by reason of the inability of the city to collect the taxes of 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874, and on account of the fire losses and subsequent stagnation of business and other compli-

cations the credit of Chicago became materially impaired, Mr. Blair was one of the few to come to the rescue of the city and by his faith in the city and his advances may be said to have saved Chicago's credit a second time. During the panic of 1873, when the banks of Boston, New York and other large cities had suspended payments and most of the Chicago banks favored the same course, proposing to issue clearing-house certificates, he made a firm stand at the clearing-house meeting and announced that he proposed to pay all demands. His arguments convinced the other bankers that it was the proper course to pursue, and, as a result, they passed through the panic without serious harm and Chicago's credit was placed on a firmer basis than ever. Mr. Blair continued in the presidency of the Merchants National Bank until his death in 1891, and was succeeded by his son, Chauncey J. Blair. In 1902 that institution was consolidated with another, becoming the Corn Exchange National Bank, one of the foremost of the city today. The principle on which Mr. Blair managed his bank, as shown by the reports to the controller of the currency, was remarked upon by many of the best bankers of the country. The cash reserves held by the bank were probably larger than those of any other bank in the country in proportion to its liabilities, with possibly one exception, the Chemical National Bank of New York.

Upon the death of Mr. Blair, January 30, 1891, the local press, from which we make the following extracts, was replete with tribute to his successful career and noble character: "Mr. Blair was a man of the old style. Wholly unassuming, positive in his convictions, ready to give his last dollar to meet a bit of paper or an obligation in which his honor was involved in the faintest degree; his whole business career was one of protest against the rapid methods adopted by men of fewer years and less honor. The writer recalls a remark made to him by the deceased in 1877: 'Don't try to argue with me about silver. It will never do for a medium of exchange beyond the fractional part of a dollar.'"—The Chicago Post, January 30, 1891. Under the heading of "One Model Citizen," the Chicago Times of January 31, 1891, reports "The Eventful Career of a Man Who Had the Welfare of Chicago at Heart." "Passing away at the ripe age of eighty-one years, the career of Chauncey B.

Blair, so long identified with the largest financial interest of the city, becomes in its personal phase one of greatest interest to the citizens of Chicago. Always a busy man, and altogether a business man, Mr. Blair had in his long life neither the time nor the inclination for else than the advancement of constantly increasing commercial interests. He threw his whole energies into his work. He cared neither for amusements, which generally seemed to him frivolous, nor for vacations, which were esteemed a waste of time. In his banking life he was daily, throughout the year, at his desk early in the morning and the last to leave at night. He was eminently conservative in all his ideas and most closely allied with the customs of the more rigid past. He often referred to the time when he had to work sixteen hours out of the twenty-four and deprecated many of the innovations of later days, which seemed to him a relaxing of those stern convictions of old. Unostentatious generosity to the deserving was a characteristic of Mr. Blair. It had always been his custom to care for the sick among the employes of his large bank, aiding the families in their illness and helping to bury their dead. At Christmas they were all remembered with gifts of money, which were distributed according to the needs, rather than with regard to position or the salary earned. In personal habits and demeanor Mr. Blair was plain and old-fashioned. He generally voted the Republican ticket, but did not mingle in politics. He was not a church member, while a regular attendant at Trinity Episcopal Church. He died in the peace and quiet of his home, as he had lived. In more than a half century of unremitting energy, with

the record of never having had a mortgage recorded against him nor a piece of paper protested, he had left a reputation for shrewdness and absolute diligence and integrity in a rigid business. The residence of the late Chauncey B. Blair, No. 1611 Michigan Avenue, was crowded with those who had come to attend the funeral yesterday. So many of the friends of the deceased banker were there that the upper part of the house was opened to the throng, while a line of men reaching from the curb to the door stood with uncovered heads, listening to the opening chant, 'Rest Ye Weary Ones,' given by the choir of Trinity Chapel. In the parlor where the coffin lay were seated men whose clothing showed they were ordinary workmen. They had evidently been among the many to whom Mr. Blair had shown kindness in life. Their sorrow was touching. No demonstration was made beyond the fact that they wept, an evidence of feeling men rarely show." —Chicago Tribune, February 2, 1891.

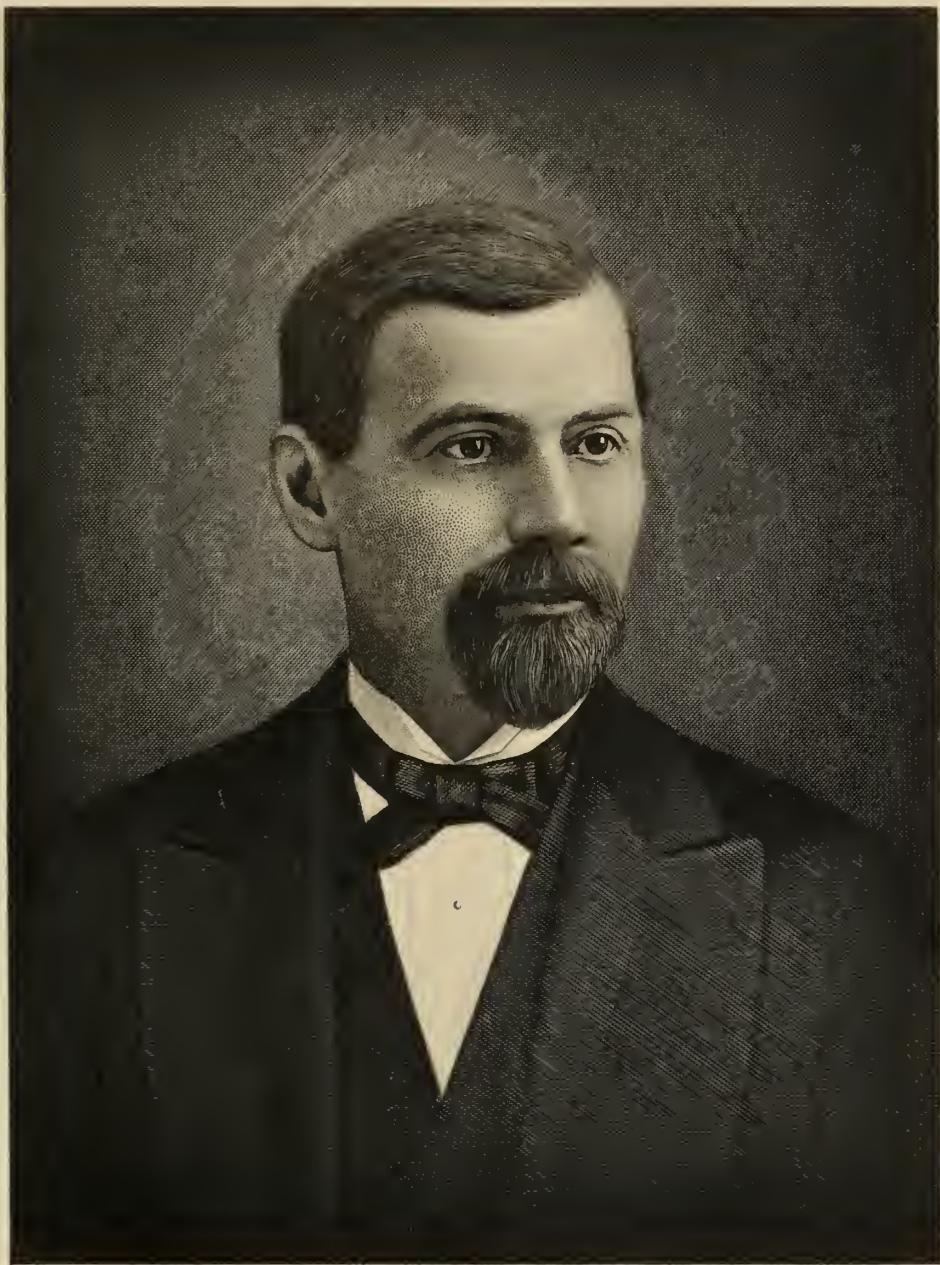
Chauncey Buckley Blair married in Michigan City, Ind., June 11, 1844, Caroline Oliva De Groff, daughter of Amos and Harriet (Sleight) De Groff, who was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 7, 1822, and died in Chicago, December 5, 1867. A family of six children was born to them five sons and one daughter. Two of the former George G. and William S., are deceased, while Chauncey J., Henry A. and Watson F. have become prominent Chicago financiers and are all identified with the Corn Exchange Bank, which is the successor of the Merchants' National, founded by their father. The daughter, Harriet, is the widow of the late John J. Borland, of this city.

JOHN JAY BORLAND.

The influence exerted in the development and furtherance of the lumber interests of Chicago and the great Middle West by those men who were among its pioneers in this locality, cannot be lightly disposed of, for to their energy, foresight and acumen is due existing conditions. One of the men whose position among the leading lumber operators of this part of the country was unquestioned, was the late John Jay Borland, who, for years, was associated with the lumber business of Chicago. Mr. Borland was born in North Evans, Erie County, N. Y., October 31, 1837, coming of good

New England stock. His father, John Borland, was born at Manchester, Vt., and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Tappan, was a native of Dorset, that same state.

John Jay Borland attended the public schools of Evans, later going to the Springfield High School, and completed his training with a commercial course at Bryant and Stratton's Business College, Chicago. Although his father desired him to still further pursue collegiate study, Mr. Borland refused to take advantage of the offer, for he realized that his father's capital was otherwise needed, as there was a



J J Borland

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large family to be provided for. When he was sixteen years old, the family moved to Iowa, and two years afterward to Carlton, Kewanee County, Wis., and there Mr. Borland began putting into practical use the commercial training he had received, acting as a clerk for the firm of Borland & Dean, of which his father was the senior member, and E. C. Dean the junior. This firm was engaged in erecting a sawmill and dock at Carlton. This was the beginning of Mr. Borland's association with the lumber interests. He finally purchased his father's share in the business without change of style, and in 1858, owing to its increase in volume the partners decided to remove headquarters to Chicago. Mr. Borland took charge of the Chicago end of the business, and so widened the fields of operation that within twelve months new capital was required for further expansion and another partner was admitted, William Blanchard, who brought with him extensive lumbering connections.

Having satisfactorily consummated this deal, Mr. Borland took the opportunity to pay a visit to his old home. It was while there that the Civil War broke out, and he enlisted in the Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was hurried to the front, and while Mr. Borland was serving under Gen. Frederick Steele, he was promoted for conspicuous bravery under fire, and received a captain's commission. During the latter part of 1863, at the battle of Helena, Ark., Mr. Borland was seriously wounded, and but for his excellent constitution, would have died from the injury, but subsequently recovered, although not in time to rejoin his regiment.

At the close of his period of military service, Mr. Borland returned to his business interests at Chicago and resumed the cares relative thereto, although he found that they had been carefully conserved by his able partners. Finally disposing of his Carlton interests, he concentrated upon his Chicago business, and the firm became Blanchard & Borland. When the Ford River Lumber Company was organized in 1869, with a sawmill at Ford River, Mich., Mr. Borland was interested, and upon its incorporation he was made its treasurer and was still holding that office at the time of his death. Through his knowledge of conditions and his energetic management, the business was developed in a remarkable degree,

and gradually the original equipment was replaced with modern machinery. Mr. Borland was associated for a number of years with the Lumberman's Exchange, first as a member, and later as vice president and treasurer.

On February 22, 1865, Mr. Borland was married to Sophia L. Ingersoll, of North Evans, N. Y., who died in 1876, leaving one son, John Ingersoll Borland. On August 29, 1877, Mr. Borland was married (second) to Harriet Blair, a daughter of Chauncey Buckley Blair, and two sons were born of this union; Chauncey Blair and Bruce.

The death of this representative citizen, which occurred October 11, 1881, removed from Chicago a man of sterling character and sturdy personality. Through life Mr. Borland had displayed noble characteristics and personal courage. Not only was he a brave soldier in time of war, but while still a lad he saved from death by drowning, several of his companions, risking his own life to accomplish this. Strictly honorable, he ever refused to take under contemplation any business operations of which he could not approve. He was a man of fair dealing and not only carried out his contracts with promptness and integrity, but gave his employes all honorable consideration. His keen business sense was recognized by his associates who many times placed him in positions of responsibility, realizing that he would guard their interests better than they could themselves. His executive ability was marked. His death closed a successful career and deprived his family and associates of a wise, kindly and elevating influence.

At a called meeting of the Lumberman's Exchange of Chicago, October 13, 1881, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our late associate John Jay Borland, having died at his residence at Chicago, on the evening of the 11th inst., that the memory of his life may be a record with this Exchange.

Resolved, That, identified as was Mr. Borland for nearly a quarter of a century with the lumber trade of Chicago and the North West, his life was a bright example of business integrity and uprightness, which could not fail to impress itself and exert an influence for good upon all his business associates, elevating the standard of morality governing com-

mercial transactions, leading all who were brought in contact with him to form a higher estimate of the obligations resting upon business men in their intercourse with each other, and no less in their social relations.

We point with pride and satisfaction to the life of our late associate as an example of patriotism, in his devotion to his country through a term of service spent in her defense, and of uprightness in his dealings with his fellowmen, worthy of the deepest study and emulation of all men, especially of those, younger in commercial life, who could adopt no more worthy standard as the aim of their business career than is afforded by the life and

example of John Jay Borland, as an honest, courageous, self-reliant and judicious man.

As his business associates, many of us for long terms of years of intimacy, we tender to the afflicted wife and family of our deceased brother, our warmest sympathy in their bereavement, expressing the hope that his wife and family may derive comfort in this hour of grief, in the thought that he left behind him so true and pure a name, and that his sons may grow up inheriting the same virtues that we meet to testify to, to-day.

Be it ordered, That this testimonial be entered upon our records, and a copy thereof be sent to the family of our late associate.

JOHN WEST.

The late John West of Chicago was born in Dublin, Ireland, about 1829. His parents were Benjamin and Rebecca (Harvey) West. His grandfather was a celebrated Baptist minister in England.

When he was about eighteen years old, John West came to America. He first located in Canada, but soon decided to come to the United States. He journeyed to Illinois and settled in Mendota, where he eventually became one of the most substantial pioneer residents of that section.

His uncle, also named John West, was one of the largest owners of farm land in Northern Illinois; and was a very important factor in the development of La Salle County.

For years the John West whose name heads this article, was interested and active in the

grain business of this state. He came to Chicago and established his residence here two years after the Great Fire. He was for years one of the valued members of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The marriage of John West to Miss Annie Ladd took place at Mendota, May 1, 1862. She was a daughter of the late Alvaro and Ann (Shotwell) Ladd. Mr. and Mrs. West became the parents of four children: Mary Sylvia, Alice (Mrs. Clarence Perley), Albert L., who died in 1922, and Charles C. West. Mr. West was always very devoted to his home and family.

His death occurred in May, 1896. His name deserves permanent record in the history of Illinois for he was a man of sterling character and honesty.

EVERETT WILSON.

Everett Wilson, son of William Henry and Mary Catherine (Newell) Wilson, was born at Vernon, New York, on August 14, 1854, and was educated at the Clinton (New York) Liberal Institute and the Canandaigua (New York) Academy. His first business experience was with his father who owned the Oneida Steam Engine and Foundry Company.

In 1878, Mr. Wilson came to Chicago and became associated with Armour and Company as billing clerk. From the beginning he made the interests of Armour and Company his interests, and his energy, ability and personality were such that he was gradually given more and more responsibility.

Mr. Wilson was the man who conceived and developed the present branch-house system for national distribution of packing-house products which enabled Armour and Company to expand its operations and placed meat and allied food products within reach of the consumer wherever located, thus benefiting very materially everyone in the United States. Mr. Wilson was general branch house superintendent, and a vice president and director of Armour and Company.

In 1887, Mr. Wilson married Miss Martha Hyde Lord of Springfield, Illinois. Mrs. Wilson died in July, 1887, and from that time on Mr. Wilson and his sister, Miss Eva Wilson,



Everett Wilson

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made their home in Winnetka, Illinois. It is common knowledge throughout the Armour organization that Mr. Wilson had but two interests in life, Armour and Company and his sister, Miss Eva Wilson.

Mr. Wilson (who was always a lover of outdoors) was interested in reforestation. He and his sister acquired a large tract of logged-over land in Wisconsin and there planted 198,000 pine trees. These trees are growing splendidly, their progress being eagerly watched by nature lovers and people who have made a study of forest conservation.

Mr. Wilson died on May 30, 1921, leaving a sense of irreparable loss to numerous friends. In both business and social life Mr. Wilson met many men of national affairs, and the way he was universally regarded is best shown by the words of a business associate of many years: "Everett Wilson was more than a coworker; he was a friend; his help and advice were invaluable; he was righteous; he was diligent; he was beloved. The nation, the packing industry, and Armour and Company have lost a great man."

BRYAN LATHROP.

Dealing with the careers of men whose names stand out prominently in the record of the development of the real estate interests in Chicago, that of the late Bryan Lathrop is found to be one that compels more than passing attention. He was identified with the business and financial interests of the city for more than half a century; and few men have made as lasting an impression, both for business ability and for individuality of a personal character. Also his connection with the artistic and musical development of the city has attained notable distinction.

Mr. Lathrop was born in Alexandria, Va., on August 6, 1844, a son of Jedediah Hyde and Mariana (Bryan) Lathrop, and he fully exemplified the accomplished and scholarly character for which the people of that state have always been noted. He came of a long line of old American families which date back to the Colonial and pre-Colonial epochs in the country's history. General Lafayette was a guest in the home of the family while he was in America. A grand-uncle, of the surname of Barbour, was one of our earliest ministers to England. Another grand-uncle, of the name of Barbour, was one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the U. S. Bryan Lathrop's father was a native of New Hampshire, but spent his early days in Buffalo, N. Y., and his later years in Washington, D. C. His mother was a Virginian and was a woman of unusual cultivation and of a very real personal distinction.

After his early school training, Bryan Lathrop entered Dinfiddie's Preparatory School, for the University of Virginia, and was a student in that institution at the outbreak of the Civil War. His subsequent education for several

years was under private tutors in Germany and France. He spoke perfect German, excellent French and some Italian.

He became a resident of Chicago in June, 1865 and was for several years associated with his uncle, the late Thomas B. Bryan, in the real estate business founded by Mr. Bryan in 1852. For many years his attention was given mainly to the management of estates, as executor or trustee, and to public interests. Since the organization of the Graceland Cemetery Company he was the president. He was also president of the Chicago Orchestral Association. He filled the position of trustee of the Art Institute of Chicago and of the Newberry Library, and he was, for two years, president of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. In his political affiliations, Mr. Lathrop belonged to the Republican party. His only office, of a political character, was that of commissioner of Lincoln Park.

On April 21, 1875, Mr. Lathrop was united in marriage with Miss Helen Lynde Aldis, of Washington, D. C., a daughter of the late Judge Asa Owen Aldis of that city. Although somewhat reserved, Mr. Lathrop had many warm friends, and those who knew him best recognized in him a man of earnest purpose and progressive principles. He invariably stood for the advancement of Chicago, and was interested in everything that pertained to progress and improvement along material, intellectual, artistic and moral lines. Although the scope of his work in various business interests was always broad, Mr. Lathrop was much enjoyed in social circles and he was identified with many of the most notable clubs and societies in Chicago and elsewhere. He served as president of the University Club, of which he was a charter

member, and of the Saddle and Cycle Club. He was a member of the Chicago, Chicago Golf, Onwentsia, Cliff Dwellers, the South Shore Country and the Literary Clubs. He belonged to the Century Club of New York and the Metropolitan Club of Washington.

The family home at 120 Bellevue Place, Chicago, is one of the most delightful in the city. It contains Mr. Lathrop's collection of Whistler's etchings, which is one of the most remarkable in the world. Mr. Lathrop left provision in his will that, after his wife's life interest

in his estate terminates, the estate, with the reservation of bequests to the United Charities, the Children's Memorial Hospital and to a few relatives, be used to found a conservatory of music in connection with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Lathrop has left his collection of etchings to the Chicago Art Institute. Mr. Lathrop passed from this life May 13, 1916, and it is but fitting that the history of Illinois shall perpetuate the record of his many useful years spent in Chicago.

EDWARD J. WHITEHEAD.

Colonel Edward J. Whitehead, a member of the Chicago bar for longer than half a century, was born at Waukegan, Illinois, January 30, 1838, a son of Rev. Henry Whitehead who had been sent by Methodists of England to be a missionary to Indians of Illinois. When the Civil War began Colonel Whitehead was a student at Asbury University at Greencastle, Indiana (now DePauw). He volunteered and served in the Eleventh Indiana Infantry. Later he was commissioned a captain in the One Hundred Thirty-Fourth Illinois Infantry. After the war he was an officer in the Illinois National Guard.

With his admission to the bar, he entered a long career as a lawyer in Chicago. He was author of a number of law books, among them the standard works, "Whitehead on Evidence" and "Illinois Real Property" in three volumes, completed in his eighty-third year. He served as attorney for the Town of Cicero and represented the Austin district in the General Assembly of Illinois. He supported the Republican party all his life. Early in life he joined the Masonic order and at the time of his death was one of the oldest members in the country. He held all offices in the Blue Lodge, Siloam

Commandery of the Knights Templar and Cicero Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

Colonel Whitehead in 1873 married Clara Harrison, a daughter of Nathaniel Harrison, a pioneer attorney of Chicago, some time associated in law cases with Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Whitehead was active in affairs of Austin Methodist church when they had their home at 5735 Midway Park. They were charter members of the Oaks Club which was for many years the social center of Austin. An interesting reminder of their period of residence in Austin is that Colonel Whitehead conducted the suit which abolished toll gates on Lake street through Oak Park and Austin.

Colonel Whitehead was eighty-six years of age when he died March 24, 1924, at Plainfield, New Jersey, surviving his wife only a few hours, as she passed away March 22, aged seventy-nine years. They were survived by a son, Walter Whitehead of Plainfield, New Jersey, and New York City; a daughter, Mrs. Otto McFeely of Oak Park, Illinois, and by five grandchildren, Jere Horton, Clara Elizabeth, and Edward J. Whitehead, and Donald and Jean McFeely.

HAROLD HARGREAVES ROBERTS.

No one can explain character. Its elements finally elude analysis. Its secret springs are not for the public eye. But there are few who are not sensitive to the presence of a really unselfish character. Such a one was Dr. Harold H. Roberts, of Maywood, Illinois, a person who possessed earnestness and honesty and an eager willingness to spend and be spent for others.

Doctor Roberts was born at Rawtenstall, Eng-

land, May 8, 1872, a son of James W. and Hannah (Hargreaves) Roberts, both natives of England. The father's business was that of a contractor and builder. He brought his family to the United States in 1883. They were located for a short time in Chicago, but soon went to Albion, Nebraska, where they bought a farm and comfortable homestead a short distance out of town.



Harold H. Roberts M.S.

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Doctor Roberts' education was begun in the academy in his native town Rawtenstall, and was continued in the public schools at Albion, Nebraska. He worked on his father's farm until 1892 and that year came to Chicago where he entered Northwestern University School of Pharmacy. He graduated and began work as a pharmacist. His controlling ambition, however, was to become a physician, so as soon as he could he entered the medical school of Northwestern University. He graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine from this institution in 1902. Only one who possessed perseverance, patience and energy would have the ambition to work his way unaided through two professional schools. But that is what Doctor Roberts did, he had a goal to reach and he sacrificed all for its attainment. For a year he was interne at Wesley Memorial Hospital after which he began his practice of medicine at Maywood, Illinois, in 1903.

He was married to Miss Leila Lines October 4, 1905, to Chicago. His home has been blessed by the birth of four children, Marjorie Althea, Charles James, Flora Jane and Donald Hargreaves Roberts. The widow and four children survive him.

A successful doctor of medicine finds his profession all consuming in time and in energy, so the majority of Doctor Roberts' activities were necessarily connected with his work. He belonged to the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, and to the Association of Railroad Surgeons. Besides his regular Maywood practice he was surgeon of the American Can Company and for the Northwestern Railroad. He served on the staff of both the West Suburban and Oak Park hospitals, being Senior Surgeon

of the latter. In addition to these multifarious medical activities he found time to serve his own city as health officer, which office he held for twelve years.

He was a Mason and a member of the Episcopal Church. During the World War he served as a medical examiner of the local exemption board and as a member of the medical advisory board at Chicago the latter a national appointment from Washington.

Full as Doctor Roberts' days and even nights were his life was signalized by an absence of fussiness and he did not believe that a busy man must be a man in a chronic state of perspiration. We talk much about the strenuous life. He lived it. Day by day, year by year he went on with resolute hard work, never seeming to work for his own gain but to soothe and heal those to whom he administered. Few people outside of the family circle come so close to one as their physician. Doctor Roberts was the ideal family physician, sympathy, love, understanding, gentleness and a quiet dignity made him the beloved man of his community. He had one fault he would not spare himself. He refused to hoard his life, to gather and conserve his strength for himself, to play safe, and now he is gone. We live in the poet's faith that there are "Other heights in other lives, God willing." Somewhere in the universe so wide and so needy his gifts of sympathy and gentleness are finding useful expression. The community of Maywood, his patients looking for some one to soothe as he soothed are the losers. Death came to Doctor Roberts April 12, 1924, from an overworked heart.

"Too fine a mesh the Master Weaver planned
Yet he wove into life a thread of gold,
A God-sent friend to man."

CHARLES CLARENCE LINTHICUM.

Efficiency is the keynote of success along every line; it is the symbol, the co-related sign and working feature of the marvelous accomplishments of this age. None of the learned professions would have been developed from the faint beginnings of people striving for mental advancement, nor would the air, the earth, the sea, all be bound together to produce power and place for each new generation. Half-way methods cannot succeed in anything. To rise above the level of mediocrity requires skilled and carefully trained knowledge and the power

to use this to the highest degree. To nothing does this more aptly apply than to the practice of the law. Among those who have forged to the front among the members of the bar of Chicago, none deserves higher praise than the late Charles Clarence Linthicum, patent law attorney of the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Linthicum was born at Bloomington, Ill., November 11, 1857, a son of Noah and Hannah (Furr) Linthicum, natives of Virginia, who came to Illinois about 1840, where the father engaged in farming. When Charles C. Linthi-

cum was nine years old the family went to Kansas for a time and he received an excellent public school training there. Following this he attended normal school. In 1880 he returned to Chicago and then became a student in the Northwestern University, from which he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of LL. B. The same year he entered upon a private law practice. Later he joined the firm of Offield & Towle, which afterwards became Offield, Towle & Linthicum, from which he withdrew after a period of twenty-one years, and formed the firm of Linthicum, Belt & Fuller, and still later practiced as Charles C. Linthicum, patent lawyer.

From the beginning of his legal career Mr. Linthicum specialized on patent law, and in 1903 was made professor of that study at the Northwestern University, and in 1909 was made patent attorney for the United States Steel Corporation to succeed Thomas Blakewell of Pittsburgh, Penn. He also served, in the same capacity such concerns of national importance as Armour & Co., The Pullman Co., Brunswick, Balke-Collender Co. and many others. At the time of his death Mr. Linthicum maintained offices in New York, Washington, Pittsburgh and Chicago. Without any question Mr. Linthicum was the foremost patent law attorney in this

part of the country, and was connected with many associations, among them being the American Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Patent Law Association, American Patent Law Association of Washington, D. C., the Mid-Day, Glen View and Automobile clubs of Chicago, and the University Club of Evanston, the University Club of Washington, the Union and Athletic clubs of Pittsburgh, and the Tuscumbia Country Club of Green Lake, Wis. He was also a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, and was for many years prominently identified with the Iroquois Club of the same city.

On February 27, 1879, Mr. Linthicum was married to Eva Kate Graham of Chicago, a daughter of Alvaro B. and Mary Graham. They became the parents of two daughters, namely: Mrs. Eda (Linthicum) McNair, and Mrs. Lois (Linthicum) Hawley, both of whom reside at Evanston, Ill. Through the medium of the Congregational Church Mr. Linthicum found expression for his religious life, and was one of the leading members of the church of that denomination at Evanston. His funeral, held at the First Congregational Church, Hinman Avenue and Lake Street, Evanston, was conducted by Rev. W. T. McElveen, and interment was made at Rosehill Cemetery.

GEORGE B. WARNE.

Dr. George B. Warne, president of the National Spiritual Association, and one of the highly respected citizens of Chicago, died at John B. Murphy Hospital, January 22, 1925. For many years he was connected with the work of this association and was strenuous in his efforts to place spiritualism on a plane where it would command the respect of thinking men and women. Those who knew him best felt proud of his versatility. It did not matter what he was called upon to do, he was able to rise to the occasion, and was always ready to render valiant service to the cause he held so high.

At the eleventh annual convention Doctor Warne was elected vice president of the National Spiritualist Association, when it was held at Washington, in 1903; and he was re-

elected to that office up to and including the convention of 1906. In 1907 he was elected president of the association, and was re-elected to that office each year from then until 1920, when, under a new provision, he was elected for a three-year term, and in 1923 was elected for another three-year term. His period of service therefore covered four years as vice president, and seventeen years and four months as president. His many and heavy duties broke down his strength, and he was finally forced to go to the hospital, where his spirit took its flight.

Doctor Warne is survived by his widow, Mrs. Minnie C. Warne, who was his faithful and loving companion during all his years of work and effort. His mortal remains were laid to rest at Oakwood Cemetery, Chicago.

HENRY JOHN WANNER.

The late Henry J. Wanner was born at Laporte, Indiana, June 17, 1862, a son of Casper and Wilhelmina Wanner.

He was educated in the public schools of Laporte. His first important business connection was with the Chicago Stove Works, at Chi-



Yonkers Printing Co.

David Campbell

H. J. Warner

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ago, and he remained identified with that organization for about ten years. The experience and business insight he acquired during that period led him, in 1894, to join Mr. H. M. Lewis in the manufacture of Peerless Steel Ranges, at Chicago.

In 1907 Mr. Wanner, in partnership with Mr. A. W. Wagner, founded the Terre Haute Malleable and Manufacturing Company, and built the company's plant at Terre Haute, Indiana.

In 1914 Mr. Wanner came back to Chicago to reside. That year he established the Hammond Malleable Iron Company and began the erection of their plant. This plant, located at Hammond, Indiana, was opened in April, 1915. The name of the concern was later changed to the Wanner Malleable Iron Company. In 1923 the firm became the Wanner Malleable Castings Company. Mr. Wanner became chairman

of its Board of Directors, and his son, Mr. Harry C. Wanner, was made President.

Mr. Wanner was married October 19, 1887, at Urbana, Ohio, to Miss Ruth Hunter, a daughter of William O. and Julia A. Hunter. Mr. and Mrs. Wanner have one son, Harry C. Wanner. The family home is on Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago.

Mr. Wanner was a member of the Kenwood Church, and also belonged to the Chicago Athletic Association, South Shore Country Club, Arts Club, Exmoore and the Hammond Country clubs.

Mr. Wanner died August 18, 1924. His life was a success from every standpoint. He worked tremendously hard with mind and body, and he fully deserved the eminence he reached. He had been at the head of the Malleable Iron Industry in Illinois for a number of years.

ORRINGTON LUNT.

As a pioneer of Chicago and one of the founders of Evanston, Orrington Lunt will always be held in high esteem by the people of Illinois. He was born Bowdoinham, Maine, December 4, 1815, a son of William and Anne Matilda (Sumner) Lunt. When a boy of fourteen, Orrington Lunt left school and entered his father's store at Bowdoinham, and later he was made clerk and treasurer of the town, and subsequently was appointed a justice of the peace. On January 16, 1842 he was married to Cornelia A. Gray, and they came to Chicago in the fall of that year, at a time when there were only 5,000 inhabitants in the little city, but returned to Maine the following spring. Once more, they tried to locate at Chicago, and were successful and by 1844, Mr. Lunt had established himself here as a grain merchant, and in time helped to organize the Chicago Board of Trade, and succeeded in securing improvements on the Chicago Harbor. He was also connected as a director of the Chicago Foremen's and Chicago Mutual Life Insurance companies, and the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, remaining with it as a director and auditor after its consolidation to form the Chicago & Northwestern system.

Mr. Lunt was a member of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association; was president of the Chicago Bible Society; one of the life members of the Chicago Orphan asylum; a trustee of the Dearborn Seminary; one of the original trustees of Clark Seminary of Aurora; one of the members of the board of directors of the first Homeopathic hospitals, established in 1854, and a trustee of Hahnemann College; a benefactor of Quinn Chapel for colored people; a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and secretary of its board; member of the Committee of Safety and Finance during the Civil War; president of the board of trustees of the Care Fund for the lot owners of Rose Hill Cemetery and treasurer until a short time prior to his death; member of the board of trustees, secretary and treasurer of the Northwestern University and the Garrett Biblical Institute. He helped to secure the charters of the university and institute, and in 1874 moved to Evanston, where he continued to live until his death. Mr. Lunt was spared to see the Orrington Lunt Library completed, dying April 5, 1897.

LEVY MAYER.

Levy Mayer was born in Richmond, Va., October 23, 1858, the son of Henry D. and Clara Mayer.

He received his early education in the Chicago public schools, and entered the Yale Law School in 1874, taking honors in both Junior and Senior

years, being awarded the Betts prize in his Junior year.

Upon his graduation in 1876 he became assistant librarian of the Chicago Law Institute, which position he held until 1881. While so engaged, he prepared the first catalogue of the Law Institute and also edited and revised the manuscript of Judge David Rorer's works on Interstate and Private International Law, and on Judicial and Execution Sales, and also made numerous contributions to legal magazines.

In 1881 he was admitted to the Illinois bar, and entered upon the active practice of the law, associating himself with Mr. Adolf Kraus and William S. Brackett. Mr. Brackett soon afterwards retired, and the firm became Kraus & Mayer, then Kraus, Mayer & Stein, and in 1893 Moran, Kraus, Mayer & Stein. Upon Mr. Stein's election to the bench, and Mr. Kraus' retirement, the name of the firm became Moran, Mayer & Meyer, and after the death of Judge Moran and the subsequent admission to the firm, of Henry Russell Platt, the style thereof became Mayer, Meyer, Austrian & Platt, of which firm Mr. Mayer remained the senior member until his death, August 14th, 1922.

Among some of the large corporations formed by Mr. Mayer are Sears, Roebuck & Company, Hart Schaffner & Marx, the Pan American Commission Corporation, the Great Lakes Transit Corporation, the Chicago Packing & Provision Company, Ltd., and The Chicago & Northwest Granaries Co., Ltd. He was instrumental in forming the merger of the glucose interests, the distilling interests and the chiclé interests. He consolidated the various banking interests which

ultimately were merged into the Continental and Commercial Banks of Chicago, of which he remained general counsel until his death. He attended to all of the legal matters connected with the absorption of the Fort Dearborn Banks by the Continental and Commercial Banks, thereby averting a crisis in the financial interests of Chicago. At the time when an effort was made to convict the large packers in the famous Packers' Trial of 1912, he successfully defended them. He likewise represented the theatrical interests of the country, and successfully defended the owners of the Iroquois Theatre in the litigation which grew out of the disastrous Iroquois fire. There are few large industries in the country which, at some time or other, had not called on him for advice. He led the fight against the Eighteenth Amendment, which he always sincerely felt, was a grave mistake and a real trespass on the personal liberty of the American people.

During the war, Mr. Mayer was appointed by Governor Lowden as a member of the Illinois State Council of Defense, and was made the Chairman of its Committee on Law and Legislation. He was also a member of the War Committee of the Chicago Bar Association.

He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention organized in 1919 to frame a new constitution for the State of Illinois, and served on that body until his death.

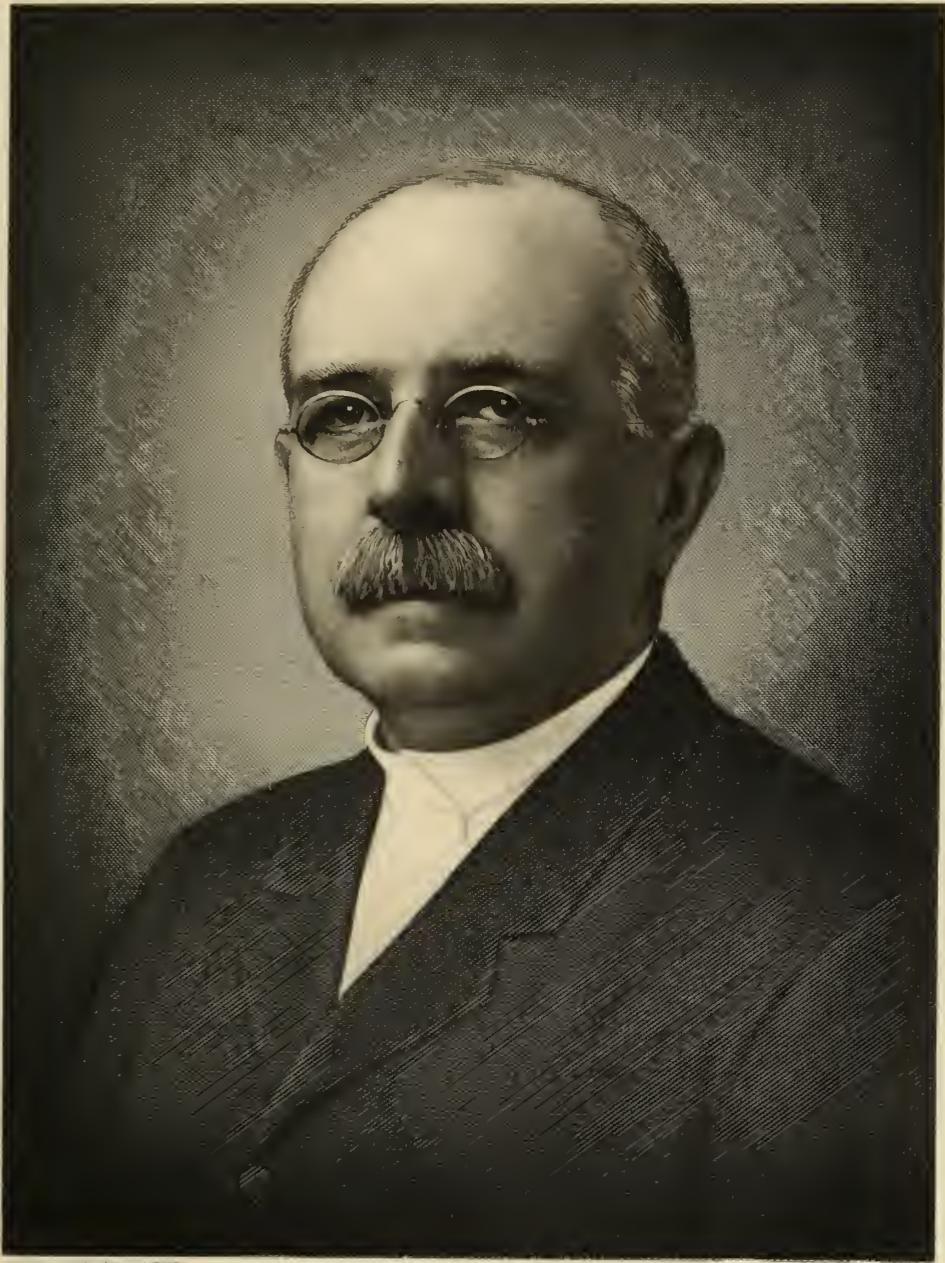
He was married December 30, 1884, in Chicago, to Rachel Meyer, and two daughters, Hortense Mayer Hirsch and Madeleine Mayer Low, were born of said marriage.

Mr. Mayer died August 14, 1922.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK.

Classed in fertility and usefulness of invention with Arkwright, Morse, Fulton and Whitney, Cyrus Hall McCormick was one of the greatest men Chicago ever produced. He was born February 15, 1809, and died May 13, 1884, having lived at Chicago from 1847 until his death. He was a son of Robert and Mary Ann (Hall) McCormick, natives of Virginia, and Cyrus H. McCormick was also born in that state, in the county of Rockbridge, where he was reared. A natural mechanical genius, before he had attained to manhood estate, he had invented many implements, the first of which was an improved cradle for his own use in harvesting grain. A hill-side plow and a self-

sharpening plow were other inventions of his minority, and soon after he was twenty-two he produced the first successful reaping machine, which was tried out on his father's oat field in 1831, and this, crude as it was, contained the essential features of the machine of today. Mr. McCormick called his machine the "Virginia Reaper," and the first ones were made at home by hand. In 1844, thirteen years after he had assembled his initial machine, he sent his first consignment to Cincinnati, Ohio. It was taken to Richmond, Va., by wagon and water; thence to New Orleans by water, and from that city up the Mississippi River to the Ohio River and on the latter to its destination. Two years later



H. G. Larr

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Mr. McCormick made arrangements with a machine shop at Cincinnati to manufacture his reapers while he went on the road to sell them. A little later arrangements were made with a firm at Brookport N. Y., to manufacture the reapers on a royalty. With customary foresightedness Mr. McCormick realized that Chicago would make an ideal headquarters for his industry and came here in 1847, forming a partnership with Charles Gray as McCormick & Gray, and thus laid the foundation for the great business which has placed on the world's market the McCormick reaper. Other partners, including W. B. Ogden, and William S. and Leander J. McCormick were added, and still later the business was incorporated.

In addition to his marvelous mechanical and business capabilities, Mr. McCormick was interested along many diversified lines, at one time owning *The Chicago Times*, and later the *Interior*, the latter being an organ of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a devout

member, having connected himself as a charter member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago at the time of its organization in 1848. It was at his instigation that the General Assembly located the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago in 1859, which institution now bears his name for he was the principal contributor toward its endowment fund. A strong Democrat, he was active in his party, and was its candidate for Congress in 1864, but was defeated by John Wentworth. From 1872 to 1874 he served his party as chairman of its state central committee.

In 1858 Cyrus Hall McCormick was married to Nettie Fowler, a daughter of Melzer Fowler of Jefferson County, N. Y., and they became the parents of the following children: Cyrus II., Jr., Robert, Harold, Stanley, Mary V., Anita and Alice. The city residence was on Rush Street, Chicago, while for years a summer home was maintained at Richfield Springs, N. Y.

ALBERT GEORGE FARR.

Albert George Farr, formerly vice president of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, was born at Brandon, Vermont, December 3, 1851, and was a son of Flavius Josephus and Chastina Eliza Buck (Parkhurst) Farr. His parents were both natives of Vermont, and his father, a violinist, engaged in farming in Rutland County that state, for some years, later retiring on account of ill health. The family are strictly of English stock, the first representative in America, came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1629.

Albert G. Farr was a student in the seminary at Brandon during 1881-8, and in 1870 was graduated first in his class, from the Columbus (Ohio) High School. He had hoped to attend a technical school, but owing to his father's illness his plans were necessarily changed and he joined the teaching staff of the Columbus High school, thus continuing for nine years. Later he was principal of this institution for two years. In 1861 Mr. Farr came to Chicago and became a clerk in the law firm of Willard & Driggs, the junior member being a friend of the Farr family. At that time N. W. Harris, who subsequently became the head of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, had desk room with the law firm, and, having congenial tastes, a warm friendship

grew between Mr. Farr and Mr. Harris. In 1882 Mr. Farr was admitted to the bar as a general attorney, and continued to practice as such for some years, but gradually abandoned practice owing to his increasing duties pertaining to the Harris interests with which he became identified in 1891, when he became a member of the firm of N. W. Harris & Co., bankers of Chicago, New York and Boston. On its incorporation in 1907 he was made a director of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, and chairman of the board in 1910. At the time of his death, December 22, 1913, he was vice president of this institution. Additionally he was a director and a member of the executive committee of the Michigan State Telephone Company; a director of the Terre Haute (Indiana) Water Works Co., and a trustee of Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin, of which institution he was also treasurer for a time. Mr. Farr was an ardent advocate of collegiate training and one of his pet charities was aiding young people to secure the advantage of a college education. The Alice Parkhurst Farr Alcove, in the Public Library of Ripon, was given and constantly added to by Mr. Farr, and he was also much interested in starting a department for the circulation of good sheet music. He was a trustee and sup-

porter of the Brandon Free Public Library as well. Stephen A. Douglas was also a native of Brandon, and it seemed very fitting that some memorial to his memory should be erected there. In 1913 a marble monument with two bronze tablets was given by Mr. Farr and set up by the town authorities in front of the house in which Douglas was born a hundred years before.

Mr. Farr married (first) Miss Alice Parkhurst of Berlin, Wisconsin, on July 23, 1873. She died in 1888, leaving one daughter, Shirley Farr. On April 30, 1890, Mr. Farr was married (second) to Miss Lottie Snow of Chicago, who died in 1911. Mr. Farr was liberal on

church matters. He attended the services of Christ Reformed Episcopal Church and served on the board of trustees of the Bishop Cheney Memorial Fund. In politics he was an Independent Republican. For some years he was a member of the Union League, the Quadrangle, the Chicago Literary and the South Shore Country clubs, all of Chicago, and the Green Mountain Club of his native state, in which last he took particular interest. The summer residence of the family was at Brandon, Vermont, for Mr. Farr never lost his affection for his native town and its people.

DARIUS MILLER.

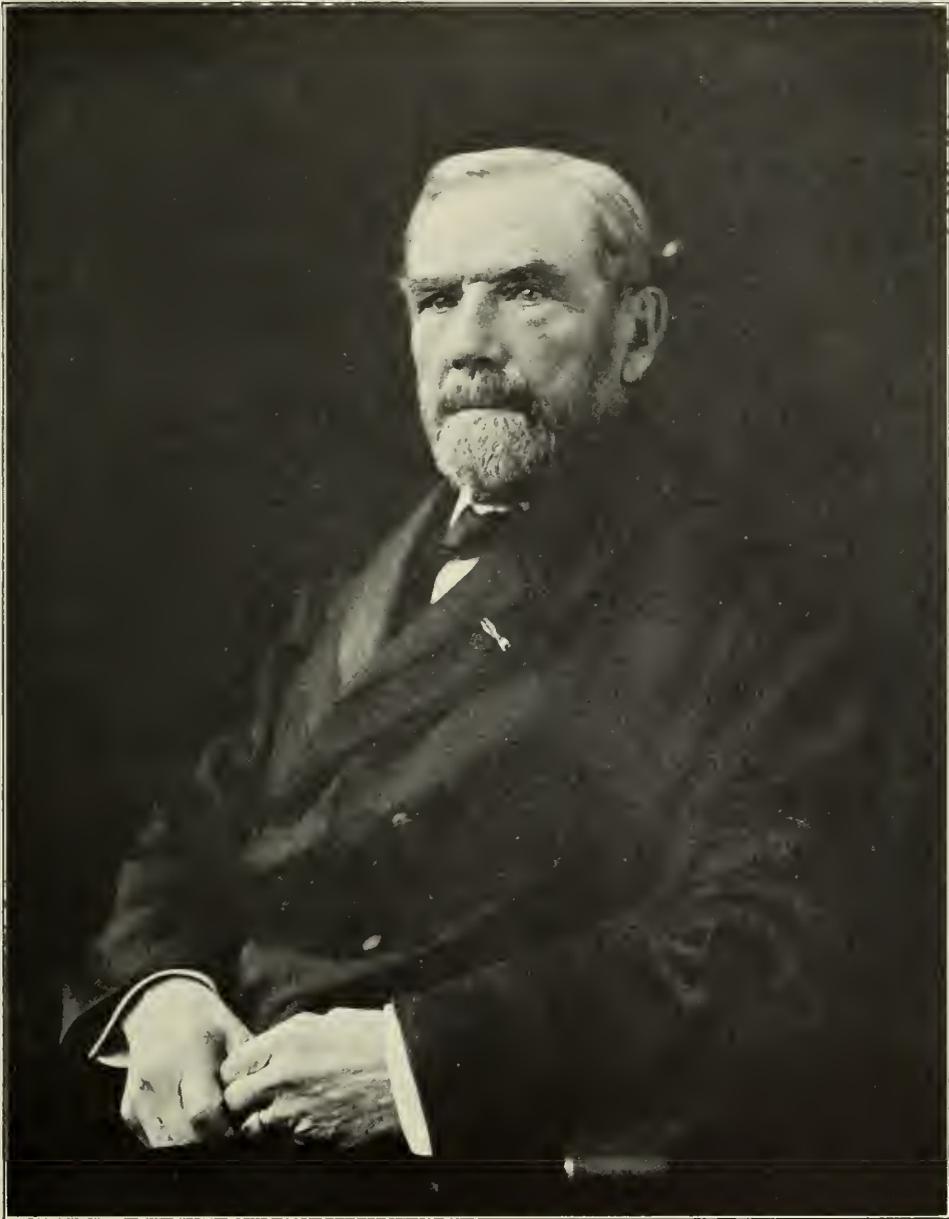
The influence of the railroads upon the opening up of the country is so powerful as to need no comment here. But for them, the United States today would practically lie along the Atlantic coast, and all the region west of it, save perhaps that along the Mississippi River, would be a wilderness. These great railroads have not come into being and progressed as they have, as a natural consequence. They are the outgrowth of the ideas and practical plans of men who have risen from the beginnings of railroad work, to positions of the highest trust and responsibility. One of these men known the country over, wherever railroad men congregate, was the late Darius Miller, for years president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, who died while holding that office.

Darius Miller was born at Princeton, Illinois, on April 3, 1859, a son of John S. and Elizabeth S. Miller, pioneers of that village. The lad was reared at Princeton, where he attended the public schools, and when he was nineteen years old he secured a position as stenographer with the Michigan Central Railroad. A few years later he became a clerk in the general freight office of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. Then he was made chief clerk to the general manager, and in 1883 was promoted to be general freight and ticket agent of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. A little later he left that road to become general freight and passenger agent of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, now a part of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad. He was promoted a few years later to the position of traffic manager of this road. In 1890 Mr. Miller became traffic manager of the

Queen & Crescent Route, which position he held until 1893. From 1893 to 1896 his services as traffic manager were secured by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and he became vice president of that company in November, 1896, retaining it until October, 1898, when he was elected second vice president of the Great Northern Railroad at St. Paul, Minnesota, continuing in that office until January, 1902. He then took the office of first vice president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad January 1, 1902, and on January 31, 1910, was advanced to the highest office in the gift of the corporation, that of president of the road.

Mr. Miller had other interests, being a director in the Commercial National Bank, the Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, the Commercial National Safe Deposit Company and the Union Trust Company. He belonged to the Chicago Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Saddle and Cycle Club, the Old Elm Club, the Onwentsia Club, the Exmoor Club, the Mid-Day Club and the Industrial Club. Golf was his favorite recreation. He died at Glacier Park, Montana, August 23, 1914.

On October 19, 1882, Mr. Miller was married at Morris, Illinois, to Suzanna Caroline Brown. The story of Darius Miller's rise from a humble position as stenographer in a freight office to the presidency of a great railroad system is one of the most striking romances of success in the annals of railroading. A common-school education, a grounding in stenography, and a liberal supply of ambition, were his entire capital. His rise in life was due not only to



Niles F. Quaker

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industry from year to year, but to the fact that he possessed indomitable will power which mastered every new field he entered in his rapid

and remarkable career. Mr. Miller was a great silent force. He had few equals and no superiors in the line of his interests.

FRANK HUGH MONTGOMERY.

Dr. Frank Hugh Montgomery of Chicago, now deceased, was born near St. Cloud, Minnesota, January 6, 1862, a son of Albertus and Mary Louise (Mason-Lille) Montgomery. Doctor Montgomery was graduated from the St. Cloud High school, attended the University of Minnesota and Rush Medical College, being graduated from the latter in 1888, and subsequently took up post-graduate work at the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, Maryland, with further study and clinical research in the hospitals of London, Paris and Vienna. At the time of his death he was associate professor of dermatology in Rush Medical College, and dermatologist to the Presbyterian, St. Elizabeth, St. Anthony de Padua and Oak Park hospitals, and was also an active member of the local, state and national medical associations. The American Dermatological Association, which he three times served as secretary and vice president, claimed him as one of its most honored members, while he was equally appreciated by the Chicago Dermatological Society which elected him its president. Doctor Montgomery also belonged to the University, Chicago Literary, Quadrangle and Homewood Country clubs, and to Psi Upsilon and Nu Sigma Nu fraternities. Although reared a Congregationalist, he was a regular attendant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Kenwood. For years he took an active part in the South Park Improvement

Association and served as chairman of its streets and alleys committee during 1902-4. Doctor Montgomery contributed largely to literature, his works including many scientific papers and books with reference to the special line to which he gave so much attention, in some cases collaborating with other eminent men of his profession.

On January 11, 1897, Doctor Montgomery was married to Miss Caroline L. Williamson, a daughter of Mrs. Irenus Kittredge Hamilton by a former marriage. Doctor and Mrs. Montgomery had three children: Hamilton, who was born May 21, 1898; Charlotte, who was born January 24, 1901; and Mary Louise, who was born September 2, 1903. On July 14, 1908, Doctor Montgomery took his son, Hamilton, and an acquaintance on a sailing expedition. A gust of wind overturned the boat and Doctor Montgomery lost his life in a futile attempt to save his guest. His son escaped because he obeyed his father's instructions. Doctor Montgomery died, as he lived, in the service of others. His work as a specialist cannot be overestimated for he, through his teachings and writings, opened up new fields of thought and practice, and left behind him a name honored by practitioner and layman alike. Without doubt he was one of the most prominent representatives of the department of medicine in which he specialized.

NILES THEODORE QUALES.

The broad field of medical service, profound research, useful teachings, skillful surgery, maintenance of public health, as well as the manifold duties pertaining to a general practice, all combine to make of the physician and surgeon a man of broad ideas and consummate ability. In order to take up his profession at all, the medical man must first be well grounded in the ordinary courses, and then follow years of individual effort both as to practice and theory before he can at length take his place in the long line of men who press onward towards the goal of distinction. All do not reach it, for many fall out, but those who become known in

general practice or along special lines have to keep abreast with others of the same mind and bent, not resting until the desired end is gained. The history of the Chicago medical profession shows many instances of merit rewarded, and ability recognized, and in few cases more so than in that of Niles Theodore Quales, who was one of the eminent physicians of this city.

Niles Theodore Quales was born at Hardanger, Norway, January 17, 1831, and died at Chicago, Ill., May 23, 1914. He was a son of Targiles J. and Gurine (Tioflet) Quales, most excellent people to whom he owed his early educational training in private schools. Later

he attended the Agricultural Institute of Hardanger, from which he was graduated in 1851. Still later he entered the Royal Veterinary College at Copenhagen and was graduated therefrom in 1856, following which he held a government position until 1859. In that year he resigned his position to emigrate to the United States, and upon landing in this country came direct to Chicago. Upon his arrival here he obtained employment at a railroad office until his enlistment in August, 1861, for service in defense of his adopted country, as a member of Company B, First Illinois Artillery, thus continuing until 1863, when he was placed on detached duty at General Sherman's Headquarters, being put in charge of the veterinary hospital at Nashville. He was also an assistant at the post hospital, and so continued until his term of service expired. During this period of usefulness he began studying medicine and later matriculated in Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated with his degree in 1866. Soon thereafter he became house physician and surgeon of the Cook County Hospital, thus continuing until 1867, when he established himself in a general practice in which he reaped many returns. For some years he was connected with the North Side Free Dispensary and was made city physician in 1868. Later he was physician to the Scandinavian Immigrant Aid Society, and from 1870 to 1871, he was surgeon to the United States Marine Hospital, which was entirely destroyed in the Chicago fire. During the great conflagration, he and Mrs. Qualess, with the assistance of two nurses, saved the lives of sixty-seven patients in the hospital at that time. Dr. Qualess was the prime mover in establishing the Norwegian Tabitha Hospital and was head physician of the same and a member of its board of trustees. He belonged to the Chicago Medical society, the Illinois State Medical society, the Scandinavian Medical society, which he has served as president, and the American Medical Association. A religious man, he and his wife were among the founders of the Wicker Park Evangelical Lutheran Church, and he helped

to found the Lutheran Deaconess's Hospital, of which he had been attending physician since 1904. He was the founder (1896) of the Norwegian Old Peoples Home Society, in the founding of which he was assisted by his wife; he was president of the Society during the first sixteen years of its existence. He was a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Evangelical Lutheran Seminary at Maywood, Ill. On April 1, 1910, Dr. Qualess received the Order of "St. Olaf" from Haakon VII, King of Norway.

Dr. Qualess resided at No. 1951 Fowler street, where he maintained his office, and although he had long passed the span allotted mankind, he continued in active practice, a number of his old patients clinging to him and relying upon his skill.

In 1870 Dr. Qualess was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Lawson, and they became the parents of three children: Iver L., Martha, and Nellie Ruth. Carrie Lawson Qualess was born in Voss, Norway, May 20, 1843. Her parents were Lars Rockne Lawson, and Martha Osher Lawson. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson and their six children came to America in 1852. They located in Chicago, where the children were educated. From her childhood days Mrs. Qualess was identified with the English Lutheran Church and always took an active part in church and charity work. Mrs. Qualess was a resident of Chicago for sixty-two years, having lived here during the great Chicago Fire of 1871, and saw the city burned down and rebuilt. Mrs. Qualess died June 26, 1925, mourned by three children, two granddaughters, and many friends.

Ever since he received his degree Dr. Qualess devoted himself, his time, energy and life to the preservation of public health and the alleviation of human ills. His had been no easy task, nor had it always been remunerated as was befitting his high standing and undoubted great work, and yet he cheerfully accepted the disadvantages, made the countless sacrifices asked of him, and felt compensated by his realization that his life had not been lived in vain.

WILLIAM CALDWELL NIBLACK.

William Caldwell Niblack was born at Dover Hill, Martin County, Indiana, on September 5,

1854, a son of William Ellis and Eliza Ann (Sherman) Niblack, both natives of New York



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State. The father was a member of the Congress of the United States for twenty-four years, and an Indiana Judge for years.

After completing courses at the local schools William C. Niblack entered Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1874. Then he joined Wheeler's Exploring expedition, as meteorologist, and traveled extensively throughout the West. Returning to Indiana, he attended lectures at the Cincinnati Law School during 1876-7 and, later, read law in the office of George Riley at Vincennes, Indiana. He was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1877 and practiced at Vincennes for five years.

Then he came to Chicago and opened offices. From that time on he exerted a fine, strong influence in business here as it relates to both real estate and banking. He gave a great share of his thought and strength to the upbuilding of the Chicago Title and Trust Company. He was made vice president and trust officer in 1896. The development of this institution since that time has been quite largely wrought through the vision, force, judgment and clear sense of public responsibility which were notably present in all of Mr. Niblack's work.

He was also receiver for the Chemical &

Columbia National Banks and of the LaSalle Street Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, and other financial institutions.

Mr. Niblack wrote several volumes which tend to substantiate one's belief that, in his special work, he was a very high authority. They are entitled "The Torrens System, Its Cost and Complexity," "Abstractors and Title Insurance," "Mutual Benefit Societies and Accident Insurance," and "Analysis of the Torrens System."

Mr. Niblack served for three years as a member of the executive committee of the American Bar Association. He also belonged to the Chicago Bar Association.

On February 10, 1880, William C. Niblack was married in Georgetown, D. C. to Miss Fannie Herr, a daughter of A. H. Herr who was, at that time, one of the largest flour manufacturers in the East. Mr. and Mrs. Niblack's children are: Narcissa (Mrs. Jas. W. Thorne), Austin H. Niblack and Lydia (Mrs. Alden B. Swift). The family home has been in Lake Forest for some years.

Mr. Niblack was a member of the Chicago Club, as well as the Union League Club and The Wayfarers.

William C. Niblack died on the 6th of May, 1920. He was one of the finest men Chicago has had.

MALCOLM MACGREGOR.

Malcolm MacGregor was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, October 22, 1878, a son of Malcolm and Marion (Gebbie) MacGregor. The father was a solicitor to the Supreme Court of Scotland.

The son attended Edinburgh Academy and the University of Edinburgh. Then, to develop an unusual ability in mathematics, he devoted four years to apprenticeship, becoming a chartered accountant. This was his profession, in Edinburgh, until 1903, when he came to the United States. He located in Chicago and opened offices here as a certified public accountant. After a few years he became more and more interested, through his work as an expert in finance, in establishing adequate systems of business and corporate management in villages and towns. He devised and installed the present system of control in a number of Illinois towns;

and the practical value of his work has been evidenced in many ways.

Mr. MacGregor was married on June 21, 1902, in Edinburgh, to Miss Mary Ducat, a daughter of Gen. A. C. Ducat, of whom extended mention is made in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. MacGregor have one daughter. The family home has been at Downers Grove, Illinois, for many years.

In college, Mr. MacGregor was a member of the honorary All-Scotland Football Team. All through his later years he was an able sportsman, greatly enjoying the out-of-doors. He was deeply fond of animals, and owned the first kennel of Scottish Terriers in the Middle-West.

Mr. MacGregor's death occurred on September 10, 1911.

HAYDEN SUFFIELD BARNARD.

The late Dr. Hayden S. Barnard of Chicago was born in Monroe, Michigan, August 19, 1866,

a son of Richard and Mary Anna (Barnett) Barnard. The parents became early residents

of Chicago, and Richard Barnard will be remembered as one of the most prominent pioneer dry-goods merchants of this city. He and his wife moved away from Chicago shortly before Hayden S. Barnard was born; but they again took up residence here when their son was about one year old.

Hayden S. Barnard attended the public schools of Chicago, and later the old Chicago University. Having decided to become a physician, he entered Rush Medical College, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1889. For some time thereafter he was an interne at Michael Reese Hospital. Following that, he went abroad and devoted two years to post-graduate study in Vienna, Munich, Heidelberg and Zurich, specializing in gynecology.

Upon his return to Chicago, Doctor Barnard entered upon a private practice. For many years he maintained offices at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Wallace streets, but later his offices were at Forty-third Street and Grand Boulevard, and recently he moved to the Medical Arts Building on Sixty-third Street. His work was of incalculable value to the many people it was his pleasure to serve in the three decades just past.

Doctor Barnard was Lecturer on gynecology at the Post Graduate Hospital, Chicago, and his counsel and help were of great benefit. He was an esteemed member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, and of the German Medical Society of Chicago, of which latter organization he was vice president.

The marriage of Doctor Barnard to the Baroness Von Georgii-Georgenau took place in Stuttgart, Germany, May 2, 1894. That same year they established their home at Chicago, and continued to reside in this city, making frequent visits abroad. Doctor and Mrs. Barnard became the parents of five children: Rosalie, Dr. Hayden E., Dr. Richard E., Sophie E. and Harold S. Barnard.

Dr. Hayden S. Barnard died August 2, 1925. There are many admirable things to recall of his long intensely useful life in Chicago. His character was of the highest, his kindness and his large charities brought happiness into numerous homes, and his work in his profession established him as one of the most able gynecologists of his times.

JOHN McNEIL.

There is, in the intensified energy of the business man, fighting the everyday battle of life, but little to attract the attention of the idle observer; but to the mind fully awake to the reality and true meaning of human existence there are noble and immortal lessons in the story of the life of the man who, without other means than a strong heart and clear head, conquers adversity, and who, toiling on through the years of an arduous career, closes the evening of his life with an honorable competency and rich in the respect and esteem of his fellowmen.

Such men rise into prominence and become objects of high consideration in public estimation only through the development of the noblest attributes of manhood, for the accidents of birth and fortune, and the adventitious aids of chance and circumstance, can do little to give them enduring place in history. The record of the lives of successful men who influence and mold events is always interesting and instructive, and becomes more so when such lives present, in combined view, the elements of

material success harmoniously blended with completeness of moral attribute and the attractions of unblemished reputation. Such characters stand out as the proof of human progress; the illustrations of human dignity and worth.

The record of the life of John McNeil finds easy and graceful place in the history of the mercantile interests of Illinois, with which he was so long and prominently identified. It stands out pre-eminent among the truly great merchants of his time as the story of a noble character whose force, whose sterling integrity, whose fortitude amid deep discouragements, whose good judgment in the government of complicated affairs, whose control of agencies and circumstances, and whose signal success in bringing to happy fruition great undertakings, both commercial and for the public welfare, contributed in marked degree not only to the development of the mercantile interests of Illinois, but also to the welfare of the community in which he lived.

By nurture and education Mr. McNeil was



Richard Barnard

essentially a son of Illinois, though his life began many miles away, having been born in the old town of Ardrrie, Scotland, May 22, 1839. He came to Illinois with his parents, Daniel and Jean (Crichton) McNeil, when nine years of age, and thenceforward his life and activities were blended with the agricultural, mercantile and financial interests of this state. The family settled on land a few miles north of the village of Dundee, in Kane County, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits, and this was the family home for many years. Here young McNeil grew to manhood, acquiring, through many hardships common to all settlers at that time in this region, the many qualities of industry and perseverance which in later years marked his career in the business world as that of a successful merchant. His educational advantages were those afforded by the district schools of that locality, the Elgin Academy and a business college at Chicago, from which he was graduated in June, 1863.

After completing his collegiate course Mr. McNeil went to Elgin, Illinois, where his brother Malcolm had established himself in business in a small way in 1858, and at once became identified with the enterprise. During this period the business had grown, little by little, and when the younger brother arrived there was ample work to which he could turn his attention and abundant opportunity for him to demonstrate his ability and aptitude for this kind of work. Being possessed of a quick and intuitive mind, it was not long before he succeeded in making his services of particular value, and in a few years the business, which had hitherto been known under the name of Malcolm McNeil, was changed to that of M. & J. McNeil. From then until the time of his death, John McNeil's connection with this firm continued uninterruptedly and no small share of credit is due him for the success which has attended the growth of what is now one of Chicago's oldest and best-known wholesale grocery houses.

In 1872 the Elgin business of M. & J. McNeil was disposed of, and the brothers came to Chicago, where, with Mr. Charles Higgins, who had been in the wholesale business here for some years, the present firm of McNeil & Higgins Company, was established. Throughout the early years of its existence, John McNeil was unceasing in his efforts to advance the interests of this firm along the lines of unques-

tioned stability and superiority, his labors not being limited to his place at his desk, but, sample case in hand, he was no stranger to the trials of a traveling man representing a house, the merit of whose goods had yet to be established.

Although Mr. McNeil claimed Elgin as his residence, his career in Chicago dates back to the time of the present firm's establishment. While his labors during this period were chiefly along mercantile lines, he nevertheless, became prominently identified with many of the financial institutions of the former place, among them being the Home Savings and Home National banks, in both of which institutions he was a director, and the West Elgin Improvement Association, of which he was one of the principal stockholders. He also owned a large and well-stocked dairy farm near Elgin, from which large quantities of cream and milk were sent daily to the condensing factory.

Having early been taught the habits of industry and honesty, and endowed with a just appreciation of the importance in business of rigid economy, Mr. McNeil was most conscientious and scrupulous in all his dealings, and was of the type that would rather err to his own cost than do an injustice. During the many years in which he conducted a growing business that eventually brought him wealth, his reputation was ever unsullied and his name in connection with any transaction was considered a guarantee for straightforward and honorable dealing. His career proved that business may be conducted in harmony with the Golden Rule, and that honesty and business enterprise may go hand in hand.

Although the scope of his work in connection with his business was always broad, Mr. McNeil's efforts were not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and he gave freely of his time and means to all measures tending to the public good. His contribution to the world's work was a valuable one; not only in business affairs, but in the splendid example which he left of honorable manhood. His mighty courage and will; his high-minded conception of a man's duty to his fellowman, and his quiet and unswerving allegiance to the principles of good citizenship were traits which especially distinguished him. He was a man of not only great mental capacity and steadfast purpose, but

universally respected for his high code of business ethics and consistent moral character. In business life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred on April 19, 1919, removed from Elgin one of its most valued citizens.

On March 1, 1864, Mr. McNeil was united in marriage with Miss Janet Crichton, daughter of Robert Crichton, a pioneer settler of Dundee Township, Kane County, and they became the parents of three sons and one daughter; the sons, John L., who is treasurer of the McNeil & Higgins Company, resides in Chicago; Walter W., second vice president of the McNeil & Higgins Company, is a resident of Elgin, Illinois,

and Howard C., vice president of the Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, resides at Elgin. All three sons are Harvard men, and are numbered among the enterprising and conservative business men of the state. The daughter, Maude Janet, who was educated at Ogontz Seminary, Philadelphia, is the wife of William A. Jones, and resides at Buffalo, New York. The mother of this family passed away on January 15, 1909. She was a woman of much beauty of character and was greatly admired for her sterling qualities and philanthropic activities. She was always in close sympathy with her husband in all of his enterprises, and contributed much to his comfort and success.

CHARLES WELLINGTON PARDRIDGE.

The dry goods interests of Chicago are mighty and far reaching, and have been developed out of small beginnings when the city was but the parent to the metropolis of today. The late Charles Wellington Partridge, founder of the great dry goods house of Hillman's was one of the men who aided in bringing about the present day supremacy of the city as a dry goods center, and his name will ever be associated with this branch of Chicago's business life.

Mr. Partridge was born in Oneida, N. Y., June 15, 1841, a son of Anson and Amanda (Fields) Partridge. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native state, and early developing an aptitude for business, he began his commercial career when a small boy as clerk in the dry goods store of C. Rive and Company, of Lyons, N. Y. He later became identified with the mercantile trade in Buffalo, N. Y., and from 1861 to 1870 conducted an extensive dry goods business in that city with his brother, E. Partridge, under the firm name of C. W. and E. Partridge.

The fame of the future metropolis of the west, which seems, not unnaturally, to have extended to the eastern states, drew many ambitious young men like himself to Chicago, and he decided to cast his lot with this city. It was in 1870, the year prior to the great Chicago fire that he started to carve out a career here for himself, and thenceforward his life and enterprises were blended with the growth of this city. He soon became identified with its commercial interests, and with his brother founded C. W. & E. Partridge's main store and

later founded the Boston Store, which they conducted for many years. Later he established the dry goods house of Hillman's of which he was president, treasurer and a director, and was actively identified with the business until the time of his demise. Besides this connection, he was also interested in numerous other enterprises, and his progressive spirit was evident in many ways. He accumulated large real estate holdings, and for a number of years devoted much time and labor to the development and improvement of his property.

Coming to Chicago and entering business life when a young man of twenty-six, Mr. Partridge grew up with the city during the period of its most marvelous development, and through pluck, perseverance and honorable dealing he became one of its substantial and most valued citizens. His sympathy and support were always with the measures that in any way contributed to its welfare, and his career stands without a blemish. He always stood for the things that were right, and for the advancement of citizenship, and was interested in all that pertained to modern improvements along material, intellectual and moral lines.

Mr. Partridge was twice married, first to Theresa Marsland, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and after her death, to Helen M. Bowen, of St. Augustine, Fla., who is also deceased. By his first marriage there were three sons and two daughters, namely: Charles A., Edward W., Eva, Albert J. and May. Unpretentious in manner, Mr. Partridge had many warm friends and was recognized as a man of earnest purpose and ad-

vanced principles. His labors were not only an element in promoting his own success, but also constituted a potent factor in the development of the city, and his influence was all the more efficacious from the fact that it was moral rather than political, and was exercised for the public good as well as for personal ends. Considerate of others, he did many acts of kindness, both to individuals and institutions, but in his dislike of all show, they were not made public for self-aggrandizement. He was a Republican in his political affiliations, and socially, was a member of the Chicago Athletic and the South Shore Country clubs.

Alert and sagacious, Mr. Partridge was of the type of men who always succeed, and it is to the activity and public spirit of such men that Chicago owes its moral education and commercial growth. For years he managed and conducted various large business interests which required the attention of a man of ability, and in every way proved his superior executive judgment. A man of unusual public spirit, interested in local affairs and proud of the

city in which much of his activities and mature manhood were passed, he was a strong factor in the furtherance of any measure which has for its aim the advancement of the people or the betterment of existing conditions.

To sketch in detail Mr. Partridge's active career would be a task of no small moment, however agreeable and interesting. It must suffice to say in conclusion that his labors were of the most earnest character, that they were exceedingly comprehensive, and that they contributed in a most important degree to the development of the industrial and commercial prosperity and wealth of the section in which they were performed. Although making no claim to greater credit than that which belongs to one who, by wise and persistent effort, advanced his own fortune and at the same time that of many others, who shared in one way or another in his enterprises, a discriminating public sentiment will not fail to accord him a front rank among the commercial benefactors of the country.

JOHN EDWIN OWENS.

Dr. John E. Owens, noted Chicago surgeon and lecturer, died December 21, 1922. He was born at Charleston, Maryland, October 14, 1836, a son of John and Martha J. (Black) Owens. After attending school in Maryland, he attended Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating therefrom, in 1862. He took a special course in surgical anatomy and operative surgery under Dr. Hayes Agnew of Philadelphia. He was resident physician in Blockey Hospital of that city until he joined the Union army in 1863, and was assigned to duty in the military hospital at Chicago.

After the period of the war Doctor Owens began private practice in Chicago. He was one of the first surgeons of St. Luke's Hospital and consulting surgeon at the time of his death. He became chief surgeon of the Illinois Central Railroad in 1869, and he filled this post for over forty years. Since 1888 he was also chief surgeon and later consulting surgeon of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Doctor Owens was medical director of the World's Fair in 1893, having earned recognition as an outstanding authority in surgery in the United

States. Doctor Owens' lectures, particularly at Rush Medical College, the Women's Medical College and the Chicago Medical College were of great interest and value.

John E. Owens was married on Dec. 30, 1869, to Miss Althea S. Jamar, of Elkton, Md. Their daughter is Mrs. John Crerar of 1901 Prairie Avenue, Chicago.

Doctor Owens and his family belonged to the Episcopal Church. He was a Fellow of the American Surgical Association and the American College of Surgeons. He was an honorary member of the Association of Chief Railroad Surgeons. He also maintained membership in the American Medical Association, the Chicago Surgical Society, the American Association of Railway Surgeons, and in the Illinois State Medical Society. He wrote extensively on the subject of his profession.

Eighty-six years of life were granted Doctor Owens. They were full, helpful years. His passing occasioned much real sorrow. Looking at his portrait accompanying this review, one readily understands why a large measure of appreciation was extended to him.

WILLIAM ROY BETHAM.

William R. Betham was born at Fort Madison, Iowa, on August 21, 1860, a son of Frederick Betham. His early training was in a Lutheran school at Fort Madison. When he was about fourteen years old he left home and came to Chicago. He became self-supporting at that time; and the career he subsequently built, solely through his own efforts, is one that stands decidedly to his credit.

He has been a Chicagoan continuously since about 1878. His first work here was with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. After a few years he was made chief clerk of the freight department of his road. He was ambitious, earnest and equipped with an able mind. It was his hope to become a lawyer, and he studied law in the evenings and during spare hours. At the end of these preparatory studies he took the Illinois State Bar Examination, passed it, and was admitted to practice about 1893.

For a period slightly less than a decade he was solely engaged in the practice of the law at Chicago. About 1898 the opportunity came to him to take over the business of the Bene-

detto Allegretti Company, candy manufacturers. This he did and he was President of this concern to the time of his death. After assuming the management of this business, he limited his law practice to the work his old friends and clients brought to him.

On June 27, 1904, Mr. Betham was married to Miss Edna M. Harris, a daughter of George P. and Abigail (Dillon) Harris. Mr. and Mrs. Betham maintained their home on the South Side in Chicago. He was a member of the South Shore Country Club, and of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Mr. Betham died on October 20, 1924, in his sixty-fifth year. His life and work have been of real consequence throughout the forty-five years of his residence here. His personality was strong and most pleasant. He was a student and a thinker. He took active interest in civic matters and was the writer of a number of articles. And he was among the principal figures in creating the development that recent years have brought in the great candy industry that centers in Chicago.

WASHINGTON PORTER.

Chicago has long been the home of some of the men who, when a struggle between the two sections of the country was precipitated, left their individual interests for the larger and more humane ones of the nation, and responded to the call of President Lincoln. Not only did a number of these men who are now honored veterans of the Civil War, prove themselves as soldiers during their military service, but, coming back home, they developed into citizens of worth to their communities. Some attained to wealth and high standing, perhaps all the more surely because of their stern training as soldiers. Among those who thus became distinguished whom Chicago was very proud to acknowledge and accept, Washington Porter occupied a foremost place, not only as a public-spirited citizen and successful business man, but also as a veteran of the Civil War.

He was a product of Illinois for he was born in Aimsville (now Garden Prairie), Boone County, Illinois, October 26, 1843, and died at Chicago, Illinois, June 24, 1922. A son of Thomas Winearls and Charlotte (Lane) Porter, he came of good English stock on both sides

of the family, the Porter family having been known for fully 300 years among the large-landed proprietors of the English county of Norfolk. His mother (1800-1873) was also of English birth. His father, born in 1803 at Marham Hall, Marham, Norfolkshire, England, died at Garden Prairie, Illinois, 1882. They were married in 1820. He was a prosperous miller in England, but in 1830 decided to immigrate to this country. He landed at New York City, remaining there for three years before he removed to Buffalo, New York, where he engaged in merchandising and conducted a general store. In the spring of 1836, influenced by accounts of the newly opened up territory of Illinois, he drove with his family to Chicago, and bought from the government a tract of 360 acres at Aimsville, now Garden Prairie, Illinois, becoming a successful farmer on a large scale. Of their nine children, Thomas W., Henry, Charlotte, Anna, Robert, James, Elizabeth, Washington and Frederick C., all are now deceased.

Washington Porter attended grammar school at Aimsville, Illinois, and High School at Belvi-



W. R. Belknap

dere, Illinois. He entered upon his business career in 1869, at Chicago, becoming with his brother, Frederick C. Porter, the Chicago pioneer organizer of the California fruit trade, shipping the first full carload of California fruits to Chicago following the completion of the transcontinental railroad in that year. In 1869 he also brought the first carload of bananas to Chicago from the Isthmus of Darien, now Panama, and the first carload of limes from Mexico and South America that ever came into the city. Not only was Mr. Porter the father of the California fruit trade in the matter of imports and shipping of fruit from the western coast to all parts of the world but he was active in the development of the Fresno region. He furnished the money for the planting of the first orchard and vineyard in Fresno County, California, now one of the great fruit producing centers of this continent. The firm of Porter Brothers Company, of which he was president from the date of its incorporation in 1876 until they sold it in 1893, grew during this time from what had at first seemed but a visionary project into the largest wholesale fruit concern in the United States, if not the largest in the world. Mr. Porter retained an active interest in the fruit trade between the Pacific and Central American States until 1893 when he retired. Following this he was chiefly occupied with the management of his extensive Chicago real estate properties in the central downtown district.

In addition to his successful business activities he gave much time, energy and money to various public causes that have greatly benefited Chicago and its citizens. He was one of the first to recognize the value, and foster the establishment of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, a member of the small band of farsighted men who visualized the commercial importance of the project. He was a member of the committee appointed to wait on Congress to secure the selection of Chicago as the site for the World's Fair and from the first day of the legislative session of 1890 until the favorable passage of the act by which Chicago became, in 1893, the center of the most notable exposition ever held, was engaged in constant argument with the legislators from every state. During the whole of the constructive period of

this great enterprise, Mr. Porter was an active member of the Ways and Means Committee. Following the establishment of the fair he was chairman of the sub-committee of directors under whose management the first half-dollar souvenir coin was sold for the fabulous sum of \$10,000 to Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, manufacturers of the Remington typewriter, and was a member of the Committee for the Reduction of Expenditures through the efforts of which the expenses of running the exposition were reduced from \$23,000 to \$15,000 a day. At the close of the exposition he made exhaustive efforts to have the beautiful Manufacturers Building removed from the exposition grounds to the lake front, where it would remain a permanent attraction of the park stretching from Randolph to Twelfth streets. Destruction of most of the World's Fair buildings by fire, however, prevented this plan from being carried out. Mr. Porter was also the first of Chicago's citizens to advocate and champion the permanent improvement of the lake front into the spacious and elegant plaisance it now is.

Mr. Porter had an enviable war record, having enlisted August 15, 1862, at the age of eighteen, in Company B of the Ninety-fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was in action at Champion Hill and at the Siege of Vicksburg, participated in the Red River Expedition, and was seriously wounded in the shoulder, in the affair at Guntown, Mississippi, June 10, 1864. He received an honorable discharge on account of his wound May 18, 1865.

At the election November 2, 1920, Mr. Porter was chosen one of the presidential electors of the State of Illinois. He was a member of the Washington Park Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the South Shore Country Club, the Chicago Real Estate Board, the Art Institute of Chicago and the George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R. He was prominent in the Masonic Order.

Mr. Porter married, in Chicago, Illinois, June 11, 1891, Frances Pauline Lee, daughter of Rensselaer Wilson Lee, a prominent banker of Cincinnati. She and their three children, Pauline Caroline Porter, Washington Porter, II, and Frederick Chicago Porter, of Chicago survive him.

GEORGE REHM.

George Rehm, of Oak Park, was born in France on May 4, 1850, a son of Jacob and Sallie (Rapp) Rehm, both natives of France. The family came to the United States in 1852, and located at Downers Grove, Illinois. George Rehm's boyhood was spent here; and here he attended public school.

As a young man, he and his brother Andrew started in business together, establishing a hardware store. George Rehm later bought his brother's interest, and conducted the business successfully, at the same location in Chicago, for over half a century. He became one of the most substantial hardware merchants in Northern Illinois. A friend has said of Mr. Rehm that throughout the fifty-seven consecutive years of his business career, his firm never closed its doors on a business day, never opened its doors on Sunday, never failed to meet every

obligation, never failed to discount its bills, never had a fire loss, never defended a lawsuit, never failed to adjust a reasonable claim, never failed to support a worthy charity, never laid off his help in a dull season, never discharged a traveling salesman, never failed to pay an annual dividend, never (with a few exceptions) failed to increase its annual volume of business. That is a record worthy of attention.

George Rehm was married in Chicago, on June 10, 1874, to Miss Anna Kittell, a daughter of Michael and Sarah Kittell. Mr. and Mrs. Rehm have four sons: Irving R., Chester A., Raymond R., and Alvin B. Rehm. Mr. Rehm was deeply devoted to his family, and his home.

George Rehm died, in his seventy-fourth year, on January 16, 1924.

ALEXANDER LESLIE BLACKWOOD.

Dr. Alexander L. Blackwood was born in Huntington County, Quebec, Canada, on July 28, 1862, a son of John and Ann (Stell) Blackwood. His early schooling was had in Huntington Academy and McGill University at Montreal.

He then decided to take up the study of medicine. Accordingly he came to Chicago and entered Hahnemann Medical College, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution in 1888. Following that, he spent a year at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital in New York City; and still later entered Johns Hopkins Medical School, completing his course in 1902. He specialized in surgery.

Doctor Blackwood practiced in Chicago for about thirty-five years, having located here in 1889; and held a distinguished place among the foremost surgeons of this part of the country.

He was senior professor of materia medica and professor of clinical medicine at Hahnemann from 1889 until his death. He was the author of various important medical works among which are: "Diseases of the Heart," 1901, "Diseases of the Lungs," 1902, "A Manual of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pharmacology," 1906, "Pancreas and Ductless Glands," 1907, and "Diseases of the Food

Tract." He was a Fellow of the American College of Physicians.

On August 16, 1891, Doctor Blackwood was married to Miss Helen A. Winslow, of Hammond, Indiana. They had two sons, Leslie W. Blackwood, and Howard Chislet Blackwood. Mrs. Blackwood died February 11, 1902. Doctor Blackwood was married (second), January 9, 1918, in Toronto, Canada, to Miss Sylva Bell. The family residence has been on the South Side in Chicago for many years, and Doctor Blackwood also maintained a home at Winter Park, Florida.

Some years ago Doctor Blackwood was chosen vice president of the Chicago Board of Education. Being a man of the finest public spirit, he gave to the work of his office his deepest and most conscientious thought. The results of his work were a decided benefit to our schools and a distinct credit to him. He was a life-long Republican.

He was a member of the South Side Hospital Association, and was a founder and also president of the Crown Building and Loan Association. His influence directed through these channels has produced lasting effects, for his interest in these organizations was great and his judgment in regard to their development was abundantly substantial.

High in Masonry, he was a member of Tri-



A. L. Blackwood

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luminar Lodge No. 767, A. F. & A. M.; Sinai Chapter No. 185, R. A. M.; Calumet Council No. 76, R. S. M., and of Windsor Chapter, O. E. S., and was past commander of Calumet Commandery No. 62, K. T. He belonged to the Sons of St. George. He was a life member of the Press Club of Chicago. Professionally he belonged to the Institute of Homeopathy, the

Illinois Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, and to the Illinois Homeopathic Society. He was a devoted member and trustee of the South Shore Presbyterian Church.

Doctor Blackwod died, December 30, 1924. He was one of Chicago's most able and best-beloved physicians. His was a very admirable character, and his life was a power for good.

SAMUEL CHATHAM SCOTTEN.

In making a study of the forces which have combined for the advancement of our men of business, professional and public prominence, we find that the men upon whom we depend for development, counsel and leadership are those who have won their way to the forefront solely through their own industry and close application, rising gradually and fighting their way against circumstance. The remarkable story of the life of the late Samuel C. Scotten is based on industry, integrity, self-reliance and continued perseverance. He built a notable career; and, at the time of his death, occupied a high place in the business and financial circles, not alone on account of the financial success he built but also on account of the honorable, straightforward business policy he maintained all along.

Samuel C. Scotten was born at Burlington, Iowa, on October 30, 1851, a son of Samuel C. and Mary (Campbell) Scotten, who were natives of New England and Ireland, respectively. As a boy, he went to school until he was nine years old, then he began work in a book store owned by General Corse, in Burlington. From there he secured a position in the local office of the C., B. & Q. Ry. It is interesting to note, at this point, that he, in recent years, was a Director and a member of the Committee of three men who controlled this railroad.

Mr. Scotten left the railroad office and became interested in the grain business. He was in the grain and commission business since 1878. He came to Chicago and, later, became a member of the firm of J. F. Harris and Com-

pany, grain brokers. He was also a member of Harris, Gates & Company, which was incorporated in 1903, as Harris, Scotten & Company. Mr. Scotten was president of this concern until 1907, when the firm of Scotten & Snyder was formed. This association continued, with abundant success, until a few years ago, when he retired from the grain trade.

At the time of Mr. Scotten's death, he was active in the control of nearly fifty large corporations. Among them were the National Bank of the Republic, the Pacific American Fisheries Company, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the Perfection Vacuum Cleaner Company, the Burlington Savings Bank of Burlington, Iowa; the Pocahontas Coal Company, the Colonial Land Company, The Illinois Timber Company and the Prudential Land Company. Mr. Scotten's business career has rarely been equalled.

Samuel C. Scotten married Miss Susan Coleman of New Orleans, Louisiana. Their children are: Elsie Scotten Kelly, Josephine Scotten Dunne and Gertrude Scotten Sullivan, all of Chicago. The family have long been members of Corpus Christi Church. Mr. Scotten belonged to the Press Club, South Shore Country Club and the Chicago Athletic Association. Another important fact to mention here is that Mr. Scotten was a great lover of the best in art; and his private collection of paintings was one of the finest in America.

Samuel Chatham Scotten died on August 5, 1920. To review the record of his years of attainment is an inspiration.

POTTER PALMER.

Chicago places Potter Palmer among the men of distinction during its early period. He was born in Albany County, N. Y., May 20, 1826, fourth son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Potter) Palmer, and remained at home until he was

seventeen years of age. At that time he went to Durham, N. Y., to become a clerk in a general store, two years later succeeding to its management. Subsequently he established himself in a dry goods business at Oneida, N. Y., and still

later he embarked in a similar business at Lockport, N. Y. In 1852, Mr. Palmer paid a visit to Chicago, and here found the opening for which he was looking. Returning home, he sold his business at Lockport, purchased a stock of goods at New York City, and brought it to Chicago, establishing his house on Lake Street. The dry goods house of Potter Palmer became known all over the country, and in time he took into the business two energetic young men, Marshall Field and Levi Z. Leiter, who later succeeded to the business, which is now operated as Marshall Field & Company. At the age of forty-one years, owing to ill health, Potter Palmer went abroad, returning several years later to engage extensively in handling real estate, his investments in this line contributing in marked measure to the growth of the city. Mr. Palmer erected one after another of the commercial buildings along State and other streets of the city, which stood until the Chicago Fire. One of the old and reliable hotels of Chicago still bears his name. He was one of the men who assisted the city in recovering from the staggering losses of its Great Fire, and from then until his death was instrumental in securing addition-

al improvements, especially in the capacity of a South Park Commissioner. It was Mr. Palmer who inaugurated the transforming of the waste lands north of Chicago Avenue and east of Rush Street into the Lake Shore Drive, on which he erected his own residence, once one of the show places of the North Side. He was an incorporator of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, an early manager of the Chicago Library Association, one of the three creators of the Chicago Interstate Industrial Exposition, and vice president and a director of the World's Columbian Exposition. He declined the appointment as Secretary of the Interior under President Grant, for he did not desire public office. Potter Palmer died May 4, 1902.

In 1871 Potter Palmer was married to Bertha Honore, oldest daughter of Henry H. Honore, and they had two sons, namely: Honore, who was born January 1, 1874; and Potter, Jr., who was born October 8, 1875, both of whom survive. Mrs. Palmer died May 5, 1918, at Sarasota, Fla., where she had a large estate, although she had continued to maintain her residence on the Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

WILLIAM HENRY BOWMAN.

William Henry Bowman, of Chicago and Hinsdale, Illinois, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, on June 9, 1841, a son of John G. and Johanna (Border) Bowman. The father came from New York to Ohio, and settled at Zanesville in the thirties.

William H. Bowman attended school near his home and then went to work for his father, who was one of the early pork packers in Ohio. Here he was until the time of the Civil War. He enlisted for service; and, being an expert rifleman, he was made a member of that company of sharpshooters known as the "Squirrel Hunters."

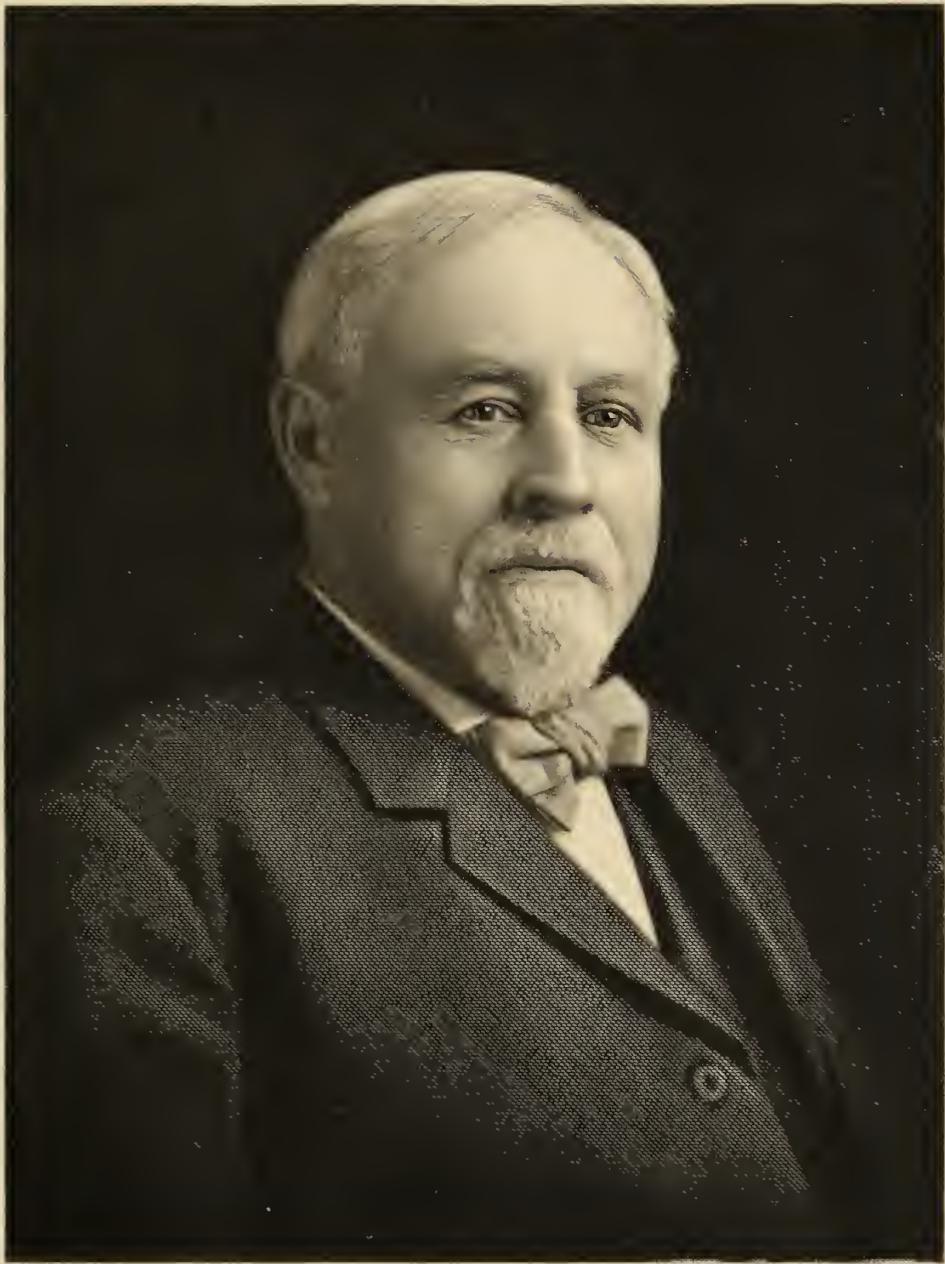
Following the war he decided to try his fortune in the West. Accordingly he journeyed out to the town of Fountain, Colorado. He began ranching near there and acquired a large number of acres of land in that vicinity. He remained in Colorado for nine years.

It was during his residence in Colorado that he married Miss Anna Moore, whose home was in Ohio. As she preferred to live in Chicago rather than in Colorado, Mr. Bowman gave up ranching and moved to Illinois. He soon be-

came connected with the Chicago Packing & Provision Company where his earlier experience in the packing business was of value to him; and he represented the firm in the East for some five years.

His wife, Mrs. Anna (Moore) Bowman, died in 1905. Not long after he had established his home at Chicago, Mr. Bowman became deeply interested in the great developments in Chicago real estate that were at that time in progress. Accordingly he resigned from the Chicago Packing & Provision Company and entered the real-estate business with Charles Counselman and S. E. Gross. This connection was later dissolved and Mr. Bowman established a business of his own. He bought a large amount of land in the Brighton Park district which he developed, divided and sold from time to time. He built approximately 600 homes in this district.

The marriage of Mr. Bowman to Mrs. Louise Ohl Warder took place in Pomeroy, Ohio, on October 30, 1907, and one daughter, Dorothy Bowman, was born to them. In 1912 the family



Messrs. [unreadable]

[unreadable]

William H. Bowman

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moved to Hinsdale, Illinois, where they established their very pleasant home.

Mr. Bowman was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He also belonged to the Hinsdale Club, the South Shore Country Club, and to George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.

August 2, 1925, records the death of Mr. William H. Bowman in his eighty-fourth year. That section of the city of Chicago which he first visioned and planned and then very largely builded, is a fine and enduring commentary on the exceptional character of man he was.

LENNINGTON SMALL.

From a farmer's boy to the gubernatorial chair of a great commonwealth, Lennington Small has risen through his own efforts and the loyalty of the friends whom he has attached to him at different times in his career. He was born on a farm southwest of Kankakee, June 16, 1862. During his attendance at the country schools of his native county he became inspired to pursue the higher branches of an education, and earned the money to do so by driving a team on railroad construction work. Subsequently he became a country school-teacher. He is a son of Dr. Abram L. and Calista (Currier) Small, the former of whom was for many years one of the beloved physicians of Kankakee county.

Although he had been thoroughly prepared at his *alma mater*, Valparaiso University, for the work of an educator, Len Small preferred the life of a farmer, and as soon as he could accumulate sufficient means to do so, he bought a fourteen-acre tract on which he began a nursery and dairy, and this nursery still constitutes a part of his home farm.

A born leader Len Small's influence over his associates began early in life, but was first called to the attention of the public when he assumed the management of the Kankakee County Fair Association, and he has continued at its head for thirty odd years. As a result of his efficiency, he was elected town supervisor, and rose rapidly to the offices of circuit clerk, state senator and trustee of the Kankakee State Hospital, and for eight years was president of the board. In 1911 he was appointed sub-treasurer of the United States, and in 1916 he was elected treasurer of Illinois, and in 1920 he was further honored by being elected

governor of Illinois, which office he is still holding. He is still secretary of the Kankakee Inter-State Fair, president of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Kankakee, member of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, and for many years was president of the Illinois State Fair. He is still a farmer, and is deeply and sincerely interested in the advancement of agriculture. He was one of the organizers of the Kankakee Farm Bureau, the second organization of its kind in the state, has always been one of its directors, and for years was its president. Since his election as governor he has pushed to the utmost his plans for the improvement of the roads of the state.

Governor Small was married at Kankakee, Illinois, in 1882, to Ida Moore, who was born at Kankakee, December 17, 1862, and they became the parents of three children, namely: Budd L., Leslie C., and May, who is the wife of A. E. Inglesh. Mrs. Small was her husband's able assistant throughout his career, and entered so thoroughly into all of his political life that her health was undermined, and she died June 26, 1922, as a result of over-strain and undue worry, leaving a host of warm, personal friends to join with her disconsolate family in grieving over her untimely demise. Governor Small early united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has continued firm in its faith. A striking phase of his career is that he has constantly had the support of his neighbors. The people who know him best have been his most consistent supporters. The overwhelming endorsement of his life-long neighbors is the strongest proof of the sterling character of Len Small.

CHARLES WALKER:

Charles Walker was born in Otsego County, N. Y., February 2, 1802, a son of Col. William W. and Lucretia (Ferrell) Walker. In young manhood, Charles Walker began merchandising

in New York City, and as an outside venture invested in a cargo of raw hides from South America, which he disposed of through his brother, Almond Walker, in Chicago, and in this

way his attention was attracted westward. In 1833 he came to Chicago, and invested in a couple of lots on and near the corner of Clark and South Water streets, for which he paid \$15,000 cash. Mr. Walker in 1836 associated himself in business with E. B. Hurlbut on South Water street, and handled general merchandise, household utensils and farm implements, and still later invested in large tracts of land as far north as Green Bay, Madison, Beloit and other points in Michigan and Wisconsin. In 1842 he associated himself with Cyrus Clarke of Utica, N. Y., under the firm name of Walker & Clarke, but met with heavy losses in the panic of 1847, although he survived the trying period, took his son into the business, and in 1851, Walker & Son of Chicago, Walker & Kellogg of Peoria, and Walker & Clarke of Buffalo were the heaviest purchasers of grain in the United States. Ill health compelled Mr. Walker's retirement, his son assuming charge, and in 1855 the name was changed to C. Walker & Sons, and eventually became Walker, Bronson & Company. When the Galena Railroad was resuscitated in 1847, Mr. Walker became a member of its directorate, and so continued until the property was transferred to the Chicago & Northwestern Company. In 1856, he was one of the main directors and later president when the Dixon Air Line and the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska, now the North-

western & Union Pacific, were projected. Later on in life Mr. Walker erected and put in operation, in conjunction with other capitalists, a paper mill at Beloit, Wis., and a large reaper factory, and from clay found on his own farm near Morris, Ill., went into the pottery business, manufacturing a fine quality of stoneware known under the name of "Green Mountain" ware.

Mr. Walker was married twice, first in 1826, to Mary Clarke of Brookfield, N. Y., who died in June, 1838, survived by three children, namely: Charles H., Mary C., and George C., all of whom are now deceased. In 1841, Mr. Walker was married (second) to Nancy Bentley of N. Y., who died in August, 1881, leaving a son and daughter, namely: William B. and Cornelia. The latter married Thomas G. McLauray, a grain merchant now deceased. Mr. Walker was one of the earliest projectors of the Chicago University, to which he was always a generous supporter. He was one of the organizers of the First Baptist Church, of which he became a member, and it was by his advice that the Second Baptist Church was established on the West Side. For many years he served his church as a deacon, and he was always to the fore in securing the adoption of movements calculated to prove of benefit to his community in the highest sense of the word.

B. FRANK BROWN.

The late Professor B. Frank Brown of Chicago, Principal of Lake View High School, was born at West Jefferson, Ohio, February 4, 1866, a son of William H. and Nancy (Frank) Brown. He was the tenth child and seventh son in this family. The father was a farmer and after the war kept a store at West Jefferson.

B. Frank Brown attended the village schools, graduating from high school in 1884. He then taught district school for three years. Following that period he made up his mind to go to college to carry his education further; and the next fall he entered Dennison University at Granville, Ohio. Here he was for the ensuing two years, earning his own way entirely. While attending Dennison he became a member of Beta Theta Pi Fraternity. After leaving Dennison he entered Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota, where he taught in the academy and at the same time continued his own studies. He received his degree there in 1891. It should be

recorded that he received his Master's degree from the Ohio State University in 1899. Later he attended the University of Chicago, for three winters preparing for his Doctor's degree.

In 1892 he was chosen to become head of the department of mathematics in Central High School, Columbus, Ohio. It was in September, 1899, that he began teaching at Lake View High School, Chicago. After some years he was made Assistant Principal of this institution. For the last twelve years he was Principal. Mr. Brown was one of the founders and the first president of the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

Mr. Brown was married in London, Ohio, on August 15, 1893, to Miss Anna S. Lotspiech. They have one son, Bruce Keith Brown. The son married Miss Antoinette Turner; and they have one daughter, Janet Frances Brown. The family home was in Wilmette for many years. Professor Brown was a member of the Christian



Frank Brown

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Science Church. He had been a Mason since 1892. He also belonged to the University Club.

Professor Brown died on August 24, 1924. The quality of his work has earned him a place among the most able and devoted men that the

field of education in Illinois has produced. For many years he was the head, and in large measure the heart, of Lake View High School, an institution of tremendous importance in its relation to boys and girls of Chicago.

EUGENE UNDERWOOD KIMBARK.

Eugene Underwood Kimbark was born in Chicago, Illinois, on March 13, 1867. He was a son of Daniel Avery and Eliza (Underwood) Kimbark. The family have been identified with Chicago's growth for many years, and Kimbark Avenue is named for them.

As a boy, Eugene Kimbark went to the Brown School, where he received the Foster medal. He went through high school in Chicago, and was planning his collegiate career when his father died. After his father's death, Eugene decided to give up his plans for college and enter business. He soon went to work for the J. W. Butler Paper Company. From this beginning in the paper industry, he grew, with the years, until he achieved a position of eminence and recognized worth.

After being with the Butler Paper Company for twelve years, Mr. Kimbark left this organization and founded The Paper Mills' Company. With him were associated Mr. P. R. Shumway, who became president of the company, and Mr. Forest Hopkins, who had been associated with Mr. Kimbark at the Butler Paper Company. These three men laid the foundation on which the splendid success of The Paper Mills' Company has been built.

Mr. Kimbark put the whole wealth of his personality into this business, for he had a keen interest in his work. From the beginning, he took a stand that made the welfare of the industry more important than purely personal considerations. A number of times he sacrificed some immediate profit, on the ground that a principle affecting the whole trade was at stake. He was made a member of the first executive board of the National Paper Trade Association, and was elected president of the association at the fourth annual election of officers. He served two terms. He was also president of the Western Paper Trade Association.

Not only did Mr. Kimbark find time to give a surprising amount of thought and energy to the development of the paper trade, but he took an equally active and greatly appreciated

part in furthering the welfare of Chicago. He was born here and lived here all his life, and always felt a deep interest in the upbuilding and advancement of the city. He early aligned himself with the Chicago Association of Commerce, was active in its councils from its organization, and became president of the Association in 1910. His influence, power of initiative and sound judgment are shown in his work for the establishment of the Daylight Savings Plan, which he believed would be a great blessing to everyone who works. He was the first to suggest daylight saving in the Chicago district; and made several trips to Washington during the days when many conservatives, looking on daylight saving as a fad and useless innovation, made a bitter fight against it. The result of Mr. Kimbark's work and the value of his original judgment is evidenced by the fact that the greater cities of the United States now utilize the plan throughout the summer months. It should also be recorded here that Mr. Kimbark was one of the early and active advocates of the Sane Fourth. He was also much interested and was one of the first to urge the building of the Stadium on the Lake Front. He was a member of the Chicago Crime Commission, and also of the Committee of Fifteen which has worked efficiently to suppress vice in the city. During the period of the war he was chairman of the paper trade in all of the Liberty Loan drives. He also served on the Recreation Board which did much to make life pleasanter for the soldiers, sailors and marines in Chicago.

On the 2nd of January, 1890, Eugene Underwood Kimbark was married to Miss Louise Rice, of Chicago, a daughter of William H. and Mary (Morse) Rice. Mr. and Mrs. Kimbark's children are: Harry R., Donald R., Louise (Mrs. James R. MacCall, Jr.), John R. and Mary Kimbark.

Mr. Kimbark was a delightful companion and most loyal friend. He was a member of the Union League Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Evanston Club, of which for several

terms he was president, Glen View Club, Country Club of Evanston, and was a charter member of the Skokie Country Club. He was also a director of the Chicago Trust Company.

JOSEPH K. C. FORREST.

Among American newspaper men few can claim so varied an experience or so long a period of service as that of the late Col. Joseph K. C. Forrest.

Colonel Forrest is descended from an old and prominent family in Cork, Ireland, where he was born November 26, 1820. He came to America when he was twenty years old, arriving in July, 1840. During the early years of his residence in Chicago, he was associate editor of "The Evening Journal" and was also a writer on "The Gem of the Prairie," the predecessor of the "Tribune." On the 10th of July, 1847, in conjunction with others, he assisted in bringing out the first issue of the "Tribune." It was Colonel Forrest who named the "Tribune." He sold his interest a few weeks later and, on September 27, 1847, he took up the work of associate editor of the Chicago "Democrat," then under the management of John Wentworth. This connection he continued until his paper was consolidated with the "Tribune" in July, 1861. Subsequently he was correspondent for the "Tribune," the St. Louis "Democrat" and the Chicago "Times" in Washington, D. C., and in Springfield, Illinois.

He was also associated with the Chicago "Republican" after its establishment in 1865,

It is with real regret that we record the death of Mr. Kimbark on February 25, 1923. He was a remarkably fine type of business man with high ideals, and everyone, who knew him well, prized his friendship.

being one of the original incorporators of that paper. When Mr. Scammon purchased the "Republican" after the fire of 1871, Colonel Forrest was made its managing editor and he continued to write editorials for several years after the paper became the "Inter-Ocean." While connected with the "Inter-Ocean" he made Melville E. Stone its city editor, a favor which was returned some years later on his engagement, by Mr. Stone, in an editorial capacity on the "News." Here his articles under the heading "An Old Timer's Facts and Fancies" were greatly enjoyed.

In 1846, Mr. Forrest was elected clerk of the recorder's court for Cook County over Phil. A. Hoyne. In 1873, he was chosen city clerk on the People's ticket.

Colonel Forrest was married to Miss Sarah Paddock Calhoun, a daughter of Alvin Calhoun.

During the Civil War, Mr. Forrest served on the staff of Gov. Yates, with the rank of colonel.

His facility as a writer was widely recognized, as is indicated by his almost continuous identification with the Chicago press. Colonel Forrest held the unique distinction of being an authorized lawyer, physician and clergyman.

WILLIAM S. PLUMER BRYAN.

The late Dr. W. S. Plumer Bryan, for years pastor of the Church of the Covenant at Chicago, was born at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, on August 30, 1856. His parents were S. S. Bryan and Kate (Plumer) Bryan, devout Christian people. He is a direct descendant of the Hon. George Bryan, the first Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

After preliminary schooling W. S. Plumer Bryan entered Davidson College, in North Carolina, where he graduated at the age of nineteen. Then he took up his studies for the ministry at Columbia Theological Seminary, Columbia, South Carolina, in which seminary his grandfather, Dr. W. S. Plumer was for years a professor.

Soon after receiving his degree as Doctor of Divinity, Plumer Bryan began his long and most useful career as a minister of the Gospel. For nine years he was active in his work in the mountain districts of West Virginia. Then for five years he held a pastorate at Asheville, North Carolina. The following two years he spent at the Second Presbyterian Church at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Doctor Bryan became pastor of the Church of the Covenant at Chicago, on February 1, 1895. From then on until his death, a period covering more than thirty years, he remained at the head of this congregation. The value of his work from the pulpit and among the members and families of his church, is beyond com-



W. L. Penner Bryan

putation. His leadership was most able and wise, and his personal life was a great inspiration and example.

He was always a leader in the work of the Presbyterian church at large, in the Chicago Presbytery and in the Synod of Illinois.

The Presbyterian Home for Old People, in Evanston, Illinois, with its splendid buildings in beautiful grounds, representing a value of \$750,000 came into being quite largely through "the vision, faith, foresight, persistence, courage and unrelenting toil" of Doctor Bryan.

Dr. Bryan will also be gratefully remembered, always, through the University Chapel for Presbyterian students which he established at the University of Illinois. This is a very serviceable institution in that great college community.

In January, 1889, Doctor Bryan was married to Miss Alice Reid, of Staunton, Virginia, a daughter of Charles and Mary (Cochran) Reid. Their children are: Will Plumer Bryan, deceased; Alison Reid Bryan, who is now a missionary in India; George Plumer Bryan, of Germantown, Pennsylvania; and Miss Helen Reid Bryan.

Doctor Bryan was a valued member of the University Club, of Chicago, of the Chicago Cleric and of the North Side Fellowship of Ministers.

The death of Dr. William S. Plumer Bryan occurred on May 28, 1925. Such a life as his has been is of inestimable worth. His three decades of service as a leader in the work of the church in Chicago, have been a great blessing to the people of that city.

RALPH STEBBINS GREENLEE.

ROBERT LEMUEL GREENLEE.

Numbered among the best-known citizens of Chicago, the twin brothers, Ralph S. and Robert L. Greenlee, accomplished much for the industrial advancement of the city. They also gave a liberal support to the arts; and they added a valuable document through their contribution to genealogy in their two-volume family record of the Stebbins family and their one-volume family record of the Greenlee family. In preparing these remarkable compilations, they did a vast amount of work abroad, as well as at home, and were assisted by expert genealogists. When these works were completed the brothers published them, privately, and copies are now to be found in all libraries which devote space to genealogies. These works, issued in 1904, are complete and authoritative and are frequently consulted.

The Greenlee family, according to well-established tradition, had representatives in the courageous band that supported Alfred the Great in his work for England in 871; and definite record is found of their activities under Edward IV, in 1461. Religious controversies caused an emigration to Scotland, where the family remained during what was known as the "twenty-year killing time." Once more migration was made necessary, by religious intolerance, and refuge was sought in Ireland.

It was in Ireland, about 1700, that Michael Greenlee, the American progenitor, was born.

When he was fourteen years old, he came to the American Colonies and settled in Kent County, Delaware. He married Esther Davis, and from these two came a long line of worthy descendants.

One of their sons, also Michael, was born in Kent County, in 1759. He married Bethiah Maxwell of New Jersey. Their youngest son, Edmund, born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1811, married Mary Wright Stebbins, born at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, September 13, 1808. These two were the parents of the twin brothers, Ralph Stebbins and Robert Lemuel Greenlee, born in Summerhill Township, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1838. After a long and useful life Edmund Greenlee passed away, and he and his wife lie buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago.

Growing up in a congenial home atmosphere, the Greenlee brothers attended the common schools, and later, went to Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, although neither completed the college course. Taught to be useful, they spent their summers, during boyhood and youth, in assisting their father. Long before they reached their majority, they were engaged in business operations on their own account. The Pennsylvania oil fields were then attracting attention, and the brothers made contracts to furnish barrels to the oil operators. They also bought oil; but at that time there was not

the demand for this commodity that later developed, and his venture was not profitable. Before they were twenty-two they had bought their father's cooperage business. By 1882 they realized the necessity for securing a wider field so they came to Chicago. After acquiring some experience, in 1864 they organized the United Barrel Machine Company. They also became members of the Chicago Board of Trade. Three or four years operation on the board, however, convinced them that they did not care to continue speculators, and they sold their membership.

In 1866, with William Brooks, they formed a partnership for the sale of wood-working machinery, under the name of Greenlee Brothers & Company, and conducted this in addition to their cooperage business. Subsequently they bought Mr. Brooks' interest and branched out into the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, and also of special machinery for railroad car building. To these activities, in 1882, they added the manufacture of repairs for all stoves and ranges. In 1886 they incorporated as Greenlee Brothers & Company and also as the Northwestern Stove Repair Company. The plant was moved to Rockford, Illinois, in 1903.

The brothers were devoted to each other and enjoyed many tastes in common. They were great travelers and visited all of the principal places in this country, Europe and the Orient. Both were valued members of the Union League Club of Chicago.

On February 15, 1866, Ralph S. Greenlee was married at Chicago, to Miss Elizabeth Brooks, now deceased. Their one child, Gertrude Greenlee, is also deceased. In 1912 Mr. Greenlee was married (second) to Christine McMartin. They have two children, Marian and Ralph Greenlee.

Robert L. Greenlee was married, at Chicago, April 11, 1867, to Emily Brooks, a sister of his brother's wife, and they became the parents of three children: William Brooks, Grace and Isabel Greenlee.

In their political sentiments the Greenlee brothers were Republicans. For many years they were active factors in the life of the North Shore Congregational Church. In addition to their love of travel, they fostered a love of the beautiful and took great pleasure in acquiring rare and curious works of art. During their many years of life their association was unusually close, even for twins, and their love for each other never faltered or grew less tender

HARLOW N. HIGINBOTHAM.

Harlow Niles Higinbotham, merchant, was born at Joliet, Ill., October 10, 1838, son of Henry D. and Rebecca Higinbotham. He was educated at Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., and in 1862 enlisted in the Union army, and continued in the service until the close of the Civil war. On December 7, 1865, he was married to Rachel Davison, of Joliet, who died in 1909. He entered the employment of Field, Palmer & Leiter, Chicago dry goods merchants, in 1865, and became a partner in that firm's successor, Field, Leiter & Co., in 1868, and from 1888 to 1901, in the firm of Marshall Field & Co. He was president of the World's Columbian Exposition from 1892 until its close, and of the

Field Museum of Natural History from 1897 to 1909. Mr. Higinbotham's services in behalf of the Chicago World's Fair were of the most valuable character. Marshall Field remarked to him on one occasion after the fair was over, "If it hadn't been for you we wouldn't have had a fair." Mr. Higinbotham was mainly instrumental in organizing the Chicago Home for Incurables, and many other movements owe their origin and usefulness to his efforts.

Mr. Higinbotham died in New York on April 18, 1919, as the result of injuries received in an automobile accident. His body was brought to Chicago and the burial took place at Grace-land Cemetery. (See page 621.)

ALBERT GRANNIS LANE.

The life span of Albert Grannis Lane extended from the year 1841 to the year 1906, the entire period from the beginning to the end having been spent in and near Chicago. His father, Elisha B. Lane, was a native of New Hampshire, and his mother, Amanda Grannis, of New York,

both of whom were descendants from ancestors who had lived in these states far back in colonial times. Both his parents came west in 1836. They were married in 1840 and settled on the "Gale farm" near the present village of Oak Park, where the elder Lane carried on



Albert Lane,

farming for a time after his arrival. Albert G. Lane, the eldest of a family of eight children, was born in Galewood, March 15, 1841. In a few years, however, the family removed to Chicago, then a flourishing market town of about 5,000 inhabitants. The house in which the Lanes took up their residence was situated at the northeast corner of State and Van Buren streets, the site of which is now occupied by the department store of Davis and Company. In these early days the neighborhood of the Lane residence was well out in the open country, the busiest part of the city being still confined to the streets nearer the river. The elder Lane was a carpenter by trade, and after taking up his residence in Chicago, supported himself and his family by his trade. The old-time directories of the period of his residence in Chicago contain frequent mention of his name and the location of his house.

Albert Lane's parents believed in education and the home atmosphere was therefore favorable to his intellectual development. The school system of the city was extended continuously during his boyhood, and he was enabled to complete a good grammar-school course. When the first high school was opened in 1856, Albert became a pupil, though he was unable to finish the course. "He entered the high school on the first day of the first term and remained there two years," writes Mr. John W. Cook, president of the Northern Illinois State Normal School, in a biographical sketch for the National Educational Association. "He fell a little short of attending until graduation, although a few weeks more would have accomplished it; but he was after the substance rather than the external show, and he accepted the situation without complaint. It had been a great discipline for him, and it gave color to all of his subsequent life. He could sympathize with poverty, for he had experienced it. He could appreciate the inestimable worth of an education, for he had bought it with energy and privation and self-denial. He could meet the humblest laborer upon his own plane, for he too had been a toiler where the wage was very small. It was worth all that it had cost."

After leaving the high school young Lane was elected as principal of the old Franklin School situated at the corner of Division and Sedgwick streets. He was the youngest man who ever held such a position in the history of

our schools, as he was barely seventeen years of age at the time. He retained this position for eleven years, when, in 1869, he was elected superintendent of schools of Cook County. In this larger field he displayed unusual tact and ability. "He was especially impressed," says President Cook, "with the superiority of the town schools over the country schools. It was easy to see that the difference was mainly due to the better organization of the former, and, scarcely less, to their relation to the secondary schools. He accordingly introduced into the country schools of Cook County a uniform course of study."

In 1873, Mr. Lane met with a financial loss through the failure of the Franklin Bank in Chicago, which loaded him with a grievous burden of debt and which required many years for him to liquidate. He had in his possession a fund of \$33,000 of school money which with the approval of the county commissioners he had placed on deposit in the bank before its failure. Nothing was saved from the wreck and the deposit was almost a total loss. "It is probable," said President Cook, "that the action of the commissioners relieved Mr. Lane from all responsibility under the law." But when he declared to his friends that he would assume the entire loss, they endeavored to persuade him to seek relief under such a plea. He steadfastly refused to do so, however, and undertook the task of making good the whole amount of the loss. To make the situation still more discouraging Mr. Lane was not re-elected in the following November. He hesitated not for that reason, however, but called his bondsmen together and told them they would have to pay the loss until he could pay them in the future. The county did not lose a cent of the fund. Nineteen years later he paid the last dollar of his "national debt" as he humorously called it. However, he was restored to his former position by the free choice of the people, and there remained until his resignation fifteen years later, when he was called to a position of greater honor and responsibility. Mr. Lane was selected by the board of education in 1891 to be superintendent of Chicago schools, which position he held until 1898, when he failed of re-election, being succeeded by Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews. He accepted the position of assistant superintendent, under Doctor Andrews, though urged by friends to withdraw from the schools and

devote himself to business pursuits. But his answer to all was: "Why should I abandon the profession of my choice and my love simply because I cannot have the highest place?" Doctor Andrews in later years paid a high tribute to him in these sentences: "No report could be too glowing to set forth the excellence of his character or the value of his services. He was among the very ablest and most extraordinary school men whom I have known. His genius for detail approached the marvelous. . . . Though progressive, and never scorning a pedagogical innovation because it was an innovation, he had a fine contempt for pedagogical claptrap and for novelties that were retrogression in disguise." His work was constructive as well as progressive, and much advancement in educational matters were made under his administration.

He became a member of the National Educational Association in July, 1884, and was elected president of the association for a period of two years during the sessions of the memorable Congresses of Education held in connection with the World's Columbian Exposi-

tion. Mr. Lane served as ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees during the two years of his administration. Afterwards he was elected a member of the board and was continued in that position until his death, having served as Chairman of the board since July, 1896.

The Albert G. Lane Technical High School, completed in 1908 and situated at the corner of Division and Sedgwick streets, on the site of the old Franklin School, was so named in honor of Albert G. Lane.

Mr. Lane was an active worker in church, Sunday school, Young Men's Christian Association, and other religious organizations. In all social civic affairs, and organizations for the advance and improvement of society in general, and his beloved city in particular, he was always a leader and an enthusiast. He stood for purity in politics and for a broad and intelligent advance along all lines of life and work.

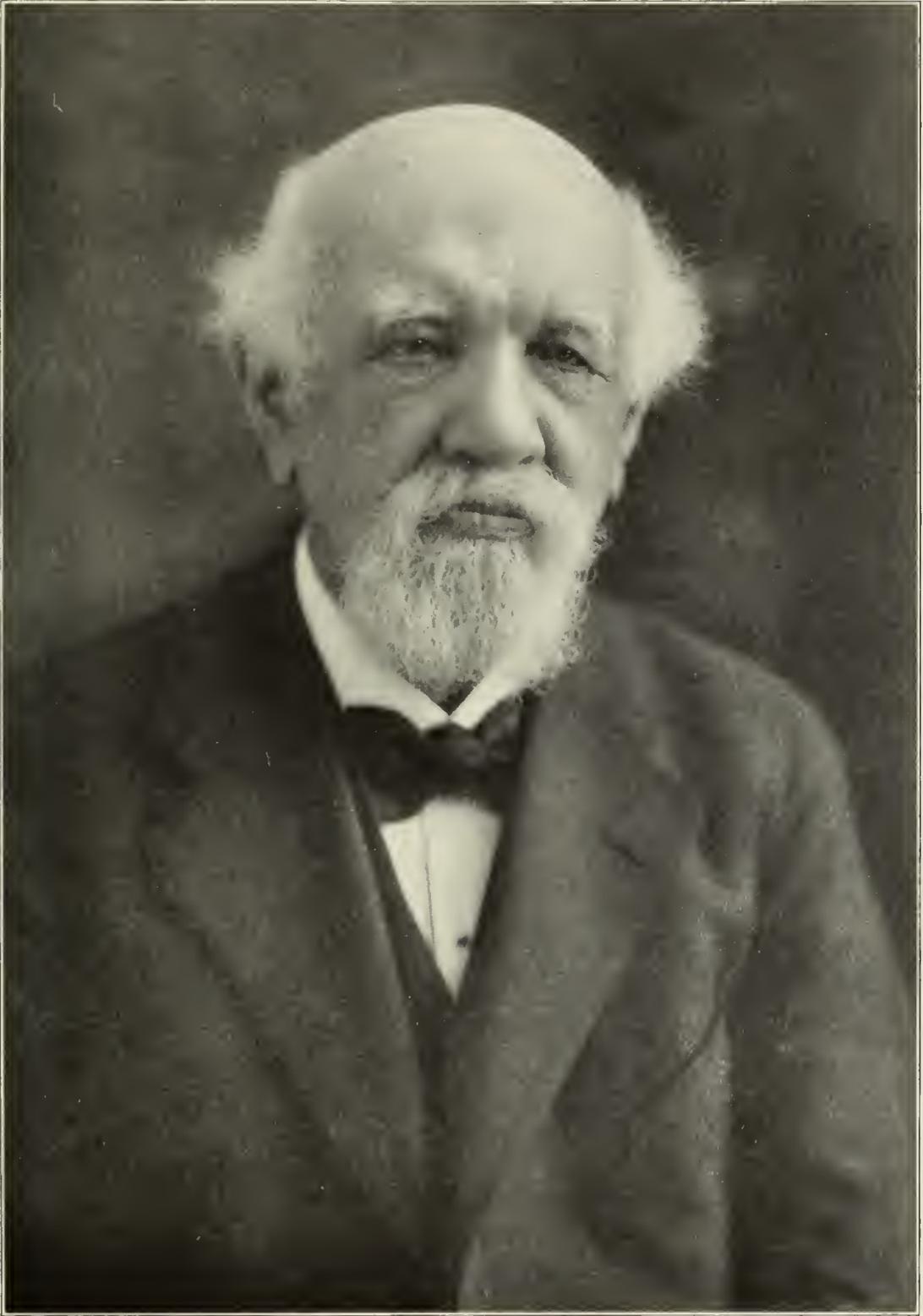
Mr. Lane was married on July 18, 1878, to Frances A. Smallwood, and their family consisted of two daughters, Clara Lane Goble and Harriet Lane McPherrin.

CHARLES HENROTIN.

Charles Henrotin, now deceased, formerly of Chicago, was born at Brussels, Belgium, April 15, 1843, a son of Dr. Joseph L. and Adele (Kinson) Henrotin, who came to the United States in 1848, the father engaging in practice at Chicago until 1876 when he died. One of his sons, Dr. Ferdinand Henrotin, attained to distinction in the practice of medicine and surgery, and the Henrotin Memorial Hospital of Chicago is named in honor of him. Five years old at the time the family came to Chicago, Charles Henrotin was reared in this city, but completed his educational training in the College of Tournai, in Belgium, where he was graduated in 1860, at which time he returned to the United States and became a member of the staff of General Fremont, with the rank of lieutenant, at Cape Girardeau, Mo. Resigning, Mr. Henrotin became a member of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company of Chicago, of which he became cashier in 1866, but in 1877 left to engage in a brokerage business, representing the English syndicates for the sale of the breweries of Chicago and the Union Stock Yards. In 1881 he established the first telephone company of Paris, France, and was in-

terested in many projects in different countries. Mr. Henrotin was one of the principal promoters of the Chicago Stock Exchange, which he served as its first president, and he served for two more terms, and also belonged to the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. In 1892 he was made a director of the World Columbian Exposition, was on several of the most important committees, and in 1876 succeeded his father as Belgian consul. In that same year he was made consul general of the Ottoman Empire, and held both offices from then until his death on July 25, 1914. Many decorations were conferred upon Mr. Henrotin by Belgium, France and Turkey. He belonged to the Germania, Bankers, Chicago and other clubs.

In 1869 Charles Henrotin was married to Ellen Martin of Chicago, and three of their children survived him, namely: Edward C., Charles M., and Norris B. Mrs. Henrotin has also been very active both at Chicago and abroad; was vice president of the World's Fair Congresses; was twice president of the Women's Clubs of the United States; president of the Industrial School for Girls; a trustee of the University of



Leslie Lewis

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Illinois; and a member of the Juvenile Protective Association. She belongs to the Fortnightly, Chicago Woman's and Friday clubs, and was decorated with the Cheffackat of Turkey, the Palmes Academic of France and others of French and Belgian distinction.

LESLIE LEWIS.

Prof. Leslie Lewis who for years was one of the foremost educators in Chicago was born at Decatur, New York, on December 10, 1838. He was a son of Corydon and Catherine (Bogardus) Lewis. His family, on both sides, has long been established in America. The first representative of his mother's people in the United States came in 1633.

Leslie Lewis came to Illinois with his parents in 1849, locating at Freeport. He studied in the log schoolhouse there. Then he went East and prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, graduating in 1862. That year he entered Yale University. He received his degree from Yale in 1866.

He began his career as a teacher, over half a century ago, in the academy at Waukegan, Illinois. Soon after this he came to Chicago and began teaching in the old Dearborn School which stood at the corner of State and Madison streets, on the present site of the Boston Store. It is interesting to note that he had lived in the same home, at what is now No. 5605 Dorchester avenue, Chicago, since 1871.

He was soon made principal of the Dearborn School and he so continued until he accepted the same position in the Haven School.

In 1876 Professor Lewis was elected superintendent of schools in the village of Hyde Park. In this office he accomplished results, many of which still continue in effect, that are a clear index to his unusual ability. At a later date he was in office, for thirteen years,

During the period of Chicago's financial stress from 1878 to 1880, Mr. Henrotin dealt extensively in its bonds and script, paying the city's interest on bonds for 1877, advancing the money for a year to prevent default.

as assistant superintendent of Chicago Schools.

A little over twenty years ago he accepted the office of Principal of the Kozminski School, Chicago, and he remained in office up to his retirement in 1920.

On December 29, 1868, Professor Lewis was married, in Chicago, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Waterman, a daughter of John and Susan Whipple (Sadler) Waterman. Professor and Mrs. Lewis had three children: John Leslie Lewis, deceased, Mary Catherine Lewis and Susan Whipple Lewis.

The family are members of the Congregational Church. Professor Lewis belonged to the Chicago Literary Club and the Chicago Principals' Club. He was a Mason of long standing and was past worshipful master of South Park Lodge, and also belonged to Apollo Commandery, K. T. At Yale University, he became a member of Scroll and Key and of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. He was ex-president of the Illinois Teachers' Association.

On October 3, 1922, Professor Lewis' life of rare usefulness came to its close, in his eighty-fourth year. For a little over fifty years, he taught and supervised instruction in Chicago schools. He had the vision to see that the work he was doing in the school could be made as fine and as consequential as any work a man could do; and he gave to it his full strength and devotion. He will be remembered as more than a pioneer in the field of education here; for he was a great educator, too.

EDMUND D. HULBERT.

Through the recent passing of E. D. Hulbert, of Chicago, one of the finest men and one of the finest minds participating in the control of financial matters in the United States, is no longer among us.

Edmund D. Hulbert was born on a farm near Hartford, Connecticut, on March 2, 1858, a son of Henry Roberts and Emeline (Stillman) Hulbert, both natives of Connecticut. As a boy

he worked on the home farm and attended school at Winsted, Connecticut, which town was near his home. His first business position was that of errand boy in the employ of the national bank at Winsted. After some time he earned the position of assistant bookkeeper in this bank; and, two years later, was offered the position of head bookkeeper. About this time, however, he was offered a better opportunity

in a bank at Winona, Minnesota, so he came West. When he was twenty-one years old he was offered the position and made cashier of the bank, and a large share of the management of the bank rested in his hands. He was located at Winona until 1895. In that year he was called to Chicago to join the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company and the office of second vice president of that organization was created for him. In 1898 he was made vice president; and, in 1916, he was elected president of the bank. Mr. Hulbert retained this office until 1919. At the time Mr. Hulbert entered the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, in 1895, the capital and surplus was \$3,000,000, with total deposits of \$12,000,000. In 1916 when he was made president, the capital and surplus was \$10,000,000, with deposits aggregating \$75,000,000. During the years he was at the head of the bank, the capital and surplus had grown to \$15,000,000, with total resources of \$142,000,000.

The work he has accomplished and the experience and judgment he had acquired up to this time, came to be recognized as being of an excellence rarely, if ever before, attained in the banking business of the Central States. And added to the place of eminence his ability had created in the esteem of a very wide circle of bankers and bank patrons, stood the fact that everybody who knew Mr. Hulbert had implicit trust in his total honesty and gave him, to a most unusual degree, their warm regard. Chicago has never had a man of finer qualities than Mr. Hulbert.

In 1919 a merger of three great Chicago banks was made. They were the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and the Corn Exchange National Bank. The new organization, under the name of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, represents a capital and surplus of nearly \$50,000,000, and deposits aggregating \$300,000,000. Mr. Hulbert was made president of this vast institution. We believe this distinction to be the highest recognition within the gift of the banking interests of the Middle West.

It should be stated here that Mr. Hulbert, perhaps more than any other man in the country, was instrumental in creating the Federal Banking System. His work and his guidance in this matter will yield a continued benefit to the entire nation for years and years to come.

Mr. Hulbert was asked by President Wilson to become Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, an office which Mr. Hulbert thought it best to decline.

On July 26, 1897, Mr. Hulbert was married to Miss Emily Strayer, of Winona, Minnesota.

Mr. Hulbert was very earnestly interested in extending needed help to boys and young men. He fathered the Boys Brotherhood Republic. "The Chicago Evening Post" says of this side of his nature:

"Business circles in Chicago are deploring the sudden death of Mr. E. D. Hulbert, who counted hundreds of warm friends among those with whom his activities brought him in touch. The world of finance has lost an able and clear-visioned leader.

"But it is, perhaps, in the world of Chicago's under-privileged boyhood that his passing will be felt most keenly. Mr. Hulbert was the generous friend of the boy who lacked full opportunity. His time, his money and his active service were given to helping lads who needed help. The fact that he won his own way to success, following the advice of a wise and good father, made him only the more eager to extend a friendly hand to the boy of the street.

"Among his many investments we doubt if there were any he counted better worth while than that which he made in the human values of boyhood. To be remembered gratefully by those who got their first real chance through his sympathetic interest is the fine tribute paid him today. Chicago, too, may be grateful for the legacy of a better manhood which he has left his city in those whom he helped."

Mr. Hulbert belonged to the Chicago Club and to the Bankers, University, Chicago Athletic, Commercial, Glen View, Shore Acres, Wayfarers and Onwentsia clubs, and to the Society Colonial Wars, and the Chicago Historical Society. He was also a Mason. Many of his friends will recall his fondness for chess. His brought happiness all through life.

While enjoying a recent trip abroad, Mr. Hulbert became ill and his return home was necessitated. His health was not regained. His death on March 30, 1923, was a real sorrow to every person who knew him. He was buried at Winona, Minnesota. The record of his life adds a splendid chapter to the personal history of great Americans.



Harry Baird

HARRY BAIRD.

The late Harry Baird of Chicago and Oak Park, Illinois, was born July 13, 1869, in Carroll County, Kentucky, a son of Joseph and Louise (Lawrence) Baird, both natives of Virginia. When the son was a small boy, the family moved to the town of Bristol, which lies partly in Virginia and partly in Tennessee. Here it was that Harry Baird's boyhood was spent and here he had his early training, in the public schools.

As he grew older he began work in a printing office in Bristol. It was when he was about twenty-one that he came to Chicago. At that time his main capital consisted of his experience at the printer's trade. He worked here for a time as a compositor, and was then made foreman of Lord & Thomas' Chicago printing plant. Subsequently he became foreman of the printing establishment operated by Mahin Advertising Company.

Mr. Baird remained connected with Mahin Advertising Company until 1910. On May 1, of that year he founded his own printing business under the name of the Baird Printing Company.

During the next fifteen years Mr. Baird became a prominent figure in the printing business at Chicago. The name of his firm was later

changed to the Baird Company; and he was President of this concern until his death.

The marriage of Harry Baird to Miss Grace Fickes took place in Chicago on July 17, 1900. He and his wife had four children born to them: Grace Virginia, Mrytle Winifred, Laura May and Richard Harry Baird.

In 1907 Mr. Baird and his family established their home at Oak Park, Illinois.

Mr. Baird was a member of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Oak Park. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was also a prominent Mason, being a member of Edward Cook Lodge No. 1973, A. F. & A. M.; Siloam Commandery, K. T.; Circle Chapter, R. A. M., and Medinah Temple; Victory Chapter No. 810, O. E. S.

The death of Harry Baird occurred on November 25, 1924. It is profitable for anyone to review the record of such a life as Mr. Baird's. He came to Chicago as a young man with very few advantages. Through hard, capable work, serious thought and careful saving he was able, after twenty years, to found the business which has since borne his name. His business career was a highly successful one, and well earned. There are comparatively few men connected with Chicago's great printing industry to whom such a large measure of credit is due.

EDWARD TILDEN.

In every community and in each branch of industrial activity there are certain men who stand out from their associates because of their purposeful personality and determined methods of action. Such men are bound to dominate any situation and control whatever opportunities lie in their onward progress. Through them and their efforts spring the vast enterprises that have so direct an influence upon the prosperity of the country. Because of the establishment and maintenance of these mighty institutions, producers are enabled to obtain a fair price for their products and consumers are given the advantages accruing from concerted action and efficient management. These conditions would never have become possible had it not been for the workings of masterful minds and the application of modern business methods. To old ideas, also, are added the results of years of careful study and experiments of scientists,

practical business men and efficiency experts, so that each day sees an advance made in management with a consequent betterment for all parties. One of the men whose lifework was directed along the lines indicated above was the late Edward Tilden, formerly of Chicago.

Edward Tilden was born June 17, 1855, at Utica, Oneida County, N. Y., a son of Ithiel D. and Margaret (Averill) Tilden, both natives of New York state, the father having been born in Oneida County and the mother at New York City. The former was a cabinet-maker by trade, working first at Utica, N. Y., but later moving to Delavan, Wis., at a time when his son Edward was one year old. There he busied himself in making hand-carved furniture, and was so engaged until his retirement later on in life. His death occurred in 1889, and the mother died in 1903.

Edward Tilden attended the public schools of

Delavan, and clerked in a general store of that place until he was sixteen years old, and during the summer months worked on a farm. At the age of sixteen years he went to Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, to enter the employ of the Gurney Foundry Company, and although very young, was made one of this company's salesmen and sent to the salesrooms at Toronto, Canada. Mr. Gurney was an uncle of Mr. Tilden and he had perfect confidence in the young man, who established a branch for the company at Toronto. Remaining at Toronto until 1879, in that year he came to Chicago and became bookkeeper for Brintnall-Lamb & Company, hardware dealers, remaining with this concern until January 1, 1883, when the firm sold its hardware interests and established the Drovers National Bank at the Stock Yards. Mr. Tilden was in the employ of this bank as a bookkeeper until 1883, when he was made assistant cashier, and while he retained an interest in the bank, left it in 1897 to become secretary and treasurer of Libby, McNeil & Libby, of which concern he was made president and treasurer in 1902, and so continued until his death. Upon the organization of the National Packing Company, with which departure Mr. Tilden was actively identified, he was made vice-president, and later was made president, and held that position until the company dissolved. On January 11, 1911, he was made president of the Drovers National Bank, which he virtually owned, and was the organizer and first secretary of the Illinois Bankers Association. He was treasurer and a director of the Sioux City Stock Yards, was a director of the St. Louis Stock Yards, was a director of the Drovers Trust & Savings Bank; from 1910, to the time of his death, was a member of the South Park Board of Commissioners; was appointed a commissioner to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition; was a member of the executive committee, building committee, and chairman of finance committee; was appointed, by Governor Dunne, one of the commissioners for the erection of the Illinois building at the San Francisco Exposition; was a trustee for the State Industrial Home for the Blind during Governor Altgeld's administration; was a director of the Chicago & Alton Railroad; was proprietor of the Tilden Farms at Delavan, Wis.; was a member of the board of education for six years, and a portion of the time was its president; was school treasurer for the town

of Lake and Hyde Park, and was associated in numerous undertakings, all of which suffered from his death.

On February 22, 1883, Mr. Tilden was married to Miss Annie Evenhuis of Chicago, a daughter of John R. and Bena (Abbenga) Evenhuis of Holland. Mr. Evenhuis made men's boots for custom trade. He died August 9, 1886, and his wife died August 15, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Tilden became the parents of the following children: Frances B., who was Mrs. Lawrence S. Critchell of Chicago; Averill, who married Helen Baylies, has two daughters, Harriet Frances and Ruth, and is owner of Merrill Cox & Co. of Chicago; and Louis Edward, who is at home. In religious faith Mr. Tilden was a Methodist. A Mason, he had reached the Thirty-second degree, and was also a Knight Templar. His social connections were with the Union League, South Shore Country, Kenwood, Iroquois and Bankers club. In politics he was a consistent Democrat. His death occurred February 5, 1915. With his death came the passing of one of the representative men of Chicago. The review of his life demonstrates what a man can accomplish provided he has the natural ability and willingness to develop his talents along the lines for which he has aptitude. Without doubt his association with the various institutions with which he was connected proved a powerful factor in their growth and advancement, and his influence remains, and his principles will be carried out by those who succeed to his responsibilities.

The following extract epitomizes his life: "A great man has lived among us, a great soul has been associated with us through these years, and some of us did not know it. Some did. Some have had the eye to see beneath the surface and discover the richer values of this man's life. He was born to rule and lead. From his childhood he possessed that rare common sense, which ought to be called 'uncommon sense'; that rare judgment that is a gift, that cannot be acquired, which if we do not possess at the beginning we will never gain. Edward Tilden was a man of rare common sense, and added to that he had a peculiarly brilliant business-sense that enabled him to see where other men are blind; that gave him courage when other men halted and hesitated; that enabled him to take his place and dare to stand there, because he could trust his own better judgment.



Chas. L. Chennorth

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Men learned to trust him. Strong men learned to lean upon his wise business judgment. Hundreds and thousands in this community, and in

the great city, learned to trust him, because they could believe in his common sense and his good business judgment."

CHARLES L. CHENOWETH.

The late Charles L. Chenoweth, of Chicago and Oak Park, Illinois, was born at Chicago, on May 21, 1860, a son of William H. and Sophie (Kettler) Chenoweth. His boyhood was lived in Chicago and here it was that he received his school training.

He entered the employ of the Crane Company as a clerk, in April, 1887. He continued to be identified with this concern throughout the balance of his life. In 1890 he was chosen to become Business Manager of the Company's brass manufacturing department. For thirty-two consecutive years he directed the affairs of this very important branch of the Crane Company's immense business. The excellence of his ability, experience and judgment has been, in the past three decades, a great force contributing to the expansion and world-wide success of the Crane Company. On May 15, 1922, he was appointed Works Business Manager of the Company, a position he held until his death.

The marriage of Mr. Chenoweth to Miss Addie S. Barrell occurred at Chicago on April 25, 1888. They have one son, Mr. Laurence Haskell Chenoweth of Akron, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Chenoweth have made their home at Oak Park, Illinois, ever since 1893. They have been devoted and prominent members of Grace Episcopal Church since that time.

In earlier years Mr. Chenoweth was a member of the first vested choir organized in Calvary Episcopal Church, Chicago. Soon thereafter he joined the Grace Church choir and he was active in this organization until the Sunday before he died. In Calvary Church he

served as a Vestryman and as Superintendent of the Sunday School. He served as Vestryman of Grace Church for thirty years. He was Secretary of the Vestry for a long period, was Treasurer of the choir; of the Choir Fund; and was also Treasurer of Grace Church School and Superintendent of that body, at one period, for several years. He was Secretary-Treasurer of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament. Twice he was chosen as Lay Delegate to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church and was, a number of times, Delegate to the Diocesan Convention.

"He will be honored and remembered for his continued devotion to his Lord and Savior in the Holy Eucharist and for his scrupulous observance of his other religious duties; for his generosity, loyalty and goodfellowship and for his steadfastness in the Faith of Christ Crucified."

Mr. Chenoweth was a Mason. He was also much interested in the Lowell Club, a small and select group of Oak Park people who organized into this body some thirty years ago for the purpose of study. He was one of the founders of the club, was its first President and was again chosen President at a later date.

Mr. Chenoweth died on December 17, 1924. Throughout the latter part of his thirty-seven years of continuous connection with the Crane Company, he was recognized as a principal figure in manufacturing circles in Chicago. And, be it recorded of him, that as a Christian man his life has been of priceless benefit and influence.

ALBERT ARNOLD SPRAGUE.

Among the prominent men of Chicago who have left the impress of their individuality upon the commercial interests of the country, none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than the late Albert Arnold Sprague, pioneer merchant and for many years an honored resident of this city. His labors not only constituted a potent factor in the commercial affairs of Chicago, but his progressive spirit

was evident in many ways, and his career indicated a man ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities. In his home, in social and in public life he was kind and courteous, and no citizen of Chicago was more respected or enjoyed the

confidence of the people or more richly deserved the regard in which he was held. An earnest friend of education and the supporter of all worthy movements which have their root in unselfish devotion to the best interests of the country, Albert Arnold Sprague still lives in the memory of his friends as the highest type of a loyal citizen and a progressive, enterprising business man, though many years have passed since he was called from the scene of earthly activities. His life was actuated by high ideals and spent in close conformity therewith; his teachings and his example were ever an inspiring force for good in the world, and his humane sympathy and charities brought men to him in the ties of strong friendship.

Mr. Sprague was born near Randolph, Vermont, May 19, 1835, a son of Ziba and Caroline M. (Arnold) Sprague, and came of prominent old established New England families which date back to the Colonial epoch in American history. After a boyhood spent upon the family homestead, during which he attended the schools of his district, Mr. Sprague matriculated at Kimball Union Academy, and was graduated from that institution in 1854. The following year he entered Yale University, and, taking a classical course, received his degree from that institution in 1859. It had been his intention to study law, but as his health failed, he was obliged to relinquish his hopes and for the next three years spent as much time as possible outdoors upon his father's farm. Like many young men of ambitious temperaments, he was not satisfied with the environments of country life, and resolved to seek employment in a city where greater advantages were afforded.

The fame of the future Metropolis of the West, which seems, not unnaturally, to have extended to the Eastern States, drew many alert young men like himself to Chicago, and in 1862 he decided to cast his lot with this city. Coming here and entering business life when a young man of twenty-seven, Mr. Sprague virtually grew up with this city during the period of its most marvelous development, and through pluck, perseverance and honorable dealing, he became one of its substantial and most valued citizens. He soon saw the desirability of the city as a center for commercial trade and, having determined upon the wholesale grocery business, he organized the firm of Sprague & Stetson, and with a limited capital

at his command, laid in a stock of goods. From the start Mr. Sprague demonstrated his peculiar fitness for this branch of activity, and it is largely through his efforts that we may attribute the success attained by the great firm of Sprague, Warner & Company. In the spring of 1863, Mr. Stetson sold his interest to Ezra J. Warner, and the firm of Sprague & Warner was formed. In 1864, a younger brother, Otho S. A. Sprague, returned from the war, and was admitted to partnership in the firm, and the title became Sprague, Warner & Company.

During the intervening years this great concern has continued to stand at the head of institutions of its kind, and to control the very best class of trade. Many innovations have been made to meet existing conditions, but it has ever been the policy of the firm to never allow expediency to overrule established customs to the detriment of quality or the lowering of standards. In addition to his connection with this concern, Mr. Sprague was also identified with various other enterprises of the city, among which were the Chicago Telephone Company, of which he was a director, the Commonwealth-Edison Company, and the Northern Trust Company, being one of the organizers and a director of the latter. He was a man of marked initiative ability and resourcefulness and impregnated with the vital elements of worthy success every enterprise with which he was identified and his activities meant much to Chicago in both civic and material progress, for his loyalty and public spirit were ever of the most insistent and appreciative order, and during the many years of his residence here he wielded definite and benignant influence both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability.

Thoroughly appreciative of the city of his adoption, Mr. Sprague was loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, and gave generously of his time and means to the furtherance of charitable movements and all matters tending to the public good. His efforts were not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and to many an unfortunate he extended a helping hand. In commercial affairs he maintained the highest standards of business ethics, and his honesty was of the type that would rather err to his own cost than do an injustice. His loyalty and high-minded conception of a

man's duty to his fellow man, and his quiet and unswerving allegiance to the principles of good citizenship were traits which especially distinguished him. He was helpful and compassionate to the weak and unfortunate, and was a good man if ever a good man lived. It is to the activity and public spirit of such men that Chicago owes its moral education and commercial growth, and their loss is not easily forgotten. In business life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred January 10, 1915, removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens.

Mr. Sprague was always deeply interested in Chicago's welfare and at all times his sympathy and support were with the measures that in any way benefited the city. Although he was keenly interested in public questions, and always took an active part in them when it was to the interest of the city, he did not care for the distinction which comes from public office. He manifested his political allegiance to the Republican party, but took no active part in politics aside from casting the weight of his influence in support of men and measures working for the public good. He was a member of several of the most prominent social organizations of the city, including the Chicago, University, Onwentsia and Eleanor Clubs. He was likewise identified with the Chicago Literary Society and was a charter member of the Commercial Club, of which he served as President in 1882. He was also a director of the Art Institute of Chicago and a trustee of the Symphony (formerly Thomas) Orchestra, and a trustee of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, the Presbyterian Hospital and Rush Medical College.

From 1873 until the time of his death Mr. Sprague was a director of the Relief and Aid Society, of which he was president from 1887 to 1890, and was one of the most active factors of this institution. He recognized the responsibilities his wealth brought him, and he endeavored, with a broad-minded philanthropy, to discharge them ably and generously. He con-

tributed freely to many of the most beneficent charities of the city, but in his dislike of pageantry or display, they were seldom made known to the public. In every relation of life was shown the light that comes from justness, generosity, truth, high sense of honor, proper respect for self and a sensitive thoughtfulness for others. What a magnificent legacy such a man leaves to the generations who shall come after him!

Mr. Sprague was married September 29, 1862, to Miss Nancy A. Atwood, of Royalton, Vermont, a daughter of Ebenezer Atwood, who was one of the eminent men of the East in his day, and to this union three daughters were born: Elizabeth S., who became the wife of the late Dr. Frederick S. Coolidge, and resides at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. She has one son, Albert Sprague Coolidge. The two younger sisters, Susie and Carrie, both died in infancy. Mrs. Sprague is also deceased, her death having occurred March 28, 1916. She was a woman of exceptional mental capacity and much beauty of character, and was greatly admired for her sterling qualities and social and philanthropic activities. Her kind heart and sympathetic nature was evident in all matters tending to the public good, and she was interested with her husband in many charitable movements. In her broad sympathy which was the guiding principle of her life, she gave fifty thousand dollars to the Art Institute of Chicago to defray the purchase price of the Assumption of the Virgin, by El Greco, to make it a permanent memorial to her husband, who had been a trustee of the institute. She also presented the institute with *The Virgin*, *The Infant Christ*, and *St. Catherine* by Van Dyke, valued at about \$40,000. *The Assumption of the Virgin* is a great altarpiece on canvas, thirteen feet two inches high and seven feet six inches wide. It was painted for the chapel altar of the convent of Santo Domingo el Viego, Toledo, Spain, in 1577. The artist, Domenico Theotocopoli (El Greco), was born about 1547. He belonged to the Spanish School and was inspired by the Venetians, especially Titian.

EDWARD GOULD SHUMWAY.

Edward Gould Shumway was born April 9, 1850, at Essex, N. Y., a son of Edward S. and Ellen Blanchard (Gould) Shumway. The

family came to Chicago soon after 1850. The father was one of the brilliant younger lawyers at the Chicago bar, practicing in his cousin's

firm of Shumway and Shumway, later became Shumway, Waite and Towne.

Edward Gold Shumway went to school at the University of Chicago, then to Lake Forest, and later to Williams College. His fraternity was Kappa Alpha.

Some years following his father's death, his mother married Nathaniel S. Bouton, of Chicago. Mr. Bouton was extensively interested in the manufacture of iron; and when Edward G. Shumway was through college, Mr. Bouton took him into his business. Here Mr. Shumway put his full enthusiasm and energy into the work and came to be, later, a figure of national consequence in the iron industry. The firm built a large plant on Archer Avenue in Chicago—The Union Foundry Company,—and later added another large plant at Pullman, Illinois. Mr. Shumway later acquired an interest in three southern factories, at Birmingham, Atlanta and Savannah, which were entirely devoted to the manufacture of car wheels. After a period of some years, Mr. Shumway was instrumental in selling these properties; and he, because of continued poor health, retired from active business.

Mr. Shumway gave to the City of Chicago a very practical and helpful service through

his work as secretary of the Board of South Park Commissioners. He foresaw the happiness and health and education which the present small parks, scattered throughout the city, could bring to communities in which they are. To the establishment and to the provision for maintenance of the public parks on the south side of Chicago, he gave very greatly of his interest and of his experienced judgment. These parks, today, through the influences they have had and will yield, are a strong corroboration of the ideals of their builders, and have been the models for others in other cities.

Edward Gould Shumway was married in Chicago on August 12, 1875, to Miss Lavinia Ballard, a daughter of DeWitt and Eliza Ann (Seymour) Ballard. Mr. and Mrs. Shumway's children are: Ruth, Fredrika, Ellen Bouton, Mary Seymour and Edward DeWitt Shumway.

The family are descendants of John Alden and Mr. Shumway was a member of the Mayflower Society. He also belonged to Onwentsia and to the University Club.

Mr. Shumway died on May 9, 1921. He was such an enjoyable friend, such a capable and considerate man in business, and he put so much unselfish energy into his work for the City's growth that he was held in sincere appreciation.

JOSEPH PETEE COBB.

The late Dr. Joseph P. Cobb, of Chicago, was born at Abington, Massachusetts, June 12, 1857, a son of Edward W. and Elmina (Howard) Cobb, natives of Westfield and West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, respectively.

He represents the eighth generation from ancestors who settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, about 1692, Thomas Cobb and his son, Richard, having come to Boston in 1685.

He attended public school at Bridgewater, to which town his family had moved. He continued his studies at the Waltham New Church School, where he prepared for Harvard. He graduated from Harvard, with his degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1879. Soon he came to Chicago and entered Hahnemann Medical College. He graduated in 1883, with his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

He then entered upon a general practice of medicine at Chicago. As a practitioner, as a teacher and demonstrator and as a leader in medical advancement in this part of the coun-

try, his work has been of very great value to his community, for the past four decades.

He was professor of Physiology, Embryology and Histology, and senior Professor of Pediatrics at Hahnemann Medical College. He was Professor of Diseases of Children at Hahnemann Hospital.

In 1913 he was elected Dean of Hahnemann Medical College, and he so served continuously until within a few years of his death.

In 1907 he was made President of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and later became Trustee. He belonged to the Southern Homeopathic Association, to the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, and to the Chicago Homeopathic Society. He was the first President, and later Vice President, of the New Jerusalem Church. Socially he was a member of the Harvard Club, Chicago Athletic Association, the South Shore Country Club, and was a life member of the Press Club.

Doctor Cobb was married, at Milwaukee, Wis-



John H. Cobb

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consin, on September 18, 1882, to Miss Edith Persons, a daughter of Edmond R. and Helen (Miller) Persons. Doctor and Mrs. Cobb have one son, Edmond Persons Cobb. There are four grandchildren: Joseph D., Edmond P., Louella P., and Richard M. Cobb.

Dr. Joseph P. Cobb was called from this life on December 23, 1924, in his sixty-eighth year. His death was assuredly hastened by the great strain of his responsibilities and

labors during the World War, for he maintained the work of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital throughout this period when only one-half of the medical staff was retained for duty here.

Doctor Cobb was finely equipped in mind and training and in conscience. He was also a devoted worker. He was a very distinguished representative of the medical profession in Chicago for many years.

HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE.

It is not given to every man to occupy as high a position in civic affairs as that accorded the late Hempstead Washburne, former mayor of Chicago, whose endeavors in public life have kept him in the grateful remembrance of his fellow citizens. A man of affairs, he achieved success along every avenue he cared to enter, and when he died, he left behind him a record few men can equal.

Mr. Washburne was born in Galena, Jo Daviess County, Ill., November 11, 1851, a son of Honorable Elihu B. Washburne and Adèle (Gratitot) Washburne, and came of a distinguished old established American family which has held a prominent position in the political and cultural development of this country for many years. His father was a man of not only great mental capacity and steadfast purpose, but universally respected for his high code of professional ethics and consistent moral character. He was a statesman and a constitutional lawyer, and at one time was United States ambassador to France. Hempstead Washburne had the advantage of a liberal education, and made good use of his time and opportunities. After his rudimental training in the common schools, he fitted for college at Kent's Hill, Readfield, Maine, and there proved himself a thorough student. He later went abroad and studied metaphysics at the University of Bonn, Germany, for two years, returning to the United States in 1873. His natural predilection being toward the law, he entered the office of Gregory and Pinney, attorneys at Madison, Wis., and began the study for that profession. His preceptors were men of high standing at the bar, and his preparation in the law was most thorough. He also took a course at the University of Wisconsin, and was admitted to the Wisconsin bar in 1874. Desiring a more technical training in the schools, he later matric-

ulated at the Chicago College of Law, and was graduated from that institution in 1875, with the degree of LL. B.

In May, of that year, he established himself in the practice of law at Chicago, being first associated with the firm of Barber and Lackner. He possessed all the requirements of the successful lawyer, and, establishing a reputation for veracity, was soon accorded a liberal clientele. Later he formed a partnership with Henry S. Robbins, and in 1883, the law firm of Trumbull, Washburne and Robbins was established. He was appointed master-in-chancery of the Superior Court in 1880, and in 1885 was elected to the office of city attorney. He was reelected to the same office in 1887, and made such a record for substantial and conservative ability, as well as for executive force, that he was elected mayor of the city of Chicago in 1891. His administration of municipal affairs was characterized by strict business principles, and he left the office with a character strengthened in the estimation of the general public because of the obvious honesty of his intentions and the patient wisdom with which he met many trying situations.

Coming into the public life of Chicago at a time when practically every citizen had begun to realize the necessity of better government, Mr. Washburne became a student of the signs of the times, and his keen insight and thorough method of doing things marked his administration as one of jurisprudence and political economy. His strong convictions regarding right and wrong, his opposition to a course which he deemed inimical to the best interests of the city and his fearlessness of criticism or public opinion when he believed he was right, were traits which made him a strong factor in the furtherance of any measure which had for its aim the advancement of the people or the

betterment of existing conditions. Vindicating every pledge of his official trusts, he stood the acid test for efficiency and loyalty, and in every way proved himself a man of ability and sagacity. In 1897 he was appointed one of the municipal civil service commissioners, but resigned the position the following year in order that he might give more attention to his private affairs. Besides his legal practice he was a director of the Hibernian Banking Association and was identified with various other enterprises of the city. He was also prominent in social circles and belonged to many notable organizations, among which were the Chicago, Marquette, University, and Saddle and Cycle clubs.

In June, 1883, Mr. Washburne was united in marriage with Miss Anne M. Clarke of Chicago, a woman of much beauty of character, and a daughter of John Vaughn Clarke and Elizabeth (Bertrand) Clarke, pioneers of this city, the father having founded the Merchants' Association in 1867, which became the Hibernian Banking Association in 1869. To Mr. and Mrs. Washburne were born four children: Clarke, who was assistant cashier in the Federal Reserve Bank at Chicago, is now in the United States navy; Gratiot, who is a member of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth United States Artillery, now in France; Hempstead, Jr., who is a lieutenant in the Quartermaster's Corps, overseas; and Miss Annette Washburne, who lives in Chicago. Although unostentatious in manner, Mr. Washburne had hosts of warm friends and was recognized as a man of high ideals. Though the scope of his work in various enterprises was always broad, he devoted much time

to charities, and gave generously of his means for furthering useful, helpful and elevating institutions. The attainment of wealth was never the ultimate aim and object of his life. His efforts were not confined alone to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were also evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved.

There was perhaps no movement of vital importance to the city with which Mr. Washburne was not concerned as an active factor in his support of or opposition to, as the case might be, for he was as strong in his denouncement of a measure which he believed detrimental to the best interests of the city as he was firm in his allegiance when he believed that the interests of the city would be promoted thereby. It is to the activity and public spirit of such men that Chicago owes its moral education and commercial growth, and their loss is not easily forgotten. He was quick to note the needs of his fellowmen and, while he did not believe in an indiscriminate giving, which promotes vagrancy and idleness, there were few who responded more readily to the relief of suffering. His freedom from display was the very essence of simplicity, but the honor and prominence which he did not demand for himself, came to him as the free will offering of those among whom he labored. In professional and political life he was ever in the foremost ranks of effective action, and in private life he was above reproach, so that his death, which occurred April 13, 1918, was regarded as a personal loss by the many with whom his numerous activities had brought him into contact.

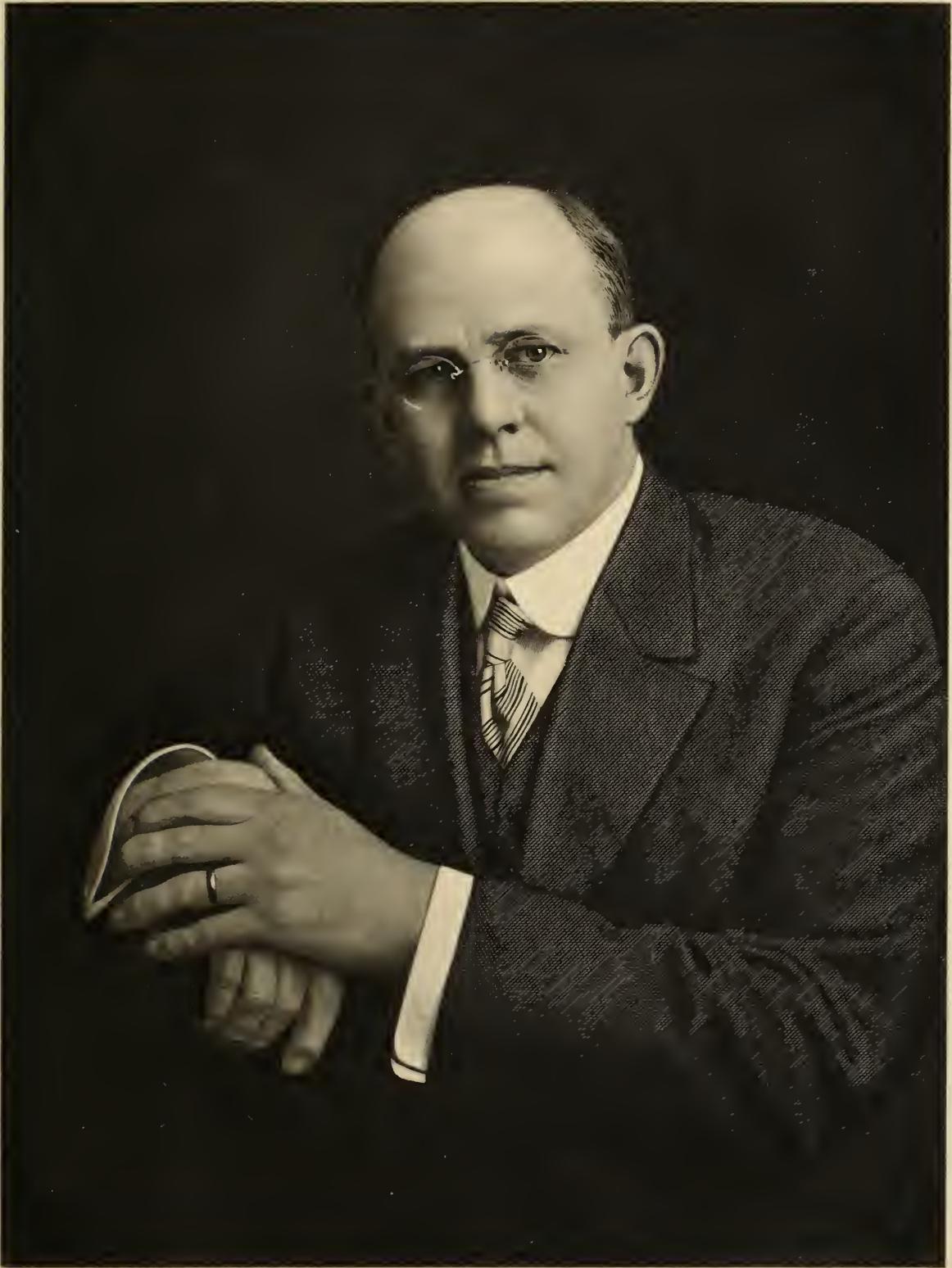
HARRY CLAY COFFEEN.

Harry Clay Coffeen was born at Champaign, Illinois, on July 27, 1877, a son of Alva M. and Miranda (Gaines) Coffeen. His father was an educator in Central Illinois and was Principal of the Urbana High School. After resigning this office, he owned and conducted a book and music store at Champaign. The mother, who was also a teacher, was a direct descendant of Henry Clay.

Harry Coffeen went to the public school at Champaign and then enrolled in the University of Illinois. It will be remembered that he played two years on the championship Illinois football team, and that he held several records

as a pole vaulter. He was a member of Phi Gamma Delta and Tau Beta Pi fraternities. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1898, and later received the degree of Master of Science. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania and began work for his Doctor's degree in astronomy. These studies he relinquished within a few months of their completion to take up astronomical work for the government.

Some time thereafter he began to feel that his time and efforts were not being used in the way best suited to his own development, so he left the East, and returned to Illinois. That



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Harry C. Coffey

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same year he took the position as Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering, and also as Director of Athletics at the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago. As time passed, he became one of the best loved and most highly regarded men that have ever been connected with that institution. It is a noteworthy fact that the only times this school has, thus far, been closed as an expression of sorrow, were following the death of Mr. Armour, the death of Dr. Gunsaulus, and following the more recent death of Mr. Coffeen.

After nine very pleasant and useful years at Armour Institute, Mr. Coffeen decided to stop teaching. This decision he reached after much sincere and searching consideration. He felt the need, in relation to his own growth, of getting out into daily touch with men and affairs.

He entered the insurance business. His training and experience finely fitted him for it. What was more important, he recognized insurance to be a well-nigh invaluable service to people; and he foresaw that his time and effort de-

voted to selling insurance would bring the maximum results in usefulness accomplished. He retained this clear, unshadowed view of insurance throughout his life. His work has been of value beyond estimate. It is possible that Mr. Coffeen accomplished as much for insurance business as any man in the state.

On October 23, 1907, Mr. Coffeen was married at Iowa City, Iowa, to Miss Ida Felkner, a daughter of William and Jessie (Works) Felkner. Mr. and Mrs. Coffeen had one son, John, who died.

Mr. Coffeen was widely known among alumni of the University of Illinois. He was President of the General Alumni Association at the time of his death. The University held a big place in his heart. No alumnus was held more truly in affectionate regard than he. He was a founder of the Illini Club of Chicago, and was the first President. He also belonged to the City Club and to the University Club.

Mr. Coffeen died September 14, 1924.

CHARLES H. QUINLAN.

Charles Harvey Quinlan was born at Albany, New York, February 19, 1821. His father was John D. Quinlan, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Harvey. The original spelling of the name was dropped by Dr. C. H. and J. D. Quinlan. His education began in the schools of his native city, and was afterwards continued at the Albany academy. About the year 1842 he received a proposal from his uncle, Dr. Charles W. Harvey, to pursue a course of medical study with him at Buffalo, New York. Doctor Harvey had practiced medicine in Albany for a short time, but was then enjoying a successful practice in dental surgery at Buffalo, New York. Charles H. Quinlan's predilections from boyhood had been toward the study of medicine. He accepted his uncle's invitation, and his subsequent career has shown that he was correct in the choice. He proceeded at once to Buffalo. After some three years of study and practical work, Mr. Quinlan moved to Chicago. In September, 1846, just prior to his removal to Chicago, he married Miss Ruth Efner, of Buffalo.

Doctor Quinlan's capital on reaching Chicago consisted chiefly of native mental power, a thorough training, unflinching energy and scrupulous integrity. He opened an office at 142

Lake street, and soon secured a patronage large for that period and rapidly increasing both in its extent and remunerative character.

One circumstance which brought Doctor Quinlan into special and enviable prominence, not only among the ranks of his profession but also with the general public, was his connection with the introduction into the West of sulphuric ether as an anaesthetic. This happened shortly after his arrival in Chicago. The formula and the method of its application was discovered in Boston in the fall of 1846, and full instructions for its manufacture and use were sent to Doctor Quinlan by his uncle and former preceptor, Doctor Harvey of Buffalo. It was then known as letheon, and this was the first city west of the Alleghanies where it was given a practical test. This test was given at a clinic at Rush Medical College. An amputation was to be performed by Doctor Brainerd, and Doctor Quinlan was requested by the faculty to administer the anaesthetic, which he did with most satisfactory results. The public was admitted, and the clinic was crowded. The astonishment of the onlookers was equaled only by their delight, the experiment proving pre-eminently successful. The city press fairly teemed with laudatory notices, Doctor Quinlan

receiving no stinted measure of praise. Shortly thereafter chloroform was discovered, and the formula for its distillation was immediately procured by Doctor Quinlan, and he and Prof. J. V. Z. Blaney, M. D. (almost at the same time yet independently of each other) were the first to distill this anaesthetic in Chicago.

In 1848, Dr. John D. Quinlan joined his brother, Charles H., in Chicago, and the association then formed under the name of C. H. and J. D. Quinlan continued until 1859, when the former withdrew, for reasons which are explained below.

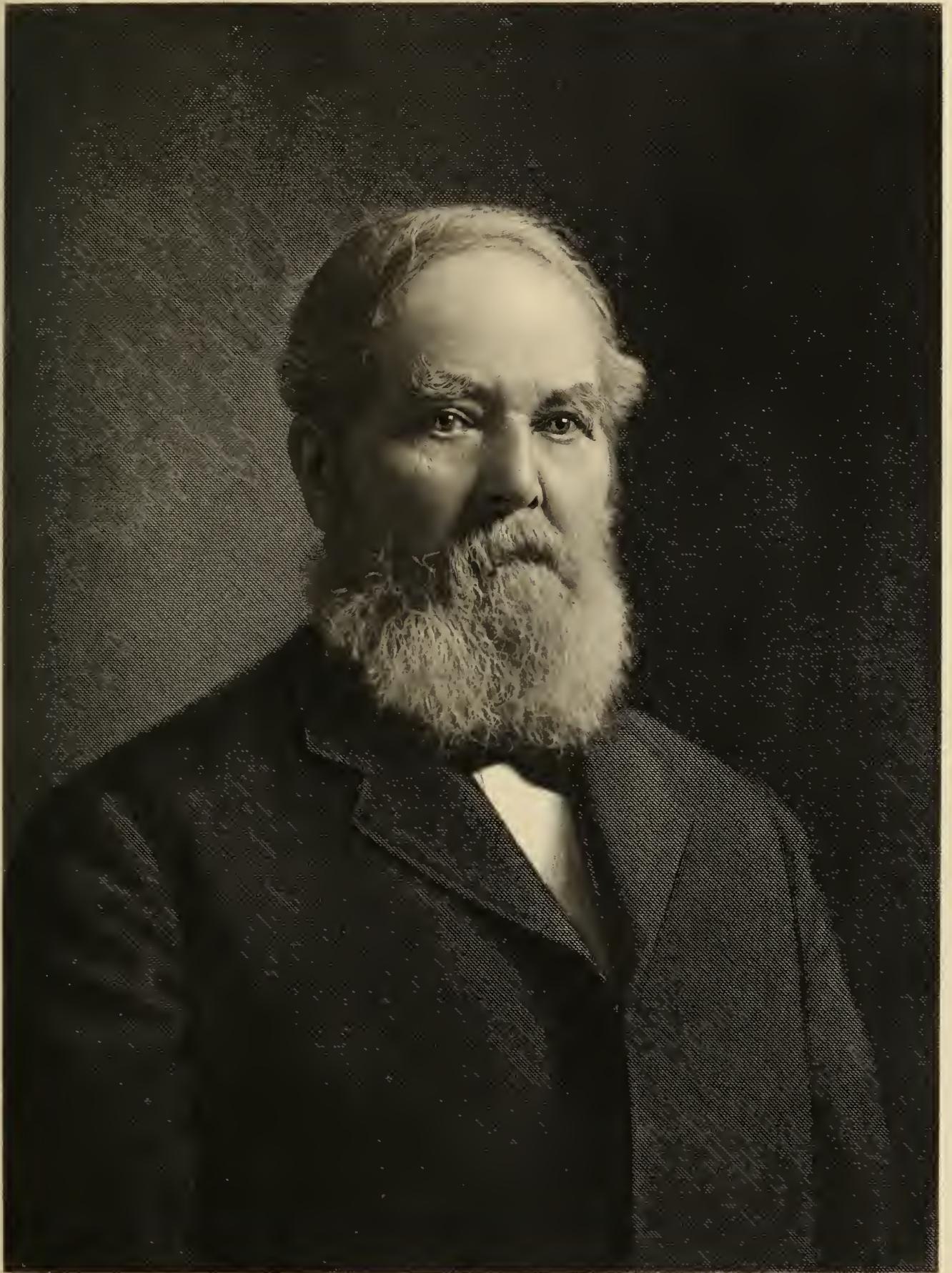
Doctor Quinlan invested very considerably in real estate and at times held the title to what are now some of the most valuable properties in Chicago. In 1852 he erected a residence at the corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, the site of the present Victoria Hotel. The building at numbers 81 and 83 Clark street was owned by the Quinlan brothers, who had their office there for many years. This building on Clark street was destroyed in the fire of 1871, but was rebuilt in a more substantial manner and named the "Quinlan Block."

In the fall of 1846 Doctor Quinlan and wife united with the Second Presbyterian Church, a society then recently formed with Rev. R. W. Patterson as pastor, and worshipping in a frame building on Randolph street. In this connection he remained for thirteen years, the last four of which he was an acting trustee and treasurer. The society built what was known as the "spotted" stone church on the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street. The Presbyterian clergy of Chicago felt a strong desire to found a university where poor young men could be assisted in their education and whose control should be in thorough sympathy with the denomination. Doctor Quinlan's interest in the project was speedily secured, and he became one of its earnest, active promoters. It was about 1854 that Rev. J. J. Slocum, a Presbyterian minister, came to Chicago and said that he represented a friend of large wealth who was anxious to contribute a considerable sum toward the establishment of a university at or near Chicago. Other ministers, among them Drs. Patterson, Curtiss and Swazey, after careful investigation approved the present site of the institution. Then presented itself the problem of how to raise the funds needed, the gentleman who had appeared in the character of promoter declaring

that the land must be bought before his friend would advance the money necessary to erect the buildings. Several capitalists became interested. Doctor Quinlan and three of his friends were the first to make a tentative subscription of \$1,000 each. Mr. Slocum was employed to raise the amount necessary to make the purchase. In less than a month the reverend gentleman had secured subscriptions aggregating \$40,000. This constituted the starting point (and in a sense the foundation) of the Lake Forest University.

Sufficient funds having been pledged, the Lake Forest Association was organized, a constitution and by-laws adopted, a board of trustees elected, and 2,100 acres of land bought and platted. A magnificent frontage along the lake was thus obtained. At this critical juncture the capitalist from Ohio failed to come forward, and the stockholders, disappointed in not receiving promised aid, fell back upon their own resources, yet proved fully equal to the emergency. Mr. Slocum was paid and withdrew, and new measures were adopted. A hotel was built. About June 1, 1857, an auction sale was had; and within a comparatively short time the corporation found itself out of debt and carrying a surplus of nearly \$50,000 in its treasury. In this year, as will be remembered, occurred a financial crisis. The parties identified with the Lake Forest enterprise became despondent. But Dr. Quinlan, who had at that time just returned from an extended tour of Europe realized at once the possibilities and the responsibilities of the projectors. He built a handsome home at Lake Forest and with his family took up his residence there, this being the first dwelling house erected and occupied in that place. By taking this step, involving, as it did, a keen personal sacrifice, he attested his deep interest in laying the foundations of the university, and was largely instrumental in insuring the institution's success through his wide influence, unflagging energy and tireless effort. He had not long been a resident of the new village before men were employed in grading streets and making other needed improvements.

From this small beginning Lake Forest has developed into one of Chicago's most attractive suburbs, and to Doctor Quinlan's efforts the city is, in no small degree, indebted for the founding at its gates of an institution of higher learning and the establishment and growth of a



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town where positive culture renders residence attractive.

Doctor Quinlan's sound business judgment enabled him to invest his accumulations to advantage. He lost heavily in the fire of 1871, in common with other real estate owners, but, with that unflinching courage which has always been one of his leading characteristics, he at once set about retrieving his losses, in which he proved to be eminently successful. In 1875 he took up his residence in Evanston. In that suburb of refinement and education he lived the rest of his life, which was characterized by reverence, success and honor. Doctor Quinlan died December 6, 1897, and is survived by his wife, three sons and two daughters.

It is very fitting that mention be made here of Edward B. Quinlan, son of Dr. Charles H. Quinlan, whose death occurred recently. As a boy Edward B. Quinlan went to the early Lake Forest Academy, under Professor Allen, then he entered Northwestern University in the class of 1883. Following the completion of his training, Mr. Quinlan went into business with his father. At the death of Doctor Quinlan, he was given entire charge of the estate; and, in this capacity his unusual ability in the man-

agement of business affairs was clearly shown.

In addition to handling his father's real estate, Mr. Quinlan was widely interested in various undertakings which had bearing on the interests and development of his community. He served as treasurer of the Evanston Hospital in the early days. For some years he has been a director of the State Bank of Evanston. Together with the other members of his family he belonged to the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, of which he was a trustee, an elder and historian.

Viewed from the personal side, Edward B. Quinlan had many close friends who valued, very much, the qualities of heart and mind which made him a thoroughly delightful friend. His fine scholarly intellect, enriched by his extensive travels, was markedly reflected in his judgments and taste. He was truly a cultured gentleman. One aspect of Mr. Quinlan's life, which especially endeared him, was his rare devotion to his family.

Edward B. Quinlan died October 13, 1921. He will be grievously missed, of course, and he will long be remembered with the warmest admiration by those who had the pleasure of knowing him intimately.

ELIAS COLBERT.

Chicago lost one of its finest men in the recent death of Elias Colbert. His connections with business, with scientific research, and with the earlier developments of newspaper work combine to credit his life with usefulness that is rarely equalled.

We have reprinted here a memorial to Mr. Colbert, presented by the Chicago Astronomical Society:

Elias Colbert was born in the City of Paris, April 23, 1829. In the following year his father, whose loyalty to King Charles X had aroused the hostility of the French revolutionists, was forced to flee from his native land. With his wife and infant son he sailed for England. The vessel in which he took passage was shipwrecked. The father was lost but the mother and babe landed safely and she placed him in the care of friends in Birmingham. Here he attended school, grew to manhood, and married, becoming so attached to English customs and English traditions, and so identified with the English people, that he, as well as others, almost forgot that the name

he bore had been famous for generations in the annals of France, and that he first saw the light under the standard of the House of Bourbon. Upon the outbreak of the Crimean War in 1854, he joined the British army and was wounded in the battle of Inkerman.

Soon after the close of the Crimean War, his wife having died, he came with his infant daughter to Chicago in 1857, and at once began his life work as a journalist. Though he began as a reporter on the staff of one of the city newspapers, his amazing capacity for hard work soon brought promotion, and during the early part of the Civil War he was Commercial Editor of the Chicago Times. Before the close of the war, he left the "Times," and became connected with the Chicago Tribune, of which he was successively City Editor, Commercial Editor, and Editorial Writer upon Astronomy and other scientific subjects. He was an intimate friend of Joseph Medill, the "Father" of the Tribune, and his advice was often sought and highly prized by that great newspaper man.

Elias Colbert's journalistic work brought him

into contact and acquaintance with Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas and many other prominent men of the stirring days preceding the Civil War, and during that conflict—men whose names are a part of the history of our country.

But amidst the engrossing duties of his chosen profession, he somehow found time to acquire a marvelous fund of general information which made him a cyclopedia of reference to his friends upon almost every subject of human interest. In those subjects in which he took special delight, he took pains to become particularly proficient. He possessed in an eminent degree the faculty of intense and prolonged application and concentration of thought, and with it there was combined an exceedingly retentive memory. But the greatest marvel of his career is that he was able, in those busy early years, without help so far as known, to master the higher mathematics and qualify himself to fill acceptably the responsible positions to which he was soon afterwards called.

His talents would have won for him position and fame in almost any path into which he might have directed them. He published (1868) the "Historical and Statistical Sketch of Chicago," which was the first reliable story of the early commercial development of the Western Metropolis; and every subsequent historian has been compelled to consult its pages for many facts and figures not elsewhere obtainable. His story of the Great Conflagration of 1871 is perhaps the best account of that calamity that was written. He was an honored member of the Chicago Historical Society, and he did enough in this field to prove that he could have excelled in it if he had chosen to devote his talents to historical research and the writing of history.

He was a remarkable linguist. For music he had a fondness and considerable aptitude.

But the absorbing passion of his life was astronomy, and he is, and always will be, best remembered as teacher, writer and lecturer in this important department of knowledge.

It is impossible to say whether he was one of the original members of the Chicago Astronomical Society, because all our early records were destroyed by the great fire of 1871; but upon the reorganization of the Society in 1874, he is referred to in the minutes of the meeting of April 16th of that year as Emeritus Assistant of Dearborn Observatory, indicating

that he had served as Assistant Director for a considerable period prior thereto. This meeting also passed resolutions commending him "for his active, great, and intelligent service in promoting the success of the Observatory."

April 15, 1875, he was made a Life Member of the Society "as a mark of the high appreciation of this Society for his labors in adding to the list of members, and collecting money to repair the dome of the Observatory." At a meeting of the Directors held July 26, 1875, he resigned his position as Honorary Assistant Director of the Observatory, and was elected Secretary of the Society, a position to which he was re-elected annually for several years thereafter. On the 11th of May, 1876, he was elected a Life Director "in recognition of the value of his services to the Society." On the 30th of May, 1885, he was elected Vice President, and on the 27th of May, 1890, he was chosen President of the Chicago Astronomical Society, and continued to hold this office until his death, June 28, 1921.

While this record shows the high honor in which he was held by his associates of the Chicago Astronomical Society, it gives necessarily an imperfect idea of the many and varied activities in its behalf which won for him this regard. If the Society needed money, it was his task to secure additional members, much time being required in many cases to convince an indifferent "prospect" that civic duty or pride, or any other motive to which successful appeal could be made, required him to part with a hundred dollars for membership in a Society which was likely never to pay a dividend. The year following the great fire of 1871 and the panic of 1873 were critical years in the history of the city, as well as of this Society. There was great depression in commercial and industrial affairs, and men were loath to part with their money unless pecuniary returns seemed certain and immediate.

It was in the midst of this depression that Mr. Colbert, as the result of innumerable personal appeals, raised several thousand dollars for necessary repairs to the Observatory.

About this time the financial affairs of the Chicago University became seriously involved, and the University was no longer able to pay the salary of Professor Safford, Director of the Observatory and Professor of Astronomy in the University. Professor Safford, with the consent of this Society and the University,



H. C. Jones

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accepted a position offered him by the U. S. Government, and again Mr. Colbert was called upon to act as Director of the Observatory without pay.

He was appointed Professor of Astronomy in the Chicago University under the Presidency of Dr. Burroughs, and for several years he performed the duties of this position acceptably, and without remuneration. If it seemed desirable to stimulate interest in astronomy by means of public lectures, Professor Colbert was expected to deliver the lectures, or to induce some astronomer of note to do so. And so for half a century Elias Colbert gave his life to the Chicago Astronomical Society.

He was for several years President of the Chicago Press Club, and also of the Bohemian Club. He was active in several British-American Associations. He wrote many pamphlets and minor works, some scientific, and some purely literary in character. His Eulogy of Shakespeare is a gem. Among the best of his minor publications are:

"The Earth Measured"

"The Curve of Immortality"

"Astronomy Without a Telescope"

"Star Studies"

"What We Know of the Universe."

Elias Colbert died—we shall look upon the face of our honored associate no more; but may the memory of his unselfish devotion inspire us to renewed efforts.

About ten years after the death of his first wife, and nine years after his arrival in Chicago, he married, in 1866, Miss Sarah Cowper, a woman of English birth, then residing in this city, who bore him four children, three of whom died in early life. Professor Colbert's second wife died in 1894, and of all his children, Mrs. George Herbert Jones, only issue of his first marriage, and Mrs. George H. Mason, second daughter of his second wife, alone survive him. Sharing their sorrow, the members of the Chicago Astronomical Society tender to them their heartfelt sympathy, and direct that this Memorial be spread upon the records of the Society, and a copy thereof sent to each of these surviving daughters of our departed associate and friend.

HAROLD COLBERT JONES.

Harold Colbert Jones, for several years a vice president and director of the Inland Steel Company, Chicago, and latterly president of the Mid-West Forging Company, Chicago, died in this city on July 18, after four days' illness, with pneumonia. Mr. Jones (born in Chicago) was forty-six years of age, and received his education at the Chicago Manual Training School, now a part of the University of Chicago, and at Cornell University, where he was graduated in mechanical engineering, class of 1902.

After graduating, he entered the employ of the Inland Steel Company, and one of his early business connections was with the Link-Belt Company, Chicago, which he served in the draughting department for a short period. He then, again, became associated with the Inland Steel Company, as night superintendent of the Indiana Harbor plant and, subsequently, took charge of the Chicago Heights works. For several years he was identified with the company's coal properties, following which he again devoted his attention to the steel plants, partic-

ularly the Chicago Heights works. On July 1, 1923, he resigned as vice president and director to become president of the Mid-West Forging Company, in which he previously had held an interest.

Mr. Jones was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Chicago Athletic Association, the American Iron and Steel Institute and Theta Delta Chi fraternity.

In his younger days Mr. Jones was a junior member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and was much interested and active in water polo and other aquatic sports.

Mr. Jones was largely responsible for the development of the steel fence-post business, and was also a pioneer in developing steel sectional buildings, having been instrumental in organizing the Steel Fabrication Company, which was later sold to the Steel Fabricating Corporation, Michigan City, Indiana.

Mr. Jones was the son of G. H. Jones, for many years first vice president and general sales manager of the Inland Steel Company, and a grandson of the late Elias Colbert.

WILLIAM WALLACE KIMBALL.

No history of Chicago would be complete without some record of the late William Wallace Kimball, for that veteran piano manufacturer bore so important a part in the development of the industrial importance of the city, that his life work is interwoven with the advancement made by his section. He not only founded the W. W. Kimball Company, but he continued its head until claimed by death.

Mr. Kimball was born in Oxford County, Maine, March 12, 1828. He came of a prominent, long established New England family of English lineage, which dates back to the Colonial epoch in American history, and one which holds a remarkable position in the military, industrial and cultural development of the country. The name of Kimball has figured prominently on the pages of American history for 284 years, Richard Kimball, the progenitor of the family in this country, having emigrated from Ipswich, England, to Ipswich, Mass., in 1634. Since that date twelve generations of his descendants have played their part in the country's history, left their impress upon the localities of their residence, and entered into rest. The number includes Moses Kimball, grandfather of William W. Kimball, who defended the interests of the Colonies in the War for Independence, and David Kimball, his son, who served with equal distinction through the War of 1812.

The Chicago manufacturer, whose name is known to the trade and musical world of two continents, was one of the most successful representatives of this long and honorable line. The branch of the family to which he belonged settled in Oxford County, Maine, soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, and were active factors in the building up and development of that county. Mr. Kimball acquired a substantial education in the grammar and high schools of his native town, and at the age of eighteen began his business career as clerk in a country store. He also engaged in teaching school for a time, but his natural predilection was toward commercial pursuits, and on attaining his majority he went to Boston, Mass., where he secured employment as clerk with a mercantile house. Later he was given a position as traveling salesman for the concern, his territory first being in the New England states. His route was gradually extended until

his territory embraced the central, southern and western states. This brought him comprehensive knowledge of business conditions existing in various sections of the country, and in 1857, he decided to engage in business for himself at Chicago.

Although then only a town of a few thousand inhabitants, Mr. Kimball recognized the fact that Chicago was advantageously situated, and felt that it was designed to become the center of a great trade territory. To the casual observer it would have offered little inducements for one who desired to engage in business along musical lines, as the people were more concerned in supplying the needs of the settlers who had no time for art in any form. He was convinced of the fact though, that when the necessity for providing immediate shelter was over and when the land was transformed into productive tracts, there would come that leisure in which the individual might cultivate love of music. It was this that led him to become connected with the music trade of a growing city, and the wisdom of his opinion was demonstrated after a few years had passed.

At first Mr. Kimball was content with the sale of musical instruments to the local trade, but by 1864 he had successfully established a wholesale piano house and the growth of his business justified his removal to more commodious quarters in the famous Crosby opera house on Washington Street. There business was carefully conducted until 1871, when he suffered heavy losses in the disastrous fire which broke out on October 9 of that year. Forty-eight hours after the flames had been subdued he was ready to resume business, having converted his residence on Michigan Avenue into a musical warehouse, with the billiard room for an office and the barn for a shipping department. Soon, however, removal was made to larger quarters at the northwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Thirteenth Street, and in 1873 he removed to the southeast corner of State and Adams streets, each removal being occasioned by the necessity of providing more extensive housing for a growing business.

In 1882 the Kimball music interests were recognized under the corporate name of W. W. Kimball Company, and a few years later a store and factory were established at the southeast corner of State and Jackson streets. In the



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spring of 1891 another removal was made to 147-157 Wabash Avenue, where had been erected a splendid new building elaborately planned and constructed for the perfect accommodation of all the different departments of the business that had then come to be represented by a thousand branches and which offered an extensive tributary territory. In addition to the salesrooms and warehouses of the company, mammoth factories were owned and conducted by the Kimball house in the production of their musical instruments. It was Mr. Kimball's desire to place upon the market instruments which in superiority of workmanship and excellence of tone would surpass all others and at the same time he carefully studied the question of conserving the cost of manufacture in a degree that would bring the price of fine instruments within the reach of the majority of American families. These problems claimed his earnest attention and efforts, resulting at length in the erection of a great organ factory in the year 1881.

By that time the sales of the house covered all the western and northwestern territory and he believed that the hour was ripe for him to begin the manufacture of the Kimball parlor organ, which in five years' time was being sold not only throughout the United States and North America but in many foreign cities as well. He had invaded the European market with an instrument which for price, workmanship and tonal quality outclassed all competitors. When this branch of the business had been firmly and substantially established Mr. Kimball further extended the scope of the business in 1887 to include the manufacture of pianos. A mammoth plant was erected corresponding to the vast organ factory, the two covering a floor space of a quarter of a million square feet. Effort and enterprise on the part of Mr. Kimball always seemed to spell success and his name soon became as synonymous with the piano trade of the country as it had with organ building.

One of the elements in his advancement and success was the keen pleasure which he de-

rived from the solution of intricate business problems and the careful control of complex business interests. Competition made him keenly alert, obstacles called forth his strong will and determination and he eagerly grasped every opportunity to combine and coordinate forces so as to unite seemingly diverse interests into a great, harmonious and productive whole. There was no phase of successful business management that seemed to escape him and he early recognized that the secret of success is the attainment of maximum result through minimum effort; and while he eliminated all useless expenditure of time, money and material, his employes ever found him a just and even generous employer who had their loyalty in remarkable degree. In all the years in which he controlled a growing business that eventually brought him wealth he sustained an unsullied reputation because of his close conformity to the highest standard of commercial ethics.

In 1865, Mr. Kimball was united in marriage with Miss Evaline M. Cone, of Chicago, and they long maintained a prominent position in social circles here together. Mrs. Kimball is a daughter of Hubbell B. Cone, who settled in Chicago with his family in 1849. She is a woman of much beauty of character, and her kind heart and sympathetic nature is evident in many ways. She always enjoyed the fullest measure of her husband's confidence, and was closely associated with him in their labors for furthering useful, helpful and elevating institutions. Although unostentatious in manner, Mr. Kimball had hosts of warm friends and was everywhere recognized as a man of high ideals. He was always deeply interested in Chicago's welfare, and at all times his sympathy and support was with any measure that benefited the city. It is to the activity and public spirit of such men that Chicago owes its moral education and commercial growth, and in his death, which occurred December 16, 1904, the city lost one of its most valued citizens.

HUGH ADDISON COLE.

Hugh Addison Cole was born at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, on October 6, 1862, a son of the Rev. William R. and Cordelia (Throop) Cole, natives of Maryland and New York state respectively. The father was a graduate of Harvard Divinity

School. He and his wife were early settlers in Indiana, and later moved to Iowa, where all their children were born.

Hugh A. Cole attended public school in Mt. Pleasant, and then entered Iowa Wesleyan Uni-

versity. After his graduation he took up the study of law at Iowa State University, receiving his degree in 1884. That same year he was admitted to the Iowa Bar.

Soon after finishing his schooling he went into the hardware business, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in partnership with his brothers, Arthur T. and Ernest C. Cole, under the firm name of Cole & Cole.

While he was living there Mr. Cole helped organize the Iowa Retail Hardware Dealers Association, and was its first President. Later he became a founder and President of the National Hardware Dealers Association.

The firm of Cole & Cole remained in business at Council Bluffs for fifteen years. Here it was they developed a hot-blast stove, of their own manufacture, which has since been in quite general use throughout the land. Demand for the Cole's Hot-Blast Stove grew to such an extent that larger facilities for its manufacture were required; and, about 1900, the business was moved to Chicago and land was purchased where the factory now stands, at 3250 South Western Avenue. The Cole Manufacturing Company also makes ranges and furnaces and have at their factory a very complete manufacturing equipment including nickel-plating and enameling plants.

In 1916 Mr. H. A. Cole bought from his brothers their interests in this business.

Mr. Cole was married at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, on October 6, 1887, to Miss Catherine Penn, a daughter of Edward L. and Amelia (Weaver) Penn. Her father was President of the First

National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, and was chairman of the Board of Trustees of Iowa Wesleyan University. Mr. and Mrs. Cole had five children born to them: Edward Penn Cole, Hugh Livingston Cole, Ralph Goldsmith Cole, who died in infancy, Amelia T. Cole (Mrs. Arthur F. Wedderspoon), and Clarence Oliver Cole.

Mr. and Mrs. Cole and their family have long been members of St. James M. E. Church, Chicago. Mr. Cole served this body as trustee and in various capacities on committees. He was on the reception committee for some twenty years.

Throughout the long period of his residence in Chicago Mr. Cole was very actively interested in charitable and philanthropic work. He was a member of the Hyde Park Protective Association. He was deeply devoted to the work of the Chicago Junior School for Poor Boys, and was Chairman of their Board of Trustees. He was a Director of the Hyde Park Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a member of the City's Committee of Fifteen for the Suppression of Vice.

Mr. Cole owned four large farms at Saskatchewan, Canada. These he fully equipped and developed, and from them he had a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction.

He was a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, and of the Beverly Country Club.

The death of Hugh A. Cole occurred on December 19, 1924. He had lived a full life, notably active and successful, and devoted in a remarkable degree to the finest type of service to other people.

CHARLES SOLON THORNTON.

For more than half a century Charles S. Thornton has been a potent factor in the legal profession of Chicago and few attorneys of the city have gained so high a reputation for ability and keenness of discernment. He has always maintained the highest standards of professional ethics, and at all times his career has been loyal, energetic and circumspect. His standing as a citizen is firm and broad, and as an attorney he is recognized as a strong factor in the best element of his profession.

Mr. Thornton was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 12, 1851, and he fully exemplifies the courteous, cultured character for which the people of that city have always been noted. His parents, Solon Thornton, of the well-known

Thornton family, and Cordelia A. (Tilden) Thornton, a descendant of Peregrine White, were natives respectively, of Lempster, New Hampshire, and Marshfield, Massachusetts, and came of prominent old established New England families which date back to the Colonial epoch in American history.

After acquiring a substantial education in the public schools and the famous Boston Latin School, Mr. Thornton matriculated at Harvard University where he took a thorough course, and was graduated from that institution in 1872 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, he also took a two years' course in Roman and English law while in school, and

after completing his college course studied for a time at the Boston Law School. The fame of the future metropolis of the West, which seems, not unnaturally, to have extended to the Eastern States, drew many ambitious young men like himself to Chicago, and he decided to cast his lot with this city, coming here in March, 1873.

After locating in Chicago Mr. Thornton resumed his studies in the law office of Isham & Lincoln, and passed his examination for admission to the bar before the Supreme Court of Illinois in September, 1873. Immediately thereafter he opened an office here and has since been one of the active and successful practitioners of this city. Later he was admitted to practice in the Federal Courts of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and New York, and the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1886 he became associated in practice with Justus Chancellor, under the firm name of Thornton & Chancellor, forming one of the strong and successful legal organizations of the city, and with the exception of about two years while Mr. Thornton was serving as corporation counsel, this alliance has continued.

For thirty-seven years this firm of eminent lawyers have stood at the head of their profession, and few law organizations of the city have had such an extended clientage or met with greater success. The firm makes a specialty of corporation and realty law, in which they are recognized authorities, and have been retained in many notable cases. At times, however, Mr. Thornton has prosecuted or defended cases outside of the regular line of practice of the firm, including a number of criminal actions of note, the most important in that particular line, perhaps, being the case of *The People v. Charles R. Williams*, indicted for the embezzlement of several million dollars and for the forgery of a large amount of commercial paper. This trial, of great importance to the public and, especially to the banking interests of the United States, lasted six weeks, Mr. Thornton representing the defendant. His final speech to the jury, which occupied two days in delivery, won the case and added to his already high reputation as a lawyer. His ability as an advocate has repeatedly been demonstrated and his thorough preparation of cases is regarded as the great secret of his uniform success.

Although the scope of his professional work has always been broad, Mr. Thornton also has

given close consideration to the civic, educational and municipal problems of the city and state, and for many years has been one of the prime movers in this important work. He was corporation counsel for the Town of Lake for some time previous to its annexation to Chicago, and showed great efficiency in handling the affairs of that office. He was also elected President of the Board of Education of Auburn Park, and has also served as a member of the Cook County Board of Education. Soon after the annexation of Lake to the City of Chicago, he became a member of the Chicago Board of Education, and in January, 1895, he was appointed by Governor Altgeld, with the confirmation of the Senate, a member of the State Board of Education.

Mr. Thornton's published reports of investigations of the conditions at the Cook County Normal School received a wide circulation and was universally approved. He recommended the College Preparatory School and the system of truant schools, and advocated military drill for the pupils of the high schools of Chicago. In 1895 he framed the Teachers' Pension Bill for all teachers and employes of the public schools, which was passed by a large majority in both houses and approved by the governor. In 1895 he spent considerable time and brought about through the consent of President Harper of the Chicago University, the admission of ten high school students of Chicago who were the best qualified to pursue a collegiate course, to a one year's tuition free. This custom is still in vogue, and the number has since been increased. On April 15, 1897, he became corporation counsel for the City of Chicago and filled that position until May 1, 1899. As an indication of the scope of work required in that office, he rendered over twenty-five hundred opinions to heads of departments and others, of which only three were ever successfully attacked. Out of fifty-seven special assessment cases in the Supreme Court only three were lost, and in nisi prius courts out of 2,010 contested cases the city won 1,938. Some of these were of great importance to the city, notably the Lake-front case against the Illinois Central Railroad, the Intercepting sewer cases, and the street railway cases, in the latter of which he obtained a decision from the Supreme Court awarding to the city the right to operate street railways and purchase their franchises. As counsel for the city he defended the treasury from the

attacks of those who were desirous of plundering it and saved many millions of dollars by refusing to audit claims which he thought unjust.

In the cigarette ordinance case, which demanded a \$100 license fee, fixed at that amount to prevent the sale of cigarettes by school stores to school children, he won a favorable decision from the Supreme Court. In this case his opponents asked for a rehearing, and the dismissal of the proceeding, threatening that if he would not do so they would throw five thousand votes against him in an election wherein he was a candidate for office. Mr. Thornton not only refused but demanded that the former decision be upheld. As an evidence of methods pursued, one case may be cited as typical of many others. A claim for \$500,000 was presented against the city and upon Mr. Thornton's refusal to approve it suit was instituted. Before the final determination of the case the claimant and his attorney, both of whom were strong politically threatened to go into the convention and defeat Mr. Thornton for nomination for office if he did not approve the claim. Upon his refusal to do so they actually appeared in the convention with two hundred delegates, almost one-third of the membership of the convention, and made a contest, which, however, was unavailing. Upon a hearing in several courts, Mr. Thornton's contentions with reference to the claim were finally sustained.

Upon his resignation from office in 1899, Mr. Thornton again entered into partnership with Mr. Chancellor, having separated himself from the office during his incumbency of the position of corporation counsel, and entered anew upon the general practice of his profession. He gave almost his entire time during the next ten years to the litigation of the Booth Company, winning all of its cases, some fifteen in number, six of which were of the very first magnitude. One of these in the United States District Court of Detroit, involved among other questions the violation of anti-trust laws in many parts of the United States, and in this case more than sixteen hundred witnesses were subpoenaed and heard. Decisions in favor of

Mr. Thornton's clients were successively rendered by the District Court, U. S. Court of Appeals and Supreme Court of the United States. Still active in the practice of his profession, Mr. Thornton's high standing at the bar is firmly assured, and as a conscientious and profound advisor his services are ever eagerly utilized.

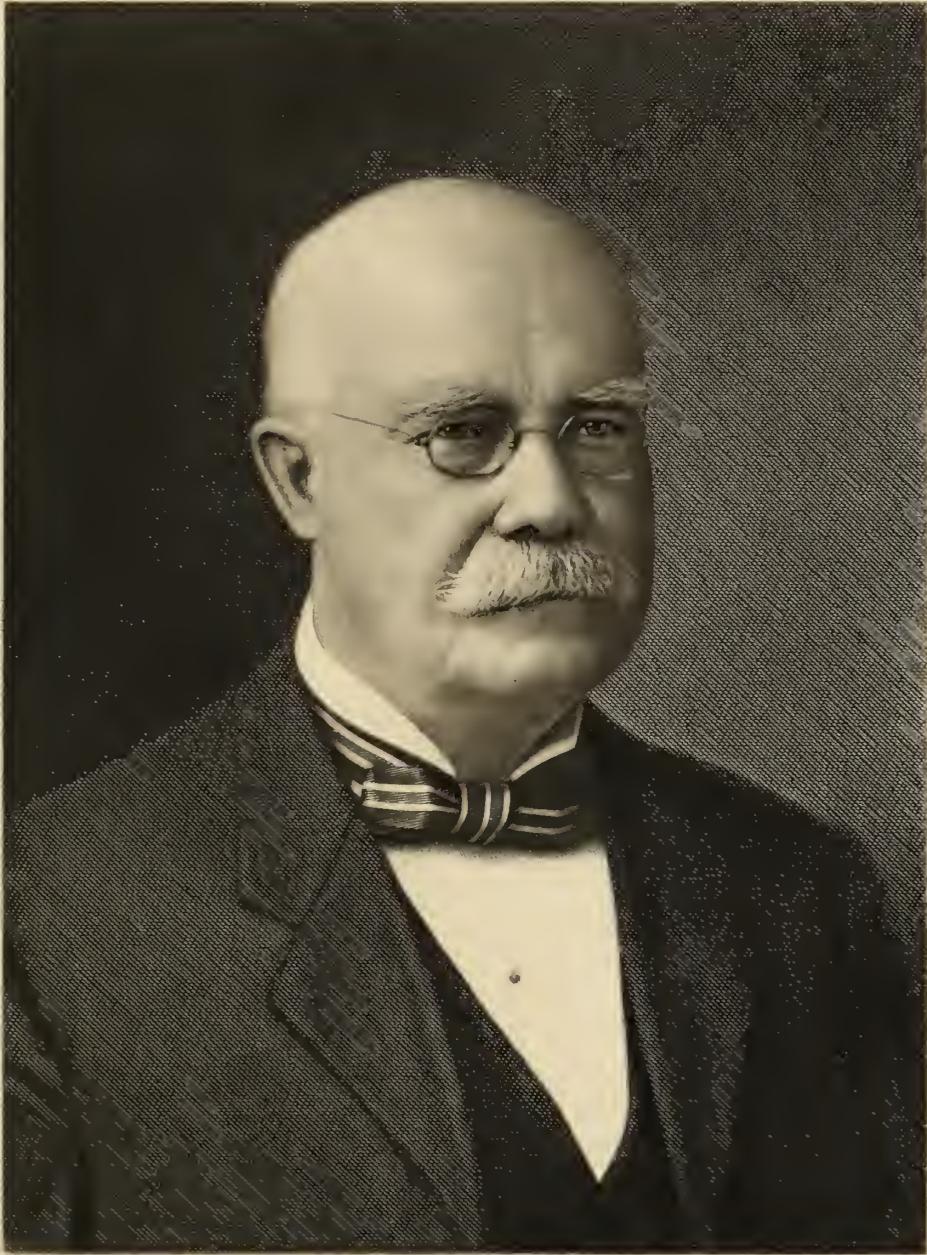
A stalwart Democrat in his political affiliations, Mr. Thornton has always taken an active interest in the success of his party. In 1916 he was selected by the Illinois state convention as one of the presidential electors to represent President Wilson on the Democratic ticket in the election of that year. He also served in the same capacity for Governor Cox in the presidential campaign of 1920. Both thorough and practical, he is admirably equipped to take the leading part in all matters in which he is interested, and as a man of marked intellectual activity, his labors have been of great importance both to Chicago and the state of Illinois. Although unostentatious in manner, Mr. Thornton is recognized as a man of earnest purpose and progressive principles. He has always stood for the things that are right, and for the advancement of citizenship, and is unfaltering in his opposition to a course which he deems inimical to the best interests of the people and country. In professional life he is alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he is honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his many friends entertain for him the warmest regard. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason and Knight Templar and an Odd Fellow, and as a genial, courteous gentleman, is prominent in both professional and social circles.

Mr. Thornton was married September 13, 1883, to Miss Jessie Fremont Benton, of Englewood, Illinois, a daughter of Francis and Esther (Kimball) Benton, and they became the parents of four children: Mabel J. (Mrs. John T. Walbridge); Pearl E. (Mrs. Carl M. Knoettge); Hattie M. (Mrs. Dr. Frank G. Douglass), and Chancellor B. Thornton. The family home, for many years at 7600 Stewart avenue, Englewood, Illinois, is a hospitable one, where their friends are always welcome.

THOMAS AND JOSIAH CRATTY.

"Fighting Stock" is a phrase which sketches, at a single stroke, the dominant trait of the line

of forbears behind Josiah Cratty. Both his grandfather and his greatgrandfather were in



Thomas Cratty

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George Washington's worn and tattered army fighting for American independence. Love of freedom and hatred of oppression were not merely well-cherished sentiments in the hearts of these sturdy Cratty men—they were flaming passions which were fed by unsparring sacrifices.

William Cratty, father of Josiah and son of the young Revolutionary soldier, was too old to be accepted for service in the Civil War—but he did his bit for human liberty by helping three thousand slaves to escape from their pursuers to the sanctuary of Canadian soil—risking his life and all his possessions again and again to do so. The history of Negro emancipation in the United States could no more be written without the story of William Cratty's heroic services for fugitive blacks than without mention of Harriet Beecher Stowe. That he was a worthy scion of the two Crattys who fought for freedom from British oppression is attested by his public declaration of independence when the "Fugitive Slave Act" became a law. He was then living in Delaware County, Ohio, which was a hotbed of "Copperhead" sentiment. When the news reached Delaware town that Congress had passed a law which made any person aiding a fugitive slave liable to the owner for the full market value of that human chattel, William Cratty made this bold announcement:

"The Congress of the United States cannot pass any law which will put fetters on my conscience. I will continue to run fugitive slaves in the future as I have in the past. All the men in Congress and out of it are welcome to know my intentions in this matter and to act accordingly."

That a certain part of the public took heed of this declaration is indicated by the fact that the slave hunters offered a bounty of \$3,000—which then represented an independent fortune—for the delivery to them, dead or alive, of the person of William Cratty. He had, for many years, definite knowledge of the fact that the slave hunters who followed the crowded line of the "underground railroad" through his section of Ohio had sworn to kill him. Knocks at his door in the dead of night were the rule rather than the exception in the years from 1835 to Lincoln's Declaration of Emancipation, and he never failed to unbar and open the door despite the fact that the visitor was likely to be a murderous slave-catcher instead of a hunted fugitive.

A friend to whom he was relating his experiences in slave running referred to him as a "conductor" on the Underground Railroad.

"Call it that, if you like," interrupted William Cratty, who was then more than ninety-one years of age, "but the fact is that there was not a rod of railroad in the world—either overground or underground, when I married Candice Bennett and we set up our home near the Scioto River in southern Ohio. About ten years later we began to run fugitive slaves up to Canada. The only vacation I had from what you call my work as a 'conductor' on the 'Underground' was when I joined the Forty Niners and spent two years hunting for gold in California."

With such forbears is it any wonder that Josiah Cratty was early at the enlistment stand at the outbreak of the Civil War? His first attempt to "get in" was made when he was sixteen—but he was compelled to wait two years. Then he was accepted as a trooper in the Fifth New York Cavalry. His choice of the mounted arm of the military service was temperamentally inevitable. His unbounded energy, his love of swift action and his almost reckless courage conspired to make him a natural cavalryman. His only regret, when he was mustered in was that he had "lost two years of fighting."

But he was in time to take part in the dashing cavalry charges at the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek and Mount Jackson. In each of these engagements he had a horse shot from under him.

It fell to the lot of this boyish young trooper to serve in the body-guard of two famous generals—first Custer and then "Phil" Sheridan. To the writer Josiah Cratty once described the scene of the famous Cedar Creek engagement in these words:

"I was not fifty feet from him," said Mr. Cratty, "when 'Little Phil' reached the scene of the battle. We had sustained a losing fight all the morning and it was then 10 o'clock. He paused by the battery and swept the field with his glass—unmovable as a statue—and dispatched his aids in every direction. When the ranks learned that Sheridan had come the firing almost ceased for a moment—then a yell rolled along the lines like a tidal wave. It was the supreme moment of the whole campaign. Neither poem nor story has ever done justice to that scene."

When Josiah Cratty enlisted he was living

with his parents at Elmwood, in Peoria County, Illinois. In 1853, his father and mother had decided that the family fortunes could be improved by moving to the rich prairie lands of Illinois. One covered wagon was not enough to transport the Cratty family—which numbered an even dozen children, five boys and seven girls. In fact the Cratty outfit made quite a wagon train, for all their furniture and belongings, the accumulation of years, was brought with them to their new home. William Cratty, the Abolitionist “slave runner,” the Forty Niner and Illinois pioneer lived to the age of ninety-two years and was vigorous in mind and body until within a few months of his death.

After being mustered out of the Union army young Josiah returned home and for a time took his place in the farm home. But the life of a cavalryman and a body guard of dashing Phil Sheridan was a poor preparation for the life of a plodding farmer. Again, the young trooper had two other possessions which the contacts of this army life, in his most impressionable years, had aroused and stimulated; a keen and alert mind and a temperament which craved action and conflict. His mental energy demanded constant outlet and he felt that this would be found to a satisfying extent in the law.

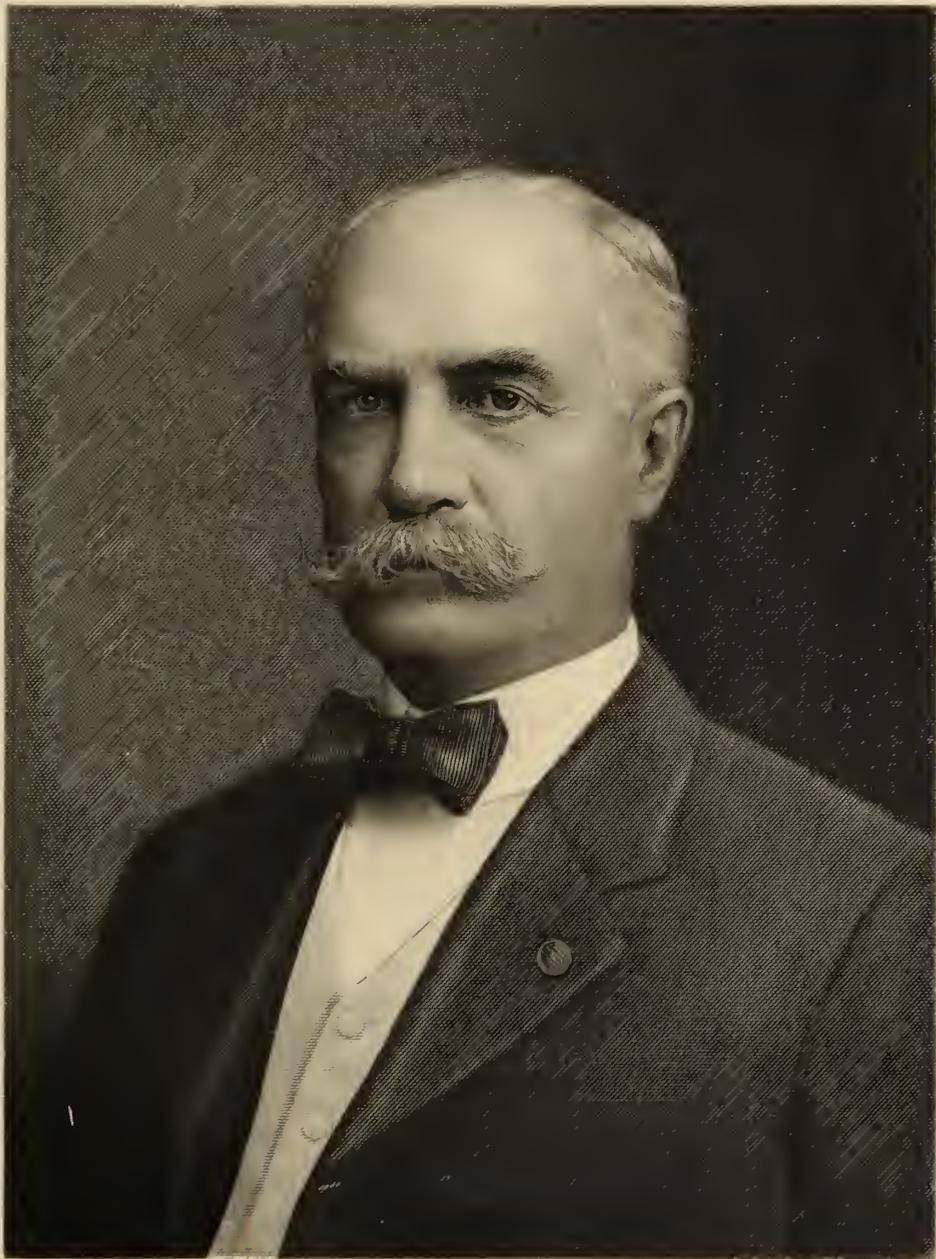
Probably his choice of a career was greatly influenced by the fact that his brother Thomas, about twelve years his senior, was already practicing in a law office in Peoria. The attachment between these two brothers was peculiar and the younger of them was inclined to follow the lead of the elder with devoted loyalty. Undeniably, also, the thought of personal association and comradeship had a strong influence in drawing Josiah to Peoria where he could “be with Tom.” He followed Thomas to the lively and growing city on the Illinois river in 1869 and read law under the guidance of Thomas Cratty and the friends which Thomas had already made among the members of that bar—then recognized as one of the strongest in the state. Three years later, in 1872, he was admitted to practice. This was accomplished by appearing before the Circuit Court and filing a declaration of desire and intent to practice. Personal character and natural mental ability, rather than academic education and an ability to answer “test” questions in the theory of law, were then the cardinal considerations in admitting a young man into the legal profes-

sion. And these considerations were passed upon by the local court where the candidate was personally known and observed. Considering the average of ability and character of the men admitted to practice under that system, there is no escape from the conclusion that it was quite as good as the more elaborate one in use today. Certainly it brought to the bar a notable number of men of great mental vigor and high character whose pleas and decisions laid the foundations of law and its practice for the courts of the present time. Both Thomas and Josiah Cratty were destined to attain a conspicuous place in the distinguished group of lawyers who participated in this sound and constructive legal work.

That they were both possessed of keen vision as to the trend of legal practice is indicated by the fact that, from the start of their legal careers, they began to specialize in corporation and commercial law. This at a time when to become a “great criminal lawyer” was the ambition of a majority of the youths admitted to the bar. To escape this lure and see that the development of commerce and of the corporation would call for the highest talents which the legal profession could develop was to see beyond the vision of most members of the bar at that time.

This vision was perhaps peculiar to Josiah Cratty, who followed commercial and corporation practice almost exclusively. The criminal cases in which he appeared in court may almost be counted on one’s fingers. He held strongly to the belief that the lawyer who keeps business men and corporations out of court, by sound and constructive council, renders the highest type of legal service. An able speaker and a good “court lawyer,” he was better pleased to give his clients the advice which would steer them clear of litigation than to make a brilliant presentation of their cases after they had become entangled in litigation.

In the main these observations apply also to the course of practice followed by Thomas Cratty—although for three years he was associated with W. W. O’Brien, who, in the sixties, was one of the outstanding criminal lawyers in Illinois. That association, together with his native ability, did much to establish Thomas Cratty, then at the beginning of his career, in a profitable practice. But when the brilliant Irish criminal lawyer left Peoria for Chicago, Thomas Cratty remained, entered into partner-



Josiah Cratty

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ship with Josiah and thenceforth followed, almost exclusively, the practice of commercial and corporation law.

When Josiah Cratty began practice at the Peoria bar he found himself pitted against foemen of the highest ability. Robert G. Ingersoll, E. C. Ingersoll, his brother, Nicholas E. Worthington, George Puterbaugh, Henry Grove and S. D. Puterbaugh were then leaders of that bar.

But Josiah Cratty had one resource in his early practice which stood him in good stead; the law library of Cratty Brothers was considered the largest in Central Illinois. Large public law libraries were then almost unknown and most private ones, particularly those of lawyers not having an extensive practice were rather meager. This library containing the "reports" of about twenty-two states, did two things for the young firm. It added much to their reputation for enterprise and thoroughness and attracted no small amount of business from outside their immediate locality. Also it made their office decidedly popular with local lawyers who wished to consult it—a privilege which was freely granted.

When, in 1884, the reputation and business of Cratty Brothers had grown to the point that removal to the larger field of Chicago seemed advisable, the members of the Peoria bar looked with a feeling little short of consternation upon the probability that this library would be lost them by its removal. There was general delight when the owners of this storehouse of legal information proposed leaving it behind. The Peoria Law Library Association was formed and the Cratty collection of law books became its foundation. Its new home was in the County Courthouse.

Tracing the legal partnerships of Thomas and Josiah Cratty is not an easy matter, save for the fact that they were generally together in practice. Two of their early partners in Peoria were Nicholas Ulrich and Mr. Boal. Early in their Chicago experience the Cratty Brothers were associated with Thomas Dent and William P. Black, their office then being in the Old Commercial National Bank Building, at 175 Dearborn street. Later, with offices in the Security Building, corner of Madison and Wells streets, the firm was known as Cratty Brothers, Jarvis & Cleveland. Still later, at 139 North Clark street the style of the firm was Cratty Brothers

and Flatau. At one time J. M. Flower was a member of the Cratty firm.

The constructive bent of Josiah Cratty's mind frequently led him into the field of business organization in which he made an enviable reputation. His election to the presidency of the United Commercial Lawyers' Association of the United States was one of the many recognitions of his outstanding abilities in this line of practice. In fact, his success in this field frequently led him into the active business administration of various enterprises. He was, for example, president of the M. E. Page Confectionery Company and a director of the North Western Building and Loan Association. That he discharged these active business responsibilities successfully is indicated by the fact that he was elected president of the national organization known as the Manufacturing Confectioners Association. He was also a respected and influential member of the American Bar Association, the Commercial Law League of America, the Illinois Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Press Club, The Chicago City Club and the Hamilton Club of Chicago.

Inevitably, he was a leading spirit in the Phil Sheridan Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Josiah Cratty was never happier than when among the men who had been in the cavalry arm of the service. Undoubtedly one of the pleasantest days of his life was when the annual reunion of the Eighth Illinois Veteran Cavalry Association was held at Forest Glen, where he had his summer home. This was in 1910 and on this occasion he gave an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens and of the American Boy Scouts. His interest in the Boy Scouts was constant and intimate and their appreciation of his friendship was daily attested by respectful salutes whenever he met them upon the streets of the town. Josiah Cratty was the leading spirit of two other organizations to which he gave himself with unstinted and characteristic energy and enthusiasm. As president of the Esther Falkenstein Settlement he labored untiringly and found a satisfying field for the expression of his warm human sympathies and his desire to give service to his fellow beings.

The civic enterprise to which he gave much time and energy was the creation of the North Western Sanitary District. It is not too much to say that he was the father of this project

for the common good of an important section of Chicago. He fought untiringly for the success of this public benefit enterprise and became one of its directors.

Perhaps Mr. Cratty's greatest contribution to the community and the city in which he lived was his vision of the forest preserve project which is today an actuality enjoyed by thousands. If he was not the father of that great enterprise for the public good, he was certainly one of its leading pioneers and fought for its establishment with unstinted courage and devotion. The idea of providing a vernal retreat for the children and the men and women of the crowded city streets appealed powerfully to the countrybred man who believed that no boy or girl, no man or woman debarred from frequent contact with the woods and fields and streams had a fair chance to make the most of themselves.

As a neighbor, a member of a small suburban community, the attitude of Josiah Cratty is aptly illustrated by the founding of the library at Forest Glen, his summer home. Early in the autumn of 1909 the teachers of the Forest Glen school received from Mr. and Mrs. Cratty an offer of 200 volumes as a start of a library. The letter suggested that, as the main purpose of the library was to stimulate and broaden the intellectual life of the children of the community, as well as to afford them wholesome entertainment, the offer was made on the condition that each pupil attending school in Forest Glen should contribute one book or its equivalent in money. This immediately secured the active interest of the school children and in October, 1909, the library was opened with 277 books. The community gathering celebrating this occasion was a very happy one. The library was dedicated to the memory of little "Joe" Cratty who died when a small child.

In June, 1910, the library committee asked the people of Forest Glen to gather in Captain Hazleton's Woods to express their appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. Cratty for the good which the library had accomplished. However, this community meeting resolved itself into a testimonial to the high qualities of Josiah Cratty as a neighbor and a fellow-townsmen. He never sought public office save as a means of service to his community. His membership in the Board of Sanitary District Trustees is a case in point; it involves a large burden of responsibility and work, its compensations were

solely in the satisfaction of knowing that the interests of his community for many years to come demanded that the task be done in a thorough and whole hearted way. Public office as an opportunity for personal prominence or financial gain had no attractions for Josiah Cratty. The same statement may be applied with equal accuracy to his brother, Thomas.

Some years after he began the practice of law, Josiah married Elizabeth M. Earing. They had two children, Paul J. and Theo C., now Mrs. A. W. Aya of Medford, Oregon. The wife of Mr. Cratty's youth died in the eleventh year of their married life and six years later he married Miss Kate E. Jabine who now makes her home with Paul J. Cratty in Chicago.

Following several months of ill health, in the summer of 1915, Mr. Cratty decided to visit his daughter on the Pacific Coast. He was not able to endure the high altitude of the mountains and suffered a complete collapse. He was at once brought back to Chicago where he died in St. Luke's Hospital August 11, 1915. His home at the time of his death was at Riverside and here the principal funeral services were held. The burial, however, took place at Elmwood, Illinois, in Knox County, where his boyhood had been spent. He was sixty-eight years old and at the moment when his remains were being laid to rest in the old family burial ground at Elmwood, a boy scout at Forest Glen, where Mr. and Mrs. Cratty were accustomed to spend their summers, swung the bell of the village church, one stroke for each year of the life of the devoted friend of the Boy Scouts.

Thomas Cratty, through his early association with W. W. O'Brien, one of the most brilliant criminal lawyers of his day in Illinois, was placed under strong temptation to follow criminal law. He had the wit, the eloquence and the "human appeal" to have achieved a brilliant success in that field. But he also had the vision and the poise to choose a more constructive, if less conspicuous, line of action. Therefore he applied his talents to the practice of corporation law, where his keen business sense and vision brought him marked success.

He was graduated from the law college of Northwestern University and practiced in Elmwood and Peoria before coming to Chicago in the early eighties.

One of his first clients in Chicago was Patrick J. Healy of the great music house of Lyon &



John M. Roach

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Healy. This association drew him ultimately into an administrative connection. In the closing years of his life he was treasurer of that corporation and a member of the board of directors.

He was one of the earliest members of the Union League Club and one of their conspicuous figures. Up to the time of his death he retained his deep interest in public affairs. He also was a great admirer of music and the drama and in his younger days was a frequent attendant at the opera and notable dramatic events. He took a keen interest in athletics and sports and was one of the first stockholders in the old Washington Park Club.

As a young man "Tom" Cratty was known far beyond the borders of Illinois as an orator and a public speaker. His clear thinking,

pungent wit and lucid English made him a welcome speaker at public gatherings and private banquets. It is told of him that at a meeting held at Peoria at which "Bob" Ingersoll was speaker, there were many hundreds of people who could not crowd into the Auditorium. Mr. Cratty was called upon to address the overflow meeting. As he proceeded to get "warmed up," people inside the doors began to drift outside to see what was going on and were told, "Come on out, Tom Cratty is making one of his speeches."

Thomas Cratty was unmarried and this fact made him virtually a member of his brother Josiah's family and household. Born in 1833 in Delaware County, Ohio, he died just short of eighty-one years of age.

By Forrest Crissey

JOHN MILLARD ROACH.

The late John M. Roach, of Chicago, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, January 30, 1849, a son of John M. and Sarah Ann (Mackey) Roach. The father was a merchant and wool-grower. In 1863 the family left their home in Ohio and came to De Kalb County, Illinois. From there the family later moved to Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois, and established their home, continuing to live at that place until their death.

While still a young man, John M. Roach, the son, went west and was engaged for a time as newspaper reporter at Helena, Montana. Leaving there he continued his travels, on horseback, to Walla Walla, Washington; Portland, Oregon, and down the Pacific Coast to Los Angeles, California. Then he turned eastward and went to Salt Lake City, Utah. From this point he came to Chicago.

John M. Roach lived in Chicago from 1872 until his death. On his arrival here he was faced with the immediate necessity of earning a livelihood. He accepted the first position he found, that of conductor on one of the horse cars then operated by the North Chicago Street Railway. Six months later he was appointed to a position as cashier.

His rise in the traction business forms one of the most remarkable personal records among biographies of noted Chicagoans. In 1879 he was elected Purchasing Agent of the company. In 1887 he was made Assistant Superintendent; and in 1890, was made Superintendent. Three

years later he was chosen for the office of Second Vice President and General Manager.

In 1897 he became Vice President and General Manager of the West Chicago Union Traction Company. That same year he also became President of the Cicero and Proviso Street Railway Company.

In 1899 he was elected Vice President of the Chicago Union Traction Company; and in 1901, upon the consolidation of the North and West Side lines, he took office as President of the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company.

In 1907 he was elected to the presidency of the Chicago Railways Company, and he remained in this office until he resigned on November 3, 1913, continuing, however, as a director.

Mr. Roach was ex-President of the American Railway Association. He also represented the Street Railways of America at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

Mr. Roach had many other interests of large consequence. He bought and developed Useppa Island, making it one of the loveliest spots in Florida. He has maintained a home in Florida for many years; and he also owned large tracts of land there which he developed into grape fruit and orange groves.

On July 4, 1872, Mr. Roach was married to Miss Katie E. Lyon of Cherry Valley, Illinois. They had one son, Frederick L. Roach. For some years the family home was in Elmhurst, Illinois; but, of late years, Mr. and Mrs. Roach

lived at No. 436 Surf street, Chicago. Mr. Roach was a Mason. He also belonged to the Union League Club, the Illinois Athletic Association, Marquette Club, Illinois Club, Chicago Country Club, Exmoor Country Club, the Bel-Mar County Club of Belvidere, Illinois, and to the Golf and Yacht Club of Fort Myers, Florida.

John M. Roach died, in Florida, on March 8, 1924. His was a long life, filled with useful-

ness. He was a most remarkable leader of men; people joined enthusiastically with him in his efforts because they trusted his strength and judgment and because they thoroughly liked him. His heart was filled with broad charity; and he was loved for his kindness as much as he was respected for his rare abilities. His name stands high among the names of men who have built the present City of Chicago.

AARON NELSON YOUNG.

In the death of Aaron Nelson Young, Evanston lost one of its most highly respected and most beloved citizens. Mr. Young had long been a resident of Evanston and had long been connected with Chicago's grain trade. As a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, he attained gratifying personal success, and he also exerted a marked influence on the sound growth and substantial development of the grain markets of the middle west. He was by no means limited to his business connections, in the expression of his deep interest in public matters. He rendered signal service as president of the Evanston Board of Education. His philanthropy, embracing his magnificent gift to Northwestern University, was an index to the love of mankind which filled his heart.

Aaron Nelson Young was born on a farm near Morrison, Illinois, April 3, 1838. He was a son of Daniel Beers and Betsey (Jackson) Young, who are numbered among the early pioneer settlers of Whiteside County, Illinois, where they established their home in 1837. They came to Illinois, overland, traveling by wagon. Aaron N. Young, as he grew up, worked at home helping his parents on the farm and attending the district schools during the winter terms until he was twenty-one. Although his educational chances were limited to the extreme, he did acquire a sound training, for he devoted himself assiduously to study during the long evenings.

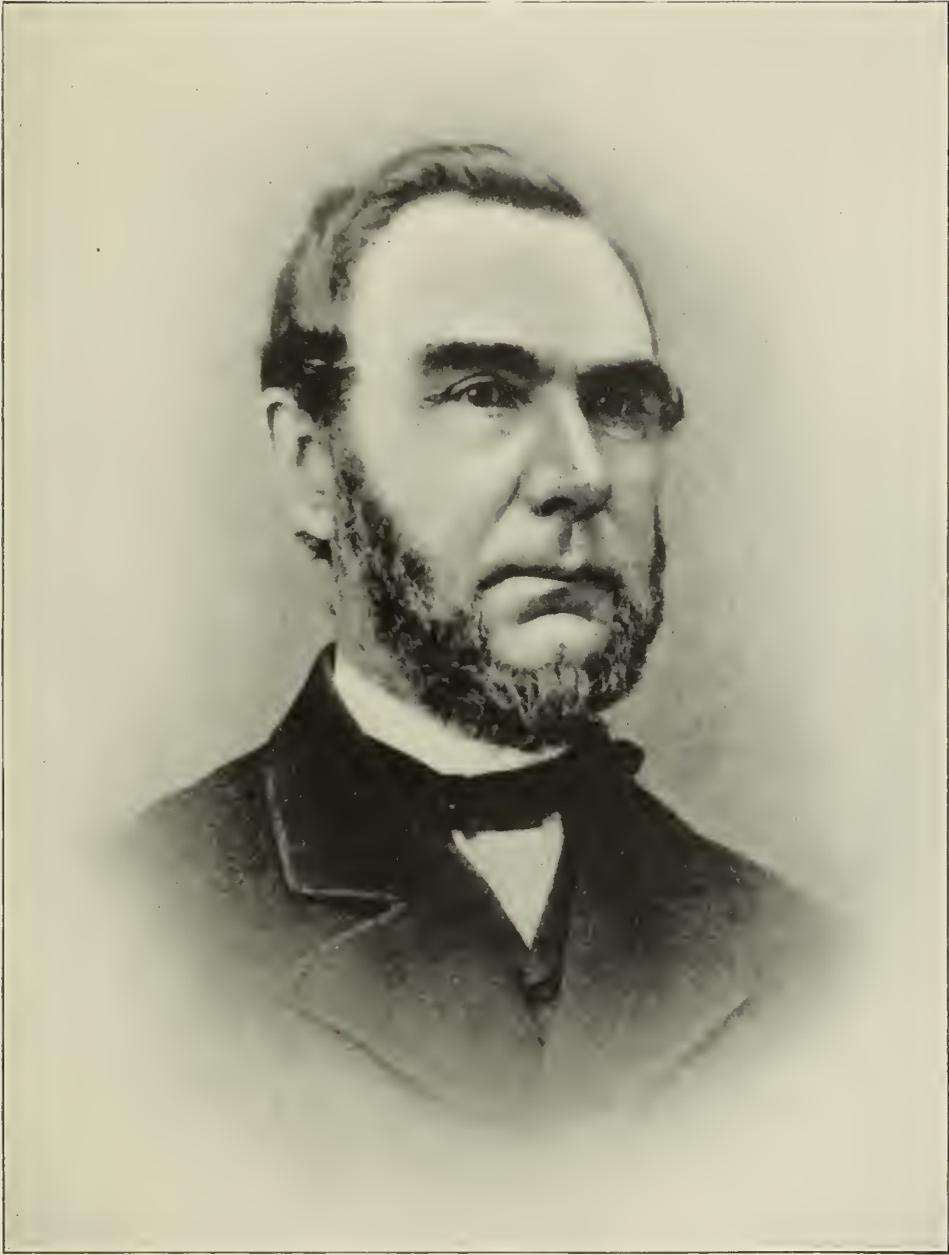
When he left the home farm he entered the grain and lumber business in the employ of S. H. McCreca and Company at Morrison, Illinois. He was soon made a partner, and, later, took charge of the firm's business in Sterling, Illinois. Immediately following the Chicago Fire, Mr. Young sold the grain business and lumber yard in Sterling, and came to Chicago to help in handling the firm's growing business here. Much of his success attained by this concern came as a result of Mrs. Young's

intimate touch with its affairs. In the year 1883 Mr. Young took George R. Nichols into partnership with him and founded the commission firm of Young & Nichols. He was actively interested in this connection until 1903 when he retired from business. He had been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1871. He retained the combined friendship and sincere respect of all who have been associated with him.

Mr. Young was always deeply interested in the welfare of the Evanston public schools; and he served in the capacity of president of the board of education for many years, covering a period when the school system required very able and careful financial management. Mr. Young had, in a marked degree, the rare faculty of upbuilding, directing and putting public enterprises in the way of assured success. He was also for a short time a trustee of Northwestern University.

Aaron Nelson Young was married March 26, 1867, at Sterling, Illinois, to Miss Anna M. Corell. Their association together, throughout the years of their married life, was unusually beautiful in mutual help and understanding. Their children are as follows: Albert Joseph, Ruth (Mrs. John A. Orb of Chicago), William Sanborn, Paul Corell, Helen (Mrs. Ned Hardy), Ralph Blaisdell Young.

Mr. Young passed from this life on January 6, 1918. In his will he left a bequest to Northwestern University of \$200,000, to establish "The Bert and Paul Young School Fund." This is in memory of his two sons, one of whom died while a student at the Northwestern University, the other while a student at Yale University. This is evidence of Mr. Young's profound interest in education and of his deep and abiding love of humanity. The income from this endowment is to be used as a loan fund for the benefit of students of the Northwestern University who need financial assistance. It



William Ellis

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will be of rich practical service throughout the ensuing years.

The foregoing gives but a terse review of the long and useful life of Aaron N. Young. Those who knew him best loved him most. Mr. Young was very much enjoyed in the Evanston Club, of which he and Mrs. Young were among the early members. The Evanston Club

presented a beautiful memorial following Mr. Young's death.

"It is to such lives as that of Aaron Nelson Young that we, who follow, owe a sincere debt of gratitude. It has been through Mr. Young and through men like him that the character-building forces of the past generations are perpetuated for us."

J. STERLING GODDARD.

The late J. Sterling Goddard, of Riverside and Chicago, was born at Monroe, Michigan, August 15, 1872, a son of Lester O. and Martha S. Goddard. After completing his grade school work he took manual training. He later entered Cornell University, and began the study of mechanical engineering. He graduated from Cornell with his degree, in 1894.

He began his business career in the employment of the Western Tube Company at Kewanee, Illinois. He was assistant mechanical engineer there for four years, until 1898. For the following two years he was connected with the engineering department of the Frazier and Chalmers Company, steel manufacturers, at Chicago.

In 1900 Mr. Goddard became chief draughtsman for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. His work was of unusual value and gained wide recognition for him.

It was in 1906 that he was chosen as chief engineer of the American Steel Foundries, Chicago.

Mr. Goddard was married on June 3, 1905, to Miss Ellen Ware, a daughter of Mr. R. M. Ware of Riverside, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Goddard have five children, namely: Caroline, Elizabeth, J. Sterling, Jr., Lester O., and Jaqueline. The family live at Riverside, Illinois. They are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church there and Mr. Goddard was vestryman. Mr. Goddard was president of the Riverside High School Board at the time the present high school building was planned and built.

J. Sterling Goddard died on November 23, 1916. For some years past he had been acknowledged as one of the most able engineers identified with the steel industry in this section of the country.

WILLIAM ELLIS.

William Ellis, one of Chicago's early and prominent settlers, was born in Montreal, Canada, March 16, 1812. In 1840 he left Montreal and came by way of the Erie Canal to make his home in Chicago.

By trade he was a printer and he first worked for the Chicago Tribune. The following year he formed a partnership with the late Robert Fergus, and together they founded the pioneer printing firm of Ellis & Fergus. It is a fact definitely worthy of record in this history that they printed the first Chicago directory in 1844. That same year the partners began issuing "The Democratic Advocate," a paper which soon grew to have considerable circulation and influence. Mr. Ellis issued the first penny newspaper in Illinois, known as "Quid Nonc."

In 1849, after eight years of partnership, the firm of Ellis & Fergus was dissolved. That was the year of the great Gold Rush to Cali-

fornia, and Mr. Ellis decided to make the trip. He reached California safely, after a long and dangerous voyage around the Horn, and soon found employment at his trade of a printer. Later he established his own publishing and printing business in San Francisco, and had his printing press brought overland by wagon from the East.

During the six years he was in California, Mr. Ellis continued to maintain his home in Chicago, where Mrs. Ellis and his daughter resided, and when he had accumulated sufficient money through his San Francisco venture, he returned to this city and rejoined them. In the years that followed he began to trade more and more extensively in real estate, and owned and developed some very valuable properties. At one time he bought ten acres known as the "city pasture lot," a piece of unimproved ground near what is now State and Douglas streets.

The price he paid for this property was \$100; and he lived to see his good judgment justified for he sold this property for \$78,000. His realty operations made him a prominent figure, and Ellis avenue was named in his honor. Later on in life he was in the lumber business, from which he retired prior to his death.

On July 2, 1840, Mr. Ellis was married to

Mrs. Anna Jeremiah, and they became the parents of one daughter, Margaret A. She married Silas B. Mitchell. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell had three daughters: Anna (Mrs. William Gough), Agnes, deceased, and Florence (Mrs. Alfred L. Everitt). Mrs. William Ellis died in California, October 22, 1871. Mrs. Ellis survived her until May 16, 1873.

WILBUR F. HEATH.

Judge Wilbur F. Heath was born at Corinth, Orange County, N. Y., June 11, 1843, a son of Cyrus and Mary (Hutchinson) Heath, who came to Libertyville, Ill., when he was twelve years old. With the outbreak of the Civil War, Wilbur F. Heath espoused the cause of the North, and enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and he became leader of the regimental band. During his army service he composed much of the music played by the band, and was chosen to lead the funeral procession of President Lincoln at Springfield. The dirge used on that occasion was composed by him, the original manuscript of it being still in the family. At the close of the war he became a locomotive engineer, but he continued to study music and took a full course in vocal culture at the New England Conservatory of Music, and was chosen as one of the members of the Peace Jubilee Chorus. For a number of years he taught music at Marengo, Iowa, and Fort Wayne, Ind., and he prepared a set of common school music readers and a set of vocal exercise charts, the latter being his own invention. He also wrote and published a number of songs, and contributed to periodicals. For three consecutive terms he served the Indiana branch of the Music Teachers Association as president, and was also on the board of examiners of the American College of Musicians for a number of years. A mechanical as well as musical genius, he invented, and patented a

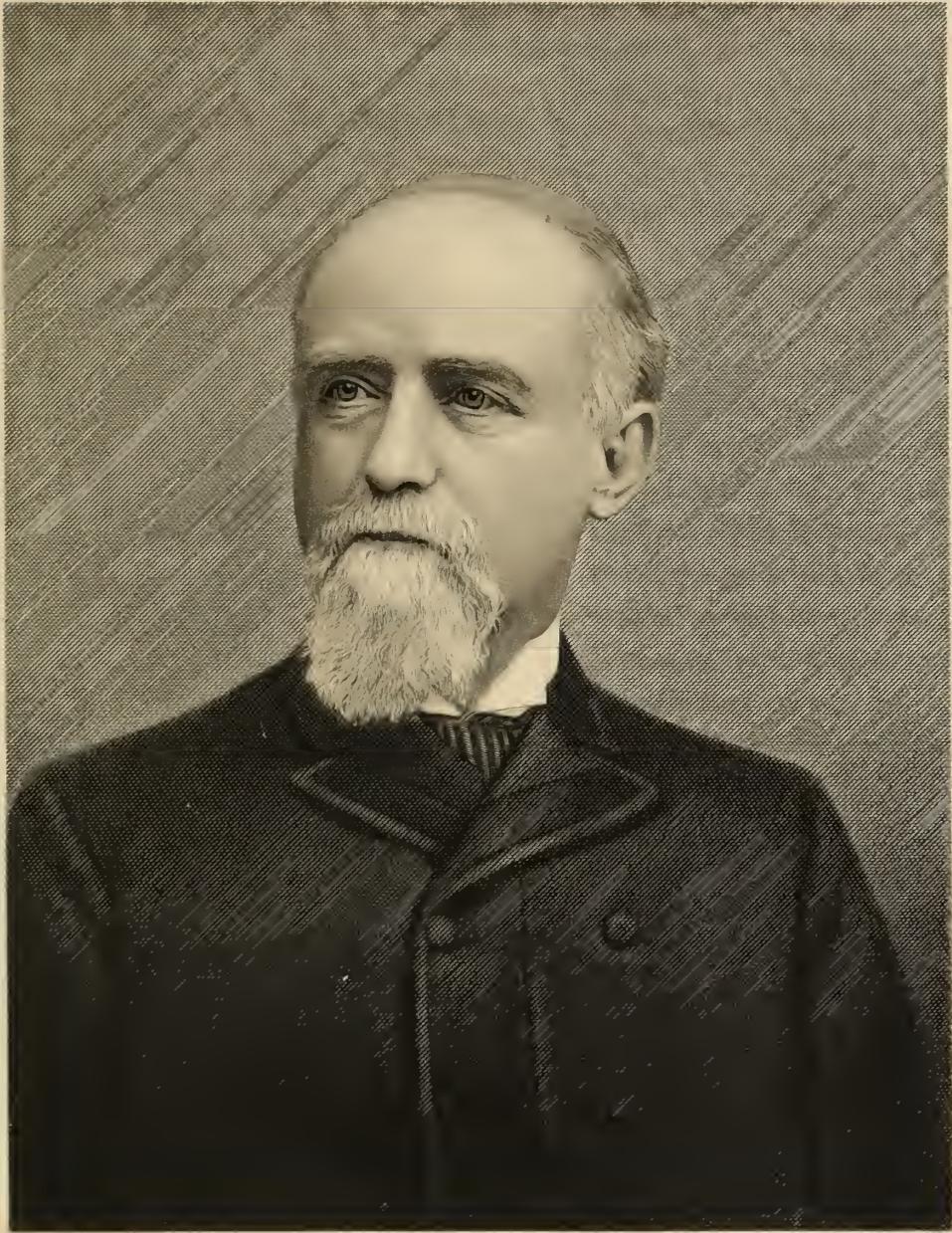
number of mechanical devices, and was connected with the Pixley Company of Utica, N. Y., having charge of its branches at Oshkosh, Wis., and Danville, Ill., successively, coming to the latter city in 1895, from which time until his death, on August 3, 1914, he made it his home. Soon after the Soldiers Home was ready for occupancy, Judge Heath was asked to organize a band by the government, and he remained its leader for eleven years. In 1912 he was elected municipal judge on the Republican ticket by a large majority. A Mason of high rank, he was the father of the Scottish Rite at Danville, as he had been at Fort Wayne, Ind., and the Thirty-Third Degree was conferred upon him at Boston, Mass., September 18, 1896. He lived according to the creed of the Methodist Church, of which he was a member. Judge Heath was an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Judge Heath was married at Berlin, Wis., to Emma C. Parmalee, and they had two sons, namely: Herbert Wilbur and Rodney Leon. Mrs. Heath died in 1886. In 1889 Judge Heath was married (second) to Katherine Aull Heath, who survives him and is very active in the Eastern Star, of which she is past grand matron of the local chapter. There were no children by the second marriage of Judge Heath. His younger son died in 1900, but the elder one survived him and is active in the agricultural interests of the county.

WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER.

William Rainey Harper, president of the Chicago University until his death, was one of the eminent educators of Chicago. He was born at New Concord, Muskingum County, Ohio, July 26, 1856, and died at Chicago, January 10, 1906. His father, Samuel Harper was a dry

goods merchant of New Concord, and an active factor in Muskingum College to which William R. Harper was sent, and from which he was graduated when fourteen years of age, with the degree of B. A., his commencement oration being delivered in Hebrew. In 1873 he took



Wm. A. Knox

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a post graduate course at Yale University, and received from that institution, when only nineteen years old, the degree of Ph. D.

For the subsequent year Doctor Harper was principal of the Masonic College at Macon, Tenn., and then was a tutor at Dennison University, and during the time he was there, he united with the Baptist Church. In 1878 he came to Illinois to assume charge of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, and while there developed his two great ideas, the one with reference to inductive teaching, and the other the awakening of interest in Hebrew by means of instruction through correspondence. His work along these lines culminated in his being placed at the head of the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts, and later of the entire system. About this time he became professor of Semitic languages and Wollsey professor of biblical literature at Yale University, where he remained for five years, leaving it during July, 1891 for the presidency of the Chicago University. After accepting this offer, Doctor Harper encouraged the study of biblical subjects, and gained world-wide fame as the exponent of this activity, organizing the Religious

Education Association. He was very active in the work of the American Institute of Sacred Literature; a liberal contributor to the Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures, the Biblical World, and the American Journal of Theology. The Christian Union of the University had Doctor Harper's hearty endorsement. He was the author of "Commentary on the Minor Prophets," "The Trend in Higher Education and Religion," and "The Higher Life." He also projected a series of text books and prepared two volumes, "Constructive Studies in the Priestly Element in the Old Testament," and "Constructive Studies in the Prophetic Element in the Old Testament." For nine years he was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Hyde Park Baptist Church.

When only nineteen years of age Doctor Harper was married to Miss Ella Paul, a daughter of Rev. David Paul, president of Muskingum College, and his first teacher in Hebrew. Mrs. Harper survived her husband. The death of Doctor Harper after a long and exhausting illness from chronic disease, brought forth many testimonials of appreciation from some of the leading men of the age.

HARRY PRATT JUDSON.

Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, was born at Jamestown, N. Y., December 20, 1848, son of Rev. Lyman P. and Abigail (Pratt) Judson. He was graduated at Williams College (Massachusetts) in 1870, from which institution he also received the degree of Master of Arts in 1883, and Doctor of Laws in 1893. He has also received degrees from various other universities, among them Queen's University, Canada, University of Michigan, and Harvard University. In 1879 he was married to Rebecca A. Gilbert, of Troy, N. Y. His life has been wholly devoted to the profession of teaching, first as principal of the high school at Troy, N. Y.; later as professor of history at the University of Minnesota; as dean of the faculty at the University of Chicago and

acting president from 1892 to 1907. In the latter year he was elected president of the University of Chicago, succeeding the late William Rainey Harper, who died the preceding year. President Judson is the author of several text-books on history and civics. In 1913 he became a member of the board of trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation.

A commission to investigate in regard to the needs of medical education and public health in China was sent out by the Foundation in 1914. President Judson was a member of this commission, and based on its report, there was created the "China Medical Board," and large grants were made in its aid. Mr. Judson was a member of the Draft Exemption Board in 1917.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS KNOX.

The year 1924 marked the passing of William A. Knox, M. D., at his home in Austin, a suburb of Chicago. Doctor Knox was in his ninety-second year.

He was born at Newbern, North Carolina, on

August 8, 1832, a son of Dr. Reuben Knox and Olivia (Kilpatrick) Knox, natives of Massachusetts and of North Carolina, respectively. The father was one of the wealthy and substantial men of his day in the South and was

a physician of note. He was a leader of anti-slavery sentiment in his section and, five years prior to the Civil War, he gave his many slaves their complete freedom. It is an interesting fact, relative to this, that many of his Negroes refused to be free, and several of them remained with the family for many years.

William A. Knox began his education in the Dabney school, a private institution in Saint Louis, Missouri. The family had moved to Saint Louis about 1840. They bought and lived in the famous Carr place, a sumptuous home occupying large grounds and located in what is now a central part of Saint Louis. For further training the son entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, where he graduated at the age of nineteen. He then took up the study of medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

After receiving his degree he returned to Illinois and began the practice of his profession, locating at Virden. Here he was married, on September 11, 1855, to Miss Georgiana E. Heaton, a daughter of Dr. O. B. Heaton of Virden. At the outbreak of the Civil War he volunteered his services, and was major general surgeon of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. For many years he was engaged in practice after the close of the war, and became a well-known figure in Central Illinois.

Following the war Doctor and Mrs. Knox established their home in Chicago, and he began practice, maintaining offices on the West

Side of the city. After the Chicago Fire he was appointed by the government Examining Surgeon for Pensions, serving several years. He retired from active work about 1875, removing to New York City. After some twenty years, however, he returned to Chicago; and for more than two decades the family home has been in Austin. Doctor and Mrs. Knox had five children: Lenora, who died at the age of fifteen months; Sarah Eliza, who died when about a year old; twin sons, William and George, who lived less than a year; and Heaton Knox, who also lived less than a year. Each one died before the next one was born. It was tragic, but so fine a Christian was their mother that she submitted her will to God's, and never murmured. Although she was herself much of an invalid all her life, she was a devoted, deeply loving wife and mother. They adopted Miss Belle Danolds who has been in their family for nearly fifty years. Her love and rare devotion was a great source of joy and comfort to them both. Mrs. Knox died on August 24, 1912. Doctor Knox survived her until October 30, 1924. Both of them were members of the Austin First Presbyterian Church.

As was his father before him, Dr. William A. Knox was a very able physician and a strong, lovable, Christian man. His life's work and the influence he has wielded in the cause of righteousness through the long span of years granted him, made his presence a blessing to his patients, associates and friends.

GEORGE R. THORNE.

George R. Thorne was born at Vergennes, Vermont, September 29, 1837, a son of Hallett and Sarah Thorne, who came of Quaker stock. During his boyhood, Mr. Thorne was on a farm in his native state, and secured such educational advantages as were offered in his community. When he reached the age of twenty years, he realized that there was little or no opportunity for advancement at home, so went to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he was employed as a clerk in a store until the outbreak of the Civil War. Responding to the president's call for troops, Mr. Thorne enlisted and served as a lieutenant quartermaster in the Army of the Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis throughout the period of hostilities. Following the close of the war, he was sent west as quar-

termaster of the Second Missouri Artillery, and there spent several months, the detail being engaged in subduing Indian uprisings.

Later on Mr. Thorne came to Chicago and engaged in a grocery business until the Chicago Fire in 1871; after which he went into a lumber business, continuing in the latter until 1872, when he sold and joined A. Montgomery Ward in establishing the house of Montgomery Ward & Company. This enterprise prospered from its inception, and was incorporated in 1889 with Mr. Ward as president, and Mr. Thorne as vice president. The former continued at the head of the house until his death, and Mr. Thorne retired in 1893. The establishment of the concern in 1872 was the beginning of the mail order business. The idea of secur-

ing patronage through the mails was thought to be an impractical one by the majority of the most progressive business men of that day, but Montgomery Ward & Company proved that such contention was wrong. At first this method of selling was conducted upon a small scale, as the confidence of the country had to be gained, and people taught to buy through the mails; so well did this pioneer mail order house succeed, that it soon took rank as a national enterprise. The initial success was in very large measure due to Mr. Thorne's honest and sound, practical business methods.

George R. Thorne was married at Kalamazoo, Michigan, in 1863, to Miss Ellen Cobb, a daughter of Merritt D. Cobb of that place, and they had seven children, namely: William C., who died in 1917, was vice-president of Montgomery Ward & Company; Laura, who died in

1918, was the wife of Reuben H. Donnelley of Chicago; Charles H., who became president of Montgomery Ward & Company at Mr. Ward's death, George A., retiring in 1915; James W.; Robert J., all of whom were active in the upbuilding of Montgomery Ward & Co., and Mabel C. who died in 1905. After his retirement, Mr. Thorne spent much of his time in travel, visiting nearly every point of interest in the world. However, he retained his residence in Chicago. It was through his efforts that the Midlothian Country Club was organized, and he served as its president for many years. His principal recreation was golf. Socially he belonged to the Union League and Kenwood clubs, and in addition to the Midlothian Club, he was connected with other golf clubs of the city.

George R. Thorne died on September 24, 1918.

LAWRENCE JOSEPH REED.

In the passing of Lawrence Reed, Chicago lost a most substantial, representative man whose connection with the paving industry was of much consequence. Mr. Reed was born in Chicago on October 7, 1866, a son of William James and Anne (Conway) Reed, natives of Kilkenny, Ireland. The father and mother came, with their respective families to the United States about the same time. A rather remarkable coincidence in these families is that the three Reed brothers married the three Conway sisters, all at Fall River, Massachusetts, where the families lived prior to coming to Chicago.

During the Civil War, William J. Reed cheerfully gave his services to support his adopted country and was an excellent type of the better class of Irish-American patriots.

Lawrence Reed received his educational training at St. Patrick's Academy, Chicago. He was a close student and developed a taste for literature and music. After leaving school he worked for Marshall Field and Company, and then entered the employ of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, where he rose to be assistant auditor. Although his prospects here were entirely satisfactory, he left the road and entered into partnership with his uncle, the late Richard F. Conway, in a contracting business. In 1898 the partners incorporated the R. F. Conway Company, with Mr. Conway as president and Lawrence Reed as treasurer. This concern came to be recognized as one of

the best and most successful in the West. In addition to this connection, Mr. Reed was treasurer and a director of the International Asphalt Company and a director of the Warner, Quinlan Asphalt Company, giving these concerns the benefit of his sound, experienced judgment.

On June 28, 1893, at St. Jarlath's Catholic Church, Chicago, Mr. Reed was united in marriage with Miss Helena J. Quirk, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew Quirk. The Quirk family dates back in Chicago's history to the early '40s. The father served in the Civil War, with the rank of captain, and was later prominent in the political and social life of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Reed's children are: Richard Joseph Reed, Lawrence Conway Reed, Mildred Mary Reed, Constance Helena Reed, and Muriel Agnes Reed. Mr. and Mrs. Reed resided at No. 3146 Washington Boulevard until January, 1912, when they purchased the residence at 2824 Sheridan Road, which continued to be their home as long as Mr. Reed lived.

A Catholic in religious belief, Mr. Reed attended the Cathedral of the Holy Name. He was much enjoyed in club and social circles and belonged to the Chicago Athletic Association and the South Shore Country and Exmoor Clubs.

Lawrence Reed died on November 17, 1912. His business life was notably successful; and his years were filled with thoughtful development, kindness, charity and honor.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE KELLY.

The late William Lawrence Kelly of Chicago, President of the Kelly-Atkinson Construction Company, was born on his father's farm near Waukegan, Illinois, on March 12, 1864. He was a son of Edward and Mary (Gillespie) Kelly.

He attended the country school near his home. After working for some time on the farm, he began work while still a boy, as a section hand on the railroad. He was engaged in railroad work until 1882. The next two years he spent in a boiler shop.

In 1884 he went to Colorado and took up a homestead claim there; and also worked as foreman doing bridge construction work. He lived in the West until 1890, in which year he came back to Illinois, and located in Chicago.

It was in 1892 that he began his work as a structural iron contractor here. Two years later, in 1894, the Kelly-Atkinson Construction Company was formed. Mr. Kelly was made President of this concern and he remained at its head until his recent death.

During the past thirty years the Kelly-Atkinson Company has erected the structural iron for a number of the largest buildings, as well as having done some of the most difficult bridge construction work in the country.

Mr. Kelly was married (first) to Miss Mary McGary, on September 21, 1892. She died July 3, 1903. There were four children: Edward, Margaret, William (deceased), and Robert. On August 26, 1908, Mr. Kelly married (second) Miss Mary Callahan of Essex, Illinois. Their children were: Virginia, Thomas, Catherine, Lucile and Lawrence, deceased. The family home is on Washington Boulevard, Austin. Mr. Kelly belonged to the Roman Catholic Church, and was also a member of the Westward Ho Golf Club.

The death of William L. Kelly occurred July 13, 1924. His rise to success and to a place of much importance in the industrial world, is a plain indication of the excellence of mind and strength of character that distinguished him.

LORENZO J. LAMSON.

There is something very worth-while in the life record of a man who, without other means than a strong faith and a clear brain, toils on through the years of an arduous career and closes the evening of his life with an honorable competence, rich in the esteem of those who knew him. Also, one of the best proofs that Christianity is practical is in the fact that some of the most successful business men the country has produced were, in their private life, closely concerned with religious works and carried into their everyday operations the Christian principles in which they believed. One of these men whose fine record appeals and stimulates, was the late Lorenzo J. Lamson.

Lorenzo J. Lamson was born Oct. 1, 1840, in DeKalb County, Illinois. He attended the district schools and when he was nineteen he went to California and was in the "big woods" there for three years. He then returned to Illinois and bought a flour mill, located at Sandwich. Here he also undertook the manufacture of oil cake from flaxseed. Subsequently he became interested with his brother, the late S. Warren Lamson, at State Center, Iowa, in the nursery business, dealing in osage hedges. In 1871 he

became interested in a stone quarry located near Chicago. This he left after one year, to buy a fruit farm in Michigan. It was in 1874 that he returned to Chicago and, at that time he became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. In 1874, Lorenzo J. Lamson and S. Warren Lamson founded the firm of Lamson Brothers and Company, which became one of the strongest and most widely-patronized business houses in Chicago's grain trade. Both of the founders are now deceased, but the business continues in full accord with the scrupulously careful and honorable principles of the two brothers who began and developed the concern.

Lorenzo J. Lamson was married February 20, 1868, in DeKalb County, Illinois, to Ida C. Fay, a daughter of Wells A. Fay. Their two children are Warren A. Lamson and Mrs. Leslie F. Gates. Mr. Lamson was called from this life on February 5, 1915. On March 15, 1917, Mrs. Lamson was united in marriage with the Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, of Chicago.

Although he did not have opportunity for extended education in his youth, Lorenzo J. Lamson was always a profound student. He loved



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books and he loved nature. His outlook on life, gained through his close touch with so much of what is really worth while, was broad indeed. He will long be remembered as a founder of

All Soul's Church and of the Abraham Lincoln Center in Chicago. Is it any wonder that he was unusual in the genial, sympathetic nature he always revealed?

ABRAHAM LINCOLN UPTON.

Mr. A. L. Upton of Chicago, vice president of the International Harvester Company of Canada, died a short time ago. His long identification with the great industry he represented, comprises thirty-seven years in which Mr. Upton did much toward the upbuilding of the company's unequalled organization and world-wide usefulness.

A. L. Upton was born on a farm near Cresco, Iowa, on November 11, 1865, a son of James Gregory and Sarah (Miles) Upton, natives of New Hampshire and of Maine, respectively. The father came to Chicago in 1849. He owned and operated a store located where "The Fair" now stands. Later, the father moved to Iowa and became a substantial figure in his section of that state. He took up government land, and began farming. This land, incidentally remained in the Upton family until 1919. He subsequently was elected one of the early judges in Iowa.

The son's boyhood was spent on the farm and in Cresco, where he attended country school. His first work was a stenographer to Mr. William Deering in Chicago. This was in 1886 and marks the beginning of Mr. Upton's connection with the manufacture of farm machinery. He later worked in the shipping room of the International Harvester Company; and,

from this position, he was advanced, step by step, until he was made vice president of the International Harvester Company of Canada, which is one of the largest and most essential manufacturing and distributing organizations in the business life of the world.

On October 30, 1889, Mr. Upton was married at Chicago, to Miss Aurora C. White, a daughter of William and Marion (Potwin) White. The Potwin family have lived in Chicago since 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Upton's children are: Emily (Mrs. Edwin J. Brach), Ruth (Mrs. E. A. Hastings) and James Gregory Upton, II, who died on January 19, 1922, after having served twenty-two months in action as a military aviator with the United States Army in France, during the World War.

The family home has long been at 636 Wellington Avenue, Chicago. Mr. Upton was a member of the Illinois Athletic Club and the Edgewater Golf Club. It is well to mention also, that he is a nephew of Judge Clark Upton of Waukegan.

The death of A. L. Upton occurred on October 22, 1923. He filled one of the biggest places within the gift of the manufacturing industry of America, and he was equally appreciated because of the fineness and strength and understanding that made up his character.

WILLIAM ERNEST WALKER.

William E. Walker was born in Covington, Kentucky, November 19, 1868, a son of Samuel Johnston Walker and Amanda (Morehead) Walker, both members of old Kentucky families. Amanda Morehead's father was a distinguished governor of that state.

Samuel J. Walker and his family came to Chicago to make their home the year following the Chicago Fire. William Ernest Walker was, then, four years old. As he grew up he attended public school here and private school at Lakeville, Conn. Then he entered Yale University; and graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, in 1891.

Returning to Chicago, he entered business, working and studying under the direction of the late Henry Ives Cobb, who will be remembered as one of Chicago's noted architects. The connection continued for five years.

In 1897 Mr. Walker opened his own offices as an architect. Throughout the next twenty-one years, up until his recent death, he was active in the practice of his profession here. He attained a very sound success. He specialized in the design and erection of business blocks and of the finer apartment buildings. A specimen of his work is the property at 936 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, which he built in 1912 and which, today, is one of the most in-

teresting and truly delightful apartment buildings in the United States.

On the 10th of May, 1905, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Mildred Curtis Rogers, of Chicago. They have one daughter, Edith Moreland Walker. The home, for some years, was at 936 Lake Shore Drive.

The family belong to St. James Episcopal

Church. Mr. Walker was also a member of the University, Saddle & Cycle and Casino clubs.

William Ernest Walker died December 25, 1918. He was one of the foremost architects, in his field, in Illinois; and, further than that, his friendship was greatly valued and enjoyed by everyone to whom it was extended.

ROLLIN G. KNAPP.

The late Dr. Rollin G. Knapp has been a faithful and able helper of humanity on Chicago's West Side for the past three decades. Both as a physician and as a fine type of man, he has been an outstanding figure.

Gardenplain, Whiteside County, Illinois, was the place of his birth on July 16, 1859. His parents were Charles Seymour and Henrietta (Armstrong) Knapp, natives of Moores, New Hampshire, and McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania, respectively. The father came to Illinois in 1845 and took up farming at Garden Plain.

After completing studies in the local school, Rollin G. Knapp, at the age of nineteen, began teaching school and continued in this work for several years. Then he left Illinois and went to the Dakotas where he pioneered for a time.

On his return here he entered upon the course of study at the Chicago Homeopathic College, graduating therefrom in 1893. Three years later he was graduated from Rush Medical College and established himself in general

practice, locating his office in the 2700 block on West Jackson Boulevard. His work has been a blessing to the same neighborhood throughout all the intervening years.

On the 10th of January, 1884, Rollin G. Knapp and Miss Cora L. Parker, of Gardenplain were married. She was the daughter of Edwin and Mary J. (Dewey) Parker. The Parkers came to Illinois from Vermont in 1836 and took up government land here. Doctor and Mrs. Knapp became the parents of three children: Belle J. (Mrs. Rob. H. Eberle), Dr. Harry Parker Knapp, a surgeon in Chicago and Edith Helene (Mrs. W. A. Preble), all of this city.

A good many hearts were saddened through the recent death of Doctor Knapp, on October 12, 1923. He was so thoroughly genuine, so quick to understand and sympathize and help that real affection was joined with the regard all of his patients and other friends held for him.

HENRY W. KING.

It was a pleasure to know Mr. King and it is a pleasure to write about him. Many felt a personal loss at his death, but a multitude had reason to rejoice in his life. His life was governed by three simple principles: conscience for his personal guidance, sympathy and understanding for his behavior toward the world, love for his relations with his family and intimate friends. Mr. King came to Chicago and established his home in 1854. For the subsequent years, until his death, April 13, 1898, he was identified as closely as possible with the big foundational steps in the commercial growth of Chicago and the Middle West. Honorable methods and exceptional business ability gained for Mr. King the position to which he attained.

His birth occurred in Martinsburg, Lewis

County, New York, December 18, 1828. He represented old New England families, his parents, Willia and Christina (Rockwell) King, both being natives of New York. At the usual age his parents sent him to the public schools of his native town, where he pursued his studies until at the age of thirteen, he matriculated in the State Academy at Lowville, New York, entering there upon a preparatory course, fitting him for college. He left the academy at the age of seventeen, and became assistant in his father's store. He took up the work, as he supposed, only temporarily, for at the outset he did not abandon his plan of pursuing a college course. The business instinct in him, however, was soon well developed and he found such pleasure and success in commercial life that he continued therein, and while he did



A. Knapp

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not acquaint himself with the branches of science with which he might have become familiar in college, he became one of the most practical men of affairs and in the school of experience learned lessons that placed him far ahead of many men of university training. His initial experience was under his father's direction and, later, in Utica, New York. In 1854, he sought the broad field of the West. Chicago then contained a few thousand population and though its business activities were comparatively small, Mr. King recognized that it was destined to become a great commercial center, owing to the tendency of western emigration and its advantageous situation upon the lake in the midst of a fertile prairie region, which must ultimately become a prosperous mercantile district.

It was to Chicago therefore that he directed his steps when he left home, entering the commercial circles of this city as a member of the firm of Barrett King & Company, wholesale clothing merchants. Lake and Water streets constituted the business center of the city at that time and the new enterprise was established at No. 189 South Water Street. Three years later a removal was made to 205-7 South Water Street, indicating the growth of the business in that enlarged quarters were secured. In 1860 the location of the firm was at Nos. 25 and 27 Lake Street, the three establishments being in the very center of what is today the great city market, the location of the commission houses where all of the fruits and vegetables are sent for distribution to the various retail sections of Chicago. With the growth of the city's population the trade of the house continually increased, its progressive methods proving attractive to the purchasing public. A change in partnership occurred in 1863 upon the retirement of Mr. Barrett, the three partners, Henry K. King and Charles P. and Palmer V. Kellogg, assuming the name of King, Kellogg & Company. After five years these gentlemen dissolved partnership but Mr. King did not leave the field of trade in which he had thus far operated. He joined W. C. Browning and Edward W. Dewey of New York City in a partnership relation under the style of Henry W. King & Company and a wholesale clothing business was established at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Lake Street. For years no change in the personnel of the firm occurred

save as junior members were admitted and the house enjoyed a continuous growth save for the loss sustained at the time of the memorable fire of October, 1871. The house was in the path of the flames but they were more fortunate than some others in that Wirt Dexter, a life-long friend of Mr. King, then attorney for the Michigan Central Railroad, seeing that their business was likely to be destroyed, placed a train of freight cars at their disposal and a force of men began loading these cars with goods from the wholesale house. About \$100,000 worth had been placed on board when the depot broke forth in flames and it was found necessary to remove the train to save it from destruction. The goods were carried to Michigan City, but two weeks later were returned to Chicago to be placed on sale in new quarters at the corner of Canal and West Washington streets.

The house of Henry W. King & Company was also fortunate in having previous to that time established a manufactory in New York, which enabled them to secure supplies as needed and within a few months one could hardly have recognized the fact that the firm had sustained a loss of \$550,000 in the conflagration. From Canal and Washington streets a removal was made in 1872 to the Farwell Block on Market Street and thence in 1875 to the corner of Franklin and Market streets, while in 1891 their goods were placed on display in an extensive establishment at the corner of Adams and Market streets. From the inception of the business, Mr. King was a moving spirit in its enlargement and successful control and seeking out new plans for the extension of the trade, he and his associates established retail stores in many of the leading cities of the East and of the Middle West. The name of Browning, King & Company, under which they operated, was a familiar one in the mercantile circles of Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, New York and Brooklyn. The records of the business show that the total sales in 1854 were only \$150,000. In 1892 the sales of wholesale and retail houses were \$5,000,000. The development of the business, particularly in the Middle West, was attributable almost entirely to the efforts, plans and close application of Mr. King, and he came to be known in the foremost ranks of Chicago's prominent and honored millionaire merchants.

Aside from his connection with the mammoth commercial enterprise which he built up, Mr. King was well known in financial circles, having for more than a quarter of a century been a director of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, also a trustee of the United States Mortgage Company of New York, and one of the American trustees of the Liverpool, London & Globe Fire Insurance Company.

There are few men who have so fully and freely recognized the obligations and responsibilities of wealth as did Henry W. King. He did not believe in that indiscriminate giving which often fosters vagrancy and idleness but extended a helping hand wherever it was really needed and his benefactions to charitable and benevolent institutions were most liberal. Nor did he content himself with merely giving of his means. He gave also of his time and his interests to further the welfare of institutions to which he was a generous contributor. For a number of years he was vice president of the Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum and was one of the directors of the Old Peoples Home. In the management of those institutions his wise and discriminating judgment was frequently manifest. His work as president of the Chicago Relief & Aid Society covered the period from 1870 until 1873, inclusive. At no other time in the history of Chicago has a city done such important work, for that period embraced the time of the Chicago fire, when five million dollars were distributed for the relief of the sufferers. It was not only necessary to supply food and clothing to those whose possessions were entirely lost but when their immediate necessities were supplied they faced the difficulty of securing work, owing to the fact that so many business enterprises were put out of existence. In this condition which confronted the society, Mr.

King proved the value of his service and it was astonishing how comprehensive was his knowledge concerning individual needs as well as general conditions and those he met in the distribution, with the aid of a corps of assistants, of five million dollars, of which every cent was fully accounted for. In 1873 Mr. King accepted the position of treasurer of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and acted in that capacity for fifteen years.

In 1858 Mr. King was married to Miss Aurelia Case of Chicago, and they became the parents of two sons and three daughters, the latter being Francis King, of Alma, Michigan; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Cyrus Bentley, of Chicago; and Mrs. Christine King Pomeroy. Mr. King was a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church and gave to its support with the same generous hand that he assisted charitable institutions. He greatly enjoyed the companionship of friends and held membership with the Chicago Club and the Commercial Club of this city. From the time of the organization of the Republican party he was one of the advocates of its principles and he did not hesitate to support a candidate of the opposing party if his judgment sanctioned this as the wisest course. He undoubtedly could have had an office to which he might have aspired but his ambitions were not in that direction. His interest in good government, however, was pronounced and his influence was always on the side of reform and progress in municipal, state and national affairs. He was preeminently a business man, however, with a record untarnished, and as such he preferred to be known to the world. He never faltered in his adherence to the high principles which he set up for himself at the outset of his career and his record is not only written in the terms of success but also of enterprise and honor.

EUGENE M. KEELEY.

The recent death of Eugene M. Keeley was noted with real regret by the many who knew him. He was a member of one of the older Chicago families, being a son of Michael and Kate Keeley. The father was founder of the Keeley Brewing Company, of which he was president for many years. Following the death of Michael Keeley, his oldest son, Thomas F. Keeley, succeeded him as president of the business. At that time Eugene M. Keeley was made

secretary and treasurer, position which he occupied until his death.

Eugene M. Keeley was married on February 8, 1905, to Miss Anne Hudson, of Chicago, a daughter of Edward Hudson. There are no children. Mr. Keeley was called from this life on August 18, 1920. He belonged to the Catholic Church. He held membership in the following organizations. The Chicago Athletic Association, the South Shore Country Club, the



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Chicago and Edgewater Beach Yacht Clubs, the Chicago Sharpshooters Association, Olympia Fields and the Beverly Country Club. He was

much enjoyed by his circle of friends. He was widely known in financial centers and among the brewing interests, as well as socially.

CHARLES FREDERICK GUNTHER.

To characterize Mr. Gunther and his life work in a single sentence is impossible, for his interests were most broad and varied. He carved out for himself the path to success and he could speak with equal authority concerning ancient civilization and modern scientific investigations. While he traveled widely, he made Chicago his home from 1863, and it is in this city that his commercial activities centered. The beautiful town of Wildberg, in the midst of the celebrated Black Forest district of Germany, was his birthplace, and the date March 6, 1837. He was, however, only six years old when his parents came to the United States with their family, arriving at New York after a voyage of fifty-two days from the port of Havre. The family home was established in Lancaster County and later Somerset, Pennsylvania, and after pursuing his education in the schools there, Charles F. Gunther began carrying government mail over a route of forty miles to Johnstown and return, on horseback, for the meagre wage of twenty-five cents per day. Since the spring of 1850, until his death, however, he was connected with the Middle West, for in that year the family removed to Peru, Illinois, and he there had the opportunity to continue his education as well as to advance in business training.

In his youthful days he became a clerk in a drug store and to some extent studied medicine. He was also at one time an employe in the post office at Peru and was afterwards connected with the banking house of Alexander Cruickshank as the local correspondent with the famous Chicago bank of George Smith & Company. He seemed in this connection to have found a task suited to his abilities, for he worked his way upward and after a few years was made cashier of the institution. However, he severed his connection with the bank to enter the service of Bohlen, Wilson & Company at Memphis, Tennessee. They were conducting the most extensive ice business in the South, obtaining their supply at Peru, Illinois. Residing below the Mason and Dixon line and being brought in the natural course of circumstances to the cause of the Confederacy, he

entered the Confederate naval service as a steward and purser, purchasing supplies and transporting troops along all the southern rivers tributary to the Mississippi River. At length the Union troops obtained possession of Memphis and New Orleans and captured the steamer upon which Mr. Gunther was serving. The steamer was burned by the Union troops. A year later he was captured in the line of battle in a cavalry charge and made a prisoner of war. Soon afterwards, however, he was released.

Following his honorable discharge he returned to his old home in Peru. Later he accepted a position in a Peoria bank and his next change in business connections brought him to Chicago as the first traveling salesman out of this city into the Eastern and Southern territory as far as New Orleans for the confectionery house of C. W. Sanford. He traveled over Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, West Virginia and Kentucky, and while thus employed made his first trip to Europe. He afterwards became an employe of Thompson, Johnson & Company, wholesale grocers of Chicago; and still later became the Chicago representative of Greenfield, Young & Company, leading New York confectioners. In the fall of 1868 he opened a retail business on his own account on Clark street and thus established the first superior-class store of the kind in the city; and for many years thereafter his establishment set the standard for kindred undertakings.

It was Mr. Gunther who first introduced and placed upon the market the caramel, one of the most notable of the American confections. In the great conflagration of 1871 his store was destroyed, but with energy and determination he resumed the business and on State street built up an enterprise second to none in Chicago and with few parallels in the country. Until a short time prior to his death, he remained proprietor of this business, which had become a synonym to Chicago residents and visitors of all that is attractive and artistic in the way of equipment and purity in the matter of the product. Not only were the confectionery and restaurant department kept up

to the highest standard, but the patrons of the store had an object lesson in history in the rare and almost priceless portraits and works of art which adorned the walls.

Originality always characterized the business methods of Mr. Gunther. Many ideas prevailing among Chicago retail merchants at the present time were introduced into the city by him and utilized by him many years ago. In fact he raised the standard after which many have followed. He was the first merchant in Chicago to advertise in the news space of the local daily journals when all other matter of that character was found in the advertising columns. He realized how quickly and effectively such advertising would be brought to the attention of readers and thus he instituted a plan that has been widely adopted. He was the first merchant in Chicago to introduce advertising novelties in his business.

Long recognized as the leader in his branch of business and as a most successful merchant, it followed as a logical sequence that Mr. Gunther took an active part in affairs of public moment, improvement and upbuilding of the city. A remarkable coincidence in the life of Mr. Gunther and the history of the city of his success, is the fact that he was born the same year, month, week and within two days, in 1837, of the date on which Chicago was incorporated. One of the leaders of the Democratic party in Chicago his fellow citizens twice called him to the city council and in 1901 he was elected city treasurer, in which position his administration was characterized by the same business-like and energetic spirit that gained him prominence and leadership in commercial circles.

On April 30, 1869, Mr. Gunther was married to Miss Jennie Burnell of Lima, Indiana, and unto them were born two sons, Burnell and Whitman, the latter of whom is now deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gunther long were identified with organizations for the promotion of Chicago's welfare. It is true that his chief work was that of a remarkably successful manufacturer and merchant, but the range of his activities and the scope of his influence reached far beyond that special field and he belonged to that public-spirited, useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number. Chicago owes to Mr. Gunther a debt of gratitude which can never be

repaid for what he did in bringing to the city and placing upon exhibition works of art, relics and historical treasures, which visibly teach the history and progress of the world. Speaking German, French and Spanish as well as English, Mr. Gunther was able to conduct investigations in foreign fields. For many years he had above his store what was in many respects one of the finest museums of the country. His success enabled him to indulge his love for historic research to the fullest extent and he was most generous in allowing others to benefit by the collections that he gathered, collections of manuscripts, historic volumes and portraits as well as relics of all the American wars from Colonial times down to the late Spanish-American War. His treasures comprised manuscripts of the most ancient writings of the world, from the stone rolls of the Assyrian and Babylonian periods and the papyrus parchments of the Pharaohs, to the present time. He undoubtedly possessed the rarest collection of bibles in America, including a copy of the New Testament printed in English (1528), all of the first bibles printed in Europe and on the American continent, such as the Eliot Indian bible and the Martha Washington bible and the first American bible by Atkinson in 1782. The famous Gunther manuscripts include a well-authenticated and very rare autograph of Shakespeare, and of Moliere and original manuscripts of Goethe, Schiller, Tasso, Michael Angelo, Galileo, Raphael and many other famous characters of Europe and America; memorials direct from the hands of noted writers, poets, musicians, clergymen, politicians and monarchs. In his galleries were the original manuscripts of "The Star Spangled Banner," "Home Sweet Home," "Auld Lang Syne," "Old Grimes," "Lead Kindly Light," and many others. Among the maps are the earliest ones relating to America from 1500 on; and the first edition of Martin Waldseemüller's *Cosmography*, 1507, which for the first time gives the name of America to the new world. Of the Gunther portraits perhaps the most famous is that of Columbus by Sir Antonio Moro, painted about 1552 from a miniature, then forming a part of the historic museum in the Prado Palace in Madrid, Spain. Washington Irving, who thoroughly searched the archives of Spain, pronounced this the best and truest portrait of Columbus extant. The collection also contains seventeen original por-



S. H. Hager

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traits of Washington, including the first ever made of him by the elder Peale, and the only portrait in existence of Washington's sister Betty and her husband, and also including the two lost portraits of George and Martha Washington by Saint Memen. The relics of George Washington cover his entire career; and the department of America includes also rare memorials of Abraham Lincoln and all other great historical characters.

In addition to all this Mr. Gunther was instrumental in bringing to Chicago the priceless exhibit of Civil War relics. In the late eighties he was the prime factor in the movement to transport Libby Prison from Richmond, Virginia, to this city; and within its historic walls installed the war museum, acting as president of the Museum Association during its existence and later becoming president of the company that erected upon the former museum site the now famous Coliseum. In 1912 Mr. Gunther put up the Gunther Building at the northwest corner of South Wabash avenue and Harmon court.

Mr. Gunther was one of the most approachable and genial of men, and his unfeigned cor-

diality gained for him a circle of friends almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintances. He was a welcome member in various fraternities, clubs and societies; and was a Knight-Templar Mason, and belonged to Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Upon him was conferred the Thirty-third, the honorary degree, of the Scottish Rite in Masonry. Much of the nature of his interests, activities and associations is indicated in the fact that he was a member of the Union League, Jefferson, Caxton, Germanic, Cook County Democratic, Illinois Athletic and Iroquois clubs. Those last named he served as president. He also belonged to the Geographic Society, was a trustee of the Chicago Historical Society and the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and a governing member of the Chicago Art Institute and belonged to the Alliance Francaise. Although largely self-educated, he was one of the most widely-informed men of Chicago. There are those who grow mentally and morally stronger as the years pass by, giving out of their rich store of wisdom and experience for the benefit of others, and of these Charles F. Gunther was a notable representative.

S. MEAD HAGER.

The late Dr. S. Mead Hager, of Chicago, was born at Ansonia, Ohio, August 20, 1864, a son of Dr. Samuel David and Catherine (Mead) Hager. His preliminary training was in country school and he was later graduated from High school at Greenville, Ohio. He then entered Ohio Medical College (University of Cincinnati), graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1885.

He began a general practice in Ohio and continued there until 1898. He came to Chicago in that year and took up special studies in relation to the eye and ear. He was made assistant in eye and ear clinics at the Chicago Polyclinic in 1898.

In 1900 Doctor Hager went abroad and studied in Berlin, Vienna, Prague and Halle for two years. On his return to Chicago he became professor of ophthalmology at the Chicago

Polyclinic. He was later professor of otology, rhinology and laryngology at Bennett Medical College. He was professor of ophthalmology, Chicago Hospital College of Medicine. He was also assistant surgeon at the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and was oculist and aurist to St. Vincent's Infant Asylum and to the Illinois Industrial School for Girls at Geneva, Illinois. He was a member of medical and Ophthalmological societies.

On September 27, 1900, Doctor Hager was married to Elsie Olmstead Ingersoll of Manitowoc, Wisconsin. She died on April 14, 1916. On September 29, 1921, Doctor Hager was married to Mary Peron, of Chicago.

Doctor Hager died on July 7, 1924. His skill, united with his conscientiousness, kindness and sympathetic understanding, gave especial value to his work as teacher and as practitioner.

MARK SKINNER.

The late Judge Mark Skinner was very learned in the business of his profession; had an intellect of great exactness and clearness, a sound

and instructed judgment, and wonderful tenacity of purpose, excelling both in the preparation of a case and its conduct, convincing court

and jury not so much by eloquence as by perspicuity of statement and entire candor of manner. Thoroughly learned in the law, he was untiring in his work. Gifted with an extraordinary retentive memory, and an equally surprising quickness of perception, he made the most of his facts and authorities; and could improvise his points as trial progressed. As a lawyer, in the stricter sense of the word, he was one of the best of the Chicago bar, while as a judge his decisions were unbiased and sound.

Judge Skinner was born at Manchester, Vermont, September 13, 1813, a son of Richard and Frances (Pierpont) Skinner, both of whom were representatives of early colonial families of New England. The mother traced her ancestry to John Pierpont, a descendant of Sir Hugh de Pierrepont of Picardy, France. He sailed for the new world in 1640, settling near Boston. The name of Skinner figures prominently in connection with the history of the Green Mountain state.

The father of Judge Skinner was a distinguished lawyer who was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1778, and in 1802 removed to Manchester, Vermont. His ability soon won him public recognition in election to office and from 1813 to 1815 he was a representative of his district in Congress. He was elected Chief Justice in 1817, but declined the honor, and was again elected in 1823, and served until 1829. In 1820 he became governor of Vermont and served a four-year term. His death occurred May 23, 1833. He and his wife were fine, Christian people.

In early youth Mark Skinner was a pupil in the schools of Bennington, Vermont, and later continued his education at Troy, New York. His preparatory training was received in the Pittsfield Academy of Massachusetts, and subsequently he entered Middlebury College, Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1833. On the completion of his college course he entered upon the study of law with Judge Ezek Cowen of Saratoga Springs, New York, and two years later entered the law office of Nicholas Hill of Albany, New York, who directed his studies until he became a student in the New Haven law school. A year there passed and then he received an offer of partnership from Mr. Hill, but he had decided to make Chicago his future home, and he came to this city in 1836. It was not incorporated

until the following year, and contained but a few hundred residents so that Judge Skinner was closely and intimately connected with its growth and development from the first.

He entered at once upon the practice of law, and in a few years formed a partnership with George Anson Oliver Baumont, which resulted in a large and growing practice. His associates recognized in Mr. Skinner a man of scholarly attainments and wide understanding of the law, and his practice grew until he was a recognized leader of the Chicago bar. His fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth, elected him to the office of city attorney in 1839, and he held that office for two years, and for a number of years was a master-in-chancery of Cook County. President Tyler appointed him United States district attorney, when the district embraced the entire state, but when James K. Polk was elected president, Mr. Skinner's re-appointment was opposed by Isaac N. Arnold who was a candidate for the office. The contest resulted in the appointment of a third party, and Mr. Skinner became so impressed with the unworthiness of methods that must be employed to obtain federal patronage, that he resolved to entirely eschew such appointments. He was, however, elected to the Illinois Legislature in 1846 and throughout his course as a member of the General Assembly stood as a man among men, holding loyally to a course which he believed to be of the greatest benefit to the commonwealth. He was chairman of the Committee on Finance, at that time the most important committee in the House. During the period of wild-cat banking he saved the credit of Illinois. He drew up and secured the passage through the House of the bill refunding the state debt; a bill which was far-reaching in its influence on the financial policy of the state. It reduced all the multiplied forms of state credit—to the present convenient and manageable form. In fact the bill brought method and system out of chaos, brought the state debt into intelligible condition, and, so placed Illinois' credit on a healthy basis.

In 1851 by popular suffrage, Mr. Skinner was called to the bench of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, now the Superior Court. As an immense amount of business was transacted in the court, and the strenuous labor required told upon Judge Skinner's health, at the close of the term he was forced to decline a re-

election, and for the same reason discontinued his active practice. However, he did not cease to be an active factor in the business life of the city, but became financial agent of certain eastern capitalists in investments in Chicago real estate. His knowledge of law as applied to realty and his accurate business habits particularly qualified him for the successful conduct of this character, and no one in Chicago perhaps so largely represented non-resident capitalists or handled larger amounts of borrowed money so extensively used in the building up of the city. He was for many years a prominent representative of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company and in a memorial presented to the board of directors of the company on the occasion of Judge Skinner's death, the president, Col. Jacob L. Green, took occasion to pay the following kindly tribute to the memory of his warm, personal friend as well as business associate.

"The directors of the company, having learned of the death of Hon. Mark Skinner, who was for more than thirty years its financial correspondent and their own confidential advisor at Chicago, entered upon their minute this record desiring thereby to recall and mark their sense of the peculiar importance and value of his services to it in that relation, involving the investment of over twenty-seven million dollars; the acquisition by unavoidable foreclosure and the subsequent sale of large amounts of real estate; and the personal foresight and handling of those great interests during all the dangers and trying vicissitudes which fell upon the country at large and upon his own city in particular during that most eventful period; the singular intelligence, foresight, sound judgment, delicacy, courage, fidelity, and single-heartedness with which he treated every question, faced every emergency and discharged every duty; his untiring watchfulness of every interest involved; his equally wise and kindly zeal for the welfare of the company's debtors in time of financial distress; that unflinching courtesy which made long association with him a pleasure as well as a high privilege; and their deep sense of loss and their sympathy with his bereaved family."

Aside from professional and business interests alluded to, Judge Skinner did much important service for the city in the building and extension of its railway connections. He was closely associated with the old Galena and

with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads, serving as a director of both companies. He was also a director of the Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company, and the State Insurance Company, and the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company.

Judge Skinner's home life was particularly attractive. He was married May 21, 1841, to Elizabeth Magill Williams, and they had six children: Richard, Elizabeth, Evelyn Pierrepont, Frances, Frederika and Susan Pierrepont. Of these Frances became the wife of Henry J. Willing, and had two children, Evelyn Pierrepont and Mark Skinner Willing. The youngest daughter, Susan Pierrepont, married Ambrose Cramer and had two children, Elizabeth Skinner Cramer and Ambrose Coghil Cramer. The Skinner home was one of the notable North-Side homes of hospitality which was long a social center. Judge Skinner was devoted to promoting the welfare of his city, and delighted in surrounding his family with comforts and luxuries. One of his deepest sorrows came to him in the death of his only remaining son, who, responding to his country's call at the outbreak of the Civil War, died in the trenches before Petersburg, June 22, 1864.

The name of Judge Skinner is inseparably interwoven with the history of the United States Sanitary Commission, organized soon after the outbreak of the Civil War. He was active in its affairs, and gave of his time, energy and money without reserve to further its interests, and was made president of the Northwestern Branch, directing its work until a severe illness compelled him to resign in 1864. The cause of education found in him a stalwart champion, and his effective labors in behalf of the public schools were recognized when a new public school erected at the corner of Aberdeen street and Jackson boulevard, was called the Skinner school in his honor. He was instrumental in organizing the Young Men's Christian Association, the successor of the Chicago Library Association, the nucleus of whose library was furnished by Walter L. Newberry, April 24, 1841. Judge Skinner was one of the charter members of the Cook County Hospital, and one of the early presidents of the Chicago Home for the Friendless, and also became one of the incorporators of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and was himself indefatigable in his labor in connection with that society. Following the great fire, although

his own home was destroyed, he labored to assist those who were destitute. As the hour brought its needs in the public life of his community, he sought to meet them. Judge Skinner was one of the founders of the Chicago Reform School, became the president of its first board of directors, and for many years continued in that position. He was a trustee of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and was one of the organizers of the Chicago Historical Society. His charitable and benevolent work had its root in his Christian faith, for throughout the greater part of his life he was identified with the Presbyterian denominations, and for many years served as an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church, and later in the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago.

Judge Skinner's interests were not confined to Chicago, for in 1854 he became allied with the anti-Nebraska movement which opposed Stephen A. Douglas in the course which he took on that question. This led to the fusion of sentiment which revolutionized the policies of this entire part of the state. The new party was composed of anti-slavery people, both Democratic and Whig in faith, and in four years it absorbed the Whig and Free-soil parties and finally weakened the Democratic party. His anti-slavery position led Judge Skinner to

espouse the cause of the new Republican party and he remained a supporter of it until his death.

To honor him in recognition of his work in connection with the United States Sanitary Commission, he was made the recipient of the button of the Loyal Legion. Throughout his life Judge Skinner maintained a deep attachment for the place of his nativity, and each year returned to Manchester, Vermont, for recreation and rest. He became one of the founders of the New England Society of Chicago, in memory of his old home. He passed away at Manchester, and was buried from his old home there, September 16, 1887, by the side of his parents. The Mark Skinner Library at Manchester is a monument to his memory erected by his daughter, Frances. However, his memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him. A man who concealed as far as possible his charities, he gave liberally. Looking habitually on the bright side of life, he infected others with his good spirits, and made life happier for all who knew him. No man was truer or deeper in his attachments, and he may be truly said to have been a Christian gentleman of the old school of courtesy and kindness whose peer is hard to find, and whose place will ever remain empty.

JOHN CORNELIUS CANNON.

John C. Cannon was born in Chicago on September 11, 1863, a son of Cornelius and Ellen (Dooner) Cannon, both natives of Ireland. As a boy he went to the Franklin and Jones schools of this city. He left school in 1877 to begin work with the Western Electric Company. It is interesting to note here that Mr. Cannon continued with this great concern for twenty-six consecutive years. He left the company May 18, 1903, to become manager of the Consolidated Fire Alarm Company, and he continued in this capacity for three years. In 1906 he became general manager of the Cregier Signal Co.

Mr. Cannon gave to Chicago a very fine service in public office for nearly fifteen years. He was elected chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners July 9, 1906-May 1, 1909. He was chief clerk of the Board from May 1, 1909 to Dec. 6, 1910. He was superintendent of Employment for the Commissioners of Lin-

coln Park from 1911 to 1917. He was secretary of this organization, from 1917 to 1921. In May, 1921, he was appointed collector of Internal Revenue for First District of the State of Illinois and was serving in that capacity at the time of his death. Mr. Cannon also had represented the Twenty-sixth Ward in the Chicago City Council from April, 1897 to April, 1899, and was candidate for nomination for county recorder in 1911. Throughout all his very active years, in business and Republican politics, Mr. Cannon deserved and received the trust and regard of everybody who knew him.

John C. Cannon was married on November 19, 1890, in Chicago, to Miss Anna Redell, a daughter of John Redell, who was chief of the First Battalion, under Fire Chief Sweeney. Mr. and Mrs. Cannon had two daughters born to them: Irene Cannon, and Clara (Mrs. John V. Walsh), who is the mother of Clara Ann and John Cannon Walsh.



John Cannon

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Mr. Cannon and his family belong to the Roman Catholic Church. The death of John C. Cannon, which occasioned much real sorrow, occurred on March 28, 1923.

EDWARD PAYSON RIPLEY.

The following article is reprinted from the Santa Fe Magazine of March, 1920.

On February 4, 1920, our hearts were saddened by the message that E. P. Ripley, our former president and at that time chairman of the board of directors of the Santa Fe, had passed away at his winter home in Santa Barbara, California. To those of us who are familiar with Santa Fe traditions the death of our former president leaves a void that time cannot fill, but which will remain with us as long as the name Santa Fe is used to designate that vast and intricate transportation system with which we are identified.

Mr. Ripley's last illness dated from the summer of 1919. After returning on July 26 from a strenuous trip to New York he became ill. On consulting a specialist it was decided that an operation was necessary: Mr. Ripley then spent eight weeks in a hospital in Chicago, being released the day before Thanksgiving. He departed immediately for his winter home in Santa Barbara.

Subsequently he spent his time in trying to recover his strength. He often said that the spring would find him fully recovered and enjoying his former good health and able to indulge in a game of golf, of which he was so fond. The indications were that he still had many years of usefulness to his family and to the great property over which he had so long presided with more than parental solicitude and pride.

But fate decreed otherwise. Two weeks before his death, complications arose which soon were recognized as indicating the nearing of the fulfillment of his life's journey.

After partaking of a light lunch with Santa Barbara friends on the afternoon of February 4, he announced shortly before four o'clock that he intended taking a short siesta. He then retired to his chamber. A few minutes later the nurse entered the room and discovered that he was dead. Heart failure superinduced by weakness resulting from the operation was given as the probable cause.

Thus he died, as he had wished to die, in peace. It was so in keeping with the calm and contemplative statement he made on the

occasion of his seventieth anniversary in replying to the tributes paid him by his associates. In closing his acknowledgment he said:

"This is the sunset glow. The shadows will soon begin to lengthen and the road grow more dim; but, if I have lived to win the approbation of my contemporaries and to be of benefit to those with whom I have been associated, I can look with complacency on the signs of the closing day and go to my rest content."

The funeral services were in charge of Rev. Dr. Clarence Spaulding of the Presbyterian church. In the course of his remarks he said:

"If we could choose the place, the time, the way of one's passing, it would be in the fashion of him in whose honor we are gathered. Here in sunny California, the land of perpetual spring and never fading flowers, at the approach of Easter, symbolic of Everlasting Life, wrapping the drapery of his couch about him and lying down to pleasant dreams, he died."

Immediately after the services the funeral cortege started for Los Angeles, where Mr. Ripley's remains were cremated.

The honorary pall-bearers included William Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific; Carl Gray, president of the Union Pacific; W. E. Hodges, vice-president of the Santa Fe; I. L. Hibbard, general manager, and Godfrey Holterhoff, treasurer; C. N. Nelson of New York; A. C. Magnus, Alfred Baker and David B. Jones of Chicago; Col. Charles H. Graves, former United States minister to Sweden; Thomas Chester, John S. Driver, Joel Remington Fithian, Harry K. Elston and George S. Edwards of Santa Barbara.

Telegrams of condolence came from every section of the United States and from people in all walks of life. Mr. Ripley was a friend, or at least an acquaintance, of practically every man of prominence in the country, and hundreds paid their last respects by a suitable tribute to his life and work. Every railroad president and general manager in the United States and Canada wired a message of sympathy to Mrs. Ripley and hundreds of similar messages were received from people who, in

many instances, were total strangers to Mr. Ripley, but who took this means to show their sorrow at his death.

All trains on the Santa Fe System and all activities in shops and offices stopped for five minutes at noon on February seventh in his honor.

During the twenty-four years Mr. Ripley served as president of the Santa Fe he worked to preserve the old missions and atmosphere of early Spanish and pioneer days. In appreciation of his work the bells of the old mission of Santa Barbara tolled, as did also the bells of the old mission of Ventura as the funeral cortege passed through that city on its way to Los Angeles. At Santa Barbara all flags were at half mast.

Surviving Mr. Ripley are his widow, Mrs. Frances E. Ripley, two sons, Fred C. Ripley, manager of the Santa Fe oil properties in California, with headquarters in Los Angeles, and Robert Ripley of Winnetka, Ill., two daughters, Mrs. Schuyler Coe and Mrs. Nelson Willard of Riverside, Ill.

It is a well-known fact that in his devotion to the interests of his employers—and Mr. Ripley was as truly an employe of the Santa Fe as any of us—he gave but little attention to his personal finances. What wealth he possessed was composed of the savings from his salary and from the income on such investments as these savings enabled him to make. He was no financial wizard and never went in for stock juggling operations.

He did not lack opportunities to make money and no doubt could have become a millionaire many times over, if he had worked to that end, but, his personal financial interests were set aside and he strove only to execute the trust and do the work for which he was paid. Mr. Ripley always maintained that he was not his own boss; and in one of the last speeches he ever made, that before the City Club of Chicago on June 12 of 1919, he protested earnestly against the apparently growing reluctance of many to acknowledge any person or body other than themselves as their master. He said:

"I think the work done under a master is always the best work. It is not derogatory to anybody to have a master. Everyone of us interested in the accomplishments of some concern, whatever may be the business of such concern, is responsible to some one as master.

Everybody must account to someone for his actions. Today we seem to have gotten away from that fact to such an extent that every one is a law unto himself."

For his services the Santa Fe rewarded him well, but not in proportion to the wealth created, either for the company or for the Southwest. An officer of a company for which Mr. Ripley once worked remarked not long ago that it would have been worth one hundred million dollars to that company if he had continued in its employ.

His death marked the passing of one of the last of a great school of railroad presidents and builders. The work of each of these men differed, both as to methods and results. Mr. Ripley's is represented by the intensive development of one of the greatest railroad systems in the world and the broadminded principles upon which his duty to the stockholders, the public and the employes were coordinated.

The names Ripley and Santa Fe are synonymous. If ever a man left a living, breathing, dynamic monument to perpetuate his memory, that man was E. P. Ripley, and the monument is the railroad system of his own development, and of which he was president for twenty-four years.

Mr. Ripley's career is a concrete illustration of the award that accrues as the result of study and hard work. He was born in Dorchester, Mass., on October 30, 1845, a descendant of an old New England family. His father, Charles T. Ripley, was a native of Vermont, moving to Massachusetts during his early manhood and entering the grocery business. Mr. Ripley received his early education in the public schools of Dorchester, then a suburb of Boston, and was graduated from the Dorchester High School in 1860.

One morning shortly after his graduation he, accompanied by H. D. Mack, who later became general agent for the Santa Fe at Rock Island, Ill., started afoot for Boston to begin their business life. Mr. Ripley secured a job with Frost & Company, wholesale milliners, at the munificent salary of \$75.00 a year, with the promise that if he did his work well he could expect a New Year's present of possibly \$20 more. Shortly afterward, discovering that his friend Mack had secured a better job paying \$3 a week, he was encouraged to try for a more lucrative position, which he soon found with J. C. Conovers & Company,

wholesale dealers in woollens. This also paid him \$3 a week.

Mr. Mack and Mr. Ripley continued as close friends and one day the former had a chat with an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who asked him if he knew of a boy who would like to work for the railroad company, delivering bills of lading, etc. Mack immediately got into communication with his chmn. Mr. Ripley then accepted the job which marked the beginning of his railroad career. This was in 1868. He often stated that previous to this time he had never premeditated railroad work; he just happened onto it. But once started, he made his employer's interest his own and worked hard. From these two principles he never departed and in later years as his duties broadened he saw clearly the relative interest of the public in transportation matters and also recognized the rights of the employes and the stockholders. In coordinating for the good of the whole, in these three divergent interests was his success most marked.

On October 4, 1871, Mr. Ripley married Miss Frances E. Harding of Dorchester. This date, he has often remarked, was the corner-stone of his career. For nearly half a century he and his wife were inseparable companions—lovers in every sense of the word. Those who attended his seventieth birthday anniversary dinner at the Hotel Blackstone in Chicago will never forget the tribute he paid to Mrs. Ripley on that occasion. Raising his glass to "That gray-haired lady in the balcony," whose eyes were glowing with the numerous recitals of her husband's achievements, he said:

"Before proceeding I desire here to pay tribute of praise to her who forty-four years ago joined her fortunes to mine and who ever since has provided the comforts and rest of a quiet home; who twice has accompanied me through the valley of the shadow of death; who has watched over me mentally, morally and physically, and who is mainly responsible for such success as I have had in conserving mind and body. I ask you, friends, to join in drinking to the health of my wife."

In 1872 he became an eastern agent for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and in 1875 was appointed general eastern agent for the same company. Eight years later he became traffic manager and in 1888 he was appointed general manager of the Burlington System. In 1890 he was elected third vice-presi-

dent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. He was holding the position when he was notified of his selection as president of the Santa Fe, which office he entered upon January 1, 1896.

When he assumed control of the Santa Fe the company was just emerging from bankruptcy, and he found it with practically no credit, its lines lightly constructed and its equipment so inadequate and of so ancient a pattern that economical operation was impossible. His first task was to rehabilitate the road. This task of reconstruction was seriously handicapped because of the difficulty in obtaining credit. However, once this obstacle was overcome and credit firmly established, the work of rebuilding went steadily on, so that at the time the road was turned over to the government, on January 1, 1918, the Santa Fe was universally recognized as one of the best constructed, most modernly equipped, and financially soundest of the railroads in the United States.

At the time of his death, Mr. Ripley was the leading railroadman of the United States. His prestige is based principally upon his achievement in developing the Santa Fe. Emerson has said that "every great institution is the lengthening shadow of a single man" and a proof of this statement cannot be better illustrated than in the relation of E. P. Ripley to the Santa Fe.

He was a man of wide vision. He saw the future as few others could see it. And when he became president of the Santa Fe he worked out and put into effect principles that would fit with the advancement of the times. He timed his own progress, and never could be called a fanciful dreamer. To begin with, the Santa Fe was the conception of a dreamer, Cyrus K. Holliday, and it had appeared as though he had dreamed a half century ahead of his time. The panic of 1893, seemingly, had ended a hopeless struggle to make anything out of the road. Receivers were appointed for a property that was derided as a streak of rust, beginning at Chicago and disappearing in the sands of the deserts, and it seemed to many as if the hopes that the Santa Fe would become a transcontinental carrier were in vain. But Mr. Ripley's vision was big enough to see a future for this road, and he set about to make it.

What the Santa Fe stands for, and has grown to, is due to Mr. Ripley. No other road

that owns a Chicago terminal can boast a straightaway line to San Francisco bay. Not only was the competition widely distributed, but of a character the most intense and incalculable. It was practically the Santa Fe against the field. But this fact never daunted the man who made the road what it is today. Before the railroad had extended its right of way to the Pacific, it was impossible for the Santa Fe to land its freight in San Francisco, save over a competitive connection. Then Mr. Ripley acquired for his road its own rails into northern California. With his terminals thus fixed at Chicago and San Francisco, he rested content in his own territory.

Beyond the fight he made for proper conditions and due recognition, it is universally conceded by other railroad leaders that Mr. Ripley indulged in no offensive measures. His energies have been turned at all times in the direction of developing local territory. The strong hand of Mr. Ripley has made the Santa Fe pay, and today the great empire of the Southwest owes its being in great part to the "Grand Old Man of Railroadng."

During the summer of 1918, Mr. Ripley resigned on his own initiative as the active op-

erating head of the Santa Fe, and W. B. Storey was appointed federal manager. He remained, however, president of the Santa Fe Corporation in charge of the interests of the stockholders. On January 1, 1920, he was appointed chairman of the board of directors with advisory duties.

In resigning from active participation in the affairs of the Santa Fe, he felt that he had fulfilled his task and was willing for a younger man to assume the burden. In a letter to a friend written a short time before his death, he expressed his reluctance at giving up the presidency but considered it for the best. He said:

"I have laid down the load I have carried for twenty-four years and shall sit on the fence and see the trains go by. The board insisted on making me its chairman but it was the understanding that while I would be ready to advise I would not work. I hated to give up the presidency, but it would not have been fair to keep the procession from moving up and giving the younger men a chance."

But his earthly rest was short. The end came soon and he died as he had wished, with his task completed and his affairs in order.

WILLIAM GRAVER.

Lessons are daily brought home to us; tuition is ours for the asking in the various fields of human endeavor. In studying the course our energies must take to gain position and success the careers of the men who have tried and have accomplished, furnish better instruction than can be gained through any other source. We may take a case in this connection and illustrate the point. The late William Graver, president of the William Graver Tank Works, now the "Graver Corporation," through long and honorable connection with the business world, through thoughtful interest in other persons and things, and through his genial nature earned the confidence and high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him.

William Graver was born at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1842, a son of Philip and Christina (Ackerman) Graver, who moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, when their son, William, was three years of age. Growing up at home, William was taught habits of industry and thrift he never forgot. He attended the public schools of Pittsburgh. In 1858, he was

apprenticed to his brother, Michael Graver, to learn the trade of a tankmaker, and he remained in Pittsburgh as apprentice, journeyman and manufacturer of tanks until 1880 when he embarked in an individual enterprise, at the time of his severance of business connections with his brother.

An unusually foresighted man, Mr. Graver studied trade conditions and markets, and in 1884, came West to Chicago, and started business under his own name. In 1888 he organized his own company and conducted it as the William Graver Tank Works, of which he continued president until his death. This concern is one of the largest of its kind in the country, and markets its product over a wide territory. It was one of the objects of Mr. Graver's life to make his tanks stand out from all other makes because of their perfection in every respect, and he succeeded in this in a very remarkable manner as is testified by his immense annual sales, which showed a healthy increase from year to year.

On January 2, 1867, William Graver was



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William Graver

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united in marriage with Christina Penman, at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. They became the parents of the following children: Alice P.; James; Elizabeth; William; Philip; Herbert; Christina, Donald and Wilford Stanley, who are deceased.

Although a man of quiet personality, when Mr. Graver interested himself in anything, he

did so with his whole heart, and gave to the object in question the benefit of his years of experience and ripe judgment, with the result that he was much beloved and respected. He was very active in the Masonic Lodge.

The death of William Graver occurred on August 25, 1915, at a time when he was at the height of a useful and honorable career.

FRANKLIN AMES.

This is the age of appreciation of special talents. It matters little in which direction a man's natural ability may lead him, provided he develops to his highest capacity, and gives to those associated with him, the best that is in him. The great commercial and mercantile houses of his country are not the work of any one man, but rather the outgrowth of the combined efforts of many, who, working together, are able to create establishments of international importance, and give to the public a service impossible to obtain otherwise. At the same time, afford profitable employment for thousands. Chicago has the distinction of being the headquarters for the largest and finest retail mercantile establishment in the world, and yet it is very doubtful if Marshall Field & Company would occupy the place it does today, had not the founder of it been one who, almost from the beginning, sought to surround himself with men of unusual ability, and to give such men almost unlimited power in their several special departments. At any rate, such has been and is the policy of this establishment, and in it the artistic ability, business acumen and knowledge of Franklin Ames found gratifying recognition and proper expansion.

Franklin Ames was born at Becket, Mass., July 7, 1845, a son of Justin M. and Anna H. (Chaffee) Ames. The father was a farmer. Growing up on the homestead, Franklin Ames early learned lessons of industry and thrift he never forgot, and found in nature combinations of color he later sought to have reproduced in the art to which he devoted his mature years. He attended the local schools, and in young manhood entered the educational field as a teacher, having a school at Saratoga, N. Y. Forty-five years ago, Franklin Ames turned his face westward, and arriving at Chicago, found congenial surroundings in the business with which he passed the remainder of his working

hours. From the beginning his taste was recognized, and in time he was made buyer for his firm of rugs and tapestries, traveling all over the world to glean the choicest specimens. As the years progressed, Mr. Ames became known as the dean of buyers, and his advice was sought by others less proficient, while his judgment with relation to any article under discussion was never questioned. While he was an artist to his finger-tips, he had a practical side to his nature, possibly inherited from that staunch patriot, Col. Thomas Knowlton, of Revolutionary fame, who was one of his distinguished ancestors. Among other things which gained Mr. Ames substantial recognition was his invention, the Ames Carpet Sewing Machine, which is used throughout the world.

On July 11, 1876, Mr. Ames was united in marriage with Miss Emma Cowen, of Columbus, Ohio, a daughter of Washington and Elizabeth (Lemmon) Cowen, and they became the parents of two children, namely: James C., who lives at Chicago; and Germaine, who is Mrs. Glenn Hall of New York City. While he never obtruded his religious views, Mr. Ames was known among his associates as a man of deep convictions, and the Presbyterian Church had in him a consistent member. His social proclivities found pleasant surroundings at the Union League and South Shore Country clubs, to which he belonged. Death claimed Mr. Ames January 20, 1918, five years after his retirement from active life. An American in the truest sense of the word, he loyally supported the government during the war, and strove to exert his influence which was strong and widespread, to aid in defeating the enemy, and while he was not spared to witness the consummation of his hopes, he had such faith in the strength of our government and the bravery of our soldiers, that he never felt a single doubt as to the final outcome.

SAMUEL LOW ANABLE.

To reach the point where one's ability exceeds one's tasks to do that share of the world's work one likes best, is possible for any one, provided he learns how to bend his energies in the right direction. The men who have achieved much, in any branch of endeavor are those who early determined their ambitions. These evident facts apply pointedly to the late Samuel Low Anable, for many years one of the leading men of Chicago, especially in realty circles. He was a man of clear vision, and possessed the faculty to translate his determinations into effective action.

Samuel Low Anable was born at Bethlehem, New York, on November 28, 1821, a son of Joseph and Alma (Sheldon) Anable, and a member of a family that dates back to 1621 in America. During his boyhood he attended private schools in his native town, and then turned his attention to farming, finding in that occupation congenial and profitable opportunity for the development of his faculties.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, although not a young man, his intense patriotism could be satisfied only with active work and he was the first man in his locality to organize a company for the volunteer service, and was made its captain. Later he became senior major of the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, and participated in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, being wounded in the charge upon Petersburg.

Following the close of the war Major Anable went to reside at Richmond, Virginia, in the

hope that the mild climate would prove beneficial to his health, impaired from his wound and army service. Here he was made pension agent for Virginia, West Virginia and North and South Carolina, which office he held until 1883. In that year he came West to Chicago and was far sighted enough to see the future of the city's real estate. He owned and transferred many important parcels of North Side Chicago property, and he became one of the leading factors in realty circles. His success was only equalled by the confidence which he commanded; and he built up a reputation for sterling honesty and for an exceptional ability to judge accurately with reference to realty values.

On September 24, 1844 Mr. Anable was united in marriage with Sarah Roxcina Babcock, a daughter of Josiah Hubbell and Lorinda (Chapin) Babcock, both of whom sprang from long lines of prominent people in England. Major and Mrs. Anable became the parents of the following children: William J.; Harriet I.; Samuel J.; Sara A.; Mary Eleanor, who married Rev. William I. Chamberlain; Courtland W.; Julia, who married Rev. Louis B. Chamberlain; and Anna M. Major Anable was a sincere member of the Baptist Church, and died firm in its faith on July 28, 1913. His widow survived him until March 9, 1916. He was a nobly gifted man, sincere, unselfish, and patriotic, and he was spared to see the land for which he had fought become the greatest on earth.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

The late Joseph R. Hawley, of Chicago, was born at Park Ridge, Illinois, September 9, 1871, a son of Charles A. and Electa Edwards (Weaver) Hawley. His mother was a direct descendant of Jonathan Edwards.

His preliminary schooling was had at Orchard Lake Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, Michigan, and at the High school at Muskegon, Michigan. He then began his studies for his profession in the Medical College of Northwestern University. He graduated with his degree in 1893.

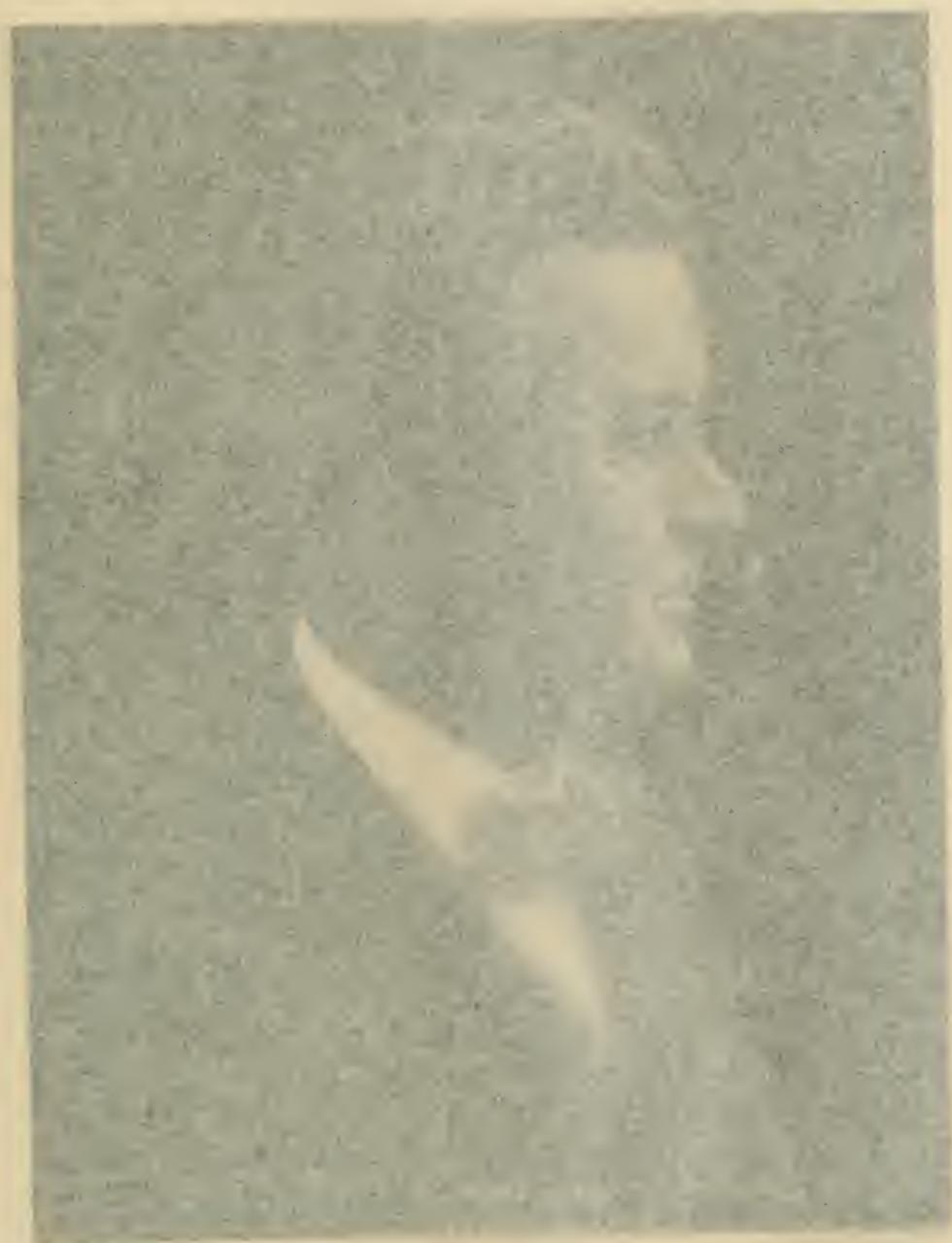
While in general practice Doctor Hawley was Professor of Practice of Medicine in the Chicago Clinical School (a post graduate school). He

was a member of the American Medical Association, of the Illinois State Medical Society, and of the Chicago Medical Society.

In 1898 he perfected researches in organotherapy which resulted in the organization of the Animal Therapy Company of which he was Secretary and Medical Director. This Company continues to enjoy success and to render a valued service to medical science.

Subsequent to 1904, he again took up his general practice; and continued, also as Secretary and Medical Director of the Animal Therapy Company.

Doctor Hawley rendered further distinguished service as the founder and chief medi-



Joseph H. H. H.



Wm. H. Thibault

Engraving - A. T.

Joseph P. Hawley

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cal examiner of Chicago's first Civil Service Commission. He had studied the needs of the situation under the personal direction of Theodore Roosevelt, at the time Mr. Roosevelt was Police Commissioner of New York City. Doctor Hawley was appointed to this place by the elder Carter Harrison, and he laid the foundation of the present civil service medical examinations.

On February 11, 1904, he was married to Daisy Miller, at Muskegon, Michigan. They have one son, John Miller Hawley. The family home has been at 4422 Oakenwald avenue, Chicago, for many years.

THOMAS ELMS BAINBRIDGE.

Thomas E. Bainbridge was born at Chicago, Illinois, June 26, 1879, a son of Robert and Caroline (Elms) Bainbridge, both natives of England. The father was one of the early commission merchants on South Water street, Chicago.

Thomas E. Bainbridge attended public school. Then, as the family were not in affluent circumstances, he was soon faced with the proposition of providing his own support. He went to work most willingly; but he was not content to lose his opportunity for further school training. Accordingly he attended night school at the Y. M. C. A., later being able to enroll in the evening classes at the Chicago College of Law. He graduated there in 1904; having, as might be expected, made valuable use of the time and hard work his studies had cost him.

For the next few years he was employed in the real estate department of the First National Bank of Chicago.

In 1909 Mr. Bainbridge became connected with the Building Managers' Association. He was secretary of this body for the past fourteen years. His work here embraced a large share of the executive management of the organization and also included his handling of

Doctor Hawley was a member of Doctor Gun-saulus Church, of Ashlar Lodge Number 308, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of St. Bernard Commandery, and belonged to the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and to the Hinsdale Golf Club.

Joseph R. Hawley died July 20, 1922. He left behind a fine record of usefulness, both to the community, where he ministered as a physician, and to the health of mankind through that branch of therapeutics to which he gave years of productive work and thought.

the legal matters in which this association became interested.

Mr. Bainbridge was married on November 6, 1906, at St. James Episcopal Church, Chicago, to Miss Helen Saunders, a daughter of John and Helen (Ion) Saunders, both natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge had one son, Robert Ion Bainbridge.

The family belong to the Episcopal Church. Mr. Bainbridge was a member of the City Club, of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and of the Chicago Real Estate Board.

Mr. Bainbridge was known in all of the larger cities throughout America. He did probably as much as any man in the country to unite, through bonds of kindred interests, the people who own or have the management of skyscrapers and other similar building properties in the United States. He helped to meet, successfully, the varied and important problems that have come to the association and its members. His responsibilities and his opportunities for serviceable work were great; and because of his absolute conscientiousness, and of his fine and thoroughly-trained mind, he met them fully.

Thomas E. Bainbridge died November 6, 1923.

JOHN MILTON BAKER.

The significance of a city inheres in the character of the men who compose its citizenship. They impart to it the qualities of honor and integrity, of ambition and progress, which form the controlling element in their lives. Living, they constitute the most valuable asset of a

community, and even death does not rob society of the rich inheritance of their lives. Such a man and citizen was John Milton Baker.

He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, June 8th, 1850. His parents were John M. and Elizabeth (von Berg) Baker. His schooling was under

private tutors. From early years his chief interest was in the field of chemistry, and later on he was able to render distinguished service to his friends in the medical profession through his competence in that subject.

For many years he lived in Oak Park, of which he was one of the best-known and most esteemed citizens. He was a member of the Chicago drug firm of Gale and Blocki, into whose employ he came as a young man. His mastery of the technique of the business led to his admission to membership in the firm, and his business ability and professional reputation made him an indispensable factor in that well-known establishment. His first-hand acquaintance with the details of his science, and his wide reading upon the values of the materials with which he dealt, made him an authority widely consulted by the most eminent physicians of the city.

His office, in the Gale and Blocki establishment in the Venetian Building on Washington street, was the rendezvous of medical men who sought his opinions on difficult questions in their professional work. In more than one controversy with men of the highest standing in medical and surgical affairs, he maintained his point of view with distinction and authority.

Later on he retired from the drug business and became the proprietor of the White Rock Lithia Springs at Waukesha, Wisconsin. Upon disposing of this extensive enterprise, he discontinued his active business career, and devoted himself henceforth to leisurely avocations, such as travel, reading and social interests. He was essentially a man of scholarly tastes and pursuits. His library was large and carefully chosen. His travels brought him into inspiring

contact with the great historic and artistic interests of the old and the new worlds.

Upon the death of his wife, Mrs. Mary E. Baker, shortly before he left Oak Park to take up his residence in Chicago, he spent some time in Europe. Later he married (second) Mrs. Ann M. Foote, and resided for some years on Washington Boulevard, and afterward on Cedar street, near the Lake Shore Drive. His home life was to him through all of these years the greatest source of satisfaction. Various journeys by rail, by ship and by motor car took him and his companion, on long trips East and West. But he always returned to his home with a sense of completion and happiness. In that delightful atmosphere he found the fulfillment of his ideals of a perfect life.

Mr. Baker was a man of striking appearance and personality. His wide reading and broad information made him a charming conversationalist, and his friends found his society an un-failing source of pleasure. His strength of character, refinement of manner, geniality and gentlemanliness never failed to impress those who met him with his genuineness and worth. His opinions were definite and not easily changed. His loyalties were fixed and unwavering. He had little to say of himself, and this reticence and modesty added to the attractiveness of his character. His best eulogium is to be found in the affection and respect he inspired in the wide circle of his friends. Such men are the strength of the community, the pride and glory of the city in which they reside. They pass on into larger spaces, but they live again in souls made better by their presence, and their remembrance is the gladness of the world.

DAVID NELSON BARKER.

The late David M. Barker, of Chicago and Evanston, was born at Homer, New York, March 3, 1844, a son of David Earle and Naomi (Hill) Barker. The father was a farmer and owned a fine place near Homer.

David N. Barker studied in the public schools and at Courtland County Academy, Homer. Then he attended the Ames Commercial College at Syracuse, New York. He came West to Waukegan, Illinois, in 1861 and began work in a dry goods store there. Eventually he became a partner in the business. In 1872 he sold his interest and moved to Chicago. In 1875 he

joined the firm of Jones and Laughlin, in the steel business here. The firm later changed its name to Jones and Laughlin, Limited, and, still later, became the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company. Mr. Barker was made manager of the business in 1894, and remained in this office until his retirement from the firm on July 1, 1916.

Mr. Barker was married on September 7, 1870, at Waukegan, Illinois, to Miss Mary Jane Sherman, a daughter of Mr. Alson S. Sherman, a pioneer Chicagoan. The children born to them were: Earle Sherman Barker, who died



Carl M. Hedman

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on September 3, 1918, and Marian (Mrs. Luman R. Wing, Jr.) of Evanston. The family home is at 1220 Ridge avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Mr. Barker was a member of the Union League Club and of the Westmoreland Golf Club.

David N. Barker died on July 21, 1923, in his eightieth year. For nearly fifty years he was active in the business life of Chicago, hold-

ing during the greater part of that period, a position of high responsibility. His earnest work, his scrupulous regard for the interests in which he shared, and the unusual value of his ripened judgment, earned him a very representative place in the steel industry here. He was also a director of the State Bank of Chicago.

CARL MAXIMUS HEDMAN.

The late Carl M. Hedman of Chicago, was born at Neter-Kalix, Sweden, November 18, 1862, a son of Jonas and Anna Breta (Tornberg) Hedman.

He attended the elementary schools near his home and then entered upon a course of technical training at Stockholm. Following the completion of these studies, he went to work, in Stockholm, as a maker of fine instruments. Some time later he located in Copenhagen where he engaged in the same profession.

In 1885 Mr. Hedman came to the United States and began his residence in Chicago. For a time he was connected with a bicycle factory here; but he left this work to enter the Knapp Electric Company.

Mr. Hedman came to be recognized as an expert in the manufacture of delicate instruments. He was really a genius in this field of work. He was identified with the Western Electric Company, with the American Electric Company, and later with the Stromberg, Carlson Company. He was general manager of the last-named concern; and he contributed largely to the success the company has enjoyed.

About 1905 Mr. Hedman, in partnership with Mr. John Johnson, founded the firm of Johnson and Hedman, manufacturers of dental supplies.

In 1913 Mr. Hedman sold his interests in this business, and established the Hedman Manufacturing Company. This company is the maker

of the F. and E. Check Writer, which Mr. Hedman invented, designed and patented, and which is coming into general use in business centers in many parts of the world.

On June 12, 1887, Mr. Hedman was married, in Chicago, to Miss Ragnhild Forsmark. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hedman: Herbert R. Hedman, now president of the company, was married at Davenport, Iowa, to Miss Lillian North, and has two daughters Catrine M., and Margot J. Hedman; and Grace Hedman (Mrs. R. C. Ostergren), who died April 23, 1922, leaving a son, Raymond Robert Ostergren. The family home is in Chicago. Mr. Hedman belonged to the Lutheran Church, and was also a member of the Swedish Club, the Hamilton Club and of the Masonic fraternity. He was connected with many charitable institutions, especially the Swedish Old Peoples Home in Evanston and the Swedish National Sanatorium in Denver.

Carl M. Hedman died on September 17, 1924. He was a man well worth knowing, and one whom his friends thoroughly enjoyed. His work here has been of much value, both in the development of manufacturing interests, and through the instrument, the F. & E. Check Writer, which his inventive ability has given to the commercial world. He is remembered among the most distinguished men of Swedish birth that Chicago has ever had.

EDMUND ADCOCK.

While the legal profession offers exceptional opportunities to all intelligent men, there are certain branches which as yet are not overcrowded, and some men whose minds are singularly acute, prefer to specialize in certain features of their calling. Within the past quarter of a century or more, more inventions have been patented than during the whole of the preceding century. The developments along

every line of endeavor; the increasing use of machinery, and the new discoveries in mechanics, have led to the placing before the public not only new and approved appliances, but further improvements upon these. In order that the rights of the inventor be fully protected, it is absolutely necessary for him to have some reliable and trustworthy person, whose knowledge of the laws governing pat-

ents is thorough, to assume care of the details of his interests, and in the person of Edmund Adcock, people, needing such service, found the man they wanted. For years he was the bulwark between the inventor and those who sought to prey upon him; and, when he died, he was mourned by many whose connections with him were merely of a business nature, but to whom he was endeared because of his fidelity and his legal ability.

Edmund Adcock was born in Warren county, Ill., in 1854, a son of Joseph W. and Mary (McMurtry) Adcock, and here he attended the public schools. Leaving them, Mr. Adcock secured his degree of A. B. from Eureka College in 1871, and then took the full legal course at Union College of Law at Chicago, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. In 1878, he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. Mr. Adcock formed desirable connections, and was for many years a member of the firm of Munday, Evarts & Adcock and rose steadily until he was one of the best and most successful patent lawyers in the country.

Edmund Adcock was married at Chicago, October 5, 1881, to Bessie B. Nicholes, daughter of Daniel C. Nicholes, who was very prominent as a lawyer in earlier Chicago and who founded, with his brother, the suburb of Englewood. Mr. and Mrs. Adcock had one daughter, Edith, who is Mrs. George I. Haight. In politics Mr. Adcock was a Democrat. He belonged to the Union League, South Shore Country and Homewood Country clubs, and was honored in all of them. A profound thinker, Mr. Adcock took pleasure in solving the problems presented to him, and oftentimes was able by his knowledge of the laws governing patents, and his recollection of just what had already been accomplished along certain lines of invention, to save his clients months of useful efforts, and heartbreaking delays. As a citizen, he lived up to the highest conception of manhood, and his home in Evanston was an intellectual center, from which radiated an influence which could not help but be productive of far-reaching and effective results.

HARRY J. BONNEY.

No one knows what obstacles can be overcome by the power of the will and by ceaseless mental activity rightly directed, until he has proven in his own career that nothing is impossible to him who has within himself the ability to rise above his surroundings. The late Harry J. Bonney of Chicago was a man who learned to work for knowledge and to hold onto what he learned, putting all to a practical use. He possessed in marked degree vision, courage and initiative. From time to time during his young manhood he looked into the future and saw that his situation did not measure up to his ambitions, and so he labored to rise to the next step on the ladder of fortune. That he admirably succeeded his history proves.

Harry J. Bonney, who began work with Sprague Warner & Company, April 18, 1877, as a porter, and who by sheer ability won his way from that place to the position of manager of two of the company's most important departments with the rank of vice president, is no more, his death occurring at his home in Chicago, No. 800 Cass Street, at 6:30 o'clock,

January 22, 1919. His career was one to challenge the admiration of any man.

Born at Rye, in the County of Sussex, England, November 17, 1847, the youngest of twenty-four children of one father and one mother, the boy's adventurous and hardy spirit early took him to sea; where, in that school of the hardest knocks which perhaps the world knows, he obtained his early training, while building up a rugged constitution which carried him through a long life of tireless energy and of constructive achievement. He enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest mate who sailed out of Rye, he being at the time but seventeen years old. When but twenty-three years of age, young Bonney came to this country; and knowing no calling but that of the sea, he naturally found his way on to the Great Lakes, where he served for two years.

On October 12, 1872, he married the wife who survives him, who was then Catherine Huggett, and having determined to abandon the seafaring life, he took a place with the Stearns-Dana Company, then located at No. 42 to 44 West Lake Street, Chicago, with whom he remained until he came with Sprague Warner



Jerome Hewitt

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& Company, April 18, 1877. It is no more than the simple truth to say that Mr. Bonney was a great merchant, his merchandising instinct amounting to genius; but in his case there were associated with genius, hard common sense, and a just appreciation of the importance in business of rigid economy.

When Mr. Bonney was put in charge of the dried fruit department, there was presented to him the opportunity he needed to demonstrate his ability as a merchant, and he soon became known as one of the leading dried fruit men of the country; and notwithstanding the large volume of business done in this department, as well as in the sugar department which was also conducted by him, he maintained for his house and himself, in all of the transactions of both departments, a reputation beyond reproach; while as manager of these two important departments, he contributed in no small degree toward maintaining the reputation and standing of the house he served. On the personal side Mr. Bonney was a man of many friends, and of no enemies. Back of the bluff exterior of the seafaring man was the kindest of hearts; and, to Mr. Bonney, no one who needed help ever went in vain. Mr. Bonney was a unique

figure in the commercial circles of the country of his adoption.

On the day of his demise, the entire organization of Sprague Warner & Company offered a memorial to his sorrowing family, stating his attainments, and expressing appreciation of his worth. The funeral services were held Friday, January 24, at 1:30 P. M., at Central Masonic Temple, No. 912 North LaSalle Street, and interment was made at Graceland Cemetery. Well known as a Mason, Mr. Bonney had been connected with the order since 1874, and belonged to St. Bernard Commandery, K. T.

Mr. Bonney's personality, general ability and working knowledge of human nature were such as to make him one whose place is not easily filled. He possessed the power to stimulate men to whole-hearted endeavor, and held the affectionate respect of his associates. He recognized the fact that business is the very life blood of national health and prosperity, and felt that in upholding and developing the prestige of a great commercial institution like Sprague Warner & Company, he was rendering as patriotic a service as any that lay in his power.

JEROME HEWITT.

The late Jerome Hewitt, of Chicago and Evanston, was born in Cayuga County, New York, October 31, 1848, a son of Sidney and Philinda (Clark) Hewitt. His boyhood was spent in New York State and it was there that he received his schooling.

He first engaged in railroad work as a young man, and he continued to be identified with the development of railroad and shipping interests throughout the balance of his long life. For about forty years he was connected with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. For over three decades he was prominent in the great business life of the Union Stock Yards at Chicago. He was, for a long time, agent for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad at the yards; and, in more recent years, he was their chief commercial agent.

On October 25, 1899, Mr. Hewitt was married, in Chicago, Illinois, to Helen Young Smith.

They had a son, Jerome Hewitt, Jr. Mr. Hewitt had two daughters, by a former marriage; Mrs. Charles G. Mead, of Duluth, Minnesota, and Eeka M. Hewitt, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt formerly maintained their home in Chicago. Later they moved to River Forest. For about ten years their home has been in Evanston.

The death of Mr. Hewitt occurred on August 17, 1924, in his seventy-sixth year. He was a figure of country-wide importance in the livestock shipping industry of America. And be it recorded of him too, he was a sincere and thorough Christian. For many terms he served as superintendent of the Sunday School of Saint James Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago. He was one of the best known laymen of that denomination in the city. In all, his life was full of useful and important work, and his character was one of fineness, strength and charm.

EDWIN FISHER BAYLEY.

Edwin Fisher Bayley was born at Manlius, New York, June 11, 1845, a son of Calvin Chapin

and Ann Sophia (Fisher) Bayley. His grandparents were James and Hannah (Chapin) Bay-

ley. Calvin C. Bayley was at one time principal of Manlius Academy at Manlius, New York, and later was president of Ripon College. In 1848 the family moved to Waupun, Wisconsin, and Edwin F. Bayley attended the public schools of that place, and later went to Brockway College, afterwards known as Ripon College. He served an enlistment of 100 days as a private in Company B, Forty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, during the summer of 1864, and then returned to Ripon College, which he left in 1866. In 1868, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Amherst, and in 1870 the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon him from the St. Louis Law School. During the time he was a student of law, he taught Latin and mathematics at Washington University. He was admitted to the bar of Missouri in 1870, and in 1871 he began the practice of his profession at St. Louis, in the office of the late Circuit Judge Elmer B. Adams. On October 9, 1872, Mr. Bayley came to Chicago and became a member of the firm of Scoville, Corwin & Bayley, which association was continued until 1877. From 1877 until 1885 Mr. Bayley practiced alone, and then for ten years was senior member of the firm of Bayley and Waldo. This connection being severed, he took Charles R. Webster into partnership and the firm of Bayley & Webster continued until the death of Mr. Bayley, August 14, 1920. Their practice was general, with special attention to real-estate and probate law.

On November 15, 1876, Mr. Bayley was united in marriage with Anna Katharine Ober at Chicago. Their children are as follows: Helen,

who is Mrs. Charles T. Mordock and Katharine, who is Mrs. Edwin H. Clark, both of Winnetka, Illinois. There are four grandchildren: Katharine Mordock (Mrs. James Douglass Adams) of San Francisco; John Bayley Mordock; Robert Ober Clark, and Alce Ann Clark. Mr. Bayley was a member of the Illinois State Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association. He was a trustee of Amherst College from 1905 to 1910. From 1910 he was a member of the Amherst Alumni Council, serving until his death. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternities. He was also trustee of the Old Peoples Home and of the Home for the Incurables in Chicago. Socially he maintained membership with the City Club, the Union League Club, the University Club, and Onwentsia and Indian Hill. He was a life member of the Chicago Art Institute and belonged to the Chicago Historical Society. He was a founder of the Kenwood Club. His chief recreation was golf. He loved nature and enjoyed greatly his farm near Chicago, which he bought that his grandchildren might know from experience and their own labor the cultivation of fields and gardens.

His political affiliation was with the Republican party with Mugwump tendencies.

He was a consistent member and long a trustee of the Kenwood Evangelical Church.

In closing we quote a sentence written by an old-time friend, following Mr. Bayley's death: "He was a good citizen, an able lawyer, a man of noble qualities of heart and mind and of unimpeachable integrity wherefore he was respected and trusted by all who knew him."

HERMON BEARDSLEY BUTLER.

Chicago has given to the country some of its finest and most representative men. In the years past, few have been so highly regarded as the late Hermon Beardsley Butler.

Mr. Butler was born in New York City, August 4, 1856, a son of Cyrus Butler, and Marion (Webb) Butler. He had the advantage of a liberal education and after his training in private schools, he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1876. He then entered business with his father, who was a metal broker in New York City, and remained with him for several years. In 1884, H. B. Butler came to Chicago and engaged in business with

the firm of J. T. Ryerson & Son, the junior partner, E. L. Ryerson, having been a classmate of Mr. Butler's at Yale.

When this business was incorporated, following the death of Joseph T. Ryerson, Mr. Butler became vice president and treasurer; and in that connection he was largely instrumental in building up the greatest iron-jobbing business in the world. To this work he devoted his untiring energy until his death; and the success of the business during that period was attributed in large measure to his efforts.

Mr. Butler not only possessed great mental capacity and steadfast purpose, but he was widely respected for his high code of business



R. M. Hitch

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ethics and his consistent moral character. In all the years in which he controlled this growing business he sustained an unsullied reputation. Mr. Butler was a director of the National Bank of the Republic and was one of the promoters of the State Pawnors' Society. He was very helpful in promoting the welfare of the Lying-In Hospital, and in advancing the interests of St. Peter's Church, of which he was warden at the time of his death. He was a member of the Chicago Club, Saddle and Cycle Club, Commercial Club, University Club, Onwentsia and the Merchants Club, being one of the founders and at one time president of the latter.

On June 10, 1886, Mr. Butler was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Jessie Peabody of Chicago, a daughter of the late Francis Bolles Peabody, and Harriet Cutter (Ten Broeck) Peabody, pioneers of Chicago. The father, an attorney by profession, was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1850, and practiced law in that state until his removal to Chicago in 1857. After becoming a resident of Chicago he engaged in law practice here until 1870, when he became identified with the mortgage, loan and investment business, and continued in that field of activity until his death, in later years being senior partner in the well known firm of Peabody, Houghteling & Company. To Mr. and Mrs. Butler were born four children: Francis P. Butler; Marion who is the wife of Claude J. Peck of Cleveland, Ohio; Hermon B. Butler, Jr. who died in 1906, and Stuyvesant Butler. Mrs. Butler always enjoyed the fullest measure

of her husband's confidence and was interested with him in many benevolent movements. As a memorial to her husband she erected in 1911, at a cost of nearly \$70,000, what is known as the Hermon Beardsley Butler House, at 3212 Broadway, to embody and perpetuate his ideal of Christian social service. This house is dedicated to the service of Health and Happiness, of Friendliness and Fellowship, of Helpfulness and Hope. The institution was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Charles Palmerston Anderson, D. D., on the evening of May 4, 1911. It was opened to the public a few days later fully equipped, and has since sought to perpetuate the ideals of the man whose name it bears, and to fulfill the high mission to which it was consecrated by the donor. The Hermon Beardsley Butler House was incorporated on December 31, 1917, and has since been conducted by a board of directors, of which Mrs. Hermon B. Butler is president. Any person, with satisfactory reference, may become a member of the Butler House groups and classes regardless of religious affiliations. Physical training work is adapted to boys, women and girls of all occupations, ages and abilities. The competitive instinct for every grade from the beginner to the champion amateur has ample opportunity for exercise, and is under the direction of experts with the aid of up-to-date equipment.

The death of Hermon Beardsley Butler occurred February 10, 1904. It is to the activity and public spirit of such men as Mr. Butler that Chicago owes its moral education and commercial growth.

RUFUS McCLAIN HITCH.

Rufus McClain Hitch was born in the town of Beverley, Adams County, Illinois, on April 4, 1852, a son of Lewis and Lucy (Fitch) Hitch. His father was a farmer.

After graduating from the public schools, Rufus M. Hitch went to Normal, Illinois, and there took a course of study preparatory to becoming a teacher. He began teaching when he was seventeen years old, and he followed his profession throughout the balance of his long and useful life.

When he was yet a young man, he was made superintendent of the schools of Pike County, Illinois. From this office he was called to become principal of the Franklin School in Kansas

City, Missouri, a place he filled with distinction for the ensuing five years.

It was in 1892 that Professor Hitch came to Chicago, where he continued to maintain his home. He was, first, principal of the Dore School here and later became principal of the Calhoun School. Then for a period of considerable length he was superintendent of the Chicago Parental School. There his ability as an educator and his personal influence among his teachers and pupils was of great benefit.

Mr. Hitch was elected district superintendent of schools in Chicago in 1909, and was placed in charge of District No. 2 which then embraced thirty grade schools and the Lake View and Nicholas Seun high schools.

On October 18, 1883, Mr. Hitch was married, at Griggsville, Illinois, to Miss Emma F. Baxter, a daughter of Edwin W. and Helen M. (Harvey) Baxter. Mr. and Mrs. Hitch had four children: Harold, Helen and Willis (deceased); there is one daughter, Bertha, living. Willis Hitch who died in 1924, is survived by his wife and two children, Marion Jane and Spencer Willis Hitch.

Mr. Hitch was a member of the Baptist Church and was also a Master Mason, and be-

longed to the Sons of the American Revolution.

The death of Rufus M. Hitch occurred May 25, 1925, as he was nearing his seventy-third birthday. Practically all of his mature life was devoted to the vastly important work of directing the education of the boys and girls of Illinois. For thirty-three years he was a Chicagoan, and he earned a very high place of usefulness and regard as an educator of this city. We could ill have done without his ability, experience, judgment and splendid character.

WILLIAM BEST.

The record of no Chicago business man shows more clearly what can be accomplished when energy, determination and ambition lead the way than that of the late William Best of the Best and Russell Company. Entirely unostentatious and free from pretense, he devoted his life to his business, to his home and to his church, pursuing at all times the even tenor of his way. His easy dignity, his frankness and cordiality of address indicated a man ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of a conscious personal ability, right conception of things and a habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

William Best was born in Canterbury, England, August 29, 1841, a son of William and Mary Ann (Whitehead) Best, natives of England. The family came to the United States in 1850, and the son's education, commenced in Canterbury, was continued in the public schools of Chicago, Ill., where the family located in 1852. After his schooldays were over, William Best's first venture in the business world was as office boy in the wholesale tobacco house of John C. Partridge and Company. Before many years passed he became a partner in this concern; and, on the death of Mr. Partridge in 1876, he became head of the house. He then organized the firm of Best, Russell and Company, wholesale tobacconists and cigar manufacturers. In 1891 this business was incorporated as Best and Russell Company, and Mr. Best continued as the head of this widely known sales corporation until the company was eventually merged with the General Cigar Company of New York, of which Mr. Best's son, William Best, Jr., is now acting vice president and general manager.

Although the scope of his work in his business was always broad Mr. Best devoted much time and energy to public service. In 1883 he was collector of South Town, and was one of the South Park commissioners of Chicago, from 1885 until 1911, thus making an uninterrupted service of twenty-five years. This is the longest continuous term of office as commissioner in the city of Chicago. He was president of the board from 1887 to 1891 and auditor from 1905 to 1911. This phase of Mr. Best's life record is very typical of his real feeling toward Chicago. He had been a Chicagoan for sixty-six years; and, certain it is that the city benefited by virtue of his effective interest in the establishment of public playgrounds and parks.

William Best was married August 1, 1865, to Louise C. Sterling, a daughter of Isaac Sterling of Chicago. There are two children, namely: William Best, Jr., who is of New York City, N. Y.; and Florence G., who is Mrs. Walter G. Warren of Chicago. A second daughter, Grace L., died some years ago. Mr. Best was called from this life April 20, 1919, following the death of Mrs. Best, which occurred September 13, 1918. He was a Knight Templar and Thirty-second Degree Mason. He was a trustee of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Chicago. His clubs were the Mid-Day, South Shore Country, Iroquois and Illinois Athletic. In his business he was rewarded with a gratifying success; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement. In every relation of life was shown the light that comes from justness, generosity, truth, high sense of honor, proper respect for self and sensitive thoughtfulness of others. What a wealth of remembrance such a man leaves to the generations that shall come after him.



J. H. Packard

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OTTO RAYMOND BARNETT.

For more than thirty-five years Otto R. Barnett has been a factor in the legal profession of Chicago. In the law of patents, trade-marks, copyrights and corporations, he has gained a state and national reputation. He has always maintained the highest standards of professional ethics, and his career has been loyal, energetic and circumspect. His standing as a citizen is firm and broad, and during the many years of his activities here he has wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid professional ability.

Mr. Barnett was born in Washington, D. C., September 21, 1868, a son of Theodore J. Barnett and Eugenia M. (Hodge) Barnett. He comes of prominent old established American families which date back to the Colonial epoch in the history of the United States. Among his maternal ancestors were Robert R. Livingston, of New York, and Gen. Samuel Augustus Barker of the Revolutionary War, a close friend of Gen. La Fayette. His preliminary education was in the public schools of Glencoe, Illinois. In 1887, he entered the law office of James H. Raymond, with whom he later became associated in practice under the firm name of Raymond & Barnett. His thorough course of law under Mr. Raymond and at the Northwestern University Law School, from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1888, prepared him for the bar, and he was admitted to practice in the courts of Illinois in 1889, and in the United States Supreme Court in 1897.

In 1907 the law firm of Raymond and Barnett was dissolved by the death of Mr. Raymond, and Mr. Barnett practiced alone until 1912, when he became associated in practice with Percival H. Truman, under the title of Barnett & Truman, this association being one of the strong and successful law organizations of the city. Mr. Barnett possesses all the requirements of the successful lawyer, and few attorneys of Chicago have met with greater success or stand higher at the bar.

Besides the practice of his profession Mr. Barnett is also interested in civic and educational affairs, and his progressive spirit is evident in many ways. He was professor of patent law at the Northwestern University from 1902 to 1922, and for a number of years has been general counsel for the Vapor Car Heating Company and other corporations. He has served for a number of years as president of the Library Board of Glencoe, Illinois, his residence town, and also as a member of the Board of Park Commissioners and the Board of Education of that village. He is a member of the Patent Law Association of Chicago, of which he served as president, and of the American Bar Association, in which he was chairman of the Patent Section. He is also a member of the Illinois State Bar Association and of the Chicago Bar Association, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the American Patent Law Association.

Mr. Barnett was married June 18, 1895, to Miss Mabel D. Rowley, of Chicago, a daughter of Sherman C. and Ellen (Carter) Rowley. They have two sons: Lawrence Theodore, and Sherman Rowley Barnett. The family home is at Glencoe, Illinois, where Mr. Barnett is prominent in civic affairs and has never lost an opportunity to do what he could for the advancement of the best interests of that beautiful suburb. Besides the practice of his profession he has contributed to the Yale Law Review, Michigan Law Review, Illinois Law Review, and numerous other law publications. Although the scope of his work has always been broad, and he gives close and loyal attention to his profession, Mr. Barnett also finds time to get the most out of the recreation and diversion which he finds in literature, floriculture, travel, golf and hunting. He is a member of the City, Law, Chicago Engineers, University, and Skokie Country Clubs of Chicago, and the Cosmos and Racquet clubs of Washington, D. C., and has hosts of warm friends in both social and professional circles.

FRANK IRTON PACKARD.

Although his earthly career is closed, the influence of the upright and honorable life of Frank Irtton Packard remains, and exerts a beneficent influence upon those with whom he

was associated. A practitioner of the Golden Rule in all of his operations and connections; a lover of home and friends; faithful and dependable; a highly moral man, and one whose

generosity and gentleness were proverbial, Mr. Packard is genuinely mourned and tenderly remembered by a large number of people. While he was deeply religious, he had a sense of humor which enabled him to look on the brighter side of life, and to infuse into everyday transactions a flavor of geniality.

Frank Irton Packard was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, January 21, 1851, a son of John and Eliza Greenleaf (Black) Packard. His father was a shoe merchant. The Packard and Black families were represented in the Revolutionary and Civil wars. Both the Packard and Black families, as well as those with which the members of these two intermarried, were among the most prominent in the early history of Massachusetts, dating back into its Colonial Epoch, and furnished men of distinction in the clergy and the profession of medicine, and poets and philosophers, among whom were Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes and John G. Whittier.

After attending the public schools of Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1867 Frank Irton Packard entered the employ of D. Lathrop & Company, in Boston, and two years later, in 1869, came to Chicago to fill a position in the Chicago branch of the American Tract Company of New York City. In April, 1890, Mr. Packard entered the employ of the State Bank of Chicago. In

1894 he was appointed to an official position with this bank, and continued to fill it until he passed away, June 9, 1924. His remains are interred in Mount Hope Cemetery, Chicago.

Many activities of a social and fraternal nature occupied Mr. Packard. He belonged to the Union League Club of Chicago, the Bankers' Club of Chicago, the Chicago Academy of Science, the State Microscopical Society of Illinois, Sons of the American Revolution, Art Institute of Chicago, Kenwood Lodge No. 800, A. F. & A. M., Fairview Chapter No. 161, R. A. M., Woodland Commandery No. 76, K. T., Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., the Congregational Club and the Congregational Church. The microscope was his hobby, and he was also very fond of traveling. He appreciated good music and was a great lover of nature.

In 1876 Mr. Packard was married (first) to Jane Eleanor Gale, in Chelsea, Massachusetts, and to them one son, Frank Gale Packard, was born, March 10, 1878. Mrs. Packard died October 14, 1916. On March 16, 1918, Mr. Packard was married (second) to Laone Strahorn, in Chicago. She is the daughter of Jesse Van Meter and Susannah (Worley) Strahorn of Virginia, and was born in Chicago September 25, 1875. Mrs. Packard survives her husband and maintains her residence at No. 4414 Oakwald avenue, Chicago.

EDWARD ALPHEUS BIGELOW.

The energies of some exceptional men find expression along diversified lines, to each of which they are able to give due attention. In this way they render to their community and country a service that cannot be properly estimated until perhaps, after death has claimed them for its own, for no man is given full appreciation while living. To get the proper perspective of a man and his influence on his times, his work must be viewed after the last chapter is closed. The late Maj. Edward Alpheus Bigelow of Chicago accomplished more in his span of life than many a group of men, associated together, can perform. In dying he left behind him not only the record of a well-spent and useful life, but also the memory of many a kindly deed and word in the hearts of his wide circle of friends. Major Bigelow was born at Janesville, Ohio, August 18, 1849, a son of Loyal H. and Wealthy N. (Pier) Bigelow. While attending the public schools of his native city, the lad of fourteen

years, disturbed in his studies by the conflict raging between the North and the South, enlisted in the army, and although too young to be accepted for other service, he enlisted as drummer boy, with the rating of a private, in Company F, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and he served actively in General Sherman's memorable campaigns from the Siege of Vicksburg until the close of the war. He was orderly for the greater portion of his service. In recognition of his exceptional services and extreme youth, the lad was awarded a West Point scholarship, but could not avail himself of it as his father required his services. Subsequently he came to Chicago and established himself in a grain and provision commission business, being for years the head of the firm of E. A. Bigelow & Company. Retiring from this business in 1897, he organized in 1903 the American Guarantee Company and remained there until it went out of business. He was

secretary and a business director of the Bush Temple Conservatory and was interested in other business enterprises.

During the Spanish-American War he served as paymaster with the rank of major, and was justly proud of the fact that he was a veteran of two wars. A member of both the Loyal Legion and Grand Army of the Republic, he took deep pleasure in meeting his old comrades. A national aspect of his patriotic influence lay in the fact that he was father of "Flag Day" in America. The Chicago Times-Herald under date of November 3, 1896, gives an extended comment on Major Bigelow and his work in the founding of "Flag Day." Major Bigelow was also deeply interested in the establishment of the G. A. R.

Memorial Hall in the Chicago Public Library Building.

In 1871 Major Bigelow was united in marriage with Margaret R. Bush, a daughter of W. H. Bush of Chicago. She died in 1879. Major Bigelow was married (second) to Susan Springer of Chicago, on August 23, 1887, and one son was born of this union, Loyal Arthur Bigelow. In his political sentiments Major Bigelow was a strong Republican, and he was one of the active members of the Hamilton Club. For twenty years Major Bigelow was an officer of the old Marquette Club. When Major Bigelow died December 18, 1914, Chicago lost one of its most representative citizens.

WILLIARD THOMAS BLOCK.

One of the towering figures in connection with railroad constructive policies, the late Williard T. Block is also remembered as a genial companion, and a high-minded public-spirited citizen. While he was a hard-working, hard-headed man of affairs, deeply emersed in intensely practical matters which gave him a conspicuous place before the public, yet in his moments of relaxation he was thoroughly delightful as a social figure. He was able and willing to promote public interests of all kinds being always steadfast and devoted to the affairs of the moment, to which he gave thoughtful consideration, and upon which he was recognized as an authority. He possessed certain personal endowments, natural and cultivated, courage, unselfishness, a capacity for public friendship, and whenever occasion arose, proved the mettle of individual Americanism as few can.

Williard Thomas Block was born at Columbia, Pennsylvania, on January 6, 1853, a son of Abraham Bernard and Barbara A. (Brobst) Block. He was educated in the public schools of Columbia. He began his business career when only fourteen years old with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and served it, in various capacities, advancing steadily until 1878, when he severed these connections to go, at the solicitation of John B. Carson, with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to organize the accounts of the commercial department of that road, and remained with it from 1878 until 1882, during that period placing that department in excellent shape and inaugurating a

system that is practically in use today. He then entered the employ of R. T. Wilson & Company of New York, and then had charge, from 1883 to 1887, of the auditing department of the Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad in Iowa, being auditor, treasurer, traffic manager and superintendent. In 1887 he found that his arduous duties had somewhat undermined his health and so he took an entire rest for a year, following which he bought the Fort Madison & Northwestern Railroad under foreclosure, and organized a new company of which he became president. It was under his personal supervision that ninety-five miles of the road were built.

Later Mr. Block promoted many enterprises, including the Grant Locomotive Works, the Siemens & Halske Electric Company, Grant Land Association and the United Telephone, Telegraph & Electric Company. He was president of the Chicago & Southern Railroad, and as such bought a large amount of land for his road, and in every way did his full duty as one of the masterful captains of finance, imbued with a sense of responsibility for the proper expansion of the resources of his county. From 1885 until 1889 he was honored by appointment as colonel on the staff of Governor Larrabee of Iowa, and was also one of the aide-de-camps of the staff.

On November 10, 1880, Mr. Block was united in marriage with Anna E. Scott, a daughter of William P. Scott of Iowa, and a niece of Col. Thomas A. Scott, ex-president of the Pennsyl-

vania Railroad. Mr. Block belonged to the Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board and the Illinois Sons of the American Revolution, the Union League Club, the South Shore Country Club and was popular in all of these organizations. His death occurred on March 17, 1917. Mrs. Block is

greatly valued in social and club life in Chicago. She is a charter member of the National Daughters of the American Revolution No. 337, and a charter member of the Chicago Chapter No. 3, D. A. R. She is the national chairman of the Liquidation and Endowment Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

JEFFERSON HODGKINS.

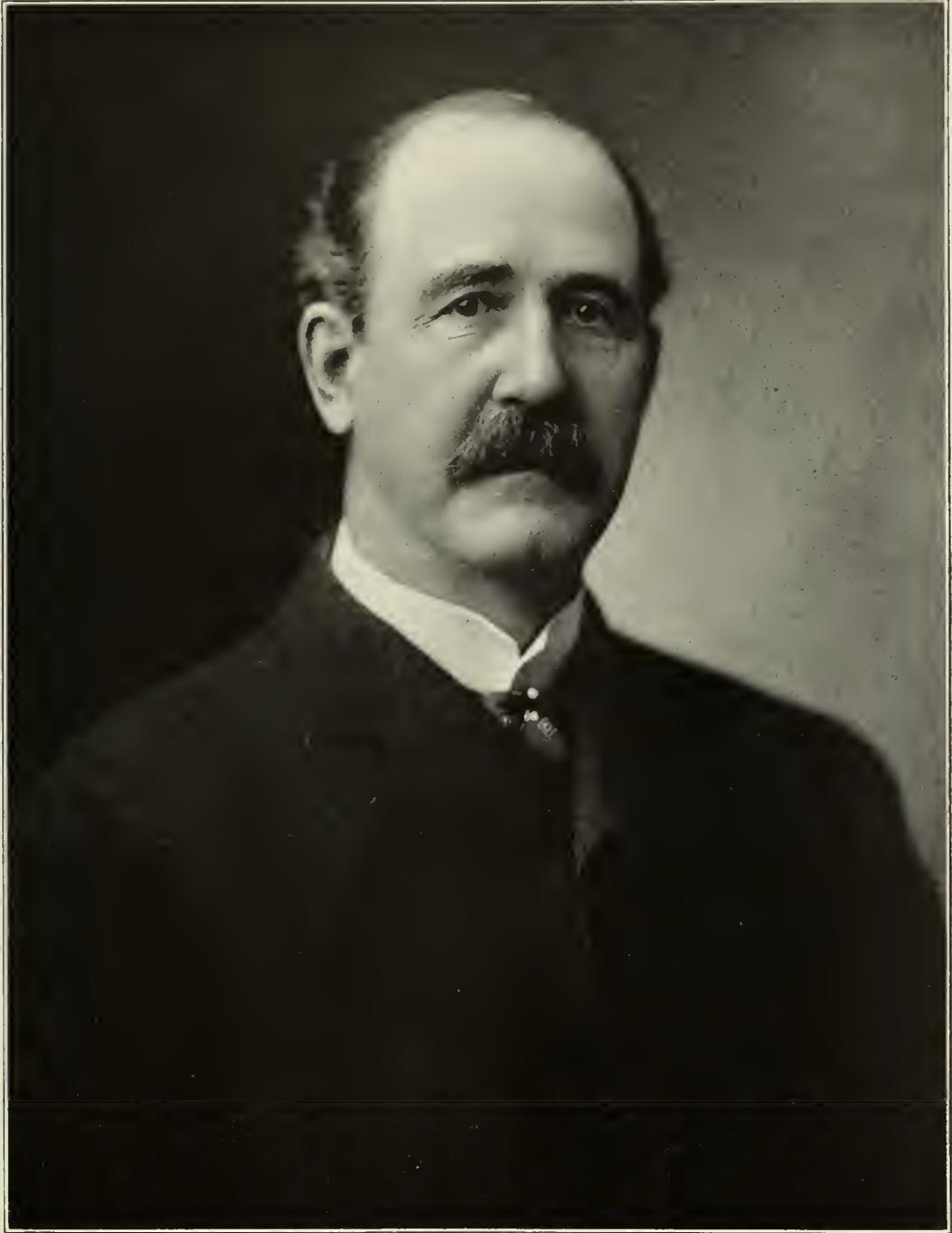
In preparing a review of the lives of men whose careers have been of signal usefulness and honor to the country, no name is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than that of the late Jefferson Hodgkins, for nearly half a century an honored resident of Chicago. He not only achieved success in business but he gallantly defended the Union in the Civil War, and even though he has long passed from the scene of earthly activities, his life work remains as a force for good in the country. In all those elements which enter into the makeup of the enterprising and successful business man, as well as an upright and loyal citizen, Chicago has had no more notable example.

Mr. Hodgkins was born at Lemoine, Maine, October 27, 1843, a son of Philip Hodgkins and Mary (Blunt) Hodgkins. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native town, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity. After leaving school at the age of seventeen, he engaged in sailing and sailed out of New York and Boston until he attained the age of twenty-five, except for one year when he served as a private in Company C, Twenty-sixth Maine Volunteers, in the Civil War. In 1869-70 he was engaged in government survey work and in 1872 he came to Chicago, where he was superintendent of the Chicago Dredging & Dock Company for several years.

Later Mr. Hodgkins engaged in the contracting business on his own account, and in 1885 he organized the Kimball & Cobb Stone Company, of which he became owner in 1888 and later consolidated it with the Brownell Improvement Company, of which he was president until the time of his death. The company owns extensive stone quarries, manufactures crushed stone, contracts for railway work, etc., and is one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the country, and its present prosperity may be attributed in no small degree to his able management and untiring efforts.

Besides his business activities Mr. Hodgkins also found time and opportunity to give effective co-operation in movements for the social and material betterment of the country, and he ever stood as an exponent of the best type of civic loyalty and progressiveness. His efforts were not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and during the many years of his residence in Chicago he wielded definite and benignant influence, both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability. Although he became a leader in industry and was a man of affluence, he was the architect of his own fortune, and his rise to a place of commanding influence in the business world was the result of his own well directed energy and efforts. His career was one of secure and consecutive progress, and in all his dealings his course was marked by inflexible integrity and honor. In business life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred January 2, 1921, removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens.

Mr. Hodgkins was a stalwart Republican in his political affiliations and always took an active part in politics. He served as South Park Commissioner for three terms and was also Aid-de-camp on Governor Fifer's staff with the rank of Colonel. He was a member of Columbia Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Chicago Association of Commerce. He was also a life member of the Englewood Commandery of Knights Templar and was also a popular member of the Union League and South Shore Country Clubs. Although he was affiliated with several clubs and societies and was prominent in social circles, he was devoted to the pleasures of home life and his happiest moments were always spent at his own fireside. He found pleasure in promoting the wel-



G. H. Perkins

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fare of his family and was a kind and indulgent husband and father.

Mr. Hodgkins was married November 12, 1873, to Miss Jennie Lewis, of Orange, New Jersey, and to this union were born two sons; William Lewis Hodgkins, who is president of the Brownell Improvement Company, and Alfred Philip, who died July 20, 1877, at the age of two years. Mrs. Hodgkins survives her husband and still resides at the old family homestead, 7148 Princeton avenue, where she is surrounded by hosts of warm friends and is greatly admired for her social and philanthropic activities. She always enjoyed the fullest measure of her husband's confidence and contributed much to his success and happiness. She was born in London, England, August 30, 1850, and came to the United States with her parents, William and Jennie (Corden) Lewis, when she was five years of age. The family first settled at Brooklyn, New York, but later removed to Orange, New

Jersey, at which place Mrs. Hodgkins was living at the time of her marriage.

William Lewis Hodgkins, who was formerly vice-president of the Brownell Improvement Company and who succeeded his father to the presidency after the latter's death, is a practical business man and is well upholding the honors of the family name, in both business achievements and as a loyal citizen. He was born in Chicago, May 15, 1875, and was educated at Purdue University, from which he was graduated in 1897. He became identified with the Brownell Improvement Company in 1897, and has since been an active factor in the management of its affairs. He is a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce and of the Sigma Nu Greek Letter college fraternity, and the University, Builders and Lake Geneva clubs. He was married November 24, 1903, to Miss Mae Press, of Chicago, and they have one son, William Press Hodgkins.

HENRY CHANNON.

The late Henry Channon had a long, helpful, strong and interesting life. We take pleasure in reviewing it here. He was born at Bridgewater, England, on February 24, 1834, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Dyer) Channon, both natives of England. The father was a carpenter. Henry Channon attended public school in England; and then went to sea for several years, during which time he sailed around the entire world. In 1858, when he was twenty-five years old, he left his ship at New Orleans and journeyed up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Missouri.

It was in 1858, that he came to Chicago and his long residence here dates from that time. His love for the water and his training as a seaman led him to sail the Great Lakes. He eventually became owner of several lake boats.

Later, an opportunity came to him to buy a large consignment of rope from Rylands Brothers, manufacturers, of Warrington, England. With this as a start he built up a substantial business in Chicago, rigging ships, on Goose Island, for the lake trade. Mr. Channon was a most efficient ship rigger, in fact standing at the very top of that profession. No doubt he was capable of rigging completely any sailing craft that sailed fresh or salt water. Then occurred the Chicago Fire and his establishment was completely destroyed.

Following the fire he got a stronger derrick which was capable of lifting the rear end of tugs from the water so that their propellers and steering gear might be cleared of weeds, logs and other entanglements that were constantly accumulating. This work engaged him until 1875.

In that year he founded his ship chandlery business. This business, bearing his name, grew to very considerable importance in Chicago's shipping and increased in volume from year to year.

When steamships gradually but surely displaced sailing craft in Great Lakes commerce, Mr. Channon reorganized his business; and, in time, became one of the largest manufacturers and distributors of steamship and railroad fittings and supplies in the United States. He incorporated as the H. Channon Company in 1881. Over thirty years ago his two sons joined Mr. Channon in this organization and their work has been a strong contribution to the development of the business and to its reputation for complete reliability.

Mr. Channon continued as president and owner of his concern until 1916, when he sold out. He then built the H. Channon Building located at Market and Randolph streets, Chicago, which was completed in 1920. This building was entirely owned by Mr. Channon.

Henry Channon was married in Chicago by the late Rev. Clinton D. Locke, to Miss Elizabeth Smith. The date was December 4, 1860. Through all the years of married life that followed we know that Mr. Channon felt that the strength, encouragement and fortitude he received from his wife were a great blessing. Mr. and Mrs. Channon's children are: William and Henry, both of whom died in infancy; Grace Anne (Mrs. Charles E. Bortell); James Harrison and Harry Channon, all of Chicago. Mr. Channon was devoted to his home. His family circle remained unbroken, since the

death of his two small sons years ago, until the death of his wife on May 9, 1921.

His own life was closed, in his ninetieth year, through his death at his home in Winter Park, Florida, on May 5, 1923.

Mr. Channon belonged to the Chicago Athletic Association. He was also a Knight-Templar and Shriner Mason. At his death, he was the oldest living member of St. Bernard's Commandery.

His life, all through, was characterized by careful adherence to his exceptionally fine ideals of life's privileges, responsibilities and attainments.

HENRY LINDLAHR.

Henry Lindlahr was born at Silburg, Germany, March 1, 1862, a son of William and Gertrude Lindlahr. He was about twenty years old when he emigrated to America. After spending some time in various parts of the country, he located at Kalispell, Montana, and went into business there, meeting with gratifying success.

On May 22, 1895, he was married, at Kalispell, to Miss Anna Mattiesen.

We quote here extensively from articles devoted to Doctor Lindlahr's early career and his later work:

"During the succeeding five years both his health and that of Mrs. Lindlahr, declined. Finally Mrs. Lindlahr was taken seriously ill, and he, himself, became almost a wreck—in his own words 'at the age of thirty-five years I found myself a physical and mental wreck without faith in God, nature, or in myself.'

"After consulting several doctors and healers, only to find, as so many others have done, that there is no way of vicarious atonement for the errors of wrong living, and just as the desire to end the misery of existence threatened to overcome him, a kindly neighbor placed in his hands one of the early German nature books. This, he said, came as a great revelation, illuminating his darkened consciousness and bringing for the first time a realization that the processes of life and death, of disease and cure, are governed by laws as definite and as immutable as those of gravitation or chemical affinity. Perceiving that compliance with the laws of health offered certain promise of regeneration he straightway began to follow the natural regimen. Results were most gratifying

and the knowledge that he was working out his own salvation brought him great happiness and satisfaction. This self-directed regimen, however, while bringing a very marked improvement in health of both himself and Mrs. Lindlahr, was not sufficient to root out the deep-seated chronic conditions with which they were afflicted.

"Six months after becoming acquainted with the Nature Cure philosophy he disposed of his business and returned to Europe with the object of taking a three-months cure there. His experiences there, however, were so interesting and the results obtained so striking that he immediately lost all interest in commercial pursuits and resolved to change his life work. Moneymaking had lost its charms for him; higher and finer ideals had taken their place; henceforth, he decided, he would devote his time and talents to bringing the light which he had found to suffering humanity.

"After spending a year abroad in various Nature Cure Sanitariums and schools, he returned to this country and immediately began the study of osteopathy and medicine. In this way he had the opportunity of comparing the results of his own work with those obtained by medical and surgical methods in clinics and hospitals of the medical schools.

"Though well advanced in life at this time he thoroughly enjoyed these years of professional study and research, and, as he often remarked, would not have foregone the pleasure of a clinic or a lecture for the best show in Chicago. In due time he graduated in allopathy, homeopathy and eclectic medicine, passed the examination of the Illinois State Board of



H. Lindlahr M.D.

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Health and obtained a license to practice as a physician and surgeon.

"Thus it will be seen that in Doctor Lindlahr's unique career lay the explanation of his extraordinary insight into the problems of health and disease.

"These experiments inspired him with the idea of founding in this country an institution which would teach and practice all that is good and constructive in all systems of healing. In this way the Lindlahr Institutions were founded at Chicago and Elmhurst, Illinois.

"The story of those early years of sacrifice, of persistent struggle, speak more eloquently than any eulogy can, of the fearless honesty of his purpose and of the intensity of his enthusiasm. The full extent of the trials and tribulations of those early years will probably never be known, but it is certain that few men at his age would have deliberately forsaken the certainties of a successful business career for the questionable possibilities of Nature Cure. As the Doctor often remarked when reminiscing over those early days, 'in business I could have all the money I wanted—my friends were always prepared to put considerable sums at my disposal but for this "fool Nature Cure" as they were pleased to term it, not one cent.'

"However, Doctor Lindlahr had caught a vision, a great light had come into his life and he had resolved, whatever might be the cost, to follow his ideals and carry this message of hope to suffering humanity. And so it came that in 1902 we find the Doctor established at 232 Michigan Boulevard, without friends or followers, setting out to propagate this gospel of living. The Doctor often referred humorously to those early days when the advent of a single patient was a red-letter event. We believe that Doctor Lindlahr has somewhere recorded the fact that the first month's takings were \$7.50!

"The intervening years slowly built up a clientele of faithful followers. Gradually the intensity of the up-hill fight lessened and though reversals and assaults of fortune were not unknown, his reputation was gradually established. Some four years later the Doctor acquired the administrative building, No. 525 South Ashland and as the work grew in the succeeding years one after another of the adjacent buildings was purchased until the properties owned by the Lindlahr Corporation occupied a frontage of over 250 feet on Ashland

and over 160 feet on Harrison. In 1914 the Elmhurst property was acquired comprising over eight acres of beautiful lawns, parks, flower gardens and vegetable beds constituting an ideal 'back to nature' resort.

"Only those in immediate contact with Doctor Lindlahr during those years can realize the strenuousness of the work. During this time he toiled morning, noon, night, vacations and all times. In addition to the immediate demands of an ever-growing clientele there was a constant series of lectures to be delivered, a magazine to be edited, a staff to be trained, a vast correspondence to be dealt with and time to be found to keep abreast with the constant stream of new methods and ideas in drugless healing.

"In these years Doctor Lindlahr found time to write the five volumes of the Library of Natural Therapeutics, books which will, unquestionably—rank as classics of the gospel of natural living. A study of these works is sufficient to reveal the profundity of his extraordinary insight.

"Doctor Lindlahr was to be admired for the consistent way in which he kept the minds of the younger members of the staff down to fundamentals. In such an institution as his where there was such a breadth of view and a readiness to consider all things new there was an inevitable tendency to accept a thing at its face value. With that acuteness of insight, however, which was so characteristic of him, he would remind those who worked with him,—'Now is this really dealing with the cause, is it not merely palliative and still leaving the primary condition untouched?' and so their reasoning would be directed along the right lines.

"Doctor Lindlahr labored incessantly almost up to the day of his death. His energy seemed inexhaustible; his enthusiasm unlimited and his belief in the future of the work boundless. Only a few days before his death he lectured for three consecutive hours.

"Even this brief sketch of Doctor Lindlahr, would not be complete without a record of how much the Nature Cure movement owes to Doctor Lindlahr's wife. She bore no small share of the burden of the strenuous pioneering days and was ever the Doctor's helpmate and inspirer. Her knowledge of Nature Cure is peculiarly extensive and it is hoped that she will yet find time, in the midst of her many

sanitarium activities, to record a first-hand account of the 'Covered Wagon' days of Nature Cure."

Doctor and Mrs. Lindlahr had three children born to them: Dr. Victor Lindlahr, who succeeds his father as head of the Lindlahr institution; Otto F. Lindlahr, who was a student at the University of Illinois at the time of his

father's death; and Florence I. Lindlahr, who died some time ago.

Doctor Lindlahr died March 26, 1924. His work was that of a pioneer in his branch of the healing profession in this country; and there are already many, many people who are indebted to him for an improved physical well-being and a happier, clearer outlook on life.

THOMAS B. CONROY.

The late Thomas B. Conroy lived in Chicago a greater part of the time since he was seven years old. He was born in Ireland, on December 2, 1861, a son of Martin and Mary (Mullin) Conroy. The father was a ship-builder. The family came to Chicago when Thomas Conroy was about eight years old.

As a boy he began work in the iron and steel manufacturing business, working at heating rivets when he was but eleven years old. He was employed in several boiler-making shops in Chicago, until he was twenty-one.

Then an interesting opportunity came to him. He was one of 500 young men to ship on the "Dauphin," under Evans and Clark for the cruise, for the United States government, that carried them three times around the world.

Following this trip, Mr. Conroy spent two years in South America where he was in business for himself and put up some of the first telegraph wire in Argentina.

From South America he returned to Chicago.

He continued to live here, with his widowed mother, until her death.

He was boiler inspector for the city of Chicago for some years. In 1907 he founded the Conroy Boiler and Tank Company. Fire completely destroyed his plant; but with fine courage and the able help of his wife, he re-established the business. He met with most gratifying success.

Mr. Conroy was a genius in the handling of metals. He devised and perfected the process whereby much of his work was done.

On June 15, 1908, he was married to Catherine Moran. They have three children: Catherine, Mary, who died in infancy, as also did Thomas B. Conroy, Jr. The family are devout Catholics. Mr. Conroy held a deep interest in Rosary College; and he made a large contribution to it in his will.

He was a member of the Illinois Athletic Club, Beverly Country Club and of the Elks Lodge.

Mr. Conroy's death occurred on July 29, 1923.

JOHN YOUNG MELOY.

The successful career of a business man affords much food for thought as it has been clearly proven that no one attains to a permanent outstanding position unless he possesses the strong qualities of character. Keeness, strength and resourcefulness must be combined with an unblemished reputation and absolute adherence to the highest principles of honor. The late John Young Meloy of Chicago, of whose death we have recently heard, has left behind him in the record of his life a splendid imprint of individuality, and we print here-with a brief biography.

John Young Meloy was born at Cadiz, Ohio, June 6, 1871. He was a son of Rev. William Taggart and Mary (Brownlee) Meloy, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The Rev. Wil-

liam T. Meloy was a clergyman of the United Presbyterian faith, and he was pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church of Chicago for twenty-five years, he and his family having come to this city in 1878.

Growing up at Chicago, John Young Meloy attended the public schools. He later became a salesman for the American Straw Board Company and continued thus engaged until 1892. In that year he assisted in organizing the firm of Slade, Hipp & Meloy, dealers in bookbinders' supplies. Mr. Meloy was made vice president of the organization and he continued in the office until his death. His association with the firm's growth was of marked value to it, and his influence has been of much



L. Meloy,

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effect in the attainment and maintenance of its sound success.

On October 14, 1896, Mr. Meloy was married at Louisville, Kentucky, to Miss Emma Belle Moore, a daughter of John T. and Emma (Appelgate) Moore, of Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Meloy became the parents of the following children: John Young Meloy, Junior, William Taggart Meloy, and Hugh Morrison

Meloy, who died in infancy. Mr. Meloy belonged to the United Presbyterian Church. He maintained membership with the Chicago Athletic Association, the Glen View Golf Club, the Chicago Historical Society, and was a life member of the Chicago Art Institute. His death occurred January 2, 1922. It may in truth be said that his years have been filled with sound accomplishment.

MICHAEL JOSEPH CORBOY.

In the judgment of those who were associated with the late Michael J. Corboy, throughout his years in the plumbing contracting business in Chicago, he has left an unblemished reputation for exceptional business ability, tireless energy and for the unquestioned fairness and honesty which characterized both himself and his work. While he was actively engaged in carrying on his private business as a plumbing contractor, he earned the respect and esteem of all who had relations with him. It can be said of him, in retrospect of his career in Chicago, that he impressed himself upon the life and institutions of the city in a manner alike creditable to himself and of lasting benefit to the community. He was a fortunate man. He was fortunate in having good parentage, a good education and, above all fortunate in his family. He was also fortunate in becoming a citizen of Chicago at a time when her enterprises were at the fullest tide of development and under circumstances which enabled him to cooperate in Chicago's material growth. All of this he did without sacrificing the invaluable things in his social and private life. We include here a brief biography.

Michael Joseph Corboy was born in County Limerick, Ireland, May 7, 1848. The family came to Chicago when Michael was five years old. After his graduation from the public schools here he learned his trade as gasfitter; and later, for a number of years, was foreman in the plumbing shop of the late Edward Baggot, one of the earlier men in that business in Chicago. In the latter part of the year 1881, Mr. Corboy entered the plumbing business for himself, locating in the old Methodist Church block, at Washington and Clark streets. Within a few years he formed the firm of Corboy, Wingrave and McNaughton to engage in the gas fixture business. This firm enjoyed a good success. The partnership was later dissolved and Mr. Corboy continued his work as a plumbing

contractor with very gratifying results. He was possessed of remarkable capabilities. He soon became one of the best-known and one of the most thoroughly responsible men in his business in the entire West. He installed the plumbing in a large proportion of the better business blocks built in recent years in this city. In matters relating to sanitation and modern plumbing his knowledge, gained through conscientious study on his part, gave him a place among the best of the designers and contractors in the country. Mr. Corboy enjoyed a very wide friendship among the builders and architects of Chicago, and he rapidly established a very extensive business. The work resulting from his skill and his knowledge of sanitary engineering is now a part of many of the finest residential and business buildings here. Also, his sound business judgment enabled him to invest his accumulations with substantial profit. Now a view of the other side of his nature. While he bore a large share of the labors of the industrial world, accomplishing not less for the public welfare than for his own material advantage, he never found it necessary to sacrifice his love for the beautiful things of life. His virtues, his sentiments, and his tastes are charmingly reflected in his family.

Michael Joseph Corboy was married to Miss Isabelle Waller, of Chicago, on the 30th of April, 1887; and thus began their years of uninterrupted happiness together. Their children are as follows: Mrs. Frank M. Gordon, John A., William J., Raymond M., Mrs. Jarlath J. Graham, Leo J., Louis W., and Cecile Corboy. The father had been in rather poor health for the past half dozen years; and the active management of the business of M. J. Corboy Co., has largely rested upon the oldest son, John A. Corboy. The firm handled a large amount of government contract work in the building of the

cantonment camps, during the period of the World War.

Death called Michael J. Corboy on December 21, 1919. His extraordinary technical knowledge is deeply missed in building circles. The

deepest sense of loss, of course, rests in the hearts of his family and his most intimate circle of friends; but, to them is the comfort of viewing with just pride, the exceptional results his life accomplished.

FRANKLIN P. CRANDON.

The "old guard" of Chicago's interest, is gradually passing. The men who laid the foundation of the city's prestige, and made it possible for it to attain to its present prominence along almost countless lines, are rapidly reaching the last milestone, and responding to the call of the great commander. Their work is done, but in dying, they leave this sphere with the realization that they have not lived in vain and that what they have accomplished will continue, and the tasks they lay down will be taken up by those who come after them, whom the example of the older generation will stimulate to still better efforts. One of these pioneers no longer in the land of the living, whose work stands as a lasting monument to his efficiency and faithfulness, is the late Franklin P. Crandon, tax commissioner of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and a pioneer resident of Evanston.

The birth of Franklin P. Crandon occurred in Portsmouth, R. I., October 28, 1834, and he was a son of Consider Howland and Ann (Corbin) Crandon. He attended the public schools, and then began learning the trade of a carpenter, working at it, and taught school until the outbreak of the Civil War, when, being intensely patriotic, he enlisted in a cavalry regiment, of which he was made first lieutenant. He was successively promoted to be captain, assistant quartermaster and brevet major. After the proclamation of peace, he was connected with the manufacture of paper at Batavia, Ill., and still later was elected clerk of the County Court of Kane County, Ill.

In 1873 Mr. Crandon entered the land office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad as a clerk. An unusually painstaking young man, he was not content with merely discharging the duties assigned to him, but made it a point to understand everything passing through his hands. In time he became so expert that he was placed in charge of assessment and tax

matters, and when in 1878, the tax department was made a separate division of the company's business, he was placed in charge of it, and was also made tax commissioner of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley, and the Sioux City and Pacific railroads, when these corporations came under the control of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, so that his authority was supreme and his duties manifold.

Mr. Crandon was married at Davenport, Iowa, October 3, 1859, to Sarah Elizabeth Washburn, and they became the parents of the following children: Anna L., Leila M., and Ruth W., who, with his widow survive him. For many years Mr. Crandon has maintained his residence at No. 1414 Forest avenue, Evanston, and here he died on July 4, 1919. A man of religious tendencies, he long was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a trustee of the Garrett Bible Institute, as well as of the Northwestern University. Coming as he did of one of the oldest families of America, Mr. Crandon was eligible to, and was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, S. A. R., and he also belonged to the Loyal Legion and Union League Clubs.

During his long association with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Mr. Crandon rendered it inestimable service and it will be difficult to replace him, for his sound judgment, wide knowledge and astuteness admirably fitted him for the discharge of his multitudinous duties. As a citizen he took a lively interest in promoting the welfare of Chicago and Evanston, but his responsibilities did not permit of his entering public life aside from being a member of the Evanston school board for twenty-five years. A man of unblemished character, his connection with any movement gave it stability, and his influence was a powerful one for uplift in his neighborhood and among the employes in his department.

JOHN Z. MURPHY.

John Z. Murphy was born in a log cabin in the village of Palos, Cook County, Illinois, on

May 28, 1857, a son of William and Ann (McCarthy) Murphy. He attended the local grade



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school until he was thirteen years old. At that time his father died. It then became necessary for the son to begin earning money to support himself and his mother, and four brothers and two sisters. His first work was driving a horse, towing freight along the old Illinois and Michigan Canal, at the wage of a dollar a day. Later he worked as a laborer for the Chicago & Alton railroad. At the age of seventeen he came to Chicago and engaged as watchman and as fireman on a steam derrick. Four years later he became an oiler on a steamboat; and, after a year of this experience coupled with study, he passed the required examination and secured his license as a steam engineer.

Returning to railroad work, he first ran a steam shovel on a construction job for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; and was later promoted to take charge of the building of the Galena Division of this road. It was Mr. Murphy who finally succeeded in bridging the Platte River.

After this he again took up steamboating and was engineer on several different boats plying the Great Lakes.

In his thirty-second year Mr. Murphy was chosen by the Pennsylvania Iron Works to install the boilers and cable machinery in their

Rockwell street power house at Chicago. After this work was completed he operated this plant for them, until the power house was taken over by the West Chicago Street Railway Company.

In 1892 he was made operating engineer of the West Chicago Street Railway Company. When this city's North and West side street railways were consolidated as the Chicago Union Traction Company, Mr. Murphy was elected chief engineer of the combined properties. In 1914, when all the traction systems were merged into the Chicago Surface Lines, he was then made electrical engineer; and he remained in this office until his death. He had also represented the Chicago Surface Lines on the Board of Supervising Engineers since 1908.

Mr. Murphy was married on May 25, 1884, to Miss Mary A. Spellman, a daughter of Michael and Rose Spellman.

John Z. Murphy died on January 16, 1924. His death and the death of William W. Gurley and John M. Roach, all within a period of two years, mark the passing of three of the men who were the builders of one of the greatest public utilities in this country, the Chicago Surface Lines. Mr. Murphy was a great engineer and a man to whom friends, coworkers and subordinates were deeply attached.

WALTER ALLEN DANIELS.

In some men the business sense is remarkably developed, and through it they reach an eminence not attained by those who try to control affairs for which they have no aptitude. It is now generally recognized that no one reaches unusual success who works against his natural inclinations, and when competition is so strenuous, men need every assistance that developed talent can give in order to take profitable advantage of offered opportunities and to be able to develop legitimate business chances. Especially is this true in Chicago, where, although the field of operation is broad, the rivalry is intense, and the man who distances others must be on a constant strain to win the race of life. Such a man was the late Walter A. Daniels, whose activities along several channels made his name a well known one in Chicago business circles.

Walter A. Daniels was born at Milford, Mass., June 28, 1852, a son of Newell and Isabelle O. (Stone) Daniels, the latter of whom was in the direct line of descent from John Alden, familiar-

ized by Longfellow's poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish." Until he was thirteen years old, Mr. Daniels attended school in his native place, but at that age was brought west by his parents, to Milwaukee, Wis., and at sixteen years of age, he came to Chicago to become a student in the Chicago Art School. Being a resident of Chicago at the time of the great fire of 1871, he was unfortunately a victim and lost all he possessed. Realizing that this city would not recover from the calamity for some time, he decided to seek another field and he went to St. Louis, Mo., thence to San Francisco, Cal., but soon returned to Chicago, and from then until his death, he made this city his continuous home.

Mr. Daniels was associated with Samuel L. Crump Company, starting with the Lakeside Press, of Chicago, when it was located at Jackson and Clark streets. Following this, he was one of the organizers of the Hinds Ketcham Company, of New York City, high class color printers, and represented his firm at Chicago

as resident manager, while at the same time he acted for the Milwaukee Lithographing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis. His association with these firms resulted in his being chosen as resident manager and a member of the board of directors of the United States Printing Company, and in 1906, he was made general sales manager for this same company, the position being created for him as a recompense for his faithful service to the concern he had so ably represented. After two years, however, he retired from the printing business, which he had followed for forty-one consecutive years. His energy and love of action, however, forbade remaining idle, and soon he organized a great enterprise in the moving picture film industry, known as the National Waterproof Film Company, of which he was president and general manager. He had successfully launched this company and placed it upon a firm foundation, and then retired from its management, feeling content with his achievements. He was a man of unusual abilities, and perhaps one of his dominant characteristics all through his business life was his faculty of attaching his employes to him and thereby securing from them a willing, faithful and efficient service. He kept in close personal touch with them, and each man employed by him felt that in Mr. Daniels he had a firm, cordial friend. He did more than this, for when he met a young man whom he recognized as deserving, he felt it his pleasure as well as a duty to render him assistance, and many who today occupy responsible positions or are at the head of business concerns, owe their advance in life to the kindly sympathy and generous practical aid of Mr. Daniels.

On February 18, 1878, Mr. Daniels was married to Miss Jean E. Shane, who was born and reared at Pittsburgh, Pa., and came of a prominent Pennsylvania family of English

descent. Mr. Daniels took great pleasure in his home and was at his best within his family circle. His interest centered there, and he was so content to spend his leisure moments in his home, that he took but little part in club or political life. From boyhood he evinced his love of art and science, and carried out many of his ideas in his business. Cordial, sympathetic and broad in his views, Mr. Daniels was a man who made and retained many friends, and his competitors recognized his sterling worth and gave him credit for the unflinching integrity that would not permit him to stoop to any mean action or countenance anything that was unworthy. His death occasioned deep regret among his business and social acquaintances. The funeral service was held at his late residence No. 4022 Sheridan Road, January 10, 1915. The body was cremated at Graceland Cemetery and interred at Milwaukee.

A contemporary review of him written at the time of his death reads in part as follows, and is a fitting close to this mention of his life:

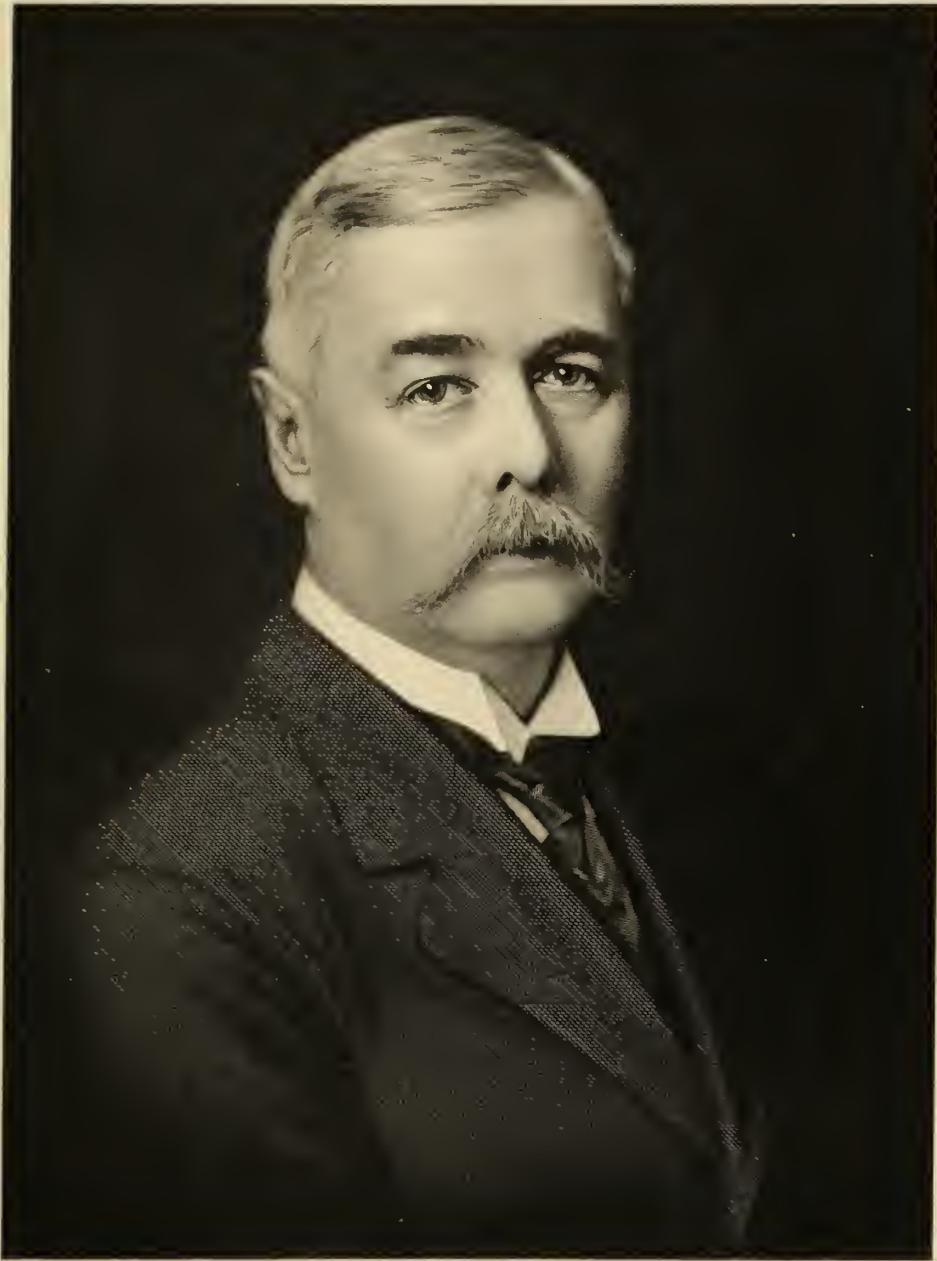
"To those of us who have known Mr. Daniels intimately and who have been concerned with the condition of his health for the past several weeks, this knowledge is not surprising, but to the vast number of his friends and acquaintances in the film world, the news of his rather sudden death will come as a shock. It was truly a great privilege to know W. A. Daniels. His dominant passions were his home and his friends. His love of both was ever apparent. From early boyhood he engaged in business on his own account and prospered because of his abundant faith in mankind. He loved men. By the strict application of modern business rules, he amassed a considerable fortune and remained active in business for the pure love of the game, until about Thanksgiving of last year."

HARRY LEWIS BIRD.

Harry L. Bird, late of Chicago, was born at Marinette, Wisconsin, on October 8, 1870, a son of Hon. Harlan Page Bird and Sarah (Fairchild) Bird. The father was for many years a member of the Wisconsin Senate and was one of the most valued men in that section of the state.

Harry L. Bird went to school at Menominee, Michigan; then he attended Lake Forest College, graduating in 1894. At the time of the

World's Fair, he became interested in Campbell's Illinois Magazine, and this was his first business experience. He found that he liked literary work. He became a reporter for the Chicago Chronicle and was thus engaged until he was twenty-six years old. Then he joined the staff of the Chicago Daily News. He was finely equipped for newspaper work. He thoroughly enjoyed it. He was a newspaper man at heart throughout all of his active life; and



Edward Burckham

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he earned a place among the well-known journalists of the country. He was city editor of the Daily News for three years.

Mr. Bird was made paymaster of the City of Chicago in 1901. He began the study of law about this time, at the Kent College of Law, graduating, and being admitted to the Illinois bar, in 1903. He began practice in the firm of Harris, Bird & Wilson. Then the firm of Harris, Vennema & Bird was formed, his partners being Mr. Graham H. Harris (ex-president of the school board) and Mr. John Vennema (present consul from the Netherlands).

Of more recent years Mr. Bird did much to further the work of the Legislative Voters' League, of which he was secretary and a prime mover. He also served, without pay, as attorney for the Chicago Civil Service League, and was one of the most effective advocates of civil service in Illinois.

He continued his journalistic work, being on the editorial staff of the Continent and writing for the Daily News, and was on the copy desk of the Daily News until his death.

Mr. Bird was married on June 28, 1897, in Chicago, to Miss Grace Wilson, a daughter of Elias and Sarah (Sheldon) Wilson. Their children were: Harlan Wilson Bird, Harry Lewis Bird, Jr., Elizabeth Bird, and Thomas Sheldon Wilson Bird. The family home is on Kenmore avenue, Chicago.

Mr. Bird was one of the original life members of the Hamilton Club; he was a Mason, and was a trustee of the Edgewater Presbyterian Church. He had lived in Chicago for over thirty years; and the news of his death, on November 24, 1923, was sorrowfully received by the many people who had known him in business or through other connections.

EDWARD BURNHAM.

The late Edward Burnham of Chicago was the founder of E. Burnham, Inc., a large and unique organization of international reputation which is engaged in the manufacture of toilet preparations and human hair goods, in the jobbing of these products as well as all supplies and equipment for Beauty shops, in the operation of the world's largest Beauty Establishment, and in the operation of the E. Burnham Schools of Beauty Culture.

From the date of its founding in 1871, until the date of incorporation in 1921, Mr. Burnham was the sole proprietor, and thereafter until his death he was the president of the corporation. Under his continuous guidance the business grew from a modest start until at the time of Mr. Burnham's death, its reputation had become world famous.

To have attained success and leadership in such a diversified business, involving manufacturing, wholesale merchandising, retail merchandising, and the organization and management of a personal service business and schools, was a remarkable achievement and a lasting testimony of Mr. Burnham's business acumen and generalship.

Such an accomplishment probably never would have been possible had it not been for the equally remarkable ability of Mr. Burnham's wife and business partner, Mrs. Burnham (nee

Mary McGee), from the time of her marriage in 1879, actively supervised and managed the retail and service and school departments of the business, and assumed the presidency of the corporation upon Mr. Burnham's death.

Not only did these partners create a monumental business estate, the name of which will long outlive them, but they reared a family of nine sons and two daughters to take their useful places in the world and to carry on the proud traditions of the family name.

Edward Burnham was of English extraction, a descendant of one of the Colonial New England families. He was born at Hookset, New Hampshire, on November 11, 1848, seventh of the nine children of James and Lucy Ann (Taylor) Burnham. When he was quite young his parents removed to Windham, New Hampshire, where he lived until coming to Chicago, Illinois, in January, 1867, at the age of eighteen years. His early education was acquired in the district schools of Windham, following which he entered and was graduated from the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College of Manchester, New Hampshire. In 1867 he came to Chicago and for four years was identified with the jewelry trade. In November, 1871, just after the Chicago Fire, he started in a small way in the hair goods business at No. 134 West Madison street. Eight years later, in 1879,

the retail establishment was moved to the Central Music Hall Building on State Street, and in 1901 to its present location at 138-140 North State Street. Mr. Burnham was prominently identified with the growth of State Street retail business as the Burnham establishment is one of its oldest and most widely-known institutions.

He was prominent and active in the life of Chicago in many ways. Politically, he was a staunch Republican, and he held membership in the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Chicago Historical Society, and the Chicago Athletic Club.

Edward Burnham was married in Chicago, Illinois, on January 23, 1879, to Miss Mary McGee, a daughter of Peter McGee and Alice (Murphy) McGee. To them were born the following children: (1) Edward, Jr.; (2) Frederic; (3) Raymond; (4) Mary Genevieve; (5)

Clarence; (6) Norbert; (7) Gerald; (8) Harold; (9) Isabel; (10) Julian; (11) Donald.

Edward Burnham died at his home, No. 932 East Fiftieth Street, Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday, November 13, 1924, having been stricken on Tuesday, the eleventh, his seventy-sixth birthday. Funeral services were held on Saturday, November fifteenth, interment taking place in Oakwoods Cemetery.

Mr. Burnham has left a fitting monument to his life and labors in the extensive business organization which he built up through his energy, ability and probity, and in the family of eleven children who remain to carry on the enterprise established by their father and to continue the ancient Anglo-Saxon name of Burnham which has stood for nobility of thought and deed and integrity of purpose for more than 800 years.

ARTHUR JEROME BUFFINGTON.

Among the younger men who have been active in recent years in business in Chicago, one especially to occasion strong and most favorable comment was the late Arthur Jerome Buffington. He had been associated with Swift and Company from the time he was fifteen years old. In 1908 he was made their general credit man. Mr. Buffington held this position until his death. In 1908, when he assumed this work, Mr. Buffington was only thirty-four years old. Thus he stands as one of the youngest men to have so extended responsibility entrusted to him, for he had under his charge one of the largest credit systems in the world. The twelve years of his connection as chief executive in this department have produced results that stand as a forceful and lasting commentary since his death.

Arthur Jerome Buffington was born in Chicago on October 12, 1874, a son of Melville and Mary Buffington. He went to the public schools here. In 1889 he became office boy for Albert H. Veeder, who was general counsel for Swift and Company, thus his own connection dates back to that time. Five years later he entered the employ of Swift and Company, proper. We quote here from an article relating to Mr. Buffington, which appears in the August, 1920, issue of "The Buzzer," a publication issued for Swift and Company.

"During 1896 and 1897, Mr. Buffington's work was with both the Credit and Purchasing Departments, his duties giving him experience as collector, as a lumber buyer, and as a Car Route credit man.

"In April, 1898, his appointment to the position of Car Route auditor took him to South St. Paul for a period of about two years, when he returned to the Chicago general office as assistant manager of the Credit Department. Since 1908, Mr. Buffington has been general credit man in charge of eastern and central offices, all western plants and Canada.

"Mr. Buffington's personal life has earned for him the respect as well as love of all of his friends, and both in business and out he had many intimate friends, to whom he was intensely loyal. He liked politics for this reason—because it brought him into contact with people. He did not seek office or personal public recognition in his many civic activities, although he served as secretary of the Ridge Country Club, as Ridge Park Commissioner and as a member of the Chicago Police Pension Board."

Arthur Jerome Buffington was married on August 16, 1901, to Miss Mary Thorpe, of Chicago, and thus began an association beautiful for its co-operation and unusual understanding, which was only interrupted by Mr. Buf-



John E. Lucas

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ington's death on June 27, 1920. There are three children, namely: Margaret, Arthur J.

Jr., and Mary Buffington. The family are members of the Congregational Church.

RENSSELAER W. COX.

Rensselaer W. Cox was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 14, 1865, a son of William and Electra R. (Stanford) Cox.

When he was one year old the family moved to Chicago. They lived on a farm here occupying the territory on which are located the present immense plants comprising the Chicago Stock Yards. It was all open prairie in 1856. Deer were plentiful. The father shot one from his own front door-step. William Cox also owned a farm of considerable acreage on the Calumet River. The son spent his summers there; and as he grew up he formed a great love for the out-of-doors. As his father before him, he was an ardent sportsman and hunting claimed a real share of his devotion and interest throughout his later years.

At the time of the great Chicago Fire, the family lived at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Rensselaer W. Cox was then sixteen years old. He often told of the excitement of the night; the rush to rescue belongings; the constant procession of people fleeing in all directions, carrying everything they could, or riding in any kind of conveyance, their household goods piled about them.

As a boy, R. W. Cox attended the Chicago grade and high schools. Then he worked for the Pullman Company for a short time; and, later, was in the office of a grain broker of this city.

His uncle, Mr. William Brown, had been successfully engaged in the cooperage business, in St. Louis, since 1854. About 1882, Mr. Brown, Mr. R. W. Cox and Mr. John A. Seaman founded the Chicago branch of Seaman, Cox and Brown, Cooperage Manufacturers. Each of the partners owned a third interest in this business.

Following the death of William Brown, in 1894, the Chicago and St. Louis branches were

consolidated to form the Pioneer Cooperage Company; and the new company purchased Mr. Seaman's share in the business. For the period of the next twenty-eight years, R. W. Cox was president of this concern. Under his guidance it was developed into one of the finest organizations active in this branch of business in the entire United States. In 1921, because of poor health, Mr. Cox resigned as president, and was made chairman of the company's board of directors.

Mr. Cox was married, on February 11, 1904, to Miss Louise Deshler, a daughter of William G. Deshler of Columbus, Ohio. Their children are: Rensselaer W. Cox, Jr., who was born in 1905 and who died in 1921; and William Deshler Cox, who was born in 1907.

A number of years ago Mr. Cox built a home on North Dearborn Avenue, near Goethe street, which location at that time was viewed almost as the suburbs are now. Later he built the first house in the 1400 block on Astor Street, living there until 1905, when he erected the first home built in the 1500 block of Astor Street, which is the family residence at present.

Central Church, Chicago, held Mr. Cox's membership for a long time, and during most of these years he served it as trustee. He enjoyed warm friendship with David Swing, Newell Dwight Hillis, Frank W. Gunsaulus and Frederick F. Shannon. Mr. Cox belonged, also, to the Chicago Club, Union League Club, Commercial Club and several out-of-town shooting clubs.

For sixty-seven years the home of Rensselaer W. Cox was Chicago. His affection for the city was substantially evidenced many times and in many ways. His death on September 26, 1922, closed a life that was truly notable in attainment and usefulness.

JOHN E. BURNS.

John E. Burns was born at Natick, Massachusetts, March 20, 1867, a son of Lawrence and Ellen (Dalton) Burns. His boyhood was spent in the town of his birth, and he received his public-school education there.

He came to Chicago in 1884, and here worked,

as a boy, for several firms. In 1893 he started a lumber business of his own, at Lowell, Indiana. Four years later he sold his property and business there to the Wilbur Lumber Company.

Following that transaction, he moved to Chi-

ago, and that same year, 1898, founded the John E. Burns Lumber Company. Mr. Burns continued as president of this successful concern until his retirement from active business in 1917, a period embracing nearly twenty years. The firm he founded still continues in business under the name of The Burns Lumber Company. Mr. Burns was also president of the North Side Lumber and Timber Company of Chicago; was a valued member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and of the Illinois Manufacturers Association.

On January 23, 1894, Mr. Burns was married, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Miss Agnes Hines, a daughter of Peter and Rose Hines. Mr. and

Mrs. Burns had four children born to them: Dalton F., Dorothy L., Ruth E. and John E. Burns, Junior. The family home was for years maintained on Kenmore Avenue, Chicago.

Mr. Burns was a member of the Catholic Church, and he also belonged to the Knights of Columbus and the Chicago Athletic Association.

On July 29, 1924, occurred the death of John E. Burns. He was active in the lumber business in this section of the United States for nearly three decades. His life, in business and out, was a thoroughly successful one, and he deserves to be remembered as a most able and honest man.

ARTHUR CHARLES DUCAT.

Arthur Charles Ducat was born at Glenagarry, County Dublin, Ireland, February 24, 1830, the youngest of four children of Mungo Murray Ducat and Dorcas Julia, nee Atkinson. The Ducat family traces its ancestry to the early part of the seventeenth century when many of the Huguenots were driven out of France. This particular branch settled in Forfarshire, Scotland. Mungo Murray Ducat completed his education at the Universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. A few years later he married, in Dublin, the daughter of Captain Atkinson of the English navy, one of Nelson's officers, who fought by his side at Trafalgar and there lost an arm.

They acquired a leasehold property, a fine old Elizabethan demesne in Dublin County, and here Arthur Charles Ducat was born and received his early education with a private tutor, later attending Belmont and Trinity College, Dublin. His father's untimely death and financial reverses necessitated a curtailment of his college work. He was apprenticed to Messrs. Findlater and Company, merchants, and old family friends, but after a year's trial he resigned and enlisted as a private in the Duke of Cambridge's own regiment of Lancers.

Convinced that business opportunities in the New World would enable him to retrieve the family fortunes, young Ducat sailed for the United States, working his way before the mast, and landed in New York October 28th, 1850, with very little money in his pocket. Having a good theoretical knowledge of civil engineering, he determined to put it to practice and readily secured employment in Southwest-

ern New York, then to Chicago, where he surveyed the Fox River Valley Road and Galena branch of the C. & N. W. R. R.

A few years later Mr. Ducat made his first connection with the Chicago Board of Underwriters and was made their secretary and surveyor. Determining to settle in Chicago, he sent for his mother, sister and brother, intending to meet them in New York. This plan was nearly frustrated by his presence in Kenosha, Wisconsin, a salary unpaid and no chance of train connections. A vessel at the Wharf, destined for Buffalo, was waiting for a wheelsman. Mr. Ducat volunteered, was accepted, and safely steered the vessel to Buffalo, securing a free passage and sufficient remuneration to carry him to New York in time to welcome his mother to the New World. This was characteristic of his filial devotion and indomitable energy of his character even in early years.

In 1859 Mr. Ducat published a book on insurance which at once ranked as an authority on the subject. There have been many editions and it is still in use. About this time several disastrous fires in Chicago determined the Board of Underwriters that adequate protection was necessary and Mr. Ducat set about organizing an efficient fire patrol of which he was first captain.

When news was received of the firing on Fort Sumter, Mr. Ducat organized a corps of three hundred engineers, sappers and miners, each one with some military experience, and offered their services to the Governor. They were rejected. Mr. Ducat hastened to Springfield and joined the Twelfth Illinois Infantry

and became regimental adjutant. A few weeks later he was made a lieutenant of Company A, still retaining his adjutancy at Headquarters.

Always a student of military science and strategy, his promotion was rapid. After Fort Donelson and Fort Henry he received his majority, and in April, 1862, was appointed lieutenant colonel. He was attached as senior officer to Major General Ord and served in that capacity at the battle of Iuka and after until General Rosecrans took command of the army at Corinth, and ordered him to his staff.

Colonel Ducat's bravery, resourcefulness and cool daring is graphically described by General Rosecrans in an article in the Century Magazine of October, 1886. After Corinth, he was ordered to accompany Rosecrans north to relieve General Buell, and was named as Chief of Staff and Inspector General of the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in Stone River, Chattanooga and Chickamauga. When General Thomas was appointed to succeed Rosecrans, Colonel Ducat was assigned to his staff, and later to General James A. Garfield. The following is from a letter General Garfield wrote G. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, when several officers of the Army of the Cumberland recommended Colonel Ducat for appointment as brigadier-general:

"Col. Ducat may be justly said to have originated and set in operation our whole system of inspection, which has done more for the efficiency of this army than any other influence. He is a most thorough and able soldier, adorning every position he has filled. A hater of red tape, humbug and circumlocution, his ability for organizing in any department is unlimited and in my command has been distinguished for his quick and comprehensive mind, fidelity to duty, irreproachable morals and great gallantry."

A serious illness caused his resignation from General Thomas' staff in February, 1864. Later in that year he resumed his insurance business

in Chicago and in 1873, George M. Lyon was taken into partnership. The firm of Ducat & Lyon continued until the General's death. Some years before General Ducat had been made Western Manager of the Home Insurance Company, and when they decided to erect a large building in Chicago the matter was turned over to General Ducat who collaborated with the well-known architect, W. L. B. Jenny, in erecting the first steel "skyscraper."

Mr. Jenny credits General Ducat with having solved many of the engineering problems which made this type of construction possible. In 1874 Governor Beveridge requested General Ducat to organize the volunteer military companies of the state. This developed into the Illinois National Guard and Mr. Ducat was appointed Major General. During the riots of 1877, General Ducat's official report of the suppression of the riots contains the only authentic account of what took place at that anxious time. On General Sheridan's recommendation, General Ducat was elected to the Philadelphia Commandery of the Loyal Legion, the original chapter. Later a Chicago post was organized and General Ducat its commander from 1886 to 1887. Just after the war, General Ducat bought a large tract of land at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and was one of the first Chicago business men to erect a summer home there. In the late seventies, he gave up his residence in Evanston and invested in 1,000 acres of land in Du Page County, near Downers Grove. The property was said to contain the finest variety of hard wood in Northern Illinois. Here the General built a residence which he made his permanent home.

An ardent sportsman, keenly interested in his horses, dogs and farms, he led, as far as business allowed him, the life of a country gentleman. He died at "Lindenwald," Downers Grove, January 29, 1896.

General Ducat was a staunch Republican, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

ALFRED CATON GARY.

Alfred Caton Gary, of Wheaton and Chicago, was one of the best-known men in the field of investment banking in the state. For a long time, up until his recent death, he was senior member of Shearson, Hamill & Company in Chicago.

The Gary family is one of particular promi-

nence. Alfred Caton Gary was born in Warrenville, Du Page County, Illinois, on January 23, 1864, a son of George and Jeanette (Brown) Gary. The father was a lawyer, clerk of the Superior Court and was associated in business with Judge Elbert H. Gary.

The son went to public school in Wheaton

and in Chicago. When he was sixteen years old, he began work in the Merchants Loan and Trust Company. Some years later he was made treasurer of the Lorain Steel Company of Lorain, Ohio, which concern now forms a part of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Gary next became interested in a ship-building concern in the East.

He later returned to Chicago, and entered the firm of Shearson, Hamill and Company, one of the most substantial organizations handling investment securities in the United States. He remained active as senior partner in their Chicago office.

Mr. Gary was married (first) to Miss Harriet Childs, a daughter of Adin Childs. She died in 1910. There were five children of the marriage: Laura (Gary) Rademacher, Marjory Gary, who died, Helen (Gary) Machamer, Kathryn Gary and Adin Childs Gary. Later Mr. Gary was married to Miss Jessie Childs, also a daughter of Mr. Adin Childs.

Alfred Caton Gary died on May 20, 1919. He was notably a self-made man. His success and his place in the esteem of his friends indicates the qualities from which his ability and his character were built.

WILLIAM C. COMSTOCK

William C. Comstock was born at Oswego, New York, October 22, 1847, a son of Charles and Julia Sprague Comstock.

His father was for thirty years a distinguished resident of Evanston, Illinois. He was born at Camden, New York, in 1814. He came to Chicago in 1861, as western agent for the Onandaga Salt Company, of Syracuse, New York, in which company he was a stockholder. He was one of the early members of the Chicago Board of Trade. He was one of the founders of Saint Mark's Episcopal Church, Evanston, in 1864, and was Senior Warden there for thirty-one years. He was President, also, of the Traders' Insurance Company; and was a Director in several Chicago Banks. He was a brother of the late Judge George F. Comstock of the New York Court of Appeals. In every way Mr. Charles Comstock was a fine type of Christian gentleman.

William C. Comstock, after completing his studies in a preparatory school, entered Northwestern University. He graduated, in 1867, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later he received his Master's degree.

He then joined his father in business, and, after some years of this association he founded

his own business. He was prominent in Board of Trade operations from 1868.

For forty years, Mr. Comstock spent much of his time in Florida. He was deeply interested in the development of that state; and he did much to further its advancement. He maintained his home at Winter Park. He was one of the founders of Rollins College there and was a great benefactor to this institution. He was one of the principal organizers of the Winter Park Chamber of Commerce.

In September, of 1868, Mr. Comstock was married, at Evanston, Illinois, to Miss Eleanora K. Douglas. Mrs. Comstock died in June, 1902.

For years he was a member of Saint Mark's Episcopal Church, Evanston, being most active and helpful and singing in the choir. In Florida, he was deeply interested in All Saints' Parish, Winter Park.

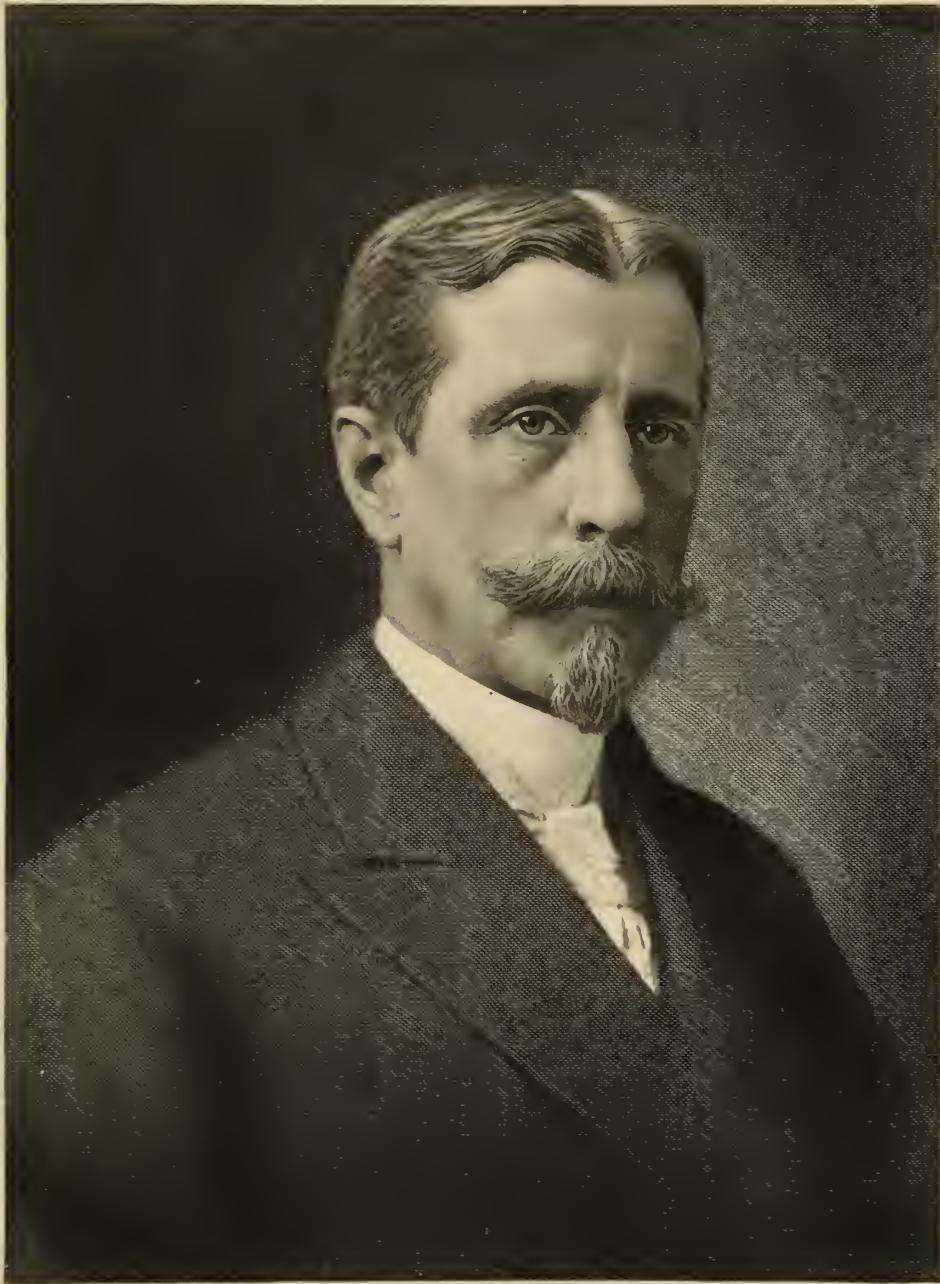
He was a member of the Chicago Club, and the Chicago and Edgewater Golf clubs, and a member of the Board of Governors of the Art Institute of Chicago.

William C. Comstock died on September 29, 1924, in his seventy-seventh year. He was beloved as a friend and was respected for his character and his works wherever he was known.

FREDERICK H. GANSBERGEN.

In preparing a review of the lives of men whose careers have been of signal usefulness and honor to the country, no name is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than that of the late Frederick H. Gansbergen, for many years a prominent attorney of Chicago.

To the biographer the potency of a good man's life is very real. As he reviews the records of those who once played their part in the history of their time, he cannot help being impressed by the influence exerted by the deeds of one who never sought publicity, but was ever ready



Wm C Coustock

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to do his part in the world's work for civilization and progress. Transitory success comes to some who disregard the principles of honor and morality, but once they are removed from their scene of action, the lack of merit in their work is soon realized, and their names are but used to illustrate the uselessness of evil living. The man who is remembered is the one who puts self last; who endeavors to give to others a little more than the treatment he wants for himself and who is willing to sacrifice for the good of his fellowmen. Such a man can be depended upon, and his life is a benefit to the world. Judged by these standards, the late Frederick H. Gansbergen of Chicago measured up to the highest ideals of good citizenship, and although many months have passed since he was called to his final rest, he lives in the memory of his friends as the highest type of manhood.

Mr. Gansbergen was born at Greenville (now a part of Jersey City), New Jersey, January 28, 1867, a son of John H. and Anna Meta (Bischoff) Gansbergen. He had lived in Chicago since he was sixteen years of age and he fully exemplified the alert, enterprising character for which the people of this city have always been noted. He received a substantial education in the public schools, in which he proved himself a thorough student and won advancement on his own merits. He early developed an aptitude for business, and at the age of fourteen secured employment in a grain elevator in New York State. The following year he made his way to Chicago, but remained only a short while and returned to New York. In 1883 he settled in this city permanently, and thenceforward his life and enterprises were blended with the growth of the most wonderful product of the country's Western civilization. Soon after becoming a resident of Chicago Mr. Gansbergen secured employment in the musical instrument store of J. Howard Foote on Wabash Avenue, and was thus engaged for about four years. During this period he pursued the study of law in the night department of the Chicago College of Law, which is affiliated with Lake Forest University, and was graduated from that institution in 1888 with the degree of LL. B. Soon after his admission to the bar he established himself in the practice of law at Chicago and continued in this field of activity until his demise. He possessed all the requirements of the successful lawyer and, establishing a reputation for veracity and

honesty, he was everywhere recognized as a man of high ideals. Few men in the legal profession of Chicago gained a higher reputation for fidelity; few made a more lasting impression upon the bar, both for ability and for the individuality of a personal character, and the fact that he enjoyed the same respect from his professional colleagues as from those with whom he came in contact in social relations is proof of his high standing.

In December, 1899, Mr. Gansbergen was appointed a commissioner of Lincoln Park by Governor John R. Tanner, and was chosen president of the board. He was later reappointed by Governor Richard Yates, and filled the position with the same spirit of thoroughness which characterized all his enterprises. He was a stalwart Republican in his political affiliations and always took an active interest in the success of his party, though never cared for the distinction which came from public office. In 1910, however, he ran against Henry S. Boutell for the Republican nomination for Congressman from the Ninth Illinois Congressional District, and was successful. Although defeated at the general election by Lynder Evans, the Democratic candidate, his popularity was demonstrated by the splendid showing he made at the polls.

Mr. Gansbergen was always deeply interested in Chicago's welfare, and at all times his sympathy and support was with the measures that in any way benefited the Western Metropolis. His labors were not only an element in promoting his own success, but also constituted a potent factor in the development of the city, and his influence was all the more efficacious from the fact that it was moral rather than political, and was exercised for the public weal as well as for personal ends. He always stood for the things that were right, and for the advancement of citizenship, and his humane sympathy and charities brought men to him in the ties of strong friendship.

In the light of later years the record of Mr. Gansbergen's early career is most interesting and significant, for never was a man's success due more to his own native ability and less to outward circumstances. He reaped only where he sowed, and the harvest with its valued aftermath came to him alone through energy, industry and perseverance. He reached his high position through no favors of influential friends, but worked his way up from the bottom rung of

the business ladder, by sheer pluck and marked ability, and his achievements were the merited reward of earnest, honest efforts. He was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association and other clubs, and, although prominent in social circles, he was devoted to the pleasures of home life, and his happiest moments were always spent at his own fireside.

On October 29, 1890, Mr. Gansbergen was united in marriage with Miss M. Maude Newell, of Chicago, a woman of engaging personality and much beauty of character, and they became the parents of two children: Frederick H. Jr., and Gladys. The latter was united in marriage, June 10, 1916, with Bruce Brydia Paddock. Mr. and Mrs. Paddock live at Batavia, Ill. Mrs. Gansbergen is a daughter of Augustus and Amanda M. (Hanaford) Newell, former residents of Chicago, and numbered among the city's most prominent citizens. Although retiring in manner, Mr. Gansbergen had many warm friends and was recognized as a man of earnest purpose and progressive principles. In commercial life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to

every engagement, and his death, which occurred February 20, 1916, removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens. In him were united great mental capacity and much force of character. Few men were more liberally endowed by nature with all that goes to constitute a perfectly rounded character, mental and moral sagacity, joined to integrity and honor.

In his life were the elements of greatness because of the use he made of his talents and opportunities, and because his thoughts were not self-centered but were given to the mastery of life's problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellowmen, and as a citizen in his relation to his country. The originality and profound grasp of his intellect command respect, and yet these were not all of the man. In every relation of life were shown the light that comes from justness, generosity, truth, high sense of honor, proper respect for self and a sensitive thoughtfulness for others. Such a man is not easily forgotten, and to his friends his memory will ever remain enshrined in a halo of gracious presence and kindly spirit.

CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON.

No written words can do full justice to the life and work of the late Dr. Charles Richmond Henderson, because he was a man beyond any ordinary meed of praise. In every avenue of honorable endeavor that he entered, he so far exceeded his associates in earnestness, effectiveness and Christian humanitarianism that comparisons are impossible. As a clergyman of the Baptist denomination, he was loyal to his creed, but he was much more than a minister of the gospel in the usual conception of the term. He was an educator, a philanthropist, a civic worker, and a man who at all times labored, usually beyond his strength to bring about better conditions and to merge into a useful working whole the various elements in his community. Some idea of what he accomplished in the latter endeavor may be gathered from the fact that at the Community Memorial Meeting in his honor held after his demise at the Auditorium Theatre on Sunday, April 11, 1915, the following participating groups were represented in the Citizens' Committee on Arrangements, of which Nathan William MacChesney was chairman, and Eugene T. Lies, secretary: Department of Justice of the United States, State Govern-

ment, County Government, City Government, University of Chicago, United Charities of Chicago, Chicago Federation of Churches, American Journal of Criminology and Criminal Law, American Journal of Sociology, American Journal of Theology, City Club, Woman's City Club, Social Settlement, Chicago Civic Federation, Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, Infant Welfare Society, Chicago Federation of Labor, Illinois Association for Labor Association, National Conference of Charities and Correction, Social Service Club, Loyola School of Sociology, Jewish Churches of Chicago, Catholic Churches of Chicago, Chicago Bureau of Public Welfare, County Bureau of Public Welfare, American Prison Association, Central Howard Association, and National Children's Home Society. The speakers on this occasion were as follows: Nathan MacChesney, Hon. Edward F. Dunne, Reverend Father O'Callaghan, Dr. George E. Vincent, Dean Mathews, Jane Addams, Professor Taylor, Rabbi Hirsch, with closing remarks by the chairman and Governor Dunne. The following resolution was unanimously carried:

"Whereas, By the death of Charles Rich-



Charles Comstock

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mond Henderson, a Head Professor in the University of Chicago, President of the United Charities of Chicago, United States Commissioner on Prison Reform, President of International Prison Congress, Chairman of the Mayor's Commission on Unemployment, President Chicago Society for Social Hygiene and member of many other groups seeking human betterment, the City of Chicago has lost a leader from the field of philanthropy and reform; and

"Whereas, His death was largely due to his sacrificial devotion to the welfare of those in need of help and friendship throughout the world;

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Illinois assembled at Chicago, Sunday, April 11, 1915, in honor of his memory, desire to place on record the sense of the irreparable loss which our community has suffered in his death and to express our sincere sympathy for his family and those institutions and activities which owed so much to his unselfish service; and

"Be it Further Resolved, That as a worthy memorial of his public service and in view of that special interest to which he gave his last full measure of devotion, we do recommend to the Legislature of Illinois to pass appropriate legislation dealing effectively and wisely with the problem of unemployment and its prevention in this state; and

"Be it Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Henderson, to the newspapers of Chicago, to the Governor, and to the General Assembly of the State of Illinois."

Charles Richmond Henderson was born at Covington, Ind., December 17, 1848, and died at Charleston, S. C., March 29, 1915. He was a son of Albert and Lorana (Richmond) Henderson. After securing his degree of A. B. from the old University of Chicago in 1870, Mr. Henderson further pursued his studies in that institution, and in 1873 secured his degree of A. M. He then took a course in the Baptist Theological Seminary from which he received the degree of D. D. in 1885. In 1901 the University of Leipzig, Germany, conferred on him the degree of Ph. D.

In 1873 Doctor Henderson entered upon his ministerial career, having been ordained as a clergyman of the Baptist faith, as pastor of the church at Terre Haute, Ind., where he remained until 1882, and was then transferred to

Detroit, Mich., remaining in that city until 1892, in which year the University of Chicago secured Doctor Henderson's services, he being its chaplain from then until his demise; assistant professor of sociology and University recorder from 1892 to 1894; associate professor from 1894 to 1897; professor of Sociology from 1897 to 1915; head of the Department of Practical Sociology, University of Chicago; associate editor American Journal of Theology, American Journal of Sociology from 1895 to 1915; Journal of American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, 1911 to 1915; president of the Twenty-sixth National Conference of Charities, 1898-9; Barrows lecturer in India, China and Japan, 1912-13; secretary of the Commission of Unemployment, Chicago, 1914; chairman of the Chicago Industrial Commission, 1915; trustee of the Chicago Home for Girls, 1900-1915; president of the United Charities of Chicago, 1913-15; United States Commissioner of International Prison Congress, 1910; secretary of the Illinois Commission on Occupational Diseases, 1907; member de la Societe Generale des Prisons; also of the National Prison Association which he served as president in 1902; also of the American Economic Association; and president of the Chicago Society of Social Hygiene.

Doctor Henderson was a voluminous contributor to the literature of his day, his books including an introduction to the Study of Dependent, Defective and Delinquent Classes, Catechism for Social Observances, the Social Spirit in America, Social Elements, Social Settlements, the Christian and Civic Economy of Large Towns by Thomas Chalmers, abridged and with introduction by Doctor Henderson; Modern Prison Systems, Modern Methods of Charity, Social Duties from the Christian Point of View, Industrial Insurance in the United States, Correction and Prevention in four volumes, Social Programs in the West, Crime, Its Cause and Cure, Citizens in Industry and several works in foreign languages. His articles, pamphlets and addresses were still more numerous, including the following: Popular Incentives to Higher Culture, Co-operation of the Churches, Christianity and the Criminal, Pauperism, Arguments Against Public Outdoor Relief, Individual Efforts at Reform Not Sufficient, Early Poor Laws in the West, Practical Issue of the Study of the Criminal, Public Relief and Private Charity, the Place and Functions of Voluntary Associations, the German Inner Mission, Rise of the

German Inner Mission, Business Men and Social Theorists, Poor Laws of the United States, the Merit System in Public Institutions of Charity and Correction, National Conference of Charities and Corrections, the Scope and Influence of a Charity Organization Society, Preventive Measures, Social, Educational, How to Promote the Religious Spirit Among College Students, Ethics of School Management, General Sociology and Criminal Sociology, How to Help the Poor Without Creating Pauperism, the Development Doctrine in the Epistles, Christianity and Children, the Principles of Charity Organization in Towns and Villages, Voluntary Movements in Social Organizations, New Phases of Charity Organization, Politics in Public Institutions of Charity and Correction, The Influence of Jesus on Social Institutions, Economy of Trained Service, Relation of Philanthropy to Social Order and Progress, Science in Philanthropy, Prison Laboratories, Social Ethics for Church Leaders, the Church and the Criminal, the Manual Training School as a Factor in Social Progress, A Half a Century After Thomas Chalmers, the Scope of Social Technology, Neglected Children in Neglected Communities, the Suppression of Vice and Crime in Chicago, the Place of the Church in Modern Civilization, Plans and Budget for a Small College, Digest of Documents on Prison Discipline, Social Position of the Prison Warden, Practical Sociology in the Service of Social Ethics, the School of Character in Prison, World Currents in Charity, Theory and Practice, Regulated Activity as a Preventive of Crime, Definition of a Social Policy Relating to the Dependent Group, Theory and Practice of Juvenile Courts, Preventive and Reformatory Work, Social Solidarity in France, Abbe Felix Klein, Juvenile Courts, the Home in Religious Education, Working Men's Insurance, International Congress of Public and Private Relief, the Child and the Offender, Industrial Insurance, Working Men's Accident Insurance, Summary of European Laws on Industrial Insurance, Physical Study of Children, Report on Jails, Outdoor Convict Labor, Social Duties, German Social Policy, Social Cost of Accident, Ignorance and Exhaustion, Caring for the Unemployed, European Criticism of the Indeterminate Sentence and of our Reformatory Methods in General, Are Modern Industry and City Life Unfavorable to the Family? Duty of a Rich Nation to Take Care of Her Children, Federal Children's Bureau, Logic of Social

Insurance, Race Prospects in Western Canada, Social Insurance, Education With Reference to Sex, A Reasonable Social Policy for Christian People, Ethical Problems of Prison Science, Improvements in Industrial Insurance, Woodworkers and their Dangers, Scientific Philanthropy, Infant Welfare, To Help the Helpless Child: What the Nations of Europe are Doing, Give the Criminal a Chance, Applied Sociology, Infant Welfare in Germany and Belgium, Infant Welfare: Methods of Organization and Administration, Rural Police, Social Week at Zurich, Social Significance of Christianity in Modern Asia, the Spirit of the Anti-Alcohol Movement in the United States, Social Legislation in China, Control of Crime in India, Social Assimilation, America and China, Sidney Webb's Extension Ladder, Joint Conference of Charities and Sociological Forces in Colorado, the Right of the Worker to Social Protection, Crowding in Relation to the Health of the Working People, numerous translations, and Health in Relation to Prisons and How Chicago Met the Unemployment Problem of 1915, the last two being published after the death of Doctor Henderson.

Doctor Henderson was married on March 14, 1876, at Lafayette, Ind., to Elinor L. Levering, of Lafayette, a daughter of William H. and Irene (Smith) Levering, both natives of Philadelphia, Penn. Doctor and Mrs. Henderson had one son, Albert Levering Henderson, who is now deceased. Mrs. Henderson died January 18, 1920.

Charles R. Henderson was possessed of two ruling passions, the passion for men and the passion for knowledge on all subjects. His researches in the arts and sciences was most phenomenal. Among other things, he was a deep student of questions pertaining to infant mortality. When the statue of his grandfather was unveiled in Indiana, Doctor Henderson made the address, and his talk on infant mortality before a large congress of physicians and surgeons, was a fitting contribution to the tribute paid to this distinguished grandfather by a still more distinguished grandson.

Quoting in part from the addresses at the memorial meeting held in his honor referred to above, the following is gleaned:

"The life of Doctor Henderson was not given in his charitable efforts or in his outlook to the stilling of the clamor and the quieting of the unrest of the submerged poor, but rather



Julia S. Conant

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to the quickening of discouraged and downcast lives, and to the inspiration to them which comes from the feeling that they have a sympathetic ear and loving heart to share their burdens. Doctor Henderson was not only a scholar, he was a teacher. The religious motive in Doctor Henderson's life was essentially one of optimism. You could never touch Doctor Henderson without feeling that God was the supreme point of reliance in his life. Out of the depths of Doctor Henderson's religious motive there came one quality which was recognized as more than anything else supreme in his character, the sacrificial quality of his life. His reserved power and reserve of judgment were expressed in the deliberation of that with

which he identified himself with a more complicated civic movement in the greater city of Chicago. Many persons engaged in social service have felt it unsafe to carry over into their social activities any profession of faith in God or in the great realities which human experience has discovered in the field of religion. Such persons seemed to Doctor Henderson to be those, who having at their disposition spiritual force, have abandoned it in the interest of mistaken loyalty to humanity. There was always God in his heart and in the sense that he was working with Him, the ultimate reason that would give to his efforts a unity, to his life a unity, which otherwise never would have been possible."

GEORGE B. VAN NORMAN.

It is usually the case that when a man is forced to start out early to fight life's battles for himself he long bears the marks and scars of the contest, but to this rule, George B. VanNorman is a distinguished exception, having many years outlived man's allotted three-score years and ten, and is today enjoying perfect health and complete mental activity at the age of eighty-one. His labors have not only constituted a potent factor in the commercial affairs of the country, but he gallantly defended the Union in the Civil War, and his career indicates a man ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

Mr. VanNorman was born in Elmira, New York, November 25, 1842, a son of Jacob VanNorman and Mary (Parks) VanNorman. He moved with his parents to Iowa County, Wisconsin, when thirteen years of age, and there completed his education in the public schools. His boyhood days were spent upon a farm, where he was taught the habits of industry and economy and the discipline proved a valuable one during the formative period of his life, for those who live in so close sympathy with nature cannot fail to absorb from her a spirit of honesty, thrift and sobriety, and come to the realization of the fact that all fields of endeavor maintain their regular alternation, and that the harvest with its valued aftermath comes alone to those who have labored for its securing. Mr. VanNorman's career is typical

American, and is most interesting and significant, for never was a man's success due more to his own native ability and less to outward circumstances. Nothing came to him by chance. He reached his high position in the commercial world through no favors of influential friends, but worked his way up from the bottom rung of the business ladder by sheer pluck and marked ability, and the story of his life cannot fail to interest and inspire the young man who has regard for honorable manhood and an appreciation for wise and intelligent use of opportunity on the part of the individual. His loyalty to his country; his victory in spite of many obstacles, by sheer force of his indomitable will; his unflagging industry and his keen intellect is an inspiration as to the possibilities of achievement in this great republic for the man who will make the very most out of opportunity.

Imbued with the patriotism characteristic of the true American, and with the love for the freedom which he believed all men should enjoy, Mr. VanNorman early answered his country's call for troops to suppress the Rebellion, and in 1861, when nineteen years of age, enlisted in Company H, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, known as the "Live Eagle Regiment," for three years' service in the Civil War. Before the time of his service had expired he re-enlisted for the entire period of the War, and served continuously for four years and a half. In 1864 he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company H, and was appointed regular drillmaster of the regiment for the remainder

of his service. He participated in forty-two different engagements, and was twice wounded, once at Red River and again at Nashville, Tennessee. He was a brave and fearless soldier, and the same spirit of duty and loyalty which has characterized all his business enterprises was exhibited in his military career.

Returning to civil life in 1865, Mr. VanNorman first settled at Spring Green, Wisconsin, where he opened a hardware store. Later he engaged in the butcher business and shipping stock to the Milwaukee and Chicago markets, and in 1874 he opened a live stock commission house at the Milwaukee Stock Yards, which he successfully conducted for many years. In 1894 he also opened a live stock commission house at the Union Stock Yards in Chicago under the title of G. B. VanNorman & Company, of which he is senior partner and general manager. He was also president of VanNorman, Lawler & Company for twelve years, and was also president and general manager of the South Milwaukee Company, at South Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for thirteen years, and for the same length of time was president and general manager of the Eagle Horse-shoe Company, of that place, employing about thirteen hundred men in the manufacture of horse-shoes and bar iron. He was also vice president of the Plankinton Packing Company for seven years, and also has many other large capitalistic interests in real estate and other holdings,

including a section of land in Canada, a thousand acres at Lady Smith, Wisconsin, and a modern dairy farm in Waukashaw County, Wisconsin. In 1923 he built a beautiful home in Waukashaw County, which he and his wife expect to occupy upon his retirement from business.

Mr. VanNorman's career at all times has been loyal, energetic and circumspect, and he well deserves a place in the front rank among the leading business men of the country. His efforts are not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but are evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and his activities have meant much to the country in both civic and material progress. He is a member of E. B. Wolcott Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and is also affiliated with the Saddle and Sirloin and the South Shore Country Clubs of Chicago.

He was married December 15, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Atkinson, a woman of culture and refinement, and they became the parents of three daughters: Jennie, whose stage name is Jane Payton, is the wife of Samuel Adams, the noted novelist and book writer of Auburn, New York; Alma, wife of Carl Kurth, a prosperous wholesale grocer of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Lizzie, who is the wife of B. C. Waite, an extensive steel manufacturer, also of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

SAMUEL COZZENS.

The late Samuel Cozzens, who was a Chicagoan for nearly sixty years, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, on May 8, 1848. He attended school at Providence only until he was fifteen years old. At that time he entered the Civil War, and he remained in the army until illness necessitated his honorable discharge.

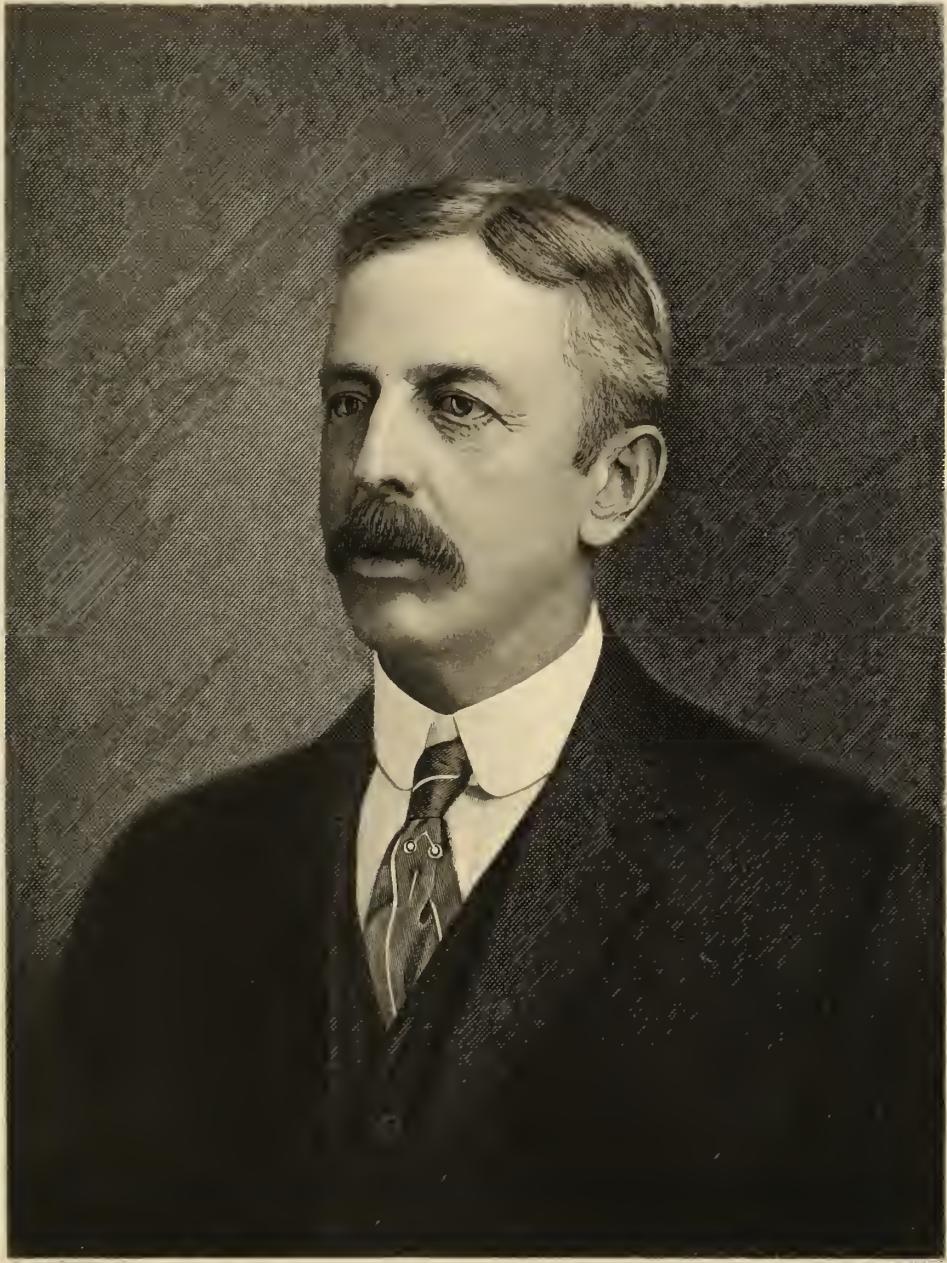
After a few months spent at home in regaining his health, he left Providence and came west to Chicago, and this city continued his home until his death.

He took the first position that was available, and began work on South Water street. After a few months, however, he secured employment, which was much more to his liking, at the Chicago Stock Yards. He was a lover of horses and his experience and ability in handling them were of much value to him.

This was Mr. Cozzens's beginning in the great livestock business that centers in this city. As the years went by he became, more and more, a figure of distinct importance, for he was recognized as one of the most extensive dealers in horses in Illinois.

In addition to his other interests, Mr. Cozzens was a Director of the Globe Rendering Company, of the Livestock Exchange National Bank, and of the Stock Yards Savings Bank.

On April 4, 1878, Mr. Cozzens was married, at Belvidere, Illinois, to Miss Carrie A. Gray, a daughter of Hartwell and Adeline Gray. There is one son, Harry Gray Cozzens. The family home has long been at No. 4545 Greenwood avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Cozzens attended the Kenwood Evangelical Church. He was a member of the South Shore Country Club, and the Saddle and Sirloin Club,



Samuel Cozzens

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and he was also a Mason. Mr. Cozzens was deeply devoted to his home.

Samuel Cozzens died, in his seventy-seventh year, on August 12, 1924. He was possessed of a high type of ability, and was, for years, a

prominent and successful figure in the live-stock industry here. More than that, the example of his daily life and his ever-willing spirit of helpfulness accomplished much in the many years of his residence in Chicago.

FRANK M. ELLIOT.

Frank M. Elliot was born in Maine, on March 27, 1853, and when still a boy was brought West by his parents, who settled in Minneapolis, Minnesota. When it came time for him to secure a collegiate training Mr. Elliot decided to attend the Northwestern University, and so came to Evanston and received his degree in 1877. Among other distinguished men who attended the university with him may be mentioned Albert D. Early, the late Frank Edward Knappen, and William G. Evans, son of Hon. John Evans for whom Evanston was named. In 1885 Mr. Elliot, as a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, published a history of the chapter at the Northwestern University, and by permission the following is quoted because of the interesting picture it draws of the university and Evanston.

"The village of Evanston is situated on the west shore of Lake Michigan, twelve miles north of Chicago. It is a village of homes, and the people who live among them are among the most advanced in social and literary circles in the West. It has a population of about 7,500 people. The original settlement was called Ridgeland, and its first organized meeting was held on April 2, 1850. Like nearly every frontier town it was composed of a drunken, immoral and villainous class of people. It was doubtless largely owing to this fact that the legal restriction to the sale of intoxicating liquors within four miles of the university was incorporated in the charter.

"This charter was granted to the Northwestern University by the Legislature of 1851. In August, 1853, 380 acres of land were purchased for \$2,500 by the enterprising Methodists interested in establishing the university. Messrs. H. B. Hurd, F. H. Benson and A. J. Brown, the owners of the adjoining property west of that purchased by the university, joined heartily with the founders of Northwestern and laid out the site for a town. On February 3, 1854, it was named Evanston, in honor of Hon. John Evans, one of the original and most enthusiastic promoters of this enterprise."

In another portion of this work Mr. Elliot speaks in an equally entertaining manner about the early days of the university:

"The university was not founded as many suppose, as a strictly sectarian institution, nor was it intended to advance one department of learning more than another. It was to be a Christian University. The supreme design was to create a university which, if it did not teach all knowledge, would at least teach a number of the most desirable branches of learning. For this reason there have been added from time to time, special departments, so that special instruction may be obtained in science, medicine, law and music. This right of adding new departments to the university was granted to it by virtue of article seven of its charter. When the university was opened there were only two departments, the collegiate and the preparatory. In 1869 the Chicago Medical College was made the medical department of the university. In 1873 the Evanston College for Ladies was purchased, and co-education was introduced. The law department was also added this year, and in 1874 the Conservatory of Music was founded. All six of these departments are under the control and direction of the trustees of the university."

Mr. Elliot saw the necessity for founding a hospital at Evanston, and he worked hard to carry the plans to a realization. He was made president of the board of trustees of this hospital in 1896, and continued to hold that office for a score of years. A great lover of good music, he was one of the few men of Evanston to give encouragement to Dean Lutkin of the Music School in his choral work at Evanston. He appreciated that worthwhile results would come to the community from choral singing.

His love of good books was equally strong with his appreciation of good music, and his private library was exceptional. At the time of his death he was busily occupied in re-cataloging his own library.

In 1878 Mr. Elliot was married to Miss Anna Dunlap Shuman, who survives him. Her father

at the time of her marriage, was editor of the Chicago Evening Journal, and Lieutenant-governor of Illinois. She, like her husband, has been very active in religious and philanthropic work, and Thrift House of Evanston, has received much of her personal attention.

Mr. Elliot died September 17, 1919. As long as the Northwestern University and its allied institutions stand, the name of Frank M. Elliot will be associated with them, for, through his works he is an actual part of all that is best in them.

CHARLES STEPHEN BARTHOLF.

The late Charles S. Bartholf of Glencoe and Chicago, was born at Plainfield, Illinois, on September 25, 1857, a son of Gilliam and Mary Jane (McCreery) Bartholf, natives of Rochester, New York, and Canada, respectively. The father was a farmer. The son was raised on the farm and went to the neighboring school. A large part of his early training came from his mother who was a woman of culture and character. He later had two years of school at Naperville and then entered Valparaiso College. From there he went to the University of Michigan.

Between his own course of study, Mr. Bartholf taught school. He followed this profession with a marked degree of usefulness and success for the greater part of the balance of his life. He taught in schools in the central part of the state, and was then made principal of the high school at Springfield, Illinois. It was in 1880, that he came to Chicago, and his work here as principal of the Burr School and of the Goethe School has been of great value.

On January 1, 1921, Professor Bartholf resigned his school office, in order that he might give full attention to his responsibilities as executor of his cousin's will. This cousin, John H. McCreery, was owner of a large amount of property, including the St. Nicholas Hotel of Springfield, Illinois.

Mr. Bartholf also was manager and secre-

tary of the Bullock Manufacturing Company, which concern was founded and developed by Mr. M. C. Bullock, the father of Mrs. Bartholf. Following the death of Mr. Bullock, Mr. Bartholf was made executor of his estate and was also elected to follow as president of the Bullock Manufacturing Company. Subsequently, this business was sold; and, since 1905, Mr. Bartholf has been president of the Standard Diamond Drill Company, which he founded. In 1923, Mr. Bartholf bought the St. Nicholas Hotel from the McCreery heirs.

On June 27, 1893, Mr. Bartholf was married in Chicago, to Miss Grace Corinne Bullock, daughter of Milan C. and Mary Ann (Batchelor) Bullock. Mr. and Mrs. Bartholf had six children, Dorothy (Mrs. R. D. Cushman), Herbert B., Winifred, Marjorie, Katherine (Mrs. Elbert K. Jones) and Beatrice. The family have lived in Glencoe for over twenty years. Here Mrs. Bartholf died on October 16, 1921.

Mr. Bartholf died on October 29, 1923. For many years, he held a place of great responsibility and of high regard among educators of the state; and the results of his business efforts, also, mark his life an unusual success in that direction. He belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution, the Union League Club, and the Skokie Country Club, and he was a Shriner-Mason.

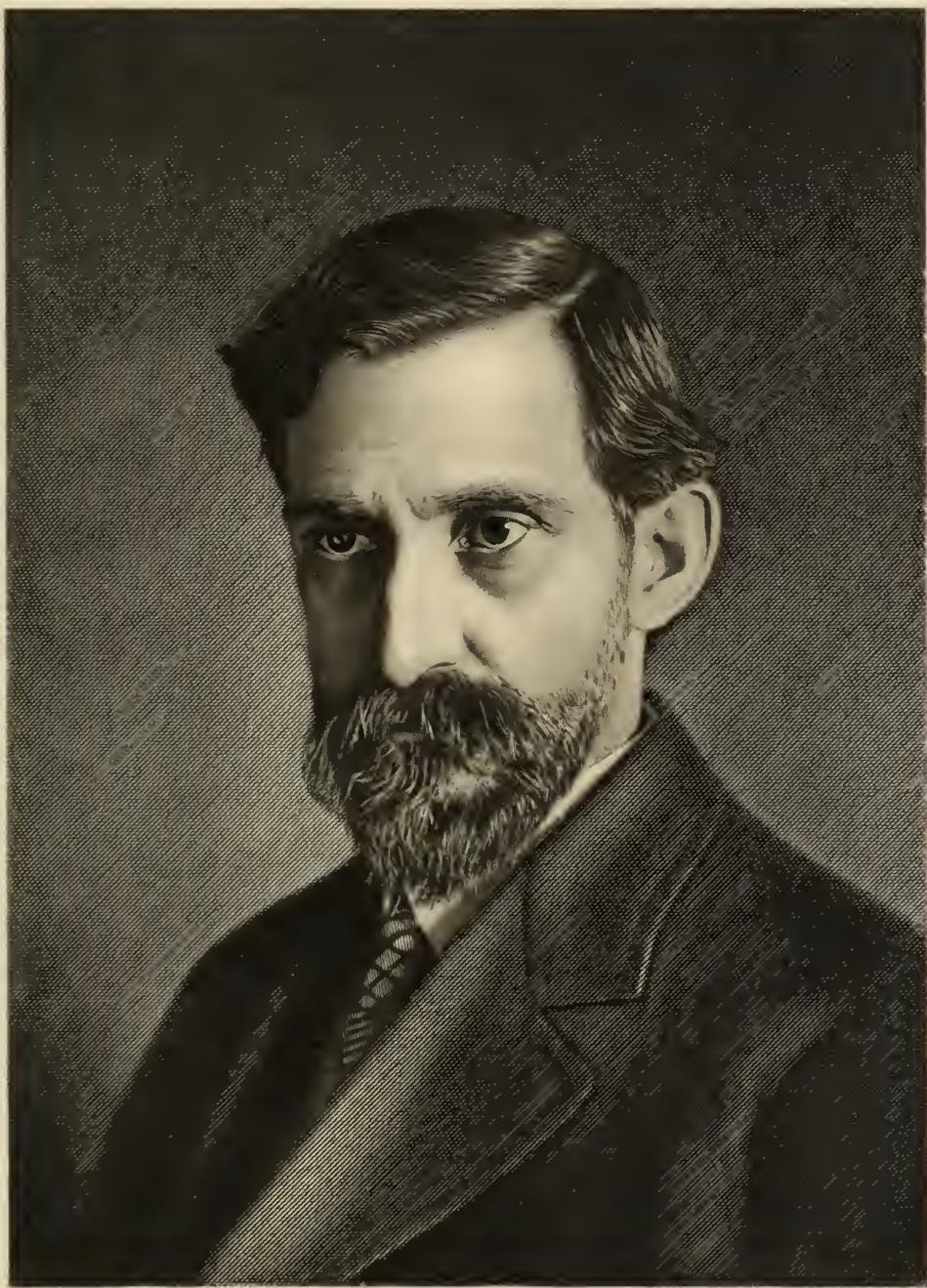
ASA N. DE VAULT.

Dr. Asa N. De Vault was born in the town of Martin's Ferry, Ohio, May 20, 1868, a son of George I. and Rebecca J. (Burriss) De Vault. The family are of French and Spanish descent and were early settlers in the Ohio Valley. The father was a farmer and carpenter in later years.

Asa N. De Vault began his education in the public schools at Martin's Ferry, and he worked in a drug store there during the period he was

attending high school. He then decided to study pharmacy, and entered the Northwestern University School of Pharmacy, graduating therefrom in 1891. Sometime after completing this course he located in Chicago. He began work in the old Dyche drug store, and remained there for some years, gaining a wide acquaintance and becoming expert in his profession.

He formed the ambition to continue his studies to embrace medicine and surgery. Ac-



A. A. Deane

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cordingly he enrolled at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago. He graduated with his degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1900, and soon opened offices in the Bay State Building. For years past his offices have been in the Marshall Field Building. In addition to his regular practice, Doctor De Vault was a member of the faculty at the American Hospital, and was one of the doctors of the West Side Hospital.

On December 21, 1904, Doctor De Vault was married, in Chicago, to Miss Mary C. Taylor, a daughter of James and Mary C. Taylor. Doctor and Mrs. De Vault have had two sons born to them, namely: Nathan E. and Hugh A. De Vault.

Doctor De Vault's work as a surgeon and general practitioner entitles him to a place of

eminence among the noted men of his profession in the State. He was also recognized as a diagnostician of very exceptional ability. He was in consultation in a great number of serious cases when his judgment and advice were a true blessing.

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and, also, of various medical associations.

Doctor De Vault died November 15, 1924, in his fifty-seventh year. His life was unquestionably shortened by the strain of continued work his devotion to the people he served imposed upon his not unlimited strength; he never refused a night call no matter where located. He will be remembered and loved not alone for his abilities, but also for the charity and understanding that attended all his work.

BURTON HANSON.

Burton Hanson, general counsel and a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, died on August 5, 1922. So important has been Mr. Hanson's identification with railroad development, and so fine and strong and worthy of regard was his personal character, that we take this occasion to print his biography for permanent record. We quote an appreciation of Mr. Hanson written by Mr. H. H. Field, who succeeds him as general counsel, and who was, for thirty-five years, closely associated with Mr. Hanson.

"Burton Hanson was born on a farm in the Town of Rushford, Winnebago County, Wisconsin, August 27, 1851. He attended the town school, the high school in Berlin, and the White-water Normal School. After graduation, he taught for several years and then went to Milwaukee and studied law in the office of Cottrill and Cary, then a leading firm in that city engaged in general practice, and as attorneys for the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway. He was admitted to the bar October 17, 1876, and afterwards entered the firm. He came to the St. Paul Company in September, 1883, as assistant general solicitor. For several years he was chiefly engaged in the trial of cases in Wisconsin, Iowa and other states, in which he was quite successful and earned a fine reputation at the bar. In 1895 he became general solicitor and on January 1, 1911, he was chosen general counsel, which position he held at the

time of his death. He was elected a director January 27, 1921.

"As a lawyer, he was a close student, with a clear, comprehensive mind, and his arguments were forceful and convincing before courts and juries. He had the faculty of going right to the merits of a case and his fair, straightforward conduct of trials won the confidence of the courts. Among the many important cases in which he was engaged for the Railway Company, may be mentioned the litigation involving the purchase of the capital stock of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad (1894) in which he recovered about \$125,000 for the St. Paul Company; the cases growing out of the East St. Louis fire (1899), in which he succeeded, before the United States Supreme Court, in establishing an important principle in the law of connecting carriers; the suit growing out of the construction of the Kansas City Division (1900) in which he defeated a claim of the contractor for extra work, etc., of over \$80,000; the attempt (1896 to 1903) to foreclose that portion of the Northern Division between Milwaukee and Portage under an old mortgage made by the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company in 1864, which he defeated after several years of litigation involving over \$2,000,000; and the Wisconsin tax cases in 1906. His last appearance in court was in the Des Moines Union Terminal case, which he argued in the United States Supreme Court in

March, 1920. The decision in that case adjudged the ownership of the terminal property, worth many millions of dollars, equally in the St. Paul and Wabash Companies. It was said of his argument in the scarce half hour allotted to him, that it was a clear and concise statement of a complicated case with a record of over 2,000 printed pages. The decision followed closely the line of his reasoning. In addition to this and other litigation, he had charge, after 1895, of numerous matters pertaining to issues of capital stock mortgages and bonds, the Puget Sound Lines, amendments of the Articles of Incorporation, etc., frequently calling for new legislation and corporate action.

"His accomplishment in the settlement of the claims of the Railway Company against the United States for the Federal Control and Guaranty Periods, one of the earliest made, was most gratifying to the directors and executive officers. His later services in connection with important financing, practically completed at the time of his death, were most valuable. When it is remembered that much of this strenuous work, in later years, was done under the stress of impaired health and the apprehension of a physical break-down, his courage and persistence merit the highest commendation.

"On June 3, 1896, Mr. Hanson married Miss Caro Lina Martin McClure, a daughter of Cornelius K. Martin, a prominent lawyer of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson have two children: Alexander Hanson and Madeline (Mrs. Chester D. Tripp).

"He was a man of fine ideals and good citizenship. Just in all his relations in life, he hated injustice in every form, whether of individuals, organizations or government. He was outspoken in denunciation of sham, pretense and insincerity. He had no patience with waste of effort or resource, or extravagance in word or action, and was a notable example of the sane and simple life. He was kind and considerate, generous and helpful to the un-

fortunate, and although his liberality was often imposed upon, he always retained faith in his fellow men and there were many whom he assisted, in a quiet, unostentatious way, to obtain education or positions, and who owe their success in life to his advice and encouragement. To sum up, his life was one of conspicuous achievement, actuated by right principles and the highest ideals of service, and he was rewarded by the respect and admiration of a large circle of friends, the honors of his profession, and the appreciation by the corporation of his indefatigable services.

"He read much and was a student of economics and of government. He was fond of history and of biography. He had a finished style of writing and his occasional addresses were models of thought and expression. His essays on 'Judah P. Benjamin, the Confederate Statesman and Lawyer' and on 'Benjamin Franklin,' which he read before bar associations and social gatherings, attracted wide attention. Veterans will recall his thoughtful and inspiring message, pervaded with deep religious feeling, delivered at their Milwaukee Reunion in 1920.

"He had, in Macbeth's words: 'All that which should accompany age, as honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,' and as the end of a useful and successful career approached, he could have said in the words of the Great Apostle: 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the Faith.'

"And so it was fitting that all that was mortal of our friend and associate should be borne to rest in his native town, in the state he loved so well, and to which he brought so much honor; from whence a half century before he had gone forth to do his part in the world with a banner upon which were inscribed the high ideals of his young manhood, at last returning home with that banner untarnished, and with an honorable record of a well-spent life."

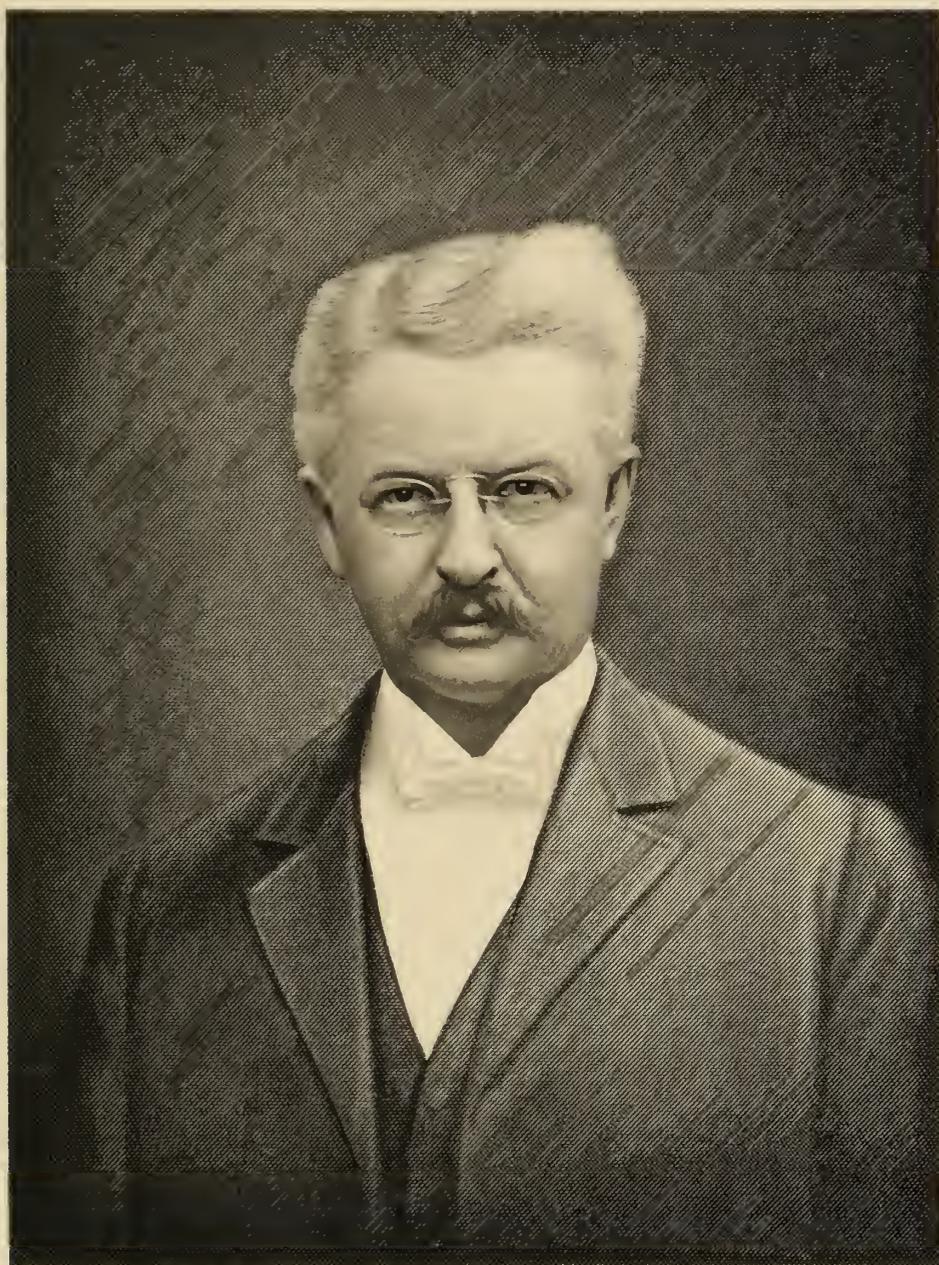
JAMES FRANCIS MEAGHER.

The late James F. Meagher, of Chicago, former president of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company, was born at Brooklyn, New York, on January 26, 1858. His parents were James F. and Mary (Nagle) Meagher. The family came to Chicago to live in the early sixties.

James F. Meagher attended public school in

Chicago; then he began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, and from then until his death, was engaged in the practice of his profession.

In May, 1886, with Frederick S. Winston, he organized the law firm of Winston & Meagher. Since January 1, 1916, his firm has been



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Meagher, Whitney, Ricks and Sullivan. His career in his profession was a most distinguished one. He was legal counsel for a number of large corporations. He was general counsel for the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company of Chicago from 1902 to 1915. He was vice presi-

dent from 1906 to 1913, and was president of the company from October, 1913, to July, 1915, when ill health forced his retirement.

On February 28, 1889, Mr. Meagher was married to Miss Pauline Hayes. There is one daughter, Miss Pauline Hayes Meagher.

CHARLES COIL LEONARD.

Chicago has long been recognized as a center for the development of large enterprises, and the expansion of the business capabilities of its citizens. Here, as in few other cities, opportunities are afforded for advancement in practically every line of endeavor. The city's records show that this condition has existed for many years. The late Charles Coil Leonard, at the time of his death, was secretary, treasurer and general manager of the U. S. Bottlers Supply Company, and also a director of the Chicago Corks Works Company, and of the Kimble Glass Company. The record of his business achievements is typical of Chicago's mammoth industrial field.

The birth of Charles Coil Leonard took place at Clyde, Ohio, November 14, 1856, and he died at Chicago February 8, 1917. He was a son of Joshua W. and Margaret Jane (Crawford) Leonard. After attending the public schools of Attica Ohio, he was in a drug business at Muskegon, Michigan, and then, in 1883, he came to Chicago, and until 1888 was with John A.

King & Company wholesale druggists. From 1888 to 1894 he was manager and a director of Atwood & Steel, and then, on January 1, 1894, assumed the duties of general manager, secretary and treasurer of the U. S. Bottlers Supply Company. He later became a director of the Chicago Corks Works and the Kimble Glass Company. In all of these concerns Mr. Leonard's connection has been responsible for much of the successful development they have attained.

On January 3, 1876, Mr. Leonard was married to Estelle G. Clark, at Muskegon, Michigan. She is a daughter of Horace and Cordelia (Griffith) Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard have two children, namely: Irene, who is Mrs. Percy T. Watson; and Earl C. Leonard. Mr. Leonard was a charter member of the Illinois Athletic Club, and was highly esteemed in that body. His death was felt as a personal loss by those with whom he had been associated in a business or social way, for he was a man of rare ability and truly genial character.

ABRAHAM MITCHELL.

Without force of character no man can achieve to any eminence no matter what path he chooses in life. His aims may be high, his principles excellent and his ideas brilliant, but unless he possesses vim, energy and strength to make practical his plans, his efforts will be all in vain. Chicago has given to the world some of its most forceful and practical men, and numerous branches of industrial activity have been developed to astounding proportions. The wholesale coal trade of Chicago is one that attracts attention from all parts of the country, for through its market pass mighty interests that bear their part in establishing and maintenance of the city's prestige. A man who easily stood in the foremost ranks of the coal men of the middle west was the late Abraham Mitchell, president of Mitchell & Dillon Coal Company of Chicago. On August 19, 1849,

in the town of Nashua, New Hampshire, Abraham Mitchell was born to Abraham and Catharine (Adams) Mitchell, natives respectively of Bradford and Bellingham, Massachusetts. His first American ancestor on his father's side was Capt. John Mitchell, a native of Scotland and an officer in the army of the Duke of Marlborough, who emigrated in the seventeenth century and settled near Haverhill, Massachusetts. He had a grant of land from Queen Anne, a mile square, on which he built a blockhouse, mounting it with a swivel cannon as a defense against the Indians. He was one of the commissioners appointed by Massachusetts Legislature to establish the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The line of descent is traced through his son John, to Nathaniel and his wife Abigail Day, to their son Day, and his wife Abigail Parker.

Their son, Abraham, and his wife, Catharine Adams, were the parents of Abraham Mitchell, of whom this sketch is written. Day Mitchell, of Bradford, Massachusetts, the grandfather, was a soldier in the wars of the Revolution and 1812. The earliest American ancestor on his mother's side was Henry Adams of Braintree, formerly from Wales, who came from Devonshire, England, with eight sons and a daughter. A monument erected in his memory at Quincy by his great-great grandson, President John Adams, commemorates "the piety, humility, simplicity, prudence, patience, temperance, frugality, industry and perseverance" of the Adams ancestors. It is assumed that Henry Adams was of Welsh origin, and was the sixteenth generation from Ap Adams, the father of John or Lord Ap Adam who was called to Parliament by Edward I as "Baron of the Realm" from 1296 to 1307.

Being graduated from the Nashua High School at the age of seventeen years, Mr. Mitchell entered a wholesale woolen house at Boston, Massachusetts, Eager Barlett and Company, there continuing until 1870, when he joined the engineering party that was surveying in Nebraska the Burlington and Missouri River Road, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Finding employment in the land office at Burlington, Iowa, he became an employe of the road, and was soon made a cashier. From 1872 to 1876 he was agent at Burlington for the Empire Fast Freight line. An ambitious man, and capable of grasping opportunities, he entered the coal trade at Burlington in 1876, both as a wholesaler and retailer, thus continuing until 1882, when he decided to broaden his field by locating at Chicago, and from then on until his death, he continued a factor in the coal trade of this city. For many years he confined himself to anthracite coal, and had a coal dock at Chicago on Archer avenue until he had no further need for it. His firm, the Mitchell & Dillon Coal Company, represented at Chicago the interests

of J. Langdon, then distributor of anthracite coal for the Pennsylvania Railroad interests. His knowledge of the business was intimate and thorough, and from the beginning he made it a rule to do business upon strictly honorable principles. He never violated his word or forgot a promise. A man of unusual force of character, he enjoyed a high standing among his business associates and competitors and was often selected as an arbitrator, in which capacity his quiet unswerving strength would bring peace to disturbed commercial conditions. Many interesting stories are told of his quaint humor and keen foresight; he loved children; he loved the true, the beautiful, and the good.

On October 12, 1882, Mr. Mitchell married Miss Lucy V. Ray, a daughter of Harvey and Sarah (Kelsall) Ray of Burlington, Iowa, where Mr. Ray was variously and prominently identified with mining, manufacturing and agricultural interests, being recognized as one of the leading men of his locality. Mr. Ray's death occurred December 27, 1905, his widow surviving him until August 6, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell had three children, namely: Ray, who died in infancy; and Catharine Adams and Abraham, who with their mother, survive Mr. Mitchell, whose death occurred at his Riverside residence, October 13, 1913. The son, Mitchell, an Amherst graduate, is secretary and treasurer of the Mitchell and Dillon Coal Company. Mr. Mitchell was a Democrat in politics. At one time he belonged to the Chicago Athletic and North Shore clubs. He reached the Thirty-second degree of the Masonic order, and was a member of Malta Lodge No. 318, A. F. and A. M.; Burlington Chapter No. 1 R. A. M., and was knighted in St. Omar Commandery No. 15, all at Burlington, Iowa; he was elected to membership in Trinity Commandery No. 80, K. T., stationed at La Grange, Illinois, August 1, 1913. Mr. Mitchell was a self-made man of the American type which uses brains, determination and vigor in attaining distinction.

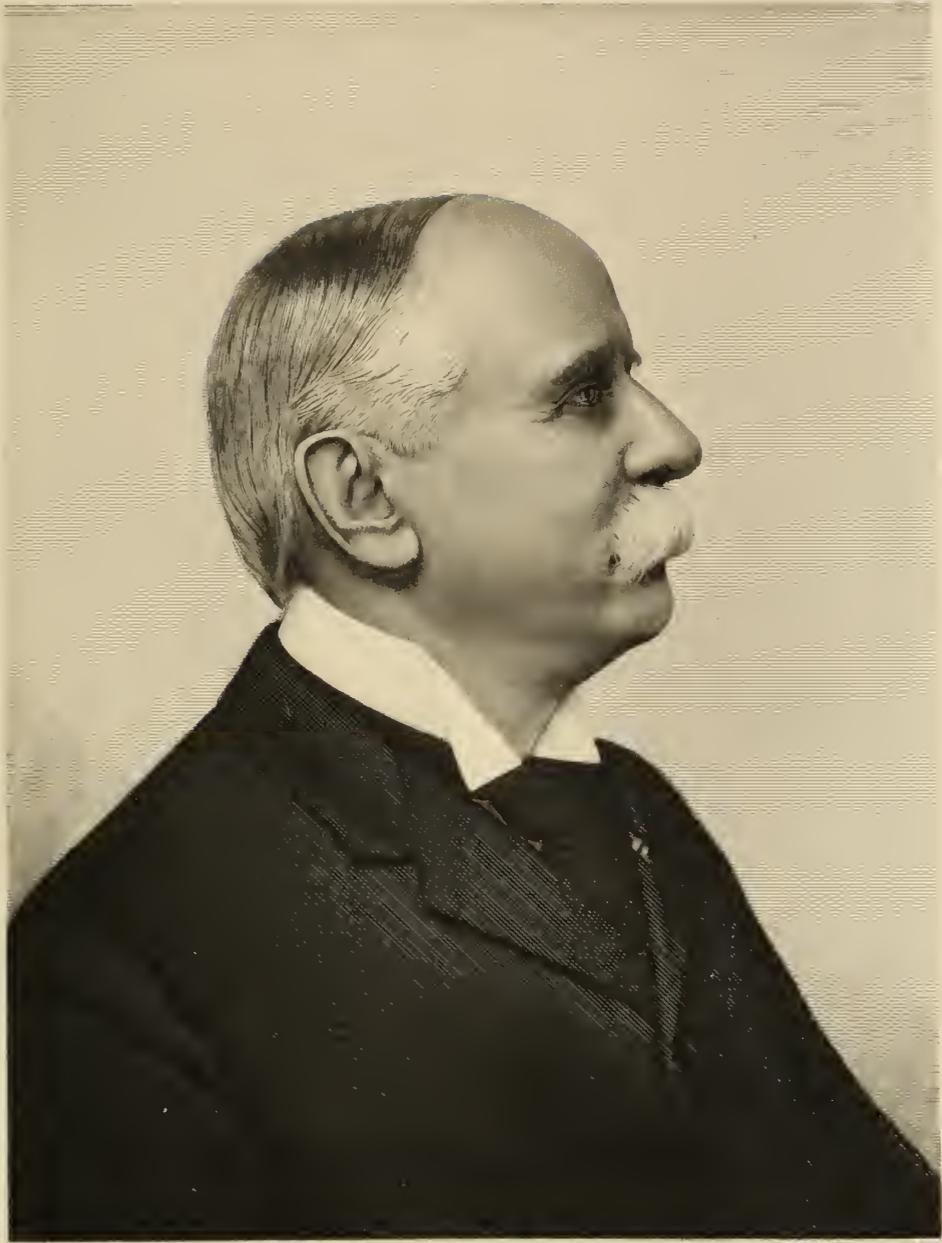
JOHN ESTCOURT EARLE.

The late John E. Earle of Chicago and Hinsdale will be very pleasantly remembered. There follows a brief review of his life.

He was born on the Isle of Jersey, England, on February 28, 1841, a son of Thomas and Harriet (Estcourt) Earle. Both families are old

ones in England dating back to the time of William the Conqueror.

After schooling at Eton, John E. Earle began work in 1864, for the A. P. Baldwin Steamship Company, at New York City. He was an expert in knowledge of foreign moneys. After



C. F. Fairman

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thirteen years with this business, Mr. Earle came to Chicago and joined the Henderson Brothers Steamship Company, where he continued until he and Mr. Wilfred Massey formed the firm of Earle & Massey. This concern, as steamship agents, became most favorably known. They handled much of the shipping of Chicago's grain, to and from foreign ports.

The partnership of Earle and Massey was dissolved in 1909 and Mr. Earle became the head of John E. Earle & Co., and so continued until he retired from business.

Mr. Earle was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for many years. His broad experience in matters pertaining to grain transportation put him in the position of being an authority; and his advice was utilized by shippers in the East as well as those in Chicago and the Central States.

On May 28, 1880, Mr. Earle was married, at

Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Ballard, a daughter of Mr. Herrick Alonzo Ballard. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Earle. They are: Harriet (Mrs. W. C. Huntington), Mary Myra (Mrs. John S. Childs), Thomas E. B. Earle, Bessie Mary Earle, who died, Florence Earle, Estcourt Earle who died, and Enid Earle. The family home has been at Hinsdale, Illinois, for nearly forty years. They belong to the Hinsdale Episcopal Church.

Mr. Earle's friends will also remember him as a thorough sportsman. Hunting and fishing were a source of true pleasure to him. He was president of the English Lake Shooting Club and of the Swan Lake Club. Mr. Earle's death occurred on November 4, 1922. In point of character and attainment and in the qualities that draw and hold warm friendships his life was well and happily lived.

FRANKLIN FAIRMAN.

When a blameless life comes to an end, it is but natural that those associated with its action should feel sorrow at the termination of a career so useful and uplifting. Yet sometimes the full force of a man's influence cannot come into play until he is removed from the scenes of his operations. Until he is dead, his virtues are not appreciated, or his influence fully felt. The deeds he has executed then appear, and the stand he has taken on moral questions, results in benefit to others. Happy indeed must a family be to possess a record of one of their loved ones like that left by the late Franklin Fairman against whom none can rightly breathe a word of censure. For years he was one of the forceful figures in railroad circles centering at Chicago, and a most effective worker in the National Union. He was born at Newtown, Conn., June 22, 1833, a son of Charles and Eliza J. (Morehouse) Fairman, natives of Newtown, Conn. The Fairman family was prominent at Newtown, and descended from pioneers of the place. Thomas Morehouse, the maternal ancestor, located at Wethersfield, Conn., as early as 1640. Later, he removed to Stamford, and was one of the original twenty-nine settlers of that town who purchased the site from the New Haven Colony, who had previously secured it from the Indians for 100 bushels of corn.

Franklin Fairman attended the public schools

of Newton, and an academy of the same place. For a short time thereafter he taught school, but when only sixteen years old, went into the employ of his uncle, a merchant of New Haven, Connecticut, two years later going to New York City, where he was employed in the printing office of the Independent, but in 1855 sought larger opportunities at Chicago. He entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad as clerk, coming to it two years after its establishment. In 1857 he was placed in its general offices, and after a year of service, was made assistant general freight agent, having entire charge of the accounts. From January, 1874, until November, 1900, he was chief freight clerk and auditor of the freight account receipts. From the latter date until June, 1903, he was auditor, having been continuously in charge of the freight accounts from January, 1858, until November, 1900. His religious faith induced him, in his youth, to connect himself with the Congregational Church, but on coming to Chicago he became identified with Christ Reformed Episcopal Church and later with St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Kenwood. The Kenwood Club furnished him social diversion, and he was among its earliest members. He was interested in the Art Institute and very fond of music. Although his success came from his own efforts, he assisted many young men to gain a foothold,

and was interested in their after-career. In politics he was a staunch Republican.

On November 30, 1871, Mr. Fairman married Mary J. Sherman of Newtown, Conn., daughter of Jotham and Mary Ann (Bostwick) Sherman. They became the parents of three children, namely: Matilda Louise, Frank Sherman (died 1899), and Marian.

On account of his prominent connection with the National Union, it might be interesting to note the following record of his connection with this order. He was admitted February 28, 1884, to Lincoln Council, No. 68, became its first president, and later served as speaker for twenty-five years; was elected senator from Illinois in 1887; vice-president, June 24, 1887; trustee, June 21, 1888; re-elected trustee, June 21, 1889, and June 20, 1890; vice-president, June 24, 1892;

Member of Committee on Appeals and Grievances, July 21, 1893; president and trustee, July 20, 1894; president and trustee, July 19, 1895; sitting ex-president, 1896 and 1897; life member of the senate and ex-president, 1897; trustee, July 23, 1904, and re-elected trustee at each succeeding session of the senate from 1906 until his death, December 26, 1914.

In 1888, under the auspices of Lincoln Council, he conceived the idea of and inaugurated the public annual commemoration of Lincoln's birthday, and, although some difficulties had to be overcome in the beginning, the movement developed into a notable success, so that now the day is quite generally observed throughout the country and in Illinois has become a legal holiday.

JAMES WILLIAM MORRISSON.

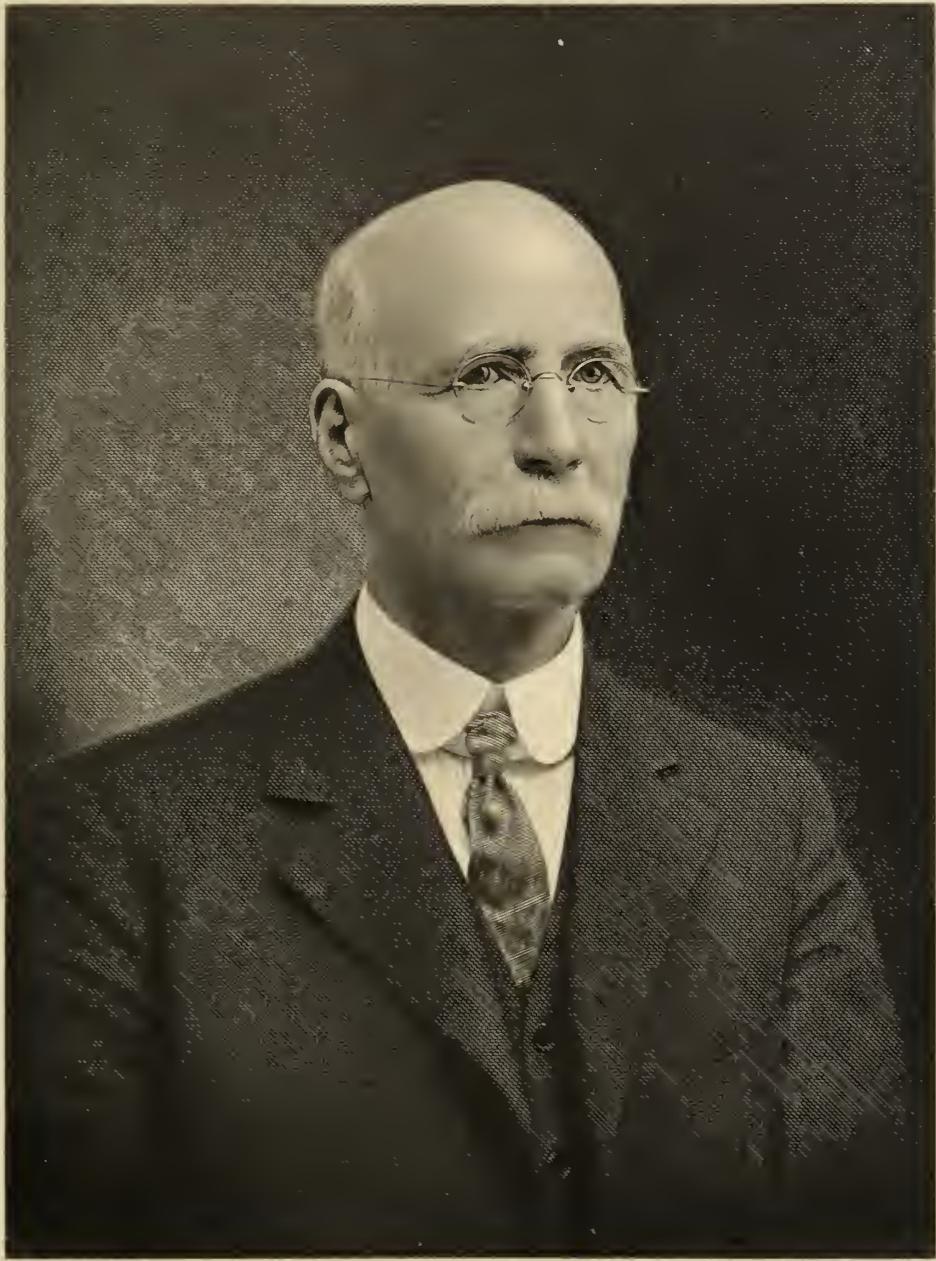
While many changes have taken place in the mercantile life of Chicago during the past half century, some of the old reliable firms still have the advantage of being governed by members of the same family who were the original founders. The advantage of such conditions are easy to determine, and are generally recognized, for interest is always sustained and old standards maintained when no radical changes have been effected in the management. In the conduct of the wholesale drug business of Chicago, the Fuller-Morrisson Company and its predecessors take precedence over all other concerns of its kind in the city, both in prolonged period of operations and in the scope and importance of business controlled. This enterprise had its conception a half century ago when, in 1874, Robert Morrisson, father of James W. Morrisson, became one of the founders of Plummer & Morrisson, wholesale druggists at Richmond, Indiana.

In 1876 the enterprise was moved to Chicago and later became Morrisson, Plummer & Company, and during the ensuing years its development and advancement have kept pace with the marvelous progress of the city, and its status has long been one of prominence in connection with the representative commercial activities of the country. In January, 1915, the business was consolidated with the Fuller & Fuller Company, founded in 1852, and incorporated under the name of Fuller-Morrisson & Company, and this title has since been maintained. Although

its honored founder has long passed from the scene of earthly activities, he is remembered as one of the sterling pioneer business men of the city whose efforts not only contributed materially to the growth and development of the commercial interests of Chicago, but in the promotion of charitable movements and all matters tending to the public good, he was an active and unostentatious worker.

James W. Morrisson, president of this notable concern, was born in Richmond, Indiana, September 1, 1872, a son of Robert and Fayetta (Lord) Morrisson, and came to Chicago with his parents in childhood. He grew up with this city during the period of its most marvelous development, and he has never lost an opportunity to do what he could for the advancement of the best interests of the great metropolis which has figured as the stage of his splendid achievement, and in which his activities have been centered during his entire business career. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of this city, the Harvard School and the Chicago Manual Training School, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity.

Soon after leaving school Mr. Morrisson became associated with the wholesale drug house of Morrisson, Plummer & Company, and has since been identified with this firm and its successor, the Fuller-Morrisson Company, whose success and popularity may be attributed in no small degree to his efficient management and



J. B. McGinty

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untiring efforts. For several years he was president of the firm of Morrisson, Plummer & Company, and on January 1, 1915, when the business was incorporated under its present title, he also became the executive head of this concern, and has since served in this capacity. His career at all times has been forceful, energetic and circumspect, and he well deserves a place in the front rank among the leading business men of the country.

Thoroughly appreciative of the city of his adoption, Mr. Morrisson is loyal and public spirited in his civic attitude, and gives generously of his time and means to the furtherance of charitable movements and all matters tending to the public good. His activities have meant much to Chicago in both civic and material progress, and during the many years of his residence here he has wielded definite and benignant influence both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability. Although the scope of his work has always been broad, and he gives close and loyal attention to the enterprise of which he is head, he also finds time to get the most out of the finer social amenities of life and the recreation which he finds in economics, sociology, books and outdoor diversions. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Council of the National Civic Federation, National Wholesale Druggists Association, of which he was president, and the Chicago Association of Commerce,

of which he was vice president and a member of its Senior Council. He is a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago, and is also affiliated with the Chicago Athletic Association, Union League, City and Skokie Country Clubs, and has hosts of warm friends in both business and social circles.

Mr. Morrisson was married February 7, 1900, to Miss Mary T. R. Foulke, and to this union were born five children: Robert, Foulke, Rosemary, Reeves and James. Mrs. Morrisson was born in Richmond, Indiana, November 14, 1879, and is a daughter of William Dudley Foulke and Mary Taylor (Reeves) Foulke. She is a woman of refinement and much beauty of character, and is greatly admired for her sterling qualities and social and philanthropic activities. She is a member of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, of which she was secretary from 1911 to 1914 and president in 1917-19, Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, of which she was secretary in 1912-13, and the National American Woman Suffrage Association, of which she was secretary in 1915-16. She was likewise a member of the Executive Council of the Illinois Division of the Women's Council of National Defense; vice president Illinois League of Women Voters, 1920-1922; treasurer, 1923; member International Relations Committee National League of Women Voters, 1920; and member of the Friday, Fortnightly, Casino, Women's and Women's City clubs.

JOHN B. MCGINTY.

Prof. John B. McGinty of Chicago, late principal of the Parkman School, was born at Albany, New York, on July 14, 1848. His parents were Patrick and Hannah (Meighan) McGinty, both natives of Ireland. They came to the United States in 1834.

The family came to Illinois to make their home, in 1852. They bought and settled on a farm at Palos, a few miles outside of Chicago. Here the son remained until he was twenty-one years old.

He had attended the country school near his home. Later he entered the Cook County Normal School; and was graduated therefrom in 1871.

He taught school in Chicago for a short time, after which he taught for a year in South Chicago. Subsequently he was made principal of the school at Brighton Park, and was head

of this school, and a teacher there for some years.

In 1884 he returned to Chicago as principal of the Springer school. Six months later he accepted the office as principal of the Parkman School; and he served in this capacity, with note-worthy success, for nearly forty years. His record is remarkable.

On April 5, 1877, he was married, at Lemont, Illinois, to Miss Julia Finnegan. Their children were: Mrs. James V. Murray of California, James Edgar McGinty of Champaign, Illinois, and Miss Alice L. McGinty of Chicago. Mrs. John B. McGinty is also deceased.

Professor McGinty and his family established their home in Englewood, on Normal Boulevard, in the fall of 1886. In 1912 he erected the present apartment building on these premises.

He was one of the earlier residents of Englewood; and he lived there, on the self-same location, for thirty-seven consecutive years. He was ex-president of the association of Englewood's old settlers. He belonged to the Chicago Principals' Club, and was also a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Professor John B. McGinty was claimed by death, in his seventy-sixth year, on January 11, 1924. His was a life of long continued

activity and of truly-great usefulness. He had been a Chicagoan for seventy years. Throughout all the long period of his work as an educator here, he gave the full strength of his fine mind, well-rounded character and deep devotion, to his calling. His counsel and influence form a present part of the success and usefulness enjoyed now by many of the people who had their early training under his guidance.

PHILIP SIDNEY POST.

The life and work of the late Philip Sidney Post has been of wide consequence. His achievements in the field of industrial relationships, as well as in the legal profession, stand to his credit as a man of real importance to his times.

He was born at Vienna, Austria-Hungary, November 10, 1869, the eldest son of Gen. Philip Sidney Post and Cornelia Almira (Post) Post who were both native Americans residing temporarily abroad. The elder Philip Sidney Post was a distinguished officer in the Civil war. He subsequently served as United States Counsel and Consul-General to Austria-Hungary from 1866 to 1879; and, still later, he was a member of Congress from the State of Illinois.

It was in Vienna that the younger Philip Sidney Post received his earlier schooling. He accompanied his parents when they returned to the United States at the close of General Post's consular service. In 1887 he was graduated from Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For some time thereafter he was engaged in newspaper work at Washington, D. C., and he later officiated as private secretary to his father and to the commissioner of patents at Washington. Throughout this period he was studying law. In 1892 he completed his course at the National Law School at Washington. He was admitted to the Illinois bar that same year.

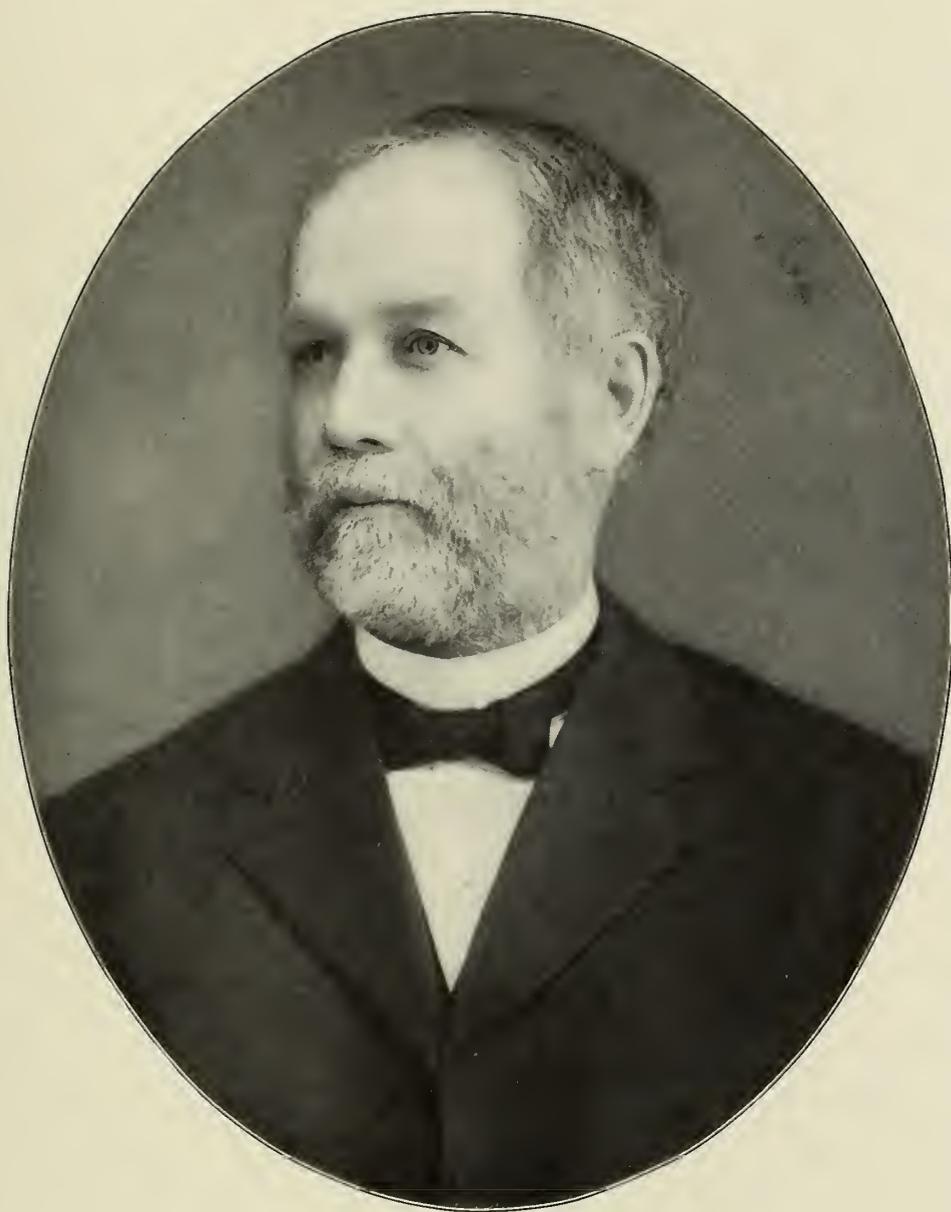
In 1894 Mr. Post began the practice of law in the office of Judge L. C. Collins of Chicago. In 1896, upon the death of his father, he removed to Galesburg, where until 1907 he was engaged in practice, for a time being in partnership with Congressman George W. Prince. From 1898 to 1902 he served as Probate Judge of Knox County and from 1903 to 1907 he was master-in-chancery of the Knox County Circuit Court. During his term as county judge the juvenile court of Knox County was established,

the administration of which received his devoted attention. In addition to the activities already mentioned Judge Post was interested in several newspapers and he participated actively in all affairs of public consequence in his part of the state.

In 1907 Judge Post came back to Chicago to become general attorney for the International Harvester Company. In May, 1919, he was elected vice president of the company, with special executive duties including full charge of the company's public relations. He took a leading part in framing the Harvester Company's Industrial Relations Plan which was adopted in March, 1919. In this connection we quote from a speech of Mr. Post. "We feel that their hope (the president and board of directors of the International Harvester Company) is the building of a permanent industrial enterprise which, as the years go by, will be recognized as the finest type of American corporation, a corporation private in name and management but awake to every public obligation and rendering to mankind a world-wide public service."

Judge Post was, for many years and up to the time of his death, a trustee of Knox College. He took a very deep interest in that institution's affairs, giving his keenest attention to its problems. After his death, the Chicago Knox Club, alumni of Knox College and other friends raised a fund of \$100,000.00 to establish at Knox College a memorial department in political science, to be known as the Philip Sidney Post Memorial Department.

Judge Post was a member of the Loyal Legion. He belonged to the American and Illinois Bar associations; to the University Club, Hamilton Club, City Club, Union League Club, the Law Club and to the old Sunset Club which he formerly served as secretary. His fraternity



James B. Muir.

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at Knox College was Phi Gamma Delta. He was a Knight-Templar Mason. He was always interested in the work of the Y. M. C. A. Hotel and for years was a member of its advisory committee.

Judge Post wrote with unusual strength and discernment on economic and political questions and the problems of industrial relations. He was a contributor to "The Outlook" and other periodicals. In politics he was a Republican; in religion a Congregationalist.

On August 27, 1902, Philip Sidney Post was married to Janet Greig, formerly Dean of Women at Knox College, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Greig of Oneida, Illinois. Mrs. Post survives her distinguished husband, as do his sister, Mrs. James C. Simpson of Galesburg and his brother, Major William S. Post of Los Angeles, California. Mr. and Mrs. Post made their home in Winnetka, a north shore suburb of Chicago. Mr. Post was much interested in city planning and was chairman of the Winnetka Plan Commission.

Philip Sidney Post died at his home in Winnetka on June 27, 1920. Pres. Harold F. McCormick of the International Harvester Company wrote, at the time of Mr. Post's death:

"The passing of Mr. Post brings to the Harvester organization a sense of loss too sharp to be measured in words. Yet out of his long service in the law department and his all-too-brief service as vice president we gratefully receive and cherish three distinct inheritances—his many definite contributions to the com-

pany's development and progress, the deep impression of a rare personality upon his associates, and the strong influence he exerted in our behalf in his contacts with outside people and interests. In all respects, business and personal, his was a record and example that we who carry on the work shall do well to follow.

"The sincere desire for truth that guided his active, eager mind brought him quickly to the solution of problems and made his viewpoint readily comprehensive to his co-workers. Being intellectually four-square with himself, imbued with the impersonal spirit of justice, his counsels were always clear and convincing; and added to these attributes were a tolerance that never forgot to be kind, a good humor so un-failing and a charm or manner so engaging that he was always assured of earnest attention.

"Those who sat with him about the executive council table will especially miss the thoroughness and sense of responsibility that marked all his researches and the presentation of their results. They will remember how broadly human his sympathies were and how strong his faith that a sure path to both industrial and national peace and progress can be found through a quickened and deepened mutuality of understanding and effort.

"All of us who knew him will remember and honor him as a man of highest and finest type—able, companionable, joyous and true."

JAMES BEATTY MUIR.

James B. Muir was born in a log cabin on a small farm in Bedford Township, Monroe County, Michigan, on December 18, 1849. His parents were James H. and Lydia (Gould) Muir, natives of Williamsport, Maryland, and Woodstock, Connecticut, respectively. The father came to Michigan about 1835, having walked the greater part of the way there from his home in Maryland, carrying with him his worldly possessions in a small tin trunk.

James B. Muir was reared on the farm and attended district school. He continued his studies at the Ypsilanti Michigan State Normal School, graduating in June, 1873. He then entered the law school of the University of Michi-

gan, at Ann Arbor, completing his course and receiving his degree in 1875.

He first began practice in the town of Sidney, Iowa, but, after about a year spent there, he moved to Chicago. He lived here continuously from 1877 until his death. Throughout this period he was active in the practice of law, earning an honored name and a gratifying success. In 1904 he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Muir was married on July 21, 1896, to Miss Helen J. Close, a public school teacher of Chicago. There are no children. Mrs. Muir died on February 29, 1920.

Mr. Muir died on November 22, 1924, leaving

two brothers and one sister surviving him. They are: Dr. William G. Muir, of Harper, Kansas; Maj. Gen. Charles H. Muir, of Baltimore, Maryland; and Miss Helen B. Muir, of Chicago.

Mr. Muir belonged to Templar Lodge No. 440, I. O. O. F., and to Covenant Lodge No. 526, A. F. & A. M.

He practiced law in Chicago and had maintained residence here for nearly fifty years.

HAROLD NICHOLAS MOYER.

The late Dr. Harold N. Moyer, of Chicago, was one of the country's most distinguished medical practitioners, and was a teacher and scientist of equal note.

He was born at Canajoharie, New York, on August 14, 1858, a son of Waldstein and Ellen (Young) Moyer. His early training was in public school at Chicago, to which city the family moved years ago, establishing their home at what at that time was known as No. 434 West Adams street.

He commenced studying for his profession at Rush Medical College, graduating in 1879 before he was twenty-one, and had to wait until his birthday for his diploma. From 1879-82 he was assistant physician at the Illinois Hospital for the insane, at Kankakee, Illinois. Then he attended universities and hospitals at Vienna and Heidelberg, for post-graduate study, during 1882-3.

He has been active in practice at Chicago continuously since 1884. He was, formerly, major (surgeon) of the Second Regiment of the National Guard. In 1887-8 he was Cook County physician. As a resume of his later work, and as comment upon it, we re-print resolutions from the Illinois State Medical Society which followed Doctor Moyer's death:

WHEREAS, Dr. Harold N. Moyer was a distinguished, brilliant and upstanding member of the medical profession of this city: as practitioner measuring his conduct by the highest ethics, and ministering to the suffering with surprising skill mingled with kindness, mercy and love: an educator holding for twenty-five years the chair of Neurology in Rush Medical College and extending the influence of his great intellect throughout the country by those who studied under him and later scattered to practice their profession in the four corners of America: as writer a prolific contributor to medical journals, always progressively blazing trails to greater enlightenment and new thoughts: as man honorable, charitable, kindly

and clothed with the dignity of unpretentious simplicity: and

WHEREAS, Dr. Harold N. Moyer, in the midst of a busy life, with demands upon his time almost exhausting human endurance, sacrifice his few hours of leisure to assume the obligations of public service, with consummate ability discharging the duties of president of the Chicago Medical Society, President of the Illinois State Medical Society and President of the Psychopathic Hospital Staff of Cook County: and

WHEREAS, Dr. Harold N. Moyer, in the heyday of his great usefulness to humanity, has answered the call of Death, plunging in grief us who knew and loved him as co-worker, associate and friend:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Illinois State Medical Society in meeting assembled, that these resolutions testifying to the esteem and affection in which the deceased was held by all members of the medical profession, be spread upon the records of this society: that a copy thereof, properly engrossed, be sent to the bereaved widow with sincere and deep sympathy in her irreparable loss: and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, in honor of his memory, this meeting now adjourn.

On June 11, 1902, Doctor Moyer was married to Eleanor Hooten Myler. There is one daughter, Lillian Moyer, and one granddaughter, Eleanor Carolyn.

Doctor Moyer belonged to the Episcopal Church. He was also a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the Chicago Literary Club and the University Club of Chicago. His friends will remember him as a very fine billiard player and as a lover of the out-of-doors.

Doctor Moyer's death on December 14, 1923, was a sorrow and loss widely felt. The value of his work was indeed great. For nearly forty-five years his excellent mind and superior training have been doing their utmost in an important service to humanity.

ERNEST THOMAS CLARAGE.

January, 1920, records the death of Ernest Thomas Clarage who, for a number of years, has been intimately connected with manufacturing in Illinois. Those who knew Mr. Clarage will remember him with warm personal regard. He had such pleasant qualities of character that his friends were many. He stood especially high in his business relations, for the broadness of his plans, coupled with his rare technical knowledge and his unfaltering determination, brought to him a marked success. His hopes were materialized, his judgments fully verified and the earlier sacrifices which he willingly made for his business were made worthwhile. His business faith was quite typical of the spirit that has been the fundamental of Chicago's growth. A brief record of his life is given here.

Ernest Thomas Clarage was born at Kalamazoo, Michigan, October 29, 1862, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hooker) Clarage. The family name was originally spelled Claridge. His mother is a direct descendant of Thomas Hooker. Ernest Thomas Clarage was graduated from the grade and high-school courses in Kalamazoo and then went to work for his father. The father was the owner of a foundry and machine shop and it was here that the son gained his earlier experience. He became an expert lathe man; and, in 1884, came to Chicago to continue in the steel industry. Until 1894 he traveled as salesman for the Crescent Steel Company, and, in that year, he

was made western manager for the Sanderson Company of Syracuse, New York. This was a branch of the Sanderson Company of England. In this connection Mr. Clarage became recognized as an authority. When the Crucible Steel Company of America was formed, Mr. Clarage was made manager of its western business because of his exceptional record. In the field of chemistry, as it relates to steel and its products, he possessed the most intimate knowledge.

Ernest Thomas Clarage organized the Columbia Tool Steel Company and was made its president. The first crucible of steel was made in August, 1905. The subsequent success of the company has been very gratifying, despite eastern opposition. The mill and its splendid record in business stands as a forceful commentary on the course, discernment and ample ability which characterized Mr. Clarage. He looked after every minute detail of the business. Mr. Clarage died on January 29, 1920. It is pleasant to note that his son, Arthur Thomas Clarage, will continue in the business.

On September 4, 1890, Mr. Clarage was married, at Kalamazoo, to Miss Florence King, a daughter of Charles King. Their association throughout the subsequent years has been very happy indeed. There are two children: Arthur Thomas and Ruth Clarage. Such men as Mr. Clarage are the forces behind industrial development.

CHARLES PRATT HULBERT.

The late Charles Pratt Hulbert, of Chicago, was born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, on Sept. 16, 1856, a son of Edward and Jane (Pratt) Hulbert. The family was one of wealth and position in the East.

The Hulberts came to Chicago, in 1869. Here the son attended the old Mosely School and Bryant and Stratton's Business College. His first employment was as an errand boy for Carson, Pirie Scott and Company. This work did not suit him, for he preferred to learn a trade. After some time spent as a plumbers' apprentice he opened a small shop of his own. Later he became superintendent for the firm of E. Baggett and Company.

It was back in 1898 that Mr. Hulbert founded

the business of Hulbert and Dorsey, plumbing contractors. This firm continues to the present and has been developed into one of the most important concerns in this branch of business. They installed the plumbing equipment in the LaSalle Street Station, the Northwestern Station, the Harris Trust Building, the Corn Exchange Bank Building and in the Wrigley Tower Building. This list represents some of the larger contracts the firm has handled in Chicago. They also did much of the work at the Art Institute of Chicago, the University of Chicago, and they have helped to build a number of the finer residences in this city and its suburbs.

On June 19, 1895, Mr. Hulbert was married, at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, to Miss Angie A. Rice, a daughter of Isaac Hatch Rice and Jennie L. (Millard) Rice of Great Barrington. The two families, the Rices and the Hulberts, had been friends back through several generations. Mr. and Mrs. Hulbert continued to live in Chicago after their marriage. He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, to which his widow also belongs. Mr. Hulbert belonged

to the South Shore Country Club. He was a Thirty-second degree Mason. He was a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago.

Charles Pratt Hulbert died on February 21, 1924. He was a thoroughly admirable man; and his residence of over fifty years in Chicago brought him well-earned business success and also the trust and sincere appreciation of the people who were close enough to him to know him well.

JOSEPH SMITH PIGALL.

Many people, especially those whose homes are on the West Side in Chicago, knew the late Dr. Joseph S. Pigall. He had practiced medicine in that part of the city for many years and deserved and held a high place of trust and regard.

Joseph S. Pigall was born in Bloomington, Illinois, on January 9, 1869. His parents were Joseph and Ann M. (Smith) Pigall. The father who was a druggist in Bloomington died when the son was less than one year old. A few years later the family moved to Paxton, Illinois. Here the son attended both grade and high school. After the family's later removal to Lamar, Missouri, he entered Lamar Academy. In 1888 he graduated from the Chicago School of Pharmacy, and in 1891 from Rush Medical College, Chicago. His training was furthered by a year of Post-graduate study in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In 1892, Doctor Pigall located in private practice at Chicago. There were more than

thirty years between the beginning of his practice and the recent close of his work.

Doctor Pigall was married on June 7, 1899, in Philadelphia, to Miss Anna B. Treanor, a daughter of Joseph M. and Elizabeth A. (Kerns) Treanor. There are two daughters, Anna Josephine Pigall, and Elizabeth Kerns Pigall. Of late years the family have made their home on Washington Boulevard, Austin. They belong to the Presbyterian Church. Doctor Pigall was a Knight-Templar and Shriner Mason, and was also an Elk and a Knight of Pythias. He held membership in the Chicago, Illinois, and American Medical societies.

Besides his general practice Doctor Pigall had been attending physician at the West Side Hospital, Chicago, for the past fifteen years. In addition to being a member of the staff, he had also served as director and vice president. The Doctor's death on May 30, 1923, ended a life of continued usefulness and one blessed with many loyal friendships.

THOMAS EDWARD COSTAIN.

Dr. Thomas E. Costain was born at Port St. Mary, Isle of Man, on August 9, 1862, a son of Thomas Costain. He was seventeen years old when he came to the United States, locating at St. Paul, Minnesota. He had attended grade and high school on the Isle of Man; and he took a course in business college at St. Paul. He graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in 1892.

He was married on June 26, 1894, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, to Miss Mae Wellington, a daughter of Prof. Isaac M. Wellington, who was then superintendent of schools at Crawfordsville.

Doctor Costain practiced in Chicago for many years. His career in his profession, covering a

period of three decades, is one of true distinction. He is to be credited with a contribution to medical and surgical procedure that has been a comfort and safeguard to thousands upon thousands of people. His work has been done in relation to the studies and preparation necessary to proper administration of anaesthetics.

Years ago he became deeply impressed with the facts that anaesthetics should only be administered by a physician, specifically trained, who could accurately judge each individual patient's physical condition and who could give the anaesthetic in the degree and manner to insure the patient's safety. Accordingly Doctor Costain made, himself, a very thorough, spe-



Joseph Smith-Pegler

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cialized study of anaesthesia. He became one of the authorities on this subject in America.

Further than this, he pioneered in the work of waking this country up to the absolute need of entrusting the use of anaesthetics only in the hands of physician anaesthetists. Through his constant labors in this regard, he has rendered a service that is beyond compute.

Doctor Costain taught the giving of anaesthetics at the Chicago Homeopathic College, as far back as 1896. He was later associate professor of surgery at Hahnemann and subsequently was made professor of surgery and anaesthesia there.

He served as president of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical Society, of the Chicago Anaesthetists Association and of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association. He was secretary and treasurer of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Another channel of his distinguished influence, of recent years, was as managing editor of the Journal of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Dr. Thomas E. Costain's death is recorded on May 31, 1922. The greatness of his work will continue through the years.

HENRY G. DAWSON.

It would be difficult to find a record of a life which more completely measures up to desirable citizenship than that of Henry G. Dawson, now deceased, who was an aggressive and successful business man and manufacturer of Chicago. Possessing a keen instinct for opportunities and recognizing the dignity and importance of his business, he developed a large concern, and dying left behind him an untarnished name as well as material wealth.

Henry G. Dawson was born at Sheffield, England, May 1, 1854—a son of Joshua and Christiana (Wolstenholm) Dawson, both of whom were also born at Sheffield. The family came to the United States in 1858, and the first few years' residence was in Massachusetts. In 1867 the family removed to Chicago where Henry G. Dawson attended the public school. The firm of Dawson Brothers was established in 1875 by the two brothers—Henry G. and William R. The latter died in 1899, and the business was continued by Henry G. Dawson until his retirement in 1915. The two brothers began business in small quarters and did practically all of their own work. The business prospered; the products of their factory became known nationally, and their enlarged plant covered several acres of floor space devoted exclusively to the manufacture of mantels, grates and fireplaces.

Mr. Dawson was married in 1880 to Annie G. Scott of Marseilles, Ill., and one son was born of the union. At his death, March 2, 1919, Mr. Dawson left his widow, one son, Harry W. Dawson, and two grandchildren, namely Henry G. and Anna Marie. For a number of years Mr. and Mrs. Dawson maintained a delightful home at 4757 Sheridan Road, where Mrs. Dawson still resides. Here Mr. Dawson found his greatest happiness and inspiration, for he was a man deeply attached to his family. A man of kindly nature and broad sympathies, he sought to bring about a better understanding between himself and his employes, and in him they found a practical friend and wise adviser. Although no politician in any sense of the word, he endeavored to support those measures and candidates he believed would work for the progress of Chicago and its further expansion. He was a member of the Oak Park Country Club and the Illinois Athletic Club.

Never seeking to better himself at the expense of others, Mr. Dawson sought to give to all the same square deal that he required for himself, and when he died his loss was felt as a personal one not only by his family, his friends and employes, but by the community at large, and his memory will long be cherished and his example emulated.

GEORGE MARSHALL FISHER.

The late George M. Fisher of Chicago, was one of the most capable men who represented the large insurance companies of the country. His business record here which covers many years, shows him to have been one of the big

producers, and one of the most reliable judges of insurance facts.

George M. Fisher was born in Painesville, Ohio, on Nov. 15, 1857, a son of Nathaniel and Rhoda (Wilder) Fisher. He went to public

school in Painesville, and had completed a part of his course at the Western Reserve College, when he left school and began work to help in the support of the family. His first position was in an insurance office in Painesville. Then he was special agent in Ohio and West Virginia representing the Insurance Company of North America, and the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company. After two years he became general correspondent in J. F. Downing's insurance general agency in Erie, Penn. From there he went to Indiana and Ohio as special agent for the same companies. From 1887 to 1892 he was special agent for the London Assurance Corporation under the management of Charles L. Case, working in Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1892 Mr. Fisher was made manager for the United Fire Re-Insurance Company, and the Palatine Insurance Company, Ltd., of Manchester, England, with jurisdiction over fourteen states. The Palatine Company having re-insured and discontinued its American business, Mr. Fisher, in Feb., 1902, became manager of the Railway Underwriters, which is composed of a number of leading companies writing insurance on railroad properties exclusively. This was Mr. Fisher's work

in which he was a recognized authority from 1902 right up until his recent death.

On January 27, 1909, Mr. Fisher married Miss Laura V. Germain of Chicago. They moved to Hinsdale, Ill., and established a delightful home, in which their married years were spent in a very dear and helpful companionship.

There are two sisters of Mr. Fisher, Miss Harriet E. Fisher and Mrs. Mary Fisher McCall, at present living in the old home at Painesville.

Mr. Fisher was a member of the Congregational Church, the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the Union League Club, the Hinsdale Club, the Hinsdale Golf Club, and he was an early member of Glen View Golf Club.

George Marshall Fisher died on July 29, 1923. There was, in his life, much of true satisfaction from the results his work produced, and there was much of happiness, too, for he was very kind, of quick good humor, and thoroughly devoted to his family and friends. He combined fine ability, with a fine character and a friendliness which everyone enjoyed.

PAUL BRAUER.

The late Paul Brauer, of Chicago, was born at Corden, Germany, on January 15, 1867, a son of Casper and Gertrude (Blaser) Brauer, both natives of Germany. The father was in the hotel business.

Paul Brauer went to school at Montabaur, Germany, until he was fifteen years old. It was then that the family came to America and settled in Chicago. Paul Brauer's home has been here ever since that time.

As the years passed he became one of the most successful restaurant men in this part of the country. Many Chicagoans and visitors of former years, remember Cafe Brauer, which was located at the northeast corner of State street and Jackson boulevard. This restaurant, owned and conducted by Paul Brauer, came to be considered almost as a landmark. It went out of existence when the present Lytton Building was erected on the corner the restaurant had formerly occupied.

About twenty years ago Mr. Brauer took the concession for all refreshments served in Lin-

coln Park. He had these concessions ever since that time. Through this connection he became known to a great many people; and his fairness and thoughtfulness on their behalf, earned him a large measure of the public's appreciation.

On April 28, 1908, Mr. Brauer was married to Miss Mary B. Saurborn, of Chicago, a daughter of Joseph and Frederika (Funk) Saurborn. Mr. and Mrs. Brauer had two children born to them: Casper P. Brauer, who died in infancy; and Miss Geraldine Brauer.

Mr. Brauer's home had been at 552 Barry avenue, Chicago, for over twenty years. He belonged to the Illinois Athletic Club, South Shore Country Club, Chicago Yacht Club, Germania Club, and the Mendelssohn Club. He was a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago, and was also a thirty-second degree Mason.

January 15, 1924, records Paul Brauer's death. Through his business, through his interest in art and music, and through his spirit of helpful kindness, his contribution to the life of Chicago has been of much value.



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JOHN MCGILLEN.

Among the men prominently identified with the business interests of Chicago, as well as with the civic and social life of the city, few have gained so high a reputation for ability and keenness of discernment as did the late John McGillen, general agent of the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland. He not only achieved a notable success in business, but his progressive spirit was made evident in many ways, and his career was an inspiration as to the possibilities of accomplishment in this great republic for the man who will make the very most out of opportunity.

Mr. McGillen was born in Chicago, November 13, 1861, a son of Edward and Catherine (Doyle) McGillen, and he fully exemplified the alert, enterprising character for which the people of the Western Metropolis have always been noted. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of Chicago and the Christian Brothers' Academy. He early developed an aptitude for business, and when but sixteen years of age, he secured a position with Handy & Company, now the Chicago Title & Trust Company, one of the oldest and most reliable abstract of title concerns in the city of Chicago, with whom he remained for twelve years.

In 1889 Mr. McGillen became associated in business with Francis and John P. Agnew, comprising the firm of Agnew & Company, builders of the Liberal Arts and Manufactures buildings at the World's Columbian Exposition, and many other notable structures. In 1894 Mr. McGillen became general manager for Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, of the Bermudez Asphalt Paving Company, which was later absorbed by the Asphalt Company of America. In 1910 he accepted the position as general agent of the American Bonding Company of Baltimore, Maryland, and continued an active factor of this great corporation and its successor, the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland, since that date.

Mr. McGillen also held many other business and municipal positions in Chicago, and it may be said of him that he never shrank from a duty or proved false to a trust. He served as a director of the Cosmopolitan Electric Company, and secretary of the Sanitary District of Chicago from December, 1912, to September, 1919, and for six years was a member of the

Chicago City Council from the then Twenty-first Ward, and for a time was chairman of the Finance Committee. He was campaign manager for Carter H. Harrison, Sr., and also for John P. Hopkins in their campaign for the office of Mayor of Chicago. He also served as chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee in 1910, having been elected under the new direct primary law of that year.

In 1904 Mr. McGillen was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, Missouri. He also served in the same capacity at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1912, and again at St. Louis in 1916, and in 1920 at San Francisco, California. He likewise served as secretary of the Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind, and was a member of the Board of Trustees of DePaul University of Chicago, at the time of his death. In civic and municipal as well as in business affairs, Mr. McGillen always performed the duties devolving upon him with fidelity and sagacity. Vindicating every pledge of his official trusts, he stood the acid test for efficiency and loyalty, and proved himself a man of ability and probity.

Thoroughly appreciative of his native city, Mr. McGillen's career at all times was loyal, energetic and circumspect, and he never lost an opportunity to do what he could for the advancement of the best interests of the great metropolis which figured as the stage of his splendid achievements, and in which his activities were centered for more than half a century. His efforts were not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were made evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and his activities have meant much to Chicago in both civic and material progress, and, during the many years of his residence here, he wielded definite and benignant influence both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability.

Although the scope of his work was always broad, Mr. McGillen also found time to get the most out of the finer social amenities of life, and the recreation which he took in books, walking and outdoor diversions. He was a member of the Chicago Historical Society, a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago, and also affiliated with the Illinois Athletic, Iroquois and Elks clubs. Though unostentatious in

manner, he had hosts of warm friends who recognized in him a man of high ideals, and his home, at 2136 Cleveland avenue, was a hospitable one, where good cheer abounded, and it was frequently the scene of social, educational and philanthropic activities.

Mr. McGillen was married September 24, 1894, to Miss Eliza P. Devine, of Chicago, a woman of refinement and much beauty of character, and they became the parents of one daughter Rosalie, who is the wife of James T. Bristol, of Chicago, and they have one daughter Patricia, who represents the fifth generation of the family as continual residents of Chicago,

the progenitor, James Carney, who settled in this city in 1823, being the paternal grandfather of Mr. McGillen. Mrs. McGillen is a daughter of Marcus A. and Eliza (Burke) Devine, who were also pioneers of Chicago, the father having settled here in about 1850, and was a man of sterling qualities, and for many years one of the active business men of this city, among other enterprises with which he was identified being the Bowman Dairy Company, of which he was the founder.

The death of Mr. McGillen occurred February, 1924. In his passing Chicago lost one of its most representative citizens.

HENRY AUGUSTUS FOSS.

Henry Augustus Foss was born near Compton Village, New Hampshire, on March 17, 1859, a son of Martin H. and Elizabeth Elliott Foss. In 1863, the family moved to Chicago and the father became one of the earliest members of the Chicago Board of Trade, and he organized what became for a time the largest commission house on the board. The father was identified with a great many movements for the growth and betterment of the city, having among his warm friends Dwight L. Moody and Major Whittle, men who set the ideals for a whole generation of Chicago men. He was a founder of the First Presbyterian Church.

H. A. Foss went to public school here, attended Lake Forest College and later entered Hillsdale College in Michigan. On returning to Chicago he began work in his father's office. The father died in 1881. Two years previously, H. A. Foss had been made grain receivers' agent for the Illinois Central Railroad, a position he occupied until 1898. Since July, 1898, he was chief weigh-master and custodian for the Chicago Board of Trade. We believe that Mr. Foss did as much as any other man in the country to maintain honor in the life and practice of the selling and buying grain world. "He despised nothing more earnestly than the schemes to deceive on the part of those who buy or sell. He wrote letters, made

personal appeals, organized groups and committees, invoked courts and denounced in wrath everybody and everything that sought to prevent the just reading of his scales."

He strenuously opposed bucket shops. The effects of his influence are wide spread and lasting.

On July 1, 1883, Mr. Foss was married to Miss Miriam Rumbaugh, of Cortland, Ohio, a daughter of Noah and Esther (Neff) Rumbaugh. Mr. and Mrs. Foss had seven children: Vera A., Marion, Henry, Charlotte (Mrs. Aldrich S. Harrison), Samuel B., Frank K. and Margaret Foss. The family have made their home in Chicago, on the South Side, for many years.

Henry Augustus Foss died on December 20, 1922. The Rev. William Chalmers Covert has written of him: "He was always doing things for no reason on earth except the unselfish, neighborly love in his heart. He was always anticipating the wishes of his friends. Do you men of business know anything you need more acutely than the two outstanding features of H. A. Foss' character: honor and the spirit of brotherhood. To have lifted up, and made conspicuous in the busiest and most preoccupied center of the world's work, these two qualities, through long years of service, is to have lived a great life."

LAWRENCE HOWARD ROBLEE.

Dr. Lawrence Howard Roblee of Chicago was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, May 22, 1888, a son of Rev. Henry Scott and Alma (Par-

tridge) Roblee, natives of New York and Vermont states, respectively. He was a brother of Genevieve Roblee Dickerson, Leonard Field



Lawrence H. Roblin

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Roblee, M. D., Lowell Allen Roblee, and Leland Henry Scott Roblee.

The father, Rev. Henry Scott Roblee, D. D., has long been a leader in the work of the Congregational Church in the Central States.

Lawrence Howard Roblee received his early training in the public schools of Benton Harbor, Michigan. In High school he became greatly interested in football. He played for four years on the Benton Harbor High school team; and this team won the Michigan State Championship.

Upon his graduation he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan. While he was thus engaged in preparing for his degree of Doctor of Medicine, he also made a lasting name for himself in the annals of the University of Michigan football history. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1912.

Doctor Roblee completed the post-graduate course in the Metropolitan Hospital, New York City, where later he began private practice. From New York he came to Chicago and established his home and his practice here. He maintained two offices, one in the Marshall Field Annex, and the other at 1060 Wilson avenue.

At the beginning of the World War, Doctor Roblee offered his services to the government

and was commissioned major in the United States Medical Corps. He was made surgeon of the Seventh Regiment of Engineers, and later was urologist of the Second Division in the Army of Occupation in Germany.

After nearly two years of service overseas he returned to Chicago, at the close of the war, and resumed his practice.

Doctor Roblee was married in Chicago, February 16, 1924, to Miss Beatrice Angela, a daughter of Francis and May Angela.

He was a member of the Congregational Church, and also belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution, The American Legion, the Hamilton Club, and the Glen Oak Country Club. He was a prominent Mason, being a Knight Templar, Shriner and Thirty-second Degree Mason. He was a member of the Medical Staff of the Illinois Masonic Hospital.

Doctor Roblee was thirty-seven years of age at the time of his death, July 24, 1925. His participation in athletics, his patriotic service during the World War, and his exceptional work in Chicago as a physician, surgeon, and urologist, all unite to reflect honor to his memory.

"So whether to wander the stars, or to rest
Forever hushed and dumb;
He gave with a zest, and he gave his best;
And deserves the best to come."

EDWARD FAIRFIELD LELAND.

For nearly forty years, just past, the late Edward F. Leland has taken a substantial part in the life and growth of the Chicago Board of Trade.

He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on May 16, 1862, a son of Gorham Abbott Leland and Annie (Fairfield) Leland, natives of Boston, Massachusetts, and of Saco, Maine, respectively. The family moved to Chicago and established their home in 1866. The father was a packer and, later, a member of the Board of Trade.

Edward F. Leland went to the Mosely School here. Then he began work in the dry-goods business of A. T. Stewart & Company. A little later he worked with Libby, McNeill & Libby for a short time.

It was in 1884 that he entered the grain business and joined the Chicago Board of Trade. First he was with Parker, Martin & Company; then with W. W. Catlin & Company. After

joining the firm of Ramsey, Lightner and Company, Mr. Leland was made a partner in the concern and so continued until 1892. He was a member of the firm of Ward & Leland from 1892-96. Then he operated alone until Jan. 1, 1898 when, with John Herbert Ware, he formed the firm of Ware & Leland. This firm dissolved partnership May 1, 1920. Upon this date Mr. Leland, with three of the former partners of Ware & Leland, formed the partnership of E. F. Leland & Co., and continued business until September 1, 1922, on which date the business of E. F. Leland & Co. was taken over by Lamson Bros. & Co., owing to the fact that Mr. Leland had not been in the best of health for a year or two prior to this time and wished to retire.

Mr. Leland was, for years, one of the most substantial men of the Central States.

He was a life member of the Chicago Art

Institute and of the Chicago Historical Society. Socially he belonged to the Chicago Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the South Shore Country Club and the New York Yacht Club.

The twenty-fourth of May, 1923, chronicles the death of Edward F. Leland. Through all of his years in Chicago his life was one of fine ideals and of superior accomplishment.

OLIVER OSBORNE FORSYTH.

Oliver Osborne Forsyth of Chicago, has recently died. To review his many years in Chicago is most interesting; and this story also includes the history of his father and his uncle, George W. Clarke, who were factors of very great importance in the establishment and growth of that great industrial center of which the present five cities of Gary, Hammond, East Chicago, Whiting and Indiana Harbor form a part.

Oliver Osborne Forsyth was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on June 15, 1856, a son of Jacob and Caroline M. (Clarke) Forsyth. The Clarke family dates back to Revolutionary times. The son attended the Hellmuth College, Ontario, Canada, and later Pennsylvania Military Academy.

The father was associated with the earlier history of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This work eventually brought him to Chicago as general manager of the freight department and about 1860 he established his home in this city. His wife's brother was George W. Clarke, for whom, it is said, Clark Street, Chicago, was named. Mr. Clarke was, to begin with, a civil engineer and surveyor. He joined the gold rush to California in 1849, going on the first steamship, the *Tennessee*, that went through the Straits of Magellan. On returning to Illinois a few years later he bought that area of land, on the southern shore of Lake Michigan, now occupied by Gary, Indiana Harbor, East Chicago and Whiting. It was to this section, which was then almost entirely undeveloped, that the Forsyth family came. George W. Clarke died in 1866 and the management of his real-estate holding passed to the hands of Jacob Forsyth, who some years later was instrumental in bringing the Standard Oil Company to Indiana, and in securing the location of many of the other large industries that have been built on the Lake Shore just to the

south of Chicago. He gave 1,000 acres to found East Chicago.

Jacob Forsyth died in 1899 and since that time the family's property has been controlled by Oliver Forsyth; and his judgment, deep interest and civic pride have brought many material advantages to the family and to the cities in which are their belongings.

The Forsyths moved back to Chicago in the '80s, and lived on Michigan Avenue for over thirty years, and on Prairie Avenue for the past nine years. In their present home hangs an oil portrait of George W. Clarke. The portrait was among the few possessions the family were able to save when their former house was destroyed by the great Fire of 1871.

The family belong to the Episcopal Church. Mr. Forsyth was a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago and of the Chicago Historical Society. He was greatly interested in everything of sound cultural value and was also kindhearted and generous.

Oliver Osborne Forsyth died on February 1, 1922. He is survived by two sisters, Miss Sarah L. Forsyth of Chicago and Mrs. Annie Kerr-Fisher, who lives abroad.

THE CALUMET.

I sing of the Calumet Region.

The haunt of the Wild in ages past
Has been reclaimed by man at last.

The siller of Commodore Tod
Has built the ship canal and drained the bog.
Exit muskrat and frog.

The hydraulic dredge has filled up the slough;
None can tell where the water-lilies grew.
With mills on every hand,

The Homes of the puddler and roller cover
the land.

From the Calumet's marshy bank

To Michigan's sandy shore,
The call of the Wild is heard no more.

Written by Oliver O. Forsyth, December 7,
1912.



Enoch S. Stevens

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GEORGE ALMAN GILL.

The late George A. Gill, of Chicago, was born at West Liberty, Iowa, on August 29, 1858, a son of John Roland and Martha Ann (Moore) Gill, who originally came from Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. His education was begun in the public schools near his home and was continued in the College at Pella, Iowa.

Soon after his school days were over, he located in Prairie City, Iowa. He eventually became owner of one of the important stores; and, in addition, was interested in a manufacturing business there. Mr. Gill also took an active and successful part in the grain trade which developed in and around Prairie City.

In the spring of 1892, Mr. Gill moved his home to Chicago, although he retained his interests at Prairie City. That year he was made president of the Iowa Live Stock Commission Company, of Chicago. He continued as president of this company until his recent death. He built a very sound and successful business.

On September 11, 1878, Mr. Gill was married

at Prairie City, Iowa, to Miss Warretta Porter, a daughter of Reuben and Mary (Stephens) Porter. Mr. and Mrs. Gill have four children: Lela (Mrs. A. S. Hopkins), Nelle (Mrs. W. T. Ap Madoc), Marie (Mrs. W. B. Cormany), and George Warren Gill. The mother died on October 28, 1918.

Mr. Gill, on January 3, 1923, was married (second) to Miss Nelle Lauren, who survives him.

Mr. Gill and his family, to whom he was thoroughly devoted, have lived on Grand Boulevard, Chicago, for a number of years. Their summer home is at Waukazoo, Michigan.

On October 18, 1923, Mr. Gill died. He was one of the best-known live stock men in the Central States; and, he, and the organization he developed, did an important work in the field of live stock distribution. The Iowa Live Stock Commission Company is being continued under the direction of three of the men who were associated with Mr. Gill for many years.

ENOCH PINKNEY STEVENS.

The late Enoch Pinkney Stevens of Chicago and Morgan Park, was born at Hancock Chapel, Harrison County, Indiana, a son of Francis M. and Deborah (Hancock) Stevens. The mother's family are direct descendants of John Hancock, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The story of the life of Enoch P. Stevens is truly interesting. As a boy he attended school, in the country, only long enough to go through the second primer. The years of his youth were filled with many and varied experiences.

He left Indiana and went into Kansas and spent some time there as a cowpuncher. It was in Kansas that he first became interested in brick making, and he started in this business with a small one-horse mill to grind the clay. Later he moved to Chicago, and worked for A. T. Griffin in the brick business.

Mr. Stevens was an exceptionally capable man. He had formed a great liking for the brick-making industry and he gave to it the full strength of his unusual ability. He became a member of the Thomas Moulding Brick Company; and not many years passed before he became recognized as a leading expert in his field of work.

Mr. Stevens is best known to the industrial world, however, because of his many and valuable inventions. He was granted sixty-seven patents by the United States government. Perhaps his greatest contribution was his patented locomotive arch which is now standard equipment in practically all the railroad engines in America.

On July 29, 1887, Mr. Stevens was married, in Kansas, to Miss Mary Dougherty. Throughout all the years of their married life, Mrs. Stevens has been her husband's devoted companion and able helper. Their children are: Catherine, Helen, Charles, Edwin, Martha, William and Harry. The family home has been maintained at Morgan Park. Mr. Stevens was a Knight Templar and Thirty-second-degree Mason and also belonged to the Mystic Shrine.

Enoch P. Stevens died May 15, 1923. He had a host of friends who were deeply attached to him because of his Christian character and his wide-spread kindness. News of his death brought sorrow to many people in all walks of life. Beside all this, industrial history will record him as one of our distinguished inventors.

WILLIAM MARION STEARNS.

Among the men prominently identified with the medical profession of Chicago, as well as with the civic and social life of the city, few have established so high a reputation for ability and efficiency as has Dr. William M. Stearns, specialist in the diseases of the ear, nose and throat. He has not only kept pace with the march of improvements, but his professional service has been discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation and he well deserves a place in the front rank among the leading physicians and surgeons of the country.

Doctor Stearns was born at Dale, New York, June 20, 1856, a son of George W. and Harriet N. (Chaffee) Stearns. He came to Will County, Illinois, with his parents in childhood, and acquired his education in the grammar and high schools of that community. After leaving school he engaged in teaching for three years, but having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he early began the study for that profession, and was graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in 1880, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Soon after completing this course he became house physician at the State Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois, and served in this capacity for three years. To further his education, he then went to Europe and took a post-graduate course in 1883-5, at Berlin and Vienna, studying the diseases of the ear, nose and throat under some of the most notable physicians and surgeons of that country.

Returning to Chicago, Doctor Stearns became clinical assistant in the diseases of the eye and ear at the Homeopathic Medical College, and served in this capacity until 1890. He was professor of rhinology and laryngology from 1890 to 1905, also served as Dean from 1902 to 1905, of the same college. From 1905 to 1910, he was professor of the same branches at the Hahnemann Medical College, and since the latter date has been emeritus professor of this institution. Since 1883 Doctor Stearns has confined his practice to the diseases of the ear, nose and throat, and few men in the medical profession of Chicago have established so high a reputation for skill and ability. He is a deep student, an original investigator and keeps in close touch with all that research is bringing to light in the field of scientific knowledge, and as a man of marked intellectual activity, his

labors have given impetus to the work of science in the medical profession. He has been actively engaged in practice at Chicago for thirty-eight years, and few men have made a more lasting impression for both professional ability of high order and for the individuality of personal character.

Thoroughly appreciative of the city of his adoption, Doctor Stearns is loyal and public spirited in his civic attitude and gives generously of his time and means to the furtherance of charitable movements and all matters tending to the public good. He served one year as a member of the Medical Advisory Draft Board of Cook County during the World War, and is a medical veteran of that war. He has always stood for the things that are right, and for the advancement of citizenship, and during his entire career he has maintained the highest standards of professional ethics. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgery, and is also a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, The Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, the Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago, and the American Homeopathic, Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Societies. He is a Thirty-second degree Knight Templar and Shriner Mason, and besides the practice of his profession he has gained distinction as a writer and lecturer and is the contributor of numerous articles and addresses in medical journals and for medical societies.

Although the scope of his work has always been broad, and he gives close and loyal attention to his profession, Doctor Stearns also finds time to get the most out of the finer social amenities of life, and has been prominent in civic and social circles of the North Shore for over a quarter of a century.

He was married in 1887 to Fannie, daughter of Dr. William S. Foote, of Belvidere, Illinois, and they became the parents of three children: Helen Frances; Eugene Marion, and Clarence Foote. The two sons took up the study of dentistry, after serving in the Navy during the World war, and are now attending their fourth year at the Northwestern University Dental College, while the daughter is the wife of John W. McConnell, who, with their two little children: John W. and Frances Jean, reside at Piqua, Ohio.

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HENRY HOOPER.

The great Galen boasted "I have done as much to medicine as Trajan did to the Roman Empire in making bridges and roads throughout Italy," thus emphasizing with the greatest then known marvels of accomplishment his own benefactions to humanity. And yet in the light of modern medical science, how little Galen did and how radically incorrect, remarkable as they were, proved many of his conclusions. To the medical profession the early teachers will ever continue great, but a physician or surgeon of today must have professional knowledge vastly broader, higher and deeper.

Dr. Henry Hooper, now deceased, held prestige in the ranks of his profession by reason of his superior natural ability, aided by a thorough training, wide experience, an acute comprehension of human nature and broad sympathy, and he was firmly established in the confidence of the people whom he attended.

Doctor Hooper was born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, on February 13, 1844, a son of Capt. Henry and Harriet Hooper, the former of whom was a very well-known captain in the deep-water sea traffic, sailing out from Marblehead, Massachusetts.

Growing up in his native city, Doctor Hooper first attended its public schools, and was then prepared for college by private tutor. He then entered Harvard University and was graduated therefrom in 1865 in the classical course, following which he took the regular medical course in the medical department of the university, and

was graduated in that in 1869, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving in the Massachusetts General Hospital of Boston, Massachusetts, as an interne, Doctor Hooper came to Chicago in 1870, and was thereafter engaged in an active medical and surgical practice until his death September 17, 1919, during that period accomplishing a vast amount of good and gaining the warm personal friendship and respect of the many families he visited.

On June 30, 1886, Doctor Hooper was united in marriage with Alice Arnold, a daughter of the late Isaac N. Arnold of Chicago. Doctor and Mrs. Hooper became the parents of a son, Henry. By a former marriage, he had a daughter, Ethel.

A man of broad vision and liberal views Doctor Hooper found expression of his religious faith in the doctrines of the Unitarian Church. Genial by nature, he was a valued member of the University Club and the Edgewater Golf Club.

The success to which Doctor Hooper attained was not the result of any happy chance; he was a practitioner of the highest worth. At the beginning of his career he was compelled to meet and overcome many of the obstacles which arise in the lives of most young professional men, but these vanished before his determination and the force of his ability, well applied. He was deeply enshrined in the true regard of a wide circle of longtime friends.

HENRY WILLIAM WOLSELEY.

Henry William Wolseley was born at Liverpool, England, November 3, 1849, a son of Rev. Robert W. and Georgiana Wolseley. The father was first cousin to General Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army.

Henry W. Wolseley received his school training largely at St. Peter's College at York, England. Following this he went to sea and sailed for several years, in vessels engaged in the China Sea trade. During this period of his life he studied seamanship and navigation, with the result that at the age of twenty years we find him commissioned as first mate on board a vessel plying between Boston, Massachusetts, and the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

In 1871 he gave up his career as a sailor. He

soon located in Chicago where he began reading law. He was admitted to practice before the Illinois Bar in 1874. Some time later he formed the partnership of Wolseley and Heath, and this association was pleasantly and successfully maintained for some time. Of more recent years the firm became Wolseley and Ball.

On January 15, 1880, Mr. Wolseley was married to Miss Ella C. Williams of Lincoln, Nebraska, a daughter of Alvah P. and Lavina (Brown) Williams. Their children are: Alice (Mrs. F. S. Vories), and Nell (Mrs. B. F. Piercy).

Mr. and Mrs. Wolseley have long been members of St. Paul's Church. Mr. Wolseley also belonged to the Union League Club. He was a

Thirty-second-degree Mason. He was also an ardent member of the Philatelic Society. An "Editorial" spoke of him as "dean of Chicago collectors."

Henry W. Wolseley died September 30, 1924, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a distinguished Chicagoan and a leader at the Bar here for more than fifty consecutive years.

HERMANN PAEPCKE.

In the passing away of the late Hermann Paepcke, in his home, 140 East Pearson street, Chicago, at noon on Saturday, July 22, 1922, the business and social world in which he moved sustained a distinct loss. To those who knew him as well as to all who are interested in the careers of the fine type of manhood to which he belonged, this meagre sketch of his life will seem insufficient.

Hermann Paepcke was born in Teterow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, on February 12, 1851. He was the son of August Wilhelm and Louise Paepcke. He was educated in his home city and received his first business training in Wismar and Magdeburg. He received the military training required of the youths of his country, and volunteered and served in the Franco-Prussian War, ending with the siege of Paris; and received the Iron Cross for meritorious service. After the war at the age of twenty-one years he came to America, going to Indianola, in the state of Texas, where, for several years, he engaged in the export of the products of that territory to foreign markets. It was not his thought, in the first instance, to settle permanently in America, and after making some measure of success in his business in Texas, he disposed of it, and returned to his native country with the expectation of remaining there. However, while in America his clear vision had perceived the larger opportunity that the new world presented to an ambitious and energetic young man; and, he decided to return to America, which he did, after spending a year in study and travel in the old world. Upon reaching America he returned to Texas, taking up his former associations in friendship and business. While there, in the year 1878, he married Miss Paula Wagner, who was born in Texas, of German parentage. While he lived in Texas his business career, properly speaking, began, and that career was not always free from adversity, as his business was almost ruined on two occasions by tropical storms and the tidal floods incident thereto, one occurring in 1875 and another in 1881, the latter practically destroyed the town of Indianola. After

this catastrophe he determined to go elsewhere, and finally decided to locate in the city of Chicago, in the future of which city he had great faith and often expressed himself as believing that it was destined to be the largest city on earth, and he lived to see this prophecy almost fulfilled. After coming to Chicago, he formed a partnership under the name of Paepcke, Wagner Company, which engaged chiefly in the operation of a planing mill and lumber business at Fifth avenue and Harrison street, which at once became an active concern. Shortly thereafter he purchased the interest of his partner, and became the sole owner of the business. In 1885 this business was moved to the foot of North Carpenter street, and in the following year it was incorporated under the name of Hermann Paepcke Company. About this time he founded the Chicago Packing Box Company, with a capital of \$200,000, which, in the year of 1902, was increased to \$1,000,000, when a charter was secured and the firm name of the Chicago Packing Box Company of Illinois was adopted. In the meanwhile the affairs of Hermann Paepcke Company prospered and in the year 1893 it was incorporated under the name of the Paepcke Leicht Lumber Company which in time became, and is yet, one of the largest hardwood lumber concerns in Chicago. He also founded the American Box Company to handle the box trade that had been developed by the Paepcke Leicht Lumber Company as a side issue to its lumber business. Realizing the necessity of providing for a continual supply of timber for his saw-milling business and lumber trade, he sought for and found this supply in the South, and he, thereupon, invested extensively in timber lands situated in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and in each of which states he established mills to manufacture the timber into lumber. His foresight, in this instance, was rewarded, as these timber holdings yet largely supply the mills with logs for operation. The Chicago Mill and Lumber Company, now one of the strongest of its kind in the city of Chicago, had its beginning when Mr. Paepcke, in

the year of 1893, took over the Wolverine Lumber Company, located at Cairo, Illinois, which plant was remodeled and the business incorporated under the name of the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company. Of the mills in the South, the larger ones are located at Greenville, Mississippi, and Blytheville and Helena, Arkansas. To facilitate the handling of forest products to and from the Blytheville plant, the Blytheville, Leachville and Arkansas Southern Railroad Company was established; and to aid operations at Helena, the Helena and South Western Railroad was acquired. The use of the paper box created a demand for that product, whereupon, Mr. Paepcke organized and built a large paper mill in the city of Chicago and subsequently acquired one in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was thus able to supply the demands of his customers in that particular.

Business careers like that of Mr. Paepcke, however, are not achieved without ability, effort and integrity; all of which he possessed to a marked degree. These he carried into all of his undertakings, with the result that he won and held the confidence of the business and banking world, with which he dealt. He possessed another faculty of the greatest value in human affairs—that of choosing well and holding firmly his business associates and employees, which added much to the strength and effectiveness of the personnel of his business.

It may well be said that the early military training and the experience of Mr. Paepcke served him to good purpose, for it made him both prompt and decided, and doubtless gave him the fortitude to leave the old world for the new. In a retrospective view of the life of Mr. Paepcke, one must see therein many object lessons. His leaving the old world and coming to the new, while yet little more than a youth; his adopting a new language and a new country and readily accommodating himself to both; his carving a successful career out of the conditions which confronted him in the land of his adoption without losing sight of his own culture and high ideals; his accomplishment of unusual achievements without allowing such to affect the simplicity of his manners, the serenity of his intellect, or the purity of his private life all point to a career worthy of following by the young men of this generation.

These thoughts bring on another, one too often lost sight of in the newer countries, the

vast debt which the newer countries owe to the older ones, for such sons as Hermann Paepcke, who have come, and continue to come and add their energies and talents to the upbuilding and betterment of the land of their adoption, which debt can never be accurately appraised, much less be paid.

Though a very active man, Mr. Paepcke did not allow business exigencies to absorb his whole time and thought, but found time to keep his intellectual growth apace with his business progress. While acquiring an accurate knowledge and use of the English language he held perfect command of his native tongue and was a profound reader therein. He had a special fondness for music, drama, literature, and the fine arts generally, and he kept in progressive touch with all; and ever followed in the old and wholesome custom of making the home a gathering place for his friends of kindred taste and for visiting celebrities and artists, in all of which his family shared.

Mrs. Paula Paepcke died on July 12, 1909, in the Glencoe home, leaving four children of her union with Hermann Paepcke. On June 22, 1912, Mr. Paepcke was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Julia Meade, of Greenville, Mississippi, who survives him and resides in the homestead on Pearson street, in Chicago. Hermann Paepcke left four children, by his first wife, surviving him: Sophie, who married Dr. Alexander Pflüger, of Bonn, Germany; Lydia, who is the wife of Mr. William S. Wilms, of Chicago; Alice, who is the wife of Mr. Louis Guenzel, of Chicago; Walter Paul Paepcke, of Chicago, who married Elizabeth Hilken Nitze, of Chicago. Walter Paul Paepcke is now head of the various business enterprises organized by his father. Hermann Paepcke also left five grandchildren, Miss Mary Alice Pflüger of Bonn, Germany, and her sister, Hertha, now Mrs. Karl Gelpcke of Berlin, Germany; Hermann Paepcke Wilms, Paula Elizabeth Wilms, and Paul Walter Guenzel, of Chicago.

Mr. Paepcke affiliated with the Republican party, and belonged to the Chicago Athletic Association, Union League Club, Mid-day Club, South Shore Country Club, Skokie Country Club, the Chicago Lincoln Club, the Chicago Historical Society, the Art Institute of Chicago, and contributed to various charitable institutions. Besides his home on Pearson street, he maintained homes at Glencoe, Illinois, and Pasadena, California.

Mr. Paepcke was interred in Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, on July 24, 1922, funeral

services having been conducted at the residence by a minister of the Lutheran Church.

ERNEST WOLTERS DORF.

The late Ernest Woltersdorf of Chicago and Oak Park, Illinois, was born in Varno, Prussia, on October 18, 1855, a son of Frederick and Frederika (Ohnesorge) Woltersdorf. When he was about three years old the family came to America, and soon established their home in Chicago. Here the son attended school, having also attended school for a period at Lawrence, Kansas.

His first business experience was gained with "Burnham's," wholesale druggists, Chicago. He next went with the firm of Fuller & Fuller. He remained with them until 1879, after which he spent some years out in Colorado. On returning to Chicago he joined the firm of Van Schacks and Stevenson, wholesale druggists. When the firm dissolved he and Mr. Stevenson continued in this business under the firm name of Robert Stevenson & Company. He was thus identified until 1892.

In 1892 Mr. Woltersdorf founded his own real-estate business. He had gained considerable experience in real-estate transactions prior to this time; and he had foreseen such possibilities for real-estate development that he determined to make this business his life work. For the following forty years he specialized in the sale and management of West Side property. The volume of the business he handled was very large. His work, all the way through, was

characterized by exceptional conscientiousness and community interest.

He served the Chicago Real Estate Board on the Valuation Committee, and he did a great deal of work in matters relating to the zoning for the Chicago Real Estate Board and for the City Club.

Mr. Woltersdorf was married April 15, 1884, at Chicago, to Miss Henriette E. Nockin, a daughter of Joseph M. and Louise (De La Motte) Nockin. Mr. and Mrs. Woltersdorf have one daughter, Virginia. She is the wife of Dr. Stanley Gibson of Chicago. The family home has long been at Oak Park, Illinois. Mr. Woltersdorf was deeply attached to his home. He was a lover of nature and of the out-of-doors. It had also been his privilege and pleasure to travel extensively.

Mr. Woltersdorf was a member of the Ethical Society for more than thirty years, and was chosen President of this body in 1924. He was also Vice President, Trustee and Treasurer of the Henry Booth House Settlement.

It was on October 1, 1924, that Mr. Woltersdorf died, within a week of the close of his sixty-ninth year. His business was a success and it contributed much to the development of the city; and in every way he was an admirable man, strong, delightful and thoroughly Christian. He is missed from the places that knew him.

WILLIAM E. QUINE.

As a physician, philanthropist, friend of education and the supporter of all worthy movements, Dr. William E. Quine has impressed himself on the history of his state. Of marked intellectual capacity his labors have given impetus to the progress of medical education and efficiency.

William E. Quine was born at Kirk St. Ann, in the Isle of Man, February 9, 1847, a son of William and Margaret (Kinley) Quine; but when six years old was brought by his parents to Chicago, where he attended grammar school and the old Central High School. After leaving the public schools, he began the study of pharmacy and medicine, to which he brought

an aptitude derived alike from native talent and inborn tastes. His studies were supplemented by practical experience as a pharmacist, but he was soon convinced that this field of activity was not broad enough to satisfy him, and consequently he matriculated at the Chicago Medical College in 1866. As a student his course was brilliant. Before his graduation he was appointed, after undergoing the ordeal of competitive examination, an interne in the Cook County Hospital. He had the honor of being the only undergraduate of the rank of a junior medical student who has ever been elected to the house staff over competing graduates. He completed his work as interne in



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Ernest Wetterdorf

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1870 and was elected attending obstetrician and gynecologist at Cook County Hospital by the medical board. He continued to discharge the duties attached to that position for ten years, alike with honor to himself and advantage to the institution and its beneficiaries. Subsequently he also served as attending physician. He had received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Chicago Medical College in 1869, and he had scarcely become an alumnus, when his alma mater summoned him to join her faculty of distinguished men. To appreciate the true worth of such a distinction it must be borne in mind that Doctor Quine was then scarcely more than twenty-two years old. As a lecturer he became popular, being not only thoroughly qualified in scholarship, but was also endowed with the rare gift of ready diction and personal magnetism. Dr. Nicholas Senn, speaking of him said: "Doctor Quine is one of the most eloquent lecturers on medicine in this country. His style of delivery is forcible and each sentence teaches its own lesson."

In 1883 Doctor Quine severed his connection with the Chicago Medical College to accept the professorship of the principles of practice of medicine and clinical medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which was then rapidly forging to the front among the medical schools of the Northwest. It is not too much to say that it was largely due to his wise untiring work, no less than to his personal influence with his associates, that this college was amalgamated with the University of Illinois; and it was in recognition of this service, no less than of his rare qualifications, that he was made Dean of the School of Medicine, by the board of trustees of the University, which office he continued to hold until a few years prior to his death; and was later granted the degree of Doctor of Laws by that body.

From what has already been said, it may be easily inferred that during his many years of professional life in Chicago, Doctor Quine has been one of the busiest of practitioners. His practice has been very large, and of recent years it has partaken more and more of the character of consultation work. The late Dr. N. D. Davis, Sr., said: "He was pre-eminently a strong, self-made man, untiring in industry; a successful practitioner and teacher and faithful in the discharge of every duty." To this

the distinguished Dr. Frank Billings, Dean of Rush Medical College, adds the following:

"For twenty-two years I have known Doctor Quine as a medical teacher and practitioner. He is an ideal teacher; a forceful, clear lecturer to whom it is a delight to listen. Doctor Quine has the faculty of making students work to attain a high standard of excellence. Few teachers have the power to arouse an equal enthusiasm. A still higher proof of his capability in this line is afforded by the loyalty and respect cherished for him by his students, alike past and present. What more can be said of a teacher than that his students of twenty years have never found cause to unlearn what he taught? As a practitioner Doctor Quine has few equals and no superiors, either in general or consultation practice. A splendid diagnostician, he exhausts the possibilities of each case by the application, when necessary, of all the methods of precision in diagnosis. Logical and sound in his analysis of disease, he applies hygienic and practical methods of relief in a manner equally scientific."

The eminent surgeon, the late Dr. J. B. Murphy wrote: "Dr. William E. Quine as a man is an altruist; as a physician he is of the old school, and is the highest of its ideal type; as a medical lecturer he probably has no equal in America. His discourses are truly classical. He is a deeply religious man, the great Master being his ideal physician. By his persistent devotion, untiring energy and loftiness of purpose, he has created for the State of Illinois a great medical school, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which he is Dean."

For several terms Doctor Quine served as president of the State Board of Health. He was a frequent and most highly valued contributor to medical journals. He was a member and ex-vice president of the American Medical Association, and a member and ex-president of the Chicago Medical Society (having been the youngest president of that body of eminent men); a member and ex-president of The Institute of Medicine of Chicago and a member of the Medico-Legal Society of Chicago. His religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a devout and consistent member, having filled the post of president of that strong, influential and typical association of Methodist laymen known as the Methodist Social Union.

In 1876 Doctor Quine was married to Miss

Letty Mason of Normal, Ill. Mrs. Quine possessed unusual ability and charm of personality. As a pioneer medical missionary to China, she won merited distinction through her unflinching zeal and her heroic self-abnegation. She died June 14, 1903.

The Quine Library is a composite shadow of many of the men connected with the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but to Doctor Quine the college library is most indebted for its origin, growth and development. Realizing that the library was an important adjunct to the medical college and ever anxious to advance the cause of medical education along all lines, Doctor Quine established and supported the library most liberally. In recognition of his life-long work as an educator and of his valuable services in the promotion of the cause of medical science, the faculty bestowed upon the library his name. Under the fostering care of Doctor Quine the library continued to grow until it became one of

the largest and most useful of its kind in the Mississippi valley.

Doctor Quine was a man of broad information along many lines, and in his profession he kept in close touch with research work. He held to high ideals in his profession, and his duties have been ever discharged with a keen appreciation of the responsibilities resting on him. Interested along all progressive lines, he was a man who believed in practical charity, and never shirked a personal responsibility or duty. For one in medical practice he did much in charity; establishing and endowing a substantial hospital of 120 beds, and providing for four children's schools in China. He also gave his former residence at No. 3160 Indiana Avenue to the Chicago Home Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. These are but more prominent instances of the generous acts that marked his whole career.

Doctor Quine died December 7, 1922. His life was of great help to many people.

CHARLES FRANKLIN WIXON.

Charles F. Wixon was born at Danbury, Connecticut, on December 31, 1860, a son of Ferdinand and Caroline (Ingersoll) Wixon, of Danbury, Connecticut. When he was about three years old the family moved their home to Chicago, Illinois, and here his boyhood and the balance of his later life were spent. He was educated in Chicago Public Schools.

When he began work, as a young man, he became connected with the spice business. He was first a city salesman for a spice concern and later traveled extensively, in the same business, for several different large firms.

In 1902 he went into business for himself and founded the firm of Wixon & Company. This business was incorporated as the Wixon Spice Company in 1915, with Mr. Wixon as President. The company's factory is in Chicago at Dearborn and Austin Streets.

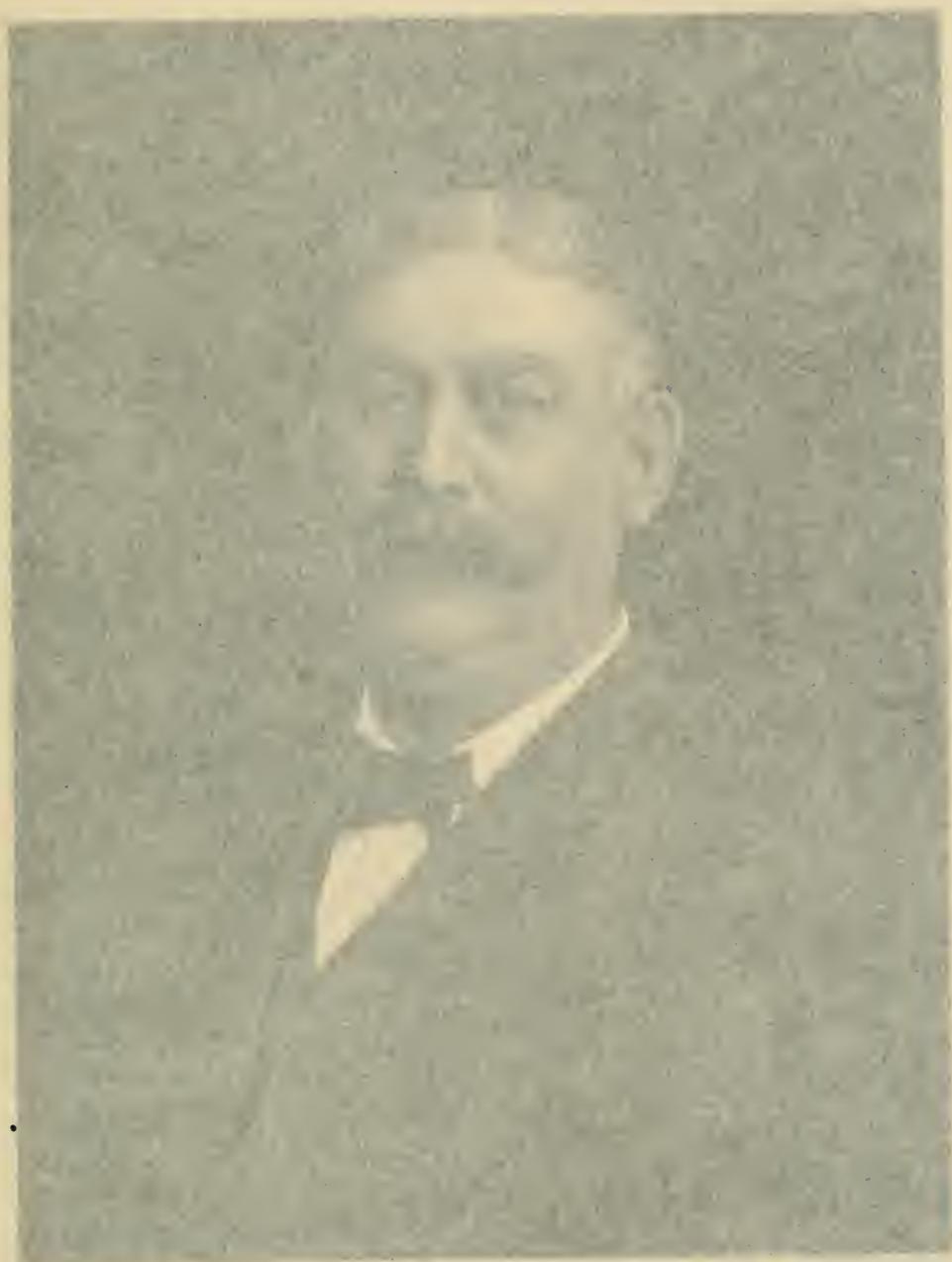
During the period of approximately a quarter of a century in which Mr. Wixon was at the head of his own concern, he developed the business to large proportions. He bought and imported great quantities of spices from all over the world, bringing them to Chicago where they were manufactured and packed by his organization. These finished products he sold throughout the world to the large jobbers and

wholesalers. The firm of Wixon & Company and its successor, the Wixon Spice Company, have enjoyed a very substantial reputation in business circles.

A short time prior to Mr. Wixon's death, he turned his entire business and good will over to several men in his employ who had stood by him, with faithful service and friendship, through many past years. This act of Mr. Wixon's was very typical of him, for he was notably considerate, just, kind and appreciative.

Mr. Wixon was a Thirty-second-degree Mason, a Knight Templar and Shriner. He was also a member of the Illinois Athletic Club.

The death of Mr. Wixon occurred March 10, 1925. For over sixty years he lived in Chicago and he accomplished a great deal of good in the city. As has been outlined above he founded and developed the business house bearing his name which is one of the most important firms of its kind. He was also a founder of the Home for Men in Chicago which has done very much in the care and rehabilitation of needy and discouraged individuals. Beside this, his philanthropy has been of true service to people here in many quiet ways. His death removed a good and able man from our midst.



Adrian



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ROBERT SNEESBY.

Robert Sneesby, an old and highly-respected resident of Waukegan, Illinois, came to America from England in the year 1849 accompanied by his brother Henry, and settled at once in Lake County, in the town of Waukegan. He was born in Graveely, Cambridgeshire, England, August 11, 1816, a son of Henry and Hannah (Rogers) Sneesby. It was in England, where his father had charge of a tract of 700 acres of land, that Robert Sneesby early acquired a foundation-knowledge of the soil and of the beautiful in nature, and it was this very foundation that brought him the success he ultimately attained in the field of landscape gardening. Death took the father from his family of six boys and the widow (an only daughter having died before her father passed on) when Robert Sneesby was only eleven years of age. He at once became self-sustaining, and while the wages in those early days were most meagre, he took care of himself and helped his mother to comfortable support, at the same time saving a snug sum. He was reared in the Methodist faith.

Robert Sneesby was a man of great courage, of robust physique, honest and industrious, and he shared in common with his fellow-pioneers those duties and responsibilities which befell the early settlers of Lake County, Illinois. Some were attracted to the gold fields of California at this time; in fact, his brother Henry did go to California in that year, and not without success ere he returned to his brother Robert in Waukegan. Some of the brothers settled in Australia. Robert Sneesby early turned his attention to landscape gardening. He had an eye for the artistic, and his own home plot in Waukegan, on the banks of Lake Michigan, was perhaps one of the best evidences of his handiwork. The Sneesby estate was noted for its choice fruit and shade trees, its flowers, and a tall evergreen hedge which surrounded the estate on three sides. His garden was dotted with bright-hued flowers, and in winter the conservatory was filled with choice plants. He was fond of poetry and books, and composed several poems during his lifetime. His political affiliations were with the Republican party. He believed that work was a blessing and not a curse; he believed in sobriety, in law and order, with a proper appreciation of wealth and its dispensations. Besides the Sneesby estate, which was long his home, he

was the owner of a well-kept farm of 129 acres in Warren Township, and other property, all of which he had acquired through his own business ability, sagacity and enterprise. He was a man of genial personality and had many friends.

In Huntingdonshire, England, December 23, 1841, Mr. Sneesby was united in marriage with Elizabeth Knight who was born in Cambridgeshire, in 1821, and died in 1854; two children were born unto them in England, and two in this country. The following children were issue of the first marriage: Henry, who was born in 1842, died at the age of nine years, in 1851. Emma M., who is the widow of the late Hon. Joseph H. Gibler, of Freeport, Illinois, has four living children, William M., Robert A., Ferd H., and Jerome H. William Robert Sneesby, the younger son, was born in the year 1850, in Waukegan, Illinois. When only a lad, he enlisted in the regular army, returning after honorable discharge to the home of his father. He engaged in various projects until his marriage January 19, 1876, with Miss Caroline Hawthorne Gorton, daughter of the late James Bennett Gorton, of Waukegan. Three daughters were issue of that marriage: The first died at birth; the third, Maude Gorton, passed away in Chicago, Illinois, March 25, 1890, aged ten years. The second daughter, Alice Hawthorne Sneesby, is now the wife of William Grey Burkhead, Jr., of St. Louis, Missouri, where she has been active in club and civic work, and many articles from her pen have appeared in current works. William Robert Sneesby, her father, passed away in the year 1880, leaving his widow with two children, Maude and Alice aforesaid. After fourteen years' time, Mrs. Sneesby, the widow of William Robert Sneesby, became the wife of Frank M. Cray, now deceased, brother of Lorin Cray of Mankato, Minnesota. Mrs. Cray was a resident of Chicago and once more a widow when she passed away on May 1, 1916. Sarah A., wife of John H. Herbert, who for many years has resided in San Diego, California, and unto whom were born the following children: Ruby Bud, Maud, and Roy.

On April 22, 1855, Robert Sneesby was united in marriage a second time, his bride being Mrs. Elizabeth A. (Hogben) Marsh, who was born in Stellinnis, Kent County, England, January 12, 1808. She married James Marsh, born in

1807, in her native land, and came to the United States in 1833. They lived for a year in New Jersey, and then went to Oswego County, New York, where they spent eleven years, coming to Lake County, Illinois, in 1845, and settling in Warren Township. Mr. Marsh was drowned in the O'Plain River of that vicinity in the year 1854. Mr. Sneesby's second wife died in the year 1892. There were no children born of the second marriage. The following year Robert Sneesby passed away at Waukegan, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, after a short illness caused by pneumonia. He was apparently in perfect health, with fair

skin, steel gray hair, keen blue eyes, and a complexion of ruddy hue. Two daughters and a grand-daughter were the heirs of his estate. He also made a bequest to an eastern publication, and one to his faithful housekeeper, who had been in the family for several years. Part of the former Sneesby estate is now occupied as a children's home, lots on the frontage having been parceled to small householders. Thus has passed an old and attractive landmark with the death of Robert Sneesby. A simple granite tombstone, which he directed in his will "cost not more than \$500" marks the family lot in Oakwood Cemetery, Waukegan.

RUFUS EMERSON DODGE.

Dr. Rufus Emerson Dodge was born at Mullet Lake, Mich., August 6, 1873, a son of Anson R. and Sylvia J. (Gee) Dodge, now of Saginaw, Mich. Graduated from the Saginaw High School when eighteen years old, Rufus Emerson Dodge secured a position with a manufacturing concern by means of which he earned the money to take him through Hahnemann Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1899, since which time he has been engaged in an active practice at Chicago. He has been medical examiner for the Commercial Life Insurance Company and the Knights of Maccabees. He formerly served on the staff of

Hahnemann Hospital, and is now on the staff of the Rhodes Avenue Hospital. He is chairman of the board of directors and treasurer of the Mark Process Company, and vice president of the Crescent Gold Mining Company.

On August 16, 1893, Doctor Dodge was married to Millie M. Byerlein of Saginaw, Mich., who died March 15, 1895, leaving one son, Anson P., who survived his mother but two months. Doctor Dodge belongs to the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Knights of Maccabees, and he is connected professionally with the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Society, and the American Institute of Homeopathy.

JOHN RICHARD WILSON.

The older residents of Chicago associate the name of John Richard Wilson with the early journalism of the state for he was, during many years, a dominant factor in this line of endeavor, and his organ, the Chicago Evening Journal, was placed in the front rank among newspapers by him. Although he has been taken from his former sphere of usefulness, his paper lives and is recognized as a leading organ in Illinois. Mr. Wilson belonged to the old school of journalism which produced so many forceful men, and his policies were so sound and his methods so praiseworthy that his successors are still working along the lines he laid down.

John Richard Wilson was born at Hornell, New York, April 28, 1852, a son of Stephen L. and Harriet (Smith) Wilson, of Albany, New York, and Hornell, New York, respectively. Stephen L. Wilson was an elder brother of the Wilson Brothers who founded the Chicago

Evening Journal. He came to Minnesota about 1856 and founded the village of Rice Lake, that state. This community suffered terribly in the uprising of the Indians in 1862-63. In order to protect his interests Mr. Wilson raised a company, which, after guarding the village and outlying districts and putting down the savages, was transferred to the United States Army for service during the Civil War. It was while serving in the army that Stephen L. Wilson passed away.

John R. Wilson attended Genesee College in New York, and after completing his studies there came to Chicago and joined his uncle, Charles L. Wilson, on the Journal, and when the Journal Publishing Company was organized October 10, 1871, he became a stockholder. Later elected a director, he held that office until the charter expired in 1883. Upon the reorganization of the company he became the publisher



John R. Wilson

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of the Journal, and when his uncle died, John R. Wilson bought the interests of the other stockholders and became sole owner, as well as publisher. From then on until his death, April 7, 1903, Mr. Wilson was absorbed in conducting his paper, and brought it into the commanding position it now occupies.

On October 7, 1875, John R. Wilson was married to Flora L. Ripley, at Chicago. She is a daughter of Willis and Delite (Post) Ripley. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson became the parents of the following children: Charles R.; Delite, who is Mrs. Lucius Rossiter, of Hartford, Connecticut; and Ripley Wilson. Ripley Wilson was born at Chicago, December 29, 1887. He went to the University School of Chicago, and to Yale University. Later he took the civil service examination and was appointed one of the thirteen

consular assistants at the consulate at London, England. Here death claimed him, October 2, 1917.

Mr. Wilson and his family attended Doctor Swing's Church. The family residence at Chicago and Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, are still maintained. Mr. Wilson was a man whose personality, general ability and working knowledge of human nature eminently fitted him for the important work to which he devoted his life. Possessed of great mental resourcefulness he responded, in marked measure, to the openings his paper afforded him. In all of his operations he was actuated by the broader sense of civic responsibility, and he was recognized as one of the most useful and competent citizens throughout his period of Chicago's growth.

WILLIAM ROBERT STIRLING.

William Robert Stirling was born in Porto Bello, Scotland, March 30, 1851, a son of John and Catherine Mary (Wellings) Stirling, and came of a distinguished old established Scotch family that has held a prominent position in the material, industrial and cultural development of that country for many generations, as well as in America in later years. His educational advantages were those afforded by private schools of St. Andrews, Scotland, and the Royal Grammar School at Henley-on-the-Thames, England. His natural inclination was toward commercial pursuits, and he early engaged in the manufacturing business at Manchester, England, where he continued in that field of activity until 1879, then coming to the United States to accept a position with the Joliet Steel Company, of which he was subsequently made treasurer. Later the Joliet Steel Company was merged into the Illinois Steel Company, of which Mr. Stirling became vice president and filled that position until 1897, when he resigned to become a member of the firm of Peabody, Houghteling & Company, investment bankers. For twenty-one years his time and energy was devoted to the building up of this well known enterprise, and a just portion of the present prosperity of the house is due to his quiet faithfulness and untiring energy.

Although the scope of his work in various business enterprises was always broad, Mr. Stirling devoted much time and energy to charitable and missionary work and gave generously

of his means to further useful, and helpful institutions. The world knew him as a successful man, yet attainment of wealth was never the ultimate aim and object of his life. His efforts were not confined alone to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were also evident in those fields where general interest and public welfare are involved. His love of Christianity was seen in the early days of his connection with Grace Church, in Chicago, where he took a very active part in parish life and work. Besides his local interest he was prominently identified in the work of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew at St. James Church and was actively engaged in its growth, being one of the organizers of the Chapter.

Other activities of many that claimed his zeal and unceasing work were the United Charities, of which he was a director for many years, and recently the Grenfell Association, in which he was intensely interested. He was one of the founders of the Bureau of Associated Charities, which later joined with the Chicago Relief and Aid Society and subsequently became the United Charities of Chicago. It was as a friend and active worker for missions at home and abroad, however, that Mr. Stirling was best known and loved. For many years he was a member of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church as a representative for the Fifth Province, succeeding Mr. David B. Lyman on that body. He was one of the initiators of the Laymen's Forward Movement for Missions, be-

gun at Detroit, Mich., some years ago, and also a trustee of the Western Theological Seminary, and as a zealous member of the Episcopal Church, was active in all good work of that organization.

In April, 1883, Mr. Stirling was united in marriage with Miss Alice Ives Hibbard of Chicago, and they became the parents of three daughters; Alice May, who is Mrs. Francis R. Dickinson; Miss Dorothy Stirling and Jean Wedderburn, who is Mrs. Stephen S. Gregory, Jr. Mrs. Stirling was a daughter of William Gold and Lydia Beekman (Van Schaack) Hibbard, pioneers of Chicago, and was a woman of much beauty of character, who was greatly admired for her social and philanthropic activities. She was a member of the Chicago Woman's Club and was one of the founders of the Protective Agency for Women and Children, which afterward merged with the Bureau of Justice and became the Legal Aid Society of Chicago, of which she held the office of corresponding secretary for many years. Her kind heart and sympathetic nature was evident in many ways,

and her death, which occurred October 7, 1910, was a great loss to the community.

Although unassuming in manner, Mr. Stirling had many warm friends and was everywhere recognized as a man of high ideals. His freedom from ostentation or display was the very essence of simplicity, but the honor and prominence which he did not demand for himself came to him as the free will offering of those among whom he labored. Of wide public interests, he was a strong factor in the furtherance of any measure which had for its aim the advancement of the people or the betterment of existing conditions, and his humane sympathy and charities brought men to him in the ties of strong friendship. He was a member of the Onwentsia and the Chicago clubs, and for many years was identified with the Chicago Literary Club. In business life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred March 3, 1918, removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens.

ROBERT HARRISON HOWE.

There is ample reason for the nation-wide expression of regret which followed the announcement of the death of the late Robert Harrison Howe, of Chicago. His life evidences an unusual wealth of kindness and of human sympathy expressed in practical form.

Robert H. Howe was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on March 10, 1856, a son of Robert and Mary (Moore) Howe, who were natives of England. The family came to Chicago and took up residence here when the son was a small boy. He went to the Skinner School and then took up special training in mathematics. Later he became an expert accountant and was active in the banking business here for a number of years.

It is through his work in the cause of the Socialist party that Mr. Howe became a person of national consequence. He believed, earnestly, in the sound principles of brotherhood which the world could, without a particle of doubt,

use to its enrichment and growth. His influence has been felt all over the country. He officiated as chairman of many important organizations and was the speaker of first importance at many conventions and other meetings.

Mr. Howe was a great reader, and was, himself, an author of several volumes. He was a lover of music and somewhat of a musician.

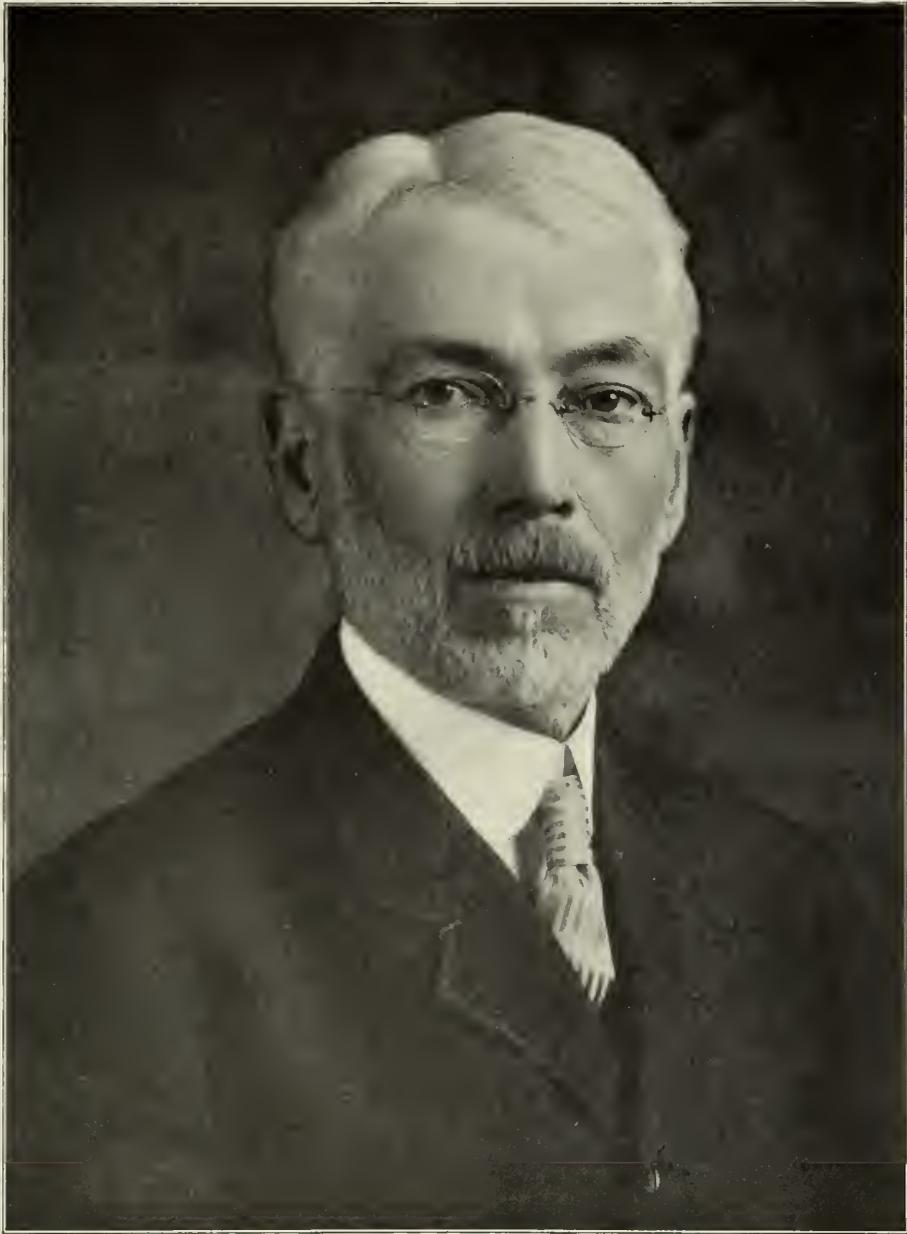
An important part of Mr. Howe's work was his management through some years past, of the property and affairs of William Bross Lloyd.

The death of Mr. Howe occurred on October 9, 1923. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Nannie Howe, and his son Robert Harrison Howe, Jr. He was one of the kindest of men and was truly admired for the definite way in which his beliefs were incorporated into the conduct of his own life.

JOSIAH SEYMOUR CURREY.

Some two centuries ago there arrived in New York state from England an immigrant by the name of Richard Currey. He settled in

Westchester County on the shores of Long Island Sound, and became the progenitor of numerous descendants. Many of these descend-



J. Seymour Currey

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ants at the present time are living in the same neighborhood, and many too have scattered far and wide into other regions, so that an accurate genealogical record of the Currey family at the present time would practically be impossible to write.

Josiah Seymour Currey was born in Westchester County, N. Y., near Peekskill, a few miles from the spot where the original Currey first settled on American soil. The ancestors of Mr. Currey were represented in the American army during the Revolutionary War, and in the community life of the county from early colonial times. In his childhood he attended the schools of his native place, and at the age of thirteen removed with his parents to Illinois, the family making its home at Channahon, Will County, where his father carried on the farming business. In 1862, the family removed to Chicago, and five years later to Evanston. His father, James Currey, was engaged for some years in the lumber business at Evanston, frequently receiving cargoes in lake vessels directly from the pineries in Wisconsin and Michigan.

In 1862, Seymour Currey, as he was generally known in his boyhood and in the records of the adjutant general's office, enlisted in the Sixty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, a "three-months" regiment, during the second year of the Civil War. After serving the period of his enlistment (and somewhat longer), performing guard duty at Camp Douglas, Chicago, he received his discharge in October of the same year. Later in the war he enlisted again in one of the "hundred day" regiments, the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and after an active period of service in Kentucky and Missouri was mustered out, but as in the case of many of the short-term regiments not until the time had been prolonged for some months after the expiration of the enlistment period. In the interval between the two enlistments mentioned and again in later years, Mr. Currey became engaged in various employments, one winter a teacher in a country district school near Aurora, Ill., and for some years serving as an assistant in

the old-time drug store of Bliss and Sharp, Chicago. In 1867 he entered the freshman class of the Northwestern University intending to take a course in that institution, having carried on his preparatory studies at an evening school for some three years previously; but for various reasons he only remained there a year. After this period he was engaged in a number of employments and business enterprises, but in later years he has devoted himself largely to historical studies and writing, especially concerning the history of Chicago and the state of Illinois. Among the works produced by him may be mentioned "Chicago; Its History and Its Builders," published in 1912, "The Story of Old Fort Dearborn," published in the same year, "The Makers of Illinois," (1913), "Manufacturing and Wholesale Industries of Chicago" (1918), and he has also written extensively for newspapers and magazines on the subjects mentioned.

On November 24, 1875, Mr. Currey was married to Miss Mary Ella Corell. Miss Corell was born in Portland, Chautauqua County, N. Y., the daughter of Joseph Corell of that place. The Corell family had lived in Chautauqua County since the days of the "Holland Purchase" early in the nineteenth century.

Since his residence in Evanston Mr. Currey has been honored by the citizens in his election as a director of the Public Library for a succession of terms. In the spring election of 1886, when Evanston was under a village form of government, he was elected for a term of three years, and re-elected twice thereafter. The village having been succeeded by a city form of government in 1892, the office of library director became thereafter an appointive one, and Mr. Currey received the appointment each time his term expired, until June, 1908, when he finally resigned from the board after a continuous service of twenty-two years, the last two years of which time he was president. In 1898, Mr. Currey assisted in the formation of the Evanston Historical Society of which he became the president some years later. In the promotion and welfare of this society he has devoted many years of his life.

WILLIAM FLETCHER KENEGA.

William Fletcher Kenega was born near Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, and died at Kankakee, Ill., November 21, 1912. He was a

son of Benjamin B. and Minerva H. Kenega, who moved to Janesville, Wis., and after the death of Benjamin B. Kenega, the family came

to Kankakee County, Ill., where William F. Kenega and his brothers operated what is now the Enos farm. In July, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of Company I, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was with his regiment until April 9, 1865, when he was wounded in the right leg below the knee and a few minutes later in the left ankle. At that time he was in command of Company K of his regiment. After being wounded he was taken to New Orleans, was transferred several times, and lost his left leg. Returning to Kankakee, Mr. Kenega conducted a grain business in partnership with his brother, Samuel C., but in the fall of 1865 was elected county clerk by the entire vote of the county regardless of party, and held that office until 1894, when he was made pension attorney, and in conjunction with that office carried on an insurance and probate business. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Kenega became interested in the button factory at Kankakee.

In 1866 Mr. Kenega was married to Miss Annie Sinclair, and they had three children, namely: William Christopher, Katherine Jeannette and Arthur Sinclair. Mrs. Kenega died in 1879, aged forty-two years. Mr. Kenega was later married (second) to Nettie M. Sinclair, who was the first woman to serve as county superintendent of schools in Illinois, having been ap-

pointed by the county board of supervisors to fill a vacancy, elected to the office, and nominated for another term. She declined the nomination on account of her proposed marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Kenega had two children, namely: Mrs. Frank Gardiner and Mrs. Grant Claperton. Mr. Kenega was an elder and deacon of the First Presbyterian Church of Kankakee. He belonged to Kankakee Lodge No. 389, A. F. & A. M.; Howard Lodge No. 218, I. O. O. F.; Kings Forest Camp, M. W. A.; Whipple Post, G. A. R. No. 414; Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of Illinois; and was a charter member of the Grove City Royal Arcanum, and of Whipple Post. From 1892 to 1893 he was vice commander of the Department of Illinois, G. A. R. He was one of the leaders of the movement which resulted in the erection of a soldiers and sailors monument in the courthouse square of Kankakee. Politically he was a Republican, and for years was chairman of the Kankakee County Republican Central Committee. From 1901 to 1911 he served as president of the Cemetery Association; in 1896 he was made president of the Kankakee board of education, and was on its board for many years, a portion of the time being its secretary. In 1903 he was candidate for mayor, but was defeated by the liquor element.

ROBERT WOOLSTON HUNT.

Robert Woolston Hunt, senior member of the firm of Robert W. Hunt & Company, consulting and inspecting engineers, was born at Fallsington, Bucks County, Pa., December 9, 1838, a son of Dr. Robert A. Hunt. Sixteen years old at the time of his father's death, Robert W. Hunt took charge of the drug store his father had been conducting at Covington, Ky., but was forced to give it up on account of ill health, and he subsequently went to Pottsville, Pa., where he was employed in the iron rolling mills of John Burnish & Company. Mr. Hunt later took a course in analytical chemistry in the laboratory of Booth, Garrett & Reese of Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1860 he was given charge of the analytical laboratory of the Cambria Iron Company of Johnstown, Pa., and in the spring of 1861 he assisted in establishing the Elmira Rail Mills at Elmira, N. Y. The Civil War disturbed his progress in a business way, for he enlisted for service and was given charge of the rendezvous

camp at Harrisburg, Pa., known as Camp Curtin, with the rank of captain; was mustering officer for Pennsylvania in 1863; and the following year assisted in recruiting Lambert's Independent Mounted Company of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of hostilities. On May 1, 1865, Mr. Hunt returned to Johnstown, Pa., and from then on was closely identified with the steel and iron industry, finally coming to Chicago in 1888 and organizing the firm of Robert W. Hunt & Company, with branch offices at Pittsburgh, New York, St. Louis, San Francisco and Seattle in the United States; and London, England; Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, Canada; City of Mexico, Mexico; and Buenos Aires, South America. Mr. Hunt was made president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1883 and again in 1906; is past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the Western Society of Civil Engineers, the Institution of



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Mechanical Engineers, the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association, and the American Society of Testing Materials, and is vice president of the International Association for Testing Materials. He has lectured before many institutions and is a liberal contributor to the literature of his profession.

In 1866 Mr. Hunt was married to Eleanor Clark. For years Mr. Hunt has belonged to the John A. Griswold Post No. 338, G. A. R., which he served for three terms as commander. He is a member of the Chicago, Engineers, Saddle

and Cycle, South Shore Country, Illinois Athletic, Mid-Day, Glen View, and Chicago Golf Clubs of Chicago; the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, the Engineers' Club of New York, and the Mexico City Country Club. President Roosevelt appointed him a member of the executive committee of the advisory board in relation to structural materials and mineral resources, and following the dissolution of that body, was retained as consulting engineer of the technologic branch of the United States Geological Survey.

GEORGE FRALEIGH WEATHERWAX.

George Fraleigh Weatherwax was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, on May 19, 1878, a son of George F. and Susan (Edney) Weatherwax, natives of New York state and of England respectively. The Weatherwax family were early settlers in Ohio. They later moved their home to Chillicothe, Illinois, and here it was that the son's boyhood was spent. After finishing his studies in the public schools of Chillicothe he took one year of instruction in the Art Institute of Chicago.

When he later started to work in the business world he entered the employ of Kehm Brothers, and he learned the steamfitter's trade under their direction. Then for ten years he was connected with the National Boiler Washing Company, and was offered the office of Vice President and General Manager.

In June, 1917, he founded his own business, the George Weatherwax Company, engineers. Their work was largely devoted to power and heating plant construction and installation. The business under Mr. Weatherwax's direction grew to considerable proportions.

George Weatherwax was married July 6,

1905, in South Bend, Indiana, to Miss Cleo Z. Barnes, a daughter of the late T. C. Barnes. Their children are: Thomas and Virginia Weatherwax. The family home is in Berwyn. Mr. Weatherwax was an earnest member of the Berwyn Methodist Church, and also belonged to the Masons, the Hamilton Club, the Acacia Country Club and to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Mr. Weatherwax was long a prominent and very helpful figure in local Boy Scout work. For two terms he held the office of President of the Berwyn Council, and he was Vice President of the whole West Suburban Council at the time of his death. His was a remarkably fine, strong and lovely Christian character.

Following his death January 29, 1924, his wife, who has also been deeply interested in boys' work, gave funds for the erection of the George Weatherwax Memorial Building at the Boy Scout Summer Camp at Delavan, Wisconsin.

The life of George Weatherwax was a true inspiration to everybody who knew him intimately.

EDWARD S. SHEPHERD.

Among the prominent men of Chicago who have left the impress of their individuality upon the industrial and social life of the city, none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than the late Edward Staats Shepherd, for fifty-seven years an honored resident of this city. His labors not only constituted a potent factor in the industrial life of the city, but his progressive spirit was evidenced in many ways, and his career indicated a man ready to meet any obligation of life with confidence and courage.

Mr. Shepherd was born at Orleans, Ontario County, New York, May 28, 1845, a son of Dr. George W. and Julia A. (McBride) Shepherd, and came of prominent old-established New England families which date back to the Colonial epoch in American history. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of Dansville, New York, to which place his parents had removed in 1846. He early developed an aptitude for business, and in 1858, when only thirteen years of age,

took a position as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Dansville, remaining in the employ of that firm for four years. In 1862 he went to Toledo, Ohio, where he accepted a position as bookkeeper with a concern of that city and worked in this capacity for two years.

The fame of the future "Metropolis of the West," which seems, not unnaturally, to have extended to the Eastern States, drew many ambitious young men like himself to Chicago, and he decided to cast his lot with this city. Coming here in January, 1865, and entering business life when a young man, Mr. Shepherd grew up with the city during the period of its most marvelous development, and through pluck, perseverance and honorable dealing, he became one of its substantial and most valued citizens. On locating here he first secured employment as a clerk in the purchasing department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and served in this capacity until 1869, when he accepted a position as salesman for Crerar, Adams & Co. His ability and efficient service soon gained him advancement, and in 1877 he was admitted to partnership in the firm, and from that date until the time of his demise, he was one of the prime movers in the concern, becoming its executive head in 1890.

Crerar, Adams & Company, one of the pioneer enterprises of Chicago, has long held prestige as the largest and most successful concerns of its kind in the Middle West, and it has played an important part in furthering the commercial and industrial advancement of the city, its history, under various changes in control and management, covering a period of sixty-four years. Although the honored and influential citizens whose names appear in the present title have long since passed away, and the business was controlled almost solely by Mr. Shepherd for many years, his appreciative loyalty to the memory of his former associates was significantly shown in his retaining their names in the title of the concern. The business of the corporation dates its inception back to the year 1858, and was founded by J. McGregor Adams, who began business in a small way with limited demands for his supplies.

Mr. Adams occupied a small place on Dearborn street, but later, when Morris K. Jesup, John S. Kennedy and John Crerar became affiliated, the business branched out in more commodious quarters under the name of Jesup,

Kennedy & Company. In 1865, shortly after the close of the Civil War, the firm moved to the corner of Wells and South Water streets. Subsequently Messrs. Jesup and Kennedy retired from the firm, and the name was changed to Crerar, Adams & Company, and a continued expanding business was conducted until the great Chicago fire in 1871, when the firm's building, notable as having been one of the only two iron-front business structures in the city, was entirely destroyed.

With the courage and determination that so significantly animated other business men of the prostrate city, the members of this firm resumed operations practically before the embers of the great conflagration were cold. For the first year after the fire the business was conducted in a mere shanty that had been erected for temporary use at the corner of Adams street and Michigan avenue, on the site now occupied by the Chicago Art Institute. It was not long before a new building, known as the Robbins Building, was erected at the corner of Fifth avenue and South Water street, and this was the business home of the firm for thirty-nine years. In 1889, Mr. Crerar passed away, and shortly afterward Mr. Adams retired, leaving Mr. Shepherd the only active member of the firm to conduct the enterprise. In 1890 the business was incorporated under the former firm title of Crerar, Adams & Company, of which Mr. Shepherd became president. In 1895 he purchased Mr. Adams' interest, and after that date was practically sole owner of the business, the officers of the corporation being Edward S. Shepherd, president; Russell Wallace, vice president; Fred R. Shepherd, secretary, and George B. Howard, treasurer.

In 1909 Mr. Shepherd purchased land on East Erie street, where he erected a modern fire-proof building of seven stories, 130x100 feet in lateral dimensions, so that here is afforded an aggregate floor space of more than 100,000 square feet, all of which is utilized for the accommodation of the various departments of the business. The building has a frontage on East Erie street from No. 239 to 259, both inclusive, and is one of the noteworthy structures of the city. It is not the province of this publication, however, to enter into technical details or comprehensive description concerning the output of the various articles handled by this concern, but it may consistently be said that in its special field of production, the firm



Murphy & Co. N.Y.

Engel & Campbell N.Y.

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of Crerar, Adams & Company takes precedence over all similar concerns in the United States, and it has earned an honorable reputation among the leading business houses of the country.

The record of Mr. Shepherd's career is most interesting and significant, for never was a man's success due more to his own native ability and less to outward circumstances. Nothing came to him by chance. He reached his high position in the commercial world through no favors of influential friends, but worked his way up from the bottom rung of the business ladder by sheer pluck and marked ability, and his achievements are the merited reward of earnest, honest efforts. Although he has passed from the scene of earthly activities, his work remains as a force for good in the community, and the story of his life history cannot fail to interest and inspire the young man who has regard for honorable manhood and an appreciation for wise and intelligent use of opportunity on the part of the individual.

Thoroughly appreciative of the city of his adoption, Mr. Shepherd was loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, and gave generously of his time and means to the furtherance of charitable movements and matters tending to the public good. He was a man of not only great mental capacity and steadfast purpose, but universally respected for his high code of

business ethics and consistent moral character. In business life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred August 21, 1922, removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens. Although the scope of his work was always broad, and he gave close and loyal attention to the splendid enterprise of which he was head, Mr. Shepherd also found time to get the most out of the finer social amenities of life. He was a member of the South Shore Country Club, the Union League Club, and the Chicago Athletic Association, being a charter member of the two latter.

He was united in marriage, November 4, 1872, to Miss Julia M. Reed, of Chicago, a lady of refinement and much beauty of character, and they became the parents of one son and a daughter: Fred R., who is an active member of Crerar, Adams & Company, and one of Chicago's progressive and enterprising business men, has two daughters, Josephine M., and Julia R. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and is an Ex-member of the Regiment, and the Veteran Corps of the old "Dandy First," of the Illinois National Guards. The daughter, Julia W., who is the widow of M. E. Grossman, resides at Honolulu, Hawaii, and also has two children: Edward S., and Eva Grossman.

BRET LINDUMIL VILNA.

Dr. Bret L. Vilna was born in Chicago May 7, 1886, a son of Joseph and Josephine (Kinstetter) Vilna, both natives of Czecho-Slovakia. As a boy he attended the public schools in Chicago.

Following his graduation from High school he enrolled in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago; and, after completing the full course, was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1911. The following two years he devoted to further preparation and study, as an interne at Cook County Hospital.

Doctor Vilna then entered into private practice locating his offices at No. 5539 West Twenty-second street, Cicero; and he retained these offices throughout the balance of his professional career. As years passed he came to fill a very large part of the life of this community. He also rendered valuable service, for years, as

clinical assistant and surgeon at the Northwestern University Medical School.

During the World War, Doctor Vilna proffered his services to the government and was commissioned and served as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States Army.

On June 1, 1918, he was asked to take office as health commissioner of the town of Cicero. He cheerfully undertook this public work, and gave to it the full measure of his attention and skill.

On July 15, 1920, Doctor Vilna was married, at Chicago, to Miss Beatrice Shults, a daughter of Frank and Catherine Shults, pioneer residents of Chicago. Mr. Shults enlisted for service in the Civil War when he was but fifteen years old and served valiantly for four and one-half years until the close of the war. In 1898

Mr. Shults was commissioned Captain in the provisional regiment known as Knights of Pythias Regiment, by Governor Tanner, for tendering his services to the State of Illinois for enrollment in the Volunteer Army of the United States in the War with Spain. He was also one of the organizers of the movement to finance and erect the Soldiers' Civil War Monument at the Bohemian National Cemetery in Chicago.

Doctor Vilna was a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical

Society, the Chicago Medical Society and of the Bohemian Medical Association, of which organization he was president, also Cicero Medical Society. He was an organizer and a member of the Advisory Board of the Cicero General Hospital. He also belonged to the Masons and to the American Legion.

The death of Dr. Bret L. Vilna occurred, November 2, 1924. He was one of the most able and well-beloved physicians that Cicero has known.

CHARLES HOSMER MORSE.

The record of no Chicago business man perhaps indicates more clearly what can be accomplished when energy, determination and ambition lead the way than that of the late Charles Hosmer Morse, for many years an honored resident of this city. His labors not only constituted a potent factor in the manufacturing interests of Chicago, but his progressive spirit was evident in many ways, and his career indicated a man ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities. The career which closed with the death of Mr. Morse was typically American, and is most interesting and significant, for never was a man's success due more to his own native ability and less to outward circumstances. Nothing came to him by chance. He reached his high position in the commercial world through no favors of influential friends, but worked his way up from the bottom rung of the business ladder by sheer pluck and marked ability, and the story of his life cannot fail to interest and inspire the young man who has regard for honorable manhood and an appreciation for wise and intelligent use of opportunity on the part of the individual. His victory in spite of many obstacles, by sheer force of his indomitable will, his unflagging industry and his keen intellect is an inspiration as to the possibilities of achievement in this great republic for the man who will make the very most out of opportunity.

Mr. Morse was born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, September 23, 1833, a son of John Morse and Elizabeth (Hosmer) Morse. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native town and St. Johns-

bury Academy. In December, 1850, when seventeen years of age, Mr. Morse terminated his studies at this academy to become clerk for E. and T. Fairbanks & Company, scale manufacturers. His compensation for the first three years was \$50 per year and board, but his efficiency gained him advancement, and in 1853 he was promoted to bookkeeper. Two years later he was transferred to New York City, as clerk and salesman in the house of Fairbanks & Company. In April, 1858, he was sent to Chicago with L. L. Greenleaf, of Boston, to open a branch house under the name of Fairbanks & Greenleaf, and in 1862, Mr. Morse was admitted to partnership, the firm then becoming Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Company. In 1864, Mr. Morse went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he founded and became head of the firm of Fairbanks, Morse & Company, and while there he also established branch houses under the same name at Cleveland, Pittsburgh & Louisville, having supervision over all. In the fall of 1869, Mr. Morse returned to Chicago to take charge of the business here on account of the failing health of Mr. Greenleaf, and on retirement of the latter, January 1, 1872, the Chicago house also became Fairbanks, Morse & Company. This company was incorporated in 1890, and in the ensuing years became one of the most extensive enterprises of its kind in the world, having business houses at Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Boston, Baltimore, Atlanta, Jacksonville, New Orleans, Dallas, Omaha, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Spokane, New York City and London, England. This corporation not only handled a complete line of Fairbanks scales, but they were also large manufacturers of gasoline engines, steam pumps and



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windmills, and many other machines and devices which were shipped to all points of the compass.

Besides being the executive head of this great corporation, Mr. Morse also had many other capitalistic interests and his contribution to the world's work was a valuable one—not only in business attainment, but in the splendid example which he left of honorable manhood. He was president of the Sheffield Car Company of Three Rivers, Michigan, and a director of the Fairbanks, Morse Electrical Manufacturing Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana, Fairbanks-Morse Canadian Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, Canada, Canadian-Fairbanks Company of Montreal, Canada, Western Valve Company, of Chicago, and the First National Bank, First Trust & Savings Bank and the Safe Deposit Company of this city. He was a man of marked initiative ability and resourcefulness, impregnated with the vital elements of worth, successful in every enterprise with which he was identified, and out of diverse elements would work out harmony, resulting in success. He made the scales which bear his name world famous, bringing an industry which he had found haphazard and undeveloped into a high state of efficiency, besides developing many other enterprises with which he was identified. Coming to Chicago and entering business life when a young man of twenty-five, Mr. Morse grew up with the commercial interests of the city during the period of its most marvelous development, and he never lost an opportunity to do what he could for the advancement of the best interests of the great metropolis which figured as the stage of his splendid achievements, and in which his activities were centered for more than sixty years.

At all times Mr. Morse's career was loyal, energetic and circumspect, and he gave generously of his time and means to the furtherance

of charitable movements and all matters tending to the public good. His efforts were not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and his activities meant much to Chicago in both civic and material progress, for his loyalty and public spirit were ever of the most insistent and appreciative order, and during the many years of his residence here he wielded definite and benignant influence both as a citizen and as a man of splendid business ability. From the beginning of his era of prosperity he recognized the responsibility his wealth brought him, and he endeavored with a broad-minded philanthropy to discharge them ably and generously, but in his dislike of pageantry or display, his gifts were seldom known to the public. In business life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred May 5, 1921, removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens. He was a Republican in his political affiliations, a Congregationalist in his religious faith, and socially was a valued member of the Union League, Kenwood, Mid-Day and South Shore Country Clubs.

Mr. Morse was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 30, 1868, to Miss Martha J. Owens, a woman of refinement and much beauty of character, and they became the parents of four children: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Dr. Richard M. Genius, of Chicago; Charles Hosmer, Jr., president of Fairbanks, Morse & Company, Robert Hosmer, also an official of this corporation and Franklin Fairbanks, who is deceased. Mrs. Morse died October 24, 1903, and on July 22, 1911, Mr. Morse married Mrs. Helen H. Piffard, of New York, who survives him.

WILLARD A. SMITH.

Willard A. Smith was born on a farm in Pleasant Prairie Township, near Kenosha, Wisconsin, September 20, 1849, and because of the fact that he was born in the year of the gold rush to California, he was wont to jestingly refer to himself as a "forty-niner." The Smith family is one of the oldest in America, and the branch of it to which Willard A. Smith directly belonged, was founded in New Hampshire by

English colonists in 1640. It was in this state that Mr. Smith's father, William Harrison Smith, was born, but his mother, Mehitable (Allen) Smith, was a native of New York state. She too came of old English colonial stock. The parents pioneered to Wisconsin in 1841, by way of the Great Lakes, for this remote period antedated the building of the railroads west of Buffalo, New York. An elder brother of Wil-

ham H. Smith, Gilman Smith by name, had already settled in what later became Kenosha, and the two members of the Smith family continued to reside in Wisconsin for a number of years.

The outbreak of the Civil War brought such changes, however, as to induce William H. Smith to move to Rockford, Illinois, and Willard A., then a lad of twelve, came under influences of more urban advantages. The father was first a Whig, and Free Soiler, then he joined with others in organizing the Republican party, and continued in its ranks until his death. Ardentlly opposed to slavery, he was an Abolitionist, and his home was one of the stations of the "Underground Railway."

Willard A. Smith attended the early schools of Kenosha, the grade schools of Rockford, and East Rockford High school, and was graduated from the latter in June, 1865. The fall of that same year saw him enrolled at Shurtleff College, a Baptist institution, from which he was graduated in 1869 with class honors and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Taking up the study of law, he entered the law department of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, then known as the St. Louis Law School, in 1865. He was graduated therefrom in 1869 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and with the highest class honors, being valedictorian. The following year he was admitted to the bar of Missouri, and in 1871 was admitted to practice in the United States Courts. Although well fitted for the practice of law, his inclinations led him in another direction, and finding that he was successful in journalism, with which he began experimenting as early as during the period when he was a law student, he founded the St. Louis Railway Register, a paper devoted to railroad interests. Thus began his long and signally important connection with the railway interests of the country.

His success with his publication, led to his being called to Chicago, in 1874, to become editor of the Chicago Railway Review, that had been established May 7, 1868. Within a short period Mr. Smith became sole owner, business manager and editor.

In addition to the "Railroad Review," his publishing interest included, at various times, "The Railway Purchasing Agent and Supply Trade Journal," "The Railway Master Mechanic," "The Iron and Machinery World," and "The Monthly Official Railway List."

He also served as president of the Cloud Steel

Truck Company and as vice president of the National Malleable Casting Company.

With his appointment as chief of the department of transportation of the World's Columbian Exposition, July 27, 1891, Mr. Smith came prominently before the public, and within a few months became a figure of national importance. It was through his broad vision and unsurpassed initiative that the wonderful exhibit was gathered together in the Transportation Building. For a year prior to the opening of the gates of the exposition Mr. Smith traveled abroad in behalf of the exhibit and had his agents in all parts of the world, with the result that the exhibit was historically complete and very valuable. On June 5, 1894, the American exhibitors presented him, in the banquet hall of the Union League Club, the magnificent Transportation vase in recognition of his services. This vase of Greek design was much treasured as a priceless heirloom by Mr. Smith. At the time of his death Mr. Smith was the last of the chiefs of departments of the World's Fair.

As was but natural, the success which had attended Mr. Smith's efforts during the World's Fair, led the trustees of the Universal Exposition, held at Paris, France, in 1890, to secure his services, and he not only assembled a wonderful exhibit, but was successful in introducing steel cars in Europe. For his work in connection with this exposition Mr. Smith was awarded a commemorative diploma by the French government, and he was decorated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1900, and promoted to officer of the Legion of Honor in 1905. In the latter year he also received the decoration of officer of the Royal Order of the Crown from Germany and the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun from Japan. Other honors came to him, and he was awarded the degree of Master of Arts from his *alma mater*, and in 1906 the same institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The year 1900 saw him rendering another service as delegate to the International Railway Congress assembled at Paris. Once more, in 1906, he served as delegate to this body, at that time assembled at Washington, D. C.

In 1904 Mr. Smith was once more in the forefront of progress at the St. Louis Exposition at which he had two notable features. One was a locomotive testing plant, and the other a huge locomotive mounted on a turntable in the center of the Transportation Building. The testing

plant for locomotives, built by the Pennsylvania System in accordance with a plan of Mr. Smith's, was later transferred to the Pennsylvania shops at Altoona, Pennsylvania.

Another feature of the exposition in which Mr. Smith took interest, and for which he did much hard work, was the department of aeronautics. He was in charge of the first successful flights by a dirigible over a prescribed course on this side of the Atlantic. The federal government delegated him to meet Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian inventor, at New York. Mr. Smith never lost his interest in aviation.

Always interested in education, he became early identified with the University of Chicago, and was one of its trustees from 1894 until declining health compelled him to resign a short time prior to his death. A notable tribute to his memory was adopted by his fellow trustees, July 23, 1923, engrossed on parchment and presented to Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith was also a patron and honorary curator of the Field Columbian Museum of Natural History, Chicago. For many years he was connected with the Memorial Baptist Church, Chicago, as member and trustee; and during 1891 and 1892, was president of the Chicago Baptist Social Union. For a long period he was secretary of the Railway Purchasing Agents' Association.

Among other clubs and societies to which he belonged, Mr. Smith was an associate of the American Society of Civil Engineers; member of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association; Master Car Builders' Association; American Association of Railway Superintendents; American Society for Testing Materials;

Roadmasters' and Maintenance of Way Association of America; National Carriage Builders' Association; Western Society of Engineers, Chicago; Engineers' Club, Chicago; Western Railway Club, Chicago; Railway Club of Pittsburgh, and several similar clubs at important railroad centers. He was also a member of the Art Institute, Chicago, and of the Union League Club, Chicago, and it was at the latter that for years he was in the habit of meeting daily the leading railway officials and leading business men.

A speaker of rare eloquence Mr. Smith was often named as principal speaker. As early as 1895, when dedicating the engineering building at Purdue University, he voiced the sentiments on technical education which remain in force today, and are frequently quoted.

On May 1, 1872, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Maria C. Dickinson, of St. Louis, Missouri, who passed away some years ago. They had three children: Mrs. Bruce V. Crandall of Kenilworth, Illinois, with whom Mr. Smith made his home during the last years of his life; Edith M. Smith; and Harold A. Smith of Highland Park, Illinois. After a brief illness, Mr. Smith died at Evanston Hospital, on Thanksgiving Day, November 29, 1923. Funeral services were held at the Memorial Church of Christ, formerly the Memorial Baptist Church, on Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago, December 1, 1923. Memorial addresses were delivered by Dr. Ernest DeWitt Burton, president of the University of Chicago; and Professor Shailer Mathews, dean of the Divinity School of the University. Interment was made in Oakwoods Cemetery by the side of his wife.

FREDERICK WARNER STEVENS.

The late Dr. Frederick W. Stevens, of La Grange, was born at Mendota, Illinois, March 9, 1873, a son of Henry Clay Stevens. He attended the public schools of Mendota, and then entered college. He studied for his profession at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, graduating and receiving his degree in 1906. He then served an internship at Saint Mary's Hospital for one year.

On March 20, 1907, Doctor Stevens was married, in Chicago, to Miss Helen Slocombe. The following June they moved to La Grange and established their home. Doctor Stevens entered into private practice at that time. For more than fifteen years, right up to the time

of his death, he ministered to the people of his community with a rare measure of sympathy, skill and devotion, and he came to be truly and deeply endeared to them. For a large portion of the time Doctor Stevens, in addition to his private practice, served as Health officer of La Grange. He gave his full strength unreservedly to the tremendously important work. The results he accomplished are a great credit to Doctor Stevens himself and to his profession. He worked constantly for his people, with heart, mind and body, and his contribution to health and happiness was a very notable one.

Doctor Stevens died December 14, 1923.

HENRY H. SESSIONS.

Great movements of readjustment looking toward improved economic conditions in the future have always been inaugurated and carried out by men of unusual foresight, balanced by a reasonable rationalism. No vast institution that in its workings finds adequate expression of the advancement of the age has come into being or been successfully continued without the underlying co-operation of those men who possessed in marked degree the power of comprehending the underlying spirit of things. It is significant of the times that as the country has grown bigger and greater, so have its immense commercial and industrial corporations increased, and through them have come benefits not only to the men to whom employment is given, but also to the world at large which is able to obtain the comforts provided at a much lower cost than would be possible were each man to work individually. One of the largest corporations operating in Illinois is the Pullman Car Works, and the man to whose trenchant personality is due much of the present remarkable prosperous condition was the late Henry H. Sessions, for years manager of this concern.

Henry H. Sessions was born at Madrid, N. Y., June 21, 1847, a son of Milton and Rosanna (Beals) Sessions, both natives of Randolph, Vt. They had two sons and two daughters, the surviving children being: Frank M., of Chicago; and Mrs. Theresa Miller, of Ogdensburgh, N. Y. Milton Sessions moved to Pullman, Ill., after his son Henry H. became associated with the Pullman works, and died there at the home of his son, on the present site of the Pullman Club.

The business career of Henry H. Sessions commenced with his employment by the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh Railroad, now a part of the New York Central system, and he considerably developed his mechanical genius in devising methods for keeping the tracks clear from snow. Becoming a master mechanic, he divided his time between Watertown and Rome, both in New York. Subsequently he was with the International & Great Northern Railroad and the Texas & Pacific Railroad, and for a time lived at Palestine, Tex. In December, 1885, he

connected himself with the Pullman Company as superintendent of its shops. He designed and invented many improvements in connection with the Pullman cars, and freight cars as well, including the vestibule and an anti-telescoping device in general for railroads and street cars. For some of these he received patents, and when he severed his connection with the Pullman company, he turned them over to the Standard Coupler Company of New York of which he was vice-president at the time of his death. In 1892, Mr. Sessions retired from his position of manager of the vast corporation which he had so materially assisted in developing, having been placed in that responsible position in 1885, widely known in railroad circles, he enjoyed the confidence of capitalists and employes alike. After his retirement, Mr. Sessions spent the greater part of his time in the management of his personal affairs, with the exception of the time he devoted to the Standard Coupler Company, and found much enjoyment in the cultivation of his natural taste for music and good literature. A profound reader, he delighted in poetry, and wrote many verses himself which displayed a talent that was astonishing to those who had known him only as the practical business man and inventor of mechanical devices. During his later years Mr. Sessions developed a beautiful country home at Lakeside, Mich., and also maintained his residence in Hyde Park, Chicago. He derived much enjoyment from his garden at his summer home, and his flowers and vegetables were famous in that locality. On March 14, 1915, finis was written on the page of Mr. Sessions' life, and it is more than probable that no other man of such wide interests had as little to regret as he when the summons came, for he was singularly free from the foibles of his age. Simple in his habits, kindly in his disposition, he sought the good of others and brought happiness into many a life that would otherwise have been overshadowed.

In 1872, Mr. Sessions was married at Rome, N. Y., to Miss Nellie Maxham, a daughter of Hiram and Lucinda (Cooper) Maxham, natives of Thetford and Worcester, Vt., respectively.

JOSEPH EDWARD OTIS.

The late Joseph Edward Otis was born in Berlin, Erie County, Ohio, April 30, 1830, a

son of Joseph and Nancy (Billings) Otis. He was a descendant of John Otis an early colonist,



H. H. Sessions.

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also of colonial ancestry on his mother's side. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native town and at the Huron Institute, Milan, Ohio. He was a man of more than ordinary force of character and filled many positions of public trust and responsibility in Ohio and was a leading spirit in the development of that commonwealth as well as in Chicago in later years. In 1851, soon after attaining his majority, he was appointed postmaster at Berlin, his native town, and filled that position for four years. In 1855 he was made cashier of the Milan (Ohio) Bank, at a salary of \$600 per year. A short time later, he purchased a half interest in the bank, and was active in that institution until the business was discontinued in 1862.

Through the vicissitudes of the banking business, two vessels of the Great Lakes came into the possession of the firm in 1860, and in July of this year Mr. Otis came to Chicago to look after them. They were principally used in shipping grain from Chicago to Buffalo and Oswego, N. Y., bringing back coal from Erie, Penn., and from Cleveland, Ohio. This business was continued until 1864, when one of the partners died, and in the settlement of the firm's affairs the vessels were sold. Mr. Otis then began his investments in Chicago real estate, generally purchasing vacant central property and improving it. These investments proved valuable and he became one of the leading factors in this field of activity in the city.

Besides his real estate holdings Mr. Otis was also identified with various other enterprises, and his progressive spirit was evinced in many ways. In 1868, in conjunction with Matthew Ladlin, John V. Farwell, P. Willard, James Woodworth and others, he organized the Chi-

cago Fire Insurance Company. The company was chartered under the laws of the State of Illinois, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000, and Mr. Otis was chosen president of the board of directors. Although essentially a business man, he did not altogether escape political honors. He was elected a member of the board of aldermen from the Second Ward in the spring of 1870, and served on that body with distinction for two years. He was an active member of the Finance Committee and the Committee on Streets and Alleys, and there were few movements of vital importance to the city with which he was not concerned. His administration of municipal affairs was characterized by strict business principles, and he left the office with a character strengthened in the estimation of the public because of the obvious honesty of his intentions and the patient wisdom with which he met many trying situations.

During his later life Mr. Otis retired from active business and spent much of his time in travel, visiting most of the civilized world. The winter of 1888 was spent in Egypt, studying the country and its interesting antiquities. In 1894 he made a trip around the world. He also traveled extensively through Cuba, and in the spring of 1898 was at Key West, Fla., just returning from a trip through some of the adjacent West Indian Islands, at the time the battleship *Maine* was destroyed. Although Mr. Otis was recognized as a successful man, attainment was never the ultimate aim and object of his life. In business life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens.

JOHN RAYMOND HOFFMAN.

A man's usefulness in the world is generally judged by the good that he has accomplished; and determined by this standard of measurement, the late Dr. John R. Hoffman, held a place of splendid worth. His skill and his kindness and his charities will long remain in the memory of those whose life he touched.

John R. Hoffman was born at Ottawa, Illinois, on June 18, 1868, a son of Asa M. and Frances (Raymond) Hoffman, natives of New York State and Vermont, respectively. The son attended the grade and high school in

Ottawa, and later graduated from the old Chicago Medical College, in 1891. Then he began the practice of his profession at Ottawa.

Before long, Doctor Hoffman began to see the urgent need of specialized treatment in cases of illness where the eye, ear, nose and throat were involved; and to this branch of definite study and work he gave his whole souled interest and finest effort. He located his practice in Chicago. Since that time a great number of cases have passed under his hands. In 1897 Doctor Hoffman became secre-

tary manager of Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College and he retained this association until his death. In this association he gave a very material part of the training of more than 3,000 of the men who are now practicing in this specialized act throughout the Nation.

On June 2, 1892, John R. Hoffman was married to Miss Mary Thomas Hapeman, a daughter of Colonel Douglas Hapeman and Ella (Thomas) Hapeman of Ottawa. Doctor and Mr. Hoffman's children are: Douglas Thomas Hoffman who died May 23, 1919, while he was Lieutenant in the United States Army; Phoebe

Ella, Frances Faith and Mary Patricia Hoffman. The family have enjoyed their beautiful home in Wilmette, for some years.

Doctor Hoffman belonged to the Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Physicians Club and was vice president of Ophthalmological Society.

Doctor Hoffman's fine life of usefulness has recently been closed. He died on February 19, 1923. He was an eminent authority in his field of work and to this was added real character and wealth of kindness. For these reasons this brief review of his life is printed here for permanent record.

CHARLES WELLS RICHARDS.

As a trade manufacturing center, Chicago has enjoyed the facilities for her unparalleled prosperity and development. The spread and growth of sound manufacturing projects, have indirectly, been the occasion for enhanced land values, added population and marked increase in investments and capital, with all their attendant effects. We wish, here, to chronicle the death of Charles Wells Richards, who came to Chicago in 1886 and who, through the subsequent years, has been very substantially identified with manufacturing. A brief review of his life is given here.

Charles Wells Richards was born at Watertown, New York, April 2, 1865. He was the son of Henry and Mary (Wells) Richards. He was educated in the public schools of Sarnia, Ontario, Canada. His first important connection with business was as salesman for the Mechanical Rubber Company. This position he held for five years until 1899. The experience gained in this work was of much practical value to him for the rest of his life. It was this connection that brought him to Chicago. In 1899 he was offered the secretaryship of D.

W. Bosley & Co. This concern has been active in Chicago, for years as manufacturers and distributors of weatherstrips. Mr. Richards was secretary of the company until 1912. In that year he was made vice president, and he continued in that capacity up to the time of his death. Mr. Richards was held in exceptional regard among Illinois manufacturers, not alone for the things he accomplished but also for the manner of man he was. His business experience and judgment were of the highest constructive order. He accomplished very gratifying results. His sort of man is hard to spare from business circles for he was effective, optimistic and unfailingly reliable.

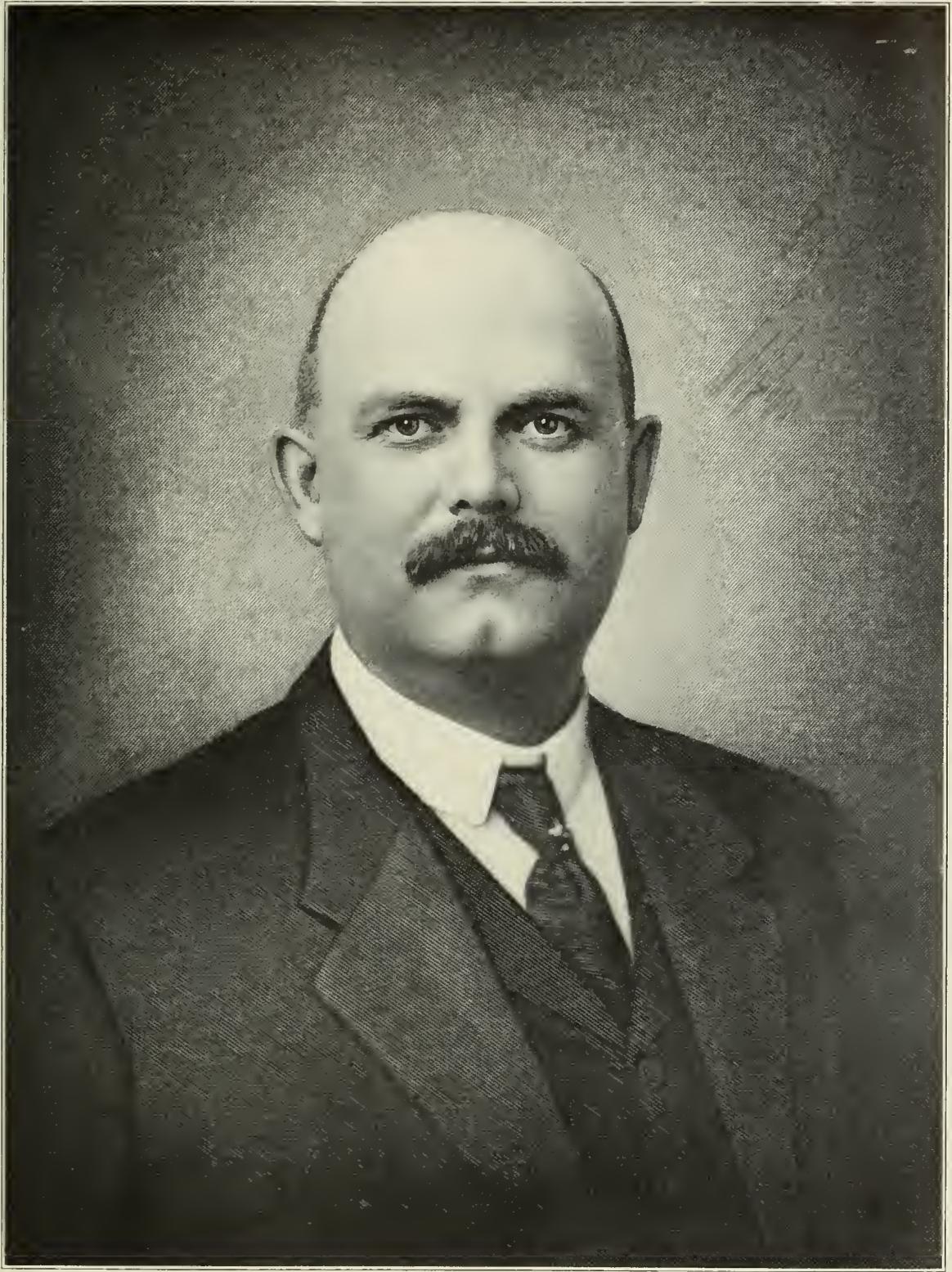
Mr. Richards was married November 14, 1888, to Mary L. Blessing. Theirs have been years of interrupted happiness together, only terminated by the death of Mr. Richards on August 30, 1919. His deepest interest has always been his home. He was a Shriner Mason, belonged to the Royal League and Town and Country Club. His many friends and also people who met him casually in business will remember him with appreciative regard.

LORENZO M. JOHNSON.

The following article was written, largely, by Mr. Johnson's daughter, Dorothea Priscilla Stewart Johnson, who was closely in touch with details of her father's life.

"Lorenzo M. Johnson was born on January 22, 1843, the son of Lorenzo Dow Johnson and Mary Burges Johnson. He lived during his boyhood in Rochester, Mass. He was one of the eighth generation in direct line from John Alden and Priscilla Mullins.

"After the death of his father he assumed the responsibility of the house, the farm and the care of his two younger brothers. He was always self-forgetful to a remarkable degree. In a hundred ways he would show a very unselfish spirit. His devotion and affection toward his mother and brothers were unusual. He graduated from the Rochester Academy and soon after, in 1860, was appointed an aid in the United States Coast Survey, at the age of seven-



C. H. Richards

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teen years making a number of trips in the West, one with Count de Portales (later the French minister to the United States) who was also with the Coast Survey. Mr. Johnson was engaged in the surveys of Mobile harbor and the projected canal across Cape Cod.

"He was active in volunteer guard duties in Washington until September, 1861, when he was assigned to duty in the pay department of the army. In this capacity he was with the army of the Potomac at the capture of Yorktown, and during the Seven Days Battle on the Peninsula, and at the capture of Vicksburg, in December, 1863. He was later appointed postmaster's clerk to Paymaster Marston of the United States army; and in that trusted position made many lonely and dangerous trips on horseback, carrying bonds and large amounts of money, frequently with an escort of only one or two men.

"At the end of the war, he resigned from the United States army service to go as consular pupil to the East. In 1867 he became consular clerk in Beirut, Syria, one of thirteen authorized by Congress with a view to their being permanently in the consular service. Subsequently he was vice-consul at Beirut and representative of the consulate general at Jerusalem and Damascus and Jaffa. While in Syria he acknowledged his faith in an overruling God and in Christianity, by joining the little Mission Church. Seven years later he joined the Second Presbyterian Church in Chicago. In 1870 he was appointed consul general at Beirut. During all this time he studied law in his leisure hours.

"Realizing that this service would not, under our government, become a certain career, he returned to America, in 1871, after extensive travel in Asia and Europe, intending on his return to study civil engineering, his intention when he first left his New England home. He entered the scientific department of Yale University in 1871, receiving the degree of Civil Engineer, in 1874. He had been for a year editor of the *Yale Courant*, and for two years president of his class, also a member of the Cloister Society (Book and Snake), although it was said he was opposed on principle to college secret societies, as tending to breed heart-burnings and unnecessary disappointments. Because of his mathematical precision in all things, he was called 'Triangles.'

"Even in these years men respected and admired his conscientiousness of character, his high standards. Truth was his fundamental virtue, kindness of heart his, by nature.

"Soon after graduating, he was appointed engineer, then chief engineer, paymaster and general superintendent on the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway. On January 1, 1878, he was appointed general manager of the Cairo and St. Louis Railroad, and director and vice president of the St. Louis & Cairo Railroad.

"In 1878 he married Helen Wolcott Stewart, of Chicago, daughter of Gen. Hart L. Stewart, who was a distinguished early Illinoisan. A daughter, Helen Wolcott Stewart Johnson, was born in 1879; and a son, John Alden Stewart Johnson, in 1880. In 1882 their daughter Dorothea Priscilla Stewart Johnson was born, and in 1883, their daughter Lesley Stewart Johnson was born.

"In 1880, he resigned to accept the position in Chicago of assistant to the president of the Pullman Palace Car Company."

Quoted from the *Railway Age*.

"In 1883, Mr. C. P. Huntington had started his Mexican International Railroad and planned to extend it from the Rio Grande to the Pacific; and he wanted to place the enterprise in charge of a man capable of taking independent command at a long distance from the source of supplies and authority, and of being in fact, as well as in name, general manager, of the entire venture. The selection fell on Lorenzo M. Johnson, then occupying the position in the Pullman Company of assistant to the president. It, therefore, required courage and resourcefulness years ago for a railroad man, who had made name and position in the United States, to break off his connections and move to Mexico to take up the management and extension of a new railroad in that comparatively unknown country.

"Mr. Johnson accepted this foreign mission, and in December, 1883, took up his headquarters at Piedras Negras, on the Rio Grande, opposite Eagle Pass, Texas, and general offices in the City of Mexico. It is going outside the record, but it is not in conflict with truth and justice, to credit some share of the contentment, courage and persistency with which the young American engineer took up his difficult labors in a foreign land, among an aboriginal population, to the young wife who exchanged a home of comfort in a highly civilized community for

the rude accommodations then accounted luxurious on the Texas-Mexican border.

"For the next nineteen years, Mr. Johnson directed the growth of the Mexican International from about seventy miles to nearly one thousand miles. During the time he was with the International, he was also general manager of the Alamo, Fuente, Coahuila & Rio Bravo Coal Companies, and superintendent of construction of the American Development Companies, and general manager of the Coahuila and Durango Development Company. Although sojourning in a foreign land, Mr. Johnson maintained a family home at Winnetka, Illinois, on the shores of Lake Michigan, and preserved relations with the professional and social life of his country, by membership in the Chicago Club, Onwentsia Club, Chicago Literary Club, the St. Lotus Club, Western Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Society of the Mayflower.

"On leaving the International, on December 31, 1902, after almost twenty years with that road, the officials and employes presented him with a beautiful gift, as a mark of their esteem and affection. This bowl was presented to him at a reception given in his honor and that of his family, with addresses and speeches from different men, who showed much feeling and emotion in their expression of regret and sadness at his departure. Mr. Johnson was much touched by these tributes. Almost every man in the audience broke down on hearing his

words of thanks to them, and of affection for them. Thus was he beloved!

"On January 1, 1903, his connection with the Mexican International Railroad ceased. On that date he assumed the position of manager of the Railroad and Fuel Department and general manager of the Mexican Union Railway, El Carmen Railway, Aguascalientes Railway, and Veladena Railway of the American Smelting & Refining Company, with headquarters in the City of Mexico.

"On August 15, 1904, he accepted the position of president of the Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad and allied companies. His work was broad and in many fields. Although his main office was at 45 Wall Street in New York City, the principal field of work lay in the western part of New York State, and at St. Marys, Pennsylvania, at which place he died on Monday, November 28, 1904."

We print these few comments from Mr. Johnson's friends, following his death:

"He was a noble man, made of pure gold, faithful and true in every walk of life."

"He was of a strong and virile race of men and women, whose lives and accomplishments stand for the best and biggest things, and when he, one of the most upright and manly of these, comes to an untimely end, there is unusual cause for sorrow and regret."

"Now, for him all is fulfilled; his life was rounded, completed, perfected. No man could have left a fairer name, and all who knew him will do him reverence."

EDWIN SHERWOOD BISHOP.

With the broadening of mental outlook and the increase of appreciation of the value of the educator to the country, has come a dignity to this calling that ranks it with the other learned professions. No one of the others requires a more varied and thorough knowledge than does that which has to do with the training of the expanding mind, and the men who have devoted their lives and talents to this work are to be numbered among the great of the country. Many of these men have left behind them valuable additions to the literature of their age which will keep their memory green for years to come. The Chicago University has produced some towering minds and personalities, and one who will long be numbered among its distinguished educators and authors, al-

though death has claimed him, is the late Edwin Sherwood Bishop.

The birth of Edwin Sherwood Bishop occurred on his father's farm in Wisconsin, July 14, 1880, and he was in the full flush of useful young manhood, when he died at Chicago, July 31, 1916. He was a son of Hon. Isaac T. Bishop, ex-senator of Wisconsin.

After passing through the district schools of his native neighborhood, Mr. Bishop entered the College of Commerce at Kenosha, Wis., from which he was graduated in 1897, and he later took a course at the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1903. Later he took up post graduate work and in 1905 received the degree of M. A. Throughout all of his courses he specialized in science. He was



Edwin D. Bishop

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made instructor of physics at the East Division High school of Milwaukee, Wis., in 1905, where he was until 1908. His ability and scholarly attainments attracted attention to him, and he was proffered and accepted a position with the faculty of the University of Chicago High school, where his work gained for him particular recognition. He took his degree of Ph. D. from University of Chicago, with the additional honor of magna cum laude, in 1911. He was possessed of a strong and pleasing personality, and not only was able to impart knowledge, but to gain and hold the friendship of his pupils. Among other works of which he was the writer, one specially deserving of note is "A First Course in Laboratory Physics," in which he collaborated with Millikan & Gale.

In 1916 he was elected to the chair of Physics at Lake Forest University and was to have taken up his work in September, but untimely death intervened.

On June 27, 1906, Mr. Bishop was united in marriage to Florence M. Spence, of Sommers, Wis., a daughter of James and Frances (Strong) Spence. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop became the parents of two sons, namely: James Spence Bishop, and Edwin Sherwood Bishop. Mr. Bishop belonged to the Presbyterian Church. A scholarly man, devoted to his work and his family, his loss is a severe one and his community is a sufferer by his untimely taking off when life had so much to offer him, and his work attracted him as never before.

CHARLES MATHER HENDERSON.

No greater tribute can be paid to a man than to say that he is dependable, for in every phase of life everyone desires to secure that which is safe, secure. When such a man is found and has back of him a well-balanced organization, he can and does command the confidence of the people to an almost limitless extent. Back of this dependability lies the development of many communities, notably Chicago. Each move toward civic betterment, improvement or expansion has come through the confidence the people have had in some dependable man, who possessed the vision to see what was needed and the initiative to go straight ahead and get it for his city. Such a man was the late Charles Mather Henderson, proprietor of the large wholesale boot and shoe house which bore his name, and father of the present system of fire protection of the City of Chicago.

Charles Mather Henderson was born at New Hartford, Connecticut, March 21, 1834, a son of James F. and Sabrina (Marsh) Henderson, natives of Connecticut, where the father developed a large trade as a general country merchant, but later expanded his operations until he owned and conducted an extensive manufacturing establishment.

Charles Mather Henderson was educated at Hampton, and came to Chicago in young manhood to join his uncle, Charles Nelson Henderson, who had established himself in the

wholesale boot and shoe business here, under the name of C. N. Henderson & Company. After he had passed his twenty-seventh birthday, Charles M. Henderson was taken into partnership, and when his uncle died, he became the sole owner of the business and conducted it under his own name until his death which occurred on January 23, 1896.

On March 3, 1858, Mr. Henderson was married at Chicago to Emily Hollingsworth, a daughter of James Hollingsworth, and they became the parents of three daughters, namely: Mrs. Rudolph Matz, Mrs. Howard E. Perry and Mrs. William H. Merrill, Jr. For many years the family residence has been maintained at No. 1816 Prairie Avenue, Chicago.

Mr. Henderson belonged to the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago. His social connections were those he maintained as a member of the Chicago, Calumet, Union League and Washington Park clubs. It was he who reorganized the Chicago Fire Department after the Chicago Fire in 1871. He was very much interested in this and worked hard to bring about a proper and adequate fire protection for the city, and was a prime mover in this vastly important development of Chicago, as well in other measures of his day, for he was essentially loyal to the city and anxious to aid in adding to its prestige and conserving its interests.

THOMAS S. McCLELLAND.

The late Thomas S. McClelland of Chicago, one of the most able and distinguished lawyers of Illinois, was born at Bridgewater, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, on February 4, 1839. His parents were Thomas and Esther (Wilson) McClelland. The McClelland family in America dates back to Robert McClelland who was exiled to New Jersey in 1865, by King James II of England, for taking part in Covenanter uprisings. This same Robert McClelland is credited with giving the ground and contributing substantially to the building of the second Presbyterian Church in America. The Wilson family in this country, begins with Robert Wilson who came to America in the early part of 1776 and then served in the Colonial Army for five years. He fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Trenton and in other battles in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

In 1843, when Thomas S. McClelland was four years old, the family moved their home to Vanderburgh County, Indiana. Here his boyhood was largely spent; but in March, 1855, at the age of sixteen, he left home and journeyed to Marshall County, Illinois. Here he worked on a farm until the spring of 1857, when he entered a private school at Bloomington.

He taught country school at Rook Creek, Livingston County, during the winter of 1857-8; then, on April 20, 1859, he entered the preparatory department of Beloit College. He began his first year in college in 1860.

In 1861, soon after the outbreak of the Civil War he joined a company that was being organized in that locality. This company was later disbanded because it could not be properly equipped for service.

He finished his Junior year in Beloit College in 1863 and then entered Williams College from which he graduated in July, 1864. Upon

graduation, he promptly enlisted in the Army of the Tennessee. He served with his Company, mostly in the State of Georgia, until he received his honorable discharge from the service in July, 1865.

After the close of the war he came to Chicago and began reading law in the office of Goudy and Chandler. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in November, 1866, and began practice on June 1, 1867. He looked back with justifiable satisfaction to the fact that he had, himself, earned all the money that was expended in his education.

On July 15, 1875, Mr. McClelland was married to Miss Ella Gale, a daughter of John Gale, Jr., who kept and owned the first store in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. McClelland became the parents of three daughters: Marion, wife of Edward W. Miller-Mills of Chicago; Ella, wife of Florian Dean Wallace of Chicago; and Margaret Inez, who passed away in February, 1911. There are two grandsons, Richard Dean Wallace and McClelland Wallace.

Mr. McClelland was active in the practice of law, with offices at Chicago, for a period covering more than fifty-five consecutive years. He earned a place as one of the strongest and best lawyers in this section of the country. Men of his type are all too rare. For years he had been a constant and discriminating reader, his education was truly broad and his culture was of the finest sort. His work stands recorded as being of a character honoring his profession and benefiting Chicago and its people. Over and above all this, he was a Christian gentleman who lived, unhesitatingly, up to the best enlightenment that his superior mind could give him.

In his eighty-fifth year, Thomas S. McClelland died on December 17, 1923.

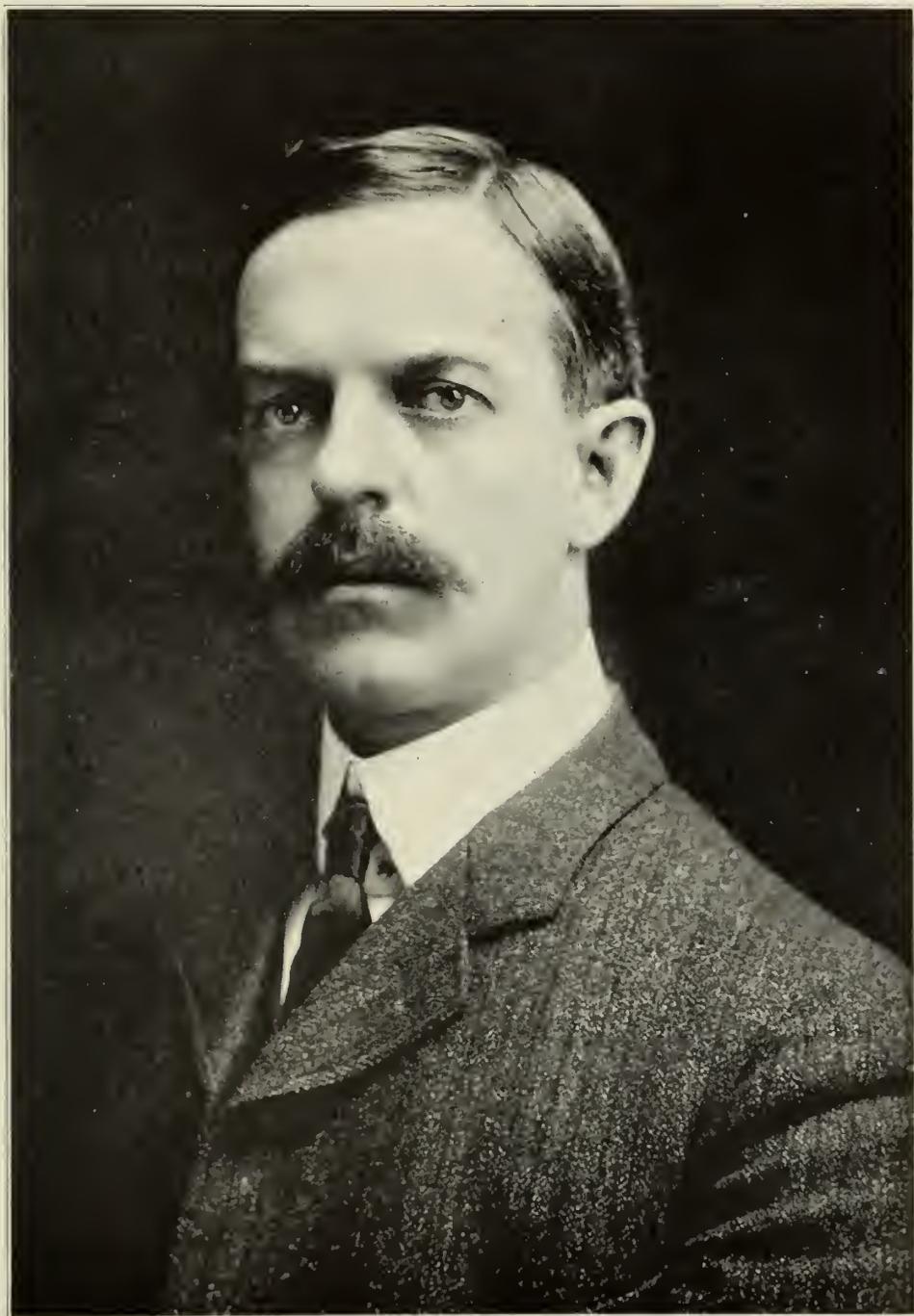
ARTHUR WELLSLEY BINKS.

Arthur Wellsley Binks was born at Rome, New York, October 13, 1864, a son of William T. and Eliza (Batchelor) Binks. Both of the parents were natives of England.

His early boyhood was spent in his home town and he attended the public schools there. When the time came for him to start to work he located in New York City where he found

better opportunities to follow his ambition and learn to become a printer. While he was thus engaged in practicing his trade, he also studied in night school.

From New York City he came to Chicago. This was about 1882. Here he first became employed as a printer on the "Drovers' Journal." Then he was with the "Chicago Times"



Arthur W. Binks

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and, later, the "Chicago Chronicle" for a number of years, until the Chronicle was sold.

It was nearly twenty-five years ago that he became interested in the grain business here. He became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade in 1901; and was an active operator on the Board right up to the time of his death.

Mr. Binks was married on April 23, 1899, to Miss Kathleen Artman, a daughter of John and Mary Ann Artman of Somonauk, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Binks have maintained their home

at La Grange for many years. Here, in the midst of home surroundings Mr. Binks always found his greatest happiness. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church.

Mr. Binks died on December 27, 1920. Many people who have been benefited by his ready help, and many others who had opportunity to realize the quality of his kindly nature, are sorry to miss daily contact with him.

He is buried in Oak Mound Cemetery, near Somonauk.

FELIX S. MITCHELL.

When it is remembered that the majority of people never rise above the ordinary level, but live out their lives in comparative obscurity and dying are forgotten, all the more credit is accorded those who have enriched their communities, benefited their associates, raised a higher standard for generations to come, and demonstrated the worth of human endeavor. The aggressive public-spirited men plan for the future as well as the present and so they shape the future of the community. In the majority of cases of men of substantial worth it will be found that they have developed gradually, through persistent work in spite of all opposition. There are many valued qualifications of character such as self-reliance, conscientiousness, intellectuality, energy, integrity, efficiency, dignity and honesty, and these factors all worked together in a sublime degree in the life of the late Felix S. Mitchell, superintendent of streets of the City of Chicago. A brief biography of Mr. Mitchell follows:

Felix S. Mitchell was born in Marienburg, Germany, January 9, 1866, a son of Morris and Dorothea (Berhendt) Mitchell. The family came to the United States when Felix S. Mitchell was two years old. He was graduated from the Brown public grammar school, the old West Chicago High School, and he later attended the Chicago College of Law. After being admitted to the Illinois Bar he practiced law for about three years. Later he served as clerk in the state grain office, also as clerk in the office of the treasurer of Cook County and as district foreman in the bureau of streets. He then became ward superintendent which position he held for a number of years.

Mr. Mitchell was appointed as first assistant superintendent of streets on November 12, 1915, holding this position for about one year, but

during the absence of the superintendent almost continuously he was acting superintendent of streets. He was certified as superintendent of streets (the highest office in the street bureau) for the City of Chicago on November 1, 1916, and he continued in this office until his death. During the period of Mr. Mitchell's twenty-six years of service for the city his advancement from the meager position he first held to the high office of superintendent which he eventually filled, was gained through civil service merit test, he being the first and only clerk to ever start at the bottom and finish at the top with this high position. His tenure of public office in Chicago has been productive of much substantial progress, one instance, among many others, being that Mr. Mitchell was the one to inaugurate the oiling of macadam streets for the preservation of said pavements and laying of dust in 1901. Also with the assistance of one of the ward superintendents, planned the present snow fighting and snow removal organization in the loop district. He made a deep study of all questions pertaining to his office, with the result that his official responsibilities have always been met with a keen sense of conscientious obligation. He was very highly regarded among his friends, for his work was an excellent example of what a strong steadfast man may accomplish.

On July 5, 1891, Mr. Mitchell was married at Kenosha, Wisconsin, to Miss Eva A. Pilbeam, of Indianapolis, Indiana. Their union has been blessed with three children, two sons, George Edwin, and Harry Arthur, and a daughter, Pearl Mitchell Pearson. Mr. Mitchell was a member of the Congregational Church; and was also a member of Union Park Lodge No. 610, A. F. & A. M.; Union Park Low Twelve Club; York Chapter, No. 148, R. A. M.; Tyrian Coun-

cil, No. 78, R. & S. M.; Columbia Commandery, No. 63, K. T.; Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Past Watchman of Shepherds of Bethlehem Shrine, No. 1, W. S. J.; was Past Worthy Patron of Cornerstone Chapter, No. 726, O. E. S. (of which Chapter he was one of the organizers); the Chicago Motor Club; the Chicago Sharpshooter's Association and was a life member of the Chicago Art Institute.

Since Mr. Mitchell's death which occurred December 31, 1919, there have been many loving and sincere expressions of sympathy extended to the bereaved family. His funeral took place in accordance with Masonic and Commandery rites January 3, 1920. Interment was made at Forest Home Cemetery.

As a beautiful and lasting tribute to Mr. Mitchell's memory the following resolutions were adopted and spread upon the records of the bureau of streets:

"In Memoriam—FELIX S. MITCHELL.

"A tribute to his memory adopted by the officials and employees of the bureau of streets in meeting assembled, January 6, 1920, Chicago, Illinois.

"PEACEFULLY enjoying his eternal rest, after a period of nearly twenty-six years in the service of the municipality, during which he rose from district foreman to superintendent of streets, Hon. Felix S. Mitchell departed from life December 31, 1919. We recall his long career as an executive and as an administrator whose capability and sound judgment and whose impartial willingness to assist even the humblest employee to material betterment always evoked our sincere admiration.

"As we visualize a loyal friend quick to sympathize and eager to help, our memory instinctively recalls his presence. Witnessing his heroic struggle to perform his accustomed duties during his lengthy and trying illness, one could not fail to recognize that indomitable spirit with which he was endowed, and as to the heartfelt sorrow of his friends it became manifest that his earthly career was nearing its close, he exhibited that sublime resignation to the will of the ALMIGHTY which is characteristic of those noble spirits who after the journey of life is over have left naught but

kind words and kind deeds to make their pathway.

"Each time we miss his presence, we are again impressed that he was a great loss to his co-workers and to the municipality, and as we are aware that his first thoughts were always of HOME, we are brought to realize the greatness of the affliction which has fallen upon the widow and family.

"To those whom we know he loved so well, we convey this expression of our heartfelt sympathy and although we can do but little to assuage their grief, we know that, as with us, they will find comfort in the recollection that he lived and died honored, beloved and respected by all his fellow men."

{ UNDER THE SEAL
... OF ...
BUREAU OF STREETS
CITY OF CHICAGO }
}

Another beautiful tribute follows:

"Be it Resolved, By the Council of the City of Chicago, That it extends its heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved wife and children of Felix S. Mitchell, who died on Wednesday, December 31, 1919, at his home, 1224 North Shore Avenue. Mr. Mitchell has served the public honestly, conscientiously and faithfully for twenty-six years in the capacity of ward superintendent, first assistant superintendent of streets, and superintendent of streets. This high official was regarded as one of the most sincere, honest and efficient heads of the city government. His death is deeply regretted and his efficient service will be greatly missed. Be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the bereaved wife and children of Felix S. Mitchell, and that the same be spread upon the records of the City Council."

Unanimous consent was given for consideration of said Resolution, said Resolution being unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Resolutions of the bureau of streets and of the city council were both beautifully hand printed in water colors and each bound in morocco and presented to the bereaved and appreciative family.

WILLIAM STACKPOLE SPAIN.

The late William S. Spain of Riverside, Illinois, was born in Chicago, and his entire boyhood was lived there. He attended Catholic

schools and was altar boy at the Jesuit Church. He was orphaned at the age of four years.

His first important work was for Crosby &



Hansen, Fabrikant

Engdby Land

William Sparr

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Company, and he traveled extensively in Europe for the firm. Upon again settling in Illinois, he became connected with the American Can Company.

About 1913 Mr. Spain joined forces with the Corn Products Refining Company. He eventually became one of the guiding forces in this vast industrial organization, and had much to do with the development of the company's several plants. He designed, perfected and installed much of the machinery which has made possible the remarkable growth of the company and has enabled it to do the very important work that is now being carried on so success-

fully. The Corn Products Refining Company is now serving most of the people in America in some way or other, every day.

Mr. Spain was the patentee of a number of important appliances.

On October 3, 1904, Mr. Spain was married to Miss Mable S. Smuck, of Sarnia, Ontario, Canada. One son, William Stackpole Spain, Jr., was born to them.

Mr. Spain died March 13, 1923. Although he was a comparatively young man at the time of his death, he had come to be recognized as an important figure in one of the nation's greatest industries.

ROBERT LAUGHLIN REA.

Among the distinguished men of Chicago who have left the impress of their individuality upon the medical profession of the country, none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than the late Doctor Robert L. Rea, for many years an honored resident of this city. His labors not only constituted a potent factor in the medical profession of Chicago, but his progressive spirit was evident in many ways, and his career indicated a man ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities. In his home, in social and in professional life he was kind and courteous, and though he has long passed from the scene of earthly activities, his work remains as a force for good in the community.

Doctor Rea was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, July 1, 1827, and when seventeen years of age he went to live with his first cousin, Mrs. Mary (Rea) Manlove, and her husband, Absalom Manlove, of Fayette County, Indiana. Here he received the encouragement, affection and educational advantages of a son, and soon acquired sufficient knowledge to teach a country school, in which profession he engaged for five years. He also did his share of all kinds of farm work, making a full hand in the harvest field, feeding and caring for stock, breaking land and felling trees, which proved valuable during the formative period of his life, thus developing a magnificent physique which served him so well in later years. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he early began the study for this profession with Dr. W. P. Kitchen, of Brownsville, Indiana,

and in September, 1851, established himself in practice at Oxford, Ohio. To further his education he later matriculated at the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, and was graduated from that institution in 1855, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Immediately thereafter, Doctor Rea was made demonstrator of anatomy at his alma mater and about the same time was appointed resident physician at the Commercial Hospital of Cincinnati, although young to have been chosen for these two important positions. His connections with the hospital ceased at the expiration of a year, but he remained a member of the college faculty during three terms. Resuming his practice at Oxford, he began delivering a series of lectures on anatomy and physiology before the young ladies of the Western Female Seminary, of which he was a trustee. His fame spread until, at the solicitation of the late Dr. Brainard, he consented to accept the proffered chair of anatomy at Rush Medical College, Chicago, which he filled for sixteen years without the loss of a single lecture hour. At the end of this time he severed his connection with the Rush Medical College, and afterwards assumed a similar position with the Chicago Medical College. He had decided to give up lecturing, but was induced to become professor of surgery by the founders of the latter institution, among whom was Dr. W. E. Quine.

In 1882 Doctor Rea became one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in it held the chair of surgery. The noted Dr. I. N. Danforth estimated Doctor Rea as follows: "Doctor Rea was like himself and like no one else. He was a strong character, although self-dependent; asking advice of no-

body, but pushing ahead in obedience to his own iron will. As a teacher of anatomy he was great, perhaps not excelled by any teacher in America. It was impossible to attend his lectures and not learn anatomy. He was admired rather than loved by his students, but in after years, after they had measured up to his colossal proportions, they began to love him. No more powerful mind has adorned the medical profession of Chicago than that of Professor R. L. Rea." To this may be added the testimony of the celebrated Dr. N. S. Davis: "He was a strong, generous, open-hearted man, one of the most thorough and successful teachers of anatomy that we had in a century; a man of good impulses, and more successful both as a physician and surgeon than the average. He was always popular with the students, and had the faculty of imparting his knowledge to others." In the same vein is the tribute to his memory and worth from Dr. Archibald Church of Chicago, who was devotedly constant in his attention to the late physician during his last illness: "Dr. Rea was perhaps the most forceful teacher of anatomy that ever addressed a class. His magnificent physique, the ardor of his enthusiasm, the very peculiarity of his manner, enforced attention and fixed his instructions in a remarkable way."

For four years Doctor Rea filled the chair of surgery in a young college, when he resigned his professorship, after forty years of consecutive experiences as a teacher. Repeated illustrations of the veneration and love in which he was held by those who had the privilege to listen to his instructions were afforded on a trip made by him and Mrs. Rea to the Pacific coast not many years before his death. At every halting point the Doctor and his wife were made the recipients of distinguished attention by his former pupils, their families and friends, and early and late they were besieged by visitors. In addition to his engagements at the seats of learning, Doctor Rea carried on a large and lucrative private practice, and was for many years surgeon-in-chief to the Pennsylvania Railroad. As a practitioner he was firm, yet gentle, resolute though sympathetic. Never hesitating to adopt heroic measures when necessary, he ever brought to the bedside of the sufferer his own gentle nature.

Doctor Rea was at one time a member of the Presbyterian Church, but later he became

a Unitarian, and afterwards held membership with Professor Swing's congregation. He was also affiliated in early life with the Masonic fraternity. He was a lover of music, the opera, and all those influences which are uplifting. His interest centered in his home, where he found genuine pleasure in the companionship of family and friends, and of his books. He kept in close touch with all that research brought to light in the field of scientific knowledge, and as a man of marked intellectual activity, his labors gave impetus to the work of science throughout the entire country. He always maintained the highest standards of professional ethics, and during the many years of his residence in Chicago he wielded definite and benignant influence both as a citizen and as a man of splendid professional ability. His efforts were not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and he gave generously of his time and means to the furtherance of charitable movements and all matters tending to the public good. In professional life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and no citizen of Chicago was more respected or enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the regard in which he was held.

During the war of the Rebellion, Doctor Rea at considerable personal sacrifice entered the Federal service as an army surgeon. The celebrated Robert Collyer of New York City, then a chaplain, served by his side, and often acted as a hospital nurse under the surgeon's direction. He paid tender and glowing tribute to his superior, as follows: "When I went to Fort Donelson to nurse wounded, it was my good fortune to be the personal attendant of a gentleman whose skill and ability as a surgeon was only equaled by the wonderfully deep, loving tenderness of his heart, as it thrilled in every tone of his voice, and every touch of his hand, and it all comes to me now; how he would come to the men, fearfully mangled as they were, and how the nerve would shrink and creep, with a wise, hard, steady skill he would cut to save life, forcing back tears of pity that he might keep his eye clear for the delicate duty, speaking low words of cheer in tones heavy with tenderness; then, when all was over, and the poor fellows, fainting with pain, knew that



G. M. Shaw

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all was done that could be done, and done only with a severity whose touch was love, how they would look after the man as he went away, sending unspoken benedictions to attend him."

The management of his pecuniary affairs, Doctor Rea entrusted largely to his faithful wife, who was for so long his helpmate. He saw a competence consumed in the great conflagration of 1871, but with such signal ability, rare discernment and sound business genius did his wife manage the slender remnants of his fortune, and his subsequent accumulations, that, before his death, he saw his wealth multiplied many times. In the drawing of his last testament he exhibited that broad sympathy which was the guiding principle of his life, for, after providing for his widow and sixteen nieces and nephews, he made provisions for the endowment of the Rea professorship of anatomy, in the medical department of the Northwestern University, and bequeathed \$5,000 to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the income to be devoted towards defraying the support of four students each year, and named as residuary legatees the Illinois Nurses' Association, the Illinois Training School for Boys, the Home of Self-supporting Women, and the Illinois Humane Society.

Doctor Rea died July 10, 1899, and after his demise numerous members of his profession, among whom were Doctors Senn, Quine, Billings, Feuger and Brower, expressed the deepest regret and outdid themselves in praise of him. He was a man of great mental capacity and much force of character, and his loyalty, his high-minded conception of a man's duty to his fellow man and his quiet and unswerving allegiance to the principles of good citizenship were traits which especially distinguished him. The originality and profound grasp of his intellect command respect, and yet this was not all of the man. In every relation of life were shown the light that comes from justness, generosity, truth, high sense of honor, proper respect for self and a sensitive thoughtfulness for others. What a magnificent legacy such a man leaves to the generations who shall come after him!

Doctor Rea was married, July 2, 1874, to Miss Permella Mellie Manlove, a daughter of Absalom Manlove and Mary (Rea) Manlove, of Fayette County, Indiana, and a woman of refinement and much beauty of character. She still resides at the old homestead, 17 West Huron street, and is greatly admired for sterling qualities and social and philanthropic activities.

GEORGE MARION SHAW.

The late George M. Shaw of Chicago has contributed a large share to the present efficient organization of the laundry industry in this city. He has been president and guiding factor behind the Paris Laundry Company, Chicago, for a continuous period of thirty-five years.

George M. Shaw was born at Mount Vernon, Ohio, on May 17, 1850, a son of James S. and Bethania (Gardner) Shaw. With his parents, he came west in 1865, reaching Grinnell, Iowa, then the terminus of the Rock Island Railway, on the first of April. The family drove from there to Newton, Iowa, a village of 800 people. They later moved to Marengo, Iowa, where the father conducted the Clifton Hotel.

In 1878, George M. Shaw came to Chicago to enter business. He went to work with the live stock commission firm of Darlington, McGaughey & Company, which later became Darlington March & Company. He became a member of this concern and so remained until 1890, when he retired because of failing health.

In 1888, Mr. Shaw was made president of the Paris Laundry Company of Chicago. His hand has guided its growth ever since that year with the result that the plant is now one of the finest in America and is serving a great number of people in a most helpful way.

Mr. Shaw was married, on January 16, 1901, to Miss Carrie G. Stanton of Chicago, a daughter of Moses and Dorcas (Wing) Stanton. They have maintained their home in Chicago on the South Side, since their marriage. They united with the Washington Park Congregational Church in 1907.

The fourth of June, 1923, chronicles the death of George M. Shaw. A self-made man, Mr. Shaw developed a great business industry, and as its head, naturally acquired a wide acquaintanceship. His sphere of influence was consequently large. By nature, modest and retiring, his life was characterized by a genial, optimistic philosophy illuminated with unselfish service, and kindly aid of lasting benefit, particularly as exemplified in the lives of many young men.

GEORGE W. MOSER.

A record that stretches back for over half a century and shows steadfast endeavor along one line of business for all of that period, does much to prove that concentration of effort brings about gratifying results provided of course, that the other characteristics are not lacking; honesty of purpose, uprightness of dealing, and uncompromising industry. Many of the leading men of this country have been developed by the needs of Chicago, and in their development have aided very materially in the onward progress of this great metropolis. One of the men who rose to be among the leaders in the wholesale paper trade not only of Chicago, but the Middle West, was the late George W. Moser, who, when he died was president of the Moser Paper Company.

George W. Moser was born at Chicago, March 9, 1850, a son of Philip and Mary (Sands) Moser, natives of Alsace-Lorraine, and New York state, respectively. They came to the United States, and located at Chicago, seventy-five years ago. It was in Chicago, that George W. Moser was reared, and he attended the Foster school, where the late Ella Flagg Young was principal at the time, completing his studies in the high school. An ambitious lad, he was not willing to be entirely dependent, and early assisted his parents by carrying newspapers and later became a messenger boy in the W. U. telegraph service.

In 1866 George W. Moser answered an advertisement asking for a lad of his acquirements, and was taken into the employ of Laffin Butler, with whom he remained until the great fire of 1871, when all business was disorganized, Mr. Butler's house among those affected. Mr. Moser then secured employment with the paper house of Bradner Smith & Co., in May, 1872, and continued with it until 1875, when with Mr.

Elliott of the Ypsilanti Paper Co., he reorganized this company into the F. P. Elliott & Co., and remained with it for eighteen years as general manager. In February, 1893, Mr. Moser and Frank Burgess founded the Moser Burgess Paper Company, dealers at wholesale in paper, which association was maintained very satisfactorily until June, 1902, when Mr. Moser bought out the interest of his partner, and the firm became the Moser Paper Co., dealers at wholesale in paper. This firm will be continued, although Mr. Moser is no longer here to direct its affairs.

On November 27, 1873, Mr. Moser was united in marriage with Mary J. Leslie, at Highland Park, Ill. Mrs. Moser was born in Scotland, and is a daughter of George and Jean (Hampton) Leslie, both of whom were born in Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Moser had no children, but they reared as their own son, P. A. Van Vlack, a nephew of Mr. Moser. Mr. Van Vlack has been connected with the Moser Paper Co., for years, and will succeed Mr. Moser in the management of the affairs of the company.

Mr. Moser belonged to the Glen Oaks, and the Chicago Athletic clubs. He was very much interested in the success of young men, and assisted many in gaining a foothold on the upward path. His real interest centered in his home, and there his greatest happiness was found. He shared every business care and joy with his wife who was his confidante and helper throughout their many years together. During the fifty-three years he was associated with the paper trade of Chicago, he became very well known, and when he died February 26, 1919, his loss was felt as a real sorrow, especially by those with whom he had maintained business relations for so many years.

OLIVER WILLCOX NORTON.

The late Oliver Willcox Norton of Chicago lived to see the business which he and his brother had established, develop, through consolidation, into one of the greatest industries of the country. He was a man who was steadfast in devotion to his duty and he formed warm personal friendships while living, and dying, left behind him the memory of a well-spent life.

Oliver W. Norton was born at Angelica, Allegheny county, New York, December 17, 1839, a son of Oliver W. and Henrietta (Willcox) Norton. He was reared by careful parents and educated in the public schools of his native place and an eastern academy. With the outbreak of the Civil War he felt called upon to give his country a soldier's service, and enlisted as a private at the first call for volun-



Wm. A. Spiece

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teers in April, 1861. He served with much credit in the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and from November 5, 1863, as first lieutenant in the Eighth United States Colored Troops, receiving his honorable discharge November 10, 1865. After the war he became a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and at one time served as its commander. He was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Norton prepared and issued two books with reference to his army experience, the first one, "Army Letters," being compiled for circulation among friends. The second book, "The Attack and Defense of Little Round Top, Gettysburg," is an unusual and thorough treatise on the subject. It was written during Mr. Norton's later years, after he had lost the use of his eyes. In order to verify his personal experiences, he reviewed the mass of official reports relating to the battle of Gettysburg, with the assistance of an amanuensis. This book is a tribute to Mr. Norton's commanding officer, Brig. Gen. Strong Vincent.

Returning to New York state after his discharge, Mr. Norton became a clerk in the Fourth National Bank of New York City, and remained in that position until 1869. He then became a member of the firm of Norton & Faucher, of Toledo, Ohio, and began the manufacture of

tin cans and sheet metal goods, moving to Chicago in 1870 as he realized the wider field offered by the latter city. At that time the firm changed its name to Norton Brothers, and the business increased so rapidly that it became the nucleus around which the American Can Company was formed in 1901. Mr. Norton then retired from active participation in the business, and devoted the remainder of his life to his family, and the enjoyment of music, reading, writing and travel.

On October 4, 1870, Mr. Norton was married at Brooklyn, New York, to Lucy C. Fanning, a daughter of Thomas C. Fanning, the wedding ceremony being performed by Henry Ward Beecher, the eminent divine. Mr. and Mrs. Norton became the parents of children as follows: Gertrude, who died in infancy; Ralph H., Elliott S., Ruth W., and Strong Vincent Norton. The Congregational Church held his membership and benefited by his generosity. In the death of Mr. Norton, October 1, 1920, Chicago lost a man of unusual qualities. Essentially a business man, as his remarkable success proves, he also possessed those finer characteristics which enabled him to enjoy music and literature, and those inner resources that kept him interested and cheerful even after the affliction of blindness descended upon him. Such men are rare, and when found are held in high esteem by all who are fortunate enough to make their acquaintance.

WILLIAM K. SPIECE.

William K. Spiece, born at Columbus, Nebraska, January 13, 1872, was a son of Hon. Charles A. and Catherine (Becher) Spiece. The father was a well-known lawyer of Nebraska and member of the State Legislature.

The son attended public and high schools at Columbus and then completed a course of study in Chicago that gave him his degree as a graduate pharmacist, in which work he was engaged for some time. Subsequently he determined to take up the study of medicine, graduating from both Rush Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago.

Entering upon a general practice of medicine he located in Chicago on the West Side, later establishing an office in the Columbus Memorial Building from which he removed to the Heyworth Building where for some twenty years or more he had his offices. His work was

largely confined to treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He became eminent both as a practitioner and lecturer, and was also an authority in this specialized branch of medical and surgical science.

Doctor Spiece was married December 25, 1902, to Miss Elizabeth Letz, daughter of George Frederick and Elizabeth (Klein) Letz. Doctor and Mrs. Spiece were members of the Eighth Presbyterian Church which in 1918 was merged with the Central Park Presbyterian Church. For many years the Doctor was treasurer and a trustee of this body and brought to these offices much thought and ability, as well as a true devotion.

Prominent as a Mason, he was Past Master of Cleveland Lodge No. 211, A. F. & A. M.; Past High Priest of Washington Chapter No.

43, R. A. M.; Past Commander of Chicago Commandry No. 19, K. T., and a member of Chicago Council No. 4, R. & S. M.

Professionally he belonged to the American Medical Association, the Illinois and Chicago Medical Societies, the Ophthalmological Society and several others. Also he was one of the

head surgeons of the Illinois Eye & Ear Infirmary and was much called in consultations. He was a member of the Masonic Hospital faculty and a Professor at Loyola University.

Doctor Spiece died November 28, 1924. He was a man of great conscientiousness, high principles and fine abilities.

WILLIAM HENRY SEXTON.

For nearly half a century William H. Sexton has been a resident of Chicago, and for more than a quarter of a century he has been a potent factor in the legal profession of the city. He has always maintained the highest standards of business and professional ethics, and at all times his career has been loyal, energetic and circumspect. His standing as a citizen is firm and broad, and as an attorney he is recognized as a strong factor in the best element of his profession.

Mr. Sexton was born in Chicago, March 22, 1875, a son of Austin Oliver Sexton and Mary Ignatius (Lyons) Sexton. He grew up with the city and helped to make it grow, and he typifies to the fullest extent the real Chicago spirit. His early education was acquired in the grammar schools and the Lake View High School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1893. Having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, he later matriculated at Lake Forest University, and was graduated from that institution in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

On his admission to the Illinois Bar in June, 1895, Mr. Sexton became associated with his father in the practice of law, and has since been an active practitioner of this city. This alliance continued until May 1, 1897, when he became assistant corporation counsel of Chicago and filled that position until 1902, when he was made first assistant corporation counsel, and served in that capacity until November 1, 1905, when he resigned to organize with Major Edgar Brouson Tolman and Robert Redfield the law firm of Tolman, Redfield & Sexton.

On April 17, 1907, Mr. Sexton was appointed

corporation counsel of Chicago by Mayor Carter H. Harrison II and ably filled that position until October 5, 1914, when he resigned and again became a member of the law firm of Tolman, Redfield & Sexton, which later became Tolman, Redfield, Sexton & Chandler, comprising one of the strongest and most successful law organizations of Chicago. Mr. Sexton possesses all the requirements of the successful lawyer, and in the practice of his profession never forgets or disregards the dignity of his position nor the high purpose of the courts. His cases are always carefully prepared, and few attorneys of Chicago have met with greater success or stand higher at the bar. Not only has he merited and received the respect and homage of his professional colleagues, but on June 7, 1923, he was elected president of the Chicago Bar Association.

Thoroughly appreciative of his native city, Mr. Sexton is loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude, and he has never lost an opportunity to do what he could for the advancement of the best interests of the great metropolis which has figured as the stage of his splendid achievements, and in which his activities have been centered during his entire life. His efforts are not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but are evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and his activities have meant much to Chicago in both civic and material progress.

Mr. Sexton was married October 26, 1898, to Miss Alice M. Lynch, of Chicago, and they became the parents of two children: Andrew Lynch and Alice Mary.

PETER COLLINS SEARS.

It took considerable initiative and vision for a man to venture his all, in any kind of business, in Chicago when the sixties were beginning. The present city was then in the

period of transition between over-grown country village, and crude municipal beginnings. Yet there were plenty of enthusiasts who were willing to take the chance and invest their



E. E. Janssen

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capital in Chicago business houses of one kind and another. They understood conditions much better than the more conservative, and many of them lived to see their initial beginnings grow into concerns that today dominate the business in which they were founded. One of the pioneers in the business life of Chicago was the late Peter Collins Sears, who, for half a century controlled the commission house of P. C. Sears on South Water street, a house he founded and developed to commanding proportions, remaining with it until increasing years made it advisable for him to retire, which he did in the same year that ended his earthly career.

Captain Sears was born at Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, March 15, 1842, and he was educated in its schools and the Bridgewater Normal School, at Bridgewater, Massachusetts. With the outbreak of the Civil War Captain Sears enlisted July 23, 1862, in the Union Army as a private. During the four years which followed he rose, through active service, to be captain of his company, and was beloved by his men and honored by his fellow officers. In 1885 he became a member of the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.

With the close of the war his active young spirit sought for more strenuous action than could be found in his conservative home town, and he came to Chicago, and went into business under the firm name of Holmes & Sears as a commission merchant of South Water Street. In 1878 a movement was set on foot to secure better accommodations for the great and important industry of handling the food supply of this large region; and Holmes and Sears was one of the eighty firms which seceded from South Water street and went over to Jackson street. This venture was a failure, and eventually Mr. Sears returned to South Water street, organized his own busi-

ness; and, as before said, conducted it until death claimed him.

On June 20, 1866, Captain Sears was united in marriage with Rose Anna Roberts of Biddeford, Maine, and they became the parents of three children: Sarah Barrows, Amelia and Rose Roberts Sears. The first Mrs. Sears died in 1910. In September, 1912, Captain Sears was married to Estelle White Gorrie, who survives him.

Captain Sears was not only a successful business man, he was a Christian gentleman. Soon after coming to Chicago he united with the First Congregational Church, which later became the New First Congregational Church. He donated generously toward its support. Few men were more charitable than he, and it may be truthfully said of him that he deprived himself of little comforts to which his age and industry entitled him that he might give still more lavishly to those whom he felt were less fortunate than he. He was both generous and wise in giving. The death of this good man and exceptional citizen occurred at Framingham, Massachusetts, on August 4, 1919.

In conclusion no more appropriate tribute can be paid to his memory than that published in "The Message," the official paper of his church, in connection with a sketch of his life.

"I watched a sail until it dropped from sight
Over the rounding sea. A gleam of White
A last, far-flashed farewell, and like to thought
Slipped out of mind, it vanished and was not.

"Yet to the helmsman, standing at the wheel,
Broad seas still stretched before the gliding
keel,
Disaster? Change? He left no slightest sign,
Nor dreamed he of that dim horizon line.

"So may it be, perchance, when down the tide
Our dear ones vanish, peacefully they glide
On level seas, nor mark the unknown bound,
We call it death; to them 'tis life beyond."

ELMER ELLSWORTH TANSEY.

Dr. Elmer E. Tansey, of Chicago, was born on a farm in Jefferson County, Iowa, on October 21, 1863, a son of Iradell and Permelia (Meredith) Tansey. The father was a nurseryman.

The son attended the country schools near his home; then he entered Parsons College at Fairfield, Iowa. After completing his course there he took a position as bookkeeper with a large

dry goods firm in Burlington, Iowa. After some years there he decided to take up the study of medicine so he came to Chicago and began study at Rush Medical College, where he graduated with his degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1895. He then began his private practice in Chicago. Some years later he took an extensive course of post-graduate study in diseases of the

eye, ear, nose and throat. He completed this work in 1902, following which time he did some special research work in the East.

Doctor Tansey's practice in Chicago covered the period between 1895 and 1925. He became a very successful surgeon. He was surgeon at the South Chicago Hospital and a member of the staff of Washington Park Hospital. He was a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the South Chicago Medical Society and of the American Medical Association and was also chosen to represent his district as a member of the Chicago Medical Council. He served in the latter capacity for eighteen years. During the

World War he acted as medical examiner and as chief surgeon for Local Exemption Board No. 19.

Doctor Tansey was first married in Chicago, to Miss Anna Grant Alsop. Two sons, Vivian and Ellsworth Tansey, were born to them. Mrs. Tansey died in 1907. Doctor Tansey later married Miss Elsie Bartholomae. There is one daughter, Miss Dorothy Tansey.

Doctor Tansey died April 7, 1925. For about thirty years he practiced in Chicago; and the character and extent of his work throughout this long period are a decided credit to him.

JOSEPH SEARS.

While a number of years have passed since Joseph Sears was called to his final rest, he lives in the memory of his many friends as the highest type of a loyal citizen and progressive, reliable business man. He never faltered in the performance of any task that was rightfully his; and in all his business transactions, far-reaching and effective as they were, he never sought to benefit by the misfortunes of others. His life was actuated by high ideals and spent in close conformity therewith; his teaching and his example were ever inspiring forces, and his humane sympathy and charity brought men to him in the ties of strong friendship. As a defender of the American flag during the Civil War, as a business man, a philanthropist, a friend of education and the supporter of all worthy movements which have their root in unselfish devotion to the best interests of the country, Joseph Sears has left his impress indelibly inscribed upon the history of Chicago. No citizen of this city had in larger measure the esteem of his fellows, nor exerted a stronger influence for the promotion of good citizenship.

Joseph Sears was born at Lockport, Illinois, March 24, 1843, and was a son of John and Miranda (Blount) Sears. The father was a native of Ontario County, New York, of Mayflower stock, and was descended from Richard Sears who came from England about 1630 and settled on Cape Cod. He was also a direct descendant of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native town, the Garden City Institute (Chicago), Canandaigua (New York) Academy,

and Bells Commercial College. He served in the Civil War as commissary sergeant of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and later as regimental quartermaster with the rank of first lieutenant of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, serving in the latter rank until the close of hostilities.

Mr. Sears began his business career in 1868, as an employee of N. K. Fairbank and Company, Chicago, becoming a partner in the firm in 1872. Upon incorporation, in 1880, he became vice president, and continued in this capacity until 1889, when he organized the Kenilworth Company, and served as its executive head until his demise. This company purchased a tract of 224 acres of land on the shore of Lake Michigan, fifteen miles north of Chicago, and laid out the town of Kenilworth, now one of Chicago's most beautiful suburbs.

This experiment in town building was watched with interest by many prominent architects in different parts of the country, and during the World's Fair brought visits from such men as Frederick Law Olmsted and John Wellborn Root. To start with city conveniences, lots of unusual size, and a homogeneous entrance to the village instead of haphazard, nondescript business buildings, created interest among students of the subject. The plan had been successful in the East, but was considered visionary for the West.

We take pleasure in quoting from Mrs. Sears' paper, "The Founding of Kenilworth," read before "The Kenilworth Historical Society" on October thirteenth, 1922:

"In looking back over the long stretch of years to the time when Kenilworth was little more than a dream, I see only a thick tangle of woods reaching from the Mahoney Farm to the North Road, then nothing more than a wagon track winding through the forest.

"Along the lake was a cleared area under cultivation. A few frame houses and clumps of orchard trees still bear witness to the thrifty farms of the former occupants.

"It was in the summer of 1889 that an opportunity came to buy this tract of land and a solution was thus offered to a problem which had been constantly in our minds.

"To bring up a growing family in the country, while the bread winner remained at a city desk, was more difficult at that time than it is today.

"We had thought of a farm and given it up as impracticable. The lake was a strong attraction but lake property was too expensive to yield an adequate return as farm land. The 225 acres offered other possibilities and among them was that of a village.

"A summer spent in England several years before was still fresh in our minds, and the more we recalled the lovely Warwickshire country, and the little hamlets buried in trees and hedges and climbing roses, the clearer the picture grew. 'We'll call it "Kenilworth"' my husband said.

"On November first, 1889, the land came into our possession and on the eighteenth of December the Kenilworth Company was formed. The main part was bought from Charles E. Simmons, who was Land Commissioner for the Northwestern Railroad.

"The original members of the company were: Charles S. Smith, William H. H. Sears, Ingolf K. Boyesen, Joseph S. Mitchell and Joseph Sears, to whom were shortly added Frank P. Burnham and John J. Nutt.

"The Executive Committee consisted of Joseph Sears, President; Ingolf K. Boyesen, Vice President; Charles S. Smith, Secretary; and William H. H. Sears, Treasurer.

"Mr. Boyesen attended to the legal affairs of the infant enterprise, Dr. Smith to the office and sales end, and my husband's brother superintended the improvements, which were launched as soon as the company was formed.

"Frank P. Burnham drew the plans for the station, Kenilworth Hall, Kenilworth Union Church, and the three original houses belong-

ing to members of the company, as well as many others at a later date.

"The Kenilworth Company continued until 1904, when Mr. Sears took over the outstanding three-twentieths of the stock, and became sole owner of the remaining property.

"By the summer of 1890 Kenilworth began to present a lively appearance. Some attempts at clearing for streets had been made by former owners, following the points of the compass, but this idea was abandoned, and a direct line was cut from the Station to the lake, affording an unobstructed view of the water, and allowing the placing of houses so that sun could reach every room. Next came laying of pipes and paving of streets, and the planting of trees in the parkways.

"A Union Church and private schools for both boys and girls were started at once, and many social activities, literary and artistic, marked the life of those early years."

Here, from its founding, Mr. Sears resided with his wife and family, until his death.

Mr. Sears was married in Chicago, June 30th, 1868, to Miss Helen Stedman Barry, a daughter of Samuel S. and Abigail (Corbin) (Abbott) Barry, early pioneers to Illinois from Salem, Mass., and highly esteemed citizens of this city. To this union six children were born: John Barry, Philip Rasselas, Helen Abigail, Marion Louise, who died in infancy, Joseph Alden, and Dorothy. The family homestead is still maintained at Kenilworth.

Mr. Sears was a member of the Chicago Club and also of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In his political affiliations he was a Republican but took no active part in politics aside from casting the weight of his influence in support of men and measures, working for the public good. The honors and emoluments of office were without attraction to him. He saw in his chosen field of labor the opportunity for constantly broadening efforts, and he found enjoyment in the mere accomplishment of the task to which he set himself. It is true that he desired that success which is the legitimate reward of all earnest endeavor, but there were interests in life which were paramount to the mere attainment of wealth. He was public-spirited and charitable, and always studied and fostered movements which aimed to improve the public weal; was recognized as a man of earnest purpose and progressive principles, and was widely known

as a citizen of substantial worth, whose judgment was sound and sagacity keen. Unassuming in his manner, sincere in his friendship, steadfast and unswerving loyalty to the right, it is but just and merited praise to say of him as a business man he ranked with the ablest. His death, which occurred January 30, 1912, removed from Chicago one of its most worthy citizens. In his life were the elements of greatness, because of the use he made of his

talents and opportunities, and because his thoughts were not self-centered, but were given to the mastery of life's problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in relation to his fellowmen, and as a citizen in his relation to his country. He remains in the memory of his friends enshrined in a halo of gracious presence and kindly spirit, and he will ever be known as one whose efforts were foremost in the advancement of good citizenship.

ISAAC NEWTON ALBRIGHT.

The late Dr. Isaac Newton Albright of Chicago, Illinois, was born in the town of New Salem, Albany County, New York, on December 28, 1854. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Reid) Albright, both natives of New York state.

After graduating from the public schools near his home, he determined to take up the study of medicine. Accordingly he entered Albany Medical College at Albany. He took the full course of study there, and graduated March 25, 1885. Soon after receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine, he came west to Chicago. He then underwent further training as a post-graduate student at the Illinois Post Graduate Medical School of Chicago, graduating June 15, 1909.

Being thus equipped for his life work, he entered upon the private practice of his profession at Chicago, opening offices on the West

Side of the city. He continued in practice for over thirty-three consecutive years, right up to the time of his death. Few men of any profession have given so great a measure of skill and service and devotion as Doctor Albright gave to the community in which he lived and labored so long.

Doctor Albright died on March 22, 1925. He is survived by his wife, Eleanore Baynes Albright. Both Doctor Albright and his wife attended Grace Reformed Church. The expressions of sorrow following Doctor Albright's death were heartfelt and many. He brought great good into the lives of the large number of families he attended. He was much loved because of his own fine character, and because of the help he was constantly bestowing in time of trouble, over a period comprising nearly three and a half decades.

JOHN STOCKER MILLER.

A successful corporation lawyer must not only be an alert and broad member of his profession, but an able and far-seeing business man. His is pre-eminently the domain of practical law, in which hard fact and solid logic, fertility of resource and vigor of professional treatment are usually relied upon, rather than ingenious theory and the graces of oratory. When to these qualities are added humor, geniality, the unflinching courtesy of a gentleman, and high social distinction, the main traits have been set forth of the prominent attorney of great corporations. Such a man was the late John Stocker Miller, who was not only connected with some of the largest corporations of the country, but also served the City of Chicago as corporation counsel for a number of years, and was also a member of its board of education.

Mr. Miller was born at Louisville, New York, May 24, 1847. His father, John Miller, was also a lawyer of distinction, so John S. Miller was an attorney both by inheritance and inclination. Admitted to the bar at Ogdensburg, New York, in 1870, Mr. Miller came west to Chicago in 1874, and entered upon what was to be a long and eminently successful career.

At the time of his death Mr. Miller was a member of the legal firm of Miller, Starr, Brown, Packard & Peckam, with offices in the First National Bank Building, but he had been connected with other firms in former years. It would be impractical here to recount in detail all of the important cases with which Mr. Miller was connected, but a few will indicate his standing in his profession. While serving Chicago as corporation counsel he argued in behalf of the city the famous lake front case



J. N. Albright-

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against the Illinois Central Railroad, as a result of which the city won the right to extend streets over railroads without compensating the railroad company. He also represented the Standard Oil Company in the famous litigation which resulted in the imposing, by ex-Judge Landis, of the fine against that corporation of \$29,000,000. When the Chicago traction lines were reorganized, he acted as counsel for the companies. Mr. Miller has long been recognized as one of the ablest attorneys in Illinois.

During the last six months of his life, at a time when he might well have been enjoying a luxurious leisure, Mr. Miller completed plans for constructing a twenty-one-story building on the site of old Fort Dearborn, on Upper Michigan avenue, south of the Chicago River, at an approximate cost of \$2,500,000. In conjunction with this he arranged a loan for \$1,500,000 for

a fifteen-year-period with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

In 1887 Mr. Miller was married to Miss Anne Gross, a daughter of Dr. J. E. Gross, of Chicago. Mrs. Miller, and their two children, John S. Miller, Junior, and Janet Miller Dixon survive him. Mr. Miller belonged to the Hamilton, Union League, University, Chicago, Old Elm Golf and Onwentsia clubs. He was not only a lawyer of exceptional ability, but a man of finest culture (especially in the English classics). He was a citizen of great public spirit. When Mr. Miller died, February 16, 1922, the regret expressed at his passing was widespread, and it was generally acknowledged that the city had lost one of its most representative men, and the legal profession one of its most brilliant and forceful exponents.

CHARLES ALLISON LAMB.

The development of Chicago into the Metropolis of the West, has been so astounding and rapid that it has attracted to it some of the best business men of the country, and their efforts have assisted in the extension of the city's commercial and industrial connections. One of these men, who brought to the city a ripened experience and wide knowledge of affairs was the late Charles Allison Lamb, for many years connected with the National Tube Company at Chicago.

Charles Allison Lamb was born at Boston, Massachusetts, December 30, 1846, a son of Charles Churchill Lamb and Sarah Allen (Allison) Lamb. He was graduated from the Phillips School of Boston, Massachusetts, and began his practical business training with Henry Callender & Company, dealers at wholesale in West India goods, of Boston, and maintained the connections thus formed from 1862 to 1869. In the latter year he entered the employ of J. & D. W. Hitchcock, wholesale boots and shoes, and continued with this concern until 1872. At that time he became a member of the firm of Leonard, Lamb & Crosby, manufacturers of boots and shoes, of Boston, and continued as such until

1878. On July 1, 1878 Mr. Lamb came to Chicago as manager for the National Tube Company, and held that responsible position until the business was sold to the rubber trust, when he retired from active participation in commercial affairs, although he still continued president of the Massachusetts Consolidated Mining Company until 1907, when he resigned that office.

On September 17, 1874, Mr. Lamb was married at Boston to Martha L. Pike, who died February 22, 1913. Their children were as follows: Charles H., who died at the age of eighteen years; and Mabel L., who is Mrs. W. E. Thresher of Chicago. Mrs. Thresher has one daughter, Allison L. Thresher. Mr. Lamb belonged to the Presbyterian Church. He belonged to the South Shore Country, Glen View Country, Westward Ho, Edgewater Golf, the Illinois and Union League clubs of Chicago, and the Strollers Club of New York City. Mr. Lamb died July 17, 1915, but his memory is cherished by many who appreciate the sincerity and uprightness of the man. Although essentially an Easterner, he took great interest in Chicago and never ceased to plan for and stimulate its growth.

THEODORE CASPER LUTZ.

We, of Chicago, who have such splendid public utilities and as many conveniences sometimes fail to entertain any adequate conception

of the skill, the foresight, the labor, time and the money which has produced them. The late T. C. Lutz of Chicago, through his connection

with the work of the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company has contributed very largely toward the structural development of this city.

T. C. Lutz was born at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, April 15, 1858, a son of John and Margaret Lutz. After finishing the grade school he went to Michigan City and began work for Capt. A. D. Campbell, who owned tugs and was in the towing business. Captain Campbell later helped to form the firm of Lutz and Campbell, at St. Joseph, Michigan, which had one of the first cold storage plants in that part of Michigan. Some time later Mr. Lutz entered the business of dock repairing with State Senator Uriah Culbert of Michigan City. This firm's first large contract was in connection with the Columbian Exposition held at Chicago in 1893. They built many of the bridges and foundations, including the foundation for the electric fountain and for the big pier in front of the German Building.

Mr. Lutz later joined Martin Hausler of South Chicago, and they moved their business to Chicago in 1894. This firm was then merged into the Chicago and Great Lakes Dredge and

Dock Company. Later Mr. Lutz, in conjunction with Wm. A. Lydon, reorganized this business, consolidating with it the Lydon and Drews Company of Chicago, and created the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company. Mr. Lutz was made its vice president and general manager. The large improvements to Chicago which have been built by the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company are recorded elsewhere.

On July 7, 1885, Mr. Lutz was married to Miss Gertrude Wells, a daughter of John and Affie Collis Wells. Their home has been on the South Side, in Chicago, for some years. Mr. Lutz belonged to the Chicago Athletic Association, the South Shore Country Club, Olympia Fields and Westward Ho. He was also high in Masonry.

Theodore C. Lutz died on October 10, 1922. His knowledge of structural engineering coupled with his strength of character brought him recognition as one of the greatest builders.

He also stood before the United States Engineers as one of the most natural builders of harbors and breakwaters on the Great Lakes.

EDWARD JOSEPH BUCKLEY.

The late Chief Edward J. Buckley, Fire Marshal of the City of Chicago, was born in this city on December 2, 1867, a son of Daniel and Mary (Wren) Buckley. As a boy he attended the Pearson School, the Franklin School and then graduated from the Ogden School. He began work at the age of twelve and one-half years, because he wanted to help in the support of his widowed mother.

He joined the Chicago Fire Department on May 22, 1888. A little over three years later he was commissioned a Lieutenant, on November 30, 1891. His services have always been of the finest type and of great value to the people of Chicago. He was promoted to become a Captain on July 2, 1896. On March 18, 1904, he was made Battalion Chief. He was elected Assistant Fire Marshal on December 28, 1916. Then, on July 2, 1923, he was placed in office as Fire Marshal of Chicago, one of the most responsible positions in the great metropolis.

The marriage of Edward J. Buckley occurred on September 30, 1894. His wife was Miss Julia M. Baynes, a daughter of Thomas B. and Margaret (O'Donnell) Baynes. Mrs. Buckley was born in Chicago and has lived here all of her

life. Chief Buckley and his wife were the parents of three sons: Daniel; Edward, who died on July 4, 1911; and Thomas E. Buckley. The family are devout members of the congregation of the Cathedral of the Holy Name.

Fire Chief Edward J. Buckley died January 27, 1925. His going was a distinct loss and sorrow to the people of Chicago. We quote one comment, written soon after his death, which indicates the exceptional regard in which he was held:

"In the Chicago Board of Underwriters his name will long be remembered, for he was possessed of those virtues which are most admired by everyone. In him were blended the beautiful qualities of heart and mind that found expression in devotion to duty, service to the public, and appreciation of the rights of others. He was loved by everyone under him for his personal ability and bravery, and for his appreciation of ability and bravery in others. He was completely faithful. He was a man of finest strength of character; and he always gave the best that was in him. All honor to his memory."



Edward J Buckley.

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HOWARD TRACY.

While a large measure of commercial success attended the efforts of the late Howard Tracy, he is most warmly remembered for the qualities of mind and heart that made his life exceptionally strong and helpful. Broad-minded, sympathetic and generous, he was not content to forge ahead alone; he always sought to help others along, and to live in conformity with the fine conscience which regulated his life. The affection of his associates was blended with the respect his capabilities commanded. His influence was felt, widely.

Howard Tracy was born at Painsville, Ohio, on February 16, 1856, a son of Frederick E. and Anna (Lord) Tracy. He was brought up in the Congregational Church. He attended preparatory school at South Hampton, Massachusetts, and at Oberlin, Ohio; and later graduated from Amherst College with the degree of A. B. Then Mr. Tracy joined his cousin, Mr. George H. Hull, who was the head of a large and long-established business, handling pig iron at Louisville, Kentucky. Sometime later Mr. Tracy was made the general manager of the concern. On the basis of his judgment the firm discontinued their business in pig iron and became dealers in coal and coke. Mr. Tracy was one of the first men to engage in the opening and development of the New River and Pocahontas coal fields. Through years of close study of the problems pertaining to production, distribution and utilization of coal and coke, Mr. Tracy became an authority on the adaptations of various coals to particular uses; and one outstanding characteristic of his work was the conscientiousness with which he used his knowledge of coal to serve and protect the interests of the purchasers, who did business with his firm. Mr. Tracy bought out his cousin's share in the business and moved to Chicago, about twenty-seven years ago, establishing the firm of Hull & Company. This house developed a large volume of business, being extensive exporters of coal and coke as well as shipping coal to industrial concerns

throughout the United States. Mr. Tracy was also president of the Marion Coal Company operating large mines at Marion, Illinois. These connections continued until ill health occasioned Mr. Tracy's retirement from active business several years ago. Since his retirement he found great pleasure in the out-of-doors, for he had always loved natural beauties, wild birds and flowers.

On May 5, 1886, Mr. Tracy was married to Miss Bessie Lindsley of Nashville, Tennessee. Mrs. Tracy was the daughter of Adrian Van Sinderen Lindsley and a grand-daughter of Philip Lindsley, former President of Princeton University. Mr. and Mrs. Tracy had three children: Howard Van Sinderen of Chicago; Adrienne (Mrs. Elliot Wheeler) of Canterbury Manor, Easton, Md., and Frederick Earl Tracy of Racine, Wisconsin. Mr. Tracy was a charter member of the following clubs: Penderdennis Club of Louisville, Kentucky; the Onwentsia Club of Lake Forest, Illinois; the University Club of Evanston, Illinois, and the Chicago Chapter of the Camp Fire Club, a national association of sportsmen. He was an ardent student of chess, being formerly president of the Chicago Chess and Checker Club. Mr. Tracy was also president of the National Fox Hunter's Association and owned one of the finest kennels of hunting dogs in the United States. Despite his interest in these organizations, Mr. Tracy always found his greatest enjoyment in his home.

He had an unusually well-rounded life. He had a wide interest in the world of art, music and literature. His participation in charitable work, through a period of years has helped many people. He was instrumental in giving a fresh start in life to a number of young men who had begun their careers under clouded circumstances.

Howard Tracy died on April 28, 1922. The value of his years on earth can be, in part, appreciated from a consideration of the foregoing summing of his activities and interests.

FRANCIS TOLLES SIMMONS.

Francis T. Simmons was born at Little Compton, Rhode Island, September 8, 1855, son of Albert and Sarah (Tolles) Simmons, and a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden. On his mother's side he was a descendant of

Salmon P. Chase. Francis T. Simmons attended Burr & Burton Seminary at Brattleboro, Vermont. He came to Chicago in 1881, representing the Crosby Steam Gauge & Valve Company of Boston. In 1893 he joined William H. Bush

in the firm of Bush, Simmons and Company. Later he founded the Francis T. Simmons Company, importers of kid gloves, of which company he remained president until his death.

On June 28, 1883, Mr. Simmons was united in marriage with Harriet N. Bush, a daughter of James and Caroline Bush. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons became the parents of the following children: William Bush Simmons and Kathryn Elizabeth Simmons. The son succeeds his father in the business, which is being carried on in accordance with the policies of the founder.

Mr. Simmons was for many years a member of the Small Parks Commission of Chicago. He was made Lincoln Park commissioner in 1901. He was president of the board from 1905 to 1914 and from 1917 until his death. The value of his work in this office cannot be overestimated. In recognition of his services the Lincoln Park Board named Simmons Island in his memory. The island was practically built by Mr. Simmons. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Association of Commerce, those associated with him in the work being John H. Woods, Joseph Basch, Charles A. Stevens and T. Edward Wilder. They formed the first Publicity Committee, and Mr. Simmons served on it as a member during 1908, 1909, 1914, 1915 and 1916. He was a member of the Senior Council during the years between 1912 to 1920 inclusively. In 1908 he

was on the Ways and Means Committee; in 1909, 1910, 1914, 1915 and 1916 was on the Executive Committee; and in 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 he was on the Electrification Committee. In 1910 and 1912 he was a director of the Inter-State Association and in 1910 was its vice president.

Mr. Simmons was an active member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The Union League Club held his membership. At one time he was a member of Skokie and Glenview Country clubs. He was a man of broad vision and keen thoughts. It was he who suggested the stationing of traffic policemen at the corners in the downtown districts, and this was but one of the many reforms and improvements made through him. Chicago could ill afford to lose such a man, and when the news went forth that on July 5, 1920, he had passed away, his fellow citizens mourned a personal loss, although many of them knew him only through his public-spirited works. Many distinguished men, who had been his associates in his public work, were honorary pallbearers, when funeral services were conducted at his late home, No. 21 East Goethe street. Interment was made at Graceland Cemetery. Exceptional outlook and experience was his, and by these forces he often served the Association of Commerce and the city of Chicago, which ever claimed his love and loyalty.

HENRY HOLMES BELFIELD.

Henry Holmes Belfield was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1837, a lineal descendant of that John Belfield who migrated from Normandy to England shortly after the Norman conquest, in 1066. A branch of this family has lived for generations in Nottingham, many of them engaged in lace-making; some of them were leaders in the destructive riots that occurred in Nottingham when machines were installed to replace manual labor.

Henry Belfield, grandfather of Henry Holmes Belfield, in 1820 migrated with his family from Nottingham to Philadelphia. Here, some years later, three of his sons organized a brass foundry. Henry Belfield and seven of his children lived each more than eighty years, one of them, William, Mr. Belfield's father, having recently died in his ninety-first year. The maiden name of Mr. Belfield's mother was Sel-

ener Marshall, also born in Nottingham. She was a woman of unusual culture, an amateur musician of note, whose high ideals moulded the character of her son. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. William Belfield lived at first in Philadelphia. Henry Holmes Belfield, the second of their eight children, was born in a house which stood on land now occupied by the store of John Wanamaker. In 1844, with relatives and other friends, they removed to Van Buren County, Iowa, to engage in farming. The privations of this isolated life, and the lack of educational advantages for their children, led them to move to Dubuque.

In 1858, Henry Holmes Belfield graduated from Iowa College, being awarded the valedictory, and two gold medals; and he was appointed a tutor in the college the same day. The following year he was appointed principal



H. H. Belfield.

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of the Fifth Ward school in Dubuque, and a few months later was made superintendent of the city schools, although then only twenty-one years old. After the Civil war began, he resigned his school office, and participated in raising a regiment which was mustered into the government service as the Eighth Iowa Cavalry. In this regiment he served as adjutant, being detached at various times to the staffs of Gens. McCook and Thomas. The regiment was in continuous active service as a part of the army of the Tennessee and Cumberland; a part of it, including Mr. Belfield, was captured in July, 1864. He was a prisoner of war at Macon and at Charleston until exchanged in September. At the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, he was severely injured when his horse fell upon him, but remained with his regiment until it was mustered out August 27, 1865. He then returned to Dubuque, becoming principal of the Third Ward school. A year later he was appointed principal of the Jones school in Chicago, where he served until transferred to become principal of the new and commodious Dore school in 1868. The summer vacation of 1867 he devoted to a visit to Europe.

In 1869 he married a teacher in the Dore school, Miss Anne W. Miller. She belonged to a family of Scotch-Irish ancestry; her father, Andrew Miller, was born in Londonderry County, Ireland, and did not emigrate to the United States until he was about twenty-one years old. He worked with his uncle, a ship-builder at Oswego, N. Y., where he married Margaret Wallace, by whom he had three children: Anne, Mary, and Andrew. Mr. and Mrs. Belfield became the parents of six children: Clara Anne, Ada Marshall, Andrew Miller, Henry Holmes, Henry William, and Margaret Wallace.

In 1876, Mr. Belfield was appointed principal of the new North Division High school. In this capacity he became impressed with the advantages that would result from training a boy's mind through his hands as well as from books; of directing the average boy's natural instinct for bodily activity into constructive and instructive channels. Mr. Belfield became one of the pioneer advocates of manual training in high schools, and a factor in the organization of the Chicago Manual Training School, of which he was appointed director in 1883, and which was opened under his control in 1884. This school, the first independent

Manual Training School in the country, located at Michigan avenue and Twelfth street was built, equipped, and maintained by the Commercial Club of Chicago, as a public benefaction. So brilliant was its success, so far in excess of its accommodations were the applicants for admission, that the Chicago city schools soon installed manual training in their curriculum.

In 1891 Mr. Belfield was sent by the United States government, at the instigation of Mr. Carroll D. Wright, then Commissioner of Labor, to investigate technical schools in Europe.

In 1897, the Chicago Manual Training School was amalgamated with the University of Chicago, finally receiving the name, University High School. In 1905 accompanied by his wife and one daughter he spent eight months in Europe, traveling and studying. Mr. Belfield continued to direct the work of the school until he retired from active duty in September, 1908.

Mr. Belfield was an active member of the Loyal Legion, which he served as senior vice commander. In 1910 he took his wife and two daughters to Europe for an indefinite residence. Returning in May, 1912, a visit was made at the home of a daughter, Mrs. H. M. Bates, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and there Mr. Belfield died, June 5, 1912.

In appreciation of his pioneer work in the conception and evolution of manual training as an educational method, the trustees of the University of Chicago designated the new building erected for manual training, the "Henry Holmes Belfield Hall." A year after his death, the new manual training building which bears his name was dedicated; and in it was placed a bronze tablet suitably inscribed, the gift of his early pupils in the Chicago Manual Training School.

Modest, refined, Mr. Belfield never fully appreciated himself, nor realized his powerful influence for good upon all with whom he came in contact. An educator of unusual ability, he strove to impart knowledge, to stimulate ambition, and above all, to mould character. On the memorial tablet presented to the University by his former pupils, he is called "Educator, Soldier, Citizen." These in truth he was; yet these vocations were but phases of an idealism which made Henry Holmes Belfield, by precept and example, a builder of character. This, his loyalty to ideals, it is, that abides in the hearts of his pupils long after the technical instruction

of the class-room is forgotten; and this loyalty to ideals it was, that made him a brave soldier,

an earnest educator, a good citizen, in every capacity an inspiration to righteousness.

ALBERT WISNER.

A contemporary journalist said of Albert Wisner following his death:

"He early developed a cool head, was a good listener, learned much, was well balanced and endowed with good judgment and unlimited courage. Thus he was enabled to make steady progress, and it was not long before the foundations of great wealth were at his hand. As a leader in the development and ownership of real estate he continued to his death. He was a lineal descendant of the Swiss notable, Johannes Wisner and of Henry Wisner of Revolutionary fame, both of whom have so many descendants in this part of the country, and he has shown the same sterling qualities and independence of character shown by so many of them."

Albert Wisner was born on the home farm near Wisner, N. Y., November 26, 1835, a son of William Roe and Eliza (Miller) Wisner. In 1854 Mr. Wisner went as far west as Champaign, Ill., where he was engaged in business with his brother Henry, and he remained there for about twelve years and then went to Ft. Dodge, Iowa. Still later, he came to Chicago, and soon became associated with the development of subdivisions and the erection of homes for the people in the rapidly growing suburbs of this metropolis of the West.

On January 20, 1876, Mr. Wisner was married to Miss Annie E. Furniss of Brooklyn, N. Y. This was forty-two years ago, and during that period they were never separated from each other for twenty-four hours. This ideal married life was interrupted by the death of Mr. Wisner, March 28, 1918. He and Mrs. Wisner had no children of their own, but took into their lives a niece, Miss Annie Wisner, a daughter of Mr. Wisner's nephew, William W. Buckbee. The beautiful residence of the Wisners, on Drexel Boulevard, is one of the most charming homes

in Chicago. It is furnished with countless art treasures gathered by them while on their travels. Mr. Wisner was a valued member of the South Shore Country, Kenwood and Hawk-eye clubs. He also was a charter member of the Chicago Stock Exchange. Very successful in the broadest sense of the term, he was prouder of the fact that in attaining this prosperity no man had ever been wronged, and that his name was everywhere recognized as being synonymous with strict integrity and uprightness. It is truthfully said that when he died he did not owe anyone a single dollar.

Many of the beautiful suburbs now housing thousands of happy and contented people, first were conceived in the broad vision of Albert Wisner, who, looking ahead, was able to predict the probable expansion of districts, and the extension to them of the necessary transportation facilities. Having once grasped the idea, he lost no time in promoting the project; and, owing to his reputation for good judgment and fairness of dealing, he never had any difficulty in securing associates in his work. Thus, one after another, he brought these additions to the city's area into being, and by building for people in ordinary circumstances, comfortable houses, at reasonable prices and terms, he provided for these suburbs, homemakers, who once settling, did not care to move, but remained, and in their turn, did their part in establishing a stable government and developed true civic pride. While Mr. Wisner would, perhaps, been the last to think of such a title himself, he can be justly called the founder of real homes, and the promoter of actual happiness. In his death Chicago most certainly lost a citizen it could not afford to see pass, and his associates a friend who always put their interests before his own.

ALBERT McCALLA.

It is not given to all men to be equally successful in a learned profession and also in the marts of business, but the late Albert McCalla of Chicago attained to distinction as a clergyman and educator, and then, entering upon a

commercial life, proved himself capable of attaining to honors in it as well. Born at Bloomington, Ind., December 1, 1846, Albert McCalla came of an old and honored line of ancestry in South Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee which



Wm A. McCrea



Wm S. McCalla

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later entitled him to and gained for him membership in the Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution, through Thomas McCalla and Sarah Wayne (Gardiner) McCalla, his great-grandparents.

Albert McCalla was the only son of Thomas and Marianne Todd (Davisson) McCalla. Thomas McCalla was born at "Hazelwood," Chester, South Carolina, August 24, 1813, eldest son of Samuel and Janet (Hemphill) McCalla, who were married August 5, 1812. Thomas McCalla was one of the first bankers in Chicago, being the founder of the Bank of Commerce. The American founders of the family came to the American colonies from Scotland, some through Ireland, at an early day, and from them have come the various members of this name throughout the country. In 1852 Albert McCalla, with his only sister, Mary Ella McCalla, was brought to Chicago by his parents, who, after staying with his uncle, Robert C. Hamill, for a while, located on the northeast corner of Kinzie and North Dearborn streets, remaining there until November, 1853, when removal was made to Michigan Street, between Clark and LaSalle, going thence to No. 99 East Washington Street, which house was burned August 5, 1857. In May of that year this house was raised to the grade and repaired, Thomas McCalla being one of the first and most vehement advocates of raising the street grades in Chicago. One of the first "skyscrapers" in Chicago, four stories high, at the corner of Clark and Lake streets, was built by Thomas McCalla and brother. There was no building more than two stories at that time. Subsequently it was raised one story, the work being done in accordance with plans conceived by George M. Pullman. Nine hundred men were required, and the cost was \$10,000.00. In raising this building 9,000 jack screws were used.

In March, 1857, Albert McCalla had the misfortune to lose his father, who died from the effects of a surgical operation after being thrown from his horse against a bridge, and he and his mother and sister returned to Indiana, and during the winter of 1857-8, he attended Cole's Academy. Coming back to Chicago in the spring of 1858, the McCalla family lived for a time at No. 255 Wabash Avenue, and then in 1859, rented a house at No. 313 Wabash Avenue, four doors north of Congress Street, next door to the First Presbyterian Church of which he became a member while yet a child, where they

remained until May 1, 1865, when removal was made to No. 76 Twelfth Street, and they lived there for one year, during which time Albert McCalla attended the Jones School where he was awarded the Foster medal, and the Chicago High school, from which he was graduated in 1864. He was then a correspondence clerk and buying agent for the Schenck Concentrated Co., and later went with Fuller, Finch & Fuller, leaving this concern in 1867 to enter Monmouth College in the sophomore class. He made up the work of the junior class, and was graduated in 1866, fourth in a class of thirty-four. The subsequent summer he spent at Courtland, N. Y., and after a visit to New York City and Philadelphia, Mr. McCalla returned to Chicago and resumed his studies. The summer of 1867, he spent in Bloomington, Ind. In the fall of that year the family moved to their new home at what is now No. 1302 So. Wabash Avenue, and he entered the Northwestern Theological College, now McCormick Seminary, to prepare for the ministry. It is a reminiscence in the family that the location so far out on Wabash Avenue was chosen because of the quiet that pervaded that section. Mr. McCalla continued to live at home and walked to the seminary and back each day, a distance of ten miles, and he also engaged in the Railroad Mission work of the First Presbyterian Church. In 1869 he was licensed to preach the gospel, and was sent to Libertyville, Ill., for the summer, and in the fall of that year did post graduate work at the Union Theological Seminary of New York City. He was then assigned to the pastorate of the church of Emporia, Kas., in 1870, and remained there until 1873.

In the meanwhile his health failed, and for a few months he traveled, but September 8, 1875, began his work as a professor of physical science at Parsons College, with which he was connected until 1886, when he accepted the chair of mathematics and astronomy at Lake Forest University, and retained it until 1889. Once more he was forced to relax his labors on account of ill health, and spent the winter of 1889 and 1890 in California, and then accepted the offer of the principalship of Merced Academy where he remained until 1893. Returning to Chicago once more, Mr. McCalla became interested with his sons in the McCalla Wilson Company, manufacturers of fruit preserves and fruit syrups, which was founded in 1894, of which he was president from 1902. He was also president of

the McCalla-Reichert Co., scientific instruments, and of the Calumet Car Company, rebuilders of railroad cars. He was a fellow and trustee of the American Microscopical Society, of Illinois; Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, England; fellow and secretary and president of the State Microscopical Society of Illinois; member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Illinois Society Sons of the Revolution, and was a member of and one of the founders of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity in the old Chicago University.

Albert McCalla was married May 16, 1871, to Miss Eleanor Nancy Hamill, daughter of Hon. Smith and Nancy (McCandless) Hamill, of Keokuk, Iowa, early settlers of Iowa, and they became the parents of the following children: Helen Wayne, who is unmarried; Thomas Clarendon, who married Emily

Antoinette Eroo, at New Orleans, La., June 5, 1909, and they have a son, Thomas Clarendon, Jr., born April 9, 1910; Smith Hamill, who died in infancy; Lieut. Col. Lee A., who married Grace Isabel Stevens, at Chicago, Ill., June 16, 1909, and they have a son, David, born December 2, 1911; and Paul Hamill, who is unmarried.

The long and useful life of Albert McCalla was terminated by death June 6, 1918, when he was laying plans for further efforts in behalf of his fellows. He carried into his business life the same high principles of action which had characterized him in the ministry and the educational field, and all were benefited who came into contact with him. The candidates of the Republican party had in him a strong supporter. His fraternal connections were with the Owls.

ROBERT DOUGAL MACARTHUR.

A most estimable gentleman, a remarkably learned practitioner, broadly cultured and public spirited, has left us through the recent death of Dr. Robert D. MacArthur. He was a foremost citizen of Chicago for the past fifty years.

Robert D. MacArthur was born at Martintown, Ontario, Canada, on August 1, 1843. His parents were John and Margaret (MacMartin). The father was a farmer and lumber merchant.

As a boy, Robert MacArthur went to the Williamstown public schools; and, later, was graduated from McGill University at Montreal, with his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1867. He practiced in Perth, Canada and at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, before coming to Chicago. He arrived here the Sunday immediately preceding the Great Fire in 1871. He was continuously identified with the practice of medicine here since that time, and for years he was accorded recognition for distinguished ability. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Polyclinic and Henrotin Hospitals, being on the staff of both institutions. He was also attending physician in dermatology at the Presbyterian and St. Joseph Hospitals. He was an honored member of the American Medical Association and the Chicago Medical Society.

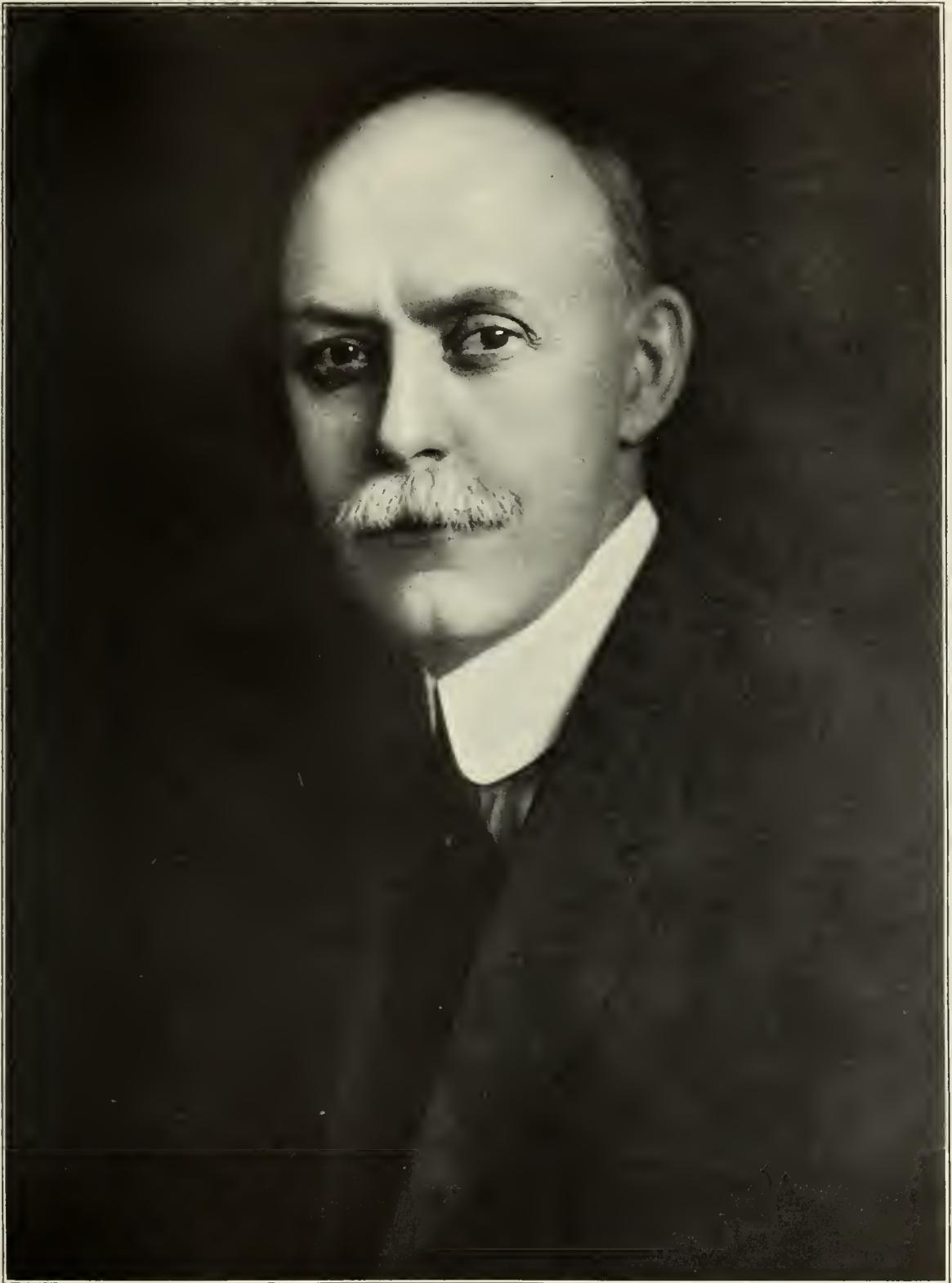
On September 27, 1871, Doctor MacArthur was married at Montreal, to Miss Jemima Beat-

tie, a daughter of David and Isabella (France') Beattie. Dr. and Mrs. MacArthur had three children: Robert Cameron MacArthur, who died at the age of twelve; Mae MacArthur, who died in infancy; and Ida Bell MacArthur who married Ralph Rankin Campbell of Johnstown, Pa., the son of General J. M. Campbell. Robert MacArthur Campbell and Katharine Rankin Campbell, Doctor MacArthur's grandchildren are the only members of the family who survive him.

Doctor MacArthur was for nearly thirty-seven years a member of the Fourth Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder. He belonged to the Middy and Union Clubs. His heart was given in deepest interest to the work of the Scottish Old People's Home at Riverside, Illinois, and to the St. Andrew's Society of Chicago. He was acting physician for both organizations and was a member of longest standing in the St. Andrew's Society.

In 1888 he built the residence at 1164 North Dearborn Street which he occupied until his death, and which has become rather a landmark through being the Doctor's home.

Doctor Robert MacArthur died on October 24, 1922. He will be remembered not only with respect but with warm affection and real gratitude.



L. E. DePuy

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CLARENCE ELBERT DEPUY.

The late Prof. C. E. DePuy, long connected with the growth of Lewis Institute, Chicago, was born on a farm, near Jackson, Michigan, on March 11, 1863. His parents were James and Helen (Reynolds) DePuy. The father was a native of New York state; but was one of the early settlers in Jackson county, Michigan, where he moved in 1832. He became a leader in his section of the state in civic and agricultural progress, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1855. The mother's family in America are descended from Robert Reynolds, a prominent Puritan immigrant who crossed the Atlantic and located in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1632. A number of families of consequence in the East trace lineage back to him.

C. E. DePuy went to public school in Jackson; then after one year at Cornell University, he entered the University of Michigan from which he graduated with his Bachelor of Science degree, in 1891. That year he came to Chicago to teach in the Chicago Manual Training School. Here he was from 1891 to 1896. Then he went to Lewis Institute, Chicago, as head of all mechanical instruction

there. The value of his work there has come to be widely recognized and has been a principal factor in advancing the Institute's unquestioned position in the field of practical education.

On September 2, 1896, Professor DePuy was married to Miss Marion Drummond of Janesville, Wisconsin, a daughter of Thomas H. and Margaret (Grey) Drummond, natives of Glengary County, Ontario, Canada, and of New York City, respectively. Professor and Mrs. DePuy have two sons, Clarence D. and James R. DePuy. The family home is in Oak Park. Professor DePuy belonged to the Pilgrim Congregational Church, to the Theta Delta Chi fraternity, American Society of Steel Treathers, the Society of Automotive Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and to the Chicago Congregational Club.

The death of Professor DePuy occurred at Ephraim, Wisconsin, on August 28, 1923. His life has been one of true achievement; and his thoughtful, able and unselfish work will continue to bear fruit in the lives of many younger men who have drawn a portion of their strength from him.

AUGUST MATHIS.

The late August Mathis, pioneer ventilating contractor and engineer, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on June 22, 1865, a son of Michael and Margaret (Benz) Mathis, natives of France and of Belgium, respectively. The family moved their home to St. Louis, Missouri, when August Mathis was three or four years old.

He attended public school in St. Louis and then began to learn his trade, under his father, as a tinner and sheet-metal worker. The father died over twenty years ago.

In 1885, August Mathis located in Chicago and became interested in the study of mechanical ventilation. He subsequently became recognized as a leader in this field of work.

He was first in business with his brother, as heating and ventilating contractors. This partnership was dissolved and he took his son, Eugene Mathis, into the business in 1913, the firm becoming A. Mathis & Son.

Mr. Mathis designed and installed the ventilating apparatus in schoolhouses and public

and government buildings all over the country. Much of the machinery used in manufacturing this apparatus was also designed by him. It was he who installed the first pneumatic tube system for the Chicago Post Office.

One of his most important contributions to the ventilating field was in connection with "washing" air. "The need of an air washer in conjunction with mechanical ventilation is becoming widely recognized. Not only must fresh air be delivered into buildings where people congregate, but it must be pure, clean, healthful air. By use of the air-washer the dusty, germ-laden air is cleansed, the poisonous gases are removed, and the relative humidity may be controlled. Ideal atmospheric conditions can be approximated within the building, regardless of outdoor conditions." The Mathis Improved Air-Washer has been doing this work with fine results for some years.

August Mathis was married on June 30, 1892, at Bloomington, Illinois, to Miss Annie L. Ruben. Their children are, Eugene, Frances

(Mrs. Charles F. Custer), and Doris Margaret.

Mr. Mathis was a Thirty-second degree, Knight-Templar and Shriner Mason. He belonged to Normal Park Blue Lodge, No. 79, A. F. & A. M.; to Normal Park Chapter, R. A. M.; to Imperial Council, No. 85, R. & S. M.; Englewood Commandery, No 59, K. T.; Oriental

Consistory, A. A. S. R. M., and Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

March 23, 1923, records the death of Mr. Mathis. His work as a pioneer in the matter of practical ventilation has done much to establish the present protection to health and comfort provided in all of our larger buildings.

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN NEELY.

The history of any city or industry is, after all, but the record of the work of men associated with them, for through their actions have come present day conditions. No undertaking can become greater than its promoters, for its foundations rest upon their ideas and enthusiasm, and the super-structure is built of their efforts and shaped according to their good judgment. Chicago is a product of the work of many men of different generations, and to all of them much credit is due, for each one had his part to play, his task to perform. One of these men of active personality was the late John Chamberlain Neely, who was connected with several lines of endeavor, but is best remembered as a financier of more than usual ability.

Mr. Neely was born at Belvidere, Illinois, August 28, 1840, a son of Alexander and Jane (Chamberlain) Neely. He received his educational training in private schools, and while yet a youth, crossed the plains in a covered wagon to Pike's Peak, Colorado. With the outbreak of the Civil War, he ardently espoused the Union cause; and, on February 1, 1862, enlisted in Battery I, First Illinois Light Artillery, and served in the Army of the Tennessee until the close of the war. Soon after his enlistment he was commissioned a junior second lieutenant, and subsequently rose through the successive ranks to that of captain. Mr. Neely served on General Sherman's staff and was de-

tailed on a special errand to President Lincoln, and his family still cherish his letter of introduction to the President, as well as many letters to him from General Sherman. Mr. Neely was honorably discharged July 26, 1865, and returned to Illinois, and located in Chicago.

In 1869 he became cashier of the Merchants National Bank and remained with it for more than thirty years, and then became secretary of the Corn Exchange Bank, remaining with that institution from 1902 until 1913, when he retired. He was also a director of the Guarantee Company of North America, and was interested in various community enterprises.

On May 11, 1871, Mr. Neely was married at Chicago to Mary E. Crosby, a daughter of Parker and Caroline (Blair) Crosby, and they had two children, namely: John Crosby Neely and Carrie Blair Neely. Mrs. Neely died February 11, 1906, and Mr. Neely, January 31, 1920.

Mr. Neely belonged to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Union League, Midlothian, South Shore Country and Bankers Clubs, and the Chicago Athletic Association. Ever regarded as a responsible man in the community, Mr. Neely drew the attention of his friends, and won their admiration for his admirable qualities. He was active in charitable work and was in the forefront of civic and moral movements, and often acted as an advisor of his associates in time of trouble.

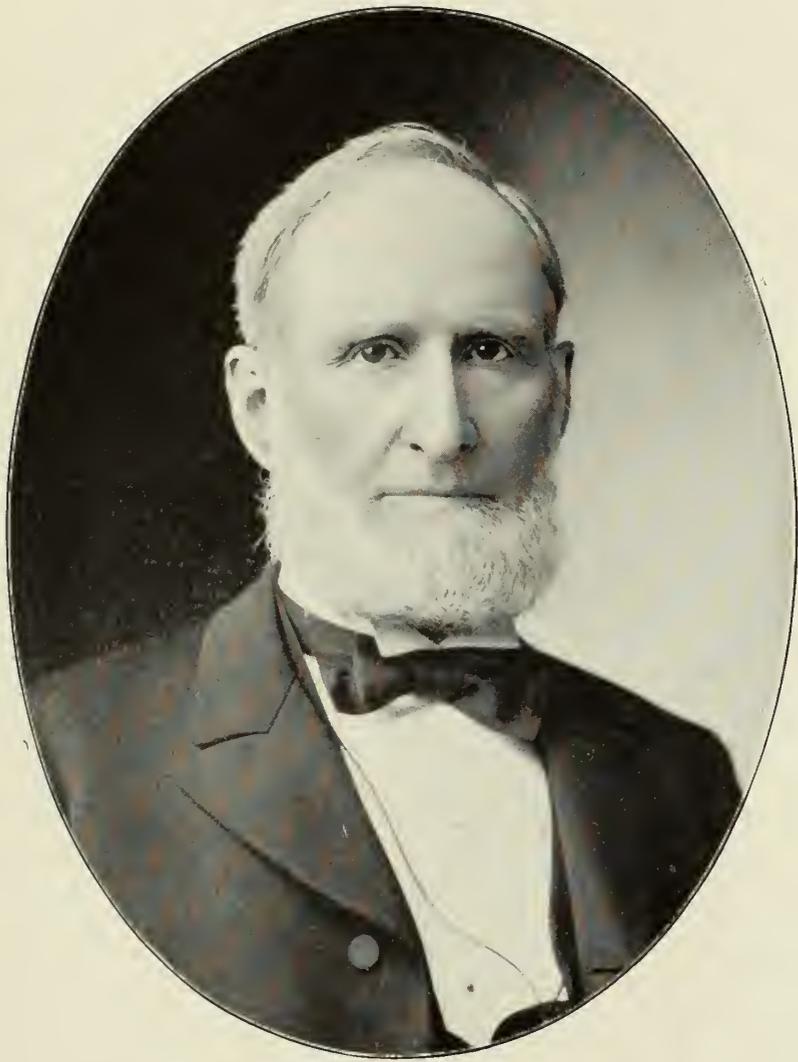
CHARLES BARNES PIERCE.

The late Charles Barnes Pierce, of Chicago and Riverside, Illinois, formerly one of the best-known grain men in the country, was born at Lexington, Massachusetts, February 11, 1861, a son of George B. and Adelaide (Duncklee) Pierce.

Soon after finishing his school training in Lexington, he came west as far as Chicago. The foundation of his knowledge of business

and of his experience in the grain trade, was laid during the time he was employed in the old Star and Crescent Mills here.

It was in 1884 that he became connected with Bartlett, Frazier & Company, grain merchants. He continued to be associated with this business, and with the firms which succeeded it, Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, and Bartlett, Patten & Company. He was elected first vice



Harvey B. Hurd
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president of Bartlett, Frazier & Company, at the time of its incorporation in 1910. He held this distinguished office until his death.

During the World war, he was solicited by the large elevator interests to act as their representative in Washington to expedite crop movements and to aid the government in other ways in connection with grain supplies.

Mr. Pierce was married when he was twenty-five years old, at Chicago, to Miss Evelyn Parker. They have two daughters: Mrs. Henry M. Shreve, of Boston, Massachusetts; and Miss Marjorie C. Pierce, of Riverside, Illinois. The family have lived at Riverside for eighteen

years. Beside being a member and a director of the Chicago Board of Trade, Mr. Pierce also belonged to the Chicago Club, the Union League Club, and to the Riverside Golf Club.

Charles Barnes Pierce died on January 25, 1921. His life forms an exceptional story of attainment. He came to Illinois as a boy of less than twenty years. He was active in the grain business here continuously for about five decades; and in this space of time, he earned each of the advancements that brought him from a position of small consequence to become a figure of first importance on the Chicago Board of Trade.

HARVEY B. HURD.

Harvey B. Hurd was born at Huntington, Fairfield County, Conn., February 14, 1848, and died at his home at Evanston, Ill., January 20, 1906. When he was fifteen years old he left home and went to Bridgeport, Conn., to become an apprentice printer on the Bridgeport Standard. Two years later he came west to Illinois, and for a year attended the Jubilee College in Peoria County, and then, failing to find employment as a printer at Peoria, he came to Chicago, and worked on the Chicago Journal. Later he was a printer in the employ of the Prairie Farmer. In 1847 he began studying law under Calvin De Wolf, was admitted to the bar the following year, and formed a partnership with Carlos Haven, and a little later with Henry Snapp. From 1850 to 1854 he was in partnership with Andrew J. Brown for the purpose of platting a large tract of land on the West Side of Evanston, now one of the most attractive parts of the city, there building his own home during the summer of 1854. He subsequently became president of the Evanston village board, and never lost his interest in the progress of the place.

Always active in public matters, Mr. Hurd was a member of the anti-slavery convention which met at Buffalo, N. Y., and formed a national committee to aid the northern settlers in Kansas. Mr. Hurd was made secretary of the executive committee of this committee with headquarters at Chicago. So entirely in sympathy was Mr. Hurd with the anti-slavery movement of his times that when John Brown left Kansas with a price on his head, and found refuge in the house of John Jones of Chicago, his clothing was in tatters and as it was unsafe

for him to venture forth to be measured for a suit of clothing, Mr. Hurd acted as his proxy, and was measured for the suit which reached John Brown, and in which he was later hung.

In 1862 Mr. Hurd formed a partnership with Henry Booth, and became a lecturer in the law school of the old University of Chicago. The firm continued until 1868 when Mr. Hurd retired from practice, and the subsequent year was appointed by Governor Palmer a member of the board of commissioners to revise and rewrite the General Statutes of the State of Illinois, and as his colleagues soon thereafter withdrew, he completed the task alone, presenting it to the Twenty-eighth General Assembly before its adjournment in April, 1874, and was by it appointed to edit and supervise the publication of a volume of revised statutes made necessary by the adoption of the Constitution of 1870.

For many years Mr. Hurd remained with the Union College of Law, only resigning when he felt the tax upon his strength to be too great. To him is given the honor of creating the plan for the Chicago Sanitary District, and he was the author of the first bill on this subject introduced in the General Assembly in 1886, and the one finally passed was fashioned after the Hurd bill. He was head of the committee on law reform of the Illinois State Bar Association; was chairman of the commission which secured the adoption of the Australian or Torrens system of registration of land titles; was one of the founders of the Children's Aid Society, was the sponsor of the Juvenile Court Bill, and others of great value to the state and community. Mr. Hurd was thrice married, and had two daughters, Mrs. George S. Lord of Evanston; and Mrs. John A. Comstock.

CLARENCE F. PARKER.

The brilliant personal achievements of the late Clarence F. Parker were based on an intimate knowledge of the myriad details relating to the development and maintenance of railroads. The writer, in preparing this review of Mr. Parker's work, feels the limitations of lay knowledge. In truth, any just biography of Mr. Parker should be prepared by someone knowing the inside record of railway growth through close, personal experience; and such a biography might, perhaps, be better presented in the pages of a railway journal whose readers are familiar with kindred subjects. Such readers could follow the line of an investigation into the real developments resultant from Mr. Parker's years of identification with railroads in Illinois. He has been one of the big figures in that department of Illinois progress. A brief resume of his life follows:

Clarence F. Parker was born at Charleston, Illinois, February 14, 1865, a son of George W. and Nella (Ferguson) Parker. After a public school education, he went to Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri. He entered the train service of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad in 1888; and, in the following year, entered the office of the general manager, as private secretary. Later, Mr. Parker was made purchasing agent of the road. Subsequent to this he was made assistant manager and later general manager. This last position he held until April, 1896, when his

road was absorbed by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Under the consolidation, Mr. Parker was general agent until 1902. He was coal traffic manager the following two years; and, from 1904 until 1912, he filled the office of purchasing agent. Since 1912, Mr. Parker was vice president in charge of purchasing supplies for the Illinois Central Railroad and the Central of Georgia Railway.

Mr. Parker's management of the affairs of his office instituted the spirit of constructive development in every department belonging to his roads. As a director, his untiring zeal, joined with his unsurpassed familiarity with the working details and general policies upon which railroad success hinges, made him one of the marked forces in his branch of commercial expansion. This is all that need be said here. His judgment and experience will be missed. Mr. Parker was also chairman of the board of directors of the Madison Coal Corporation.

Clarence F. Parker was married at St. Louis, Missouri, on February 6, 1889, to Harriet Crangle. They have one daughter, Virginia Parker Straw.

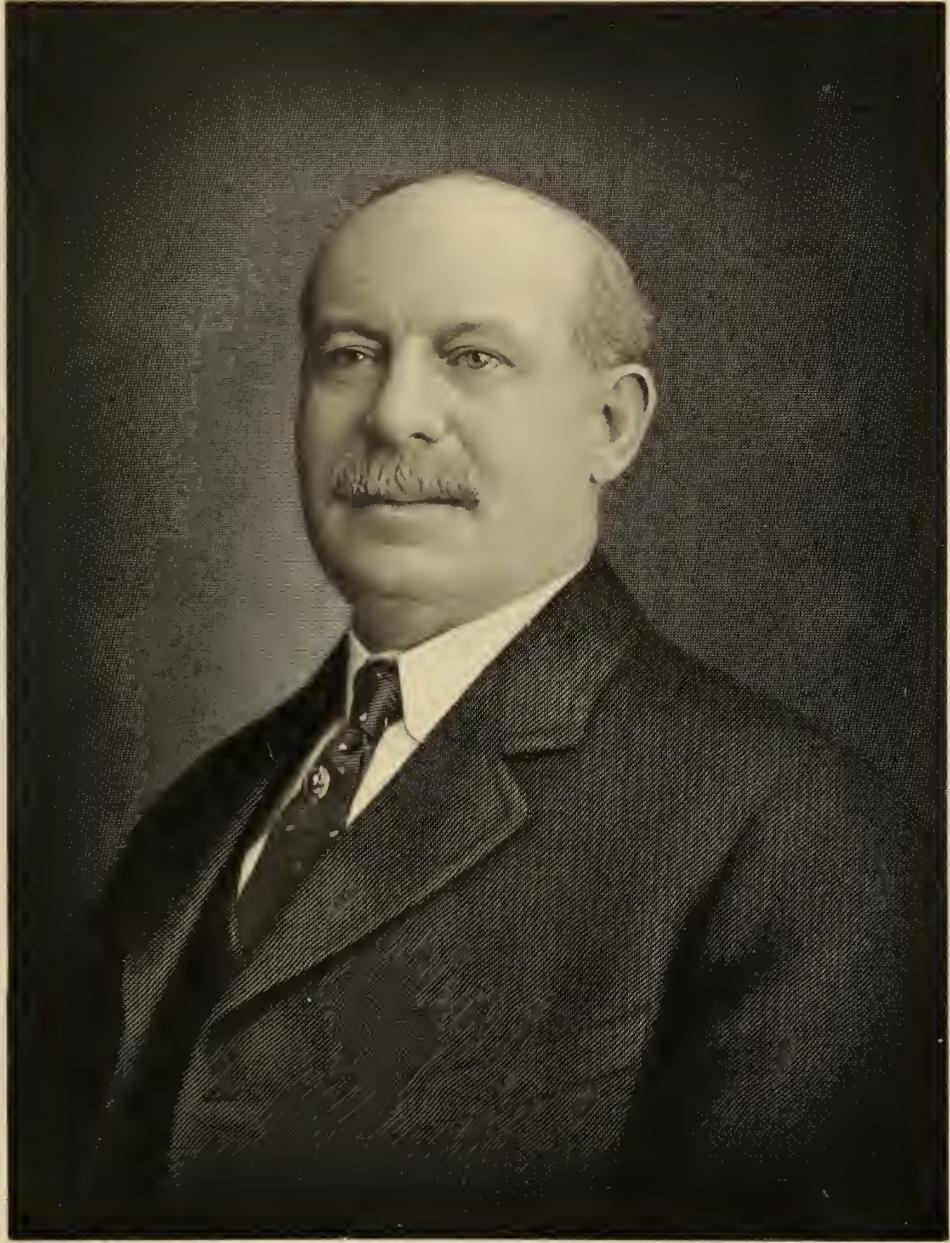
Mr. Parker belonged to the Chicago Club, the Chicago Athletic Club, the South Shore Country Club, and the Exmoor Country Club. The death of Clarence F. Parker, on January 6, 1920, occasioned a very profound regret throughout the wide circle of his friends.

OLIVER SHEPPARD PICHER.

The late Oliver Sheppard Picher, president of the Eagle-Picher Lead Company, was a remarkable man, gifted with the charm of a rare personality. He possessed great capacity in business; and his judgment and ability are evidenced in the business organization which stands as a monument to his talent. The scope of his mentality was so great that he became, in fact, the chief expert in every technical activity of his company. His mind would not stop short of complete mastery of every detail of every department. He was an accountant, metallurgist, mining engineer, chemist, manufacturer and financier, and results emanating from his intellectual power were quickly recognized.

Oliver Sheppard Picher was born at Springfield, Missouri, on June 30, 1875, a son of Judge

O. H. Picher. Judge Picher came to Joplin, Missouri, in the late '60s. While still a youth, Oliver S. Picher went to California with his grandfather. He graduated from Leland-Stanford University in 1898. He then attended Columbia University, studying law and received his degree therefrom with honors in 1901. Returning to Joplin, Missouri, he became interested in the Picher Lead Company, of which his father was president. In 1906 he became secretary of this company, and three years later was made its president to succeed his father who had retired from business and gone to live in California. In 1916 the Eagle White Lead Company and the Picher Lead Company were merged into the Eagle-Picher Lead Company, with Mr. Picher as president, which po-



A. Fridley

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sition he held until his death. The activities of the Eagle-Picher Lead Company cover a wide field, some of the products going into motor car tires, some into batteries, some into paints, and others into hundreds of uses for which they are intended. Under Mr. Picher's guidance this company recently opened the Picher mining field in Oklahoma, hundreds of producing mines now pitting an area of many miles. They are also doing extensive development work in the vicinity of Joplin, Missouri.

In 1903, Mr. Picher was married to Emily Stanton, a daughter of William Stanton, and a relative of the late Edwin M. Stanton, famous as war secretary under President Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Picher became the parents of the following children: Oliver, Charlotte, Stanton

and Muriel. Mr. Picher belonged to the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Columbia Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi, the University, Mid-Day, Union League, Evanston Golf, Indian Hill Golf, and Midwick Country Clubs, the latter of Los Angeles, California. He was a director and chairman of the finance committee of the American Zinc Institute. He was also much interested in a 320 acre orange ranch he owned in California. For a number of years Mr. Picher maintained his residence at Winnefka, Illinois, where he died April 26, 1920.

Oliver S. Picher is sincerely and deeply missed. His work was of the soundest practical value; and his attainments in character were most admirable, in every phase of his life.

ALBERT FRIEDLEY.

A man of brilliant mind in his department of industry, and one of very practical and constructive ideas, whose decorative yet substantial work upon many of the leading public buildings throughout the United States has received recognition with that of the foremost sheet metal workers, Albert Friedley, vice-president of the Friedley-Voshardt Company, of Chicago, Illinois, attained distinction, merited by his life-long interest in sheet-metal working and stamping. The product of the concern, of which he was an executive head, held its distinctive place of high standard for a long succession of years because of his unerring good judgment brought to bear upon the solution of problems that from time to time presented themselves, and a like excellence of its product will continue through the years because of his resourcefulness and his association with its enduring plans. Mr. Friedley stood at the head of his vocation, and there was no stronger nor more prevailing influence in the world of activity in which he had been so long a factor of great effectiveness and force. He was a son of Andrew Friedley, a native of Switzerland, and a prominent hardware merchant at Naperville, Illinois, and of Wilhelmina (Metzner) Friedley, who was born in Saxony, Germany. The former died October 23, 1888, at Lemont, Illinois, and the latter died September 27, 1889.

Albert Friedley was born May 30, 1853, at Naperville, Illinois, and he attended the public schools there and at Aurora, Illinois, where he was afterwards associated in the law offices of

August Metzner. He also resided at Chilli-cothe, Missouri, and then at Lemont, Illinois, where his father had conducted a hardware store. He came to Chicago in 1875, and at first was employed by Philip Gormley; and about 1882 he went to Rochester, New York, where he was employed by Goggin & Knowles. He then returned to Chicago, where he entered the employ of J. C. McFarland, and he had charge of the sheet metal work on the Texas State Capitol Building, and it was there that he met H. F. Voshardt. In 1888 Mr. Friedley and Mr. Voshardt entered into partnership in the sheet metal stamping business on Mather Street, Chicago, and they remained associated in business until the death of Mr. Friedley. Mr. Friedley had an inherent knowledge of his business and its requirements, and it is related of him that in 1879, when he was twenty-six years of age, he made a sheet metal cornice by hand for his father's hardware store, at Lemont, Illinois, and it is stated that up to 1924 no change or repairs ever had to be made on his work.

Besides his chief interests in his own concern, Mr. Friedley was a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Steel Tank Company. He was a Republican in politics, but had not held public office. He had a hobby for hunting and fishing, and spent much time in the membership of the Pine Oaks Gun Club, at Beardstown, Illinois, on the Illinois River. He was liberal in his charities, especially so to those who were poor and deserving. He had traveled

throughout the United States, and also made a trip to Europe in 1911, making many friends.

Mr. Friedley married, August 23, 1881, at Chicago, Illinois, Elizabeth Hayton, born September 5, 1864, a daughter of John and Ann (Ellsworth) Hayton. John Hayton, a native of Yorkshire, England, was a member of the firm of Burkhardt, Hayton & Company, manufacturers of machinery, and pioneers in their line in Chicago. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He died in 1867, at thirty-one years of age, when Mrs. Friedley was but three and one-half years old. Ann (Ellsworth) Hayton came to America in 1848, from Yorkshire, England, and the family pur-

chased property on Ewing Street, Chicago. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Friedley is a member of the Tuesday, Art, and Travel clubs, the Maywood Golf Club, and the Mothers' Relief Association. Since the death of Mr. Friedley, she has been made vice-president of the Friedley-Voshardt Company.

Albert Friedley died August 22, 1924, in his seventy-first year, at Chicago, Illinois. With his passing, the sheet metal and allied industries suffered a distinct loss, as by his untiring energy and his kind-heartedness he had won for himself a place of high esteem in the hearts of his friends and co-workers.

JAMES CARR PEASLEY.

Closely associated with the development of the great railroad system known as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is the record of the life work of James Carr Peasley, one of the best-known railroad men in the country, and therefore it is but right and proper to include his name among the worth-while men of Illinois in compiling a memorial of this character. Mr. Peasley was born in Henderson County, Illinois, August 30, 1840, a son of Francis J. C. and Mary E. (Grannis) Peasley. Francis J. C. Peasley was one of the men who ventured overland to California in 1849 in search of gold, and the family have a very interesting diary written by him during his travels. Later the family moved from Henderson County, Illinois, just across the Mississippi River, to Burlington, Iowa, and there James Carr Peasley attended the public schools. After locating at Burlington, the elder Mr. Peasley went into the banking business under the name of Brooks, Coolbaugh & Peasley.

James Carr Peasley went to Jacksonville College, Jacksonville, Illinois, and then, for a short time, was station agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Ottumwa, Iowa. Later on he was made cashier in the bank of Brooks & Coolbaugh, his father in the meanwhile having died, and when Mr. Brooks died, Mr. Peasley was made president of the newly reorganized bank, which became at that time the National State Bank of Iowa. In 1881

Mr. Peasley was made vice president and cashier of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and continued this connection until 1902 when failing eyesight necessitated his retirement from active work. His years with the road were very productive. His intimate knowledge of the problems relating to financing, extension and maintenance of railroads, was of incalculable value to the system. There is no need to dwell upon his work in detail on the board of directors, for it is too well known to require repetition.

On October 10, 1866, Mr. Peasley was married at Trenton, New Jersey, to Louise Green, of Trenton, a daughter of Charles E. and Sarah A. (Maxwell) Green, and they became the parents of two children, namely: Mrs. Frederick A. Delano, and Mrs. E. B. Burling. Mr. Peasley belonged to the Chicago and Saddle & Cycle clubs, and to the Chicago Historical Society, and took special interest in the latter. A man of cultivated tastes he is said to have possessed one of the finest libraries in the city. Mrs. Peasley is a member of the Colonial Dames. Mr. Peasley was spared to his family until he had passed the milestone of four-score years, and then died, July 13, 1920. Although afflicted for some eighteen years on account of his eyesight, he never lost his interest in his city or current events, and kept himself remarkably well informed of all that was taking place.

JAMES HERBERT STOWELL.

Among the men prominently identified with the medical profession in Illinois, as well as

with the business and social life of the country, few have gained a higher reputation for



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ability and keenness of discernment than has the late Dr. James H. Stowell, of Chicago. Although not a native of this city he lived here for thirty-nine years, and he fully exemplified the alert, enterprising character for which Chicago's people have always been noted. His professional career was characterized by the highest ideals and devotion to duty; and, as a man of marked intellectual ability, his labors have given impetus to the work of science in this city.

Dr. Stowell was born at Delavan, Walworth County, Wisconsin, April 29, 1854, a son of Elijah and Lucinda (Bristol) Stowell. His educational advantages were those afforded by the grammar and the high school of Delavan, the Beloit College Academy and Beloit College. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he later matriculated at The Chicago Medical College (Northwestern University Medical School) and was graduated from that institution in 1881 with the degree of M. D. Soon after completing his professional course, Dr. Stowell established himself in the practice of medicine in Chicago and afterward became one of the active practitioners of the city. He not only gained the confidence of the community in which he lived but merited and received the respect of a very widespread circle of acquaintances. In addition to his private practice he was medical examiner for the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, the Fidelity, Philadelphia, Pa., and the United States Life Insurance Company of New York. He was medi-

cal advisor and director of the United States

On November 17, 1885, Judge Vincent was united in marriage with Mary Lee Ridgely, at Springfield, Illinois. Mrs. Vincent is a daughter of Charles and Jane M. (Barrett) Ridgely, extended mention of whom appears elsewhere. Judge and Mrs. Vincent became the parents of the following children: Charles Ridgely Vincent, Catherine A. Vincent, Jane Vincent, and John A. Vincent, who is a graduate of Annapolis, and is a lieutenant, senior grade, in the United States Navy. He served two years, overseas, on the Destroyer "Fanning." The family have made their home for years at Lake Forest, Illinois. Judge Vincent's greatest happiness was always found in his family circle. His wonderful library and the gardens surrounding his home were a great source of pleasure to him, and gave him rich enthusiasm and contentment.

Judge Vincent belonged to the Chicago, University, Chicago Golf, Onwentsia Country, Saddle and Cycle, Twentieth Century and Mid-Day clubs. He was first president of the old Waubansia Club. An eloquent speaker, Judge Vincent was often called upon to deliver public addresses, one notable occasion being his inaugural speech when Governor Altgeld became chief executive of Illinois. The rich and fruitful life of this good man ended on March 21, 1919; and, in his passing, Chicago lost a citizen not readily spared, for he was the wielder of a strongly beneficial influence and the possessor of a character that commanded sincere respect and admiration.

ALLAN PETER GRANT.

The late Allan P. Grant was one of the best-known and best-liked men among those of long residence in River Forest, Illinois; and his business interests in Chicago, especially of recent years, gave him a prominent place in the great baking industry here.

He was born in Brockville, Ontario, Canada, May 24, 1848, a son of Alpine and Hannah (Grant) Grant, who were natives of Scotland and Canada, respectively. When he was a boy the family moved to Ottawa. His schooling was in the public school and in the college at Kingston, Ontario. He came to live on a farm just outside of Chicago when he was twenty years old.

About 1868 he moved to Chicago; and, for a number of years, was in the grocery business. Later he entered the D. F. Bremner Baking Company. When the National Biscuit Company was formed Mr. Grant continued in that organization. In 1914 Mr. Grant became convinced that he could establish a business of his own in Chicago, and could make it a sound success. Accordingly he and some of his friends, who had strong and justified faith in his ability, founded the Grant Baking Company. Mr. Grant was president and general manager of this concern from 1914 up to the time of his recent death. This business, under his management, became a very substantial one, yielding gratifying re-

turns. Following Mr. Grant's death on May 9, 1922, the business was sold to the Livingston Baking Company.

On September 12, 1874, Mr. Grant was married in Chicago, to Miss Jennie Gould, a daughter of George and Annie (Bremner) Gould.

Their children are: Allan F., Melville A., Grace C., deceased, Harvey R., Jessie M., Roger A. and Jennie Grant. The family home has been in River Forest since 1888. There are many close friends to whom Mr. Grant's death was a sincere sorrow.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER VINCENT.

The history of the late Judge William Alexander Vincent forms an interesting and instructive portion of the records of his country and can be traced through the various phases from law student to Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Judge William Alexander Vincent was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, on January 1, 1857, a son of John A. and Katherine Anne (Blanchard) Vincent, both natives of Virginia. The Vincent family moved to Springfield, Illinois when William A. Vincent was twelve years old, and he attended the grammar and high schools there. Subsequently, he became a student of the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His family had been much interested in the welfare of this university and had contributed generously to its financial needs. In 1879, Judge Vincent was graduated from Columbia Law School, New York City, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. From 1879 until 1883 Judge Vincent was engaged in the active practice of his profession at Springfield, Illinois, but in the latter year, went to New Mexico as counsel for the A. T. & S. F. Railroad and for the Scottish Mortgage Company of Scotland. So ably did he serve in these capacities that President Cleveland voiced a popular sentiment when he appointed Mr. Vincent Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico. This office he held until 1889, when he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana. Still later he was named for the same office in Utah, but declined the honor.

Judge Vincent then came to Chicago and resumed the practice of law in partnership with Judge Goodrich, Judge Collins and Clarence S. Darrow. Later the present firm of Goodrich, Vincent & Bradley was formed. Judge Vincent was one of the strongest lawyers at the Chicago bar, and was connected with some of the most important jurisprudence of his time. Judge Vincent had many other interests. He served as captain and adjutant of the Illinois National Guard while a resident at Springfield. He was later Judge Advocate of New Mexico, with the rank of colonel. It is interesting to note that among other activities Judge Vincent was a member of the company which built the Ferris Wheel, first operated at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, and served as attorney for the company.

All through his career, William A. Vincent was a very profound student, not only of subjects closely related to his profession but in widely diversified channels of intellectual development. Especially during recent years he was an omnivorous reader, and he possessed a trained and retentive memory, his store of knowledge became remarkable, indeed. One of his deepest interests lay in his collection of Americana, which is admitted to be one of the finest, privately owned, in the entire country. The collection is unique for it presents the confederate standpoint with more detail than do any of the other private collections. This collection, since Judge Vincent's death, will go to the Illinois State Historical Society, where it will exert a marked influence in years to come.

JOHN WILLIAMSON.

John Williamson's participation in the human life of Chicago, covering a period of the past thirty-three years, resulted in a strong personal influence which has been productive of much of the remarkable growth which has come to the large institutions with which he was con-

nected. As vice president and chief engineer of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company, Mr. Williamson's attainments were of unusual value.

John Williamson was born in Dundee, Scotland on the 2nd of September, 1852, a son of



L. G. Lewis

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Andrew and Jean (Dow) Williamson. Both parents were natives of Scotland. The father was captain in the English army. About forty years ago John Williamson came to the United States, locating at Brooklyn, New York, and became foreman of the Fulton Municipal Gas Company. During this period he studied engineering, attending night school for this purpose. Thirty-six years ago he came to live in Chicago, and at that time entered the service of the Chicago Gas Company. This concern later became the Equitable Gas Company, and still more recently, became the Peoples Gas Light & Gas Company. Mr. Williamson remained with the business through all these years, and was, as closely as possible, developed with the expansion and development of this remarkable organization. He entered the business as foreman and rose to the office of chief engineer. He was elected vice president in 1914. In 1920 he relinquished the major portion of his activity that he might retire. He continued as a director, however.

On January 1, 1874 Mr. Williamson mar-

ried Miss Margaret Munro, of Dundee, Scotland, a daughter of William and Janet (Robinson) Munro. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson are: Jemima (Mrs. Herbert F. Brisley), deceased; Georgiana, deceased; Margaret M.; Ellen (Mrs. George H. Musselman); John A.; Clarence W.; and Florence (Mrs. Frank Baackes, Jr.).

Mr. Williamson belonged to the Catholic Apostolic Church. Socially he was a member of the Chicago Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, Press Club, South Shore Country Club and Glen View Country Club. He was also interested in the Equestrian Association. Another interest which Mr. Williamson very much enjoyed, was his participation in all Scottish work in Chicago. He was the founder of the Scottish Old Peoples Home at Riverside, Illinois. This was a work that was very close to his heart.

John Williamson died on March 21, 1922. His years here have been filled with splendid usefulness, evidenced in the many avenues of his interests.

CHARLES MOORE PORTER.

The late Charles M. Porter was, for many years, one of the most representative men of River Forest, Illinois. He was born on a farm near Proviso, on August 11, 1864, a son of Irving A. and Sarah H. (Steele) Porter. The father was a New Yorker by birth. The mother was a Chicagoan. The Steele family's residence in Chicago dates back before the time of the Massacre. They were among the first families to make their home at River Forest.

Charles M. Porter went to school at Proviso and then attended a business college. For a while he helped his father on the home farm, leaving it to go to work for a contractor in River Forest. After a few years he established his own contracting business, which he continued with well-deserved success until the time of his death. This company, bearing his name,

has put in a large share of the street paving and other public improvements in many of Chicago's suburbs. Mr. Porter's knowledge of his work, coupled with his honesty and fair dealing, have placed him high among the men engaged in his line of work in the state.

Mr. Porter was married on March 25, 1886, to Miss Harriett E. Foster, of Maywood, Illinois, a daughter of Nehemiah D. and Elizabeth (Kidd) Foster. Mr. and Mrs. Porter's children are: Irving, who has succeeded to his father's business; Sarah H., Ella M., Chas. A., Mable C., Dorothy E. and Ruth A. Porter.

Mr. Porter was a Knight-Templar and Shriner Mason.

Charles M. Porter died on the 10th of November, 1917. He was a man of fine qualities and he left behind him a most creditable record.

FREDERICK GILLETTE HARRIS.

Among the distinguished men of Chicago who have left the impress of their individuality upon the educational annals of the city, none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than the late Dr. Frederick Gillette Harris, professor of dermatology at the Northwestern Uni-

versity Medical School. His labors not only constituted a potent factor in medical science, but were evident in many ways, and even though he has passed from the scene of earthly activities, his work remains as a force for good in the community. In professional life he was effi-

cient, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and no citizen of Chicago was more respected or enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the regard in which he was held.

Doctor Harris was born in Chicago, October 19, 1874, a son of Andrew J. Harris and Salome C. (Gillette) Harris, and he fully exemplified the alert, enterprising character for which the people of the Western Metropolis have always been noted. His educational advantages were those afforded by the old West Division High School, in which he made good use of his time and opportunity and won advancement on his own merits. His natural predilection was toward that of medical science, and he early began the study for this profession.

Matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois, Doctor Harris took a thorough and comprehensive course, and was graduated from that institution in 1899, with the degree of M. D. He then became interne at the Cook County Hospital, and served in that capacity until 1901, when he was made resident pathologist, and continued to discharge the duties attached to that position for two years, alike with honor to himself and advantage to the institution.

To further his education Doctor Harris twice pursued courses of study in Europe, first in 1903-4, and again in 1907-8. During this time he was identified with some of the most noted institutions of that country, and upon his return to Chicago, he began the practice of his profession well qualified. In later years he confined his practice to dermatology, and in this branch of the profession gained an international reputation as authority on all diseases of the skin. Besides being professor of dermatology at the Northwestern University Medical School, he had also served as adjunct professor of dermatology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; professor of dermatology at the Illinois Post-Graduate Medical School, and for several years was an expert on the attending staff of the Cook County Hospital.

As a lecturer Doctor Harris was forceful and popular, and had the faculty of making students work to attain a higher standing of excellence. He was not only thoroughly qualified in scholarship, but also endowed with rare gifts of oratory, ready diction and personal magnetism. His style of delivery was forcible, and each

sentence taught its own lesson. He lectured in numerous notable universities of the country and many honorary degrees were conferred on him for his scientific discoveries of diseases of the skin. He was also a frequent and most highly valued contributor to medical journals, and his trenchant style, joined to profound learning, always arrested and held the attention of thoughtful, scholarly readers.

Doctor Harris was a member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, Institute of Medicine of Chicago, American Dermatological Society, Chicago Dermatological Society, German Medical Society and the American Urological Association, and always kept in close touch with all that research is bringing to light in the field of scientific knowledge. He was a deep student, an original investigator, and as a man of marked intellectual activity, his labors have given impetus to the work of science throughout the civilized world.

Doctor Harris was a man of not only great mental capacity and steadfast purpose, but universally respected for his high code of professional ethics and consistent moral character. His contribution to the world's work was a valuable one; not only in professional circles, but in the splendid example which he left of honorable manhood. His mighty courage and will; his high-minded conception of a man's duty in his domestic as in his professional life, and his quiet and unswerving allegiance to the principles of good citizenship were traits which especially distinguished him. His efforts were not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved, and the record of his deeds stands to show that he did not live in vain.

On July 24, 1907, Doctor Harris was united in marriage with Miss Anna Osborne, of Tecumseh, Mich., a woman of much beauty of character, and his home at 6617 Woodlawn avenue, was the scene of social, educational and philanthropic activities. Although the scope of his professional work was always broad, he had an appreciation of the beauties in nature and art, and he held friendship inviolate. His domestic life was most attractive in all of its various phases, and his happiest moments were always spent at his own fireside. He was a member of the Chicago Historical Society and of the University Club, and in his religious faith he was

a Presbyterian. To say that he was one of nature's noblemen hardly does justice to his sincere spirit of helpfulness; his exceptional qualities of mind and heart, and his clean, use-

ful splendid life. In his death, which occurred July 2, 1919, medical science lost a valuable servant, society lost a true friend and Chicago lost one of its most worthy citizens.

WILLIAM DOUD WATSON.

The late William Doud Watson was born at Scranton, Pennsylvania, on April 12, 1862, a son of Frank and Fanny (Cornish) Watson, natives of Boston, Massachusetts, and of England, respectively.

William D. Watson went to the grade and high schools in Scranton; then, when he was seventeen years old, he began working in the sheet-metal shop owned by his father. This business had been owned and conducted by the father, in Scranton, for some forty years.

When he was twenty-two, the son came to Chicago and worked for the Philip Gormully sheet-metal concern. After two years he went to Boston, and was connected with the firm of S. D. Hicks & Son, in the same business. In 1878, he returned to Scranton, and engaged in the business for himself, selling out the following year and coming back to Chicago to become superintendent for Knisely Brothers. Here he was for the next twelve years.

In 1900 he went to New York City and bought an interest in the A. J. Ellis Company. Later he started a factory of his own in Cleveland, Ohio, under the name of the Watson Fireproof Window Company.

He returned to Chicago, after a time, and

again was associated with Knisely Brothers. In 1904 he bought the sheet-metal manufacturing plant of Louis Herman; and entered into partnership with John A. Aiken, forming the firm of Aiken & Watson.

In 1905 he bought out Mr. Aiken and incorporated the W. D. Watson Company, manufacturers of sheet metal and of fireproof window frames.

Mr. Watson was also President of the Watson Fire Proof Window Company and of the Watson Solar Window Company. He was a pioneer in bringing fireproof metal window frames into general use.

On November 13, 1898, Mr. Watson married Miss Emma Hall of Florence, Canada, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Scott) Hall, both natives of Canada.

Mr. Watson was a prominent Mason, and was much beloved among his friends. He served as Secretary of the Cleveland Lodge for seventeen consecutive years. His death on December 29, 1923, was a heavy blow to the many people who had enjoyed close companionship with him. He was a man of sound character and of real worth, of earnestness, ability and unchanging kindness.

WILLIAM EDWARD RITCHIE.

William E. Ritchie was born at Beloit, Wisconsin, October 24, 1861, a son of William C. and Mary (Field) Ritchie. He came to Chicago with his parents when he was five years of age; he grew up with the city and helped to make it grow. He attended the grammar schools here and the Hyde Park High School. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ of Ritchie and Duck, paper box manufacturers, of which firm his father was senior partner.

Beginning in the factory department in 1877, Mr. Ritchie advanced with the business and in due time became an official and one of the active factors in the management of the enterprise. In 1885 he became a partner in the firm, which had become W. C. Ritchie and

Company, and for some years he had charge of the factory. In 1893 the firm was incorporated under the title of W. C. Ritchie and Company, and W. E. Ritchie was elected President, a position he held until the time of his death. Besides his connection with this concern, he was treasurer of the Randolph Box and Label Company.

On August 27, 1890, Mr. Ritchie was united in marriage with Miss Frances I. Beattie, of Saint Andrews, Canada. Their children are: Lyell H., who was with the American Expeditionary Force in France; Alice and William E. Ritchie, Jr. Mr. Ritchie and his family belonged to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chicago, in which Mr. Ritchie served as vestry-

man, treasurer and warden, as well as being a director of the church club. He belonged to Grace Episcopal Church, Hinsdale, since 1905. He was also deeply interested and of great help in establishing and maintaining the Boy Scout organization in Hinsdale. Mr.

Ritchie was an organizer and a director of the Illinois Manufacturers Association.

William E. Ritchie died on September 25, 1917. His life was productive of much good, through his business, his church and his residence both in Chicago and Hinsdale.

EUGENE LINCOLN KEYES.

The supremacy of Chicago as a great distributing point is unquestioned. Not only does a large portion of the country look to this metropolis as a source of supply, but Chicago is the greatest railroad center in the country, and, therefore, many of the most important industries have located their representatives in this city. These conditions brought here some of the ablest of the men who represent large business interests. One who won enviable distinction in the line of his work was the late Eugene Lincoln Keyes, district manager of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, with headquarters at Chicago.

Mr. Keyes was born at Long Lake, Minnesota, June 15, 1860, a son of Dorus A. and Emily (Flemming) Keyes. Growing up in his native state, he attended its public schools. His father was a carpenter, and Eugene Keyes learned that trade, and also the trade of millwright. Later he entered a factory devoted to the manufacture of shoes. Becoming deeply

interested in the machinery used in shoemaking, Mr. Keyes joined the Eppler Machinery Company, which was later absorbed in the consolidation when the United Shoe Machinery Corporation was formed, with Mr. Keyes as district manager as mentioned above. He continued to discharge the responsibilities of this position until his death, which occurred January 23, 1921. For a long period of years Eugene L. Keyes had been a prominent figure in the shoe business of the United States.

On September 6, 1891, Mr. Keyes was married at Chicago, to Ella Gibson, a daughter of John Gibson. Mr. Keyes was always a most faithful worker in all connections of his life. He possessed the ability to attach people to him, so that when he died he left behind him an exceptionally large number of acquaintances and hosts of close friends. He was a Thirty-second-degree Mason and an Odd Fellow, and he lived up to the highest ideals of both fraternities.

JOHN R. SCHOFIELD.

The success which has marked the founding and development of Butler Bros., dealers in wholesale general merchandise, attests the soundness, foresight and financial skill of the members comprising the firm. Their care and fidelity have built a remarkable service in this great organization. The late John R. Schofield served as treasurer of Butler Bros. for a long period of years and his connection there has been productive of much of the sound growth that has come to the firm.

John R. Schofield was born in Dudley, Massachusetts, on June 3, 1854. His parents were John and Margaret (Thompson) Schofield. He was raised in Dudley and at the age of twelve years went to work in the weaving rooms of the Stevens Linen Mill. He remained there, in various capacities until 1878. That year he began his connection with Butler Bros. After spending two years in the Boston branch of

the firm, Mr. Schofield came to the Chicago office. He started as an entry clerk and later became manager of the office and at the time of the incorporation of the company in 1887 he was made a director. In 1902 he was elected treasurer and in 1918 a vice president. The men who compose the executive body of Butler Bros. have been remarkable not alone for the skill with which they have administered the affairs of the company, but for the long, unbroken period through which they have been identified together.

Mr. Schofield was married in Boston, Massachusetts in 1884, to Miss Mary E. Love. They have three daughters: Helen T. (Mrs. John T. Parsons); Gertrude M. (Mrs. Martin J. Quigley, of Chicago); and Mary L. (Mrs. Joseph A. Bates, of Chicago). Mr. Schofield was a member of the Chicago Athletic Association



E. J. Keyser

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and the Chicago Historical Society. He found his greatest pleasure and comfort in his home, in the midst of his family.

The death of John R. Schofield occurred

January 29, 1922. Chicago has lost a most worthy and estimable man, and one who has contributed not a little to the growth and commercial supremacy of the city.

EDWARD LAFAYETTE WICKWIRE.

There are no more keen and far-seeing business men in the country than those in the great clothing industry. Competition is very severe. It has been the fortune of certain men to have so impressed their personalities and their activities upon this field of work that their individual success has been assured. Their influence has, invariably, been on the side of honest manufacturing, honest advertising and honest selling. Their work has tended toward large-scale business transacted on a small margin of profit on each article sold. From this phase of development in the clothing business has come benefits to practically every one of us. The public today buys clothes which are distinctly superior to clothes that could be obtained, for the same expenditure, even two decades ago. Among the clothing men, whose influence has been felt for some years past in Chicago, is Edward Lafayette Wickwire of the firm of Hirsch, Wickwire and Company. The death of Mr. Wickwire occurred April 21, 1920, and we include here the following brief record of his life.

Edward Lafayette Wickwire was born in the small town of Winslow, Illinois, on Jan. 10, 1857. He was a son of Ezra D. and Martha (Hicks) Wickwire. The father, in earlier years was a miller, but was later connected with

the clothing business. When Edward L. Wickwire was but three months old, his parents removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and it was here that his boyhood was spent. He attended the public schools of that place. When he was eighteen years old, Mr. Wickwire came to Chicago and entered employ of the clothing firm of Hirsch, Mayer & Company. This business was later changed to Hirsch, Elson and Company, and Mr. Wickwire continued under that organization. In 1905 the firm of Hirsch, Wickwire & Company was started; and their subsequent success has, in large measure, been due to the thorough, practical, conscientious direction of the firm's business by Mr. Wickwire. He was president of the concern until his death. His business genius will be missed from the clothing trade in Chicago.

Edward Lafayette Wickwire was married on February 2, 1899, to Miss Jessie L. Paine, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. The Wickwires have one daughter, Martha Coralyn. Mr. Wickwire was a delightful man to know and he had many, many friends. He was modest about his charities, although wise help from him had been extended most frequently. He was a valued member of the Union League Club and of the Park Ridge and the Bob-o-Link Golf clubs of Chicago.

CHARLES SAMUEL WILLIAMSON.

The following article relates, in some detail, events in the life of the late C. S. Williamson who was one of America's notable engineers. His career, recently closed, was filled with distinguished work.

Charles Sumner Williamson was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on April 12, 1874, a son of Samuel and Stella (Sumner) Williamson. The families, on both sides, have long been of consequence and include Gov. Increase Sumner of Massachusetts and Sen. Charles Sumner.

After his early general schooling Charles S. Williamson studied in the Case School of Applied Science, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Science in 1895, and his degree of Civil En-

gineering in 1898. Then he entered the employ of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Machinery Company of Cleveland, Ohio. Early in 1905 he became contracting sales engineer for the Heyl & Patterson Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1911 he came to Chicago as western manager of the Mead, Morrison Manufacturing Company of Boston, Massachusetts, manufacturers and installers of conveying machinery. By this time Mr. Williamson's extensive personal experience in this branch of engineering, joined with his own mental ability and devotion to his calling, had brought him to the front of his profession. In 1914 he was made vice president and director of the Mead-

Morrison Company. The work this concern has handled under his subsequent guidance was large in extent and importance. It was Mr. Williamson who planned and supervised the construction of the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant at Baltimore, Maryland, specifying and installing all of its conveying, loading and unloading machinery. From there he went to Baldhead, Sidney, Australia. Here is located the coaling station from which most of the large trans-Pacific ships take on supplies. Mr. Williamson designed and built this great coal handling plant, which stands as one of the finest examples in the world of the saving, through machinery, of time, money and the labor of thousands of men. Much of the structural development in the South Chicago steel district was under his supervision and he was called into consultation on work of especial magnitude in many parts of the world. His capability and faithfulness and honesty were implicitly relied upon.

Mr. Williamson was married on August 12, 1914, to Miss Grace Meigs, a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Pinkerton) Meigs. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have one daughter, Grace Elizabeth. Their married life was one of happy companionship in which all work and all satisfaction accruing therefrom were shared.

In addition to his engineering societies Mr. Williamson belonged to the Union League Club, University Club, South Shore Country Club, Flossmore, Chicago Yacht Club, DuQuisne Club of Pittsburgh, and the Milwaukee Club. He was a great lover of the out-of-doors, as his very active life in the open, testifies.

Charles Sumner Williamson died on March 31, 1923. Life held very much for him for his personal relationships were most enjoyable and fine and his years of effort brought him real distraction and a justified sense of having had a share of the world's work.

CHARLES HILL GARD.

Charles H. Gard was born in New Albany, Indiana, May 16, 1860, a son of Jeremiah and Martha (Devenish) Gard. The father was a millwright and mechanic of exceptional ability. From him his son acquired the talents that were of benefit to him in his many years of activity in the printing industry.

As a boy he attended the public schools of New Albany, graduating from the High school there when he was seventeen years old. Prior to that time he started to experiment with printing. He began the issuance of a small local paper as early as 1876, and eventually became an adept with type, and somewhat of an expert in setting display advertising. Subsequently he was engaged at this work by newspapers at New York City, Louisville, Kentucky, and at Cincinnati, Ohio, and finally in Chicago.

In 1880 he moved to Chicago and for forty-five years, with the exception of a short time spent in California, this city was his home. Throughout all of this time he was active in the printing business, and was, at different times, the owner of five printing establishments.

Mr. Gard was always deeply interested in military affairs. He was widely known as an expert drillmaster. His own military record is as follows: "Enlisted as private, Company

E, First Illinois Infantry, June 18, 1884 (five-year service); private, Company K, First Illinois Infantry, June 20, 1890; promoted Q. M. Sergeant, January 13, 1891; elected first lieutenant, Company C, Second Illinois Infantry, October 3, 1892; private, Company C, First California Infantry, November 5, 1895; was made major in Hugh T. Reed's Provisional Regiment Infantry, in Spanish-American War, May 26, 1898."

Mr. Gard was married, first, September 26, 1882, to Miss Nina E. Swingle. She died October 1, 1883. On June 8, 1885, he was married, at Muscatine, Iowa, to Jessie Adams Johnson Humberger, a daughter of John B. and Sarah A. (Johnson) Humberger. Their married life was one of unusual devotion the one to the other, and of close companionship. Mr. and Mrs. Gard had no children; but they were the foster parents to seventeen children. The influence of their lives through this channel was of remarkable and abiding value. The family home was maintained in Chicago, and they also enjoyed their country place near Elmhurst, Illinois.

Mr. Gard was a prominent Mason, belonging to Garden City Lodge No. 141, A. F. & A. M.; York Chapter, No. 148, R. A. M.; Tyrian Council No. 78, R. & S. M.; Columbia Commandery



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No. 63, K. T.; Medina Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Aryan Grotto No. 18, M. O. N. N. E. R.; and Siloam Chapter No. 119, O. E. S. He was also a member of the Old Time Printers' Association.

Major Gard's military activities, his Masonic work and his long participation in the printing industry in Chicago, made his life one of consequence. He died in Chicago, Illinois, November 6, 1924.

THEODORE WHITE SMITH.

We wish to make mention here of the late Theodore White Smith. His connection with Chicago extends over the past thirty-six years, during which period he built a deserved business success and he earned marked recognition in the special branch of science to which he gave a deep interest.

He was born in Spencerport, New York, on June 11, 1869, a son of Edward P. and Melinda (Brown) Smith. His schooling was had in Spencerport. When he entered business he moved to New Orleans and worked in a wholesale grocery establishment owned by his uncle, Theodore T. White. He was there until 1887, when he came to Chicago and joined the Murphy Varnish Company. After some years he was placed in charge of that business here. About twenty-five years ago he severed this connection and became active in the real estate and loan business as a member of the James Bolton Company. Following the death of James Bolton, in January, 1917, Harlan K. Bolton and Mr. Smith continued operations together. H. K. Bolton died in October, 1920; and, from that time until his own recent passing, Mr. Smith remained as head of the organization.

Theodore W. Smith was married on February 23, 1898, in Chicago, to Miss Louise Bol-

ton, a daughter of James and Louise (Kent) Bolton. They have three children: Bolton Kent Smith, Wilbur Calhoun Smith and Theodosia Smith.

The family belong to the Episcopal Church. Mr. Smith was a member of the Union League Club, the Chicago Yacht Club, and the South Shore Country Club, as well as of the Illinois Historical Society and National Geographic Society. He was also a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago.

A number of years ago, Mr. Smith became absorbedly interested in the various branches of study with the microscope. He maintained this interest throughout the rest of his life and he became one of the foremost representatives of microscopic research in the State of Illinois. Also, he gathered and owned one of the most complete and valuable collections of ancient and modern microscopes in the world. He served as president of the State Microscopic Society and belonged to the Royal Microscopical Society of London.

Mr. Smith's death occurred March 27, 1923. His record, all along, evidences unusual ability; and his friends attest his genuine worth as a man.

BENJAMIN THOMAS.

The remarkable development of the railroads of the country and their successful operation have afforded ample opportunities for men of unusual strength, many of whom have centered their efforts at Chicago, admittedly the railroad center of the United States. One deserving of especial mention was the late Benjamin Thomas, president of the Chicago & Western Indiana & Belt Railroads, and a man of uncommon business ability.

Benjamin Thomas was born at Towanda, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1839, a son of Benjamin and Jane (Savage) Thomas, natives of New York State. Mr. Thomas attended school at Newark, New Jersey, and later taught in the

Lyceum at Jersey City, New Jersey. Educational work, however, did not appeal to him, and he became a telegrapher of the Erie Railroad, thus entering on his railroad career. He showed such adaptability that his rise was very rapid, and in time he became superintendent of the Delaware Division of the Erie Railroad, then general superintendent, and finally was made general manager of the road. In 1887 he terminated his connection with the Erie Railroad and came to Chicago as general manager of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad. In 1888 he was appointed general manager of the Chicago & Western Indiana & Belt Railroad, and still later became president of the sys-

tem. He was chairman of the General Managers Association for fifteen years. The connection of Mr. Thomas with the remarkable development of Chicago's Railway facilities has been of much permanent value.

In 1861 Mr. Thomas was married (first) to Eloise Little of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of two children, namely: Mrs. G. W. Bartlett, of Racine, Wisconsin; and Holgate Thomas of San Francisco, California. On December 18, 1883, Mr. Thomas was married (second) to Lillian Gaylord of Port Jervis, New York, and they had one son, Gaylord Thomas of San Francisco,

California. Mr. Thomas at one time was a member of the Union League Club. He belonged at the time of his death to the Chicago Club, the Chicago Athletic Club and the Midlothian Country Club. Mr. Thomas will be remembered by those who knew him well as a constant student and reader. He was a great lover of books and his collection of them was wonderful. His memory was most remarkable; and the outlook on life which he had attained, through his books and through his personal touch with business affairs of large moment, was most broad and charitable. Benjamin Thomas died January 6, 1921.

EDWARD HUTCHINS WEBSTER.

Edward Hutchins Webster was born at Wells River, Vermont, November 17, 1851. The family moved to Evanston, Illinois, when he was fifteen years old. He attended the Northwestern University, being in the class of 1874 and was one of the founders there of the Sigma Chi fraternity. He graduated from the Northwestern University Medical School in 1877, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The university, some years later, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

Doctor Webster began practice upon graduation and soon was made surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway with offices in Chicago. Shortly thereafter he took up private practice in Evanston and continued it until his death. Dr. Webster became perhaps the best-known and most dearly beloved figure in Evanston's earlier days. Few doctors any place did so much for their patients. He worked night and day for them, rejoiced in their recovery and grieved with them in adversity. He was a hearty man, a friendly man, one who gave real joy in his handclasp and greeting. No one

had more devoted friends than he. There was no one in Evanston in whom more faith was reposed. He radiated hope and created confidence. His hearty informality quickened health impulses in those to whom he ministered. For a good many years Doctor Webster sacrificed himself to his patients. The amount of good he accomplished was tremendous.

Doctor Webster was greatly interested in the Evanston Hospital and, from its first small beginnings, gave his services freely at all times. He was for many years the dean of its medical faculty and later was dean emeritus.

Some time prior to his death, Doctor Webster moved his home to Hubbard Woods, retaining his office in Evanston. It was his desire gradually to withdraw from practice, but there were so many families that insisted upon his services that the demands upon him were great, right up to the time of his death.

Doctor Edward H. Webster died on January 23, 1916. He was a physician of the old school and of the very highest type—which is as fine a characterization as any man can earn.

WILLIAM DEMING NELSON.

The Barrett Manufacturing Company of Chicago, has a remarkable record of growth and broad usefulness equalled by only a few concerns in the country; and a good share of the thought and skill that has brought these results have come from the late William D. Nelson. He was an indispensable part of the Barrett firm since the year preceding the Chicago Fire until his death.

William Deming Nelson was born in Bath,

Grafton County, New Hampshire, on September 24, 1846, a son of Oswald A. and Emily (Deming) Nelson, natives of Boltonville, Vermont and Bath, New Hampshire, respectively. The father was a farmer; later he moved to Muskegon, Michigan, and was there a pioneer in the lumber business.

The son's boyhood was spent in Bath, where he attended the local schools. Then he clerked in a small store owned by a cousin in West



W. D. Nelson

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Charleston, Vermont. It was in 1865 that he came to Chicago. This city was continuously his home since that year. His first work here was in the commission business of Samuel McDowall on South Water Street.

In 1870, Mr. Nelson entered the business of Barrett & Arnold, manufacturers of roofing material. This company started business in 1857. In 1889 the name of the business was changed to the S. E. Barrett Manufacturing Company, and this was succeeded by the Barrett Manufacturing Company in 1896. It now is known as the Barrett Company of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. It is probably the largest plant of its kind in the world. William D. Nelson served as manager of this business through all the stages of its expansion for forty-two

consecutive years. His retirement was in 1912. He earned a place as one of the finest, strongest and best-loved men in the business life of Chicago.

William D. Nelson was married on July 16, 1869, in Chicago, to Miss Mary McDowall, a sister of Samuel McDowall, and a native of Auburn, New York. Of late years Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have lived at No. 850 Chalmers Place. Mr. Nelson belonged to the Illinois Athletic Club and the Edgewater Golf Club.

The long, happy, serviceable life of William D. Nelson closed September 23, 1923. His career combined rare capability with absolute faithfulness, and the devotion he always held for his family and his friends was returned in overflowing measure.

JOHN PAULSEN AHRENS.

John Paulsen Ahrens, one of the highly-trained and resourceful lawyers of Chicago, has passed away, and no better record of his life and work can be given than that issued soon after his death by the First Baptist Church of Chicago in memoriam of him and his connection with the church as one of its zealous members. This touching article is given at length below:

"Conscious of a great loss sustained through the death of our brother, Deacon Ahrens, the First Baptist Church of Chicago deems it fit and proper, as a tribute to his memory, to place on record some memorial and appreciation of his Christian character and manly worth.

"A native of Germany, John Paulsen Ahrens was born on an estate near Hamburg, Germany, October 1, 1851, to Edward A. and Elizabeth M. (Paulsen) Ahrens, who came to the United States with their family in 1855 and settled at Davenport, Iowa. Here he acquired a good English education in the public schools, then taught nearby country schools, and while yet in his minority began the study of law in the office of a leading local attorney. On attaining his majority, in 1872, he came to Chicago, and finished his preliminary studies, and in 1873 was admitted to the bar of Illinois and began the practice of his profession which he continued uninterruptedly till his decease, January 31, 1918.

"A lawyer by choice, he loved his profession and honored it. He was careful, methodical and studious, had a broad knowledge of the law, and, with a judicial mind knew how to

apply it. He was conservative and deliberate in his judgments and always a safe and wise counsellor, while as an advocate, he was forceful, logical and convincing. For several years he was an instructor of classes in the Chicago Law School. Always actuated by the highest ideals of right, he justly deserved the honored place he attained and held in his profession.

"He was many years closely identified with many fraternal bodies—the Royal Arcanum, the National Union, the Royal League, the American Patriotic League, and others, was prominent in their counsels, and served with distinction in many of their high offices of trust. He was also a Thirty-second degree Mason.

"Though born in a foreign land, he was a loyal patriotic American, proud of his citizenship, and his heart beat true to all that is noblest and best in this land of his adoption, which he loved.

"He became a Christian when a young boy, was baptized and united with the Calvary Baptist Church of Davenport, Iowa, and received much of his early religious training in the Sunday school there. He came into the First Baptist Church by letter from the Centennial Baptist Church of Chicago in 1886. Five years later he was elected a deacon, and by re-election continued in that office until his decease. From 1899 to 1902 he served as superintendent of the Sunday school and then for some sixteen years conducted the older people's Bible class. He was a careful and conscientious student of the Bible, had implicit faith in its teachings, and

firmly believed in the efficacy of prayer. His habitual participation in the prayer and conference meetings of the church was inspiring and helpful, while his clear, sound judgment rendered invaluable his wise counsels in all important deliberative affairs. He had strong convictions and decided opinions, but was always a fair opponent, and loyally acquiesced in, and supported the will of the majority.

"He had rare social qualities and a fine sense of humor; was warm-hearted, big-hearted, and good fellowship with congenial friends always appealed to him. He was natural and companionable in manner and in his habits simple and domestic, a homemaker and a lover of home. To him a friendship was sacred.

"His home life was beautiful—ideal. Here he was the lover-husband, the fond, indulgent father, the genial companion and the generous host. He loved children, and his little grandchildren were his delight and pride.

"Called thus suddenly from the scenes of his activities, in the vigor and strength of his mature manhood, his loss is keenly felt and deeply mourned by all who came within the range of his influence, and drear, did we not see in the clouds a bright light—the reflection of a noble, manly life, nobly lived.

"WHEREFORE, Resolved, by the First Baptist Church, this third day of March, 1918, that this testimonial be inserted on the records of the church and that a copy thereof be presented to the family of our brother, as an expression of our sympathy and love."

Mr. Ahrens was married on October 24, 1877, at Chicago, to Fanny Hamblin, a daughter of Edward and Mary Jane Hamblin. Mr. and Mrs. Ahrens became the parents of four children: Edith, who is Mrs. Robert Kenyon; Leila, who is Mrs. Charles K. Preston; Edward H., and John P., Jr. Mr. Ahrens belonged to the Hamilton Club.

GEORGE BIRKHOFF, JR.

George Birkhoff, Jr., was born in the Netherlands, May 15, 1852, son of George and Agatha (Van Putten) Birkhoff, both natives of Holland. The father was a building contractor who came to the United States in 1869, settling at Chicago. It is noteworthy that it was he who built the first structure reared after the great fire of 1871. In 1894 he retired, and until his death occupied himself with his philanthropic work. A man of fine education, he believed in the value of training for men and started many on an upward road by placing within their reach the means for securing an education. His death occurred in December, 1911.

Until he was seventeen years old George Birkhoff, Jr., attended the Rotterdam Academy, when at that early age, he began teaching at Rotterdam. After his location at Chicago, Mr. Birkhoff entered the real-estate office of William D. Kerfoot, and so demonstrated his ability that he later became a member of the firm and this association continued until his death.

Mr. Birkhoff was appointed in 1886 consul to the Netherlands, and in 1908 was made consul general, in which office he remained. He was also made in 1893, commissioner general to represent the Netherlands at the World's Fair, Mr. Birkhoff was further honored, in 1894, by

the Netherlands government, by being appointed an officer of the Order of Orange Nassau, and in 1895, he was decorated by the Duke of Luxemburg, a chevalier of the Eiken Kron. The first-named honor is the highest that can be granted any man by the Netherlands. He also took a deep interest in Chicago affairs. Mr. Birkhoff was a charter member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, and held every office including that of president connected with it.

On June 22, 1875, Mr. Birkhoff was married to Elizabeth Van Winden of Rotterdam, Holland, a daughter of William and Margaretta (Bijl) Van Winden, both natives of Holland. The children born of this marriage were as follows: George, who is deceased; Genevieve Margaret; William, who is deceased; Agatha Louise and George III. In politics, Mr. Birkhoff was a Republican, but held no offices. For years he was a member of the old Third Presbyterian Church, but later connected himself with the Kenwood Evangelical Church, of which he became an elder. Mr. Birkhoff was consistently useful throughout his life in the development of the great real-estate interests of the city. More than that, as consul for the Netherlands he attracted to American enterprise the cautious and wholesome support of the Dutch investor. He was chiefly



Enoch Colby

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instrumental in the organization of the Holland Building and Loan Association of Chicago in 1881. He was its first secretary, filling this important position until January, 1887, when he was unanimously elected president and so remained until his death. The growth of the assets of the association from a few hundred dollars to \$250,000 resulted under his adminis-

tration, and substantial benefits resulted to its many shareholders and patrons, who were largely of Holland birth, the net profits arising from the loans being divided among the shareholders.

George Birkhoff, Jr., died on June 26, 1914. His life was one of fine usefulness both to his adopted city and to the land of his birth.

ENOCH COLBY.

Enoch Colby was born at Thornton, New Hampshire, on January 14, 1817, the son of Col. Enoch and Dorothy (Church) Colby. The father served in the Revolutionary War and was a member of Gov. Langdon's Council. The mother was a daughter of Jabez Church, one of the scholarly men of earlier New England.

In Enoch Colby's twenty-first year his father died. Soon thereafter young Colby determined to journey to Chicago. At this time the railway only extended twenty-six miles west from Albany. The rest of the way he came via the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes. He reached Chicago in 1838.

He went to work for Elijah Doolittle driving a team from Chicago to Peru, Illinois, carrying provisions to the workers on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Later he visited Milwaukee where his cousins, Enoch and Horace Chase had farms. He went back to New Hampshire after a year in the West.

He was married on March 6, 1840 to Eliza Ann Mitchell, a native of Campton, New Hampshire, and a daughter of Col. Elijah Mitchell. Mr. and Mrs. Colby became the parents of nine children: Enoch Colby, Jr., lieutenant of Battery A, Chicago Light Artillery in the Civil War; Acca Laurentia Colby, who married Warren J. Pardy, president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; John Sullivan Colby, of the One Hundred Thirty-fourth and One Hundred Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers in the Civil War; Francelia Colby, Ph. B. from University of Chicago, now teaching in the Chicago public schools; Ella Gertrude Colby, who died when three years old; "Little Eva" Colby who died in infancy; Laura Genevieve Colby (Dr. Laura Colby Price of Chicago); Martha Washington Colby and Flora Spenser Colby (Mrs. Silas G. Pratt).

In 1854 Mr. Colby and his family removed to Port Hope, Canada, where his brother-in-law, Frederick A. Mitchell, was engaged in the

construction of railroad bridges. Mr. Colby assisted in this work, having previously had experience as a surveyor, carpenter and builder.

In 1855 the family moved to Illinois, and Mr. Colby began farming near Barrington. However, prices for farm produce were so low at this time that he decided the next year, to locate in Chicago, where he arrived in April, 1856. He established himself as a building contractor. He erected many large buildings such as Tobey & Booth's packing house, Sylvester Marsh's corn drying plant, the first car barn on the north side of the city, etc. He remained in this business for nine years.

In 1865 Mr. Colby became a grain inspector and continued in the business until he was seventy-six years of age.

Enoch Colby was a strong Republican from the first. He voted for Fremont in 1856; and in 1852 he was active in electing John P. Hale, the first Free Soil candidate in New Hampshire to the House of Representatives.

He and Mrs. Colby heard some of the Lincoln-Douglas debates and he was very active as a wide-awake in Mr. Lincoln's campaign.

Mr. Colby had two sons in the Civil War. He was himself, one of the founders of the Union League at Chicago. He had three grandsons in the Spanish War; Major William A. Purdy, Ensign Warren Frederick Purdy (now commodore on the American Shipping Board in London) and Enoch Clifford Colby. Three of his great-grandchildren, Warren G. Purdy, Jr., Donald Frederick Purdy and Lyman Munger Purdy served in the World War.

Enoch Colby was a great reader not only of political history, in which he was remarkably well-versed, but of the best books of fiction and poetry. He enjoyed the classics and knew them well. He was a good story teller and a genial host. He belonged to the Universalist Church.

Mrs. Colby died in 1895, after a happy married life of fifty-six years. Mr. Colby survived

her nine years, and was buried on his eighty-seventh birthday, January 14, 1904.

ROBERT PHELPS KETTLES.

Among the prominent men of Chicago who have left the impress of their individuality upon the commercial and social life of the city, none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than the late Robert Phelps Kettles, for many years an honored resident of the Western Metropolis. His labors not only constituted a potent factor in the commercial affairs of the city, but his progressive spirit was evident in many ways, and he well deserves a place in the front rank among the leading business men of the country. He not only achieved notable success in business, but in his home, in social and in public life, he was kind and courteous, and no citizen of Chicago was more respected or enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the regard in which he was held.

Mr. Kettles was born in Scotland, February 22, 1859, a son of Francis D. and Margaret (Philip) Kettles, and came of prominent old established Scotch families, notable for strong intellect, indomitable courage and energy. His educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of his native country in which he acquired a substantial education and won advancement on his own merits. Early developing an aptitude for business, he learned the milling trade, and followed that vocation there until coming to the United States in 1887. It was in March of that year that he started to carve out a career for and by himself in Chicago, and thenceforward his life and activities were blended with the growth of this city. Upon his arrival, Mr. Kettles immediately became identified with the city's business interests, and for many years was one of its active and most prominent men. Obtaining employment as a sampler for the Board of Trade, he worked in that capacity for two years then engaged in the milling business at Plano, Illinois.

After two years as a miller at Plano, Illinois, Mr. Kettles returned to sample grain in Chicago, and the firm of Kettles & Ware, organized at that time, was recognized throughout the country for its reliable grading and dependable service. In 1904 the Chicago Board of Trade organized its own department of grain sampling and seed inspection, with a view to securing

greater uniformity in the inspection of grain. The excellent record of Mr. Kettles, and his long experience in grain sampling obtained for him the position of chief of that department, to which he was appointed in that year, and in which capacity he served until the time of his death, June 28, 1916.

During his many years of service on the Board of Trade, Mr. Kettles' knowledge of grain and inspections commanded the respect and support of every cash grain firm in the trade. He was a strict disciplinarian, believing that the grain trade required the closest possible attention in its minutest detail and as a judge of grain he was a recognized authority both in this country and abroad. A certificate issued by him was construed as the best evidence of the quality of the grain described by him, and was taken by bankers and money advancers without the slightest hesitancy. On the board, as in other walks of life, he reached a broad field of activity and usefulness. His labors were not only an element in promoting his own success, but constituted a potent factor in the development of business. His influence was all the more efficacious from the fact that it was moral rather than political, and was exercised for the public good as well as for personal ends.

On March 11, 1896, Mr. Kettles was united in marriage with Miss Rachel Spence, a daughter of Andrew and Jane Milne (Philip) Spence, of Dundee, Scotland, and a woman of refinement and much beauty of character. The family residence for many years has been at 7108 Normal Avenue, where Mrs. Kettles still maintains her home and is surrounded by hosts of warm friends. Although Mr. Kettles was prominent in social circles, he was devoted to the pleasures of home life, and his happiest moments were always spent at his own fireside. He was high in Masonry, and a member of St. Andrew Society and the Englewood Scottish Club. In his political affiliations he was a Republican, but took no part in politics aside from casting the weight of his influence in support of men and measures working for the public good. His religious faith was that of a Presbyterian, and he was active in all good



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work of that organization. He was one of the principal organizers of the Scottish Old People's Home, and devoted to it his untiring efforts; and was vitally interested in securing for it an endowment. Many other projects were benefited by his continued, unselfish generosity. Although unostentatious in manner, Mr. Kettles was a man of earnest purpose and progressive

principles, and always stood for the things that were right, and for the advancement of citizenship. In business life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred June 28, 1916, removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens.

FRED H. SCHOLS.

Dr. Fred H. Schols, who died at Chicago in 1923, accomplished a work of much value during his years of medical and surgical practice in Englewood.

Doctor Schols was born in Chicago, Illinois, on June 13, 1870, a son of Herman and Mary Schols. His earlier training was in the Young Men's Christian Association School. Later, he entered the College of Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, from which he was graduated, in 1911, with his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

For the last twelve years he practiced on

the South Side, his office being at Normal Boulevard and Sixty-ninth street.

Doctor Schols was married, in Chicago, on September 12, 1899, to Miss Ida Lais. They had one son, Fred H. Schols, Jr. Doctor Schols always found his wife to be a source of great help and encouragement.

His death occurred on September 12, 1922. Through his kindness and his skill, it was his privilege to be helpful to a large number of people.

JAMES MITCHELL NEFF.

The late Dr. James Mitchell Neff, of Chicago, was born at Freeport, Illinois, February 22, 1875, a son of John W. and Mary (Mitchell) Neff, natives of Pennsylvania and Illinois, respectively. The Mitchells were a prominent pioneer family of Illinois.

He began his schooling in Freeport and later studied in the schools of Denver and Salt Lake City, after which he came to Chicago and entered Armour Institute of Technology. Not long thereafter he determined to take up the study of medicine and surgery as his life work. Accordingly he enrolled in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago. He was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1898. The following two years he devoted to further preparation as an interne in Cook County Hospital where he established a fine record.

He began the practice of his profession, in Chicago, in 1900. He early gave evidence of superior ability and he was asked to join the small group of men who worked under the personal guidance of the late Dr. John B. Murphy.

For the first ten years of his active professional life Doctor Neff had the great privilege of being very closely associated with Doctor Murphy and he, himself, earned a place of notable importance in the field of surgery.

Doctor Neff practiced later, for a short period, in Spokane, Washington; after which he returned to again take up his important work in Chicago.

In 1915 he was chosen to take charge of Doctor Murphy's medical unit in Europe during the World War. For a year he remained abroad, where his experience and rare ability were of inestimable value. After 1916 Doctor Neff was in Chicago. He moved his office to the new Strauss Building a short time before his death.

Doctor Neff died March 9, 1925. He was only fifty years old when his great work among us was closed. There are few men of his profession in America whose knowledge and skill and service have paralleled that of the late Dr. James M. Neff.

HOWARD H. GROSS.

The life of Howard H. Gross was a full one if it be measured by achievement. He lived,

loved, worked and left a lasting impression on his day and age. He was a man of many parts

—able, efficient, resourceful, forceful, and gave to the limit of the capacity of his mentality and physique to each of his undertakings. He was honest, faithful and true to all his commitments. He was tender, loving, and affectionate to his family and to his friends; to his opponents he was a hard and intrepid fighter.

One of his strongest characteristics was his capacity for securing and holding the friendships of men of affairs. However, he was equally at home with an humble citizen, and "Empire Builder," a financial giant or a business associate.

He was born at Marathon, New York, September 27, 1853. He died in Chicago on October 16, 1920. He was the son of John C. and Carrie (Hyde) Gross, natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively. At the age of five years, his parents moved to Galva, Illinois, where he received his preliminary education in the grammar and high-schools, later teaching in the district schools of Illinois. Upon attaining his majority and during a period of ten years subsequently, he traveled for and then became general manager of a prominent firm of school-furniture manufacturers of Chicago, following which he was in business in San Francisco, California. He then engaged and directed a corps of artists in the painting of cycloramas of important events in the history of civilization. Among these paintings were, "Battle of Gettysburg," "Battle of Waterloo," "The Crucifixion," "Siege of Paris," "The Chicago Fire," etc. More than twenty-five cycloramas were constructed by Mr. Gross and exhibited throughout the United States, Europe and Australia. It was at this time and due to his great love for athletics that he, together with A. G. Spaulding and Adrian C. Anson, financed the tour of the Chicago All American base ball team around the world in 1888-9.

From 1895 to 1905 he was a dealer in paving material in Chicago. Retiring from this, with his eldest son, Wilbur C., he organized the firm of H. H. Gross & Son, manufacturers and dealers in wall safes, etc. At the end of a year he turned the business over to the junior partner, and began his public work in 1906 with the organization of the Farmers' Good Roads League. He was among the first men in Illinois to advocate the building of good roads, making a successful speaking tour of the state in behalf of this movement. In 1908, at the request

of President Roosevelt, he represented the United States at the first International Congress of Good Roads held at Paris, France.

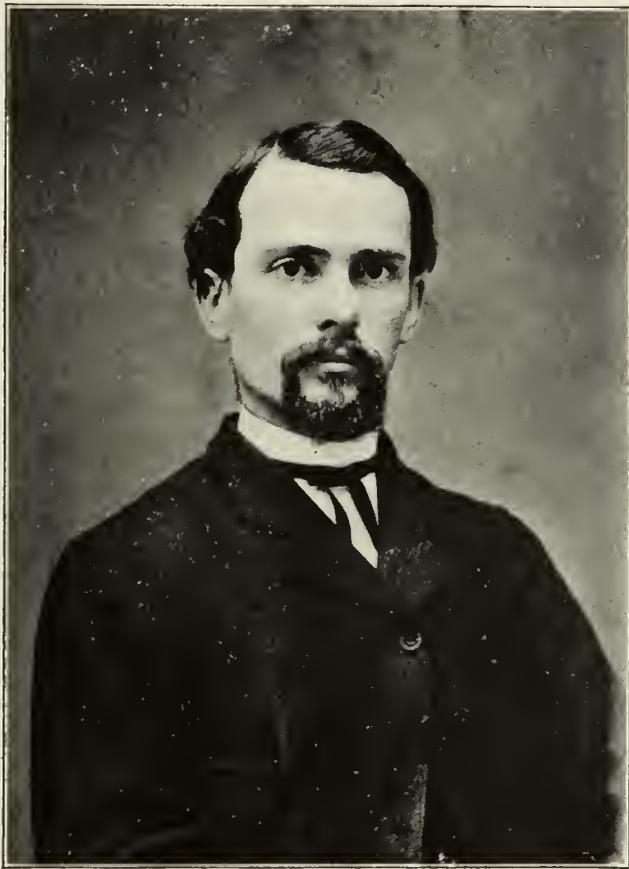
His second step in public endeavor was the organization of the National Soil Fertility League in 1911, and through his efforts the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Act was passed in 1914. This enactment, which provides trained agricultural advisers and demonstrators for each agricultural county in the United States, is according to the Minister of Agriculture of Holland at the time of its enactment, one of the greatest pieces of constructive legislation ever enacted in any country.

Mr. Gross' next venture in National legislation was to form the Tariff Commission League in 1915, through which he sought to take the tariff out of politics and deal with it on a scientific basis through a commission. The Rainey Tariff Commission Bill was passed in 1916, followed by the appointment of a non-partisan Tariff Commission.

Being intensely patriotic, Mr. Gross was confronted with the realization that the United States was most inadequately prepared for national defense. His study of this subject resulted in the organization in 1916 of the Universal Military Training League to secure federal legislation for the establishment of a system of universal military and vocational training for the young men of the nation, believing that such training would lessen the danger of war and give to those trained health and the proper realization of the obligations of American citizenship. He was in the midst of this great and important work at the time of his death.

His success in movements for national legislation attracted the attention of men of affairs and he received many flattering offers to re-enter commercial lines. Just prior to the world war he was asked by the Russian government to reorganize the agriculture of that country along scientific lines. These offers he declined, however, preferring to sacrifice personal and financial interests and devote his remaining years to the interests of humanity and his country.

He was appointed a member of the Chicago School Board by Mayor Swift in 1895 and was an important factor in the history of the public school system of that period. He was chairman of the Finance Committee of the school



W. S. Butler

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board and it was largely through his efforts that sewing, cooking and manual training became so firmly established in the schools of Chicago.

Mr. Gross was married in Chicago on April 11, 1878, to Dell S., daughter of Albert Barton and Isabel Jane (Robertson) Condit of Ohio. They had six children, Wilbur C., Clark W., Leland S., Howard H., Jr., Florence M., and Helen M.

Mr. Gross was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Englewood, an honorary life member of the Chicago Athletic Association and a member of the Union League, the Hamilton and Rotary clubs of Chicago. He visibly em-

bodied the qualities of utter personal fearlessness and honesty where principles were involved.

In building the various organizations through which Mr. Gross secured federal legislation, his intelligent presentation of what he believed should be accomplished enlisted the active and loyal support of many of the best known and most successful men of the country, men who gave freely and unselfishly of their vast experience, their time and their money to secure the end sought. While time lasts and the nation endures the cumulative results of Mr. Gross' accomplished and constructive work in behalf of humanity will continue to grow.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS TICE.

Frederick A. Tice, one of the substantial figures of recent years in Chicago's railroad history, was born at Green Top, Missouri, on March 8, 1884. His parents were Frederick J. and Susan L. (Roberts) Tice, natives of Wisconsin and of Indiana, respectively.

After completing his studies in the public schools at Green Top, Frederick A. Tice came to Chicago and entered business college. His first employment was as telegraph operator. Later he was, for a time, employed by the Rock Island Railroad. For a number of years past Mr. Tice has been active in the Chicago Short Line. He served this road successively as freight agent, auditor, secretary, and vice president.

On October 20, 1914, Mr. Tice was married to

Miss Edna E. Ewert, of Hammond, Indiana, a daughter of Mr. Frederick Ewert. They made their home in Chicago, on the South Side, since their marriage. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Tice was also a Knight-Templar and Shriner Mason.

Frederick A. Tice died on February 21, 1924. He had a good deal to do with the development of business in the great steel manufacturing district at Gary and surrounding points. He was considered an expert in railroad transportation problems; and his road, the Chicago Short Line, has handled a large part of the shipping between Chicago and this steel center of the middle West. Mr. Tice was well-known and highly regarded in Illinois railroad circles.

W. SEYMOUR BUTLER.

Among those of longer residence at Oak Park, Illinois, W. S. Butler will be very pleasantly remembered. Mr. Butler was born at Green Bay, Wisconsin, on August 30, 1844. His parents were Deacon Daniel Butler and Julia Hinsdale Butler, who were natives of Northampton, Massachusetts, and New York City, respectively.

Deacon Daniel Butler was one of the early merchants in Wisconsin. His drygoods store at Green Bay grew to be an institution of much importance to the community, serving the people of the country for many surrounding miles. Deacon Butler also did much to further pioneer church work in that section of the State.

W. S. Butler, after studying in the local high school, went to work in his father's store.

When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment and served with honorable record until the end of hostilities. He then returned to the store at Green Bay and continued there until ill health necessitated his retirement from business in 1898.

At that time Mr. Butler had sufficient resources to make him financially independent. He never again resumed active business, but turned his interest to the furthering of charitable and humanitarian work.

Mr. Butler was married on November 25, 1869, in Milton, Wisconsin, to Miss Laura Sanborn, a daughter of Levi and Sarah (Wood) Sanborn. This began an association which continued, very happily, for over fifty-two years.

The Butlers established their home in Oak Park, Illinois, in 1899 and continued to live there, also maintaining a winter home in Florida. Their membership was with the First Congregational Church of Oak Park. Mr. Butler was a Knight-Templar Mason.

W. Seymour Butler died on June 28, 1922. He will be truly missed for his friendships were, many of them, of years standing; and the influence of his life was widely felt through his identification with charitable work and welfare activities.

FRANK GOULD.

Business is the very life blood of national health and prosperity and without the broadness, the enthusiasm and determination of the men who carry on the various great enterprises of the country, the United States would soon lose its prestige. The present extraordinary position this country occupies in the eyes of the world with reference to its business stability has been secured through the efforts of the various men, engaged in different lines, who have exerted themselves to the utmost to expand the volume of their own transactions and at the same time enhance the value of American industry and commerce. We make especial mention here of the late Frank Gould, president of the L. Gould & Company, wholesale woodenware of Chicago.

Frank Gould was born in the little town of Peacham, Vermont, August 1, 1841, a son of Bennett and Sarah (Cutting) Gould, members of old New England families. Growing up in the village and attending Peacham Academy Frank Gould soon outgrew his surroundings, but he never lost his love for his birthplace. He returned to it annually after he had attained to prominence, and he was never tired of doing things for his town, the people of which deeply respected and loved him and mourned over his death.

On October 15, 1860, Mr. Gould came to Chicago to join his brother Leonard Gould in the wholesaling of woodenware. The business was first conducted under the name of Gould & Hall, but was later changed to L. Gould & Company. From the time he arrived in Chicago, until his

death, Frank Gould was connected with this company. He served it as president from 1899 to 1920. This company has a very creditable record through all the years of its existence, and Mr. Gould was intensely proud of this and in the quality of his product which he always kept at standard. Mr. Gould was also president of the Fibre Goods Company, and was a director of Mechanics & Traders State Bank, expanding his connections and assuming new responsibilities as the years passed.

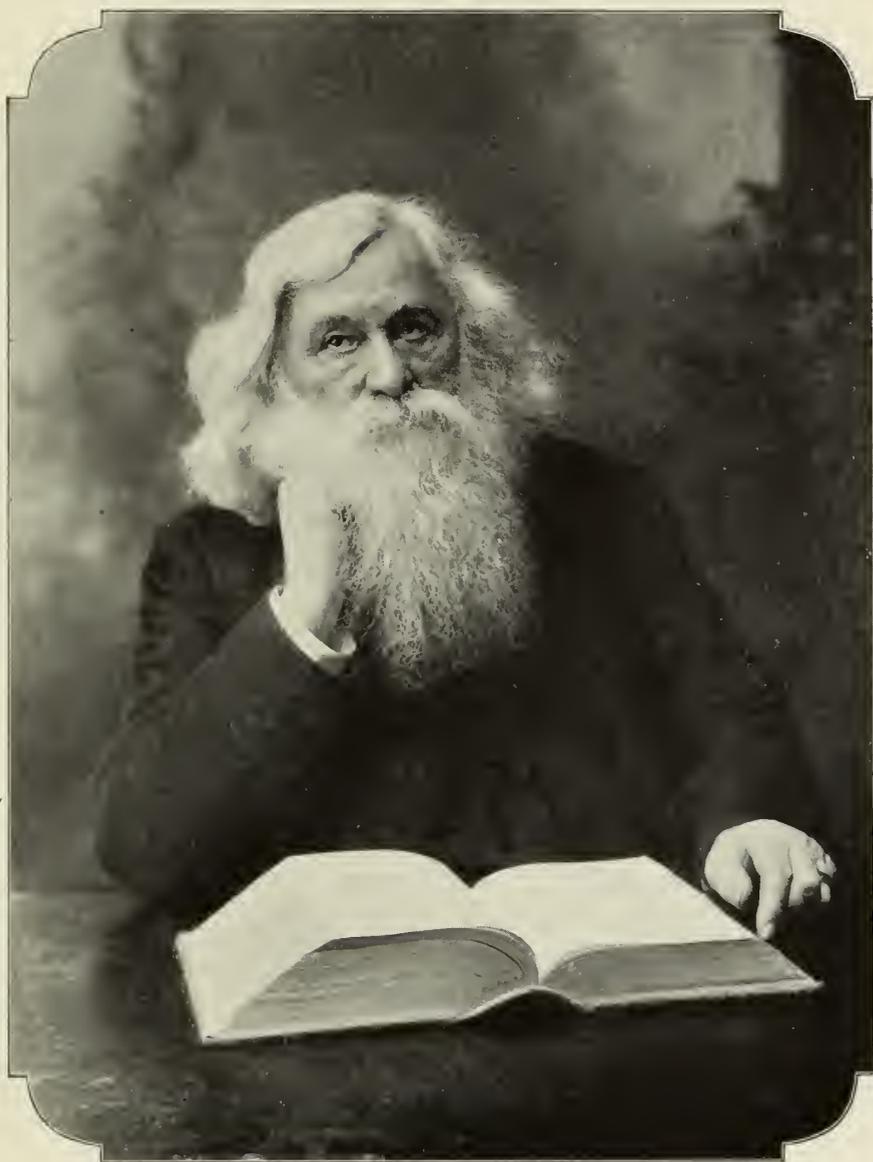
On January 14, 1869, Mr. Gould was married at Chicago, to Abby A. Miller, a daughter of Timothy Lathrop and Abigail S. (Elliott) Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Gould became the parents of three children, namely: Frank Miller Gould, who died at the age of 27; Elsie Gould, who is Mrs. George R. Work of Winnetka, Ill., and Miss Leone Gould. Mr. Gould belonged to the First Congregational Church of Evanston, and was always high in the councils of his denomination. For years he maintained his home at Evanston, and he took a deep interest in the welfare of his community; but he was essentially a home man, and found his real enjoyment in his family. His death occurred May 10, 1920, and in his passing Chicago lost one of its truly representative men. He possessed a firm and abiding faith in the ultimate reward of honest, direct diligence and unselfish loyalty to the task at hand. Possessed of business ability of a rare order, he always justified the faith placed in him, and was recognized as belonging to the superior type of self-reliant, clear-brained men of affairs.

JOHN SAMUEL GOODWIN.

Among the more notable attorneys of Chicago who have established a reputation for integrity and achieved honorable success in the legal profession, none are more worthy of mention in a history of the state than the late Judge John S. Goodwin. His rise to distinction was the result of his own efforts. He was born in Ed-

inburg, Indiana, March 16, 1858, a son of Rev. William Rees (D. D.) and Susan Ann (Keely) Goodwin.

After obtaining a substantial education in the public schools, he became a student in the Indiana Asbury (now DePauw) University, and was graduated from that institution in 1877 with



James B. Bradwell

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the degree of Bachelor of Arts, as valedictorian of his class. He also received the degree of Master of Arts from the same school in 1880, and in 1916 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the Northwestern College. After his admission to the bar at Indianapolis in 1878 he established himself in the practice of law at Beloit, Kansas, and became city judge at that place, later becoming assistant county attorney for Mitchell County. In January, 1891, he removed to Chicago, and from that date until his death was one of the active practitioners of this city. Soon after locating here he became associated in the practice of law with the late Gen. John C. Black under the title of Black and Goodwin, forming one of the strongest legal organizations of the city. This partnership existed until the death of General Black in August, 1915, but the business and firm name was continued by Judge Goodwin.

Besides his private practice the Judge was also attorney for and was otherwise identified with various organizations and industries, and his progressive spirit was evidenced in many ways. He not only gained distinction as bank attorney for the Bank of Montreal for the past quarter of a century, but during the entire period that the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris (otherwise known as "the French Bank") maintained a branch office in Chicago he was its attorney and able advisor. He served as city attorney for Naperville, Illinois, and also as general counsel and director of the Sioux City (Iowa) Traction Company. He was a director of Riverside Park of Sioux City, Iowa. In 1889 he was a member of the syndicate which consolidated the Sioux City (Iowa) Street Railways, and was one of the active factors in the management of that corporation.

In 1883, while a resident of Beloit, Kansas, Judge Goodwin became interested in Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and founded a choice herd (known as the "Heatherton Herd") of the finest stock ever introduced in this country. In 1902 he purchased the Ellsworth estate, and adjoining lands in the vicinity of Naperville, Illinois,

and removed his herd to this state. This herd of cattle is the oldest in America of this breed, and the farm, which contains over 400 acres, is modern in every detail, and is visited annually by hundreds of people who are interested in modern country home life and in fine stock.

Judge Goodwin was a member of the Chicago Bar Association. He was a Thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight of Pythias, and was president of the Jubilee Consistory Class. He was also a member of the Beta Theta Pi and the Phi Beta Kappa. In his religious faith he was a Methodist, and active in all good work of that organization. He served as trustee of the Kansas Wesleyan University in 1886; and, since 1910, filled the same position in DePauw University. He was also president of the Aberdeen-Angus Association in 1905-6. He was a Republican in his political affiliations and socially was identified with the Union League Club.

Judge Goodwin gained distinction as a writer, and is the author of "Five Generations of Goodwins of Kittery, Maine," "The Goodwins of Virginia," and "The Southern Goodwins." His recreation was the raising of fine stock. He also found pleasure in travel, and made four extended trips abroad. Although he maintained his office in Chicago, his home was in DuPage County, where he owned "Heatherton House" and farm, one of the leading country places of Illinois.

On October 7, 1880, Judge Goodwin was united in marriage with Miss Mary Elizabeth Forbes, a daughter of Thomas R. and Anna E. (Robinson) Forbes, of Danville, Ill., and a descendant of the Forbes family who came to New Haven, Conn., in 1648. To the Judge and Mrs. Goodwin were born one daughter, Suzanne, who became the wife of William Robert Johnston of Naperville, Illinois, and has two sons, Goodwin and William Robert, Jr.

Unostentatious in manner, Judge Goodwin had many warm friends and was recognized as a man of earnest purpose and progressive principles. John S. Goodwin died March 13, 1920. He was buried on his sixty-second birthday.

JAMES BOLESWORTH BRADWELL.

James B. Bradwell, lawyer and editor, was born at Loughborough, England, April 16, 1828, and brought to America in infancy, his parents locating in 1829 or '30 at Utica, N. Y. In 1833 they emigrated to Jacksonville, Ill., but the fol-

lowing year removed to Wheeling, Cook County, settling on a farm, where the younger Bradwell received his first lessons in breaking prairie, splitting rails and tilling the soil. His first schooling was obtained in a country log-school-

house, but, later, he attended the Wilson Academy in Chicago, where he had Judge Lorenzo Sawyer for an instructor. He also took a course in Knox College at Galesburg, then a manual-labor school, supporting himself by working in a wagon and plow shop, sawing wood, etc. In May, 1852, he was married to Miss Myra Colby, a teacher, with whom he went to Memphis, Tenn. the same year, where they engaged in teaching a select school the subject of this sketch meanwhile devoting some attention to reading law. He was admitted to the bar there, but after a stay of less than two years in Memphis, returned to Chicago and began practice. In 1861 he was elected County Judge of Cook County, and re-elected four years later, but declined a re-election in 1869. The first half of his term occurring during the progress of the Civil War, he had the opportunity of rendering some vigorous decisions which won for him the reputation of a man of courage and inflexible independence, as well as an incorruptible champion of justice. In 1872 he was elected to the lower branch of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly from Cook County, and re-elected in 1874. He was again a candidate in 1882, and by many believed to have been honestly elected, though his opponent received the certificate. He made a contest for the seat, and the majority of the Committee on Elections reported in his favor; but he was defeated through the treachery and suspected corruption of a professed political friend. He is the author of the law making women eligible to school offices in Illinois and allowing them to become Notaries Public, and had always been a champion for equal rights for women in the professions and as citizens. He was a second lieutenant of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Illinois Militia, in 1848; presided over the American Woman's Suffrage Association at its organization in Cleveland; served as President of the Chicago Press Club, of the Chicago Bar Association, and, for a number of years, as Historian of the latter; was one of the founders and President of the Union League Club, besides being associated with many other social and business organizations. He was identified in a business capacity with "The Chicago Legal News," founded by his wife in 1868, and after her death became its editor. Judge Bradwell's death occurred Nov. 29, 1907.—Myra (Colby) Bradwell, the wife of Judge Bradwell.

was born at Manchester, Vt., Feb. 12, 1831—being descended on her mother's side from the Chase family to which Bishop Philander Chase and Salmon P. Chase, the latter Secretary of the Treasury and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by appointment of Abraham Lincoln, belonged. In infancy she was brought to Portage, N. Y., where she remained until she was twelve years of age, when her family removed west. She attended school in Kenosha, Wis., and a seminary at Elgin, afterwards being engaged in teaching. On May 18, 1852, she was married to Judge Bradwell, almost immediately going to Memphis, Tenn., where, with the assistance of her husband, she conducted a select school for some time, also teaching in the public schools, when they returned to Chicago. In the early part of the Civil War she took a deep interest in the welfare of the soldiers in the field and their families at home, becoming President of the Soldiers' Aid Society, and was a leading spirit in the Sanitary Fairs held in Chicago in 1863 and in 1865. After the war she commenced the study of law and, in 1868, began the publication of "The Chicago Legal News," with which she remained identified until her death—also publishing biennially an edition of the session laws after each session of the General Assembly. After passing a most creditable examination, application was made for her admission to the bar in 1871, but denied in an elaborate decision rendered by Judge C. B. Lawrence of the Supreme Court of the State, on the sole ground of sex, as was also done by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1873, on the latter occasion Chief Justice Chase dissenting. She was finally admitted to the bar on March 28, 1892, and was the first lady member of the State Bar Association. Other organizations with which she was identified embraced the Illinois State Press Association, the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home (in war time), the "Illinois Industrial School for Girls" at Evanston, the Washingtonian Home, the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, and Chairman of the Woman's Committee on Jurisprudence of the World's Congress Auxiliary of 1893. Although much before the public during the latter years of her life, she never lost the refinement and graces which belong to a true woman. Died at her home in Chicago, Feb. 14, 1894.

ANNA DWYER.

In no age has the world been so largely indebted to women as at the present. Thoroughly aroused to the needs which have been brought about through modern conditions and seeing the value of organized efforts, women of today are doing splendid and efficient work in nearly all walks of life. Considered the weaker sex for centuries, she has proven herself the peer of the stronger, and during the awful period of devastating war, proved on the battlefield, in hospitals, in factory, mill, workshop and field, that even in muscular force she is not unequal to the severest tests. The spirit of progress which has been the dominant factor in the history of the nineteenth and the opening years of the twentieth centuries has been manifest in no way more strongly than in the medical profession, where investigation and research have brought out many scientific facts and principles, solving nature's secret and bringing to light a clear understanding of all ills.

Chicago has long been distinguished for its excellent medical institutions and hospitals, and for its eminent physicians and surgeons, and in no country in the world has there been greater progress and advancement in medical science than in this city. Among the more notable women physicians of Chicago who have established a reputation for ability and have gained honorable success in their profession, none is more worthy of mention in the history of Illinois than Dr. Anna Dwyer. She has not only kept pace with the march of improvements, but her professional service has been discharged with a keen sense of conscientious obligation, and her labors have merited and received the respect and homage of her professional colleagues as well as the general public.

Doctor Dwyer is a native of Story County, Iowa, and is a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Guthrie) Muga. She was graduated from the Northwestern University Medical School, in 1896, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and immediately began the practice of medicine in Chicago. Her high standards of professional ethics and her ability soon brought her into the front rank of practitioners, and in the ensuing years her practice has grown both in volume and importance, and she is recognized as one of the leading physicians of the city. She keeps in close touch with all that research is bringing to light in the field of scientific knowledge, and

as a woman of marked intellectual activity, her labors, have given impetus to the medical profession of this city.

Besides her private practice Doctor Dwyer has also been active in civic and municipal affairs, and has served in many official capacities in Chicago, and her progressive spirit is evident in many ways. She was a member of the consulting staff of the Cook County Hospital in 1909, and from 1909 to 1912 was president of the Mary Thompson Hospital staff. She was also medical examiner for the Chicago Public Schools from 1900 to 1913, and supreme examiner for the Woman's Catholic Order of Foresters from 1902 to 1914. She is also physician to the Morals Court and the Municipal Courts of Chicago, and is medical examiner for the Chicago Normal College, a director of the Chicago Industrial School for Girls and the Catholic Social Center. She is a Fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the Chicago Medical Society, American Association of Hygiene, Association for the Care of Feeble Minded, Political Equality League, Woman's Protective Association, Catholic Woman's League, Juvenile Protective Association, Nu Sigma Phi, Medical Woman's After Dinner Club and Woman's City Club.

Doctor Dwyer has also served on the Chicago Vice Commission, Morals Commission of Chicago and the State Charities Commission of Illinois. She was the organizer and manager of the State Canteen in the city hall for Soldiers, Sailors and Marines during the World War, and was also physician of the American Red Cross, Chicago Chapter and Volunteer Medical Corps of the U. S. A. She was appointed by Governor Dunne as delegate to the International Congress of Child Welfare, held in Washington, D. C., in April, 1914, and was also a delegate to the American Association of Hygiene, held in Boston, Massachusetts, in October, 1915, representing the Chicago Morals Commission.

Besides her professional work and her activities in public affairs, Doctor Dwyer has also gained distinction as a writer, and has contributed extensively to newspapers, magazines and industrial quarterlies and during the many years of her residence in Chicago she has wielded definite and benignant influence both as a citizen and as a woman of splendid professional ability. She was married September

10, 1884, to Dr. William G. Dwyer, of Independence, Iowa, who died in 1905, leaving three

daughters; Irene Lucille, who died October 13, 1910; Ethel Letitia, and Esther Naomi.

HENRY WALBRIDGE DUDLEY.

The present prestige of Chicago has been attained through the efforts of the older business men who were far-visions enough to see the possibilities of this location and who settled here at a time when others were influenced to devote their energies to the development of other communities that still remain small towns. The late Henry Walbridge Dudley looked into the future and made his plans accordingly; and, as early as 1857, he selected this city as his home. From then on until his retirement he never wavered in his loyalty to it, and until his death, he retained his warm interest in its growth and development.

Mr. Dudley was born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on March 28, 1840, being one of the first white children born in that city. His birth occurred in the log house occupied by Father Leonard Slater, missionary to the Indians. It was the only building offering any measure of comfort to his mother. Mr. Dudley was a son of Lewis and Eunice (Walbridge) Dudley.

After receiving instructions in a private school at Grand Rapids, Mr. Dudley attended the city high school and Rugby Academy at Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated. Then, as before stated, he selected Chicago, and arrived in this city on May 4, 1857. He had scarcely become well established in the business world before the war clouds burst and war was declared between the North and the South. He left the wholesale grocery house of J. H. Dunham & Company and enlisted in Taylor's Chicago Battery, First Regular Illinois Light Artillery, and served throughout the war. During all of his period of service, Mr. Dudley kept a diary, which provides a very interesting and strictly authentic record of the war. Extracts from this diary are published in his autobiography.

Upon his return to Chicago following the close of the war, Mr. Dudley assisted in organizing the wholesale grocery house of Sibley, Dudley & Company, in which he remained until

1887. For the next few years he was vice president of E. B. Millar & Company, importers and roasters of coffee and grinders of spices, later organizing the H. W. Dudley Tea & Coffee Co., finally selling out and retiring from business several years ago.

On September 14, 1865, Mr. Dudley was married at Chicago, to Mary Eliza Darrow, a daughter of Pliny and Mary (Walton) Darrow. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley became the parents of the following children: Lewis Walton, Arthur Hinsdale, deceased; Isabel Walbridge, Raymond Carleton, Grace Elliott, now Mrs. Wm. J. Fenton, Lawrence, Howard, and Henry Walbridge Dudley, Jr.

Mr. Dudley was instrumental in having the Indian memorial boulder placed in Lincoln Park, and he was very much interested in the Chicago Historical Society in whose rooms he has some very valuable mementos. Mr. Dudley was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association. He had served as vice president of the Michigan Society, and at the time of his death he was for several years, president of the Illinois Chapter, Sons of the Revolution. It was during his term of office that this organization presented framed portraits of Washington and Lincoln to the Chicago public schools. The First Presbyterian Church of Chicago had in him a very active member; he served it as an elder, and for years was superintendent of the Sunday school. To the day of his death he was very fond of young people and sought to reach them through the Sunday school, and exerted a remarkable influence for good. When he died on January 2, 1917, he was not only mourned by his family and contemporary friends, but by a number of those several decades younger than he, to whom he had proven the value of his interest in many ways. Upright, strictly honorable and capable, he was one of Chicago's worth-while citizens and the record of his life is linked with the history of the city.

WILLIAM M. HOYT.

William M. Hoyt was born in New Haven, Addison County, Vermont, on July 26, 1837, a

son of Carlos E. and Lydia Ann (Buttolph) Hoyt. He is of the tenth generation of the

American branch of the family, and a direct descendant of John Hoyt, who was one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Connecticut. Seth Hoyt, the grandfather, was a soldier of the American Revolution, a justice of the peace in New Haven, Vermont, and one of the censors whose duty it was to pass upon the legislative acts and laws of the commonwealth.

The early life of W. M. Hoyt was spent upon the home farm and in obtaining an education in the public schools and the Ten Broeck Academy at Pantou, Vermont. In 1855, at the age of eighteen, he located in Chicago, securing employment in a grocery store conducted by a Mr. Bevans. Eighteen months in this work was followed by a course of study in Bell's Commercial College, from which he graduated. After a service of another year on a salary, in the employment of a fruit dealer, he started business for himself with a capital of \$89, occupying a room for which the rental was \$1,100 per annum. This was the real beginning of his notable business career. Opening as a small dealer in fruits, he later developed into a wholesale grocer, whose trade reached many sections of the United States.

In 1865 Mr. Hoyt bought the business of James A. Whitaker, at No. 101 South Water Street. The great fire in 1871 not only swept away his store at the foot of Wabash avenue, but two stores which he then owned on Dearborn avenue.

In 1872 Mr. Hoyt purchased the site of old Fort Dearborn at Michigan avenue and River street, opposite Rush street bridge, which he sold in 1910. Here he erected large salesrooms and warehouses. In addition the company owned the building opposite, on River street, which contained its coffee and spice mills. Because of its historic site of its main building, Mr. Hoyt built into one of its walls fronting the river a memorial tablet on which was engraved a sketch of the forts (built 1803-4 and 1816) which once occupied this ground.

The William M. Hoyt Company was incorporated under the state laws in 1882, with the members of the old firm as stockholders, and its

present officers were as follows: William M. Hoyt, president; R. J. Bennett, vice president; A. G. Bennett, secretary and treasurer; Albert C. Buttolph, Otto C. Mattern, A. G. Bennett, Martin Edinger, Victor Stein and Mrs. Helen Stewart Doane, directors.

In 1910 this company erected at Twenty-second street and the river, one of the largest and best-arranged buildings devoted to wholesale grocery trade in the country. It has ideal shipping facilities by rail or water and affords accommodations for the various branches of the business. Outside of his great house, Mr. Hoyt is best known as the founder, in 1872, of "The Grocer's Criterion," which has developed into a leading trade journal of its class in the United States. Mr. Hoyt is an extensive owner of Chicago real estate, particularly in the downtown districts.

On April 9, 1860, Mr. Hoyt married Miss Emilie J. Landon, daughter of Nelson Landon, of Benton, Lake County, Illinois, and they had four children, as follows: William Landon, who died when five years of age; Emilie Lydia, who died in 1903; Nelson Landon; and Phelps Buttolph Hoyt.

Phelps Buttolph Hoyt was born in Chicago on September 25, 1872. He attended Harvard School and the University School for Boys in Chicago and graduated from Yale in 1893. He then entered his father's business and became secretary and treasurer, positions he filled until his death on December 12, 1908.

Phelps B. Hoyt was married on January 23, 1895, in Chicago, to Bessie Wade Allen. There are two daughters, Mae Elizabeth Hoyt (Mrs. T. Phillip Swift) and Emilie Lydia Hoyt. The Hoyts belong to the Episcopal Church. Mr. Hoyt had membership in the Chicago Club, Saddle and Cycle Club, Onwentsia, Glenview Golf Club, of which he was president, and the Sangamon Shooting Club. He was very deeply interested in Chicago's development. He always did everything along this line he consistently could, and the results of his work were evident in many directions. Phelps B. Hoyt left behind him a host of friends.

NEWMAN MILLER.

Among the notable men of Chicago who have left the impress of their individuality upon the educational and journalistic life of the city, none is more worthy of mention in the

history of Illinois than the late Newman Miller, director of the University of Chicago Press. His labors not only constituted a potent factor in educational affairs of Chicago, but were

evident in many ways, and even though he has passed from the scene of earthly activities, his work remains as a force for good in the community.

Mr. Miller was born at Mason, Ingham County, Michigan, February 9, 1871, a son of Orville F. Miller and Lydia (Newman) Miller. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native town and Albion (Michigan) College, receiving the degree of Ph. B., from the latter institution in 1893. He was also a graduate student in political science at the University of Chicago in 1894-96, and from the latter year until 1898, was instructor and secretary of correspondence in the study department of the University Extension Division of that institution. From 1898 to 1900 he was editor of the Albion (Michigan) Recorder, and in the latter year became Director of the University of Chicago Press, filling this position until the time of his death.

For nearly two decades Mr. Miller's time and energy were devoted to the interests of the University of Chicago Press, and as a man of marked intellectual activity, his labors gave impetus to the work of education in this city. His literary talent was of the highest order and his advanced principles gained him popularity both at home and abroad. His career indicated a man ready to meet any obligation with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities. His contribution to the world's work was a valuable one; not only in educational affairs, but in the

splendid example which he left of honorable manhood. His high-minded conception of a man's duty in his domestic as in his professional life, and his quiet and unswerving allegiance to the principles of good citizenship were traits which especially distinguished him. His efforts were not confined to lines resulting in individual benefit, but were evident in those fields where general interests and public welfare are involved. In his home, in social and in public life, he was kind and courteous, and no citizen of Chicago was more respected or more enjoyed the confidence of the people or more richly deserved the regard in which he was held.

On March 16, 1900, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Calista May Powers, of Springport, Mich. Mr. Miller enjoyed a wide acquaintance among publishers and in university circles, and was universally respected for his high code of business and professional ethics and consistent moral character. He was a member of the National Educational Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Chi fraternity, and was a Mason and a Knight Templar. He was also identified with the Quadrangle, University and Lake Zurich Golf clubs, and at one time served as president of the Lincoln Republican Club, of Calhoun County, Mich. In business and professional life he was alert, sagacious and reliable; as a citizen he was honorable, prompt and true to every engagement, and his death, which occurred January 8, 1919, removed from Chicago one of its most valued citizens.

RUDOLPH MATZ.

In an eminent place on the roll of Chicago's distinguished lawyers is the name of Rudolph Matz.

Rudolph Matz was born at Chicago, Illinois, December 11, 1860, a son of Otto H. and Mary Elizabeth (Lewis) Matz. For many years this family has figured prominently in the upbuilding of Chicago. As early as 1854, Otto H. Matz was recognized as a foremost architect. During the Civil War he served on the staffs of Generals Fremont, Halleck and Grant. From 1869 to 1871, he was school architect of Chicago. After the Chicago Fire he received first prize in competition with many other architects for plans for the City Hall and County Building.

In 1892, while serving as Cook County Architect he erected the present Criminal Court Building. Mrs. Otto H. Matz accomplished much of practical value for Chicago through her years of activity in philanthropic and educational work. She was president of the Mary Thompson Hospital for Women and Children. She was also president of the Chicago Woman's Club and was a founder of the Fortnightly Society.

Rudolph Matz grew up under the influence of a cultured home. After the Chicago public schools he graduated from Williams College in 1882, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered Northwestern University Law

School and graduated in 1886 with his degree. In 1885-6 he read law in the offices of Dexter, Herrick & Allen. The year 1886-7 he devoted to a trip around the world. Returning he became assistant in the law office of Barnum, Rubens & Ames. From 1888 until recently, he practiced in partnership with Walter L. Fisher. The firm was known as Matz & Fisher until 1894 when William C. Boyden became a member and the firm became Matz, Fisher & Boyden. The firm was joined by Laird Bell in January, 1910, and by William Warren Case in October of the same year. Mr. Fisher left the firm in March, 1911, upon his appointment by President Taft to the office of Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Matz, in addition to his professional work, was very favorably known in business circles. He was a director of the Chicago Savings Bank and Trust Company; a director of the United Shoe Machinery Company, and of the Chicago Auditorium Association.

On November 19, 1890, Mr. Matz was married, in Chicago, to Florence Humphrey Henderson, a daughter of Charles M. and Emily (Hollingsworth) Henderson, an extended mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. and Mrs. Matz have three children: Ruth Henderson Matz, Charles Henderson Matz and Emily Florence (Mrs. Darrell Sully Boyd).

Mr. and Mrs. Matz formerly attended the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago, of which Mr. Matz was a trustee. Since the family home was removed to Hubbard Woods, they have held membership in the Winnetka Congregational Church, where he was also a trustee. He was likewise a member of the executive committee of the Western Society for the Suppression of Vice. He was further active as a member of the Board of Trustees and president of the Legal Aid Society of Chicago.

Socially Mr. Matz belonged to Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa. He held membership in the University Club, Chicago Literary Club, Chicago Law Club, City Club and Indian Hill Country Club.

Rudolph Matz died March 15, 1917. His life was at all times characterized by unflinching adherence to those principles which, aside from the business and social distinction to which he attained, won for him unqualified respect and trust.

PETER JOSEPH WEBER.

Peter Joseph Weber was born in Cologne, Germany, on November 25, 1863, a son of Anton and Elizabeth (Longerich) Weber. The father was the pioneer designer and manufacturer of sewing machines in Germany.

The son went to school in Cologne until he was nineteen years old, and he spent much of his time in the drafting room owned by his uncle who was the originator and maker of much artistic furniture in Cologne. This uncle recognized the boy's talent and urged him to study architecture, for he was naturally fitted for this work having inherited artistic ability from his mother and strong mechanical tendencies from his father. In 1882, Peter J. Weber entered the office of DeVoss and Mueller, Architects. Four years later he left this office to join the firm of Kayser and Van Grossheim, Architects, in Berlin. These men made it possible for Mr. Weber to study in the architectural department of the Royal Technical School, of Berlin. These studies he continued from the fall of 1886 until May, 1889, this period also embracing four months of further study in Italy.

In 1889, Mr. Weber went to Buenos Aires, Brazil, to superintend the construction of a \$3,000,000 amusement park and bathing beach, plans for which had been prepared by his firm in Berlin. After a year and a half in Buenos Aires, a revolution involving that city, necessitated the abandonment of the project.

It was in 1891, that Mr. Weber located in Chicago. He first worked on plans for the construction of the World's Fair, designing many features of the Central Court. When the original design for the Chocolate Meniere Building was rejected, Mr. Weber was called upon to furnish plans. These he prepared, because of the urgency in time, in twenty-four hours; and his plans were accepted. This brought Mr. Weber a well-deserved recognition.

After the World's Fair, he entered the offices of D. H. Burnham and Company; and was later, following the death of Mr. John Root, placed at the head of their drafting department. Some of his work in this connection includes the Ellicott Square Building in Philadelphia, the Frick Building and the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Pittsburgh, the original Fisher Build-

ing in Chicago, the Mabley Building in Detroit, and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank Building in Chicago.

In the spring of 1900, Mr. Weber went into business for himself. He designed the Seattle, Washington, Public Library, the addition to the Fisher Building here, the Dry Goods Reporter Building, Chicago, the Chicago Mercantile Building, the Central Market Furniture Building and others. He laid out Ravinia Park. At West Baden he altered the hotel and built other buildings there. He planned the Lafayette Hotel at Clinton, Iowa, and also the Harbor Apartments at 3400 Sheridan Road, Chicago.

Mr. Weber was married on November 24, 1896, in Chicago, to Miss Bertha M. Werk-

meister, a daughter of Martin and Marie (Fischer) Werkmeister, natives of Hanover and Wurtemberg, respectively. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Weber. They are: Arthur Martin, Bertram Anton and Carl Joseph Weber. The family home is in Evanston. Mr. Weber was a member of the Evanston Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the City Club, Cliff Dwellers, of the American Institute of Architects and the Illinois Society of Architects. He was Vice President of the German Old People's Home.

Mr. Weber's death occurred on August 21, 1923. The foregoing review of his life here is recorded because of his marked ability in his profession and because of the equally marked worth of his character.

GEORGE WOODLAND.

Among the prominent men of Chicago, using the term in its broadest sense to indicate business acumen, sterling character, public beneficence and upright citizenship, was the late George Woodland, long identified with the city's banking interests and former chairman of the advisory committee of the Central Trust Company of Illinois. Mr. Woodland was born at Utica, N. Y., November 30, 1847, and was a son of George and Hannah (Stevens) Woodland, pioneer names of that locality. The public schools of Utica sufficed for his educational training and as soon as parental permission could be secured, he left home to attack life's problems, and he solved them for himself. Thus, at an unusually early age he had become self-reliant and before he found his way to Chicago, long the city of his ambitious hopes, he had won respect and confidence from his employers.

Mr. Woodland reached Chicago December 20, 1871, while the city was yet stunned from its great calamity of fire, nevertheless he soon secured employment, becoming a teller for the Prairie State Bank. Previous experience had taught him to save his money, natural thrift induced him to invest it safely, while unusual business qualifications led to his rapid advancement in the bank. Step by step he was promoted until he was made assistant cashier, cashier and vice-president, and in 1906 he became president. Mr. Woodland continued the executive head of that institution until it was consolidated with the Central Trust Company of

Illinois, on April 1, 1912. Since the latter date he filled the position of chairman of the advisory committee of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, and was ranked with the able financiers of the state. While banking was his intimate and leading interest, Mr. Woodland was concerned officially and otherwise with additional honorable enterprises and for some years had been on the directing board of the Hotel La Salle Company.

Mr. Woodland was married at Utica, N. Y., November 8, 1871, to Miss Ophelia C. Buchanan, of that city, and for forty-five years they were residents of Chicago and pleasantly identified with many phases of its social life. Mr. and Mrs. Woodland had three children: Fred B., Margery and LeRoy.

In his political affiliation Mr. Woodland always manifested interest in the Republican party but he was possessed of liberality of view as are many of education, of financial standing and of social stability, this liberality often leading to the support of men and measures for the public welfare, irrespective of party tie. Mr. Woodland's personality was the sort that invited friendship and he was a valued member of the Bankers', the Union League and the South Shore Country clubs. Like many of Chicago's men of large affairs, Mr. Woodland entertained broad ideas of benevolence, in large measure regarding himself as steward of his wealth, and in his generous contributions to both public and private enterprises, showed the discrimination and good judgment which

marked a man of humane impulses governed by practical business sagacity. He made an impress upon the history of Chicago and will

justly be remembered as one of her men of worth. Mr. Woodland died in California, at Coronado Beach, February 8, 1917.

ERNEST WOODYATT.

Those interested in architecture in Illinois have long known the late Ernest Woodyatt, of Chicago and Evanston. His work, and his personal character as well, have always proved to be of unusually fine quality.

Ernest Woodyatt was born in Chicago on August 11, 1874, a son of Dr. William H. and Clara (Burnham) Woodyatt. The father who died in 1880, was a successful Chicago physician. The mother is a sister of Daniel Hudson Burnham. As a boy, Ernest Woodyatt attended the public schools of Chicago; and in 1891, was graduated from the Chicago Manual Training School. He then went to work for a time, under appointment from his uncle, Daniel Hudson Burnham, as assistant to the superintendent of the construction of the Fine Arts Building at the Chicago World's Fair. Mr. Burnham was one of the most distinguished architects in America and was Director of Works of the World's Fair. After some experience here, Mr. Woodyatt entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was graduated with his degree in architecture in 1897. He then returned to Mr. Burnham's office in Chicago.

In 1902 he began private practice as an architect. Later a partnership was formed with John Rogers and Charles Phillips. It was this firm who designed the building for the State Bank and Trust Company of Evanston, the Evanston Public Library and a number of that city's finer residences.

Mr. Rogers and Mr. Phillips later retired from the firm because of poor health; and Mr. Woodyatt practiced alone, gaining gratifying recognition, until an illness necessitated his own retirement for about a year. Recovering his strength during the early part of the World War, he enlisted for service and was commissioned captain in the construction department of the United States Army. Here his experience was again of very considerable value and effect. After the signing of the Armistice, he remained on duty for six months to complete the detail of affairs on his hands; then he resigned and returned to Chicago and became associated with D. H. Burnham and Company. This connection was continued until his death.

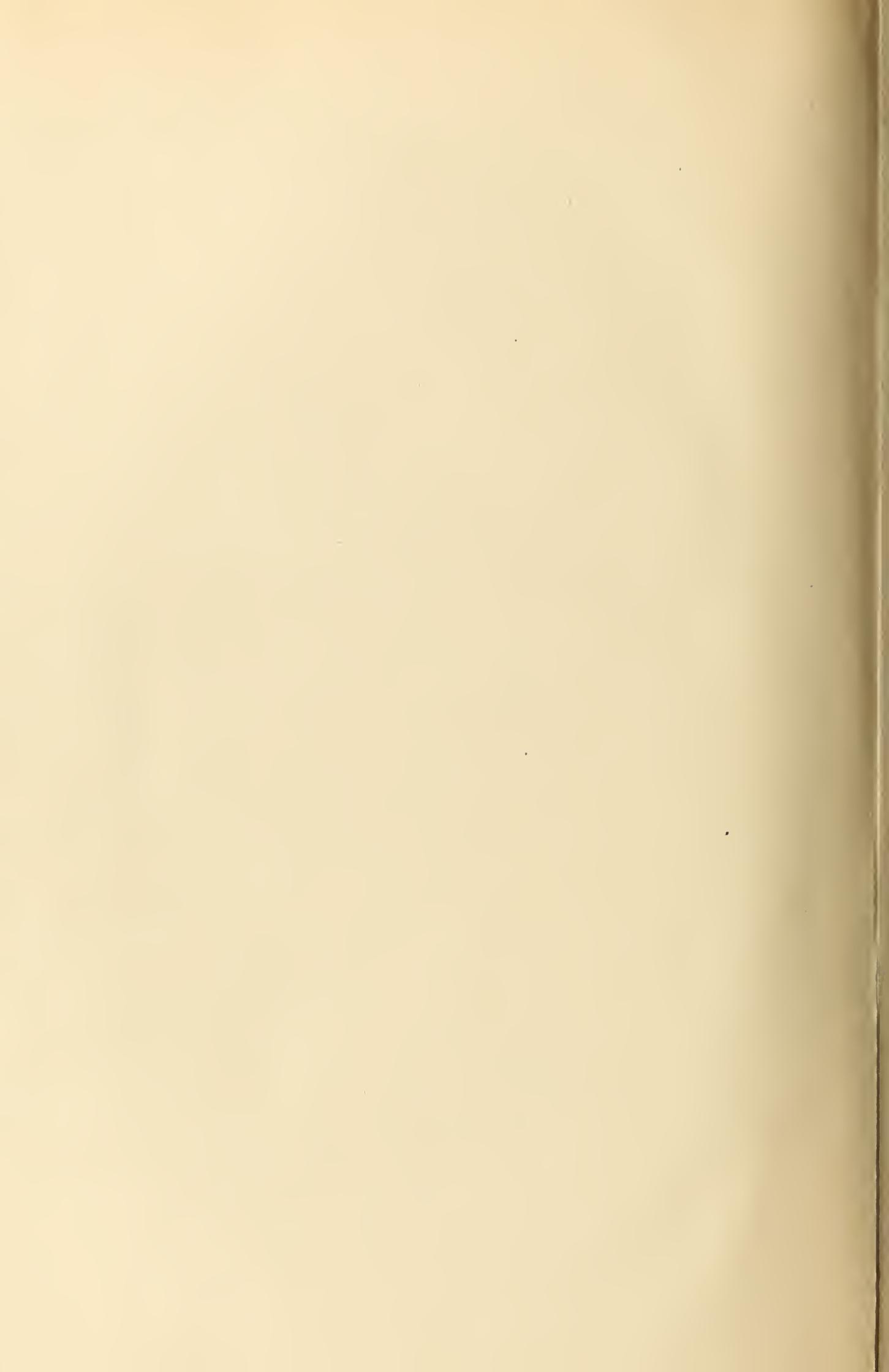
Mr. Woodyatt was married in May, 1906, to Miss Ruth Crandon, a daughter of the late Frank P. Crandon of Evanston. They had three children born to them: Elizabeth Woodyatt, Daniel Burnham Woodyatt and Phillip Crandon Woodyatt.

On June 29, 1922, Mr. Woodyatt died. We print here a few words from a friend: "He was an unusually fine personality. He stood always for the highest ideals of honor and manhood. He was very devoted to his family." The things we have learned of him bear out this statement. He is remembered as a delightful and respected friend and as a most able worker in his profession.

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