Representative Men of
Maine
HON. GEORGE EVANS.
REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF MAINE.

A COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF RESIDENTS OF THE STATE WHO HAVE ACHIEVED SUCCESS AND ARE PROMINENT IN COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, PROFESSIONAL AND POLITICAL LIFE, TO WHICH IS ADDED THE PORTRAITS AND SKETCHES OF ALL THE GOVERNORS SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE STATE.

THE MEN WHO HAVE HELPED MAKE AND WHO ARE MAKING THE HISTORY OF THE STATE.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HENRY CHASE.

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INTRODUCTORY.

In the preparation of this volume it has been the aim of the publishers to produce a work that should in a considerable degree be representative of the prominent and progressive men of our State in professional, business, political, and official life. It was our desire to picture the leading men who are helping to make the history of Maine to-day and who are doing so much to shape its course in the future, so that it shall not only retain its proud position of the past, but keep in the front rank of her sister States of the Republic.

It has been well said that he who would satisfactorily study the fabric of a Commonwealth must first study the men who formed it. We all are justly proud of the material progress of Maine — of her factories, railroads, commercial and industrial establishments; but these are only the silent monuments of the brains and characters, of the men, who formed them, many of which we herein attempt to illustrate. Men are always a State's best product, and a proper portrayal of them should be regarded as a laudable enterprise.

Not all those who deserve recognition appear in this book. To properly present every one who is doing even considerable to help along our interests, and therefore winning in some measure fame and fortune for themselves, would be a task no one would willingly attempt, because of its great magnitude; but we think we can fairly claim that very many of those representing the more important interests of our State appear in this volume.

When we first contemplated the work, we thought to publish only the biographies and portraits of living men, but a considerable number of our leading citizens urged us to incorporate into the book the portraits and historical sketches of all the Governors of Maine from the formation of the State in 1820 to the present time. This we finally consented to do. The portraits of the early Governors were fast fading out and suitable material for an historical account of many of them was becoming scattered, and for the purpose of putting both in permanent form and where they would be accessible to the public, we concluded to undertake the work and assume the large expense incident to it, believing that it would add historical value to the book and be appreciated by the people of the State.

The editor assumes entire responsibility for the biographical and historical matter which appears in this book. He has had access to many sources of information and has sought to give the historical data, etc., full and correct. That there are no errors is not probable, but he fully believes that all material statements are in the main correct, and had space been afforded him much more might justly have been said in honor of the people represented than herein appears. But in perusing these somewhat limited and perhaps imperfectly prepared historical sketches, one fact will become plain to the reader, and that is that integrity, persevering industry, and frugal habits in youth and a conscientious and faithful discharge of every confided trust in older years have been the sure foundation upon which the successful lives herein described have been built.

We present this volume to the prosperous and progressive people of our State with our sincere thanks for the interest they have manifested in the enterprise and the material aid they have furnished us, without which the preparation of this volume would have been impossible. It goes abroad with the hope and assurance that it will be a credit to the men it represents and an honor to the State of Maine.

THE PUBLISHERS.
HON. HENRY B. CLEAVES.
THE present Governor of Maine comes of a good, solid family. His father was Thomas Cleaves, a native of Bridgton, Maine, a man of great energy and of the strictest integrity. His mother, Sophia Bradstreet Cleaves, a most worthy woman, was a daughter of Daniel Bradstreet, who, in the early days of Bridgton, came from Rowley, Massachusetts. They had five children, Robert A. Cleaves, Nathan Cleaves, Thomas P. Cleaves, Henry B. Cleaves, and Mary S. Cleaves, wife of William W. Mason. Judge Nathan Cleaves, the senior member of the firm of Nathan & Henry B. Cleaves, died September 5, 1892. Judge Cleaves had been a resident of Portland for nearly thirty years, and was closely identified with her interests. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1858; he had attained eminence in his profession as a lawyer, and had occupied many positions of honor and public trust. He was held in the highest esteem and the expressions of sorrow at his death were universal throughout the State.

Henry B. Cleaves was born in Bridgton in 1840, and educated in the common schools of his native town and at Bridgton Academy. He enlisted in the summer of 1862, as a private soldier in Co. B, 23d Maine Volunteers, under Col. William Wirt Virgin, late a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine. He served during his first enlistment at Poolesville on the Potomac and at Harper's Ferry, and was promoted to the position of Orderly Sergeant of Co. B. The regiment was mustered out at the expiration of its term of service. Sergeant Cleaves immediately re-enlisted for three years under General Francis Fessenden, who was recruiting a veteran regiment for active service in the South. Young Cleaves was appointed 1st Lieutenant of Co. F, and a portion of the time during his service was in command of Co. E, the officers of the latter company having been either killed or disabled in action. Lieutenant Cleaves, during his latter enlistment, served a portion of the time in the Department of the Gulf. He participated in various engagements under General Banks on the Red River expedition, and was with General Fessenden at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, and Cane River Crossing. After the close of the campaign in Louisiana, the regiment was ordered to Virginia and Lieutenant Cleaves served during the remainder of the war in the Army of the Potomac and under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. When mustered out of service at the close of the war, he was offered, but declined, a commission in the regular army by Secretary of War Stanton.

At the close of the war he returned to his home in Bridgton, and was employed on the farm and in the lumber business. In January, 1868, he began the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar the following September. He removed to Portland and formed a law partnership with his brother, the late Judge Nathan Cleaves. They always enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, the firm being extensively known throughout the State and New England. The surviving members of the firm are Governor Cleaves and Stephen C. Perry, of Portland.

Governor Cleaves was a member of the Legislature from Portland in 1876 and 1877, and was appointed chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was elected City Solicitor of Portland in 1877, and during his two years of office tried many important cases for the city. He was made Attorney-General of the State in 1880, and was twice re-elected. During his term of office as Attorney-General, he was engaged in the prosecution of a large number of prominent criminal cases, and in prosecution of the State tax cases against the railroads.

Governor Cleaves is a prominent member of the Grand Army and the Maine State Veteran Association. In the practice of his profession, and in matters of charity, he has always shown a great friendship for the old soldier. His successful defence of William T. Best, a disabled veteran, in the extradition proceedings brought against him a few years ago by the Province of New Brunswick, will be readily recalled, as it excited great interest at the time.

Governor Cleaves’s first vote for President was cast for Abraham Lincoln, while he was still in active service in Virginia, in the fall of 1864. He has always been a Republican, and was unanimously nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor at the Republican State Convention held in Portland, June, 1892. He was elected in September, and inaugurated as Governor of the State on the 5th day of January last. He came to the position with a large experience in public affairs and is giving the people of the State a most excellent administration.
Hon. Eugene Hale.

United States Senator.

THE senior Senator from Maine comes from the oldest New England stock. His father, James Sullivan Hale, of Turner, where the Senator was born, was the son of David Hale, who came from Old Newbury in Massachusetts and who was one of the pioneers in Turner, where he settled upon a farm which is still in the possession of the family. The line of descent is clearly traced to Thomas Hale, of Walton, at Stone, Hertfordshire, England, who came with his wife, Thomasine, to Newbury in 1635, bringing a letter of introduction to Governor John Winthrop from Francis Kirby, a maternal relative, a copy of which letter is found in Volume VII of the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Senator Hale’s mother was Betsey Staples, who came from an old Turner family. The children of James Sullivan and Betsey Hale were Eugene, Hortense, who married Dr. John T. Cushing and now lives on the homestead, Frederick, who was a lawyer and partner of Senator Hale and who died in 1868, Augusta, the wife of George Gifford, United States Consul at Basle, Switzerland, and Clarence, who is a leading lawyer in Portland.

Eugene Hale was born in Turner, June 9, 1836; attended the village district school and the grammar school established by the town, and went from Hebron Academy into the office of Howard & Strout in Portland, where he studied law and was admitted to the Bar in January, 1857.

At the age of twenty he commenced the practice of law in Orland, but soon removed to Ellsworth and became a member of the firm of Robinson & Hale. Mr. Robinson soon died, and Mr. Hale for ten years devoted himself closely to his profession and built up a large practice. He was a sound counselor and one of the most successful lawyers with both court and jury. He was for nine successive years County Attorney for Hancock County. For many years he was senior member of the firm of Hale & Emery, and, since the latter’s elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court, the firm has consisted of Mr. Hale and Hannibal E. Hamlin, a son of the late and venerated Hannibal Hamlin.

In December, 1871, Mr. Hale was married in Washington to Mary Douglas Chandler, the only daughter of Hon. Zachariah Chandler, long time a Senator from Michigan and afterwards Secretary of the Interior. Their children are three sons, Chandler, Frederick, and Eugene, Jr.

Mr. Hale was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1867, 1868, and 1880. In that body he soon proved a ready debater and to be remarkably well versed in the political questions of the time. In 1880 he was appointed chairman of the committee of the Legislature to investigate what has since become familiarly known as the “State Steal,” and it is recognized as largely through his efforts that this scheme was thwarted and exposed.

He was elected to the Forty-first Congress in 1868 and afterwards to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses; was appointed Postmaster-General by President Grant in 1874, but declined; was re-elected to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses; was tendered a cabinet appointment as Secretary of the Navy by President Hayes, and declined; was chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee for the Forty-fifth Congress; was a delegate to the National Convention in 1868 and the Cincinnati and Chicago Conventions in 1876 and 1880, leading the Blaine forces in both conventions; was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Hannibal Hamlin and took his seat March 4, 1881, and was re-elected in 1887 and in 1893. For the three elections he received the unanimous nomination of his party in the Legislature.

He was a member of important committees in the House of Representatives, and upon his coming to the Senate, in 1890, he was given a place on the committees on Appropriation and Naval Affairs. He was also made chairman of the Committee on the Census, which position he continued to occupy till the Democrats gained control of that body in 1893. He is at present a member of the Committee on Appropriations, Naval Affairs, Census, Canadian Relations, and chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Senator Hale has always taken a prominent part in the legislation of the Senate. Several of the more important appropriation bills have been made under his management. Representing both the Appropriation and Naval Committees, he has reported and managed every bill which has passed the Senate for the building of the new navy. He introduced the first amendment favoring reciprocity with the countries of Central and South America, which he supported with speeches that received wide circulation. His political speeches in the Senate are sharp, but never ill natured. His speech upon the Free Trade attitude of the Democratic Convention in 1882 was as widely circulated as any speech during the campaign. He has taken a prominent part in the debates relating to the affairs of the District of Columbia; has favored suitable appropriations for the necessary buildings for the public business there, and has persistently opposed the introduction of overhead wires in the street railways of the capital city.

Senator Hale is always recognized as a wise counselor in party politics. He is an easy and forcible speaker; his words are carefully selected, and his extemporaneous speeches require no revision. He is a popular after-dinner speaker; and on these occasions, both where great subjects are presented and where wit and merriment abound, he is in his element.

He is a wide reader, keeping alive his love for books, and delights especially in poetry. His style has been formed on the best of models in English Literature. He has received the degree of LL D. from Bates College and from Colby University.

Senator Hale is a believer in Maine and her future. His investments testify to this, commencing with his beautiful home on the heights at Ellsworth, surrounded by several hundred acres of field and woodland, and continuing in extensive purchases of timber lands and sea-shore property, interests in cotton, woolen and pulp mills, and other manufactories.

Senator Hale is known throughout the State and Nation as a man of broad and genial social nature; and this perhaps accounts for the close and cordial personal feeling which binds him to his friends. He is a liberal entertainer both in Washington and in Ellsworth. At his home, “The Pines,” during the summer vacation, many friends, both from within and without the State, gladly accept his hospitalities. Mrs. Hale is an accomplished hostess and delights in nothing more than in looking after a house full of friends.
HON. WILLIAM P. FRYE.
The ancestry of Senator William P. Frye seems to have been of a military character. His grandfather, Joseph Frye, was a Colonel in the English army, and a General in the American during the Revolutionary war. He received a grant of the town of Fryeburg, Maine, from Massachusetts for distinguished services in the militia. The father of the Senator, Colonel John M. Frye, was one of the early settlers of Lewiston, prominent in the development of its manufacturing industries, and one of its leading citizens.

William P. Frye graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850; studied law with Hon. William Pitt Fessenden and began the practice of his profession at Rockland. Soon, however, he removed to Lewiston and entered into a co-partnership with Thomas A. D. Fessenden, which continued until the death of the latter. Mr. Frye then took as a partner Mr. John B. Cotton, who became Assistant Attorney-General under President Harrison; and later, Mr. Wallace H. White, a son-in-law of the Senator, became the junior member of the firm of Frye, Cotton & White.

A fine physique and voice, a logical mind, and a ready tongue, contributed to his success, and he early gained a reputation as an eloquent advocate. The rapidity with which he absorbed the facts in a case and the promptness with which he met any new phase in its development are still subjects of comment in the Bar of Androscoggin County, of which he was the acknowledged leader.

In 1867 he was elected Attorney-General of the State and held the office for three years, during which he conducted the prosecution of several trials for capital offenses in such a manner as to gain a reputation which extended far beyond the limits of his State.

But he was not allowed to devote himself exclusively to the practice of his profession. He was chosen in 1861, 1862, and 1867 as the Representative of Lewiston in the State Legislature; in 1864 he served as a presidential elector; in 1866 he was elected Mayor of Lewiston and re-elected in 1867; thus holding at one time no less than three public offices. He was a member of the Republican National Executive Committee in 1872; was re-elected in 1876 and again in 1880. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1872, 1876, and 1880, and in 1881 was elected chairman of the Republican State Committee, in the place of Hon. James G. Blaine. He was chosen Trustee of Bowdoin College in 1880; received the degree of LL.D. from Bates College in 1881 and from Bowdoin in 1889. In 1871 he was elected a Representative to the Forty-second Congress, and he continued to hold a seat in that body until elected, in 1889, to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. James G. Blaine. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1883 and again in 1888.

In the House of Representatives he was chairman of the Library Committee; served for several years on the Judiciary and Ways and Means Committees, and during two Congresses was chairman of the Executive Committee. It was generally conceded that he would have been elected Speaker of the House in the Forty-seventh Congress, had he not resigned before it met on account of his election to the Senate. In the House he was prominent as a debater, especially on political questions, displaying a degree of courage and brilliancy sufficient to give him a reputation as one of the foremost champions of the principles of the Republican party. He took, also, a leading part in the discussion of all important national questions. In the distribution of the Geneva Award, he espoused the cause of the actual losers, conducted the contest in the House through four Congresses, and in the Senate through one, until the bill as originally introduced by him became a law, and the entire fund was distributed according to its terms.

In the Senate he was for several years, until the recent change in administration, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, one of the largest and most important in that body. As such, he had charge of all matters relating to the general commerce of the country, and never failed in passing through the Senate measures which he reported from that committee.

In the reorganization of the Senate he retained a place on this committee, and also on that of Foreign Relations, and was given one of the few chairmanships of minor committees which are accorded to the minority.

He took a leading part in all matters touching our fishery relations with Canada. It was largely due to his efforts that the complications of affairs in Samoa were settled. He introduced the bill providing for a Congress of American Nations and took charge of it until it became a law, as he did also of the bill providing for the Maritime Congress and all legislation resulting therefrom. Indeed, he has been closely identified with most of the important legislation of Congress for the past twenty years.

He has been a political speaker in every campaign for thirty years, speaking in nearly every Northern State. On the platform, as in Congress, his speeches are remarkable, not only for their eloquence, but for the directness and courage with which he expresses his convictions.
HON. THOMAS B. REED.
HON. THOMAS B. REED was born in Portland on the 18th of October, 1839. He was educated in the common schools of Portland and at Bowdoin College, where he was graduated in the class of 1860. During the four years immediately following his graduation Mr. Reed was engaged in teaching and in the study of law. He was for a time assistant teacher in the Portland High School. In April, 1864, before he had passed his examination for admission to the Bar, he was appointed Acting Assistant Pay-master in the United States Navy, and was assigned to duty on the "tin clad" Sybil, then under command of Lieut. H. H. Gorringe, later a distinguished officer of the navy.

After the close of the war Mr. Reed returned to Portland and was admitted to the Cumberland Bar. Before three years the Republicans of Portland made him their candidate for one of the seats in the lower branch of the State Legislature. His election followed, and he took his seat in the House in the session of 1868. Mr. Reed was re-elected to the Legislature of 1869, and in 1870 the Republicans of Cumberland County promoted him to a seat in the State Senate.

In his terms of service as a member of the Judiciary Committee Mr. Reed had shown his abilities as a lawyer, and great confidence was felt in his judgment by all with whom he came in contact. So it happened that while acting as a member of the State Senate, he was selected in 1870 by the Republicans of Maine as their candidate for Attorney-General of the State. He was elected, and assumed the duties of the office at the age of thirty years, being younger than any man who had held the office since the organization of the State. The three terms which he served in this important office were marked by the trials of many important causes for the State.

In 1874, Mr. Reed became City Solicitor of Portland, and for four years served the city in that capacity. It was a time when the city had large interests at stake, for the management of which Mr. Reed's experience and ability were most successfully applied.

Mr. Reed was still serving the city of Portland as its Solicitor, when the election of 1876 approached for the choice of members of the Forty-fifth Congress, which was to assemble in December, 1877. Mr. Reed's friends in the first district determined that he should be the Republican nominee. In a memorable canvass he was nominated and elected. The House of Representatives which he entered was Democratic, as have been all the Houses but two since he has been in Congress. But he was not long in coming to the front, and gave early promise of the distinguished legislative career of influence and leadership which has marked his membership of the House. As speaker of the Fifty-first Congress, and as leader of the Republican side, he has won great fame. Mr. Reed's speakership marked a new era in the legislative history of Congress. Before that, it had always been within the power of a strong and determined minority to stop any legislation. Minorities had never failed to use this power, and the absurdity of allowing a minority to dictate in a popular government, where all government is supposed to be by majorities, had not only been tolerated, but had actually been elevated to the dignity of a great principle of statesmanship. It was Mr. Reed's great work to abolish this pernicious usage. His famous rulings caused a tremendous uproar in the national House and throughout the country. He was denounced in unmeasured terms by partisan papers; but his rulings were sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the principle that he enunciated of the inviolability of the right of the majority to rule has been followed by his political opponents. Although they have studiously asserted that the "Reed Rules" would never be adopted by them, they have used analogous methods; and now no minority is allowed to thwart the will of the majority.

As a leader on the floor Mr. Reed has attained distinguished success. This is in a large measure due to the fact that he has added to unrivaled forensic ability good common sense and honesty of purpose. An undoubted partisan, he has always had a firm conviction that in the domination of the Republican party lies the surest safeguard of the fame and prosperity of his country. Keeping the mission of his party in view, he has never allowed his influence to count for any partisan move of doubtful patriotism. In the present Congress he has just led the Republican minority in the repeal of the Sherman law, when the Democratic majority found itself powerless by itself to carry out the programme of its President.

Mr. Reed has not allowed his engrossing duties as a public man to interfere with his taste for literary pursuits. He is a student of English literature and a great admirer of its masterpieces. He is also familiar with the literature of several foreign tongues, and especially French literature. Few names are more familiar on the title pages of the great magazines than his, and the North American Review for the last four years has rarely failed, at any memorable juncture of public affairs, to contain a luminous and charming article from his pen.

Mr. Reed's attachment to the city of his birth is sincere and strong; and whenever public duties do not call him away, he is to be found at his office or his home in Portland.
Mr. Dingley was born in Durham, Maine, February 15, 1832, being the eldest son of Nelson and Jane L. Dingley. The following year the parents removed to Parkman, this state, where they kept a country store in connection with the village hotel. The son was distinguished in the district school for his studious habits and good scholarship. At twelve years of age he attended the high school, three miles distant, walking each morning and night and carrying his dinner pail. When sixteen years of age he organized a temperance society in his town, and from that time to the present he has always taken a deep interest, and been an able and faithful worker, in the great cause of temperance. When seventeen years of age he taught school in the town of China, and continued to teach every winter but one for the next five years. In 1851, he entered Colby University, then Waterville College, where he remained one year and a half, and then took a course at Dartmouth, from which he graduated in 1855 with high rank in scholarship.

After leaving college Mr. Dingley studied law with Morrill & Fessenden at Auburn, and was admitted to the Bar in 1856. In September of that year he purchased one-half of the Lewiston Journal, and the year following he became the sole proprietor and editor. At this time the Journal was a weekly paper. A daily edition was added in 1861, and Frank L., a younger brother of Nelson, became associated with the paper, which has continued under their management to the present time. It supported the first Republican nominee in this State, and has since that time been an able Republican journal.

In 1861 Mr. Dingley received his first election to public office, being only twenty-nine years of age. He was re-elected a member of the Legislature in 1862, 1863, 1864, 1868, and 1873; was speaker in 1863 and 1864. In 1867-8 he was at the head of the State Lodge of Good Templars, and was justly regarded as the leader in the temperance and prohibitory movement in Maine. Mr. Dingley was elected Governor of the State in 1873, and re-elected by an increased majority in 1874, but declined a re-election the following year.

In 1881 he was elected by the Republicans in the second district to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the election to the Senate of Hon. William P. Frye, and took his seat in the House at the opening of the Forty-seventh Congress, in December of that year. He was re-elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses, and always by good majorities.

Mr. Dingley's first speech in Congress was made April 25, 1882, on "Protection to American Shipping." This speech commanded attention both in Congress and throughout the country, especially in commercial circles. It was pronounced by the Washington Star "a speech of much ability and force, giving promise of a successful career in Congress," and by the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune "one of the best speeches ever made by a new member." He has taken an active part in the discussions of many of the leading measures before the House during his congressional career. Among those may be mentioned the various shipping bills, the silver question, reduction of taxation, compulsory pilotage, the tariff, the fishery question, the French spoliation claims, the anti-Chinese bill, etc. Perhaps his greatest efforts in Congress have been devoted to relieving American shipping of many of the burdens resting upon it and to the promotion of that great industry in which many of his constituents have large interests.

Mr. Dingley has served on some of the important committees of the House, notably the Ways and Means, the Appropriations, the Banking and Currency Committee, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and the Select Committee on American Ship-building and Ship-owning Interests. In 1884 he reported from the Shipping Committee a bill to remove certain burdens on American shipping, and a bill to "Constitute a Bureau of Navigation" in the Treasury Department, and largely through his labor and influence these bills passed both houses of Congress the same year and became laws.

As a legislator Congressman Dingley is industrious and painstaking, and as a debater he is vigorous and logical. He is thoroughly conscientious and honest in all he does and says, and to these qualities may be attributed largely his success in Congress and throughout his whole public career.
Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
It has been said by some sage that necessity is often the firm foundation of fortune. However difficult it may be sometimes to comprehend this rugged remark, it would seem that the early life of Seth L. Milliken is a most excellent example of what poverty, when coupled with courage, perseverance, and a determination to win, will do for a boy in the way of helping him to achieve success. His paternal ancestors came from Scotland. Their coat of arms is found in Burke’s Peerage, and the old seat of the Millikens is at Renfrewshire, Scotland. It consists of a stately stone structure, surrounded by ornamental grounds. It was occupied by Sir Hugh Milliken, from whom Seth L. Milliken descended, and whose ancestor was knighted for his military skill and bravery. His maternal ancestors were the Counts of Perigueux, later Perrigaux, in France, and their burying-place is an elaborate tomb in white marble with doric columns and an imposing monument in the cemetery of Pere La Chaise. They occupied the amphitheatre at Perigueux, in Perigau, France, as their chateau from the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries.

Seth was born at Montville, Maine, in 1837. The father, William Milliken, who was the son of John Milliken of Scarboro who entered the Revolutionary army when he was but sixteen years of age, serving through the war, went to Texas, when Seth was but a child, to build a lot of houses. After having his houses burned and coming near losing his scalp by Comanche Indians, the father returned to Maine somewhat reduced, it is presumed, in his financial resources.

At the age of fourteen, Seth left home to make his own living. An education was what he most desired and which he obtained without aid from any one, except three dollars given him by his grandmother out of her Revolutionary pension, when he was walking forty miles to school because he could not afford to pay stage fare. He graduated from Union College, New York, in 1856, and was elected six weeks thereafter a member of the Maine House of Representatives from Camden and was returned the following year, serving during the years 1857 and 1858.

He was then elected clerk of the Supreme Court for the County of Waldo and admitted to the Bar. During the time Mr. Milliken was clerk of the Court and previous to his entering Congress, he traveled nearly thirty thousand miles, while speaking for the Republican party, in New York, Ohio, and other states. In the State and National campaigns he was in constant demand, and he gained a national reputation as a popular speaker even before he entered Congress.

In 1876 Mr. Milliken was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, and an elector of President the same year; he was also a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884. He was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses.

Mr. Milliken’s career in Congress is familiar to all, his reputation being as broad as the nation itself. As a public speaker and debater he has few equals, being concise, forcible, and eloquent, to which is added elegant manners and a fine presence, while in his legislative work he is attentive and painstaking, always looking out for the interests of his own constituents. That they appreciate his work is shown by his repeated elections. He was for a long time chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and successfully carried through Congress, often amid great opposition, appropriations for some of our largest and finest public structures.

Mr. Milliken has two children, a daughter, Maud, who is now a young lady and a son, Seth M., eighteen years old who is a cadet at the West Point Military Academy. He has been a resident of Belfast for more than thirty years.
HON. CHARLES A. BOUTELLE.
MR. BOUTELLE was born at Damariscotta, Maine, February 9, 1839. When he was nine years of age his parents removed to Brunswick, and he was educated in the public schools and at Yarmouth Academy. His father being a ship-master, young Boutelle early acquired a desire to follow the sea and he passed the greater part of eleven years of his early life, from the time he was fifteen until he was twenty-six years of age, in that employment.

On his return from a foreign voyage, he offered his services to the Government, and was commissioned April 8, 1862, Acting Master in the Navy. He served in the North and South Atlantic and West Gulf Squadrons, taking part in the blockade of Charleston and Wilmington, the Pocotaligo expedition, the capture of St. John's Bluff and occupation of Jacksonville, Florida, and while an officer of United States steamer Sassacus was promoted to Lieutenant "for gallant conduct in the engagement with the rebel iron-clad Albermarle," May 5, 1864. Afterwards, while in command of United States steamer Nyanza, he participated in the capture of Mobile and in receiving surrender of the Confederate fleet, and was assigned to command of the naval forces in Mississippi Sound.

After nearly four years of most distinguished service in this arm of the government defence, he was discharged, at his own request, January 14, 1866. For a time he was commander of a steamer running between New York and Wilmington, after which he was engaged with a commission house in New York.

In 1870 Mr. Boutelle became connected with the Bangor Whig and Courier as managing editor, and on the death of the proprietor, Mr. J. H. Lynde, he, in company with Mr. B. A. Burr, purchased the paper, May 15, 1874. He continued the editorship of the Whig, and has remained in control of its columns ever since.

Mr. Boutelle was a district delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1876; was president of the Maine Blaine Club at the National Convention in 1880; represented Maine on the Republican National Committee at the National Convention of 1884, which nominated Blaine and Logan; was delegate at large and chairman of the Maine delegation in the Republican National Convention in 1888, to which he read the cablegrams from Mr. Blaine refusing the use of his name as a candidate, and was a member of the Republican State Committee from 1875 to 1882. He was first nominated for Congress in his district, June 24, 1880. After a most vigorous contest with his opponent, who was elected to the previous Congress by nearly 3,000 majority, Mr. Boutelle was defeated by only 855 votes. He was elected by substantial majorities to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses, in which he has been the leading Republican member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and its chairman during the Fifty-first Congress, in which he drafted and secured the passage of the laws providing for the first three modern battle-ships of the new navy, and for the commerce-destroyers, Columbia and Minneapolis, designed to be the fastest in the world.

He has also been the active champion of the policy that has resulted in the establishment of the great steel armor and gun-forging plants at Bethlehem, Midvale, Homestead, and elsewhere, the equipment of the unequalled gun factory at Washington, D. C., and the development of the finest ship-building works in the world at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Bath, and other places, where modern war ships unexcelled in power, speed and armament are constructed upon American designs and from materials now produced in our own country.

Mr. Boutelle is a man of most positive opinions and is ready to express them on all proper occasions. As a writer he is clear and concise, and as a speaker he is forcible and eloquent. For many years his services have been in demand in every campaign throughout the Eastern and Middle States, and he has most generously responded to those demands, doing excellent service for his party.

In May, 1866, he was married at Augusta to Miss Elizabeth Hodsdon, the second daughter of Adjutant-General John L. Hodsdon, whose rare personal charms and beautiful character endeared her to all who knew her at home or at the national capital, where she accompanied her husband with their daughters during the winter sessions of Congress. He always took pleasure in recognizing his great indebtedness to her devoted sympathy and wise counsels, and the greatest of sorrows came to him in her sudden death, which occurred July 28, 1892, at their home in Bangor, where he continues to reside with his three daughters, Grace, Elizabeth, and Anne.
HON. FRED. N. DOW.
Hon. Fred. N. Dow.
Collector of the Port of Portland.

Fred. N. Dow, a son of General Neal and Maria Cornelia Durant (Maynard) Dow, was born in Portland, Dec. 23, 1830. His ancestry was among the earlier settlers of New England, prominent in the civil affairs of the colonies, and contributes to the character of the present generation. On his mother's mother's side, he is of Huguenot descent, and through her father is a descendant of Sergeant John Maynard, the famous lawyer in the Commonwealth period of English History. On his father's side he descends from John Dow, who died in Tylemouth, England, in 1540, whose grandson, Henry Dow, was the first of the family to settle in this country, and the father of that Henry who was active in the civil and military service of the colony of New Hampshire.

Mr. Dow attended the Portland Academy, Portland High School, and the Friends' School, of Providence, Rhode Island. Always fond of books, he has supplemented his school course with systematic and extensive reading. He left school at sixteen years of age, to fit himself for business which his honored grandfather, the late Josiah Dow, then ninety years of age, was about relinquishing, and to which his renowned father, because of his devotion to the cause of temperance, was thereafter to give but little attention. In this business, that of tanning, Mr. Dow served in every capacity from that of "boy" to managing partner, until, owing to his failing health, he retired from it in 1874. In October, 1861, he married Julia Dana, daughter of the late William Hammond, Esq., a prominent citizen of Portland. Their children are William H., Vice-President of the Evening Express Publishing Company, and Marion Durant.

In 1874 Mr. Dow read law in the office of Generals James D. and Frank Fessenden. Admitted to the Bar, a few years later, upon accession to the care of important business interests, he was obliged to relinquish practice.

At the outbreak of the war for the Union, being still in his minority, Mr. Dow volunteered in the first company of militia which offered its services to the State. But his father, believing his strength unequal to a soldier's life, objected to his enlistment, and entering the service himself made it impracticable for the son so to do.

Mr. Dow early became interested in public affairs, and before he was thirty served several years in the City Government and School Committee of Portland. In 1871 he was appointed on the staff of Governor Perham with the rank of Colonel. In 1872-4 he was a member, and in the latter year chairman, of the Executive Council of the State. During his service in this body, he was particularly interested in the Reform School, and to his efforts, as much as to any other agency, is to be attributed the substitution of the reformatory for the cell and penal system, which until then obtained in that institution.

In 1874 he was unanimously nominated by the Republicans of Cumberland County for State Senator, but was not elected. Growing out of his defeat, came the loss next year of the entire Republican County ticket, and at the request of all factions in his party, Mr. Dow, in 1875, became a member of the Republican State Committee, devoting himself, with marked success, to harmonizing and reorganizing the Republicans of Cumberland County. The same year he was appointed by Gov. Dingley one of the Commissioners from Maine to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. He served as a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1880.

On the retirement of James G. Blaine from the chairmanship of the Republican State Committee, Mr. Dow was chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee. In this capacity he had charge of the exciting and successful Republican Campaign of 1882, adding thereby materially to his reputation as a political leader and organizer.

A ready and effective speaker, a forcible writer, and enjoying an extensive acquaintance throughout the State, Mr. Dow secured an influential position in the councils of his party. Active and influential in political affairs, of strong convictions, and positive in the expression of his opinions, it was natural that he should arouse antagonism. But he has never allowed political differences to disturb personal relations, and it has been often said that he has at once more earnest political opponents and friends than any other man in Portland.

In February, 1883, President Arthur, in response to a request of the citizens of Maine, unprecedented in unanimity and without regard to party, appointed Mr. Dow to the Collectorship of the Port of Portland, to succeed the late Hon. Lot M. Morrill. Under his administration the business of the office was brought to the highest point of efficiency, and Collector Dow received commendations therefrom for all quarters. In the campaign of 1884 he was very active, and was removed for "offensive partisanship" in 1885, by President Cleveland.

In 1886 Mr. Dow was largely instrumental in measures which culminated in the general organization of permanent political clubs throughout the country. He was the first president of the Portland Club, which was the first of its kind in the State and the second in the country. He was also the first President of the Maine State League of Republican Clubs. About this time, with James G. Blaine and others, he became interested in the Evening Express, making of it an earnest Republican organ and widely extending its circulation and influence.

In the fall of 1886 Mr. Dow was unanimously nominated for the Legislature by the Republicans of Portland, and was elected, receiving a larger vote than any of his associates on the ticket. In the House he served on the Judiciary and Library Committees. Re-elected in 1888, he was chosen Speaker, having been unanimously nominated by the Republicans. In this position he enjoyed the confidence and respect of his associates, who, without regard to party, unitied in most flattering testimonials to his ability and impartiality as a presiding officer.

Upon the accession of President Harrison in 1889, Mr. Dow's friends desired the latter's restoration to the Collectorship, from which he had been removed, but Mr. Dow refused to have action in that direction taken until the expiration of the term for which his successor had been appointed. In October, 1890, he was nominated by President Harrison for Collector and instantly confirmed by the Senate without the almost invariable formality of a reference to a committee. This position he still holds.

Mr. Dow is actively engaged in various enterprises, giving full employment to his time and energy. There are few busier men in Portland, and very few who are at their places of business earlier in the morning or more hours in the twenty-four than he. He is largely interested in real estate in Portland, he is President of the Evening Express Publishing Company, President of the Portland, and a Director of the Casco, Loan and Building Association. He is a Director of the Westbrook Manufacturing Co., of the Portland Gas Light Co., of the Casco National Bank and C. U. Telegraph Co., and was formerly a Director of the P. & O. R. R.
HON. WILLIAM WIDGERY THOMAS, JR.
Hon. William Widgery Thomas, Jr.

Mr. THOMAS comes of an old Portland family, in fact the oldest, for he is a descendant, in the ninth generation, of George Cleeve, the first white settler of the city, and governor of the ancient Province of Ligonia.

He was born in Portland in 1839, received his earlier education in the public schools of the city, entered Bowdoin College in 1856, and graduated with the highest honors in 1860.

He at once commenced reading law, but in the Spring of 1862 left his studies and, as U. S. Bearer of Despatches, carried a treaty to Turkey. Here he became Vice Consul General at Constantinople, then Acting Consul at Galatz, in the Principality of Moldavia, and before the close of the year was appointed by President Lincoln one of the thirty " war Consuls " of the United States, and sent to Gothenburg, Sweden. For his services as Consul he received from Secretary William H. Seward "the special thanks of the Department of State."

Mr. Thomas returned to America in 1865, was admitted to the Bar in 1866, and at once won distinction as an advocate. In 1870, as Commissioner of Immigration for Maine, he visited Sweden, recruited a colony of fifty-one Swedes, sailed with them over the ocean, led them up the St. John River in flat boats, and founded the prosperous settlement of New Sweden in our northern forests. One result of this colony has been to attract an important portion of the Swedish immigration into Maine and the other New England States.

The city of Portland elected Mr. Thomas a member of the Legislatures of 1873, 1874, and 1875. In the first session he made his mark as an able and courageous debater, and in the two latter sessions he presided over the House as Speaker. He was also Senator from Cumberland County in 1879, but declined a renomination. On July 4, 1883, he delivered the oration at the quarto-Millennial celebration of the founding of Portland by his own ancestor, Cleeve; and immediately thereafter sailed to Stockholm as Minister Resident to Sweden and Norway, which post he filled until the close of President Arthur's administration in 1885. Here he was the first Minister to address the King in his own language; the first to hoist the American flag; and the first to successfully assist in starting a line of direct steamships between Sweden and the United States.

In 1887 he again visited Sweden and married Dagmar Tornebladt, a Swedish noble lady. The year after he was orator at the great Swedish celebration at Minneapolis in commemoration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first Swedish settlement in America—New Sweden on the Delaware founded by Gustavus Adolphus. In 1889 Mr. Thomas was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden and Norway by President Harrison, and the Minister and his young Swedish wife were welcomed back to the Northland with distinguished honors by both King and people. During his second term, which still continues, he has helped secure the appointment of a Swedish jurist as Chief Justice of Samoa under the Treaty of Berlin, and a Norwegian statesman as member of the Tribunal of Arbitration between the United States and Great Britain on the question of the fur seal fisheries in Behring Sea. On September 14, 1890, on the deck of the American man-of-war, "Baltimore," lying in the harbor of Stockholm, he delivered, in an eloquent address, the honored ashes of the great Swedish-American, John Ericsson, to the King and people of Sweden.

The Minister's earnest efforts to secure a freer market for American products have been crowned with signal success, the Swedish Riksdag having in 1892 voted to reduce the duties on both grain and pork by one-half.

Mr. Thomas is an attractive public speaker, and from the stump or lecture platform has addressed large audiences in nearly all the Northern States. He is also widely known as an entertaining writer. He published, in 1869, a translation of an historical novel, "The Last Athenian," from the Swedish of Victor Rydberg; and he has at intervals written many spirited articles for Harper's Monthly, The Cosmopolitan, and other magazines and periodicals. His greatest literary work, however, is "Sweden and the Swedes," a richly illustrated volume of seven hundred and fifty pages, published in 1892 in both America and Sweden, and in both the English and Swedish languages. This work has met with a flattering reception and large sale on both sides the Atlantic, and is characterized by the Swedish press as "the most correct and at the same time the most genial description of Sweden and its people ever published in any language."

Though but of middle age, Mr. Thomas has filled a life of many-sided activity. He has been lawyer, legislator, founder of a community, consul, diplomat, orator, and author, and in all he has been a success.
Hon. Lemuel G. Downes.

Mr. Downes was born in Calais, Maine, October 26, 1839. He was educated in the public schools of Calais and was admitted to Bowdoin College in 1856, graduating in the class of 1860.

After leaving college he began the study of law in his father's office, remaining there two years, when he removed to Machias and went into Hon. George F. Talbot's office. He was admitted to the Bar in Washington County in April, 1863, after which he formed a partnership with Mr. Talbot, which continued one year, until Mr. Talbot removed to Portland, Maine. Mr. Downes continued actively in the practice of his profession at Machias until April, 1872, when he returned to his old home in Calais, where he has ever since resided.

Besides being a lawyer with an extensive practice, his services during the last twenty years have been in almost constant demand in business and official affairs. He was chosen member of the Executive Council of Maine in 1874 and 1878, and again in 1890-4, in which capacity he is now serving. He was elected Mayor of Calais in 1876, and is now Treasurer of that city, the duties of which he has discharged since 1889. He has been United States Commissioner and also Judge of Probate for Washington County.

In 1879 Mr. Downes was elected President of the Calais National Bank, which position he still holds. He is also President of the St. Croix Shoe Company and President of the Maine Water Company. He is Treasurer of the Ferry Point Bridge Company and is actively connected with the management of the St. Croix & Penobscot Railroad Company.

Judge Downes is a man of positive opinions and always says what he means, yet he is social, companionable, and very popular. He is prompt to act and quick to decide in matters demanding his attention. He is public-spirited and enterprising, being ready at all times to give his best energies and the weight of his influence to the promotion of public and private business enterprises in his own community. That his fine abilities are fully appreciated by his fellow-citizens is shown by the great confidence they repose in him by their repeated invitations to positions of trust and responsibility.

Mr. Downes married, in 1866, Augusta H. Wadsworth, of Pembroke, Maine. He has two children, Mrs. Mina A. Hodgins, of Ottawa, Canada, and George, who is now studying law in his father's office.
HON. F. MARION SIMPSON.
Hon. F. Marion Simpson.

THE HON. F. M. SIMPSON was born in the town of Dixmont in 1854, and is a son of Frederick A. and Harriet L. Simpson. He received his education in the common schools and the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield. In 1868 he moved with his parents to Carmel, Penobscot County, where he now resides. He served as clerk for his father, who was engaged in mercantile business at Simpson's Corner, Dixmont, and at Carmel Village for over thirty-three years, until he reached the age of twenty-four years. At that time he bought out the stock, and his father retired from business. He conducted the business alone until 1884, when he took in Mr. Lewis C. Whitten as partner, and the business since has been conducted under the firm name of Simpson & Whitten. In connection with his regular business, he has filled the position of Insurance Broker and has done quite a large fire insurance business. In 1878 he was commissioned a Trial Justice for Penobscot County, and served in that position for fourteen years.

In politics he has always been an active member of the Republican party. He served six years as Town Clerk, two years as Collector of Taxes, and three years as chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Carmel. He was a member of the Republican County Committee for Penobscot County for two years, and served as chairman of the Republican Town Committee of Carmel for sixteen years, and is serving in that capacity at the present time.

In 1884 he was elected by his class, consisting of the towns of Carmel, Levant, Stetson, and Kenduskeag, to represent them in the State Legislature, and he served as State Senator from his county for the years 1888–9 and 1890–1.

During his service in the Legislature, he served as chairman of the Committee on Interior Waters and Indian Affairs, and was a member of the Committee on Financial Affairs, Banks and Banking, State Prison, Ways and Bridges, and Public Buildings.

He was Postmaster of Carmel during the Harrison administration, and was a member of the Executive Council of Governor Burleigh for the years 1891–2, and at the present time is a member of Governor Cleaves' Council for the years 1893–4. At the organization of the Council of Governor Cleaves, he was unanimously elected chairman of the Council for the two years.

In 1884 he married Mary Linnie Benjamin, daughter of Dr. John B. and Mary A. Benjamin, of Carmel, and has one child, Frederick B., born June 19, 1889.
HON. WALDO PETTENGILL.
Hon. Waldo Pettengill.

Mr. PETTENGILL was born at Livermore Falls, Maine, December 1, 1844. He lived for ten years in East Livermore; then moved to Wilton, in Franklin County, where he resided eleven years; then moved to Rumford, Oxford County, where he has since resided.

He was married June 1, 1870, to Sarah Elizabeth Briggs, of Poland, Maine.

Mr. Pettengill is actively engaged in the development of Rumford Falls and is agent for the Rumford Falls Power Company.

He was educated at the common schools and at Farmington Academy and Edward Little Institute at Auburn.

His public services have been as follows: Served six years as School Committee, two years as Town Treasurer; eleven years as Selectman, nine years as chairman of the Board; six years as County Commissioner, and two years as Senator from Oxford County.

Mr. Pettengill is now a member of the Executive Council, being Councilor from the First Councilor District, which is composed of the counties of Oxford and York.
HON. MARQUIS F. KING.
MARQUIS FAYETTE KING, son of Col. Samuel Hall and Eliza (Shaw) King, was born in Oxford, Maine, February 18th, 1835. Of a family of ten children, he and his brother, Rev. Henry Melville King, D. D., are the only two that survived, childlessly. His grandfather, King, born in Raynham, Mass., and Gilbert Shaw, born in Middleborough, Mass., were among the early settlers of Paris, Me. Their farms, located on the westerly slope of the “Singepole,” joined, and each is yet occupied by descendants in direct line.

Mr. King’s father’s first settlement was at Craigie’s Mills in the town of Hebron, Me., where he actively participated in the work of developing the splendid water privilege afforded by Thompson Pond, the endowment of the flourishing village of Oxford. In company with another, he bought a large tract of land from the heirs of Andrew Craigie of Cambridge, who had built the saw-mill that gave a name to the early settlement. The purchase included much of the land now occupied by the village. The partnership was of short duration, for Mr. King, reserving a sufficient amount of land for a large farm, sold the balance to his partner and proceeded to clear up his own land and put it in shape for cultivation. He had learned the trade of housewright of his father, and built his own buildings. He was also a trader and largely engaged in lumber operations. He was Selectman in Hebron; an advocate of a division of the town, and was elected chairman of the first board of Selectmen of Oxford after that town was incorporated. In 1837 he was commissioned Colonel of the First Regiment of Infantry by Governor Enoch Lincoln. He had been advanced through every grade by regular promotion, his first commission, that of Ensign, bearing the signature of John Brooks, Governor of Massachusetts. He was a man of commanding presence, and whether exercising his regiment on the Paris muster-field, or superintending his business at home, he always exhibited a large amount of mental and physical vitality.

In 1845 he removed to Portland, Maine, and engaged in trade, in which he continued until his death in 1865. The change of residence of his parents gave the subject of this sketch experience in both farm and city life, that has been very useful and is dearly cherished. At the age of nineteen he engaged in photography, and in its various branches has found employment to this day.

While a young man he was a member of the Portland Light Infantry, serving most of the time as Sergeant and Clerk; he was elected to a Lieutenancy, but declined, as he had concluded to ask for his discharge.

During the late war, Governor Washburn, as Commander in Chief, thought it necessary to organize the Militia of the State, by forming companies and selecting officers. Mr. King was appointed Orderly Sergeant by General Virgin, with orders to prepare the rolls of the companies in Ward Five, Portland, warn them for, and preside at, an election of officers. This was done, and Mr. King was elected one of the Captains. Elections where held throughout the State, as appears by the report of the Adjutant General, but no commissions were issued to the officers elected, nor was any service called for.

Mr. King’s father being a zealous Whig, he naturally adopted views in harmony with the political doctrines of that party. New issues, however, brought about a disquietude of the old parties about the time of his attaining his majority, and his first presidential vote was cast for the nominees of the first Republican Convention, and he has since acted with that party.

He was a member of the Portland City Council from Ward Five in 1868; of the board of Aldermen in 1871, 1872, and 1882; and in 1884 was elected Mayor of the city by a larger vote than had ever before been given to any candidate. He declined a renomination. He was elected a member of the Executive Council of the State of Maine in 1891, and re-elected in 1893 for a term of two years. He has been a director of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company since 1881, when it moved its principal office to Portland.

Considerable of Mr. King’s leisure time has been devoted to genealogical and historical research. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, of the Old Colony Historical Society at Taunton, Mass., and several other similar societies. He has been for several years President of the Maine Genealogical Society, and to his efforts it owes, in a large degree, the prosperity which it is at present enjoying. He is a member and one of the Managers, of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, tracing his descent from no less than four different soldiers.

He has been considerably interested in Masonry, and has won its highest honors. He was made a Mason in 1859, in Ancient Land-Mark Lodge, in Portland, and received the other degrees of the York Rite in that and the following year. In 1863 he received the degrees of the Scottish Rite, and on May 18, 1865, received the thirty-third degree, and became an Honorary Member of the Northern Supreme Council, and September 17, 1885, was made an Active Member, and has continued to be such ever since. He held offices in the Lodge, Chapter, Council, and Commandery, and in the Grand Chapter, Grand Council, and Grand Commandery. He was two years Grand Master of Masons in Maine, and has been Deputy of the Supreme Council for Maine, since 1886.

In 1856 Mr. King married Miss Frances Olivia, daughter of Samuel Pomeroy and Sabrina (Perkins) Plaisted, of Portland. They have had five children; a daughter and three sons are now living. Mr. King is of large physique, being upwards of six feet in height, and well proportioned. He has always enjoyed vigorous health, and thus been enabled to accomplish a large amount of work of various kinds that have fallen upon him. Whatever he undertakes to do, he does thoroughly. He exemplifies in very high degree the saying “What is worth doing at all is worth doing well.” The consequence has been that whatever position he has held, he has discharged its duties zealously and faithfully. This is illustrated by the fact that under his administration the various organizations have enjoyed a season of great prosperity. He has the faculty of creating an interest in others in that which interests him, so that he has always been able to supplement his own efforts by the efforts of his associates.

Mr. King is a man of strong will, inflexible purpose, unwearied perseverance, and of large executive ability; his opinions and decisions are not hastily formed, but when formed are adhered to with tenacity; self-control and calm amid excitement are the characteristics of his manner of thought and action. He is devotedly attached to his friends and ever ready to sacrifice himself for them; he counts a favor to them a favor to himself, and resents a wrong done to them with almost unforgiving intensity. Of unflinching integrity and of moral courage that knows no fear of personal consequences, the practical rule of his action is to do the right “as God gives him to see the right.”
HON. EDWIN O. CLARK.
MR. CLARK was born in Waldoboro, December 27, 1840, has always resided in that town, and is therefore fifty-two years of age. He is the only surviving son of the late Joseph Clark, who, commencing in life a poor boy, by his industry and remarkable business tact, amassed a respectable fortune in vessel building, in the days when that important branch of industry was the leading source of income, and wooden vessels had not been superseded by iron.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the public schools in Waldoboro and at Westbrook Seminary, and upon the death of his father, in July, 1875, he was called upon to assume the entire management of the extensive business, which he carried on under the firm name of Joseph Clark & Son up to within a few years, when ship-building in Waldoboro practically ceased.

For upwards of fifteen years, Mr. Clark has been a director in the Medomak National Bank, and since 1878 has been a director and prominent in the management of the Knox & Lincoln Railroad; at present is manager and principal owner in the Forest Lake Ice Company at Friendship, and is still considerably interested in shipping.

Politically, Mr. Clark has always been a Republican, and comes from a Republican family, who can trace their political faith back to the days of John C. Fremont. While not radical in his views as to how the affairs of State should be managed, he is a firm believer in protection to home industries, and believes that legislation in America should be for the benefit of Americans.

Mr. Clark has always been alive to the public welfare of his native town, and foremost in the promotion of every enterprise which would tend best to subserve the interests of his fellow-citizens. He is exceedingly popular with the masses; and, although unostentatious in his manner of giving, numberless acts of charity can be traced to his door.

In 1884–5 the Democratic stronghold of Waldoboro elected him on the Board of Selectmen, regardless of party affiliations, but he declined a renomination. In the winter of 1892–3 his friends, after repeated solicitation, induced him to accept the position as Councilor from Lincoln County to his Excellency, Governor Cleaves, where he has proved an efficient member and a credit to the constituency he represents.

Foremost in every laudable effort to improve and elevate the condition of his native town, and being fully in touch with the times, Mr. Clark is eminently a man of progressive ideas, with the push and energy so characteristic of his race.

His home life is indeed a pleasant one, being a man of domestic tastes, and surrounded by an interesting family. He married Miss Maria Scales, of Waldoboro, in 1864, and has three children, two sons and a daughter having blessed their union, all of whom are now living.
HON. FRED ATWOOD.
Mr. ATWOOD was born in Frankfort, now Winterport, Nov. 12, 1838. His father was Capt. John Atwood, born in Frankfort, July 11, 1804, in which town he resided until his death, in Oct., 1859. His mother, Mahitable Stubbs, was born in Frankfort, Feb. 2, 1806; died Aug. 3, 1863. Seven brothers were the result of this union, five now living. Joshua Atwood, maternal grandfather, was born at Provincetown, Mass., July 2, 1767, and died, October 12, 1846. He was, like most of the Cape Cod Atwoods, a navigator by profession, which science he successfully taught for several years. His wife, Betsey Dyer, was born in Truro, Mass., and died Jan. 14, 1853, aged eighty-eight.

Mr. Atwood was early in life inclined to mercantile pursuits. He was with John N. Gennin, the hatter, in New York; then in Boston and later in Providence, R. I., from whence he was called by the death of his brother, Byron, a chemist, who died suddenly in 1857. Mr. Atwood took the position thus made vacant, with his brother John, a druggist at Frankfort, and devoted his time to the study of medicine, aided by the late Dr. Abbott. Illness of his father required his services to manage his business as dealer in masts, spars, and ship stock, and at his father's death, in accordance with his wishes, he became his successor. It was a departure from a profession he always had, and still has, a great love for, that of medical science.

The war changed business, and Mr. Atwood, after supplying to a large extent materials for several government vessels, among them the new Ironsides, entered largely into furnishing forage, etc., for government contractors, adding later the sale of agricultural implements, which business he continues, as also insurance to quite an extent. Mr. Atwood has a love for agricultural pursuits and believes in farming in Maine. He became early interested in the development of Aroostook County, and created quite an interest throughout New England by inducing exhibits at the Maine and New England Fairs, and later, by a personally conducted excursion of capitalists and writers to that county in 1886, and later still by a large meeting at Boston, the result of which, in part, is the successful building of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad.

Mr. Atwood was member of the Senate of 1875, was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and took active part in the doings of the Senate; is now, and has been for nearly a quarter of a century, a Trustee of the New England Agricultural Society, among whom at one time, were Dr. Geo. B. Loring, General Burnside, William Barrett, of Rhode Island, Governor Head, of New Hampshire, Governor Hyde, of Connecticut, Colonel Needham and Colonel Rowell, of Massachusetts, and Governor Bodwell, of Maine. He has also served on the Board of Trustees of Maine State College, at Orono, and the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport.

Mr. Atwood is now and always has been a staunch Republican. He is positive in his opinions, and is known as being true to his conviction, yet never offensive, conceding to others a right to their opinions; is charitable, of a pushing nature, and always mindful of the happiness of others. He believes that America is for Americans, and in protection of labor and capital; in intelligent immigration and the building up of our State, and in the elevation of men.

Mr. Atwood married Susan Jane Coffren, of Winterport, Nov. 23, 1860. They had two children, a son, Edmund Souder, born Sept. 23, 1861, and a daughter, Lizzie Coffren, born Oct. 28, 1863. The daughter died in childhood. The son married Bertha Frances Larrabee, daughter of the late Captain Isaiah Larrabee, of Winterport, Sept. 14, 1885. He died suddenly, May 30, 1886. To this union was born, Nov. 23, 1886, a daughter, Lizzie Gregg Atwood, the only lineal descendant living.

Mr. Atwood was a member of Governor Bodwell's Staff, as Assistant Quartermaster with rank of Colonel, and also held a similar position on the Staff of Governor Marble. With both he was for many years a close friend. He has held other positions of honor and is now a member of Governor Cleaves' Executive Council for 1893-4.
HON. CHARLES A. HARRINGTON
Hon. Charles A. Harrington.

CHARLES A. HARRINGTON, son of Wesley and Hannah Prescott Harrington, was born at Parkman, Maine, in 1845. His early life was passed in working on a farm and attending the public schools. He subsequently graduated from the Western State Normal School, and for some years was a teacher in the public schools.

In March, 1865, he answered President Lincoln's last call for troops and volunteered as a recruit to the Eleventh Maine Regiment, but by reason of the close of the war was mustered out without seeing active service.

In 1875 he entered the law office of Hon. Stephen D. Lindsey, at Norridgewock, as a student, and was admitted to practice in 1877. He immediately formed a partnership with Mr. Lindsey, which continued till the death of the latter in 1884, since which he has continued the practice of law in Norridgewock.

Mr. Harrington is a lawyer of fine abilities, and takes pride in his profession. He is a close student, and being a man of good judgment and strong common sense and of keen perception, he is a most excellent judge of the law. His cases are prepared with great care and thoroughness, and he has the reputation of managing them admirably.

He has always been an earnest, active Republican, and is regarded as the leader of his party in his section of the county. He was chairman of the Board of Selectmen and Town Clerk of Norridgewock for five years; served in the lower branch of the State Legislature in 1887 and 1891, and is a member of the Executive Council of 1893–4.

In 1878 he was united in marriage with Jeannette A., daughter of John T. and Ann F. Merrill, of Solon, Me., and has one child, Pauline M., born November 12, 1879.
MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE LAFAYETTE BEAL.
MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE LAFAYETTE BEAL was born in Norway, Maine, May 21, 1825. His father was Ezra F. Beal, one of the first citizens of the town, and for many years a resident of Portland. The son, George L., received his education in the common schools and at Westbrook Seminary. He took great interest in military affairs, and being always popular with his acquaintances, he was elected Captain of the Norway Light Infantry, a position he held at the breaking out of the war.

On the receipt of the news of the fall of Sumter and President Lincoln's call for troops to put down the rebellion, Governor Washburn promptly organized the First Maine Regiment to fill the quota of Maine. Captain Beal tendered his company for immediate service on the twentieth day of April, 1861, and was the first man to enlist in Oxford County. Seven days after he took his company into camp at Portland, which became Company "G," First Regiment Infantry.

On the expiration of his three-months' term of service in the vicinity of Washington, he re-enlisted for two years and was commissioned Colonel of the Tenth Maine Infantry. His regiment covered the famous retreat of General Banks from Winchester to Williamsport and participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, General Pope's retreat, and Antietam. He was severely wounded at Antietam but quickly recovered and soon returned to duty.

He was mustered out with his regiment in May, 1863, but promptly re-enlisted for three years and was made Colonel of the Twenty-ninth Maine Regiment.

His command participated in the battles of the Red River and Shenandoah Valley campaigns in 1864. At the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, Louisiana, he rendered distinguished service in the successful efforts of the First Division, Nineteenth Corps, in checking the advance of the enemy and saving Banks' army. It was here he won his General's stars.

His brigade was the first to advance and break the enemy's lines at Cedar Creek, after Sheridan had ridden from Winchester, "twenty miles away," turning defeat in the morning into a glorious victory in the afternoon.

During reconstruction times he was placed in command of the Eastern District of South Carolina, with head-quarters at Darlington, where he performed his duties so faithfully and well, that he was promoted to Brevet Major-General of the Volunteers.

In January, 1866, he was mustered out, and honorably discharged, having been nearly five years in the service of his country.

General Beal was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated General Grant for President in 1868 and was elector at large on the ticket for that year. In 1872 he was appointed Pension Agent at Portland, which position he held with marked ability and fidelity till the office was transferred to Concord, New Hampshire.

He was the first Department Commander of the G. A. R. in Maine, and Commander of the Military Order of Loyal Legion Commandery of Maine for 1893–4. From 1880 to 1885 he was Adjutant-General of this State, and has been State Treasurer since 1888. His administration of the State's finances has been able, faithful, and efficient.
Hon. Samuel W. Matthews.

Commissioner of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics.

SAMUEL W. MATTHEWS is a native of Hampden, Penobscot County, Maine, where he was born May 21, 1832. He received his elementary education in the town school, and was fitted for college at the Hampden Academy, mainly under the instruction of his father, Asa Matthews, who was an early graduate of Waterville College. Young Matthews, having received a thorough preparation, entered Waterville College, now Colby University, in 1850 and graduated with high rank in scholarship in the class of 1854.

After his graduation he adopted the profession of teacher, which he followed for a number of years, teaching for a time at the Lee Normal Academy, and later in various institutions in North Carolina. Finally deciding upon law as his permanent profession, he came home and entered the law office of Hon. John E. Godfrey in Bangor, where he diligently pursued his studies for some time, and in 1860 was admitted to the Bar in Penobscot County. After his admission, he entered actively upon the practice of his profession, locating in his native town, Hampden, where he built up a nice practice.

In 1862 Mr. Matthews was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, the duties of which office he discharged most acceptably for ten years. In 1873 he was elected to represent his town in the Maine Legislature. During his term of service he held positions on important committees, and was an active and influential member on the floor of the House.

Mr. Matthews removed to Caribou, Aroostook County, in 1879, where he continued in the practice of law. Seeing the need of a local newspaper in that town, he yielded to the solicitations of friends and engaged in the work of establishing the Aroostook Republican, which he carried out thoroughly and most successfully. Under his management the paper grew rapidly in circulation and influence, being now one of the most prosperous papers in the county.

In 1887 Mr. Matthews received the appointment to the responsible and important position of Commissioner of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics of the State of Maine, which office he has held continuously by successive appointments. A thorough collection and compilation of statistics showing the condition and progress of the great industrial interests of the State requires patience, perseverance, industry, and a special fitness for the work. That these are possessed to a marked degree by the present Commissioner is conclusively shown by the exhaustive reports which are annually issued by his Bureau. These have become to be regarded as among the most valuable and instructive of all the State documents.

Mr. Matthews has always from his youth been a most ardent Republican, and has for many years done very efficient service for his party, both through the press and on the stump, his services being eagerly sought in every campaign. He has a very extensive acquaintance all over the State, and a host of friends. Being of a cheerful and genial nature, he makes friends and retains them by his honest, open, and straightforward course.
Dr. Bigelow T. Sanborn.

DOCTOR SANBORN was born in the town of Standish, Maine, July 11, 1839. His parents, Warren Sanborn and Jane Warren, were among the prominent citizens of his native town, and were representatives of the best families in our State. His illustrious grandfather, John Sanborn, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution.

Doctor Sanborn was brought up on a farm, and contracted those habits of industry and frugality which have contributed so much in making New England men distinguished and successful in whatever they undertake. His education was acquired in select schools, and he finally finished his academic course at Limington Academy, one of the oldest and best institutions in our State.

After some deliberation, he wisely made choice of the profession of medicine as his field of future labor and usefulness, and after a three years' course of hard study graduated at the Medical School of Bowdoin College with distinguished honors. On this account, by the recommendation of the medical faculty, he was immediately selected as first assistant physician in the Maine State Insane Asylum in the year 1866. He served in this capacity for seventeen years, and during this long period was eminently successful and won the esteem and entire confidence of the official management of the institution, so that when the late distinguished and beloved Dr. H. M. Harlow retired, on account of physical disabilities, from the superintendency of the Maine State Insane Hospital, where he had spent nearly forty years of active and efficient service, Doctor Sanborn was found adequate to meet the demands of the occasion, and in 1882 was elected and assumed the responsibilities of Superintendent of the Hospital.

He immediately spent several months in investigating the workings of similar institutions in other States, thus early bringing to the management of his own charge the most advanced practice and modern modes of the older and larger hospitals, and a professional knowledge of the most approved features in the practical workings of the best asylums in the country. He has always been an assiduous student in medicine, and particularly in that department of mental disease to which he has given thus far his life work. His many medical essays delivered at stated meetings of the medical profession, in this and other States, have been considered as words of original thought and research, and have always been received with favorable consideration.

His large experience in mental diseases has frequently brought him into the courts of our State, where the judgment and evidence of so distinguished an expert have great weight and influence in determining personal cases of insanity, where responsibility and justice should be carefully considered. Consultations in regard to insanity outside the routine work of the Hospital have been and are continually being sought and arranged by anxious families with Doctor Sanborn, and he has always responded, when official duties would admit, thus securing the thanks and good-will of many of the citizens of our State.

The several yearly reports of the Trustees of the Insane Hospital furnish the best evidence of the high consideration and esteem which have followed Doctor Sanborn in the discharge of his multitudinous and responsible duties, during twenty-seven years of active service, which was manifested several years ago by giving one of the large buildings of the Hospital the name of “Sanborn Hall.” While Doctor Sanborn is everywhere known as an educated, painstaking, and careful physician, he also unites the qualifications of a practical mechanic and business man, which are so essential in the management of the physical wants and economic demands of a great State Institution.

The History of Kennebec County, Maine, says: “The two large hospital buildings in the center of the background of the Institution were erected under the superintendence of Doctor Sanborn in 1888-9; in fact, less than one-half of the present equipment of the Institution was in existence when he was elected assistant physician in 1866, and nearly one-half of the buildings have been erected under his supervision. It is a great credit to the Commonwealth of Maine that the existence and efficiency of so liberal a charity to unfortunate humanity stands as one of its proudest monuments, and it is only just to a broad-minded and capable public servant, to note here that this noble Institution, under the liberal provisions of the State, has made such progress and reached its most important period of proficiency within the decade made by the management of Bigelow T. Sanborn.”

The social, intellectual, and moral entertainments at the Hospital have largely increased in variety and power with excellent results during the past ten years. The increased works of art which please the eye and the introduction of modern articles of comfort have materially changed the appearance of the interior of the Hospital and make it far more attractive to the unfortunate, but appreciative, inmates; and the artistic arrangement of beds of beautiful flowers and variegated shrubbery, and the shady walks through the extended grounds of the Institution, each and all have contributed to make hospital life far more endurable, and recoveries more speedy and sure, and collectively is a monument to the fine taste and accomplishments of Doctor Sanborn.

Doctor Sanborn married Miss Emma F. Martin, an accomplished and highly esteemed lady of Augusta, in 1872, and her department in the Hospital has been wisely administered and well conducted. Their pleasant and bright family of children consists of the following names: Maud S., Warren B., Walter M., and Ray F. Notwithstanding his constant and laborious public duties, Doctor Sanborn finds great enjoyment in the pleasures of the family fireside, and he has given his time and influence in favor of the advancement of all great moral questions, and always aided in all public efforts which have contributed to the educational and business prosperity of the State of Maine.
Hon. Hall C. Burleigh.

HALL C. BURLEIGH, fourth son of John and Anna Atwood Burleigh, was born December 13, 1826, on a farm in the town of Fairfield, about two miles north of the city of Waterville. He was educated in the district schools and at Waterville Academy, now Coburn Classical Institute. With the exception of the limited time spent in school, the years of his early life were spent upon the farm where he was born.

He commenced life without capital, and furnishes an example of what a man of courage, energy, and perseverance may accomplish who is obliged to depend solely on his own efforts for success.

He was married, September 5, 1853, to Clarissa K., oldest daughter of Thomas L. and Sibyl Drummond Garland. Their children, seven daughters and four sons, were all born in Fairfield. In 1881 they moved from Fairfield to Vassalboro, where they have since resided.

Early in life Mr. Burleigh evinced a great interest in the improvement of farm stock, and commenced to buy and breed blooded animals immediately upon attaining his majority. So marked was his success in this direction that before 1860 his stock was seen in the show yards of the State. Prior to 1870 he had imported some of the finest animals to be obtained in Canada, and his herds were known all over New England.

In 1879 he formed a partnership with the late Gov. J. R. Bodwell for the purpose of importing and breeding to a larger extent than was ever before known in New England. Their eight importations, amounting to nearly one thousand head of breeding animals, were all selected and purchased by Mr. Burleigh, from herds all over England, Scotland, and Wales, so that he is probably better and more favorably known in those countries than any other American who has visited their shores for the same purpose. As might be expected, with his ability in selecting and his skill in breeding and fitting stock for exhibition, his animals have won more prizes in the show rings of the United States than those of any other individual in America, and his sales from 1880 to 1890 amounted to more than one million dollars, the animals sold going into nearly every Northern, Western, and Southwestern State and all the territories. It is safe to say that Mr. Burleigh has done as much as any other man to bring the State of Maine prominently before the people of North America and the British Isles.

Beside attending to a large personal business, Mr. Burleigh has served the public acceptably in various capacities. He was a member of the Board of Selectmen and Assessors of Fairfield from 1877 to 1880 inclusive. He represented the town of Vassalboro in the Legislature of 1889–90. In 1891 he was appointed by Governor Burleigh a member of the World's Fair Commission of Maine, and upon the organization of that body was chosen its President. Here he worked with untiring zeal to make Maine's part in the great Exhibition a success. In March, 1892, he was appointed a member of the Board of State Assessors, to which position he was elected by the Legislature of 1893. Mr. Burleigh is a man of strong convictions, and has long made a study of the subject of taxation in his own and other countries, and for this reason is peculiarly fitted to do good service for his State in this capacity.

He is a member of Neguemkeag Lodge, F. and A. M., and Dunlap R. A. C., and has been a member of the Patrons of Husbandry since 1875. In politics Mr. Burleigh has always been a Republican.
Hon. Otis Hayford.

Otis HAYFORD was the son of Otis Hayford and Alvira Hayford, children of Zeri Hayford and Gustavus Hayford, two brothers, who were the first settlers of Canton Village, long known as "Hayford's Mills." Here they erected the first dwelling, now standing on the original lot, as also the first saw-mill and grist-mill in said place, and who were largely instrumental in building up said village.

Otis Hayford, Sr., early in life engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, continuing the same until the date of his death, 1871, at the age of sixty-eight years, and throughout his ever busy life always manifested a deep interest in the prosperity and welfare of the entire community in which he resided. Holding the office of a Justice of the Peace for very many years, he was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

Otis Hayford, the subject of this sketch, was born in Canton, Oxford County, May 10, 1834, and is the only living representative of his father's family, four children having died in early life. He received a good common school education, supplemented with terms of school at the academy in Auburn and Westbrook Seminary. Mr. Hayford has always maintained a residence in his native town.

At the age of twenty-one he engaged in mercantile pursuits as a junior member of a firm doing an extensive country business. He continued in business as merchant, manufacturer, and produce broker until the year 1878. In 1861, he was elected a Captain in the State Militia, and served in that capacity two years. At this date, in connection with Ex-Gov. Israel Washburn, Jr., S. C. Andrews, and N. L. Marshall, he organized the Rumford Falls & Buckfield Railroad Company, purchased, rebuilt, equipped, and put in operation this railroad from Mechanic Falls to Gilbertville in Canton. Mr. Hayford was Superintendent of the road from 1879 to 1883, and Director and Vice-President till 1889.

Mr. Hayford was elected a member of the Maine Senate in 1871, and re-elected in 1872; was chosen Presidential Elector in 1880. He was elected by the Legislature of 1891 a member of the Board of State Assessors, and is now serving in that capacity. In politics Mr. Hayford has always been a Republican, throwing his first vote for President for John C. Fremont.
FRANKLIN CLEMENT ROBINSON, A. M.
Franklin Clement Robinson, A. M.

Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in Bowdoin College.

The subject of this sketch was born at East Orrington, Me., April 24, 1852. His father, Harrison Robinson, was a mechanic in the older meaning of the term, that is, knew how to work well as mason, blacksmith, machinist, and engineer, and his son, inheriting his tastes and working with him, obtained a good mechanical training, which he values exceedingly. When he was fifteen years of age his parents moved to Bangor in order that the sons might fit for college at the Bangor High School. He was two years in the Bangor school and during all the time, except in the winter, worked as assistant engineer in a steam lumber mill.

In 1869 he and his brother, Dr. D. A. Robinson of Bangor, entered Bowdoin College. During three years of his college course he helped to pay his expenses by engineering, using for that purpose the SUMMER term and vacation. He graduated in 1873, and after teaching a term of school at Glenburn, Me., was invited to become assistant in the chemical department at Bowdoin. This was at the beginning of the Spring term, 1874. In 1878 he was made Professor, and in 1885 was made Professor of Chemistry in the Maine Medical School also. Professor Robinson has published two books on chemistry for use of his classes, and has written accounts of special investigations for chemical journals, and also given several courses of lectures in different cities of the State. He believes that besides its direct influence on the students the college should exert an influence in the State wherever possible. In accordance with this he has conducted Summer classes in chemistry for teachers. He gave the first University Extension lectures in the State, and tries to keep in touch with the teachers of the State by attending educational conventions and taking part in discussions. He has been a member of the Superintending School Committee of Brunswick for sixteen years and for the most of the time chairman of the board. In this position he began the movement for a new high school-house and has seen it completed, an ornament and credit to the town. During the past year, 1892-3, he has been at work on the plans for the Mary F. S. Searles Science Building at Bowdoin, which will be one of the finest buildings in the country devoted to science teaching.

In 1890 Professor Robinson was appointed a member of the Maine State Board of Health, and, in 1891, was sent, as its delegate, to the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography at London, and took part in the discussions at that great meeting. He is also a member of the National Public Health Association; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of the American Chemical Society, and the Berlin Chemical Society.

In 1877 he married Ella M. Tucker, of Brunswick, and they have a family of three boys. Born and bred in Maine he has a great love for the State, is a great believer in her institutions, and has great faith in her future.
Samuel Henderson Allen, only son of Samuel and Elizabeth Allen, was born October 17, 1826, in the town of Cushing, Knox County, Me. His paternal ancestors were of English origin, having emigrated from Gloucester County, England, and settled at Gloucester, Mass., removing later to New Gloucester, Cumberland County, Me., where his father was born. His maternal ancestors were of the Scotch-Irish stock. His mother, Elizabeth Henderson, was born at Pleasant Point, Cushing, Me., and was an only daughter. Her father was a sea-captain, as were also four of her brothers.

When the subject of this sketch was three years of age, his father purchased and moved on to a farm at “The Meadows” (so called), in the town of Thomaston, Knox County, Me. He remained with his father, engaged at farming, lumbering, and burning lime, during his minority. His advantages for education were limited to such as were then afforded by the public schools of his town, supplemented by instruction at select schools at Thomaston and Rockland.

In 1847 he engaged at the Maine State Prison, serving one year as overseer in the lime quarry, under Warden Benjamin Carr, and the following year as disciplinarian, under Warden Bennett. In 1850 he went to New Orleans, La., where, after spending the following winter, he shipped, as mate, for Bordeaux, France, and on his return he re-shipped, as mate, and made a second voyage to the same port. In 1853-4 he was employed by the Brunswick Canal and Lumber Company, at Brunswick, Ga., as general superintendent, having in charge five hundred slaves, and with their help building a canal-lock at Brunswick, also one twelve miles distant, on the Altamaha River, above Darien.

Returning to Thomaston in 1856, he was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature as a Republican. In 1857 he contracted with Warden Hix, of the Maine State Prison, for the labor of the convicts. May 1, 1861, he was appointed Deputy Collector of Customs of the Port of Thomaston. Resigning the following September, he enlisted in the First Regiment, Maine Cavalry Volunteers, and was commissioned as Major; was promoted to Colonel of the regiment, March 1, 1862. He served in the Army of the Potomac, and in September, 1862, was appointed, by General Burnside, Military Governor of Frederick City, Md., where he remained until he resigned, in 1863, on account of ill health.

In the summer of 1863 he went to California, by the way of the Isthmus, where he spent a year traveling in that State and in Nevada. Returning to New York, he was employed by Charles Gould and Amos Gaylord, of Wall Street, New York City, to purchase mineral lands in West Virginia and Kentucky.

For three years, commencing in 1865, he was engaged in the oil business in Pennsylvania. From 1867 to 1876 he was proprietor of the Stevens House, on Broadway, New York City. In 1877 he engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and in the ice business on the Kennebec River, at Gardiner, where he remained until 1888, when he was appointed Warden of the Maine State Prison, which position he still occupies, having been reappointed in November, 1892.

At the organization of the Republican party he espoused its principles, and has since remained one of its most active and earnest supporters. In 1885 he was elected to the State Senate from Knox County, and re-elected in 1887 for the succeeding term.

He is a member of P. Henry Tillson Post, G. A. R., at Thomaston, a member of the Commandery of Maine, “Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States,” and of the “Society of the Army of the Potomac.”

In 1859 Colonel Allen married Miss M. Adelia, daughter of Joseph Ingraham of Rockland. They have one child, Lucy, who is the wife of F. H. Tobey of Thomaston.
HON. EDWIN C. BURLEIGH.
Hon. Edwin C. Burleigh.

Edwin C. Burleigh is a native of Aroostook County, Maine, having been born in Linneus, November 27, 1843. His father, Parker P. Burleigh, was a son of Moses Burleigh, a native of Sandwich, N. H., who came to Maine previous to 1812 and settled in Palermo, where he resided until 1830. Moses was a prominent man of his time; was a militia officer during the war of 1812, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious service. He was in the Massachusetts Legislature before the separation; was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the new State of Maine, and held other offices. In 1830 he removed to Linneus, Aroostook County, being almost a pioneer into that county, where he died in 1860. Here Parker P., the eldest surviving child of Moses, has lived and raised his family. He occupies the old homestead and is still hale and hearty.

Edwin C. was educated in the town school and at Houlton Academy. After his academical course was completed, he taught for a time and then took up land surveying. At this time the State owned vast tracts of lands in Aroostook County which had never been surveyed. Young Burleigh earnestly engaged in this work, and soon gained a knowledge of the public lands of the State not possessed, perhaps, by any other person. In 1870 he was made a clerk in the land office in Augusta, and in 1876 was made Land Agent, which office he held three years. He was also Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives from 1876 to 1880, resigning the office the latter year to accept a position in the office of the State Treasurer. Here he remained five years, gaining a thorough knowledge of the duties of the office, and, in 1885, the Legislature recognized his ability and valuable services by electing him to the office of Treasurer of State, and re-electing him in 1887.

In 1888 Mr. Burleigh was elected Governor of Maine by a plurality of 18,000, and re-elected in 1890 by an increased plurality. His four years' service as Chief Executive of the State was remarkable for high administrative ability, for economy and efficiency, and for the prompt and faithful performance of every duty.

Mr. Burleigh is a man of fine physique, of great energy and force of character, an indomitable worker with an immense capacity for work. Whatever he finds necessary to be done, he does now, and with a will and with such force, coupled with good judgment, as to remove all obstacles and make success easy and certain. He is aggressive, progressive, and vigorous, prompt in the discharge of every duty, and believes in doing whatever you undertake to do thoroughly and well. His private life is without a stain, and his public acts have shone with splendor under the search-light of his political opponents.

In 1872 Mr. Burleigh removed from Linneus to Bangor, and later to Augusta, where he still resides. Since retiring from the office of Governor, he has devoted himself to the management of the Kennebec Journal, which for many years has been the State paper, of which he is the principal owner.
HON. FREDERICK ROBIE.
Mr. Robie comes of the best English stock, both his paternal and maternal ancestors having emigrated from England, the former in 1660 and the latter, the Lincolns, in 1637. On the paternal side the first settlement was made in what is now Atkinson, N. H., while the maternal ancestors settled in Hingham, Mass. Emigration from the home of his twelve-year-old son, Ichabod, was taken captive and carried to Canada, where he was kept one year. Returning, he settled in Hampton, N. H., where he raised a family.

Samuel, the youngest of three sons, was born in 1717. He also had three sons, of whom Edward, the eldest, married, October 10, 1771; Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah Toppan Smith.

Edward and Sarah Smith Robie were the parents of six children, of whom one was named Toppan, who was born in Candia, N. H., January 27, 1782. At the age of seventeen, Toppan removed to Gorham, Me., and became clerk in a store, remaining until of age. Strict economy had enabled him to save sufficient to start business on his own account, which he did, and succeeded admirably. Joined afterwards by his brother, Thomas S., the firm of T. & T. S. Robie became familiar and very popular through New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine. It continued for sixty years, until the death of Thomas S., and became widely known for its enterprise, integrity, and upright conduct in all transactions.

Toppan Robie was for half a century, perhaps the leading citizen of his town and the surrounding country. He held every office in the town; was six times a Representative to the Massachusetts Legislature before Maine became a State; was in the first two Legislatures of Maine and member of Governor Kent's Council in 1837. Mr. Robie was formerly a Whig, but being strongly opposed to slavery, he heartily joined in the organization of the Republican party. He was the highest type of the refined gentleman of the old school, being always dignified, courteous, and honorable in all his dealings. Having accumulated a competency, he was a liberal giver to every good cause. The beautiful soldiers' monument, the first erected in Maine, which adorns the town of Gorham, was his generous tribute to the heroes in the cause to which he did so much to aid. The ministerial fund of Gorham was often the subject of his munificent benefactions, his donations aggregating $6,000, while the Congregational Church, Chester, N. H., received from the same generous source not less than $5,000. After leaving business he retired to his fine estate in Gorham, where he passed his declining years in the full enjoyment of that peace and tranquility which is the halo of a brilliant, honorable, and well-spent life. He died January 14, 1871, mourned by the entire community in which he had lived for seventy years.

Toppan Robie, in 1804, married Lydia, daughter of Benjamin Brown, of Candia, N. H., and sister of Francis Brown, D.D., President of Dartmouth College. She died in 1811. His second wife was Sarah Thaxter, daughter of Captain John and Bethiah Thaxter Lincoln, whose ancestors came from England, as noted above. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln of Revolutionary fame, Gov. Levi Lincoln of Massachusetts, and Gov. Enoch Lincoln of Maine were among their descendants. Abraham Lincoln was of the same blood, if not of the same family. Toppan and his wife, Sarah Robie, were the parents of three sons, of whom Frederick was the youngest.

Frederick Robie was born in Gorham, Me., August 12, 1822; received his preparatory education at Gorham Academy and by private tutorship, and entered Bowdoin College in 1837, graduating in 1841; taught academies for a time in the South, but deciding upon medicine as a profession, took a medical course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, receiving his diploma in 1844. Doctor Robie began practice at Biddeford, where he remained eleven years, after which, in 1855, he removed to Waldoboro, where he enjoyed a very lucrative practice for three years. Returning to his native town, he remained until the breaking out of the war, when, on June 1, 1861, he accepted an appointment from President Lincoln as Paymaster of United States Volunteers. He served in the Potomac army until 1863, when he was transferred to Boston as Chief Paymaster of the Department of New England. In 1864 he was sent to the Gulf, in which department he paid the soldiers at their muster-out of service. His valuable services were recognized by a brevet commission, dated November 24, 1865, of Lieutenant-Colonel. He retired from the service July 20, 1866, receiving the commendation of the government and the applause of the people and the press of the State, which justly said "he was a courteous and gentlemanly officer," whose "services had been honorable and eminently satisfactory," and that the Lieutenant-Colonel's commission "could not have been bestowed on a more modest, faithful, and unassuming officer." He is now a prominent member of the G. A. R.

After the war political honors began to fall in the Colonel's pathway. In 1866-7 he was in the State Senate, and has been in the Legislature ten times. In 1872 and 1876 he was Speaker of the House; was member of the Executive Council in 1861, 1880, and 1881-2; was delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1872, and from 1868 to 1873, member of the Republican State Committee. In 1878 he was appointed Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, remaining in Europe a year. In 1882 he was nominated for Governor and elected after a severe contest by 9,000 plurality; was re-elected the next year by nearly 20,000 majority. Governor Robie was a popular chief magistrate and discharged his official duties firmly, intelligently, and acceptably to the people.

In business Governor Robie has been equally successful. He has been interested in agricultural pursuits, and was Worthy Master of the Maine State Grange, from 1881, for eight years. He is a Director in the Portland & Rochester Railroad Company, the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, the First National Bank, Portland, of which large institution he is now President, and to which he devotes a considerable part of his time. He resides in the old homestead at Gorham, so long occupied by his worthy father, enjoying in quiet luxury the pleasures of a refined and elegant home. In manners Governor Robie is always genial and companionable, which qualities have given him as large a circle of personal friends as any man in the State enjoys. While an ardent Republican, he is broad enough and liberal enough to respect the opinions of other honest and sincere men, though differing from his own. He has never allowed politics to embitter personal friendships, and we doubt if in all the hot political contests in which he has been engaged he has ever made a single personal enemy. No one ever accused him of taking a mean or unfair advantage of his opponents or of doing a low or dishonorable act. His integrity, honesty of purpose, and irreproachable character have never been questioned in any quarter.

Frederick Robie married Olivia M. Priest, of Biddeford, by whom he has had four children: Harriet, wife of Clark H. Barker; Mary Frederica, wife of George F. McQuillan; Eliza, who died in 1865, and William Pitt Fessenden Robie.
General Harris Merrill Plaisted.
General Harris Merrill Plaisted.

General Plaisted was born in Jefferson, N. H., November 2, 1828, the son of Deacon William and Nancy (Merrill) Plaisted. His parents possessed little of this world's goods, but they left to their children a rich inheritance in their exemplary lives of industry unremitting and of piety most pure and sincere. He was one of a family of six sons and three daughters, two of whom, besides himself, made their homes in Maine—Hon. William Plaisted, extensive tanner, Senator from Penobscot, and E. Freeman Plaisted, M.D., Farmington, graduate of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and Surgeon of the Twenty-eighth Maine Regiment.

The General comes of good legal as well as fighting stock—Judge Samuel Plaisted, his grandfather; Colonel John Plaisted, twenty years Associate and Chief Justice of New Hampshire, and Captain Roger Plaisted, slain in King Philip's war together with two of his sons while defending the "Upper Garrison" in Kittery.

General Plaisted is the seventh in descent from this brave old Indian fighter. Until the age of seventeen he was at home working on the farm and attending district school; the next three years, attending academies spring and fall, teaching winters. Entered Waterville College in 1849, graduating in 1853. During his college course he taught the village school; was Principal of the Waterville Liberal Institute and Superintendent of Schools, elected by the town for three years. He graduated at the Law School, Albany, in 1855, with the highest honors, winning the first prize, a gold medal; studied one year with Hon. A. W. Paine, Bangor, where, in 1856, he began his law practice. For three years he was a member of Governor Lot M. Morrill's Staff—1858-59-60.

In August, 1861, he enlisted for the war in the Eleventh Maine; was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, October 30, 1861; Colonel, May 12, 1862; commanded his regiment in the Peninsular Campaign of 1862, taking part in the siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and "Seven Days' Battles"; commanded his brigade in the siege of Charleston in 1863, and in the great campaign of 1864-5, against Richmond and Petersburg, in which his, "The Iron Brigade," had men killed and wounded on fifty-nine different days, losing 1,385 out of 2,698. While in the service his command never moved to the front without him; was twice promoted by the President for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the field"; was warmly commended by all his commanders—General Terry, his Corps Commander, hero of Fort Fisher, wrote, recommending his promotion:

"Colonel Plaisted is a brave, patriotic and loyal man, and has faithfully served the country since early in the war. His regiment is not only one of the best in the Tenth Army Corps, but one of the best which I have ever seen. He is more than ordinarily attentive and zealous in the performance of his duty, and equally careful for the comfort and welfare of his men. In the battle of the 7th instant (New Market Road), he handled his brigade with marked skill and ability, and it was as much due to his efforts as to the efforts of any one that our flank was not turned and the battle not lost."

Major-General Foster, Division Commander, wrote:

"The discipline of his brigade is of the highest order, and its fighting qualities unsurpassed by any in the army. Colonel Plaisted having commanded it since its organization at Morris Island, is, in my judgment, entitled to the greater share of the credit for the remarkable efficiency which it has attained. Colonel Plaisted is an officer of unbounded zeal and energy, loyalty and patriotism."

The following resolution, among others, adopted May 25, 1865, by one of his regiments, was forwarded to him after his return to Maine, signed by the Colonel, Adjutant, and Chaplain:

"That General H. M. Plaisted, our late Brigade Commander during long and arduous campaigns, may have formal assurance of what, from long association with us, we must fully understand are the true and hearty sentiments of the officers of the Tenth Connecticut,—Resolved, That the unvarying and remarkable successes of his command are the best evidences of General Plaisted's faithfulness and ability as a soldier, and that no higher tribute of praise can be paid to his skill and bravery than that he was a worthy commander of the 'Iron Brigade.' That until the memory of the events in which we bore a part with him and under him have passed from our minds, we shall ever cherish pleasing recollections of General Plaisted as an able commander, a gallant soldier, and an estimable Christian gentleman."

He returned to the practice of the law at Bangor, May, 1865. In 1866 he delivered the oration at the laying of the cornerstone of Memorial Hall, Colby University, receiving many compliments. Senator Hoar, speaking of the oration to Senator Frye, said: "If it were bound up with Webster's speeches, it would not be deemed out of place." He was twice member of the Legislature from Bangor—1867, 1868; delegate at large to National Convention in 1868. Was three times elected Attorney-General, 1873-74-75, making a distinguished record. His argument in the Wagner trial was characterized by the Boston Advertiser as "a model for such speeches" and "a piece of masterly rhetoric." Was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress; not a candidate for re-election; unanimously nominated for Governor in 1880; elected by a vote of 73,770 to 73,544, for two years; Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate in 1883 and 1889. Since July, 1883, editor of The New Age at Augusta.

General Plaisted married, September 21, 1858, Sarah J., daughter of Chase P. Mason, Esq., of Waterville. They had three sons, Harold M., a graduate of the Maine State College, in 1881, Stevens' Institute of Technology, 1882, and now a patent solicitor in St. Louis; Frederick W., a graduate of St. Johnsbury Academy, and since 1885 one of the editors and proprietors of The New Age, and Ralph P., a member of the Senior class of Bowdoin College. Mrs. Plaisted died October 25, 1875, and the General married, September 21, 1881, Mabel True, daughter of Hon. Francis W. Hill, of Exeter. They have one child, Gertrude Hill Plaisted.
Alonzo Garcelon, A. M., M. D.
LONZO GARCELON, son of Col. William Garcelon and Mary Davis Garcelon, was born in Lewiston, Me., May 6, 1813. His father was a prominent citizen of the town in his time, being extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. Young Garcelon worked on his father's farm during his boyhood days, attending the town school in the winter. In 1829, he began his studies at Monmouth Academy, where he attended a year and a half. He subsequently attended the Waterville Academy and the New Castle Academy, and entered Bowdoin College in 1832, taking his degrees in 1836. During his collegiate course, he taught school winters to earn money to pay his way through college.

After graduating, he took charge of the Alfred Academy, where he taught successfully three terms, when he relinquished teaching to enter upon the study of medicine with Dr. Abiel Hall. Subsequently he entered the Dartmouth Medical School and became also a private student of the celebrated Dr. Muzzey. In 1838, Dr. Muzzey was called to a professorship in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and Mr. Garcelon accompanied him, mainly for the reason that finer facilities would be afforded him for the prosecution of his studies, in the way of large hospital practice, where numerous surgical operations were performed.

Dr. Garcelon graduated from this institution in 1839, and in October of that year he returned to Lewiston and soon began the practice of his profession. He immediately gained prominence as a physician, and an extensive practice, which he has maintained to the present time. His services are in almost constant demand, and, though he is past eighty years of age, he appears to be as vigorous, mentally and physically, as he was thirty years ago, and thinks nothing of driving twenty-five miles into the country to attend a patient. He resides in the northern part of the city, where he has an elegant estate, with a fine farm connected, the operations of which he directs with as much interest and as successfully as could any young farmer.

In politics, Mr. Garcelon was raised a Whig, but he admired President Jackson for the firm stand he took against nullification, and allied himself for a time with the Democratic party. He was strongly opposed to the institution of slavery, regarding it as a gigantic evil, and consequently he early became a Free Soiler. During the war he was a Republican, but he could not support his party in some of its reconstruction measures, and more especially was he opposed to the attempted impeachment of Andrew Johnson, deeming that action unfair and unwise, so he withdrew and joined the Democratic party, of which he has been a prominent and active member to this time.

Dr. Garcelon represented Lewiston in the Legislature in 1853 and in 1857; was in the State Senate in 1855. He was Democratic candidate for Congressman in 1868, and made an excellent run in his district, which has always been strongly Republican. In 1871 he was elected Mayor of his city, he being the first Democratic Mayor of Lewiston. The Democratic party, in 1878, tendered him the nomination for Governor of the State, but, there being three candidates in the field, there was no election by the people. The duty of electing the Governor falling upon the Legislature, that body, at the beginning of the session in 1879, chose Dr. Garcelon Governor, and he served his term with distinction and ability. Political excitement at this time was intense throughout the State, and Governor Garcelon assumed his positions on the questions of the day, with rare good judgment, and maintained them to the end with great firmness and dignity, so that he secured the approval of his political friends, and the respect of his enemies.

In city and county affairs Dr. Garcelon has always taken a lively interest, and it is no exaggeration to say that there is no man living to-day who has done more, during the past forty years, to promote the industrial and commercial interests of Lewiston, and to make it what it is, than he. He built the first mill in Lewiston — the Lincoln; was influential in locating the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad at Danville, and, later, the Maine Central, and aided in promoting and building the Androscoggin Railroad. He was the first man to establish a newspaper in Lewiston. In 1847, in company with the late W. H. Waldron, he started the Lewiston Journal. The County of Androscoggin was formed, and the county seat located, mainly through his efforts, at Auburn. He is broad-minded and far-seeing, positive in his opinions, and quick to act. His sense of justice and right is highly developed, and he is a deadly foe, an outspoken enemy of all shams, humbugs, and false pretentions. Being social, kindly, frank, polite, and agreeable in his manners, he is a fine example of the old school gentleman. As a citizen he is public-spirited, and liberal, and his efforts to improve and build up his native city are unceasing.

Dr. Garcelon married, first, Ann Augusta, daughter of Job Philpot, of Somersworth, N. H., by whom he had four children, viz: Charles A., Ellen E., Alonzo M., and Edward L. Mrs. Garcelon died in December, 1857. January 13, 1859, the Doctor married Olivia N., daughter of Captain A. Spear, of Rockland, Me. Mrs. Garcelon died some years ago, leaving one daughter, Edith S Garcelon, who is now married.
ELDEN CONNOR is fifty-four years of age, having been born in Fairfield, Me., January 25, 1839. He graduated from Tufts College in the class of 1859, being then in his twenty-first year. After graduation he began to read law in the office of Washburn & Marsh, at Woodstock, Vt.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he enlisted in the First Vermont Regiment, under President Lincoln's call for three months' men, and was mustered out of service in August of that year, having served his term of enlistment. Mr. Connor then returned to Maine, and re-entered the service as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, Maine Volunteers. In 1863 he was commissioned Colonel of the Nineteenth Maine Regiment, to which he had been transferred.

Colonel Connor was soon made Brigade-Commander, Second Division, Second Army Corps, in which capacity he continued until the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac, in 1864. In the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, he received a severe wound in his left thigh, badly shattering the thigh bone, from the effects of which he suffered more than a year in the hospitals at Fredericksburg and Washington. In August, 1865, he was sent to his father's home at Fairfield. He was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers in June, 1864, by President Lincoln.

In the spring of 1866, while yet suffering severely from his wound, and getting about only with the aid of crutches, he had the great misfortune to meet with a fall, which again laid him up for over a year, waiting for the bone to reunite and the wound to heal.

General Connor was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third Maine District in 1868, holding that office until it was abolished, when he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the State.

This office he held until 1875, when he resigned it to accept the nomination of Governor of Maine, which had been tendered to him by the Republican party. He was elected, and re-elected in 1876 and again in 1877. He received the fourth nomination, but failed of an election by the people, the law then requiring a majority to elect. The election of Governor devolving upon the Legislature, that body made choice of Hon. Alonzo Garcelon of Lewiston.

In 1882 President Arthur appointed Governor Connor Pension Agent for the State of Maine, which then constituted one district, which office he held for several years. He afterwards engaged in business as President of the Northern Banking Company in Portland, which position he held up to the present year, 1893, when he was elected Adjutant-General of the State. He is now serving in that capacity.
Hon. Sidney Perham.
GOVERNOR PERHAM is, in the truest and best sense, a self-made man, and this brief story of his life is both interesting and instructive. He was born in Woodstock, Oxford County, Me., March 31, 1819. His father was Joel Perham, born in Paris, Me., in 1797, and the son of Lemuel Perham, born in Upton, Mass., in 1760. His mother was Sophronia, born in Paris, Me., in 1801, daughter of Rowse Bisbee, son of Calvin, who was a descendant of Thomas Bisbee, who came from England and landed in Scituate Harbor in 1634. He married Almena J., daughter of Lazeras Hathaway of Paris.

His education was obtained in the district school with one term in Gould's Academy, Bethel. At about nineteen he commenced teaching winters, working on the farm summers. He continued in this way fifteen years. He also took an active part in the Teachers' Institutes and Educational Conventions. For several years he has been President of the Board of Trustees of Westbrook Seminary.

When twenty-one years of age he purchased, of his father, the old homestead farm on which he had lived from the time he was four years old; and for about twenty years he carried on a large farming business, keeping from two hundred and fifty to five hundred sheep. In 1853 and 1854 he was a member of the Board of Agriculture, being twice elected. He has given numerous addresses upon the subject of Agriculture.

He early became interested in temperance, taking part in the organization of the first temperance society in the town, and giving frequent addresses—a practice which he still continues. In 1857 he spoke in two hundred towns, urging the re-enactment of the repealed prohibitory law. He has been at the head of the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars in the State, and often a Representative in the National organizations of both these orders. He has also delivered lectures on other subjects, notably on "Success" and "The American Citizen," and his lectures were always well received.

In religious faith he has, since he was nineteen years of age, been a Universalist. While liberal to other denominations, he is earnestly devoted to the work of his own church. He has often been President of the Universalist State Convention, and of the National Convention. For twenty-two years he has been one of the Trustees of the General Convention, and part of the time President of the Board.

He was elected Selectman of Woodstock when he was twenty-two, and served the town in various offices until other duties prevented. In politics he was a Democrat until 1853, when he voted for Anson P. Morrill for Governor, and subsequently took an active part in the organization of the Republican party, with which he has since been connected. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislature, and, at the opening of the session, was elected Speaker, the first instance in the State in which a person having no Legislative experience had been elected to that office. In 1856 he was a Presidential Elector, and, with his associates, gave the vote of the State for John C. Fremont. In 1858 he was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court for Oxford County, and re-elected in 1861. He resigned in January, 1863, having served four years.

In 1862 he was elected a member of Congress, for the Second Maine District, by about twenty-five hundred majority, and re-elected in 1864 and in 1866, by increased majorities. During his term of service in Congress he was a member of the Pension Committee, being chairman the last four years. The duties of this Committee involved a large amount of labor, as the increase of claims created by the war made it necessary to reorganize the Pension Bureau on a broader basis. Reconstruction of the States was one of the leading questions in Congress during a part of Mr. Perham's term of service. On this and other subjects growing out of the war, he made several elaborate speeches which attracted the attention of the people at the time. March 2, 1868, he delivered a speech on the "Impeachment of the President," in which he arraigned President Johnson for numerous violations of the Constitution and Laws. March 21, 1868, he made a speech on "Relief from Taxation and the National Finances," which was regarded as a very able effort. In Congress Mr. Perham was always at his post of duty, whether in the committee room or on the floor of the House. He was untiring in his attention to the soldiers, and was regarded by them as a firm friend.

In 1870 Mr. Perham was elected Governor of Maine and was twice re-elected by increased majorities—serving in 1871, 1872, and 1873. Governor Perham advocated reform in the jail system so as to provide for the employment of the prisoners in some industrial pursuit; an Industrial School for Girls; the establishment of Free High Schools, and biennial elections and sessions of the Legislature. The first three of these measures were adopted during his administration, the last later on.

He has been President of the Board of Trustee of the Industrial School from the time it went into operation. In 1877 he was appointed Appraiser for the Port of Portland, and held the office for eight years, when he resigned. In 1891 he served on a Commission, appointed by President Harrison, to select a site for a dry dock on the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. For the last seven years he has, with his family, resided in Washington, D. C., in the winter, still retaining his summer residence at Paris Hill,
Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, LL.D.

Joshua L. Chamberlain, scholar, educator, orator, soldier, and statesman, was born in Bangor, Me., September 8, 1828. He comes of a military family. His grandfather, Joshua Chamberlain, was a Colonel in the War of 1812, and his father, Joshua, was second in command in our frontier troubles, known as the "Aroostook War."

In youth Mr. Chamberlain attended the town school and also the military academy of Major Whiting, at Ellsworth, Me. He graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1852, and from the Bangor Theological Seminary in 1855. A license was granted him to preach, but he never accepted any settled pastorate, as he was called to a tutorship in Bowdoin College immediately after his graduation at Bangor.

Mr. Chamberlain was Professor of Rhetoric at Bowdoin, from 1856 to 1862, and Instructor in Modern Languages in 1857. He was made Professor of Modern Languages in 1861. In 1862 he entered the army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth Maine Regiment of Volunteers, serving during his whole term in the Army of the Potomac. He received the commission of Colonel the following year, and on June 18, 1864, was promoted to be Brigadier-General for gallantry while leading his brigade in the movements against Petersburg on that day. In this battle he was severely wounded, and in the fight at Quaker Run, on March 29, 1865, he received still another terrible wound which came near ending his life. General Chamberlain was on that day brevetted Major-General of Volunteers for brave conduct in the first successful assault on Lee's flank.

He commanded two brigades of the First Division, Fifth Army Corps, leading the advance in the operations that finally ended in the surrender of General Lee's army to the Union forces on April 9, 1865. He was designated to receive the formal surrender of the arms and colors of the Confederate army.

General Chamberlain was engaged in more than twenty battles, and was in nearly all of the hardest fought battles of the war. Among those in which he took an active and most gallant part were Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. He received six wounds in all his brilliant service, two of them being very severe and from which he is a great sufferer to this day. General Chamberlain is everywhere regarded as one of the bravest and most gallant soldiers of the war, and General Grant, by voice and pen, on several occasions recognized his great service to the cause of the Union by public commendation and by granting the promotion that had been so well earned.

After the close of the war he returned home and assumed his professorship at Bowdoin, but the people, in 1866, as a recognition of meritorious services in the army, elected him by a very large majority to be Governor of Maine. He was re-elected the three succeeding years, and discharged the duties of Chief Executive of the State with faithfulness, dignity, and great ability. His State papers were models of English composition and were remarkable for their clear and precise presentation of State affairs to the people.

On retiring from the governorship of the State, he was, in 1871, elected President of Bowdoin College, which position he held twelve years, resigning in 1883, but continued his lectures on Political Economy until 1885. He was also Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy from 1874 to 1879. In 1876 he was commissioned Major-General of the State Militia, and was in command of the troops at the State House during the political troubles in January, 1880. He was appointed a member of the Paris Exposition Commission in 1878, and remained abroad some time. He was given the degree of Doctor of Laws, by Bowdoin College, in 1887.

Governor Chamberlain has delivered numerous lectures and public addresses, notably on subjects connected with the War of the Rebellion, which were everywhere received with great satisfaction by large and delighted audiences. One of his most elaborate public addresses was entitled "Maine; Her Place in History," and was delivered at the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, in 1876. It was repeated, on invitation, before the Legislature of Maine, in 1877, and was afterwards published by the State and given wide circulation. It attracted general attention on account of its comprehensiveness and elegant diction. His last public address was given on Memorial Day, in 1893, at Boston. It was a finished and most eloquent production; was extensively published, and read by thousands with delight. All of his efforts are scholarly and finely polished, while they show great thought, sound reasoning, and comprehensive research. As an orator he has few equals in this country. In 1879 the United States Government published his report on the Paris Exposition, embracing the subject of education in Europe.

For some years past General Chamberlain has spent his winters mostly in the South and in New York, while his summers are mainly spent in Maine. His home is at Brunswick.
Hon. Albert R. Savage.

ALBERT R. SAVAGE is a descendant from one of the earliest New England families, his ancestors having come to Massachusetts in 1635. He is the son of Charles W. and Eliza M. Savage, and was born at Ryegate, Vt., December 8, 1847.

His parents, in 1856, removed to Lancaster, N. H., where Mr. Savage attended the common schools and the Lancaster Academy, in which institution he fitted for college, and from which he graduated in 1867. He entered Dartmouth College the same year, and graduated in the class of 1871. After graduation, he devoted himself for a time to teaching, being Principal of the Northwood Academy, at Northwood, N. H., and of the Northfield High School, at Northfield, Vt. He then turned his attention to the study of law and was admitted to the Bar in Washington County, Vermont, in 1874.

In 1875 he removed to Lewiston, Me., and entered into a law partnership with the late Hon. L. H. Hutchinson, which business relation continued until the death of Mr. Hutchinson, in 1882.

Mr. Savage was elected County Attorney for Androscoggin County in 1881, and held the office four years, discharging its duties with signal ability. He was then elected Judge of Probate for the same county, also holding that office four years, from 1885 to 1889. In the last-named year he was elected Mayor of the city of Auburn, which office he held three years, from 1889 to 1891, inclusive, and in 1891 he was elected to represent his city in the Legislature of Maine. He was re-elected in 1893 and was chosen Speaker of the House, over which he presided with grace, dignity, and impartiality, and to the entire acceptance of all the members, showing an intimate knowledge of parliamentary law and admirable qualities as a presiding officer.

For many years Mr. Savage has had a very large general law practice and a most excellent standing at the Bar. He is recognized as a lawyer of fine abilities, his opinions on disputed law points always carrying great weight, because of his superior judgment and keen insight into the principles involved. But while his professional duties have demanded very much of his attention, he has found some time to devote to business interests, in which he has been uniformly successful. Being public-spirited and progressive, he has sought to promote all legitimate public enterprises which would advance the material progress of his own city. Recognizing his business abilities, the people of Lewiston and Auburn have repeatedly called him to positions of responsibility and trust in business affairs. He is at the present time President of the Lewiston and Auburn Electric Light Company, President of the Auburn Loan and Building Association, Trustee in the Auburn Trust Company, and Director in the Maine Investment Company. All of these institutions are now in a flourishing and sound condition.

He has been prominent in secret society work, being a member of nearly all the local bodies. He was Supreme Dictator of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, for two years, 1889 and 1890. Mr. Savage has always been a strong and ardent Republican. He stands high in the councils of his party, and is a trusted adviser in the management of party affairs. He is a Congregationalist by religious preference.

He married Nellie H. Hale, of Lunenburg, Vt., August 17, 1871. They have two children living, Charles H. Savage and Mary A. Savage.
HON. JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER.
Hon. James Phinney Baxter.

It is seldom we find great business ability and literary genius so beautifully blended in any one character as they unmistakably are shown to be in that of Hon. James Phinney Baxter, of Portland. While during the last thirty years he has been engaged in directing large business enterprises that would apparently absorb all the energies and take all the time of almost any man, he has found ample opportunity for labor in the literary field, and in the latter, as in the former, his efforts have been extensive, successful, and most valuable. This rare combination, coupled with persevering industry, sound judgment, quick perceptions, great force of character, and high purpose, have made him a leader in the community in which he has always lived, and which he has served so faithfully and well.

Mr. Baxter was born in Gorham, Me., in 1831. His father, Doctor Baxter, moved to Portland in 1840, and engaged in the practice of medicine. The son was put under the tutorship of Master Jackson, where he remained four years, then taking a two years' course at the Lynn Academy. He then returned to Portland and studied at the old Portland Academy, supplementing his education with private lessons in Latin, French, Spanish, and German.

Having completed his studies he engaged in business with William G. Davis, and in 1861, when the canning business was in its infancy, the two partners united with the firm of Rumery & Burnham, in the Portland Packing Company. The former firm soon sold out, and under the efficient management of Messrs. Baxter and Davis the business has assumed the vast proportions that have made the company well-known throughout the world. Other great business operations have also claimed his attention in all of which he has been uniformly successful and in which he has acquired a large fortune.

His great business ability and sound judgment have commended him to some of the leading financial institutions of the city, and he is Trustee of the Portland Savings Bank, Vice-President of the Merchants National Bank, and Director in the Portland Trust Company. He is also Director of Maine Industrial School, President of the Portland Provident Association, Director of the Portland Benevolent Society, and President of the Maine Historical Society and Portland Public Library. Mr. Baxter was elected Mayor of Portland the present year, 1893, and early in his administration he generously donated his official salary to the School Board to establish a Manual Training School for Boys. His charities in the past have been both bountiful and frequent, the most notable of which is his gift to the City of Portland of the beautiful Public Library Building, which stands as a monument to his generosity and to his artistic and literary taste. He also founded the Associated Charities in his city as a result of his interest in the Little Wanderers' Home in Boston.

In literature, Mr. Baxter's favorite study, his labor of love is found in historical research, and during the last fifteen years his labors in this field have been most active and valuable. He has prepared and published nearly a dozen volumes, principally relating to the early settlement and history of Maine and New England, much of the data for some of which he procured during a prolonged visit to Europe in 1885. Mr. Baxter now has one or two volumes in hand, one of which, perhaps, will prove to be the most important of all his works. It is entitled "English Pioneers in the New World." In the preparation of this volume he has given much time to research and devoted great study to its thorough compilation. He has also written several poems of recognized merit, the latest of which is entitled "The Observatory," but recently published.

In politics, Mr. Baxter has been a Republican, though never an offensive partisan, but always broad minded and liberal. His whole career has been entirely honorable and successful, and he has made a record alike creditable to himself, his city, and his State.
Hon. Flavius O. Beal.
Hon. Flavius O. Beal.

FLAVIOUS O. BEAL, the present Mayor of Bangor, was born in Monmouth, Me., June 2, 1841. His father was Samuel Beal, who came from one of the old families of Monmouth, as did also his mother, Maria A. Warren.

Both father and mother died in 1848, within four months of each other, leaving three children, two sons and one daughter, of which Flavius Orlando was the youngest, being then only seven years of age. He attended the town school until he was twelve years old, when he was sent to the Towle Academy in Winthrop, where he remained five years. After completing the course of study at this institution, he worked on a farm in Augusta for one year, after which he went to Portland and learned the trade of brush making.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he enlisted in the First Regiment of Maine Volunteers for three months. After the expiration of his term of enlistment he came home, and, in 1862, entered the service of the Maine Central Railroad Company. He served for some time as baggage-master, after which he was promoted to the responsible position of conductor of the through Pullman train between Bangor and Boston. In this position he served several years, and became very popular and widely known to the traveling public along the whole line of the road.

Becoming tired of railroading, Mr. Beal, in 1874, bought the extensive livery stable of O. M. Shaw, known as the Bangor House livery. He at once infused into this business the energy and push for which he is so justly noted, and soon built up a very large and prosperous business. About this time Bar Harbor was beginning to come into notoriety as a great summer resort, and, to facilitate travel to this popular resort, Mr. Beal, in 1878, re-established the Bangor and Bar Harbor Tally-Ho Coach Line, which soon became famous all over the State, and a favorite means of reaching Bar Harbor. This line he conducted with great success, until the completion of the railroad some years later. In 1878 Mr. Beal leased the Bangor House, which, at that time, was somewhat run down. He immediately remodeled and largely refurnished the hotel. Under his liberal and progressive management the house soon acquired great fame, and it has ever since been one of the most popular hotels in this State.

In 1891 Mr. Beal was elected Mayor of the city of Bangor, and again re-elected in 1892 and in 1893. Having relinquished to others the management of his hotel property, he devotes his whole time to the discharge of his official duties, and is proving himself to be one of the best Executive Officers Bangor has ever had. His administration of city affairs has been careful and wise, yet so liberal and progressive as to win the approval of a large majority of the enterprising citizens of that city. He is public-spirited and liberal in all his views, and is also ready to give the weight of his official influence and his personal efforts to any legitimate enterprise that is designed to advance the interests of Bangor.

Mr. Beal may be regarded as a positive man, yet he is open and frank in his manners, genial and companionable in social intercourse, and consequently has a very wide circle of friends.

On December 7, 1865, he was married to Miss Lucy Jane, youngest daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Brown) Randall, of Freeport, Me. They have no children.
HON. WILLIAM WHEELER BOLSTER.
Hon. William Wheeler Bolster.

WILLIAM WHEELEI BOLSTER, of Auburn, Maine, was born in Rumford, Maine, July 6, 1823. Isaac Bolster, his great-grandfather, came to this country, from England, soon after he reached his legal majority, and settled in Sutton, Mass., thence to Hebron, Maine. He enlisted and served as Captain in the Revolutionary Army. With the same rank he did excellent service in the War of 1812. Two of his sons, Isaac and David, settled in Paris, Maine, where Isaac married Hannah Cushman, a descendant of Robert Cushman, of the Mayflower. Alvan, the eldest son of Isaac Bolster, married Cynthia, daughter of Col. William Wheeler, of Rumford. Colonel Wheeler served in the Legislature of Massachusetts, before the separation of Maine.

William Wheeler Bolster was the eldest son in a family of five daughters and three sons. He was educated in the common schools and the academies of Bethel, Maine, and Peacham, Vermont, in the latter of which he fitted for college. His vacations were employed in teaching until he entered the practice of law in 1847.

He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1846; was admitted to practice in all the Courts of Maine in April, 1846, at Portland, Maine. He began his practice at East Rumford, and remained until October, 1852, when he removed to Dixfield, Maine, and, in October, 1872, he removed to Auburn. His law office was in Lewiston until 1887, when he removed it to Auburn. In 1877 and 1878 he was Alderman, and for three years was City Solicitor of Auburn. He served from 1848 to 1858, with the exception of a single year, in the office of Secretary of State. In Oxford County he was County Attorney for six years, being elected in September, 1864. In 1869 and 1870 he was State Senator from Oxford County, and, in the latter year, was chosen President of the Senate. In 1873 he was appointed State Bank Examiner, by Governor Perham, which office he held for six years. In 1883 he was elected to the Executive Council, for the Third Councillor District, and served two years.

In 1849 he was elected First Lieutenant in Company A, of the Riflemen of Rumford, of the Second Brigade of the Sixth Division of Maine Militia; in 1851 was promoted to the Captaincy, and honorably discharged April, 1852. In 1864 he was appointed to the office of Division Advocate, with the rank of Major, on the staff of Major General W. Wirt Virgin, later Judge of the Supreme Court of Maine, who commanded the Third Division of the State Militia. This office he held during General Virgin's term of office, and up to the organization of the citizen soldiery of Maine.

In 1846 he identified himself with the Sons of Temperance, and always retained an interest in the cause. In 1856, at Livermore, he was admitted to the Third Degree in the Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maine. Since 1878 he has been President of the Little Androscoggin Water Power Company, which embraces a cotton mill of twenty-two thousand spindles, and a large real estate in Auburn.

In 1871 he compiled the "Tax Collector and Form Book," and, in 1880, the "Tax Collector and Town Officer." Both are in general use throughout the State, and are valuable to town officers and the Bar. In connection with these valuable works he compiled an "Invoice and Valuation Book," an "Assessment Book," a "Tax Collectors' Book," a "Highway Surveyors' Book," for the use of town officials. These compilations have been generally adopted as standards by the town officers of Maine. Since the adoption of the Revised Statutes of 1883, they have been revised to agree with them.

In 1885 he was appointed Trustee of the State Reform School, by Governor Robie; was reappointed, in 1889, by Governor Burleigh, for another term of four years. He was largely instrumental in the establishment of the "Cottage System," which is proving so beneficial in every way.

He has served on the School Committee in different places where he has lived.

At the organization of the American Banking and Trust Company, succeeding the Maine Mortgage Loan Company, which was organized in 1887, he was elected its President, which office he now holds.

In March, 1893, he was elected Mayor of Auburn, on the "Citizens' Ticket," by a vote of 1,861, out of a total of 1,999. The issue was the municipal ownership of the water system in the city, the Legislature having empowered the city to purchase it from the corporation owning it. This office he now holds.

In religious belief he is a Universalist; in politics, a Republican. Before the organization of the Republican party he acted with the Democrats, but before that time he was, virtually, a Republican. He had taken an active part in the memorable County Convention, composed of Anti Slavery Democrats, Free Soilers, and Whigs, which met at Norway in 1852, which formed a party that adopted the title of Republican, and nominated a full set of county officers.

Mr. Bolster married, October, 1848, Martha Hall, daughter of Joseph Adams, M. D., of Rumford. Mrs. Bolster died August, 1866, leaving three sons and two daughters. One son died before, and two sons since, her death. In 1868 he married Florence Josephine, daughter of Col. Lewis Reed, of Mexico, Maine. Their children are one daughter and one son.
HON. SAMUEL D. LEAVITT.
Hon. Samuel D. Leavitt.

SAMUEL DEAN LEAVITT was born in Eastport, Washington County, Me., in 1837. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and at Hampton, Franklin, and Dummer Academies.

In 1859 he entered the law office of Bion Bradbury as a student, and was admitted to the Bar in October, 1861. He at once enlisted in the army and raised part of a company for the Fifteenth Maine Regiment, receiving a commission as First Lieutenant December 6, 1861. His regiment served in the Department of the Gulf, under General Butler, but he resigned at New Orleans, La., in 1862.

Returning to Maine, he commenced the business of law and insurance in 1863, in which he has continued most successfully to the present time. Mr. Leavitt was elected a member of the Legislature in 1873, and re-elected in 1874. He was elected Adjutant-General of the State and he served in that capacity in 1879. In 1886 he was appointed Collector of Customs for the District of Passamaquoddy by President Cleveland and served until August, 1890. General Leavitt ran as Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District in 1892. In 1893 he was appointed one of the commission to revise the militia laws of Maine. In 1893 he was elected first mayor of his native city, Eastport.

His acknowledged business ability has commended him wherever known. He has been a Director in the Frontier National Bank of Eastport for more than twenty years.

In politics General Leavitt is always a Democrat, a "Cleveland Democrat." He has long been considered one of the successful men of Eastern Maine, and has demonstrated his ability to manage large interests well. He is considered a credit to his city and State, and enjoys, to a high degree, the confidence of the community in which he resides and the people everywhere with whom he associates.

General Leavitt is always most cordial and genial in his manners, which qualities have made for him a very large number of friends. It is not too much to say that there are but very few in the State who have been longer or more favorably known, or who have a wider circle of warm friends, than Mr. Leavitt. He is progressive, enterprising, and liberal in all his dealings, and prominently ranks among the Representative Men of Maine.
Hon. Edward W. Staples.
Edward W. Staples, one of the best-known citizens of Biddeford, Me., was born August 21, 1836. He is the son of Joseph Staples. His father was a successful and enterprising farmer, a man of sterling qualities and sound business principles. He held many offices of trust and represented his district in the Maine Legislature at Augusta. The old Staples farm, where Edward W. Staples was born and passed his early youth, has been in the possession of the Staples family for five generations, passing from father to son, until now the subject of this sketch is the owner, being the fifth direct descendant. The farm, lying on the banks of the Saco River and extending back many acres, is about three miles from the city of Biddeford. Benjamin Staples, the paternal ancestor of the family, first owned the farm and was one of the pioneers of Biddeford, coming from England in the early infancy of the town.

Mr. Edward W. Staples' boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, attending the district school until sufficiently advanced to enter the public schools of Biddeford. After finishing the course of study in the public schools, he attended Bethel Academy, at Bethel, Me. Having completed the various branches of study at the academy, he entered the employment of William H. Fields, a clothing merchant, in the year 1855.

After four years spent in learning the business, he commenced his mercantile career, in 1859, by opening a clothing store of his own at 100 Main Street, where he successfully engaged in business until January, 1887, when he was elected to the position of Treasurer in the Biddeford Savings Bank, of which institution he had long been a Director. He early showed a business talent and fondness for finance, and consequently he was well equipped for this position as Treasurer. The Biddeford Savings Bank is known and recognized throughout the city and surrounding towns as one of the strongest and most reliable banks in the State.

Mr. Staples brought to the bank the same untiring zeal and devotion which always characterized his mercantile career. He is always ambitious to have whatever he has in charge show signs of continual progress and improvement.

Although thoroughly interested in politics and loyal to his party, he never in any way sought to be foremost or to secure a political office. Whatever distinction has come to him has been secured to him by the recognition of his capabilities by his party, who have unanimously kept him in office for so long a time. He was elected to serve in the Council and also as Alderman. He was sent to Chicago, in 1884, as a Delegate from his district to the Democratic National Convention.

He was elected Mayor of the city in 1883, which office he held for three consecutive years. In 1890 he was again induced, by his party, to accept the nomination for Mayor and was elected, and has been re-elected every year since, until now he is serving his seventh term as Chief Magistrate. During his Mayoralty he has projected and carried out the measure for paving the streets, which before this had been entirely neglected.

Mr. Staples has, on several occasions, been appointed to settle estates, a task which involves so much discrimination and good judgment, but in each case his tact and good financial ability have enabled him to give perfect satisfaction. He has the management of much valuable real estate in the city.

Mr. Staples was married, in 1859, to Clara M. Frisbie, a former school-mate, the youngest daughter of Col. Austin S. Frisbie, of Bridgton, Me. The Frisbie homestead, comprising many acres and beautifully situated, is owned by Mr. Staples, and is occupied for a few months each year as a summer residence. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Staples, seven of whom are living. The eldest son is employed as an assistant in the bank with his father.

Mr. Staples has, for thirty years, been a member of the Second Congregational Church. He has occupied various church offices, always gives generously to the church, and is identified with all charitable objects. Mr. Staples has always been interested in his native place,—anxious for its growth and improvement. He enjoys the esteem of everybody, and his position and reputation have been earned by his own efforts. Energy and untiring devotion have made him successful in his business and official career.
HON. JAMES O. BRADBURY.
Hon. James A. Bradbury.

Mr. BRADBURY was born in Limington, York County, Me., July 19, 1850. He was the son of Dr. Samuel Moulton Bradbury and Elizabeth Brackett Bradbury. He commenced teaching school at the age of sixteen years, and continued in that profession for eight years, having been Principal, during the time, of the High Schools at New Sharon and Dennysville, and of St. Albans Academy at Hartland.

Mr. Bradbury was admitted to the practice of law at the Somerset Bar, December 28, 1876. He resided in Hartland, in Somerset County, from May, 1877, to October, 1889. Here he obtained a satisfactory practice in the profession of law, largely in legislative, corporation, and probate causes.

He was State's Attorney for Somerset County two terms, from January 1, 1883, to January 1, 1887. From 1877 to 1889 he was constantly connected with the management of municipal affairs; was member of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal Schools from 1888 to 1891.

He established himself in Saco, Me., September 13, 1890; was City Solicitor in 1891, and Mayor two terms, 1892 and 1893.
HON. JOHN T. HIGGINS.
Hon. John T. Higgins.

It is rare that a man at the age of thirty-one years finds a place in a work of this character, but to such a place is the subject of this sketch entitled. Hon. John T. Higgins was born at West Eden, Me., in 1862, being the second child of Nathan W. and Alma P. Higgins. He remained at West Eden, and with advancing years took advantage of all the opportunities offered him by the town and high schools, until his sixteenth year, after his twelfth year spending his vacations working upon his father's farm.

About this time his father, who was a well-to-do and retired sea-captain and who had laid aside money with which to educate his children, three of whom, two boys and a daughter Addie, were now living, suddenly found that owing to financial reverses he could do little for them in this way. He, however, told John he could have his time, which offer was gladly accepted, and from that time, until the year 1886, the subject of this sketch devoted himself to acquiring and paying for an education. He graduated from the East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport, Me., in 1883; and in the spring of 1886 was admitted to the Hancock County, Me., Bar, having acquired his legal education with Messrs. Hale & Hamlin, of Ellsworht, Me., at Boston University, and with his present Bar Harbor, Me., law partner, Luere B. Deasy. He immediately became a member of the law firm of Deasy & Higgins, which firm has always had a large, lucrative, and important practice.

At the March election of 1886, Mr. Higgins was chosen first Selectman of the town of Eden, the home of his youth. In this town is situated the celebrated summer resort, Bar Harbor. During his term of office he inaugurated and consummated many reforms; and was the moving spirit which induced his town to enter upon the construction of a splendid and much needed system of sewers, at a large expense. This system was completed in 1888, and is said to be one of the best in the United States. This action on the part of the town has had much to do with its enormous growth and prosperity during the last few years.

In June of 1886, he was married to Addie Blanche Whitmore of Bucksport, who entered the seminary the year he graduated and graduated in 1885. She is devoted to her husband's fortunes and has contributed her full share to his successes.

He early took an interest in politics and has taken an active part, either upon the stump or in the councils of his party, in every campaign, State or National, since leaving school.

In 1890 he was chosen a member of the Democratic State Committee of Maine, which position he held until the close of the campaign of 1892 which resulted in the election of President Cleveland. During the past few years several ineffectual but most vigorous attempts have been made to persuade Mr. Higgins to lead his party as its candidate for Congress in the Third Maine District, but he has felt that he could hardly afford, at his age, to leave the certainties of an active professional life for the uncertainties of political life.

In 1891, his health beginning to fail, his physicians advised him to seek a drier climate and in October of that year he went to Pueblo, Colo., where he has organized the law partnership, consisting of Judge M. J. Galligan, his Bar Harbor partner, Mr. Deasy, and himself. He spends the summer months at Bar Harbor and the winter months at Pueblo. His Colorado interests and business are very considerable. Since leaving school he has defrayed the expense of educating his only brother, Charles N., five years his junior, for the Bar, sending him through a fitting school and to Boston University, after which he entered upon a most promising legal career, but a few months since was suddenly stricken with paralysis and died in a few days. Mr. Higgins' health seems quite fully restored, and he is now devoting himself with renewed energies to his profession.

In him is combined the business man and the lawyer. He is quite largely interested in banking and real estate, and besides having the care of several large estates, he is almost constantly engaged in important litigation before the State and Federal courts, his practice extending into several States. His eloquence, coupled with his strong common sense and integrity, makes him a great power before a jury.

He has been successful in financial ways, and has shown his appreciation of these successes by giving liberally to the church and to charity.
HON. JOHN S. CASE.
Hon. John S. Case.

Mr. CASE was born in Belgrade, Me., in 1823. His father, like most of the small farmers in the State at that day, was a poor man, and it was necessary for the subject of this sketch, at an early age, to be constantly employed upon the farm, where he lived until he was eleven years of age, when he removed with his father to East Thomaston, then a small village in the town of Thomaston, now Rockland. Here he remained, engaged in different kinds of labor, until he was seventeen years old, when he left his home and went to Milltown, N. B., and hired out with a lumber merchant, for whom he worked three years, receiving for his services one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and was paid for the full time, having worked over-time enough to balance all that taken for pleasure. He was employed in the woods in winter, and in the mills in summer; returned home, and after attending a private school for two terms (which, with the exception of three short winter terms at a district school years before, was all the time he had spent in a school room), he then bought, with a few dollars he had saved, a small stock of goods, and commenced business in a small way on an island in Penobscot Bay, which after two years' trial was abandoned. He then entered a dry goods store as clerk, where he remained six years, commencing with a salary of two hundred dollars, and ending the last year with seven hundred. Having obtained a thorough knowledge of the business, he remained in the dry goods trade with the late William Wilson, under the firm name of Wilson & Case, and for some years did a prosperous business. On the last day of 1857 he sold out to his partner, and in January, 1858, entered the firm of Francis Cobb & Co., then continuing business under the firm name of Cobb, Wight & Case. This concern, in addition to its large mercantile trade, built ships, and were large manufacturers of lime, to which business was added, later on, that of quarrying and manufacturing granite. This latter branch of the firm's business was finally merged into and became a part of the Bodwell Granite Company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country, having been brought from small beginnings to its present capacity under the superior business management of the late Governor Bodwell, who was its President. Mr. Case was for many years a Director, and is now Vice-President of that corporation.

In 1868 he withdrew from the firm of Cobb, Wight & Case, and established his present business with his father-in-law, under the firm name of White & Case, which still continues, although Mr. White has been dead some years. In 1876, with his former partners, he bought a large lime plant in the West, and established the "Glencoe Lime Company," of St. Louis, Mo., of which he is President.

He has been for many years a Trustee of the Rockland Savings Bank, and was five years its President. He has been a Director of the Rockland National Bank, and is now its President; was a Director of the Knox & Lincoln Railroad Company when that road was sold to the Maine Central Railroad Company.

Mr. Case is widely and favorably known as an enterprising, progressive, and able business man. He has always been identified with all the business interests of his growing and prosperous city, the credit and advancement of which have always been his greatest pleasure.

In 1852 he was married to Lucy C. White, and has two children, a son and daughter.

In 1854, when Rockland was made a city, he was a member of the City Government, and for many years was elected to the various offices that are provided by her charter. He was Mayor of the city in 1880, re-elected in 1881; Mayor in 1883, and again re-elected in 1884.

Mr. Case was Representative in the Legislature in 1868 and 1869; 1880 and 1881. He was delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1880; Elector-at-Large in 1884, and President of the Electoral College which returned the State for Blaine & Logan.

In politics, a Republican. Religious preference, Congregationalist.
HON. AUGUSTUS RUFUS BIXBY.
Hon. Augustus Rufus Bixby.

Augustus Rufus Bixby was born in Norridgewock, Me., December 17, 1832. His father was Dea. Rufus Bixby, a prominent farmer and fruit grower, and an active and staunch supporter of the Congregational Church. He served in the Militia during the War of 1812. His mother was Betsey Weston, daughter of Dea. Benjamin Weston, a pioneer settler of Madison, Me.

From his father, Augustus R. Bixby inherits his extraordinary executive abilities, clear, unshaken judgment, and love of horticulture; from his mother, strong intellect and vitality, and a generous, sensitive nature; from both, sterling principles, industrious, irreproachable habits, godly reverence, and hearty zealoussness in the good of his fellow-men.

His boyhood years were spent working on his father's farm and attending the town schools and Bloomfield Academy. From earliest boyhood years he had taste for mercantile pursuits, and formed the intention of following such in his business career.

After leaving the farm he successfully taught school two years, and then was clerk in a store until 1856. In 1856 he went to California, engaging in business there for six years, and then returned to Maine for a short time. The same year he went to Minnesota, and was in business there two years. January 1, 1865, he opened a large mercantile business in Skowhegan, with which he has ever since been connected.

In person Mr. Bixby is of medium stature, with clear-cut, expressive features, large, hazel eyes, dark brown hair, Roman nose, and has a genial, social nature.

Throughout the years 1885 and 1886 he was a member of the Executive Council of Maine. In May, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison as Commissioner of the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago in 1893.

In politics he has always been a Republican and an active worker. At a Gubernatorial Convention, held in Portland in 1888, the press said of Mr. Bixby: "He is a man with a wonderful amount of energy and a great deal of public spirit. He makes everything that he takes hold of boom, and is always good-natured about it." Throughout his life he has been a valued man to his town and the public.
HON. WILLIAM T. HAINES.
Hon. William J. Haines.

WILLIAM T. HAINES, of Waterville, was born in Levant, Me., August 7, 1854, and son of Thomas J. and Maria L. (Eddy) Haines. He is a direct descendant of the eighth generation from Deacon Samuel Haines, who sailed from Bristol, England, June 6, 1635, in the ship "Angel Gabriel," built by Sir Walter Raleigh, and which was wrecked on the voyage at Pemaquid (now Bristol), Me., in the "great hurricane" of August 15, of that year.

Deacon Haines settled in the parish of Greenland, Portsmouth, N. H., in 1630, and the homestead built by him there is still standing. He was one of the nine founders of the First Congregational Church, of Portsmouth, and was Selectman of that town from 1653 to 1663. He became owner, by grant and by purchase, of large tracts of land, which he distributed among his children during his lifetime.

He was the progenitor of the New Hampshire family of Haines. His grandmother Haines was a Whidden, another well-known New Hampshire family. On the maternal side (Eddy) Mr. Haines is a direct descendant of Colonel Eddy, for whom the town Eddington, in this State, is named. His grandmother Eddy was a Knapp, one of the prominent families, in early history, of New England.

Mr. Haines' early life was spent on the farm, and in the common schools of his native town. After a short preparatory course at East Corinth Academy, he entered at the Maine State College, Orono, in 1872, and graduated in 1876, with the honor of Valedictorian of his class of thirty-three members. In 1876 he graduated from the Albany Law School.

At the age of seventeen Mr. Haines commenced teaching in the public schools, which he continued, during vacations and winter seasons, until he began the practice of law. In May, 1879, Mr. Haines settled at Oakland (then West Waterville), Kennebec County, Me., and commenced the practice of law, where he remained until October, 1886, when he moved to Waterville, where he has since resided. Soon after coming to the Bar, Mr. Haines surrounded himself with a good clientage, and was very soon found in the Courts trying his own cases. In 1882 he was elected County Attorney for Kennebec County, which office he held for two terms.

Mr. Haines has always been a Republican, and has taken an active interest in every campaign since he became a voter, and has served his party in several campaigns upon the stump.

He was elected to the Maine Senate, Kennebec County, in 1888, and again in 1890. As a legislator Mr. Haines put forth many new and reform measures, among which may be mentioned the Registration Bill, for the registration of voters in cities, which is known by his name, and, for which, he received both praise and abuse, as it was passed by a strict party vote at the end of his second term, having been defeated in 1888; but now, that the measure has been tried, all are compelled to admit that it is a great improvement on the old method of registering voters in cities.

He also introduced, and carried through, the constitutional amendment requiring an educational qualification for voters, which was adopted by the people in the election in 1892. Perhaps the most prominent of Mr. Haines' legislative work will be remembered his efforts to pass a statute for the regulation of railroad rates and fares, for which he made a most determined fight, during both his terms in the Senate, and, in both of which, he was unsuccessful, yet none can deny that his efforts, in this direction, did a good deal towards creating public sentiment to demand mileage tickets at two cents per mile, which was promised by the railroads, before the debate was closed, and the last vote taken on his bill in the Senate. As a legislator Mr. Haines was generally successful, being a ready and forcible debator, and one who makes firm friends of his associates.

He has done a good deal, both in the Legislature and out, to assist his Alma Mater, having served upon the Board of Trustees since 1882. He was Chairman of the Committee, and had charge of the construction of both "Coburn Hall" and "Wingate Hall," at the State College, and has been Secretary of the Trustees since 1886. In 1892 Mr. Haines was candidate for Attorney General, but was defeated by Hon. F. A. Powers, of Houlton.

As a citizen of Waterville Mr. Haines has been prominent in many of the new enterprises in that city. He organized, and, with others, started the Waterville Loan and Building Association, for which he is now Attorney and one of the Executive Board of Trustees; also the Masonic Building Company, which built the Masonic Building on Common Street, in that city, which contains one of the most spacious and beautiful Masonic Lodge rooms to be found in our State. In 1892 Mr. Haines organized, and sold the greater part of the stock of, the Waterville Trust and Safe Deposit Company, which occupies most spacious and finely finished banking rooms, and has one of the most complete and substantial vaults in the Masonic Building above mentioned. He is Attorney, and also one of the Directors, of this Bank. He is also connected with several other local enterprises, both as Attorney and Director, and has been President of the Kennebec Mutual Life Insurance Company from its organization. Aside from business Mr. Haines has always taken great interest in the fish and game of our State, and, in connection with W. P. Blake, Esq., of Oakland, was the first to introduce landlocked salmon into the lakes of Kennebec County. He organized and, with Mr. Blake and others, started the Kennebec Fish and Game Association, which has grown to be one of the most prosperous of this kind of organizations to be found within our State. Mr. Haines is a member of the Maine Sportsmen's Association, and Chairman of the Committee on Hatching Houses.

But, with all Mr. Haines' connection with business, the best part of his energies and time have always been devoted to the practice of law. As an Attorney he enjoys the confidence of the community, both for integrity and ability. In the management of his cases he is a most untiring worker. When County Attorney he tried three murder cases in seven days, obtaining conviction in all. Kennebec County saw three of her citizens, who had taken life, in State's Prison, two for life and one for seven years, in a little over two months from the date the first crime was committed. As Judge Whitehouse, who presided at the trials, remarked, this was administering criminal law with certainty and celerity, and he hoped with not too much severity.

Mr. Haines married Edith S. Hemmenway, daughter of Bickford and Emeline P. (Woodwock) Hemmenway, of Rockland, Me., January 1, 1883, by whom he has three children, viz: Ethel A., William, and Gertrude W. Mr. Haines is a great admirer of his native State, and particularly of his adopted city and the Kennebec Valley. At the meetings of the State Board of Trade, of which Mr. Haines has been a prominent member, he has always advocated Maine for Maine people, as a place in which to invest their money and their energy, a good State in which to be born, in which to live, and in which to die.
GEN. JOHN HARPER.
JOHN HARPER was born in St. Andrews, N. B., May 23, 1844. His mother died when he was five years of age; his father soon after went to Australia, where he died, and from the time of his father’s departure until the outbreak of the Civil War young Harper lived with his aunt in Calais, Me. September 4, 1861, at seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company A, Ninth Maine Regiment, and served until the close of the war. He was with his regiment in every engagement in which it took part, and when mustered out of service had attained the rank of Sergeant.

After the close of the war, he moved to Lewiston, Me., and engaged in the manufacture of short lumber. He carried on this business until 1880, when he went into the coal and wood business with Mr. M. J. Googin, of Lewiston. The name of the firm (which has an office on Bates Street and coal and wood yards on Bates Street and Whipple Street) is Harper & Googin. Mr. Harper married, in 1869, Miss Estelle G. Knowles, of Troy, Me., who is still living.

Mr. Harper is a staunch Republican in politics. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives, from Lewiston, in 1887 and 1889, and State Senator, from Androscoggin County, in 1891 and 1893; and his popularity with the voters of his city is shown by the fact that he has run ahead of his ticket every time he has been a candidate for any elective office. As Representative and Senator he made an enviable record. He made no pretensions to eloquence or skill in debate, but his tact and shrewdness in approaching and handling men, his inexhaustible fertility in expedients, his capacity for organization and combination, made him a remarkably effective worker in legislative contests. Few men could win more votes for any measure than he. In 1887 Mr. Harper was chairman of the Pension Committee, and served on the Military and Labor Committees. He was instrumental in securing the passage of chapter 102 of the laws of that year, repealing the provision that a deceased soldier or sailor must have died “from wounds or injury sustained in the service while in the line of duty” to entitle his widow, orphan children, or dependent parent or sister to a State pension. In 1889 he introduced a bill giving a State pension to the dependent children of a deceased soldier, one providing for the payment by the State of the burial expenses of ex-soldiers and sailors of the Rebellion who died in destitute circumstances, and one forbidding the selectmen of any town from removing any old soldier, who might become a public charge, to the poor-house. That all of these measures became laws was largely due to his untiring efforts in their behalf, and the same may be said of the large pension appropriations made by the Legislature for the years 1887 to 1893 inclusive.

Mr. Harper took a prominent part in the fight over the “Ten Hour Bill” in 1887. Mr. W. H. Looney, of Portland, the author of that measure, acknowledged his obligations to Mr. Harper, for his valuable and effective support, in an open letter to the Lewiston Journal, and his constituents have to thank him also for his persistent and successful work in favor of the appropriation of 1891 for the Central Maine General Hospital, of Lewiston, which enabled that institution to enter at once upon its beneficent work, and the appropriations of 1893 in favor of the same Hospital, the Sisters of Charity, and the Orphans’ Home.

In January, 1889, Mr. Harper was appointed Inspector-General upon the staff of Governor Burleigh, with the rank of Brigadier-General. This position he held, with credit to himself and the service, until January, 1893, when his successor was appointed by Governor Cleaves. He was chairman of the Militia Board of Inquiry, before which Col. John J. Lynch, of Portland, was tried for alleged neglect of duty and disobedience of orders, in July, 1889. In August of the same year he was one of the five members of the Governor’s staff who were selected to receive President Harrison upon his visit to Maine. In Grand Army circles, and in the Ninth Maine Regiment Association, of which he has been President, General Harper is prominent and popular, while in private life his well-known integrity, his disposition to stand by those who have helped him, his cordial manner, his kindly temper, and unstinted charity have won him a host of friends.
HON. ELMER PEARL SPOFFORD.
Hon. Elmer Pearl Spofford.

Few families in this country can trace a more authentic record of their European ancestry than can the Spoffords. The name appears in the "Doomsday Book," which is a record of the lands of England, as parceled out after the conquest, by William, Duke of Normandy, in the year 1066. Gamel, son of Orm, was Lord of Thorparch, on the River Thorpe, in Yorkshire, England, and was murdered, in the year 1064, by Earl Tosti, the Dane. From him the Spoffords of Yorkshire were descended.

In 1638 John Spofford emigrated to this country from Yorkshire and settled in Massachusetts, and it is from him that Elmer Pearl Spofford, the subject of this sketch, is lineally descended. He was born in Deer Isle, Me., February 8, 1863. His father was Frederick Pearl Spofford, a prosperous merchant and ship-owner, who died in 1870, leaving the care and education of the children to the mother.

She educated her son at Westbrook Seminary and by private tutors. He taught school for three years, and then commenced the study of law in Portland, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Maine, and the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine, in April, 1886. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Portland, where he remained about a year, and then removed to Deer Isle.

In September, 1888, he was elected the State's Attorney for the County of Hancock. He performed the duties of the office with faithfulness and ability, and in 1890 he was re-elected for a second term by a large majority.

In September, 1892, at the age of twenty-nine years, he was elected a member of the Senate of Maine, from Hancock County, and took his seat, as the youngest member of that legislative body, the following January. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Legal Affairs and other important committees, and being a ready speaker and forcible debater, he at once took an active part in the consideration and discussion of proposed legislation.

His address on the life and character of James G. Blaine, delivered before the Senate on the day of Mr. Blaine's funeral, has received wide and favorable comment.

In June, 1887, he was married to Miss Leonora A. Rich, of Boston.
HON. WILLIAM WIDGEY THOMAS.
Hon. William Widgery Thomas.

Mr. THOMAS was born in Portland, November 7, 1803, and is, therefore, 90 years of age. He is a direct descendant, in the seventh generation, from George Cleeves, our first settler, including in his ancestry the Rev. George Burroughs, the first minister in Falmouth, and a graduate of Harvard College, and John Proctor, both of whom the people of Salem hung for witchcraft.

At an early age Mr. Thomas became a clerk in a dry goods store near the site of the Cumberland Bank, on Exchange Street, and at the age of nineteen, went into the dry goods business for himself, on the northeasterly side of Exchange Street, on the site now occupied by the First National Bank. He left this business in 1835, and has been engaged in various pursuits, as merchant, banker, and real estate owner, and to him many of the substantial buildings which adorn our streets the city is indebted.

Mr. Thomas' father, Elias Thomas, was born in Portland, January 14, 1772. In early life he engaged in mercantile pursuits, was, in 1823, Treasurer of the State of Maine, which office he held for four years, Director of the Cumberland Bank, and died in Portland, after a long, useful, and honorable life, at his home, corner of State and Danforth Streets, August 3, 1872, aged one hundred years and six months. Thomas Block, on Commercial Street, was named in his honor.

Mr. Thomas' mother, Elizabeth Widgery, was the daughter of the Hon. William Widgery. She was married to Elias Thomas, in 1801, and died in Portland, in July, 1861, at the age of eighty-three years, greatly beloved and respected. Her father, the Hon. William Widgery, died in Portland at the age of seventy years, in 1822. In 1788 he was elected Delegate to the Convention of Massachusetts, which adopted the Constitution of the United States. He was chosen, in 1787, the Representative from New Gloucester to the General Court of Massachusetts, which office he held, by repeated elections, for eight years. In 1794 he was elected Senator to the Legislature of Massachusetts, from Cumberland. He was chosen Representative to Congress in 1810 from Cumberland District, and supported earnestly the measures of Mr. Madison's administration. He voted for the War of 1812 against the wishes of his constituents. A gentleman in writing to a friend in this city, of Mr. Widgery, says: "Mr. Widgery was, in Congress, a moral hero, proving himself a man of more moral firmness, more unbending integrity and self-sacrificing patriotism by taking on himself the unenviable position and dangerous responsibility of voting, against the express will of his constituents, for a hazardous and unequal war, with the best part of his wealth (his shipping) uninsured on the ocean, while his town property, just recovering from the desolation of the embargo, more for the infant sea-port than the war, must become unproductive, furnishing his declining years with a precarious support, while he would have to buffet the storm of popular indignation, which he did. Widgery Block, on Exchange Street, was named in honor of his memory, and is the on site of his residence.

Mr. Thomas was married March 5, 1835, to Elizabeth White Goddard, born in Portsmouth, May 25, 1812, daughter of Henry Goddard, for many years a merchant in Portland, where he died at his home, corner of Free and Centre Streets. Mrs. Thomas died in Portland, April 27, 1884, lamented by all who knew her for her many virtues. Of Mr. Thomas' children three are living—Gen. Henry G. Thomas, U. S. A., William Widgery Thomas, our Minister to Sweden and Norway, and Elias Thomas, merchant.

Mr. Thomas represented the city at Augusta as a member of the House in 1855, and the Senate in 1856. He was elected State Treasurer in 1860, but declined to serve. He has been a member of both branches of the City Government. He is, perhaps, best known as the first War Mayor in 1862 and 1863. He was very active on the patriotic side. He became a friend of Secretary of War Stanton, and subsequently named a block on Exchange Street "Stanton Block," in honor of the great cabinet officer. He was, for twenty years, on the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College, and for more than thirty years a Corporate Member of the " American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions," both of which places he resigned, on account of increasing years. He has been one of the managers of the Portland Benevolent Society for more than thirty years, and its President for more than twenty years, which place he now holds. He is a Director of the Maine State Hospital, which office he still holds. He was elected a Director of the Canal Bank, then a State Bank, in October, 1836, and its President in 1849. He has, therefore, been a Director fifty-seven years, and its President, forty-four years, and still daily attends to the duties of the offices.

Mr. Thomas, Neal Dow, W. D. Little, and others organized, in 1827, the Portland Temperance Society. This was one of the earliest Temperance Societies in the State, and he has now in his possession the Secretary's book, containing the preamble and a long list of signers, among them many prominent names. He has, from early life, been a firm supporter of the cause of temperance, never having used intoxicating drinks or tobacco in any form during his long life.

In 1876 Mr. Thomas was elected one of the Presidential Electors-at-Large, and voted in favor of the election of Mr. Hayes.

In 1877 he became a member of the Second Parish Congregational Church, Doctor Payson, pastor, and is now the oldest living member; and he is also the most venerable and highly respected citizen of his city.
HON. NEAL DOW.
Hon. Neal Dow.

MR. DOW was born March 20, 1804, at Portland, Me. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, as all his ancestors were as far back as anything is known of them. They were all sober, industrious, well-to-do farmers, and from them he inherited good health and a strong constitution. His education was first at dames' schools, three of them; afterwards at the town school at the part of the town where the family lived; afterwards at the private schools of the Rev. Mr. Weston and the Rev. Joshua Taylor; then at Portland Academy, Baselial Cushman, Principal; then at the Friends' Academy, at New Bedford, Thomas A. Green, Principal.

After that he was put into the tannery of his father to learn the art and mystery of converting the raw skins of animals into the material of which shoes, harnesses, and carriage tops are made, without which society would be but half civilized. During all those years he kept up his school-day studies, and made books his chief companions and choicest treasures. In those early days and up to manhood his pocket money was spent in books—scientific, historical, biographical, voyages, travels, and general literature.

He became early in life interested in the temperance cause, which was then newly born, and very soon saw that no permanent good could be expected from labor in it so long as the liquor traffic should be permitted to spread temptation to drink and drunkenness among the people. Very early, therefore, his attention was attracted to that point, and his work was chiefly devoted to educate public opinion in relation to the grog-shops with which the State of Maine abounded, and to fire the hearts and consciences of the people with a burning indignation against the traffic in strong drink. For many years he spent much time and money in missionary work through the State at all seasons, with his own carriage in summer and winter, always taking at least one friend with him, often two, three, or four, and paying all expenses.

At length, in 1851, when Mayor of Portland, elected by temperance votes, he drew a bill prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts. This he took to Augusta when the session of the Legislature of that year was nearly closed; had a public hearing in the Representatives’ Hall on Friday, the 30th of May, and the next day his bill, without any change whatever, was passed through both Houses to be enacted, by a vote of eighteen to ten in the Senate and eighty-six to forty in the House. On Monday, June 2, 1851, it was approved by the Governor, and took effect from that moment. That act became known throughout Christendom as the Maine Law, and gave rise to the active agitation for prohibition throughout this country, in Europe, Australia, and New Zealand.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he went into the war as Colonel of the Thirteenth Maine Regiment, which he raised, with the well-known Second Battery of Artillery, to the command of which he appointed Captain—afterward General—Tillson. In mid-winter he went with General Butler to the Department of the Gulf, just missing shipwreck on the way by the blunder or treachery of the captain of the steamer, on which were 2,500 men. He was in command of Ship Island and its dependencies in the Gulf of Mexico, and while there was promoted to be Brigadier-General by President Lincoln. Afterward, in connection with that, he was in command of Forts Jackson and Philip, at the mouth of the Mississippi River. Then he was transferred to the command of East Florida, with head-quarters at Pensacola, and from there was transferred to Camp Parapet, on the Mississippi River, six miles above New Orleans, and from there he was transferred to the command of General Banks and had part in the attack on Port Hudson, where he was twice wounded.

While lying by with his wounds, his head-quarters were needed for more hospital room, and he was transferred to a plantation house outside the lines, where he was captured by a squad of Logan's cavalry, and taken all through rebellion to Libby Prison at Richmond, stopping two months at Mobile. He was, after six months, exchanged for Fitz Hugh Lee, and went home on furlough, so broken down in health by lying on the bare floor of the prison through an exceptionally cold winter, that he recovered only in time to prepare to go again to the front, and was ready to move when the rebellion caved in.

Neal Dow has been in Europe three times, in each case invited there by the United Kingdom Alliance of England as its guest. This association was then, and is now, the most powerful and influential prohibition society in any country. Its seal bears the legend, "The Immediate, Total, Legal Suppression of the Liquor Traffic." In every part of the kingdom, great meetings were held in the largest halls in the country, always crowded to their utmost capacity. Often the gatherings were in the open air, no buildings being large enough to accommodate the multitudes which came to them.

The three visits occupied nearly four years. The work did not go on in the short evenings of summer, and those months were spent on the Continent—in France, Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy. He made four visits across the channel, but was only twice in Italy, going south no farther than Naples. After his return from his European journeys, he kept up his temperance work in his own country, in large sections of it, his health continuing to be good.

In 1830 he married Cornelia Durant Maynard, the union being unbroken until 1883, when she passed away.
Rufus Deering.
Rufus Deering.

RUFUS DEERING, one of Portland's oldest and most honorable merchants, was born in Scarborough, Me., April 16, 1818, the seventh son of Isaac and Sarah Sawyer Deering, his mother being fourth in descent from James Sawyer, of Gloucester, Cape Ann, who died in 1701. Both parents were devout Methodists, and their children received early instruction in religious truth. This son began to “pay his own way” when fourteen years old, by making and selling molasses candy, at that time almost the only known form of confectionery in country places. He had, however, a higher aim than that of merely earning his own livelihood. He longed for the ownership of books and for the knowledge to be got from them. So we find him when fifteen years old, working in Jackson, Me., at five dollars a month, and spending the first four dollars of the five for books. During the winter he preferred to work his board for the sake of the “schooling.” When seventeen years old he “hired out” at fifty dollars for the year, and three months’ “schooling,” seeking food for the mind as well as for the body. The next year he went to West Buxton to be near his mother, and accomplished the journey from Brooks, Me., mostly on foot; one morning walking ten miles before breakfast. Here he learned the carpenters' trade from his brother Thomas, also working at book-keeping and teaching the district school.

Mr. Joseph Hobson, a relative, having married in Limerick and gone into business there, Mr. Deering assisted him as clerk for nearly two years. This stock of goods being removed to Buxton and business being dull, Mr. Deering, with two other young men, in March, 1840, started for Georgia, where wages were twenty-six dollars a month, more than double those of a carpenter in Maine. He and his friends, James Haley and Stephen Hobson, walked to Portland, there taking the steamer for Boston and then taking passage on a sailing vessel for Darien, Ga. From Darien they went by stage forty miles to Beaufort, on the Satilla River, ten miles from the Florida line. Their work here was in the saw mills and among the pines, getting the logs in from the river and loading the lumber into vessels after it was sawed. This was a year of great hardship. Toward its close the fever came and both of Mr. Deering's companions died, and ten others from the North. During the floods much of the country was covered with water to the depth of three feet. So discouraging was the outlook and so unhealthy the climate, Mr. Deering returned to West Buxton, in 1841, and bought an interest in Joseph Hobson's store, where he continued in trade and farming for ten years.

The remembrance of one face in Limerick had brightened the dreariness of his Georgia life; it was that of Miss Deborah Eastman, the daughter of Ezra and Mercy Eastman. Her father was a descendant in the sixth generation of Roger Eastman, who came from Wales in the ship Confidence, and settled in Salisbury, Mass., in 1630. Of the same line came Abigail Eastman, mother of Daniel Webster. In 1843 these two were married, and joined the Free Baptist Church in Buxton, becoming valued and helpful members.

In 1853 the subject of this sketch engaged in lumbering in Milan, N. H., and the next year he moved to Portland, opening a retail lumber business on Commercial Street, at the foot of High, and during the first ten years doing his own book-keeping at home in the evenings. His business enlarging rapidly after the great fire of 1866, and his eldest son, Henry W., having died, he formed a co-partnership, during 1870, with three young men who had been employed by him, M. W. Ripley, M. P. Jordan, and A. Legrow, the latter withdrawing after a few years. This partnership enabled Mr. Deering to give his time more largely to benevolent and church work, in which he had always been active. Mrs. Deering died February 3, 1885, and he afterwards married Mrs. Abby T. Thissell, in June, 1886, who is now living. He has now been Treasurer of the Free Baptist Parish of Portland for twenty-five years; Treasurer of the State F. B. Missionary Society, now the Maine F. B. Association, for twenty-two years; and President of the F. B. Home Missionary Society for three years. He has been a Trustee of Bates College nearly ten years, much of the time acting on the executive board; he has also been a Trustee of Storer College at Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia, for five years. As President of the Ocean Park Association, for nine years, he has done much to bring about its present financial prosperity.

Casting one of the first votes in his town with the Abolition party, he was for many years a conscientious, earnest Republican. He is now an active worker in the Prohibition party.

The business and position of the lumber firm, of which he has been the head for nearly forty years, has steadily advanced, until its facilities now in the way of mills, drying kilns, and storage, are unsurpassed in this State. Since the death of his son-in-law and junior partner, the firm has been re-organized as a corporation, having a capital of $100,000, and is called the Rufus Deering Company.
HON. JOHN J. PERRY.
A MONG the eminent men in Maine who have won success by their own efforts, stands prominently the Hon. John J. Perry, of Portland. His father was Rev. Dan Perry, a native of Rehoboth, Mass., a pioneer preacher in the M. E. Church, who, during eight years’ active service, commencing in 1802, had a "Parish" extending from the Penobscot River in Maine to the Green Mountains in Vermont. His mother was Polly Caldwell, a most excellent woman, and daughter of John Caldwell, of Hebron, the ancestor of the "Caldwell Family," somewhat noted in the religious and literary world.

Hon. John J. Perry was born in Portsmouth, N. H., August 2d, 1811. His parents removed to Hebron (now Oxford) the next year and settled on a farm. Mr. Perry obtained his education at the common town schools, and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, where he was a student about three years, working five hours a day on the Seminary farm for his board. Among his fellow students were Ex. U. S. Senator, David H. Armstrong, of Missouri; Bishop Davis W. Clark; Ex-President Joseph Cummings, late of the North Western University; Dr. Charles Collins, Ex-President of Dickinson College, Pa.; Dr. Thomas Sewell, a distinguished Surgeon and Physician, late of Washington, D. C., and Timothy O. Howe, Ex-Postmaster-General of the United States.

After leaving school, Mr. Perry, to help his father, worked on the farm in the summer season about two years, in the winter he taught school. He was then engaged in mercantile pursuits between two and three years. Not finding this business suited to his taste, he left it and commenced the study of law. His pecuniary means being limited, he was fortunate in having a friend who furnished him with the necessary text books to complete his studies. At the May Term of the Supreme Judicial Court, held at Paris in 1844, on motion of the late Judge Stephen Emery, he was admitted to the Bar, opened an office in Oxford, where for over thirty years he had a large country practice. In 1875 he removed to Portland, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. For twelve successive years Mr. Perry was editor of the Oxford Democrat, published at Paris, and for more than forty years has been extensively connected with the newspaper press, both in and out of the State, as correspondent.

Mr. Perry has been much in public life. He was on the Military Staff of the late Gov. John Fairfield; was Major-General of the 5th Division of the Maine Militia, seven years; was a member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1830, 1842, 1843, and 1872; member of the Maine Senate in 1866 and 1867; Clerk of the House in 1854; member of the Executive Counsel in 1866 and 1867; member of the 34th and 36th Congress; member of the "Peace Congress" in 1861, and for seven years has been one of the Trustees of the Reform School. For over thirty years he has been a Trustee of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College, and for fifteen years Treasurer of the Institution. In politics, Mr. Perry was always a Democrat up to the time of the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, when he left the party, and with the exception of the late Anson P. Morrill, did more to inaugurate and organize the Republican party than any other man in the State. He has ever since acted with this party. While in Congress, Mr. Perry made several very able speeches, which gave him a national reputation as a public speaker. As campaign documents they were extensively circulated and read all over the country. In 1863, public sentiment in the Republican party, in the old Second District, almost unanimously pointed to Mr. Perry as the nominee of the party for the 38th Congress, and he could have been nominated without opposition, but he declined to be a candidate and Hon. Sidney Perham was elected.

For over sixty years Mr. Perry has been a regular communicant in the Methodist Episcopal Church; fifty years a Sunday School teacher; held nearly all the various offices in that church, and is now a trustee in the Chestnut Street M. E. Church, of which he is a member. In 1876, was a Lay Delegate to the Methodist General Conference at Baltimore. While residing in Oxford village in 1860 and 1861, Mr. Perry (with the exception of $300 contributed by another) erected and furnished the M. E. Church in that village, paid all the bills out of his own pocket, sold about half the pews and gave the church the benefit of those that remained. He was always, while there, a very liberal supporter of the gospel in that church. He also contributed largely to the erection of the spacious vestry in rear of the church.

Mr. Perry's family relations have always been very pleasant. In 1844 he married Miss Sarah Adams Allen, a most estimable lady, daughter of the late Ambrose Allen, Esq., of South Berwick, to whose counsel and advice, for almost half a century, he is greatly indebted for his success in life. They have had two children, Edwin Augustus, long connected with the Boston Herald and other newspapers, four years in London as correspondent of the Herald, and now connected with the New York Press; and Mary Constantia, a finely educated, cultured, amiable young lady, greatly devoted to her parents, who died in May, 1891, greatly lamented by her relatives and friends. Mr. Perry, for a man of his advanced age, is vigorous and active, visiting his office and attending to business with all the regularity of a young man.

BISHOP OF PORTLAND, ME.

He was born near Macon, Ga., April 6, 1830. He came north at an early age and attended the Quaker schools on Long Island and New Jersey. At the age of fourteen he had completed algebra, trigonometry, and the science of surveying, and was prepared to go into the field as a surveyor. He was one of the first students at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., whence he graduated in 1849. He then attended the Sulpician Seminary, at Montreal, as a theological student, for three years. Thence he went to Paris, where he spent two more years in perfecting himself in theology, and increasing his proficiency in French, of which language he became a very fluent speaker. Here he was ordained Priest in the great Church of Notre Dame in 1854. Called to the Diocese of Boston, Bishop Fitzpatrick chose him for his Private Secretary and Rector of the Cathedral. He occupied these important positions for twelve years to the great satisfaction of his Bishop, who then transferred him to the large and important Parish of St. James. He was Rector of this Parish for ten years, when, on the death of Rt. Rev. David W. Bacon, he was chosen as his successor, and was consecrated Bishop of Portland, June 2, 1875. On his arrival in Portland he found a diocese heavily burdened with debt. Its vast extent, comprising the States of Maine and New Hampshire, required unceasing labors from its chief pastor, and the successful administration of its affairs presented difficulties of no ordinary degree.

In 1884 the State of New Hampshire was, at the Bishop's request, erected into a separate diocese, and Rev. Dennis M. Bradley, a former Rector of the Cathedral, in Portland, was made its first Bishop.

The following summary will indicate the extent of his labors during the eighteen years of his episcopate:

Twenty-nine entirely new churches have been established, and fourteen in place of pre-existing churches, while four churches are now in process of erection. There are now seventy-seven priests in the Maine Diocese. There were but sixty-five in both Maine and New Hampshire when Bishop Healy came to Portland. Ten convents have been founded, with one hundred and ninety-three Nuns, in place of the twenty eighteen years ago. Seventeen new missions are now in operation in various parts of the State. There are two asylums and two hospitals that have been established by the Bishop. Along the educational line the progress has been constant and marked. There has been founded, at Van Buren, a college under the charge of the Marist Fathers. In this college are now seventy boarders. Ten schools are in operation in various parts of Maine, and three more are now being built. These schools are under the charge of proficient teachers, and the children are making rapid progress.

Among the Catholic clergy of this country Bishop Healy holds high rank as a pulpit orator. He has been frequently invited to preach on such occasions as the consecration of bishops, dedication of churches, and jubilees. He has visited San Francisco twice as a preacher, but he seldom accepts such invitations outside of his own or neighboring dioceses. He rarely appears outside of the church and only for such occasions as the death of President Garfield or the Columbian Celebration in Portland, has he appeared on the public platform. His famous eulogy on Garfield, at City Hall, in Portland, was a remarkable production, and widely commented upon.

The Bishop, as a Corporation Sole, holds all the church property in the diocese, and his prompt action and correct methods of business are not known in Portland alone, but are felt throughout the State.

As a citizen the Bishop is second to none in manifesting an interest in every movement for public charity or public good.
Col. Albert W. Bradbury.
Col. Albert W. Bradbury.

ALBERT WILLIAMS BRADBURY was born at Calais, in 1840. His family moved, soon after, to East­
port, where his early days were passed. He was fitted for college at the University Grammar School,
Providence, R. I., and was graduated from Bowdoin in 1860. In August, 1861, he commenced to recruit
for the First Maine Battery, Mounted Artillery; was mustered as Second Lieutenant in December; passed through
the successive steps of First Lieutenant, Captain, Major of First Maine Mounted Artillery, and Brevet Lieu­
tenant-Colonel of Volunteers. He first served in General Butler's Department of the Gulf, under the immediate
command of Gen. Godfrey Weitzel; was of the Nineteenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Wm. B. Franklin,
and subsequently by General Emory, and constantly in the field.

He re-enlisted his entire command at the approaching expiration of three years' term of service (the
only instance in that department, and, perhaps, in the army), and came to Augusta to recruit in the winter of
1864. After thirty days he was ordered to join Burnside, but by him was ordered to the Artillery Camp, near
Washington, for guns, horses, etc.; had command of Fort Lincoln, on Bladensburg Road, with battalion of
hundred days' men; then of Forts C. F. Smith and Strong, on south side of Potomac, with two battalions of hun­
derd days' men, reporting to General DeRussey at Arlington Heights; July 4, 1864, was ordered to Washington
for Harper's Ferry, but route changed to Fort Stevens, beyond Crystal Springs, where Jubal Early made his
demonstration against Washington, and had command of a long line of fortifications. Soon after this General
Emory, Nineteenth Army Corps, came up from the Department of the Gulf, and made application for him to be
ordered to his command; went into the Valley of the Shenandoah, in Sheridan's Army, and participated in all
the battles of that brilliant and successful campaign; was Chief of Artillery of the Nineteenth Army Corps, and
later appointed, in general orders, by General Sheridan, Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Shenandoah.

He was mustered out of the United States service at Augusta, July 24, 1865; read law in the office of his
father, Hon. Bion Bradbury, who had then moved to Portland, and was admitted to the Bar in 1867, forming the
co-partnership of Bradbury & Bradbury, which had an extensive practice in the State and Federal Courts, and
continued until the death of the senior member, in July, 1887. He has been City Solicitor of Portland, and is
now senior member of the firm of Bradbury & McQuillan.

Colonel Bradbury has always taken an active interest in political affairs, and has been a prominent public
speaker, on the Democratic side, in Maine and other States, besides delivering addresses upon many important
occasions in various parts of the country.

The Bradbury family in this country is descended from Thomas Bradbury, who came from Essex County,
England, to Salisbury, Mass., in the early part of the 17th century. John, fourth in descent from Thomas, was
the founder of the family in York County. He was a member of the Provincial Legislature; for ten years one of
the Executive Council and Judge of Probate, warmly espousing the cause of the Colonies at the breaking out of
the Revolutionary War. His son Joseph was an officer in the War for Independence, and died at Saco in 1821, at
the age of eighty-one years.

Joseph's eldest son, Jeremiah, read law in the offices of Cyrus King, of Saco, and Nicholas Emery, of
Parsonsfield, and was admitted to the York Bar in 1805. He was Collector of Customs for the District of York
seven years, when he resigned to accept the position of Clerk of the Judicial Courts of York County, to which
he was appointed by Governor King, in 1820, and which he held, with the exception of a single year, till 1841.
His wife was Mary Langdon, daughter of Capt. Seth Storer, and a descendant of John Langdon, of New
Hampshire, President of the Continental Congress.

Their eldest son was Bion, born in Biddeford, December 6, 1811; graduated from Bowdoin in 1830;
admitted to the York Bar in 1834; Collector of Customs for District of Passamaquoddy from 1844 to 1857; served
in the Maine Legislature in 1849, 1859, and 1862, the last time being elected by the unanimous vote of both
parties; candidate for Congress in 1858 from the Sixth District; in 1874 from the First District, and for Governor
in 1865. He was a member of the National Democratic Conventions in 1856, 1860, and 1880, and, in 1885, was
appointed Surveyor of the Port of Portland, which office he was holding at the time of his death, July 1, 1887.
Mr. Bradbury was an eminent lawyer, and, for many years, a distinguished leader of the Democratic party.

He married Alice, daughter of Col. Johnson Williams, of Brooklyn, N. Y., afterwards of Waterville, Me.,
who was the son of Dr. Obadiah Williams, a distinguished citizen of Waterville. Their eldest son, Albert W.,
is the subject of this sketch.
HON. CHARLES H. CHASE.
Hon. Charles H. Chase.

HON. CHARLES H. CHASE was born in Brunswick, Me., about sixty-nine years ago, but for many years has been prominently identified with the business interests of Portland, and always deeply interested in the prosperity and public affairs of the city. He followed the sea most of the time for about twenty years, the larger portion in command of fine vessels in the merchant service.

In 1857 he was appointed by Hon. Moses McDonald, then Collector of the Port of Portland, United States boarding officer, and served until the close of the administration of President Buchanan.

In 1861 he decided to again take command of a vessel, but in 1862, on account of ill health, he retired permanently from the sea, and was for several years elected Port-warden by the Board of Trade.

In 1863 he began business as a ship-broker, procuring freights, buying, selling, and building vessels; conducting business under the firm name of Charles H. Chase & Co. In 1876 he sold his ship-brokerage business to Capt. William Leavitt, who has since conducted it under the firm name of Chase, Leavitt & Co. Since that time Mr. Chase has been interested in shipping and in marine insurance. From 1870 to 1884, with the exception of two years, he was President of the old Marine Railway Company, and since 1884 has been President of the new Merchants' Marine Railway Company, of which he was the projector and largest stockholder. This Marine Railway, built that year, is the largest and best this side of Boston. From 1887 to 1892 he also leased the Portland dry docks.

Mr. Chase has always been an active Democrat, and for many years has ranked as one of the leaders of his party in this State, being a member of the Governor's Council in 1879. In 1884 the Democratic State Convention at Bangor, called to choose delegates to the Democratic National Convention, resisted a strong pressure brought to bear on it, to pledge the delegates from Maine to General Butler, at that time a presidential candidate, and a strong Cleveland delegation was chosen. Mr. Chase, as a pronounced Cleveland man, was chosen Chairman of the delegation, and cast the vote of his State for Grover Cleveland. He was a member of the Democratic State Committee, from 1880 to 1886, three terms, and declined a re-election. He has several times refused to allow his name to be used in connection with the nomination for official positions.

In 1885 Mr. Chase was appointed, by President Cleveland, United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Maine, and his administration of the affairs of that office was business-like, and to the advantage of the public service. In 1892 Mr. Chase headed the electoral ticket of his party in this State, receiving without opposition the honor of a nomination for Elector-at-Large.

Mr. Chase has been a success as a business man, as a ship-master, and as a politician. Holding pronounced political views, he has never allowed politics to stand in the way of personal friendship, and has had the confidence and respect of men of all parties.

He has been in the State Government and the Portland City Government; is at present one of the Overseers of the Poor, which position he has previously held. He is a strong friend of the unfortunate poor, and looks closely after the financial management of that department of city affairs. He has also been President of the Portland Marine Society, in which he has always taken an active part, and the Society owes its present good condition, in a great measure, to him.

Captain Chase is an honest, thorough-going, straightforward business man, and he has the confidence of the business community of the city of Portland, in which he has been a somewhat prominent and active member for more than thirty years. No one could ever justly accuse him of a mean or dishonorable act. He is positive in his opinions, open and frank in all his doings, and nobody can complain that it is difficult to tell where Captain Chase stands on any question in which he is interested. He takes his position on matters after mature deliberation, but he has the courage, ever after, to maintain his opinions with tenacity and frankness, and is ready to express them on all proper occasions. His word is as good as his bond. In business and in social life his friendship once gained is not lost as long as one proves worthy of it. He has a wide circle of warm friends and, like most men of positive character, he is proud that he has some enemies, though it can be truthfully said that they are few.
DR. SETH CHASE GORDON.
Dr. Seth Chase Gordon.

SETH C. GORDON was born in Fryeburg, Me., August 17, 1830. He was the son of Stephen Gordon and Lydia B. Chase. His father's family were from Scotland, two generations back. They settled in Fryeburg among the first who came to the town, moving from Andover, Mass. His mother's family also came from Andover. Her grandfather, Dr. Josiah Chase, married a daughter of Gen. Joseph Frye, to whom the town was given for services in the French and Indian War.

Doctor Gordon's early life was spent on a farm, attending the district school and Fryeburg Academy, where he nearly fitted for college. For several winters he taught school in country districts in Fryeburg and adjoining towns; also taught one year in Evansville, Ind.

He began the study of medicine, in 1851, with Dr. Ira Towle, a noted physician of Fryeburg. He attended one course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical School, and graduated at the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, in May, 1855. Doctor Gordon commenced practice in the town of Gorham, at Little Falls Village, South Windham, June, 1855.

He entered the army, as Assistant Surgeon of the Thirteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry, in December, 1861. In October, 1863, he was made Surgeon of the First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry (white). He was in the service nearly four years, and was mustered out July 12, 1865, having served principally in the various campaigns of the Department of the Gulf, Nineteenth Army Corps, a portion of the time as Surgeon of the "District of La Fourche," on General Cameron's staff.

Returning to Maine, Doctor Gordon settled in Portland, October 1, 1865, where he has lived since. He was appointed Surgeon to the Maine General Hospital in 1874, and is still one of the Surgical Staff. He is Consulting Surgeon to the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary, and has been President of the Maine Medical Association, Vice-President of the American Medical Association, and President of the Section of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women of the same Association. Doctor Gordon is Lecturer on Diseases of Women in the Portland School for Medical Instruction, and has recently been elected Professor of Gynecology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, Mass. He is a Fellow of the American and British Gynecological Societies, also of the Boston Gynecological and Detroit Academy of Medicine. Doctor Gordon has written quite a good deal for medical journals and read many papers before medical societies, both of this country and Europe, on surgical subjects. He has served one year in the Common Council and three years on the Board of School Committee of Portland.

Doctor Gordon holds a prominent and honored place in the profession of which he is a most brilliant member and in which he has won its highest honors. In an eminent degree, he combines scientific attainments with sound judgment and practical ability, all of which have conspired to make him not only a grand success in the great field of labor and usefulness in which his professional life has been spent, but a valued member of society and a leader in the community in which he lives, as well. His reputation as a great physician and his skill in surgery, to which latter branch of medical science he has in later times devoted much of his study and efforts, have far outrun his years, until now his professional services are sought by people from all over the State. He is summoned by the Courts to give expert testimony perhaps more frequently than almost any other physician, and his evidence always has great weight because of his everywhere recognized ability.

In politics he is an ardent Democrat, and has always been so. He believes in a tariff for revenue only, in a sound currency, and the largest liberty in statute law consistent with safety to the community. He believes the Maine Law has made more drunkards and hypocrites than all other causes combined; favors a license law, and would punish violators, punish drunkards in early stage, establish Inebriate Asylums for confirmed ones and make attendance compulsory.
HON. FRED EDGECOMB RICHARDS.
Hon. Fred. Edgecomb Richards.

It can with exact truth and justice be said that there are few men in our State who, in later years, have won a higher and broader reputation in business affairs, or who have more thoroughly and honorably acquitted themselves in official life, thus winning honor and distinction in both, than Hon. Fred. E. Richards, of Portland. He has behind him a record of twenty years without a stain or blemish, and we doubt not a brilliant future ahead. His business abilities and good judgment are not doubtful commodities; they have been amply proven in the past. His integrity and honesty of purpose have won the confidence of all, and into his new field of labor and responsibility, as President of the largest financial institution of the State, he enters so well poised and equipped as to win for himself and it, we feel sure, a grand success.

Mr. Richards is a son of Charles and Elizabeth Pierce Smith Richards, natives, respectively, of Sharon and Stoughton, Mass., who came to Lincolnville, Me., in 1825, where Fred. was born, on August 28, 1844. Young Richards worked on his father's farm and attended the district school until he was fifteen years of age, when his parents removed to Rockport Village, where he pursued his studies in the common and high school for four years. When nineteen years old he was compelled by ill health to go to California, where he remained three years, during which time he became perfectly restored to health and strength.

Returning to Maine, Mr. Richards at once engaged in the business of manufacturing lime at Rockport, in which he continued several years. Although actively and extensively engaged in operations that would take about all of one's time, he consented, at the request of his townsmen, to represent Camden in the Legislature, which he did for two years, 1873 and 1874. In 1875 he was elected a member of Governor Dingley's Council, and was a member of Governor Connor's Council in 1876. The following year he was appointed State Land Agent to fill a vacancy, and in 1878 he was appointed, by Governor Connor, as one of the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital.

Recognizing his sagacity, his fine business abilities, and faithfulness to every trust, the Governor, in 1880, appointed him State Bank Examiner, which delicate and responsible position he held for nearly nine years, until December, 1888, at which time he tendered his resignation. Mr. Richards entered upon his duties with great energy and firmness, and it was through his influence that a change was made towards more conservative investments by our savings banks. His motto was, in the investment of trust funds, safety first, leaving profit as a secondary consideration.

During his nine years' service as Supervisor of the Savings Banks of Maine, the deposits therein increased from $20,975,000 in round numbers to $41,000,000, which demonstrated, to a striking degree, the confidence of the people in his supervision of these institutions of savings. Mr. Richards has always strongly favored such investments as the average depositor could understand the intrinsic value thereof, and consequently he has been an able advocate of home securities for our savings banks, which fact probably accounts, in no inconsiderable degree, for the great confidence the people of Maine have in their savings institutions.

In 1889 Mr. Richards opened a banking house in Portland, and he has been the local fiscal agent of some of our largest corporations, notably the Maine Central Railroad Company, the Rumford Falls Railroad Company, and other leading corporations of Maine. Mr. Richards was influential in organizing the Portland National Bank, which was established in 1889, and of which he was elected President, which position he holds at the present time. Although a comparatively new bank, it has grown to be one of the most prosperous and solid institutions of the kind in the city of Portland.

Mr. Richards is also a Director in the Limerick National Bank, Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, Rockland Trust Company, of Rockland, Camden and Rockland Water Company, York Heat and Street Company, of Biddeford, and intimately connected in the management of the Rockland, Thomaston & Camden Street Railway, which is the most prosperous and important electric road in the State. He is also connected with the Knox Gas and Electric Company, and a Director in the Rockland Building Syndicate, which company, the past year, erected the fine "Syndicate Building," which is a credit and an ornament to the prosperous and progressive city of Rockland.

On October 10, of the present year, 1893, Mr. Richards was unanimously elected President of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine, in place of the lamented John E. DeWitt, who lost his life in the sad disaster on the Boston & Albany Railroad, at Chester, Mass., August 31, 1893. He entered, November 1st, upon the discharge of his responsible and arduous duties, as the head of this great institution, with the confidence of its members and the good wishes of his many friends.

In 1865 Mr. Richards was married to Miss Caroline S. Piper, daughter of Capt. John D. Piper, of Rockport. They have no children.
HON. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
HON. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

Josiah H. Drummond was born in Winslow, Me., August 30, 1827. His father was Clark Drummond, a descendant of Alexander Drummond, one of a colony of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who settled near the mouth of the Kennebec River in 1729. His mother was Cynthia Blackwell, an estimable woman, from whom he inherited many of his most admirable traits. He was named for Col. Josiah Hayden, the father of his paternal grandmother, who was a Major in the Revolutionary Army.

Mr. Drummond was graduated at Waterville College (now Colby University) in 1846. He has been, for many years, a Trustee of that Institution, and, for several years, President of the Board. In his student days he taught school, and was Principal of both China and Vassalboro Academies. He read law in Waterville, and, after his admission to the Bar, went to California in 1850. After a brief stay there he returned to Waterville, and became successor to the law firm of Boutelle & Noyes, his late preceptors. He continued in business with much success until 1860, when flattering offers and a wider field induced him to remove his office to Portland, where he has since resided, doing a leading and prosperous business. He has held the position of Attorney-General of the State, City Solicitor of Portland, has been, for several years, Clerk and Solicitor for the Maine Central Railroad, and Vice-President and General Counsel of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. A seat on the Supreme Bench has more than once been offered him, but declined.

Mr. Drummond entered political life as a Democrat, and, to all that the name implies, he has ever been thoroughly loyal. He believed that African slavery was a local evil to be remedied by equitable measures, but not allowed to extend, that moral suasion and mild laws were not sufficient restraint to the criminal use of stimulants. On these points men differed, and their discussion caused a disruption of political affiliation. A new party was organized, and the Whigs, Free Soil, and American parties were largely abandoned and the Democratic party divided in halves. The new party called itself Republican, and Mr. Drummond was conspicuous in its first State Convention, and has ever since been one of its most prominent leaders. He became a member of the House, and, in 1857, was its Speaker. In 1859 he was elected to the Senate, and, in 1860, to be Attorney-General, which position he held four years. In 1868 he was elected to represent Portland in the State Legislature, and again chosen Speaker of that body. He is, probably, the only man in Maine who has declined to be a candidate in a Convention desirous of making him their nominee for Governor, where the nomination was equivalent to election. In his politics Mr. Drummond is open, straightforward, and unhesitating. His friends confide in him for they always know where to find him. His political opponents respect him, for they know he is always above duplicity.

From his boyhood he was taught that the right to vote was one of the highest privileges of an American citizen and carried with it a corresponding duty. Residing in a country town in which the old-fashioned New England town-meeting existed, and in which it was held to be the duty of all good citizens to be present at these meetings, not merely to vote, but to assist by their presence and counsel until the votes were "sorted, counted, and declared in open town-meeting," he got in the habit, before he was a voter, of attending and observing the proceedings,—a habit which he maintained as long as he remained in a town, and almost all the time since he has lived in a city. It is a matter of pride with him that he has been able to discharge what he regards as the highest duty of an American citizen so fully, in having voted at every election, of every kind, since he became of age, except at two unimportant elections, from one of which he was kept absent by his duties in the Legislature.

Mr. Drummond is deeply interested in historical and genealogical research; an active member of the Maine Historical, Maine Genealogical, and kindred societies elsewhere. He was one of the founders, and is present Registrar, of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also in hearty accord with many of the fraternal organizations, especially that of Masonry, where he is widely known. He was initiated in Waterville Lodge in 1849, and is still a member thereof. He has been at the head of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, the General Grand Chapter, General Grand Council, and the Royal Order of Scotland for the United States, and all the grand bodies in his own State. He is distinguished not only for the eminent stations he has successfully filled, but much more so by reason of his Masonic writings. His various works in historical research respecting Masonry are held in high esteem by the brotherhood, and his text-books are authority on all subjects of Masonic Jurisprudence.

Mr. Drummond married Elzada Rollins Bean, a daughter of Benjamin Wadleigh Bean, December 10, 1850. Three daughters and one son grace the family circle. The son, named for his father, is now his partner in business.

In every relation of life Mr. Drummond is a man of mark—gifted mentally and physically, his career has been one of great activity and usefulness. He is a comprehensive writer and an eloquent speaker, his own earnestness an inspiration. His friends are as the sands of the sea, and the services of such a friend are constantly in demand, and often given at sacrifice of personal comfort, and too often the demands of business. A public-spirited citizen, a noble-hearted and generous friend, a timely adviser, whose counsel and assistance are never sought in vain.
DR. STEPHEN H. WEEKS.
Dr. Stephen H. Weeks.

STEPHEN HOLMES WEEKS, Portland, Me., son of John and Mehitable (Holmes) Weeks, was born in Cornish, Me., October 6th, 1835. Receiving an academical education at Fryeburg Academy, he studied medicine at the Portland School for Medical Instruction, attended lectures at the Medical School of Maine, Bowdoin College, and at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of M.D. from the latter institution in March, 1864. Upon graduating, he established himself in Portland, where he has since remained. In 1880 he spent ten months in Europe visiting the hospitals, spending the most of the time in London, Edinburgh, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. In 1890 he attended the International Medical Congress, held in Berlin, and then spent three months in the German hospitals, also spending some time in the hospitals of London and Paris. In 1889 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin College.

He is a member of the Maine Medical Association, and was its President in 1889. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and a Fellow of the American Surgical Association. In 1876 he was appointed to the chair of Anatomy in the Medical School of Maine, Bowdoin College, a position which he held until the death of Prof. William Warren Green, in 1881, when he was transferred from the chair of Anatomy to the chair of Surgery, which he still occupies. He has been surgeon to the Maine General Hospital ever since its doors were opened in 1874. In the early part of his professional life he devoted himself to general practice, but during the last ten years he has confined himself chiefly to surgical work. His operations have covered almost the entire field of operative surgery.

He was the first to use absorbable drainage tubes made of arteries, and made this the subject of his paper at the time he was admitted to membership in the American Surgical Association. Some of the original drainage tubes may be seen in the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C. These tubes were also presented to the Surgical section of the Tenth International Congress, held in Berlin in 1890.

His contributions to medical literature have been published in the Transactions of the Maine Medical Association; in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal; in the Transactions of the American Medical Association; in the Transactions of the American Surgical Association; in the Transactions of the Ninth International Medical Congress, held in Washington, D. C., in 1887; and in the Transactions of the Tenth International Medical Congress, held in Berlin in 1890.

He was married, in March, 1864, to Mary A., daughter of the Rev. P. C. Richmond, of Fryeburg, Me., and has one daughter, Marion Richmond.
Hon. John M. Adams.
Hon. John M. Adams.

JOHN M. ADAMS, the able editor of the Eastern Argus and Nestor of Maine Journalism, was born in Rumford, Me., September 22, 1819. Bereft of a father's care in his youth, he was compelled, while yet in tender years, to largely look out for himself, receiving from a widowed mother, who was left with five children to care for, only such aid, support, and instruction as she with her many other cares and responsibilities was able to give him.

Faithful in his filial love, the first five years after his father's death were devoted to assisting in the work of the farm. When he was about fifteen years of age he received from a relative, who was a student of Bowdoin College, such instruction as the young man was able to give outside of his college studies. This proved exceedingly valuable. It created a thirst for learning, which he and his mother resolved to have gratified. The next autumn he attended school at Turner and the next summer at Bridgton Academy, and the following autumn at Bethel, in which town he taught school the next winter.

In 1838 the troubles over the northeastern boundary question were becoming serious, and young Adams, in a spirit of adventure and a desire to see the new country, volunteered as a soldier in the "Aroostook War," as it was then called, being an Orderly Sergeant. The disputes were soon settled, and the soldiers were discharged after a month's service, never having gone further than Augusta on their way to the scene of strife.

His relative and former Bowdoin instructor, having gone to Maryland, wrote John that there was an opening for a teacher in an academy near where he was residing, and the young man, when only nineteen years of age, resolved to accept the offer. Then the facilities for travel were few. He was two days traveling from Rumford to Portland, and six days in reaching Maryland. Here he found a fine opportunity. He taught two years most successfully, receiving the principal sum of $30 a week, which was a princely sum at that time.

Returning to Maine, he began in the spring of 1844 to study law in the office of Fessenden & Deblois. He also taught a class in French at Packard's school, the principal of which was a brother of Professor Packard, of Bowdoin. That fall he attended a meeting of prominent citizens, including John A. Poor, to consider the question of building a railroad to Montreal. That was the inception of that great enterprise in which he afterward took an active interest, four years after becoming the law partner of its chief promoter, John A. Poor.

In 1851 he made an extensive tour of Europe and acted as correspondent of the Railroad Journal of New York, writing chiefly of the railroad systems of Europe. On his return he was appointed on the staff of Governor Hubbard, whose election he had earnestly advocated before his departure.

In 1855 he edited the Argus for John Appleton, who was Secretary of Legation at London, and in 1856 was appointed Reporter of Decisions by Governor Wells, and edited volumes XLI and XLII of the Maine Reports.

The next year he formed a law partnership with Nathan Clifford, which was very congenial to both parties, and which continued until Mr. Clifford was appointed to the United States Supreme Bench, January 12, 1858. About this time Mr. Adams was elected editor of the Eastern Argus much against his will, as he preferred the practice of law, at which he had been successful, to editorial work, but was finally persuaded to accept the place through the advice of friends, whose opinions he did not wish to disregard. After a time he acquired a half interest in the paper, and in 1866 became the sole owner.

Mr. Adams has been editor of the paper for more than thirty-six years, during all of which time it has been an able and outspoken advocate of Jeffersonian Democracy, to support which it was established in 1803. The Argus never gives out any uncertain sound. It is true to its principles and is ready to defend them at all times. Of late years much attention has been given to the news department of the paper, and it now ranks as the leading newspaper of the State.

In 1877-78 Mr. Adams was elected to the Legislature at Augusta, serving both terms on the Finance Committee. The second year he was nominated by his party for Speaker of the House and received every Democratic vote. He was one of the originators of the Maine Press Association, in which he takes great interest. He is usually the leading spirit both in its summer excursions and winter reunions, and always entertains his editorial brethren with great cordiality.

Mr. Adams is universally popular wherever known. Being cordial, courteous, and genial in manners, he wins friends everywhere. In business and social life his honesty of purpose, lofty character, and his kind and gentle nature have won him admirers and warm, personal friends among all classes with whom he associates. He is justly held in the highest respect and esteem in the community in which he resides and in the fraternity of which he is an honored and brilliant member. In his party, the principles of which he espoused in his young manhood and which he loves so well, he has been a conscientious and constant worker for more than fifty years. In its councils his good judgment and wisdom have great weight, while his sagacity as a leader is widely recognized.
Brown Thurston.

Brown Thurston was born on a farm one mile east of Winthrop Village, Me., October 6, 1814. He was a son of Rev. David Thurston, for more than forty years pastor of the Congregational Church in Winthrop. His mother was Prudence Brown, sister to Pres. Francis Brown of Dartmouth College. His education was limited to the district schools of those days and such instruction as he gained at home, where his father took students to prepare for college and to instruct in theology for the ministry.

From the age of seven to fifteen his health was not good, and he lived a year in Bucksport with his aunt, Mrs. Blodget, and spent a season in coasting from Bangor and Searsport to Boston; lived a year with Deacon Eaton on Harpswell Neck and a year in the family of Doctor Hubbard of Winthrop.

Having regained his health, in the spring of 1831 he went to Lowell, Mass., starting on runners and ending on wheels, after three long days' travel. Here he served an apprenticeship at the printing business in the Observer office, a new Congregational paper, Allen & Shattuck, proprietors. From Lowell he went to New York, and worked, as opportunity offered, about six months, when, lured by large promises, he shipped for a whaling voyage, to sail from Nantucket in the ship Statira, Captain Cannon. He visited the Azores and Cape Verd Islands in the Atlantic, sailed around Cape Horn, stopping at Valparaiso, Callao, Atacames in South America, and many of the Society, Friendly, and other Islands in the Pacific Ocean, arriving home after a voyage of just four years, having been promoted to boat-steerer for nearly half the voyage, and was paid off with $62.25.

The sea did not suit his tastes, and though offered the position of mate of a large ship to go again, he declined. He then returned to the printing-office and worked in Brunswick, Hallowell, and Bangor as journeyman till 1840, when he went to Boston, purchased an outfit for a small paper and job office, shipped it on board a sloop, sailed up the Kennebec River May 1, 1840, in a snow storm, and established himself in business in Augusta. In November, 1841, he removed to Portland, where he has since lived.

Mr. Thurston has carried on the printing business in Portland for more than half a century. Beginning in a small way, his business has constantly grown until now he has one of the largest, if not the largest, and best-equipped printing establishments in the State. His office has an enviable reputation for turning out artistic work, while its great facilities enable him to execute with promptness every and any kind of printing, however large the order. During the fifty years he has been in active business he has had a partner about ten years. The business is now under the name of the Brown Thurston Company, Mr. Thurston and his sons being the stockholders.

During his long business career he has printed many papers and books for various publishers, among the former being the Anti-Slavery Standard, edited by that enthusiastic Abolitionist, Rev. A. Willey, and among the latter being Willis' History of Portland, many volumes of the Maine Historical Society's Collections, etc. He has published the Portland Directory since 1844, ten volumes of the York Deeds, History of Anti-Slavery, History of Norway, Me., Abbott's History of Maine Revised and Enlarged by E. H. Elwell, and other works. He introduced the first power press into a job office in Maine, and was the first to establish a stereotype foundry, electrotyping, and wood engraving in Portland. He stereotyped Town's full series of school books, Rev. Edward Payson's works in three volumes, a Pearl Bible, and many other books.

In the literary world Mr. Thurston has not been an idler. He has been a frequent contributor to the various papers that he has printed, especially during the anti-slavery struggle when he was printing the Standard. In his later years he has devoted considerable time to the compilation of the Genealogy of the Thurston Family, for which work he has a natural taste and talent. This book was printed in 1886, and included the period from 1635 to that date. In 1892 a second edition was published, containing much new matter. He was one of the originators of the Maine Press Association, and has been its county historian for many years.

Mr. Thurston was very prominent in the anti-slavery movement. After the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law he was one of the leaders in his city in helping fugitive slaves to escape by the "under-ground railway." On one memorable occasion he had thirty slaves here at one time to help on their way to Canada, either by the Grand Trunk or by coasting vessels. The necessary funds for their passage and maintenance were easily obtained, though many of the donors did not wish their names to be known.

He was in the City Council in 1863-4, and is an active and valuable member of the Maine Historical Society, the Genealogical Society, the Sons of Temperance, the Rechabites, the Young Men's Chistian Association, the Mechanics' Association, and many other societies. Mr. Thurston became a member of the High Street Congregational Church, Portland, in 1842, and has been a Deacon since 1856.

It would be difficult indeed to say too much in favor of Mr. Thurston, who is recognized, wherever known, as an honest man. His life has been singularly pure and upright, and in all his varied relations he has ever maintained an honorable and most commendable course. He has a gentle, kindly and lovable nature, which has endeared him to all with whom he has had to deal and won him hosts of warm friends. In his declining years he can look back with just pride over a long and useful life, well filled with good deeds and kindly acts, and with the assurance that he has the respect and esteem of the community in which he has lived for more than fifty years.
NEW men in the city of Portland stand higher in the estimation of their fellow-citizens than the Hon. Charles J. Chapman, the merchant and banker. In a business career of more than twenty years' duration in his city, in which he has had to do with large mercantile and financial transactions, he has, by his straightforward and upright course, completely won the confidence of the business community in which he has been such an active member, while by those enterprising, progressive, and public-spirited acts, which have characterized both his private and official life, he has gained the respect and good-will of the whole community. Born among the hills of old Oxford, in the picturesque town of Bethel, he inherited from his sturdy parents a good constitution and a well-balanced mind, both of which have, of course, contributed much to the success he has achieved.

Mr. Chapman is now in the prime of life, being scarcely forty-five years of age. He was born January 29, 1848, and his boyhood days were spent in the town schools and in Gould's Academy, Bethel, supplemented by a course at the Gorham Academy. He entered Bowdoin College in 1864, and graduated in the class of 1868, winning the first prize in his Senior year for excellence in English composition.

Mr. Chapman applied himself so closely to his studies during his college course that his health became somewhat impaired, probably from close confinement as well, and he concluded after graduation to make a trip to Minnesota, and there he found employment with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which was then in its early period of construction in that State. Here he remained for about two years, when, in the summer of 1870, his health having been regained in a great degree, he returned to Maine, and entered actively upon what has since proved to be a brilliant business career. He became a member of the long-established flour and grain commission house of Norton, Chapman & Co. of Portland. There have been several changes in this firm during the past twenty years, but Mr. Chapman has remained with it through them all, until now he is the senior member.

In their branch of business the firm has ever maintained a very enviable position, and is recognized as the leading house in Maine in the flour and grain trade. It has represented some of the largest and best-known mills in the West, whose products have stood high in public favor, including the justly celebrated Pillsbury-Washburn Mills at Minneapolis.

Having a talent and love for finance, Mr. Chapman has devoted a portion of his time in later years to banking. In connection with his brothers, Cullen C. and Robert Chapman, he established, in 1890, the well-known and successful Chapman Banking Company, whose banking house is located on Middle Street, Portland. Its business grew so rapidly that it was decided to organize the company into a national bank, which was done the present fall, and the Chapman National Bank opened its doors for business October 2, 1893. Of this bank Mr. Cullen C. Chapman is President, Mr. Charles J. Chapman, Vice-President, whose services are supplemented by an efficient Board of Directors. That this bank will be a fine success there can be no reasonable doubt.

Politically Mr. Chapman has always been a Republican. He served on the School Board three years, from 1873 to 1875, and was elected a member of the Common Council of Portland in the years 1877-9, serving as President the last-named year. In 1880 and 1881 he was in the Board of Aldermen, and was chairman of the Board the latter year. Mr. Chapman has been Mayor of Portland three years, first in 1886 and subsequently twice re-elected by increasing majorities.

During his terms of office many desirable improvements were inaugurated and successfully carried out. Among others may be mentioned the Back Bay improvements: the lease of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, in which the city had a large interest, to the Maine Central Railroad Company, and the building of the new reservoir on Munjoy Hill. The new Public Library Building, the munificent gift to the city of Hon. J. P. Baxter, was accepted by Mayor Chapman in a most graceful and appropriate speech, as was also the Longfellow Statue, on State Street Square, from the Longfellow Association, which erected it and presented it to the city in commemoration of the gifted poet. The great celebration of the city's centennial was inaugurated and carried to a most successful consummation largely through his influence and untiring efforts.

Mr. Chapman was one of the Commissioners of the State on the occasion of the National Centennial in New York City in 1888, and in the same year was an alternate delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention at Chicago.

Besides the attention bestowed upon his private affairs and his services in public life, Mr. Chapman has found time to act as Director or Manager in several of the leading business and manufacturing corporations of Portland,—a dominant public spirit leading him to assist in the development of all such enterprises whenever practicable. He served, also, several years as Director of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad and as Trustee of the Public Library.

Appreciating the rare beauty and value of Casco Bay as a place of summer resort, Mr. Chapman has manifested such appreciation not only by erecting an elegant residence, “The Towers,” for his family, on Diamond Island, but also by helping in the reconstruction and present maintenance of the new Ottawa Hotel, thus bringing the advantages of our Bay within the knowledge and enjoyment of visitors.

Mr. Chapman’s name is included in the list of members of the Board of Trade and the roll of many of the social organizations of Portland, with some of which, like the Portland Club, Bowdoin Club, and Athletic Club, he has been identified from their start. In religion he is a Congregationalist, and has always been an interested member and supporter of Williston Church.

In September, 1875, he was married to Miss Annie Dow, only daughter of Mr. Benjamin F. Hinds, of Portland. Their family consists of one daughter and four sons.
HON. CHARLES FREEMAN LIBBY.
Hon. Charles Freeman Libby.

Mr. Libby very properly occupies a high position at the Bar of Maine at the present time. Fitted by nature, by education, and by thorough training, at home and abroad, for his profession, for which he has great love, and being endowed with energy and perseverance sufficient to turn all obstacles aside, and with a kindly and genial nature that wins friends and keeps them, his course in life has been constantly upwards until he has reached his present proud position in the very front rank of the lawyers of Maine, and won a clientele that probably is not surpassed by any of his brothers at the Bar.

We feel that we cannot do better than to copy from the Portland Transcript, of recent date, a sketch of Mr. Libby, in which his qualifications and success as a lawyer are truthfully, yet modestly, set forth, and which pays but just tribute to his character and worth as a citizen, and shows as well the high esteem in which he is held in the community and in the profession of which he is a brilliant member.

Charles F. Libby was born in Limerick, January 31, 1844. His father, James B. Libby, moved to Portland a few years afterwards. He was a brother and partner of H. J. Libby. The firm name of H. J. Libby & Co. has been for many years a leading one among woolen manufacturers in New England and New York City.

The son Charles graduated at the Portland High School, and from Bowdoin College in 1864. His father gave him liberty to choose his vocation, and he decided to become a lawyer. He studied in the office of Fessenden & Butler, in this city, and at Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the Bar in 1866. Immediately after he went to Europe, where he remained two years. He studied law and metaphysics in Paris and Heidelberg, and passed the two winters in Rome, where he was also a student.

Returning to Portland, he entered into a law partnership with Joseph W. Symonds, which continued until the latter's appointment to the Superior Bench, in 1872. In 1873 the firm of Butler & Libby was formed, with Moses M. Butler as senior partner. This continued until the latter's death, in 1879. In 1884 a partnership was formed with Judge Symonds for the second time, which was dissolved in 1891, and Mr. Libby is now alone.

In 1871-2 Mr. Libby was City Solicitor and was County Attorney in 1872, resigning in 1878. His record as an efficient public attorney was exceptionally creditable. Though disbelieving in Prohibition, theoretically, he enforced the law, and during his term of office prosecuted liquor indictments which resulted in a total of sentences of over fifty years and the payment of $80,000 in fines. There were many capital cases among the one thousand indictments during his term, all of which he managed alone, without the assistance of the Attorney-General as is usually the case.

In later years his energies have been largely devoted to more important legal services; especially in connection with great business interests. He is Attorney for the First National Bank and the Portland Street Railway Company, of which he is also a Director. He is also Attorney for and a Director of the International, the Portland Packet, and Maine Steamship lines. Few lawyers in the State are so actively identified not only legally, but in a managing capacity, with such large business interests.

Mr. Libby has long been one of the leaders of the Republican party. In 1882 he was Mayor of Portland. In 1889 he was in the State Senate, and upon his re-election, in 1891, was chosen President. It was at this time that he received a recognition of his legal abilities, a tribute that must have proved most gratifying. He was the Republican candidate of Maine for the office of Circuit Judge in the new United States Circuit Court of Appeals. He received the cordial support of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Maine, led by Chief Justice Peters. He also received the support of the Legislature, of Governor Burleigh, many other prominent Republicans, and not a few leading Democrats, among them the venerable Ex-United States Senator Bradbury and also Hon. W. L. Putnam himself, who afterwards became the Democratic candidate and was appointed by President Harrison, who felt that this district should be represented by a Democrat.

For twelve years Mr. Libby was a member of the City School Committee, is now President of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College, and was for many years a Trustee of the State Board of Agriculture. His fondness for cattle led him to engage extensively in the raising of thoroughbred Jerseys on his Ridgwood Farm, Cape Elizabeth. His cows and heifers won many premiums at the fairs, and his record book of these triumphs is a valued possession preserved with care and fondly referred to.

Mr. Libby has won a leading position as a lawyer, both as an able advocate and as a sage counselor of great corporations. He is also eminently a business man, a man of affairs. On public occasions and at banquets his eloquence is frequently a feature of the occasion. He is an extemporaneous speaker, who has full control of language and ideas, and who can be depended upon to respond appropriately and happily whenever occasion requires.

Mr. Libby was mainly instrumental in bringing about the organization of the Maine State Bar Association. He believed that much good might be accomplished thereby, both for the profession and for State legislation, and the results have proved that he was entirely correct. He was elected the first President of the Association, and is its President to-day.

Mr. Libby is a man of affairs, and also a man of the world and of society, who has travelled much, studied much, and observed much, with a broad intelligence and keen perception. He is a man of reason and of tolerance, who is sure to regard all great questions of life with a calm and just estimate of all the different aspects.

December 6, 1869, Mr. Libby married Miss Alice W. Bradbury, daughter of the late Bion Bradbury. They have two surviving children, a daughter, Hilda, and a son, Bion B., born July 26, 1886.
Hon. Joseph A. Locke.
Hon. Joseph A. Locke.

Hon. JOSEPH A. LOCKE, of Portland, Me., was born in Hollis, York County, Me., December 25, 1843, and is a descendant in the sixth generation from Capt. John Locke, of Hampton, (now Rye), N. H., who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1644. —it is believed,—and first settled at Dover, N. H., where he became a land owner. Through both his father, Stephen Locke, son of Caleb Locke, of Hollis, and mother, Lucinda Clark, daughter of Charles Clark, of Hollis, Mr. Locke is descended from the historic Pepperrell and Frost families, of Kittery, Me.

In his early childhood, Mr. Locke's parents moved to Biddeford, where he fitted for college, graduating from Bowdoin College, in 1865, with high rank, being the salutatorian of his class. He taught in the High School, Portland, the first two years after graduation, having charge of classes in Greek, Latin, Chemistry, and Mathematics. While teaching, he was pursuing his law studies; then entered the law office of Davis & Drummond (Judge Woodbury Davis and Hon. Josiah H. Drummond), and was admitted to practice in the State Courts in 1868, and in the U. S. Courts in 1869.

He settled in Portland, remaining a short time after admission with Messrs. Davis & Drummond, and then, October, 1868, opened an office in the Boyd Block, which had just been finished, where, by close application to business, and the care and fidelity with which he attended to all matters entrusted to his charge, both in office business and the trial of cases in the Courts, he acquired a large and successful law practice, commanding the confidence of all with whom he came in contact. In 1880 he formed a co-partnership with his brother, Ira S. Locke, under the firm name of Locke & Locke, who still continue the business. Besides their large general practice of the law, they are Trustees of several large estates, and have the charge of many trust funds entrusted to their care.

Mr. Locke has ever taken great interest in educational matters. For several years, after teaching in the High School, he was a member of the School Committee of Portland; has been for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College, at Kent's Hill, Me., and the last twelve years President of the Board.

Mr. Locke has been frequently honored by his fellow-citizens with positions of honor and trust. Among others, he was twice elected Representative to the State Legislature, viz.: for the seasons of 1877 and 1879; at the last session being the Republican nominee for Speaker of the House, but defeated by the combined vote of Democratic and Greenback Representatives. The following year he was elected a Senator from Cumberland County. This was the memorable session of 1880, when an attempt was made to organize the Senate by aid of votes of those who had received certificates of election from the Governor and Council, but who were not legally elected by the people (as per decree of the Court). Mr. Locke was the leader of the Republican Senators in contesting this action, and by his judicious management prevented the attempted wrongful organization of the Senate. At its legal organization, January 12, 1880, he was elected President, being the youngest man who ever occupied the chair. This is the first instance since the organization of the State that a member has been elected President of the Senate his first term. He was returned to the Senate of 1881 and re-elected its President. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Governor's Council, and held this position, by subsequent election, for four years, since which time he has entirely devoted his time and attention to his law practice.

Mr. Locke has been prominently connected with the Masonic Fraternity, having held the highest offices in the Grand Chapter, the Grand Commandery, and Maine Consistory; and is at the present time Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Mr. Locke was married, in August, 1873, to Florence E., daughter of Joseph H. Perley, one of the leading merchants of Portland, by whom he has four children, viz.: Grace Perley, John Richards, Allan Stephen, and Joseph Alvah, Jr.
HON. JOHN CLIFFORD COBB.
Hon. John Clifford Cobb.

JOHN C. COBB is a native of the old town of Westbrook, having been born in that part of the town now composing the city of Deering, March 3, 1837. The old homestead was situated on what was then known as Cobb's Lane, now called River Street, and stands to-day, with some trifling exterior changes made in late years by Colonel Cobb, as originally built by his grandfather nearly one hundred and fifty years ago.

Mr. Cobb's father died when the boy was but four years old, and when he was ten years old circumstances made it necessary for him to earn his own living. He educated himself in the public schools and at Westbrook Academy, and at sixteen began to teach school, which profession he followed for several years. He read law with Chadbourn & Miller, and was admitted to the Bar in 1860 at Bostom, Mass., soon after locating in Rockland.

In 1861 the war broke out, and, in answer to President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men, young Cobb enlisted in April of that year in Company H, Fourth Maine Regiment of Volunteers, soon receiving a commission as First Lieutenant. He served until August 4, 1861, when he returned to Maine to accept a First Lieutenant's commission in Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers, for three years' service.

This regiment was assigned to service in the Department of the Gulf, and formed part of Butler's expedition to Ship Island and up the Mississippi River. Lieutenant Cobb took part in the capture of New Orleans, and was then ordered to Fort Pickens, Florida. Here he was Post Adjutant, Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster United States Army. In the summer of 1863 he was on duty at Carrolton, La., as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. While on this service he, by order of General Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, organized, equipped, and mustered into the United States service the Second Regiment of Engineers, and on the 15th day of August of that year he was commissioned and mustered into service as Colonel of the Second Regiment of Engineers, afterwards called the Ninety-sixth United States Colored Infantry.

In the fall of that year he constructed the fort at Brashear City, La., this being the first service of his regiment. In November, 1863, he and his command were ordered to Matagorda Island on engineering duty, and by order of Major-General Dana he was made Chief Engineer of the coast of Texas, as well as Commandant of the post on Matagorda Island, which contained several thousand men. Afterwards General Dana made that post the head-quarters of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and Colonel Cobb was appointed to the command of a provisional brigade in the Thirteenth Corps, which command he held until the corps was ordered on the Red River Expedition. After the departure of the Thirteenth Corps, Colonel Cobb continued to prosecute his work on fortifications at Matagorda Island, when in June, 1864, he received orders to abandon the island and report with his command at New Orleans. It was with regret that he was compelled to leave the fortifications on which the labor of many thousands of men for six months had been expended, and by himself great thought and solicitude.

Colonel Cobb's next field of operation was at Port Hudson, where he reconstructed the works after their surrender, which followed the fall of Vicksburg. He and his command were then ordered to Mobile Bay, where they assisted in the capture of Fort Gaines. Next he was ordered to Mobile Point to conduct the approaches to Fort Morgan, and after its surrender in November, 1864, he, with his command, engaged in the work of repairing the fort.

Before completing this work Colonel Cobb was detached and ordered by General Canby to service on a military commission at New Orleans, of which Maj. DeWitt Clinton was Judge Advocate. He served on this commission nearly five months, during which time many very important cases, involving large sums of money, the protection of private property as well as the personal liberty of citizens as well, were decided in favor of the Government. Many of the ablest counsel in the Southwest appeared before this commission in defense of these cases.

In the winter of 1864-5 Major-General Huriburt, commanding the Department of the Gulf, organized a brigade of five regiments, and Colonel Cobb was placed in command thereof, with head-quarters at New Orleans. Here he remained until the spring of 1865, when he accompanied General Canby and staff to Mobile, and soon assumed command of his old regiment of engineers. Here he was in charge of the defenses and in the taking of Mobile, and was placed in command by General Canby of the engineer brigade of the army division of West Mississippi. After the surrender of Mobile his command was employed in reconstructing the rebel earth-works around that city and constructing the lines of defense up to June, 1865.

Feeling that he had earned a little respite, after continuous service of more than four years, Colonel Cobb obtained sixty days' leave of absence to visit his family in Maine. At the expiration of his furlough, the rebellion having collapsed and the purposes for which he engaged in the service having been accomplished, he tendered his resignation to the War Department and received an honorable discharge. In his more than four years' service in defense of his country, Colonel Cobb made a record that is an honor to his State and one which he and his descendants may well feel proud of. Colonel Cobb is prominently mentioned in the "Records of the War of the Rebellion," published by the War Department, under act of Congress. His photograph is in the Album of Distinguished Officers in the War Department, by special request of the Adjutant General of the Army.

Colonel Cobb, at the close of his brilliant military career, returned to the practice of the law, locating at Windham. Here he lived until 1872, when he removed to Portland, where he has built up a fine business. In 1871 he formed a law partnership with F. M. Ray, under the firm name of Cobb & Ray, which continued five years. Besides a considerable law practice, he has carried on many outside business operations most successfully.

He has held various public offices since he left the service, and been one year a Representative in the State Legislature. He is a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, K. of P., Beacon Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Presumpscot Lodge, Eagle Chapter, and Portland Commandery of F. and A. Masons. In politics Colonel Cobb is a Democrat; in religion, a liberal and believes in the religion of humanity.

Mr. Cobb married Hannah H., daughter of Samuel M. Hawkes, of Windham, September 14, 1859. They have seven children, of whom the oldest, Albert Clifford Cobb, is a lawyer in Minneapolis, and Fred. H. is in business with his father, the firm being J. C. & F. H. Cobb.
Hon. Seth L. Larrabee.

SETH L. LARRABEE is a descendant of the Scarborough Larrabees of historic fame. He was born in that town, February 22, 1855, and is a son of the late Jordan L. Larrabee and of Caroline F. Beals Larrabee. He received his preliminary education in the district schools of his native town, and was fitted for college at the Westbrook Seminary. He entered Bowdoin College in 1871 and graduated in the class of 1875.

After his graduation Mr. Larrabee was for some time Professor of Languages in Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt. In 1878 he was admitted to the Bar in Cumberland County, having prepared himself for the practice of his profession in the well-known law office of Strout & Gage, of Portland.

Mr. Larrabee, very soon after his admission to the Bar, opened an office in Portland and entered actively upon the practice of law. His abilities and industry were soon recognized, and he was not long in building up a good business, which has constantly grown until now he has a very large and lucrative law practice.

In 1879 he was elected Register of Probate for Cumberland County, and re-elected, serving two terms of four years each in that office. In 1891 he was elected City Solicitor of the city of Portland, was re-elected in 1893 and is now serving in that capacity with signal ability.

Mr. Larrabee is a busy man in his business, his professional and official duties demanding about all his time. But he is public spirited and enterprising, and is most desirous of seeing his city grow and prosper. It is a widely recognized fact that through his connections with the Portland Board of Trade, of which he is an active member and one of the Board of Managers, he has done more, according to the time and means at his command, to aid and promote the industrial interests of Portland than almost any other man. To this end he has devoted much valuable time without the hope of any personal reward.

He was one of the originators and principal promoters of the Casco Building and Loan Association, which is to-day one of the largest and most successful institutions of the kind in the State. He is Treasurer of and Attorney for this Association, as he is also for the Portland Building and Loan Association. He is also a Director in the Chapman National Bank. Many successful industrial corporations in Portland have been instituted through his influence and under his direction, and are aided in the management of their business by his prudent counsel and advice.

Mr. Larrabee’s efforts in the line of promoting the prosperity of his city have been untiring, and much valuable time has been sacrificed by him to this purpose that might have been employed in his own private gain. He is a man of fine physique, has a great capacity for work and excellent executive abilities, all of which enable him to work expeditiously and effectively.

That his work in the direction noted is fully appreciated by his fellow-citizens is clearly shown by the confidence they repose in him, and is an evidence of his good judgment, tact, and business sagacity. With a large law practice and an excellent standing in the business world, a most pleasant and prosperous future seems assured to him.

Mr. Larrabee married, October 21, 1880, Lulu B. Sturtevant, daughter of Dr. Joseph Sturtevant of Scarborough. They have two children, Sydney B. and Leon S. Larrabee.
DR. ERASTUS EUGENE HOLT.
Among the sons and daughters of Oxford County are found individuals, with marked personal characteristics, who have become eminent and successful in the various callings of life. Doctor Holt was born in this county, in the town of Peru, June 1, 1849. He removed to Canton early in life, and became engaged in mercantile pursuits with such men as Albion Thorne, John P. Swasey, Dura Bradford, and Otis Hayford, the latter of whom furnishes this biographical sketch.

He began teaching and continued in it, in connection with other studies, at Hebron Academy, Westbrook and Gorham Seminaries. For the last year of his teaching, in the City Reform School in Boston, he was elected Principal, a position of great responsibility, and which he filled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

He prepared to take a college course, but having to depend upon his own resources, he finally decided to begin the study of medicine without it, and by so doing devote more time to the study of medicine. He graduated from the Medical School of Maine in 1874. Continuing his studies, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Department of Columbia College, New York, and graduated in 1875. He was elected Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical School of Maine, and served in that capacity two years. He was the first regularly appointed House Surgeon of the Maine General Hospital, and served in that capacity one year. He was the originator of the Portland Medical Club.

Doctor Holt is a member of the Maine Medical Association and other medical societies of the State and Nation, among which might be mentioned American Ophthalmological and Otological Societies, New England Ophthalmological Society, and the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. While studying in Europe, he became a member of the Seventh International Medical Congress, held in London, in 1881. He has written a score or more of papers upon medical subjects, which have been published in the transactions of these societies and the medical journals of the country.

Doctor Holt has been a pioneer in the branch of medicine to which he is specially devoted. He founded, and by great personal effort has successfully carried forward to completion, one of the noblest charities of the State, the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary. The arduous and important work performed by him in this great undertaking and its completion is recognized by all, and has placed him in the front rank of Maine's noblest benefactors.

Doctor Holt was born amid the rugged hills of old Oxford, on a farm cleared from a wilderness by the strong arm of his father, and situated on a hillside in the most dense growth of forest in all that region, in a home surrounded on all sides but one by mountain and forest, but looking out on the other upon one of the most lovely and magnificent views of lake and wood that can be found in all New England. What inspiration young Holt must have drawn in his early years from all these surroundings to have so enabled and strengthened him for the battles and conflicts of life, which he has ever so successfully met, waged, and won.

Bereft of the guiding care of a devoted mother at the age of twelve years, going out into the world a few years later, largely unaided and alone, he has, step by step, won his way up the ladder of fame and fortune, against circumstances and adversities that would have appalled the heart and discouraged the effort of one less strong in all that makes a true and noble man.

Through all his busy life, though hard pressed with the cares and business of his profession, he is ever mindful of the friends of his youth, always in the kindness of his heart rendering them cause to rejoice that they thus have known him. Such an one is Doctor Holt, a man who not only confers honor upon himself, but upon his friends, his State, and his Nation; one who has not only won a national pride and fame, but whose eminence is known and acknowledged in other countries than our own.
EDWARD CLARENCE JORDAN, C. E.
Edward Clarence Jordan, C. E.

THE founder of the Jordan family in this State was Rev. Robert Jordan, an Episcopal clergyman, who came from England, in 1640, and settled at Richmond's Island, Cape Elizabeth. He married Sarah, only daughter of John Winter, of Richmond's Island, at that time Director of the Colony. From the six sons of this marriage almost all the Jordans of this section of New England are descended.

Edward Clarence Jordan, the subject of this sketch, was born at Westbrook (Woodfords), Me., March 17, 1846, being the son of Samuel Jordan and Eunice Quimby Seal.

He married, December, 1874, Eliza Payson, daughter of Hon. W. W. Thomas, who died March 6, 1876. February 28, 1881, he married Marcia Dow, daughter of Hon. Bion Bradbury.

Mr. Jordan's preliminary education was in the public schools and Westbrook Seminary; and for two years he was a student and assistant in the engineering office of the late John F. Anderson. In 1868 he was graduated in the civil engineering course, under Professor Gillespie, at Union College, New York.

During the five years from 1868 to 1873 he was an assistant, resident, and locating engineer upon the Central and Northern Pacific Railroads, constructing about two hundred miles of road for these companies. Since 1873 Mr. Jordan has been in the active practice of civil engineering, with his office in Portland, Me. He rarely engages in regular railroad practice, but is frequently employed in special cases, and is often called as an expert in the trial of causes in the Courts. His practice is now largely in hydraulics, or in the line of what is now called municipal engineering.

Mr. Jordan is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, an association exclusive and difficult of access, to qualify for admission to which, the applicant must be thoroughly educated and have done original approved work, and must be a gentleman of recognized high character. He is also a member of the American Public Health Association, and the Maine State Board of Health, having been for several years President of the latter; and was lately the City Civil Engineer of Portland.

Mr. Jordan stands among the first in his profession, and has been employed in many important works pertinent to Portland and other places throughout this State.
Honor. Clarence Hale.

CLARENCE HALE was born in Turner, Me., April, 1848. A brief historical account of his family has already been given in this book in connection with the sketch of his older brother, Senator Hale. Mr. Hale was fitted for college in the schools of his native town and at Norway Academy, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in the year 1869, near the head of his class, and receiving honors, during his college course, in oratory and in general studies.

At the close of his college course he studied law with his brother, Hon. Eugene Hale, and with Hon. L. A. Emery, at Ellsworth. In 1871 he began the practice of law in Portland. He has always devoted himself very closely to his professional work, and has enjoyed, for many years, a large and lucrative practice, being connected with much of the important litigation and legal work of the State.

In March, 1880, he was married to Margaret Rollins, daughter of Hon. Franklin J. Rollins of Portland. Their children are Katherine Hale and Robert Hale.

He was elected City Solicitor of Portland in 1879, and during his three years in that office tried many important cases for the city. He was a member of the State Legislature from Portland from 1883 to 1885, and took the highest rank as a debater and as a sound, well-equipped lawyer. While always ready to assist in political matters in aid of the Republican party, and speaking in all political campaigns since 1872, he has been connected very little with personal politics, but has devoted himself to the cares of his practice.

His tastes are of a literary and scholarly character. His private library is one of the best in the city. He has a fondness for historical study and is a member of the Maine Historical Society.

At the Bar, both to Court and Jury, his style is characterized by clearness and force. He is identified, as Director and Trustee, with the management of some of the large business interests of his city; but the greater part of his time is spent in the labors of his profession.
CHARLES A. TRUE, Attorney for the State for the County of Cumberland, was born in Portland, November 24, 1860. He is a son of Samuel A. True, Esq., and Ellen A. True. Mr. True’s early education was obtained entirely in the schools of Portland. In the Portland High School, also, he prepared for college. He was a member of the class of 1878, and on graduating received one of the Brown medals, awarded for excellence in scholarship and correctness in deportment. After leaving the High School, Mr. True began at once his college course at Colby, where he was graduated with honors in the class of 1882.

From college he went to the study of the law, at first entering the office of Symonds & Libby. It was under the direction of these able lawyers that Mr. True laid the foundation of his knowledge of the law. Having done this preliminary work carefully and patiently, he went to the Harvard Law School to complete his training and receive the much-coveted indorsement of that famous institution. Returning to Portland, Mr. True was admitted to the Cumberland Bar in 1885. He began his practice in the autumn of that year. As a lawyer he has been successful from the first.

In 1889 he became Assistant Attorney for Cumberland County, and after four years’ service in this capacity was nominated and elected County Attorney in 1892. In the County of Cumberland this office is one of the highest importance. Not only are the interests committed to the attorney’s care large and varied, but they are such as to call for the highest discretion, the strictest integrity, the fullest and most familiar knowledge of the law, and readiness and eloquence before the jury. A line of very able men have held the office; but it is no detraction from their merits to say that Mr. True is a worthy successor.

In 1888 Mr. True married Miss Gertrude A. Paine, daughter of the late H. L. Paine, Esq., of Portland. They have one child, a daughter.
HON. LEROY T. CARLETON.
Hon. Leroy T. Carleton.

LEROY THOMAS CARLETON was born on a farm in Phillips, Franklin County, Me., February 8, 1847. His parents were Thomas and Hannah (Parker) Carleton. His father was of English descent and his mother of French Huguenot extraction. They had twelve children, six boys and six girls. Inured to hard work on the farm from his earliest recollection, he developed fine physical powers. His opportunities for an early education were exceedingly limited, the school-house being a mile away; and eight or nine weeks of school in winter was all the opportunity he had of attending school until his army services terminated.

In September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Ninth Maine Regiment of Volunteers, and went to the front with his company. At Hilton Head, South Carolina, he suffered a long and dangerous sickness from measles, followed by typhoid pneumonia, and his life was despaired of for many days by the surgeons in charge.

Rallying sufficiently, he was sent to his Northern home, where he regained his health in a considerable degree, and then he re-enlisted in Company E, Thirty-second Maine Regiment; was made a Corporal, and promoted to Sergeant. He participated in every battle and skirmish his regiment was engaged in, viz., Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, North Anna River, Front of Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, Burnside Mine, Popular Grove Church. Before leaving Augusta with the Thirty-second, he had a severe attack of scarlet fever, which left him nearly deaf in his right ear, and at the battle of Burnside Mine was wounded in four different places by the explosion of a shell behind him and in close proximity to him. When his regiment was consolidated with the Thirty-first Maine, he was granted a discharge as a non-commissioned officer, in preference to others, on account of his disabilities and services.

Returning home, he undertook to labor on a farm again, but his impaired health would not permit, and thereupon he commenced to go to school. Having no assistance, it was up-hill work, but by teaching and running in debt he was enabled to take a course at Phillips High School, and Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Kent's Hill, Me. He later studied law, and was admitted to practice in August, 1873, settling in Winthrop, Kennebec County, Me., where he has ever since resided. He has been eminently successful in his chosen profession; has been four times in succession elected County Attorney of Kennebec County and is still serving in that capacity.

He married Nellie M., daughter of Hon. George A. Longfellow, of Winthrop. They had one son, George L., an exceptionally promising boy, who died of typhoid fever when seventeen years of age.

Mr. Carleton has always been a Republican of a pronounced type. His services as a speaker are always in demand, and he has been prominently mentioned as a candidate of his party for Congress in the Third District.

Liberal in his religious convictions, he is a constant attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a liberal contributor to religious, benevolent, and charitable objects. He enjoys the confidence and respect, to a marked degree, of all who come in contact with him.
Hon. John C. Stewart.
Hon. John C. Stewart.

From the individual character of the man, one is not surprised to know that he traces his ancestry to the highlands of Scotland. His great-grandfather, Allan Stewart, a native of Invernesshire, came to America during the Revolutionary War as a private in Colonel Campbell's regiment of Highlanders, was taken prisoner in Boston, and afterwards enlisted in Colonel Cilley's Fourth New Hampshire Regiment. His maternal grandfather, Archibald Ritchie, a Scotch Covenanter, was evicted from his tenancy in Greenock because of his refusal to vote for his landlord as a Member of Parliament, and came to America in 1814.

Allan Stewart's son, Allan, married Mary Miller, whose parents were Scotch emigrants, and their youngest son, Duncan Stewart, married Margaret Ritchie, the daughter of Archibald. Three children were born to them, John Conant, Archibald Ritchie, and Mary Elizabeth, now the wife of Charles B. Sturtevant, M. D., of Manchester, N. H. The second son, Archibald R., died when twelve years of age. Duncan Stewart was a man of the strictest integrity, a farmer and country store-keeper, and a Ruling Elder in the Reformed Presbyterian Church in Topsham, Orange County, Vt., where he died in 1882.

John Conant Stewart was born in Ryegate, Caledonia County, Vt., June 19, 1850; educated in the common schools, Peacham (Vt.) Academy, and Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1873. Three years later he graduated from Dartmouth Medical College, as valedictorian of his class, and began the practice of his profession in York, Me., the day that President Hayes was elected. During the ten years he continued in practice he was a frequent contributor to the standard medical journals and acquired a reputation rarely equalled in so short a time.

He has always been actively interested in advancing the prosperity of his locality. In 1875 he engaged in the lumber trade, importing the first lumber ever kept for sale in town. When he began the practice of medicine he disposed of his lumber trade, which is still successfully carried on. In 1877, in partnership with Mr. Charles L. Grant, he established a line of Concord coaches from York Beach to Portsmouth, N. H. This business flourished until the travel outgrew the stage-coach, when he became an incorporator of the York Harbor and Beach Railroad. For several years he was a Director and Clerk of the corporation. He was also a contractor in its construction. In 1883 he organized the S. S. S. Building Association of York, of which he is President. For two years he was engaged in the manufacture of bricks and lumber in company with Mr. J. P. Norton. In 1891 he organized the Orient Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he is President. He is also President of the People's Prohibitory Enforcement League of Maine, a corporation created by special act of the Legislature for the better enforcement of the prohibitory laws of the State. By the friends of prohibition he is recognized as a leader, and he has won for himself a place among the foremost temperance men of the State. He is well known as a "fraternity man," being a Mason, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias, and especially prominent in the Independent Order of Good Templars and the United Order of the Golden Cross, of which latter organization he has been Grand Commander of the State, and at present holds an important office in the Supreme Commandery of the World.

In politics he has always been an uncompromising Republican. He has held many of the minor offices in the gift of his town, was six years a Deputy Sheriff of York County, and in 1890 was nominated by the Republicans as a candidate for Senator. Hon. Charles H. Adams of Limerick and Hon. Joseph F. Warren of Buxton were his associates on the ticket, and they were elected by the largest Republican majority ever cast in the county. He took a prominent part in the proceedings of the Senate, serving on the Committees on Banks and Banking, on Congressional Apportionment, on Engrossed Bills, on Labor, and as chairman of the Committee on Temperance, and was recognized as one of the ablest debaters on the floor. He was one of the delegates appointed by Governor Cleaves to represent Maine in the first session of the Pan-American Medical Congress of 1893.

His first experience as a campaign speaker was in 1876. He has been actively engaged in every campaign since, and is a pleasing and forcible speaker. He has recently been elected a member of the American Academy of Social and Political Science.
Gen. Mark Fernald Wentworth.
Gen. Mark Fernald Wentworth.

THE subject of this sketch was born in the town of Kittery, York County, March 14, 1820. He comes of "good fighting stock," his great-grandfather having served as Captain in the old French War, and also, with the same rank, in the War of the Revolution; the grandfather and also two great-uncles being among the patriots of the Revolution. General Wentworth attended the schools of his native town about four months in the year until twelve years of age, when his father died. He then worked on the farm half the year, and the remainder of the year attended the high school and academies, until seventeen. He then taught school winters for four or five years, filling the farm "in its season" meanwhile.

At the age of twenty-one he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Doctor Trafton of South Berwick, and attended medical lectures at Dartmouth Medical College in 1842-4. In 1845 he was appointed Chief Clerk to the Naval Store-keeper at Kittery Navy Yard, serving as such until 1849. He was then chosen Clerk for York County to the State Valuation Commission at Augusta. This service completed, young Wentworth went to Philadelphia and attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated. Doctor Wentworth practiced medicine at South Boston. After two years' professional service there, he returned to his native town of Kittery, where he has ever since enjoyed an extensive, remunerative, and successful practice.

When the first signals of coming national strife were heard, the patriotic ardor of the young physician impelled him early to prepare for the very creditable military service to which he was later called. He organized in 1854 and commanded a company of militia known as the Kittery Artillery, a position he held until 1862. Meanwhile in 1857 he was honored with appointment as Chief of Staff to Gov. Hannibal Hamlin with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

A devoted and enthusiastic Republican from the organization of his party, Colonel Wentworth in 1860 was chosen delegate from the First Maine District to the Republican National Convention, and enjoyed the proud privilege, with his associates, of casting the vote of Maine for Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin as candidates for the positions of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Upon "the first challenge to the fray" in the War of the Rebellion, the firing upon Sumter, April, 1861, Colonel Wentworth, with the Kittery Artillery, was ordered to Fort McClary, at the mouth of the Piscataqua on the Maine side. Here Colonel Wentworth served three months. In June, 1861, he was made Naval Store-keeper at Kittery Navy Yard.

At the call of President Lincoln for troops to serve for the nine months' period, Colonel Wentworth was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Maine Regiment, by vote of the line officers, and was afterwards promoted to the full Colonelcy. Upon the expiration of the nine months' term, at a most critical exigency in the history of the war, and at the earnest request of President Lincoln and the Secretary of War, Colonel Wentworth and about two-thirds of his command volunteered to remain for the defense of Washington until the rebel General, Lee, and his army were driven out of Pennsylvania and across the Potomac. On account of this patriotic service Colonel Wentworth and his command were considerably lionized, their homeward path, immediately following the victory of Gettysburg, being a continued ovation from Washington to Maine. They were also the recipients of a medal awarded by special vote of Congress.

Upon his return home, at the earnest solicitation of Governor Cony, Colonel Wentworth accepted the Colonelcy of the Thirty-second Maine, which was organized, officered, and equipped under his personal supervision. The regiment was hurried to the front in detachments, one wing participating in the Battle of the Wilderness. The command was re-united at North Anna, and immediately upon assuming command Colonel Wentworth found himself and his newly organized regiment in the enemy's immediate front and surrounded by the "din and clatter and turmoil of that pandemonium which men call battle." The regiment heroically acquitted itself, and also later participated actively in the battles of Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Hanover Court-House, etc., and in the Petersburg siege. In the latter campaign, especially, the service of the Thirty-second was very severe.

At the famous "Mine Explosion" in front of Petersburg, the regiment, as a portion of Griffin's brigade, guarded the mouth of the mine. When all was ready for the explosion, July 30, 1864, the regiment proceeded directly into the crater, in the hope and expectation of penetrating within the rebel lines. While reforming the line to push further on, General Bartlett bestowed upon Colonel Wentworth this pleasant compliment: "Colonel, I am glad to shake hands with the only officer who has led his men in." Just as Colonel Wentworth had given the order, "Forward," amid a fierce shower of bursting shells, he was seriously wounded, a bullet passing entirely through the left side of his body, having already, in its course, clipped off the arm of his comrade, Sergt. Ray P. Eaton. Colonel Wentworth was rescued from the enemy's lines with great difficulty, and the escape of himself or any of his companions, has always been regarded as quite miraculous. The colonel was unceremoniously rolled down an embankment and "dumped" into the Union entrenchments. At roll-call after that engagement, only two officers and twenty-seven privates responded to their names. Colonel Wentworth was tenderly carried to Maine, but his wound was so serious as to render it imprudent for him to continue in the service. He resigned his commission November, 1864. In 1865 he was brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war."

Since retiring from the military service, General Wentworth has filled a number of civil positions under the State and National Governments, and taken active part in the various enterprises and reforms of his time. In 1864 he was reappointed Naval Storekeeper at Kittery; was elected Representative in the Legislature in 1873-4, and again in 1886-7; was appointed on the Board of State Prison Inspectors in 1887, serving four years; and in the fall of 1891 was appointed by President Harrison, Surveyor of Customs for the District of Portland and Falkmouth, succeeding the late Hon. Nathan Cleaves at the expiration of his term. This position he now holds. General Wentworth was also a delegate to the Republican Convention in 1868, that nominated General Grant; was one of the Maine Board of Electors of President and Vice-President in 1888; has long served upon the political committees of his party, town, country and State; and in 1873 only lacked a few votes of receiving the nomination of his party as Representative in Congress for the First District of Maine. General Wentworth continues to reside in Kittery, where he has a fine home, and is honored and respected by his town's people.
Hon. John M. Goodwin.
Hon. John M. Goodwin.

Mr. GOODWIN was born at Baldwin, Cumberland County, Me., September 3, 1822. He was fitted for college at the old Academy at North Yarmouth, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1845. He taught school for a while in York and Washington Counties, and afterward pursued his legal studies in the office of Hon. Samuel Wells, afterward Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State, and, on the appointment of Judge Wells to the Supreme Bench, entered the office of Edward Fox, afterward Judge of the United States District Court of Maine, and in 1848 was admitted to the Bar of Cumberland County. He first entered upon the practice of law at Mechanic Falls, but remained there only a short time, returning to Portland, where he formed a partnership with Henry Carter, who is at present a leading member of the Essex County, Mass., Bar, and now and for many years Judge of the Municipal Court of Haverhill. This partnership continued for a limited time, and when dissolved Mr. Goodwin removed to Biddeford, where he has ever since resided.

As soon as his law practice had become fairly established, he took an active interest in politics. He was the only Democrat in the family, and had the courage of his convictions through a series of years when, from various causes, the Democratic party in Maine was disintegrating, and when it cost something to remain a Democrat in many communities. In 1855 Mr. Goodwin was nominated for the State Senate, by the Democracy of York County, and was elected. He was then thirty-one years of age, and was the youngest member of that body. In 1862 and 1863 he was elected to the lower house, and in both years was a prominent member of leading committees. In the last-mentioned year he was voted for by both parties, although originally nominated by the Democrats. He was what was known as a “War Democrat.” He has been President of the Biddeford City Council, City Solicitor, Treasurer, and for several years was Supervisor of Schools of Biddeford. In 1876, when his party was casting about for a strong man to head its gubernatorial ticket, Mr. Goodwin was urged by several county delegations, representing nearly half of the State Convention, to allow his name to be used, but he declined. Later in that year he was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First District and made an unusually strong run. He was once tendered the empty honor of a nomination for Attorney-General, and once that of a nomination for United States Senator by the Democratic minority in the Maine Legislature.

Mr. Goodwin is still, at the age of seventy-one years, engaged in the practice of his profession at Biddeford, although most of his time is occupied in attending to his personal affairs, to the interests of estates of which he is trustee and to those of the York County Savings Bank, an institution of which he has been President and Trustee since its organization in 1860, and which now has over a million dollars on deposit.

In 1850 he married Harriet P., youngest daughter of the late Hon. Benjamin J. Herrick, of Alfred, and by her has had five children,—Francis J., George B., Mary Isabel, Henry H., and William B. Of these all but the daughter are living.

Mr. Goodwin long ago took rank as one of the ablest lawyers in the State, as a ripe scholar and a business man of rare good judgment. But for his life-long practice of hiding his light under a bushel, he would have been even far more prominent and influential in public affairs than he has been.
Hon. James W. Bradbury.
The common ancestor of the Bradburys in America was Thomas Bradbury, born in the County of Essex, England, baptized in the church of Wicken Bonant February 28, 1611, who came to New England as the agent of Ferdinand Gorges about 1643. Arriving at Agamenticus, now York, Me., he married and settled in Salisbury, N. H., in 1636. James W. Bradbury, Hon. Rufus, a descendant from Thomas, and his eldest son of James, was born in Parsonsfield, Me., June 16, 1802. He attended the public schools and Gorham Academy, and entered the Sophomore class of Bowdoin College in 1822, graduating with high rank in the famous class of 1825. Among the members were Henry W. Longfellow, Josiah S. Little, Jonathan Cilley, Nathaniel Hawthorne, John S. C. Abbott, and George B. Cheever.

After graduating Mr. Bradbury taught at the Hallowell Academy one year. He then studied law with Hon. Rufus McIntire, also with Hon. Ether Shepley. In 1829 he opened a school atEffingham, N. H., for the instruction of teachers, which, it is believed, was the first normal school in New England.

In 1830 he opened a law office in Augusta, where he has resided for sixty-three years. At the Bar were Peleg Sprague, Reuel Williams, and George Evans, and to gain a foothold in a field filled with such talent required ability and great energy. But he soon built up a very large practice, which, probably, was not surpassed by any in the State. It was said of him: “He was a sound lawyer, a skilful, eloquent advocate who never failed to do full justice to his clients.” In 1833 he formed a partnership with Horatio Bridges, and in 1841 he took into partnership Richard D. Rice, who had read law with him, which continued until Rice went upon the Bench in 1852. He then invited Lot M. Morrill to take charge of the business of his office, the firm being Bradbury & Morrill. This partnership continued several years after Mr. Morrill had been elected to the Senate.

In 1846 Mr. Bradbury was chosen United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1847. In the Senate at that time were Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Cass, Douglass, Seward, Chase, and others of great distinction. The Mexican War was then raging, and Mr. Bradbury gave President Polk his hearty support, though the voting of men and supplies for the army was stoutly resisted by the President’s opponents, and the ratification of the treaty of peace with Mexico was so strongly opposed that a change of two or three votes would have defeated it. When bills for the organization of the territories acquired by the treaty were introduced, amendments were offered by the Abolitionists prohibiting slavery in all of them. This was resisted by the southern members. Intense and excited debate sprang up and continued day after day. The South urged that the territories were the common property of the whole Union, that they were owners in common with the North, and it would be a violation of their rights to deprive them of the right to move into them with their families as constituted. It was urged that they had not a right to carry their local laws into the territories, and that the North was opposed to the extension of slavery. The excitement continued to increase and extended throughout the Southern States, and finally became dangerous. Threats of secession were made if the northern members insisted in applying the provision to all the territory. These threats were treated and believed by the Abolitionists as mere buncombe. In the midst of this excitement Mr. Clay returned to the Senate. A compromise was talked of. The conservative members of both parties, Democrats and Whigs, favored it. But every attempt at any compromise was resisted by the extreme North and the extreme South. Each demanded all. Jefferson Davis and John P. Hale voted together against every compromise. When Mr. Clay’s compromise bill (as it is called) was reported by a committee, Mr. Bradbury acted and voted with the conservatives in support of it. They kept advised of the movements of the excited South and were aware of the danger. In their conference meetings Mr. Clay went with them. Mr. Webster was consulted. Both believed in the danger, and enough was known to warrant the belief. But the ultra northern members and the people of the North did not believe there was the slightest danger. They regarded the threats of secession as the merest gasconade. Mr. Bradbury and the other conservatives who supported the compromise believed that its adoption would probably prevent any future attempt at secession; and if not, it would postpone it until the relatively rapid increase of the strength of the North would give it such preponderance as to make any attempt a failure. It was urged that Mr. Bradbury and Mr. Clay as acting throughout the struggle from high motives of patriotism, and wisely, too, and Mr. Webster’s 7th of March speech as one of the most patriotic acts of his life. He has ever been fully satisfied that he was right in his active efforts in support of the compromise of 1850.

Mr. Bradbury served on the Judiciary Committee, the Claims Committee, and the Special Committee on French Spoliations. He saw the need of a tribunal to adjust claims against the Government, and he prepared and had an amendment to a pending bill adopted and passed by the Senate, which finally resulted in the establishment of the Court of Claims. The French Spoliation bill, to satisfy claims for damages committed by the French prior to 1800, was also championed by him and passed by the Senate. It was through Mr. Bradbury’s exertions that the first appropriation was made for improving the Kennebec River; he always looked carefully to do full justice to his clients.” In 1833 he formed a partnership with Horatio Bridges, and in 1841 he took into partnership Richard D. Rice, who had read law with him, which continued until Rice went upon the Bench in 1852. He then invited Lot M. Morrill to take charge of the business of his office, the firm being Bradbury & Morrill. This partnership continued several years after Mr. Morrill had been elected to the Senate.

He has always kept up his interest in Bowdoin College; was elected on the Board of Overseers in 1846, and in 1861 was chosen one of the Trustees; for twenty years has been chairman of the Finance Committee. He has also been an active member of the Maine Historical Society since 1846, and was its President from 1867 to 1887; was given a complimentary dinner in Portland by this society on his eighty-fifth birthday, June 10, 1887. He put through the Legislature the charter for the first railroad in Maine, the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth, in 1835, also the charter for the Atlantic & St. Lawrence road.

At the present time, Mr. Bradbury, though he has passed his ninety-first mile-stone, is still vigorous. He takes care of a large private business, is a constant attendant at the Congregational Church, of which he has long been president, and at the meetings of this society. His mind is still unimpaired, and his interest in the affairs of the State and Nation is apparently as great as ever.
Mr. Bean, now the oldest Attorney in active practice in Kennebec County, comes from hardy New England stock, transplanted from the highlands of Scotland to the more promising fields of New Hampshire early in the seventeenth century. Joshua Bean, Jr., born in Brentwood, N. H., in May, 1741, was the fourth generation in America, and the first to come to Maine, locating in Hallowell in 1780. He afterwards removed with his wife and eleven children to Readfield, some time in the year 1784. Elisha, the eldest of Joshua’s family, was born in Brentwood, September 10, 1764, and married Olive Shepard of Epping, N. H. Oliver, the fifth child of Elisha and Olive, was born in Readfield, November 15, 1797. He married Patience Nickerson of Chatham, Mass. Emery Oliver, the subject of this sketch, was their second child, and was born at the old homestead near the head of Chandler’s Pond, now called Lake Maranocook, September 10, 1819.

He commenced teaching in the town schools when seventeen years of age, and from that time onward, until he entered upon the practice of his profession, he taught through the winter season, worked on his father’s farm in the spring and summer, and attended a term of school each fall. Thus he passed the years of his early youth and manhood, acquiring the elements of education in the town schools, completed by a few terms at Kent’s Hill and old Monmouth Academy. His success as a teacher was marked.

Having made up his mind to study law, it was only for him to act, and under the tutelage of Hon. Timothy O. Howe, then practicing law in Readfield, whose office he entered in the fall of 1840, he pursued his studies until the spring of 1843, when he was admitted to the Kennebec Bar. Henry W. Paine, now of Boston, was at that time one of the ablest and brightest lawyers in Maine, and it was Judge Bean’s good fortune and rare opportunity to pass his first year of legal work under the direction of Mr. Paine in the city of Hallowell. The precepts of practice, the method and manner of doing business, the obligations and responsibilities of his profession, there inculcated and thus early in life adopted, were the sure and safe foundation upon which to build a successful and honorable business reputation and character.

October 8, 1844, he married Elizabeth Hunton Craig, daughter of Col. John O. Craig of Readfield. In the first year of his married life he became associated with Mr. Howe in practice, and the co-partnership continued until 1848, when Mr. Howe removed to the West. Until the spring of 1876 he was alone in business, at which time his youngest son, Fred. Emery Bean, was made a partner, and the business has continued since, in Readfield and Hallowell, under the firm name of Bean & Bean. A greater number of law students have pursued their studies in the office at Readfield under his direction than in that of any other living practitioner in the county. More actions have been entered and answered to upon the dockets of the Court by Judge Bean and his firm than by any other attorney or firm now in practice in Kennebec. For nearly fifty years, all that time in his native town, and for the greater portion of it in the same office, he has practiced his profession, never having had time or inclination for other business, or desire for political preferment.

Readfield has been noted for its successful politicians, and as being the home of Governors. Her record is good. Four Governors, two of them residents of the town while in office, one resident Representative in Congress, a United States Senator, a Secretary of the Treasury, and a Postmaster-General give ample reason for pride and is sufficient ground for belief that something in the location, something about the air which her inhabitants breathe and the environments which surround them, tends to success in the political preferment and business pursuits of her citizens. Had Judge Bean entered the arena of politics, with his splendid physique and strong constitution to back a well-poised mind, his force of character and persuasive advocacy would have made him popular with the people, and success must have necessarily crowned his efforts in that direction. His first vote was thrown for William Henry Harrison in 1840, and he acted with the Whig party for some few years after that, and then became a strong advocate of Democracy, in which faith he has all these years continued. He served his district in the State Legislature as Representative in 1851, and was elected Senator from Kennebec in 1855. In 1860 he was induced to accept the nomination for Judge of Probate for Kennebec County, and overcoming the usual Republican majority of three thousand he was elected by about six hundred votes. His large Probate practice had specially fitted him for a correct discharge of the duties of that trust, and in his service of four years in this position not a single appeal from his decisions was sustained by the Supreme Court of Probate, and but one in the Court of Insolvency. In 1879 Governor Garcelon appointed him as Trustee of the Maine State College at Orono for the term of seven years.

As a lawyer, through his honest and upright dealings, his fair and impartial advice to would-be litigants, his strong advocacy of the claims of his clients, making every case his own cause when assured of its honest character, he has, in all these years, commanded and received the respect and confidence of all classes in his professional and business relations. A public-spirited citizen, a generous promoter of material interests and of social order and progress, a special helper of the young, he has been active in every good work. As neighbor and acquaintance, his warm-hearted and loyal friendship has endeared him to his associates of his own age, while his interest in and consideration for the younger people of his native town have led them to look upon him as a true friend, uniting them to him by bonds which may never be severed. At seventy-four, Judge Bean is yet in active practice in the Courts of Kennebec, and has lived to see almost every brother attorney admitted at or about the same time, or in practice in the county during his early life, summoned before the Supreme Judge in the Eternal Court above. A well-rounded life, well lived and fully enjoyed, has been granted to him, and he may well be pleased with the prosperity and success crowning the work of his lengthened years.
DAVID ROBINSON HASTINGS, son of John Hastings, was born in Bethel, August 25, 1823. He fitted for college largely at Gould’s Academy, and entered Bowdoin College in the class of 1844. Among his classmates were the late Judge W. W. Virgin, the late Judge C. W. Goddard, Samuel J. Anderson, Henry P. Deane, and Horace Williams.

On leaving college he taught in Gould’s Academy for a year, then studied law in the offices of Hon. William Frye, of Bethel, David R. Straw, of Guilford, and Appleton & Allen, of Bangor, and was admitted to the Penobscot Bar in 1847. He settled at Lovell, as the partner of Hon. David Hammons, and was long a successful practitioner at the Oxford Bar. He was County Attorney from 1853 to 1855; was Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court and published Volumes LXIX and LXX of the Maine Reports.

He was for many years one of the Overseers of Bowdoin College. In 1861 he enlisted in the Twelfth Maine Regiment, and was commissioned Major, to rank from October 5, 1861. He was among the first to enter the captured city of New Orleans. He resigned July 12, 1862, returned home and removed to Fryeburg, where he has since resided.

Aside from his large legal practice he has been engaged largely in outside business, especially in timber lands and lumbering. Few men have led a more active life, and few Oxford County men have met with more marked success. He has always been a leading Democrat, and has been a member of the State Committee and a candidate for Congress.

In 1850 he married Miss Mary J. Ellis, and has one daughter and a son.
The subject of this sketch was born in Brooksville, Me., in 1848, is now forty-five years of age, and came to Ellsworth when he was but two years old, where he has always resided; his father, Erastus Redman, Esq., and his grandfather, Hon. John R. Redman, having been identified prominently with the business interests of the County of Hancock. He was educated in the common schools of Ellsworth, and commenced his preparation for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1870, and during his college course taught as Principal of the Orono High School, Cherryfield Academy, and Bluehill Academy.

Soon after his graduation he commenced the study of law with the Hon. Arno Wiswell, father of Justice A. P. Wiswell of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, and was admitted to the practice of law in 1873. He opened an office soon after his admission to the Bar and has prosecuted the work of his profession at Ellsworth since that time.

For several years he was connected with the supervision of the city schools, and is one of the Trustees of Bluehill Academy, and a member of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College.

He served as City Solicitor, and in 1880 was appointed Judge of the Ellsworth Municipal Court, which position he held for four years. In 1884 he was elected Mayor of the City of Ellsworth, and re-elected in 1885. He has always been strong in his allegiance to the principles of the Democratic party, but his broad-minded and liberal career has secured for him the good-will of many who are opposed to him politically. He represented his party as a delegate in the National Convention that nominated Samuel J. Tilden, and was a delegate-at-large and one of the secretaries of the Democratic National Convention when General Hancock was nominated for the Presidency.

When President Cleveland was first nominated, Judge Redman became the candidate of the Democratic party of Maine for Governor, and although Mr. Blaine was the presidential candidate of the Republican party he made a vigorous and spirited canvass of the State. He is an able speaker, and has participated upon the stump in the political campaigns of this and other States. He was appointed by President Cleveland Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Maine in 1886, but held the position for only a few months, the district being consolidated with that of New Hampshire and Vermont. He has been interested in the promotion of new industries in Ellsworth and is a Director of the Burrill National Bank. He has made a creditable record in his profession and is widely known throughout the State.
HON. JOSEPH E. MOORE.
Joseph E. Moore was born in Lisbon, Me., March 14, 1841. His father was Joseph Moore, a native of Parsonsfield, York County. His great-grandfather, John Moore, came to this country in the early part of the eighteenth century, married Miss Boothbay at Saco, and lived at Kittery and other towns in York County, and with his son Dennis was killed in the French and Indian War. His grandfather, also named John Moore, was a Revolutionary soldier from Scarborough, enlisting January 1, 1776, and afterwards settled in Parsonsfield.

His mother was Ann B. Pierce, of Durham, Me., a descendant of Michael Pierce, who came to Hingham, Mass., in 1646, and settled afterward in Scituate, was a noted Indian fighter, "a captain of great bravery," and was killed, with most of his men, in Philip's War. He was a brother of Capt. William Pierce, who came earlier, as master of the "Paragon," in 1622, and in 1623 he brought to Plymouth the "Anne," in 1624 the "Charity," in 1625 the "Jacob," in 1629 the "Mayflower," and the "Lion" several trips; and in 1639 published "Pierce's Almanack," the first in book form published in the colonies. Mr. Moore is descended on both sides from a sturdy stock, who participated actively in the settlement and development of this county.

Mr. Moore is the fifth in a family of seven children, all of whom are living. His father was a man of strong personality, and was prominent in public affairs in town and county, and served in the Legislature. He was brought up to hard work on a farm, his father dying when he was fourteen years old. He was educated in the common schools, but early determined to get a higher education, and by his own energy and efforts fitted for college, and graduated with honor in 1865, a Commencement memorable as having General Grant as its guest. He was class "Prophet" and "Peucinian" orator.

He read law with Judge May, in Lewiston, and Hon. A. P. Gould, in Thomaston, and was admitted to Knox County Bar in September, 1868. He entered into partnership with Mr. Gould in January, 1871, which continued into 1878, when he went to Europe for a year's travel, and has since practiced law in Thomaston.

He married Ella Maud Smith, of Thomaston, a lady of high literary attainments and a writer of ability and note, and has one child, a daughter.

He has always been a Democrat, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, in 1880, and alternate to the Democratic Convention in Chicago, in 1884, being active in both. He represented Thomaston in the Legislatures of 1878, 1883, and 1885, and was the Democratic candidate for Speaker in 1885, and member of the Judiciary Committee and other leading committees. Being a fluent speaker, and especially happy in repartee, he at once took a leading position. He was one of the hardest working members, and from his urbanity, courtesy, and fairness, he was influential with all parties and had great weight in shaping legislation. He was a member of the Commission on Revision of the Statutes of 1883. He was Collector of Customs for the District of Waldoboro for four years, being appointed by President Cleveland. He has always been active in politics, and is regarded one of the leaders in his party in Maine.

He has always been accorded a place among the leading lawyers of the State, and is a member of the Bar of the State and of the Supreme and other Courts of the United States, and has practiced before them all. His legal standing has been supplemented by high literary tastes and attainments. He delivered the address before the Medical School at the Commencement of Bowdoin College in June, 1891, for which he received the highest praise.
HON. P. O. VICKERY.
Hon. P. O. Vickery.

A NUMBER of years ago there lived on a small farm in Danville (now a part of Auburn), Androscoggin County, Me., a boy who from his childhood had a passionate liking for everything pertaining to the printer's art. That boy was Mr. P. O. Vickery, who was destined to become one of the greatest publishers and largest advertisers in the world. Becoming dissatisfied with the toil and hardship of farm life, at sixteen years of age he took an academic course, and fitted himself to be a teacher. Instead of that he entered a printing office as an apprentice to the printing business, which he followed until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he entered the Union army and served in the war with distinction. Returning to Augusta, at its close, he opened a small job printing office and continued in this business for some years.

Being naturally ambitious and desirous of bettering his condition, Mr. Vickery was continually studying the question of publishing. After much consideration of the subject he concluded that the vast body of people was almost entirely unsupplied with light literature. There were some high-class magazines and bound novels for the wealthier, and another class of literature of a highly sensational character for others; but light fiction of merit for the common people did not exist. He believed that a monthly story paper of good literary merit, adapted to the tastes of the great middle class, would not only be popular, but would prove a good investment.

Inspired with this idea he began, in 1874, the publication of Vickery's Fireside Visitor; which, within a couple of years, had attained a circulation of 165,000. With the wonderful growth of the paper's circulation, which was greatly aided by the advertising which he scattered broadcast, the business grew proportionately, and it became necessary to vacate the large leased building which he then occupied, to move into a large publishing house which he built for himself in the year 1879.

Meantime the citizens of Augusta, mindful of the push and energy which he was showing in his own business affairs, and wishing to show somewhat of their appreciation of him as a man and fellow-citizen, had elected him, five consecutive years, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, to the City Council one year, and to the Board of Aldermen two years. In 1875, in view of the fact that "his reputation and financial success have been achieved by integrity, fidelity to business trusts, and vigilance and persevering industry," he was elected one of Augusta's Representatives to the Maine Legislature, and re-elected in 1878. In 1880 and 1881 he was elected Mayor, with large majorities, and in 1882 without opposition. While he was thus rapidly mounting the ladder of political success, Mr. Vickery's publishing business grew to such an extent that he was obliged to retire from the political arena and devote himself entirely to his publications. At this time his only daughter married a young physician, who had recently graduated at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, and who had come to Augusta to settle professionally.

Dr. John F. Hill is a descendant of one of the oldest of the York County families, who are famous for their perseverance, strict integrity, and industry, and he has these characteristics.

Doctor Hill, who has since held high offices under the State, entered into a co-partnership with Mr. Vickery, and their extensive publishing business has so developed that it has recently (1893) been incorporated, the record is the fact that in the pathway of peace and industry he has been an untiring leader; that though but fifty-seven years of age, he to-day stands the most successful publisher in New England, if not America; that in the successes of business he has found time to cultivate his mind and to enjoy the rational rewards which come from his wealth, position, and successes, he is always to them simply the neighbor and good friend, living simply and unostentatiously, with a hand ready to help his fellow-man or less fortunate neighbor; and ever ready to lend his assistance to push on any work or enterprise of a public nature with both brain and capital. Of such citizens, reflecting, as they do, honor on the State, Maine may well be proud.

Mr. Vickery entered the printing business at sixteen years of age, and is now fifty-seven years old.
HON. EDWIN WILLIAM GOULD.

The subject of this sketch, Dr. Edwin William Gould, was born at North Bucksport, Me., May 27, 1854; the eldest child of a family of six born to Elihu H. Gould, a well-respected yeoman of that town, and Mary Elizabeth (Lowell) Gould. His general education was gained in the public schools of his native town, and completed at the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport.

Some of the qualities which have made Mr. Gould so efficient a Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries of Maine were revealed at the early age of eight, when, as the result of his investigations into the laws governing fish life, he completely stocked a neighboring brook with trout for the purpose of observing still more clearly the habits of the fish. It is said that the brook still shows the benefits of this early effort at fish preservation.

Young Gould, like many of the other leading men of the State, owes his position to his own energy and industry. His parents gave him a good constitution, hardened by out-door life on the farm and in the woods, a fair common-school education, and their own principles of rugged integrity. In starting out for himself, Doctor Gould first entered commercial life as a traveling salesman, representing a house in Bangor, for the sale of musical instruments, etc. In the course of this employment he acquired an intimate acquaintance with all parts of this State. A marked success in this line of work attracted the attention of the New England Organ Company, of Boston, Mass., one of the largest establishments in the country for organs and pianos, and a flattering offer secured for them the services of the young salesman, who was immediately entrusted to cover a "territory" embracing most of the States east of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Gould's discharge of this responsible trust was highly satisfactory to his employers.

But no success in business could divert the Maine boy from the goal of his ambition, the profession of medicine. "Where there is a will there is a way," and "Gray's Anatomy" was as constant a part of his traveling bag as his order book. By diligent reading in railway cars, between stations, and in the other intervals of business, Mr. Gould fitted himself, unassisted, to enter the Medical Department of Bowdoin College in 1885, where, by the same diligence and enterprise, he succeeded in mastering the three years' course in two years, graduating as Doctor of Medicine in 1887. He immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession in the towns of Swanville and Searsport. His professional advancement has been rapid and such as to justify him in moving in May, 1893, to a larger field of usefulness in Thomaston.

During all his busy and useful career the Doctor has never lost his interest in fish culture, or the instincts of a true sportsman and son of Maine, which enables him to realize clearly that in the preservation of her fish and game lies much of the financial prosperity of the State. In recognition of his eminent fitness for the work, he was, April 14, 1891, appointed by His Excellency, Gov. E. C. Burleigh, Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries. These important interests of the State have not suffered in his hands. He has succeeded in imbuing his wardens with his own spirit, and the laws have been enforced without vindictiveness, cowardice, or favoritism, but with thoroughness. Largely by the personal exertions of the Commissioner, a coast patrol boat has been added to the equipment of the State in this important work. In the fight against the "Lapham Bill," Doctor Gould stood forward as the champion of the rights of the States to control their local fisheries against the centralizing tendencies of the National Fish Commissioner, and his success in this memorable contest has attracted national attention, not only to the State, but to her efficient Commissioner.

Doctor Gould was married May 12, 1883, to Miss Mary E. Lincoln, of Mansfield, Pa., whose parents were from Hampshire County, Mass.
HON. GREENLIEF THURLOW STEVENS.
Hon. Greenlief Thurlow Stevens.

Mr. Stevens was born in Belgrade, Me., August 20, 1831, being the youngest son of Daniel and Mahala (Smith) Stevens. His grandfather, William Stevens, came from Lebanon, in York County, and settled in Kennebec County about the year 1796, and on the farm, then a wilderness, where the subject of this sketch was born. Greenlief was educated in the public schools of Belgrade and at Titcomb Belgrade Academy and Litchfield Liberal Institute. He taught school successfully several years, after which he read law with Hon. Samuel Titcomb of Augusta, and was admitted to the Bar in Cumberland County in 1860. Subsequently he entered the Senior class, Law Department of Harvard University, where he graduated in July, 1861, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. While at Harvard he was a pupil of the eminent jurists, Washburn, Parker, and Parsons.

After graduation he returned to Maine, and on December 14, 1861, was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Fifth Maine Battery. In May, 1862, he took the field, having spent the winter in drill, serving successively under Generals McDowell, Pope, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade, Grant, and Sheridan. He commanded the battery at Fredericksburg, and at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, was wounded by the fragment of a shell. June 21 Lieutenant Stevens was promoted to Captain of the battery, and at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, received another wound, a musket ball passing through both legs below the knees. In the fall of 1863 Captain Stevens returned to his command, before his wounds were healed, and participated in the operations of the Army of the Potomac at Mine Run, and in 1864 was under General Grant in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-house, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. July 10, 1863, he was detached with his battery from the Army of the Potomac, with the Sixth Corps under General Wright, and proceeded to Washington for its defense, it being threatened by Early's army. February 14, 1865, he was appointed Major by brevet "for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, battle of Winchester, September 19, and battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, to take rank from October 19, 1864."

A little knoll, a spur of Culps Hill, on the battle field of Gettysburg, where Captain Stevens posted his battery by direction of General Hancock in person, on July 1, 1863, after the repulse of the First and Eleventh Corps, and which was so gallantly held by Captain Stevens and his battery, preventing the enemy's further approach, has been christened and known in history as "Stevens' Knoll."

"The Cannonier," in describing the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, under Sheridan, said: "At the time when Getty's division was fighting in its second position, Stevens, who had apparently been retiring in the interval between the right of Getty and the left of Wheaton, formed his battery on the knoll opposite the right flank of Wheaton's brigade and opened a tremendous fire of canister on that part of the enemy's line which was advancing to envelop Warner. These must have been Kershaw's troops, but there was another rebel division coming up still beyond Kershaw over the ground vacated by the first division. This, according to Early's account, was Gordon's division, and one brigade of it started to charge Stevens' battery. According to the best information immediately after the battle or since, there was no infantry of the first division within supporting distance of Stevens at that moment, as that division was then forming at from one-third to one-half a mile in his rear. But he stood his ground and repulsed the charge of Gordon's troops, who did not get more than half way up the acclivity of the knoll he was holding, and who, according to General Early's account, 'recoiled in considerable confusion.'

On a request for promotion, written without Captain Stevens' knowledge, General Wright, commanding the Sixth Corps, indorsed: "The gallant and important services rendered by Captain Stevens, of which I was personally cognizant, make it my duty to bring his merits before the authorities of his State, and ask for him at their hands such acknowledgment in the way of promotion as it is in their power to bestow."

General Sheridan indorsed on the recommendation of General Wright: "Highly approved."

Describing the great crisis in the battle of Winchester, the New York World's field correspondent said: "The moment was a fearful one. Such a sight rarely occurs more than once in any battle as was presented on the open space before us. There were two pieces of cannon, into which the whole line, reckless of bullets, even of the shell of our batteries, constantly advanced. Captain Stevens' battery, Fifth Maine, posted immediately in their front, poured its fire unflinchingly into their columns to the last. A staff officer, rising up, warned it to the rear to save it from capture. It did not move, the men of the battery loading and firing with the regularity and precision of a field day. The foe advanced to a point within two hundred yards of the muzzles of Captain Stevens' guns."

General Tompkins, Chief of Artillery, Sixth Army Corps, said: "However trying the circumstances, Captain Stevens has always been found equal to the occasion."

At the close of the war Major Stevens was mustered out of service with his battery July 6, 1865, having served three years and five months. This battery lost more men in killed and wounded in the three great battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Cedar Creek than any other battery in a like number of battles in the War of the Rebellion, either volunteer or regular (see "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by William H. Fox, pp. 493, 464). Major Stevens turned to his profession, at the close of the war, in which he was eminently successful, being engaged in nearly every case in his vicinity. In 1875 he was a member of the Maine House of Representatives, and in 1877 and 1878 a member of the Senate, the latter year serving as chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. In 1888 he was elected Sheriff of Kennebec County for the term of two years, and re-elected in 1890. In 1892 he was chosen by the people Judge of the Probate Court for Kennebec County, a highly responsible position, and one vested with great discretion, which he now holds. He is also a member of the Maine Gettysburg Commission, taking an active part in procuring and locating the Maine monuments on that historic field.

He married Mary A. Yeaton, a school-mate of his youth and a daughter of Richard Yeaton, 2nd, an enterprising citizen of his native town. They had four children, Jessie, Don Carlos, Alva, and Rupert, one only of whom is now living, Don Carlos, a Unitarian minister, located at Fairhaven, Mass.
HON. HENRY K. BAKER.
HENRY KNOX BAKER was born in Canaan (now Skowhegan), Me., December 2, 1806. He was educated in the district schools until he was fourteen years old, when he became apprenticed to the printing business in Hallowell. Before coming of age he began writing for local newspapers. At nineteen he became editor of the Hallowell Gazette, and later of the American Advocate, usually putting his editorials in type without writing them. In 1828 he, with a partner, purchased the Advocate, but sold it in 1836. He then studied law in the office of Hon. Samuel Wells, afterwards Governor, and in 1840 was admitted to the Bar.

In 1842 and 1844 he represented Hallowell in the Legislature. When the late Judge Redington was Reporter of Decisions in the Supreme Judicial Court, he was employed to assist in preparing cases for the published Reports, and when Wales Hubbard was Reporter he prepared a number of cases for several volumes. In 1851 and 1852 he was a member of the State Board of Education. In 1854 he was again elected Representative to the Legislature. In 1855 he was Clerk of the House of Representatives. The same year he was appointed Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec. By successive elections he held that office for twenty-six years. In 1857 he revised the whole School Laws under the State Commissioners. In 1871 he revised the Probate Laws under the Commissioners.

In 1854 the Hallowell Savings Institution was organized and he was chosen Treasurer, and has held the office ever since. From 1834 to 1868 he was a member of the Hallowell School Committee. In 1841 the Hallowell Library was founded, and he has been an officer to the present time. In 1873, when Mrs. M. H. Flagg wished to found the State Industrial School for Girls, she applied to Dea. Simon Page and H. K. Baker, and they, with others, appeared before the Legislature and Governor and Council, and obtained the necessary appropriations. Judge Baker has been one of the Trustees ever since it was founded.

In 1835 he married Sarah M. Lord of Hallowell. They have seven children living: Frances W., married to Albert S. Rice, Esq., of Rockland; Ellen B., to Col. Alfred E. Buck, of Atlanta, Ga.; Anna S., to Maj. Frank A. Ham, of Russell, Kans.; Martha S., to R. Wesley Dunn, Esq., of Waterville; Harriet B., to Edwin C. Dudley, of Augusta; two sons, Sanford A. and Willard D., both in business in Chicago.

Mr. Baker, having given considerable attention to hymnology, prepared a small volume entitled "Studies in Sacred Song," giving sketches of hymn writers from the earliest times, and selections from their hymns, and in 1892 a limited edition was printed, mostly for friends of the author. He has been a member of the Methodist Church more than fifty years, and has been trustee and class-leader most of the time.

For nearly seventy years Judge Baker has been a resident of Hallowell, and during all this long period he has been an active, most influential, and highly valued citizen. His name in the Kennebec valley is the synonym of honesty and integrity; of high purpose and lofty character, so that he has not only the entire confidence of the business men with whom he has had financial relations for many years, but the great respect and high esteem of the whole community. These are the rewards of a pure life, lived unselfishly, and with the purpose of promoting the highest good of his fellow men.
Dr. Albion Parris Snow.
Dr. Albion Parris Snow.

DR. A. P. SNOW, of Winthrop, who has attained a wide reputation as a physician, is a son of Abiezer and Sally Purington Snow. He was born in Brunswick, Me., March 14, 1826. His parents had five children, four of whom died before they had arrived at thirty years of age. His mother died when he was but five years old, and his father by a second wife had six children, four of whom were born within one year. A son was born December 25, 1833, and three more sons were born December 21, 1834, two of whom grew to manhood, the other dying soon after birth. Of these six children, only one, Mrs. Sarah M. Parsons of Brunswick, is now living.

The father had only a small farm from which to supply the necessities of a large family, therefore Albion, when a lad of only fourteen, began to care for himself. He worked on a farm summers and attended school in winter, doing chores to pay his board. He worked along in this way four years, receiving only two terms of schooling at a private academy, and at eighteen he began teaching in a district school. His success in teaching this school, though it was regarded as a difficult one to manage, gave him a good reputation as a teacher, and his services were sought for similar schools in other places. He continued to teach a portion of the time for several years with great success. He would control the most unruly scholars without resorting to corporal punishment, and has always advocated the milder forms of school discipline as far the more preferable.

When not engaged in teaching he would take a term at the academy, and in this way he fitted himself for college, but ill health prevented his entering Bowdoin, as it was his intention of doing. He soon after resolved to be a doctor and began to prepare himself for that profession. He became a pupil of Professor Peaslee, of New York, the celebrated physician and surgeon, taking three courses of lectures in the Medical School of Maine, and two at the Medical School at Dartmouth College. He graduated at the Maine Medical School in 1854.

Doctor Snow was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in both schools, but declined the appointment and entered upon the practice of his profession, locating in the town of Winthrop in the fall of 1854. Here he built up a very large and lucrative practice. After six years of hard work, he resolved to have a little respite from his labors and visit some of the best hospitals and medical schools in this country and Europe. He spent a year very pleasantly and profitably in this way, returning home in the autumn of 1861. He again took up his practice and has continued it until this time with great success, standing to-day at the head of his profession in his section of the State. Of late years, on account of ill health, Doctor Snow has been obliged to relinquish a portion of his practice, confining himself to more important cases and to consultations with other physicians.

Doctor Snow early connected himself with the Maine Medical Association and has since been an active and valued member, and was President in 1873. He has contributed many papers to the discussions of the Association at its annual meetings, all of which have been published in its annual transactions. He has also been an active member of the Kennebec County Medical Association and was its second President. Doctor Snow has been a member of the American Medical Association for several years, and has served on some of its most important committees. He has a love for his profession and for its study, and endeavors to keep up with the advanced thought of the day.

Aside from his professional work, Doctor Snow has found time and effort to advance the public good in various ways. He has always been interested in our public schools and has devoted considerable thought and labor to their advancement. He was on the School Board of his town for twenty years, more than half of the time as chairman, and he was untiring in his efforts to make the schools of Winthrop equal to any in the State. He always had the hearty co-operation of both parents and teachers in his labors to improve the schools. Doctor Snow was one of the early advocates of a State Board of Health, never ceasing his labors in its behalf until it was established by an act of the Legislature.

In 1871 he was a member of the Maine Legislature and introduced a bill to regulate the qualifications of practitioners of medicine and surgery in Maine. This bill had the support of many of the best minds in the State, but it was strongly opposed by certain classes and finally defeated. Repeated efforts have since been made to secure its passage, but without success to the present time. The subject has caused a great deal of discussion in this and other States, and many hearings have been given in subsequent Legislatures on similar bills.

Doctor Snow was appointed by the Governor, in 1879, a Trustee of the Maine Insane Hospital, and he has occupied other responsible positions. He is held in high esteem by the people with whom he has lived for nearly forty years, being genial in manners and generous in his nature. It is said that during thirty years of his practice he never refused, when able, to obey a call, night or day, to minister to and relieve human suffering when in his power, however poor the patient might be, or however much discomfort it might cause himself. Truly the consciousness of such good deeds performed and of duty so nobly done is more to be prized than great riches.

He married, in 1852, Matilda B., daughter of Stephen Sewall of Winthrop. She died June 9, 1893.
HON. JOHN G. BROOKS.
Hon. John G. Brooks.

Hon. JOHN G. BROOKS, of Belfast, son of Solomon and Nancy (Savage) Brooks, both descendants of old Massachusetts families, was born in York, Me., February 15, 1821. His maternal ancestor, Maj. Thomas Savage, married Faith, the daughter of Anne Hutchinson, and went with her to Rhode Island when she was banished from the Province of Massachusetts, but soon returned to Boston. Major Savage was prominent in the doings of the colony, commanding the Massachusetts forces in King Philip's War.

His early education was obtained in the public schools. In his thirteenth year he left school to take a place as boy in a general store, where he remained one year. He afterwards went to the Academy at South Berwick for some two years. His father resuming business, he entered his store as clerk and Assistant Postmaster. In 1839 he went to Boston and remained one year as clerk in a retail dry goods store. His health failing, he was compelled to give up this position and pass two years in efforts to regain it. His health being restored, but fearing he could not endure the confinement incidental to mercantile life, he went to Gorham to prepare to enter upon a collegiate course. His residence in Boston and subsequent illness prevented his entrance into college at the usual age, and being anxious to complete his studies as soon as practicable, he wrote his former teacher at South Berwick, who was then Professor at Dartmouth College, stating his deficiency in the required preparatory course in the languages, and that he had read more mathematics than was required. He was bidden to come, and went without any recommendation from his teachers at Gorham. He passed such an examination as to admit him fully to the Freshman class. His rank during his collegiate course was among the first of his class in scholarship. Like a great many of the Dartmouth students at that time, he taught school winters to help out his limited means.

In December, 1848, he commenced the study of medicine in Bangor, and while there as a student, in the fall of 1849, the cholera made its appearance and a temporary hospital was established. He volunteered to act as nurse and was in the hospital during the active prevalence of the disease. He attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, where he graduated in March, 1851.

Immediately upon his graduation, Doctor Brooks established himself in the practice of Medicine at Belfast, where he has since remained. For twenty years he devoted himself wholly to the duties of his profession. He was United States Pension Examining Surgeon, and during the war acted as Examining Surgeon for drafted men and volunteers, under appointment of the Governor of Maine. He wrote for the medical journals and held offices in both the Maine and Waldo County Medical Societies. Under the large demands of his profession, his naturally feeble constitution giving way, he was compelled to gradually relinquish his practice.

He was elected to the State Senate in 1872, but declined a re-nomination. Subsequently he served two years as Mayor of the City of Belfast. When the greenback craze spread over eastern Maine he consented to be a candidate for Representative to the Legislature, and was elected a member of the House for 1880.

Doctor Brooks was a Democrat in politics in the early part of his life, but became a Republican at the commencement of the war, when the Democratic party failed to actively support the Administration in the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion. He has been prominent in the councils of his party for many years.

He has been Trustee of the Belfast Savings Bank for twenty-five years, from the time of the establishment of that institution, and has been President of the Belfast National Bank for fourteen years, during which time the business of that bank has increased threefold. Doctor Brooks has been largely interested in shipping, as part owner and managing owner of a number of vessels. He has also been actively identified with the business interests of Belfast.
HON. PASCAL PEARL GILMORE.
Hon. Pascal Pearl Gilmore.

PASCAL PEARL GILMORE, of Bucksport, was born in Dedham, Me., June 24, 1845, being the eldest of a family of six, and the seventh generation from John Gilmore, the head of this line in America, who settled in Weymouth, Mass., in the seventeenth century. The Gilmores were of Scotch origin. The paternal grandmother of Pascal was descended from the Huguenots in France and his maternal ancestors were English, hence the races represented are Celtic, Gallic, and Anglo-Saxon. His paternal great-grandfather, Samuel Gilmore, a soldier of the Revolution, was born in Franklin, Mass., August 11, 1765, settling in what is now Holden, Penobscot County, Me.

Pascal's father, Tyrrel Gilmore, was born in Holden, Me., July 12, 1815, and his mother, Mary Wood Pearl, was born just two days previous, July 10, 1815, in West Boxford, Essex County, Mass. In early life Tyrrel Gilmore was a successful school-teacher, and in 1840 bought a farm in Dedham, Me., where he continued to reside until his death, in 1890. Both Mr. Gilmore and his wife took a deep interest in education, also in the leading issues of the day; both were active and consistent members of the Congregational Church in Dedham.

Pascal received his education in the schools of Dedham and at the East Maine Conference Seminary, in Bucksport. In 1861 he joined the Army of the Potomac and was in the Peninsular Campaign of 1862, but the unusual strain proving too much for his system he went home soon after. Later in the struggle he returned as a recruit to the Sixteenth Regiment, Maine Volunteers, and was in every battle in which he participated from date of enlistment, was never off duty for a single day, therefore was present at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He remembers with interest the fact that President Lincoln reviewed his corps at the front, March 25, 1865, a few hours after the attack on Fort Steadman, Va. This was the only time he saw the martyr President.

After the war he resumed his studies at Bucksport, teaching in winter. Between three and four years, from 1867 to 1871, were spent in the West, principally in Michigan, where he was engaged in surveying or "inspecting" lumber and logs, work at which he had gained considerable knowledge at home during his minority. He finally returned to the East on account of poor health.

Since 1873 he has carried on the farm at the old homestead in Dedham, living there until 1891. During these years he did quite a business in making legal conveyances of all kinds and other work of that nature. For several years he has also been engaged in the manufacture of a line of goods which have had an extensive sale.

In 1881 he married Alma M., daughter of the late Dea. Henry Thomas Hart of Holden. A daughter, Madge, is their only child.

Mr. Gilmore has held many positions of trust, having been on the Board of Selectmen in Dedham for a long term, nine years as chairman, and fifteen years Supervisor of Schools. He was a Representative to the Legislature in 1873 and 1883, also State Senator from Hancock County in 1891. The same year he was appointed State Liquor Commissioner by Governor Burleigh.

Twenty years ago he began the almost endless task of looking up the genealogy of the Gilmore family and collecting data for their history, and, although much remains to be done, the work thus far has been interesting and quite satisfactory.

In religion he is of the Congregational faith; in politics, a Republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was the first Commander of W. L. Parker Post in Dedham.

Mr. Gilmore's personal acquaintance is exceptionally large, having visited every town in Maine and the majority of them frequently. He is an enthusiastic admirer of New England, especially of his native State; her institutions, her scenery, her resources, and her people.—all appeal to his tastes, his judgment, and his pride, and having traveled through nearly every section of the Union, he has become convinced that Maine is not only a good State to be "born in," but also a good State to live in.
HON. JOHN LYSANDER CUTLER.
THE parents of Hon. John Lysander Cutler were John and Elizabeth (Jacobs) Cutler, who came from Royalston, Worcester County, Mass. His father came to Dexter, Me., in 1825, and remained there two years, when he married and with his wife removed to Exeter, Me., where John Lysander Cutler was born, March 9, 1829. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his native place. At the age of sixteen he began to manage the business in which his father and he were engaged, and for ten years before coming to Bangor he was in company with his father, under the firm name of John Cutler & Son.

Mr. Cutler came to Bangor in the fall of 1859 and went into the lumber business with D. R. Stockwell and G. S. Chalmers, under the firm name of D. R. Stockwell & Co. In 1870 he formed a partnership with B. B. Thatcher and Darius Eddy, the name being Cutler, Thatcher & Co., and they were in business together four years. In 1874 the firm became Cutler & Eddy, Darius Eddy being a partner until 1885, when the firm was Cutler & Co. In 1888 it became Stetson, Cutler & Co. of St. John, Bangor, and Boston, and is so constituted at the present time. His three sons, George C., Frederick B., and John L., Jr., are members of the firm, the two former being located in Boston and the latter in St. John. This concern does an immense business in the manufacture of long and short lumber, shingles, and lime, and has been largely built up by the enterprise, sagacity, and judgment of Mr. Cutler.

At an early age he became interested in politics and has always been a sterling Republican. He has always taken an active part in the political affairs of the locality in which he lived and has held many offices of trust within the gift of the people of the city and State. He has been a member of the Common Council and the Water Board, and in 1878 and 1880 was Representative in the Legislature. In 1883 and 1885 he was a member of the Senate, being President during the first term. He had every vote of the members of his own party and the entire vote of the Senate with the exception of two. For many years he was the member of the State Committee from Penobscot County, and in 1888 was appointed by Governor Burleigh a member of the Tax Commission. In all of the public offices which he has held he has served with distinguished ability.

Mr. Cutler is a man of the highest character and most sterling integrity, and has always received and deserved the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. During the past twenty years he has been as well known as any business man in eastern Maine. He has at all times been ready to forward the interests of the State, as well as the immediate locality in which he made his home. Always an ardent and staunch Republican, he has been the intimate friend of the leaders of that party in Maine, and from the time when he helped to carry the State for Fremont he has been one of the foremost members of that party which has had for so many years the successful control of the affairs of Maine.

Mr. Cutler, in 1855, married Miss Almira A., daughter of Joshua Chamberlain of Exeter, and they have three sons and one daughter. He has a handsomely appointed home on Essex Street.
HON. HENRY LORD.
Bon. Henry Lord.

Hon. Henry Lord, of Bangor, whose career furnishes a striking example of the success open to the energetic Maine boy that seeks to improve the home opportunities surrounding him, is a native of the city which has been his life-long home. He was born in Bangor, May 7, 1847, his parents being Charles E. and Caroline L. (Weston) Lord, old residents of the Penobscot city. On his father's side he is a descendant of Nathan Lord, who came from Massachusetts and settled at Kittery, Me., in 1652; and on his mother's side, a descendant of Joseph Weston, one of the first settlers of Skowhegan, who came from Concord, Mass., in 1772, and was a soldier of the Revolution.

Educated in the public schools, supplemented by a course at Bucksport Seminary, at the age of eighteen he commenced his business career as a clerk in the office of Capt. Thomas J. Stewart, a prosperous ship-broker and general commission merchant of Bangor, engaged largely in the foreign trade as well as in traffic with domestic ports. After three years of thorough training in this establishment, the young man launched out for himself, setting up an independent establishment in the same line of business at 21 Exchange Street. Here he built up a large and widely-extended business, occupying the original quarters for many years, until, in 1892, he removed to more commodious offices at 19 Exchange Street. Besides being a large owner and manager of vessel property, and in addition to his ship-brokerage business, Mr. Lord is heavily interested in the ice industry, and is an extensive shipper of ice, lumber, hay, last-blocks, slate, brick, and other products of this section. In 1890 he admitted into partnership his brother, Edwin, who for half a dozen years had been associated with him as chief clerk, and the business is now conducted under the firm name of Henry Lord & Co., ship-brokers and commission merchants.

Mr. Lord in early life, prior to his more active business career, read law with Messrs. Peters & Wilson—the former now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, and the latter one of the leading attorneys of the State—and with Col. Jasper Hutchings, also an eminent member of the legal fraternity, and though he never engaged in professional practice, he has found the legal knowledge thus acquired most useful in his legislative service and in his business, especially that portion of it relating to maritime affairs. He is an active member of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' National Association, and for eight years served as Maine Commissioner of that commercial body, an organization that at one time enrolled more than one thousand vessels with a valuation of $20,000,000. He has been President of the Bangor Board of Trade from 1881 to the present time, and upon the organization of the Maine State Board of Trade, in 1889, was elected to the Presidency of that institution, and has been re-elected at every subsequent annual meeting.

The success which has attended Mr. Lord in his business undertakings is due to inherent qualities that, naturally, have brought him into prominence in social and public life. His strong personality and engaging manners, combined with keen intelligence, breadth of view, and ready expression in relation to all matters of general public interest, have made his counsels and services sought after in various capacities by the community. In politics always an ardent and steadfast Republican, he quickly, upon reaching manhood, became active and prominent in the organization of that party in his native city. Commencing his public life by serving in various minor offices, he was elected a member of the City Council in 1872, and was continued by successive re-elections for three years, during the second and third of which he served as President of the Council. In 1876 his field of action as a political leader and legislator was enlarged by his election as Representative to the State Legislature, and upon being returned the following year he was chosen Speaker of the House, at the age of thirty years. Later he served two terms as State Senator, and during his second term, in 1889, was President of the Maine Senate, the second officer of the State.

Among other local honors bestowed upon him, Mr. Lord served for some years upon the Superintending School Committee, and as a Director in the Mechanics' Library Association, and was one of the originators of the Bangor Literary Association, an organization that led an active career for many years, and which comprised many of the younger business and professional men of the city, holding weekly meetings during the winter months for debate and general literary advancement. He has always been especially interested in educational matters, and is President of the Board of Trustees of the Maine State College, also President of the Board of Trustees of Westbrook Seminary. In religious faith Mr. Lord is a Universalist. Though not in membership in that church, he has been prominently identified with the promotion of its work, and was for several years President of the Maine State Convention of Universalists.

Mr. Lord was married, in 1872, to Miss Emma, daughter of Mr. Joseph Saunders, of Orland, by whom he has four children, two sons and two daughters.
HON. THOMAS W. VOSE.
Hon. Thomas W. Vose.

THOMAS W. VOSE is a descendant from Robert Vose, the ancestor of all who rightfully bear that name in this country, who settled in Milton, Mass., about 1638, and died there, October, 1680, aged eighty-four, and son of William Vose and Mary Wooderson Phillips, daughter of Capt. John Phillips, who came from Chatham, Mass., and settled in Orrington, Me., in 1802, and was born in Portland, Me., July 3, 1830.

His parents removed to Orrington, Penobscot County, in 1833, where he received his education in the common schools of that town, and also in Hampden and East Corinth Academies, and afterwards fitted himself for college at West Randolph Academy, Vermont, but entered the Scientific Department of Dartmouth College one year in advance, from which he graduated July 27, 1858.

While in college and after graduation he devoted himself more or less to teaching and the study of the law, and was admitted to the Bar in Waldo County, Me., in May, 1860, and opened an office in Winterport, Waldo County, where he continued to practice his profession, a part of the time as a partner with Hon. Nathaniel H. Hubbard, until January, 1872, when he moved to Bangor, in Penobscot County, where he has ever since resided.

While in Winterport he represented the class of Winterport and Frankfort in the Legislature of 1870, and the County of Waldo as one of its Senators in the Legislature of 1871.

In 1875 he was elected City Solicitor of the City of Bangor, which office he held for nine years; has been a member of the School Board and Board of Aldermen, and for fifteen years a member of the Bangor Water Board, of which he is now a member.

In December, 1876, he became a member of the law firm known as Barker, Vose & Barker, composed of Hon. Lewis Barker, himself, and Lewis A. Barker, son of the senior member, which partnership continued till the death of the junior member, January 16, 1891, and then by agreement, under the same name till the sudden and accidental death of the senior member, October 9, 1891.

In December, 1892, he was appointed, by Governor Burleigh, Judge of the Bangor Municipal Court, which position he now holds.

November, 1859, he married Ellen A., daughter of Elisha Chick, Esq., of Winterport. Of three children, one son, Elisha C., survives, who read law in the office of Barker, Vose & Barker, was admitted to the Bar of Penobscot County in April, 1885, and now resides in Chicago, Ill.
HON. BENJAMIN BUSSEY THATCHER.
Mr. Thatcher comes from an old and well-known family. His grandfather, Samuel Thatcher, came to this State from Cambridge, Mass., in 1800, and settled in Warren, Me., and was elected to Congress in 1803, and again in 1805, to represent that section, then a part of Massachusetts. He was an intimate friend of General Knox, who was at that time a resident of Thomaston, Me., and delivered a eulogy upon the General's life on the occasion of his funeral, October 28, 1806. His father, George A. Thatcher, came to Bangor in its early history, 1822, and was prominently identified with its business projects and the moral reforms of those days, being prominently connected with the anti-slavery and temperance causes.

Benjamin B. Thatcher was born in Brewer, Me., opposite to the City of Bangor, on the Penobscot River, April 21, 1839, during a temporary residence of his parents in that place. His parents moved to Bangor very soon after his birth, where he was educated in the private and public schools, and he has always made that place his home. In 1860 he commenced the lumber business as book-keeper for Messrs. Eddy, Murphey & Co., one of the heaviest firms in that business on the Penobscot River at that time. He remained with them until the death of Mr. Eddy, the senior member of the firm, in 1865, and then acquired their business in connection with others. He carried it on most successfully for ten years, having mills at Bradley, Me. In 1875 he sold out to Cutler & Co., and in the following year commenced business alone, operating mills at Milford, and part of the time at Stillwater also. Here he has built up a very large and successful business which he continues at the present time.

In 1890 Mr. Thatcher became interested in the wood pulp business, and was largely instrumental in organizing the Orono Pulp & Paper Company, which built an extensive mill at Basin Mills, about eight miles above Bangor, on the Penobscot. This was one of the first manufactories of sulphite wood pulp established in eastern Maine, and it has proved very successful. He was chosen President of the Company at its organization, and still holds the position. He has been a Director of the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad Company for many years, having been chosen by the City Council of Bangor, which city owned a large interest in the road. He is at present a Director of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company, and was one of its incorporators. He has also been a Director of the First National Bank of Bangor for several years, and one of the Trustees of the Bangor Theological Seminary, one of the oldest and most widely known institutions of learning in the country. Mr. Thatcher has always taken a deep interest in the Bangor Young Men's Christian Association, contributing largely to its building fund, and was a member of its building committee during the erection of its new building.

In politics Mr. Thatcher has always been a Republican, and always an active worker in the party. He has been elected to many positions of honor under its banner, both in the City Government and State Legislature; has served two terms in the House from the City of Bangor, and two terms in the Senate from the County of Penobscot, and at present is a member of the latter body. He served upon important Committees both in the House and Senate, among them the Finance, Ways and Means, Fisheries, Interior Waters, and several apportionment committees. At the last session (1893) he served as chairman of the Legislative Committee appointed to attend the funeral of the late James G. Blaine, at Washington, D. C.; was Delegate from Maine, in 1888, to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and was Secretary of the Maine Delegation.

Mr. Thatcher has been connected with the lumber business in Bangor and vicinity for more than thirty years, and he is now one of the largest operators in that business on the Penobscot River. He has ever maintained a high reputation for strict integrity, and his excellent judgment and good business abilities have placed him in high position in the commercial community in which he has been an active and honored worker for so many years. That he has the confidence, respect, and regard of his associates, and of the citizens of his city, is conclusively shown by their repeated calls to positions of trust, responsibility, and honor.

Mr. Thatcher married Mary Ella Walker, daughter of Hon. James Walker of Bangor, in 1866, and they had two children, George Thoreau and Charlotte May. His first wife died in 1875, and he married her sister, Charlotte P., in 1877.
Col. Isaiah R. Stetson.

The Stetsons of Bangor are among the oldest and most respected families of eastern Maine. For nearly one hundred years they have been prominent in business and official affairs, doing much to shape the events of their time, and have always been honored citizens of the community in which they have lived. The common ancestor of the Stetson family in America was Robert Stetson, called Cornet Robert because he was Cornet of the first horse company raised in Plymouth Colony in 1659. He came from County of Kent, England, and settled in Scituate, Mass., in 1634. He was a noted man in the colony and held many places of honor and trust. Mr. Stetson died February 1, 1702, aged ninety years.

Simeon Stetson, grandfather of Isaiah K. Stetson, the subject of this sketch, and sixth in descent from "Cornet" Robert Stetson, was born in that part of Braintree which is now Randolph, Mass., October 26, 1770. When a lad he went to live with Thomas Penneman, a farmer of Washington, N. H., where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1803 Simeon, at the suggestion of his brother Amasa, who had bought the township of land which now forms the town of Stetson, Me., came to Maine. Amasa's land was too far away from any settlement to suit Simeon, and he decided to settle in Hampden, then the leading town in that section. Here he kept a store, ran a saw-mill, and built vessels which he employed in the West India trade, in all of which he was successful. His death, December 20, 1836, was the result of an accident. He was a man of "strong will, great energy, and tireless industry."

George Stetson, son of Simeon and father of Isaiah K., was born in Hampden, January 25, 1807. He was educated at Hampden Academy, and after graduating went into the West India goods business with his brother, Reuben, in his native town. In 1834 he moved to Bangor and engaged in general trade, the firm name being Brown & Stetson. The next year he went into partnership with Isaiah and Cyrus Emery under the firm name of Emery, Stetson & Co. They did a large wholesale and importing business, and were also large manufacturers and shippers of lumber. In 1835 Mr. Emery withdrew, and the business was continued by Stetson & Co. It is believed that this firm were the first shippers of ice from the Penobscot. In 1838 Mr. Stetson became President of the Market Bank and in 1863 of the First National Bank, which absorbed the Market Bank. Mr. Stetson was very prominent in the affairs of his city; was in the Legislature in 1862-3; was principal promoter of the Central Market and Norumbega Hall, of which corporation he was Director and afterwards President; was chairman of the Board of Commissioners to construct the Bangor Water Works. He also was leader in the organization of the Union Insurance Co., and of the Bangor Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and held the Presidency of both companies many years. He devoted much time to the Bangor Cemetery, of which corporation he was President. In 1845 he married a daughter of Elijah L. Hamlin, who was the Whig candidate for Governor in 1848 and 1849. Mr. Stetson died June 15, 1891, greatly lamented by the citizens of Bangor, where he had lived for over half a century.

Charles Stetson, lawyer, who was a member of the Thirty-first Congress from the Bangor District and for many years one of the leading men in eastern Maine, and Isaiah Stetson, a very prominent business man of Bangor and for four years Mayor of the city during the Civil War, were sons of Simeon and brothers of George. Charles died March 27, 1883, and Isaiah died June 30, 1890. Like George, they were remarkable for ability, integrity, and great personal worth.

Isaiah Kidder Stetson was born at Bangor, April 3, 1858. He received his early education in the schools of his native city and was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover. He entered Yale College in 1875 and graduated in the class of 1879.

After graduation he entered his father's office to assist him in his large business enterprises. He remained here about one year, and then formed a partnership with his brother, Edward, under the firm name of E. & I. K. Stetson. This firm are at present very extensively engaged in cutting and shipping ice on the Penobscot River, and also in manufacturing and shipping lumber, they having large mills in that city. Besides running their mills, they are largely interested in other extensive lumber operations, carrying on also a ship-yard and marine railway. Their business operations are among the largest of those engaged in the work of cutting timber and manufacturing lumber on the Penobscot, which for years has been the headquarters of the great lumber industry of Maine, and their reputation for integrity and business ability is first-class, both at home and abroad. If they succeed in maintaining the record made by their worthy ancestors, as they now seem in a fair way of doing, they will surely win fame, fortune, and the highest regard of their fellow-men.

Mr. Stetson is a Director of the First National Bank of Bangor, a Director in the Union Insurance Co., Treasurer of Hampden Academy, and Treasurer of the Aroostook Construction Co., which is now building the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad. In August, 1892, he was elected President of the Republican Club of Bangor, and in January, 1893, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp on Governor Cleaves' staff.

On November 30, 1882, he married Clara C. Sawyer. They have three children, Ruth Wolcott, Irving Gay, and Roger Hamlin Stetson.
HON. CHARLES BUFFUM.
Hon. Charles Buffum.

CHARLES BUFFUM comes of the most rigid Quaker stock, he being of the seventh generation in America. Robert Buffum and his wife Tamason, both devout members of the Society of Friends, came to this country from England in 1690, landing at Salem, Mass.

Samuel Buffum, father of Charles Buffum, was a native of North Berwick, Me. In 1813 he enlisted and served in the War of 1812. He married Mary Neal, of North Berwick, who was not a Friend, and for these two acts he was disowned by the Society of Friends. Notwithstanding he had been disowned, he was so beloved by the Friends that none ever passed his house without calling to see him. He came to Orono in 1832 and for many years was prominently identified with the business interests of the town. He was Postmaster for twelve years, receiving his first appointment, in 1837, from Postmaster-General Amos Kendall. He had six children who grew to maturity, viz.: David N., deceased; Albert C., deceased; Maria F., wife of N. H. Allen, deceased; Charles, Gustavus A., now of Louisiana, Mo., and Julia A., wife of B. B. Nicholas, now of Tilden, Neb.

Charles Buffum was born in Palermo, Me., in 1820, and came to Orono with his father in 1832 and for several years worked in the lumber mills. He was educated in the common schools of Orono, at China Academy, and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Kent's Hill.

In February, 1839, during what was called the "Aroostook War," arising out of boundary disputes between the United States and Great Britain, Mr. Buffum was a private in Company A, commanded by Capt. George W. Maxim. The regiment was commanded by Major-General Hodsdon.

In May, 1844, he formed a partnership with his brother, Albert C., under the firm name of A. C. & C. Buffum, and went into trade in Orono, and in connection with this they became manufacturers of lumber, which continued until his brother's death, in 1855, when he succeeded to the whole business, which he continued until recently.

In 1868 he was a member of the House of Representatives of this State, and in 1870 and 1871 he was a member of the State Senate from Penobscot County, being elected to the Presidency of that body in 1871.

In 1873 he was elected a member of the Executive Council, which position he held three years, the last year being Chairman of that body.

In the fall of 1877, by order of the Governor and Council, the Land Agent appointed him to ascertain what islands on the coast of Maine belonged to the State. He attended to the duties, sailing from Kittery to Quaddy, and made a report which was entirely satisfactory to the Executive of the State and also to the Land Agent.

In 1858 he was appointed as one of the commission, composed of three men, to examine and report to the Legislature as to the legal rights of voters in the Madawaska region. That commission consisted of Judge Symonds of Portland, Mr. Kimball of Oxford County, and Mr. Buffum.

In the fall of 1878 he was appointed Superintendent of the Reform School for Boys, at Cape Elizabeth, which position he held until a change in the State administration, in 1879.

In the winter of 1882 Mr. Buffum was invited by a large lumber firm of Chicago, Ill., to go to North Platt, Neb., and negotiate for a lumber yard there, which they had been endeavoring to do for a long time, but without succeeding—which, by shrewd management, he successfully accomplished, and established a business highly satisfactory to the firm that employed him.

Mr. Buffum has always acted with the Republicans, and has ever had the confidence of the State Committee and leading men of the party. He married Miss Lydia Smith Ordway, daughter of William G. and Sophia Ordway, of Orono. They have four children living, one having died in infancy, viz.: C. Frank, now President of the Blue Ridge Lumber Company, of Dillsboro, N. C.; Fred G., of the firm of Buffum & Pendleton, merchants, at Portland, Ore.; Lydia Maria, wife of Prof. L. H. Merrill, of the Maine State College, at Orono, Me., and Annie Gertrude, now at home.

Mr. Buffum, now seventy-three years of age, has retired to a small farm, consisting of only six acres, in the village of Orono, where he proposes to spend the remainder of his days.
HON. PARKER SPOFFORD.
Hon. Parker Spofford.

PARKER SPOFFORD of Bucksport was born in that town in the year 1842. His elementary education was acquired in the town schools and the Bucksport Seminary. He received his scientific training at Dartmouth College, Scientific Department, of which he is a graduate.

In the autumn of 1865 he went West, and engaged in railroad engineering in Iowa and Missouri for about seven years. During four years of this time he was employed in the location and construction of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad System.

Returning to Maine in the latter part of 1872, he was Engineer of the Bucksport & Bangor Railroad, devoting two years to this work, 1873 and 1874. Since then Mr. Spofford has been engaged a large part of the time upon surveys and construction of various railroads in Maine. Among these may be named the Bangor & Katahdin Iron Works Railway, the Somerset Railroad, the Canadian Pacific Railroad, the Lime Rock Railroad, and the Portland & Rumford Falls Railroad. Upon the two latter roads he was a contractor to quite a large extent. During the last part of the present year he has been engaged in constructing a fine bridge across the Androscoggin River at Mexico and Rumford Falls.

Mr. Spofford is not an idle man when not engaged in his profession, having various business interests and being an officer in several business organizations.

Mr. Spofford was an active member of the Superintending School Committee of the town of Bucksport for nine years. He was a member of the Legislature of Maine in the years 1883 and 1889, and was elected a member of the Executive Council of Governor Burleigh for 1891 and 1892.

He has taken considerable interest in fraternal organizations and has been a member of several. He has been especially interested in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which organization he was at the head in New England during the year 1889.

WILLIAM COLBURN MARSHALL, the second son of Hon. Thomas and Susan (Colburn) Marshall, was born in Belfast, August 17, 1827. Upon completing his elementary education at Belfast Academy, under the charge of the Rev. George W. Field, D.D., now of Bangor, he entered Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1847 with the highest honors of his class, having the Latin salutatory oration at Commencement.

During the three following years he pursued the study of law with the late Hon. Solyman Heath and the Hon. Woodbury Davis, subsequently one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the Bar of Waldo County. In 1850 he emigrated to the West, and became established in his profession at Racine, Wis. Upon the death of his brother, Col. Thomas H. Marshall, of the Seventh Regiment of Maine Volunteers, which occurred in October, 1861, he returned to his native city, where he has since resided, engaged in mercantile and other business.

Although Mr. Marshall has never been ambitious of public life, his well-known integrity and sound judgment have repeatedly made him the recipient of both political and civil distinctions. In 1871 he was chosen Mayor of Belfast, with hardly an opposing vote, and was re-elected in 1872 and 1873. During the administration of President Hayes he was appointed Collector of the Customs for the District of Belfast, an appointment which was renewed by President Arthur. A zealous member of the old Whig party until its disruption, he has since been identified with the Republicans.

Mr. Marshall has always been devoted to the interests of his Alma Mater. In 1870 he became a member of the Board of Overseers, which position he continues to occupy. He is a careful observer of whatever concerns the college and a faithful counselor among his associates.

In personal attributes Mr. Marshall is thoughtful, reflecting, and of scrupulous uprightness. As a citizen he is always prominent in whatever conduces to the public welfare, and several important municipal measures were originated and carried into effect by him. The causes of good morals, of education, and of liberal religion have always found in him a firm advocate. As a public speaker he is logical and convincing, and whatever words come from his lips or from his pen are received with attention, respect, and confidence.

He married, in 1859, Miss Lois Rhodes of Cleveland, Ohio. Two of their three children died in early life. The survivor, William R., is the business partner of his father.
HERBERT L. SHEPHERD.
Herbert L. Shepherd.

Well-known in business and political circles is the name of that active and progressive gentleman, Mr. Herbert L. Shepherd, of Rockport. His father, Jotham Shepherd, a business man before him, more than half a century ago, began the manufacturing of lime at Rockport, then a small town, but now one of the smartest towns along the coast of Maine. It is six miles from Rockland via electric railroad, has an excellent harbor, a charming location, fine residences, picturesque surroundings, gems of inland and sea views, offering superior attractions to the lovers of the beautiful. "Ballard Park," with its pretty cottages, is a charming locality. Here the artist finds studies in marine and highland views that, transferred to canvass, are called gems by critics. "Beauchamp Point" is rich in legendary lore. In fact the whole coast line in this vicinity offers themes for the poet and the lovers of the antique.

Mr. Shepherd was born at Rockport in the year 1851, educated in the common schools of that town and at A. D. Bills' Commercial College, Boston. At the age of eighteen he entered the employ of Messrs. Merriam & Shepherd as clerk and book-keeper. When the firm of Merriam & Shepherd was succeeded by Shepherd, Jones & Co., he was still retained. In 1876 Mr. Jones sold out his interest, and the style of the firm changed to S. E. & H. L. Shepherd, Mr. Shepherd entering as an equal partner. Again, in 1893, the concern was organized into a stock company, and he was elected Vice-President and General Manager, which position he now holds.

Mr. Shepherd is a leader in the class of progressive men. It was he who first demonstrated the practicability of transporting limestone by means of a steam railroad. In the year 1887 the Rockport Rock Railroad was built, of which Mr. Shepherd is Treasurer and General Manager. The building of this road marks a period in history of great advancement in connection with the manufacturing of lime. It not only facilitates the quarrying of the stone, but strongly emphasizes the fact that the lime-burning industry, which has for nearly forty years been practically at a standstill, as regards improvements, has begun to realize that this is an age of progression.

The lime productions of Knox County have acquired a national reputation. Thomaston, Rockland, Rockport, and Camden, have vast beds of lime-rock not equaled in the world. The first lime kiln was erected in Thomaston in 1733. Maj.-Gen. Henry Knox came there in 1793 and engaged in the lime business. This industry has steadily increased, until now there is invested in these towns alone a capital exceeding four million dollars, directly pertaining to the lime production. And two million casks (2,000,000) is not an over estimate of the amount produced annually.

At Rockport is located one of the largest lime-producing firms in the country, of which Mr. Shepherd is General Manager. Their specialty is "Shepherd's lime," originally "Jacobs' lime," said to be the finest in the world. This lime acquired its name from Samuel Jacobs who opened the quarry nearly one hundred years ago. At that early date the writer says: "The Jacobs' lime is made from the hardest stone, and makes the most beautiful white finish, and commands the highest price in New York, where it is used for costly edifices." The archives at Washington, D. C., has this record: "June 14th, 1817. Capt. John Welch arrived to-day with a cargo of three hundred casks of 'Jacobs' lime' to be used in building the Capitol."

This valuable quarry this corporation acquired by purchase and propose to operate more extensively than ever before, and it is a well-established fact that the deeper a quarry is worked the better lime the rock makes. They claim, and the people who have used it concede, that this lime, "Shepherd's," manufactured from the original "Jacobs'" Quarry, is still the best produced in Knox County. From the long experience they have had in the business, covering a period of nearly fifty years, and with their railroad and modern kilns, they intend to keep up the record of the "Jacobs' lime" under the name of "Shepherd's lime." They conduct their business upon the most economical and systematic methods known in the manufacture of lime. And their large and rapidly increasing manufacturing business is substantial evidence that their customers receive an equitable share of the profits, due to their enterprise and determination to produce the best quality of lime at a minimum cost to the consumer.

Great credit is also due Mr. Shepherd for the energy and enterprise displayed in connecting Rockland, Thomaston, Rockport, and Camden with an electric road, which is pronounced by experts to be the finest equipped, as well as the best managed, road in New England. The advantages which the towns, separately and collectively, derive from this are readily apparent.

In politics, an ardent Republican. He represented the town at the Legislature in 1876-7. In 1878 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, which office he resigned in 1880 to accept the position of Inspector and Collector of Customs for the Ports of Camden and Rockport, in the District of Belfast; was removed under the Cleveland administration. In 1889 he was again appointed to the same office. It was through his efforts that Rockport was made a port of delivery, thereby placing Rockport in her proper position among the commercial ports of the world, and giving prominence to her ship-building industry, which has gained a world-wide reputation.

Here is located Mr. Shepherd's elegant home, which in architecture, beauty of construction, and elaborate interior decorations and furnishings, is not excelled in town; while the extensive grounds, as laid out by the landscape gardener, with terraces, shell walks, and drives, neatly trimmed hedges, and close-cut lawns, add very much to the beauty of the surroundings. Being sanguine that in the near future Rockport is to be one of the leading watering-places on the Maine Coast, Mr. Shepherd is in favor of all enterprises that bring summer residents here for investments and to build modern villas and homes. Although an active business man, he finds time to entertain his friends and those interested in the development of Rockport's unrivalled resources.
Hon. Z. A. Gilbert.

No other man has been so interwoven with the agricultural interests of the State, nor so widely known in agricultural circles, in the last decade, as Hon. Z. A. Gilbert. Endowed with a love of the farm at birth, he has been from early life up to the present time actively engaged with its work. While still a mere boy he connected himself with his County Agricultural Society, where, from his interest in and participation with its exhibitions and the transaction of its business, he readily attracted attention, and sooner or later served in every capacity connected with its organization from that of Committee up to its President. One of his first victories in this connection was the winning of first honors as a plowman against a hotly contested field.

From his own county his labors in behalf of this great industry soon took a wider range. In 1869 he was elected a member of the State Board of Agriculture, with which organization he was connected till January, 1892, with the interruption of but a single year. It was as Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, to which responsible position he was elected in 1880, and in which he served for twelve years, that he became best and most widely known. Possessing that rare combination of qualifications, a practical farmer and at the same time a student of agriculture, he readily comprehended the needs of that industry, and promptly took a high position as an authority in all related matters, not only in his own State, but throughout New England. Coming from the farm and still conducting its work, he was enabled to win the confidence of those whose business he was commissioned to promote. Through his aid the Board was brought to a high degree of influence on the progress of the agriculture of the State. His annual volumes of Agriculture of Maine, eleven of which were prepared and published by him during his service as Secretary, were accepted as of marked value, and have been sought for by the reading farmers of the State with increasing demand each year.

Mr. Gilbert's familiarity by study and by contact with all phases and branches of the agriculture and horticulture of the State, scientific and practical, was reason for his being called to officiate in various capacities of kindred relation. At the organization of the State Pomological Society, in 1873, he was selected as its President, in which capacity he served for six years, taking a leading part in organizing the work of the society and in perfecting that system and order that have since made its exhibitions models of the exhibitor's art. It has frequently been said that no other man in the State can name as many varieties of fruit at sight as he. He was for two years State Inspector of Fertilizers, President of the Board of Managers of the State Experiment Station during its continuance, and for many years a Trustee of the State College, where he did valuable service in behalf of agricultural education.

In 1883 he assumed editorial charge of the Agricultural Department of the Maine Farmer, in which position he is still engaged. In this capacity he has shown himself a writer of ability as well as an authority on agricultural matters. During all these years, and with a weight of public duties on his hands that only a strong man could carry, he has been managing extensive farming operations of his own and with marked business success.

Mr. Gilbert was born in 1832, in the town of Greene, where he has always lived, with the exception of a single year, when he was at work on a farm in Massachusetts. His opportunities for schooling were limited, being confined to the common school of his own district, with the exception of a few weeks only at Monmouth Academy. Much of his education was gained at his parental fireside, by the evening lamp, while engaged during the day in the hard work of the farm. He loved to study. His acquirements in scientific agriculture have been gained solely by reading and by contact with others pursuing like investigations. In a broad sense he is a self-made man.

In private life he has always been active in all efforts for the social and moral welfare of the community in which he has lived. Conscientious in his acts, his aim has been to search out the truth, and no influence could tempt him to compromise his convictions. In business affairs he has through life been prompt and reliable.

In politics Mr. Gilbert has always been a Republican of strong convictions, yet liberal toward other parties. Always active in the political affairs of his town and county, yet he has never sought or desired political office. His taste has led him to a participation in agricultural affairs, and in that direction he has best loved to work. At the present time he finds his highest delight in conducting his farm operations.
HON. EDWARD WIGGIN.
Hon. Edward Wiggin.

EDWARD WIGGIN, who is to-day one of the most active and enterprising men of the prosperous and progressive County of Aroostook, is a native of Bangor, Me., having been born in that city fifty-five years ago. He was educated in the common schools of the city, and fitted for college at the Bangor High School, under the thorough instruction of Master David Worcester.

Circumstances not being favorable for entering college, he went to Aroostook in the winter of 1854-5, when seventeen years old, to teach. He taught successfully in Hodgdon and vicinity a number of winters, returning to Bangor in the spring. He then settled in Hodgdon and engaged in farming and teaching.

In November, 1861, being desirous of aiding in the suppression of the Rebellion, he enlisted and recruited part of a company. In December of that year he went to Augusta and joined the Sixth Maine Battery, which had just been raised. He was made Sergeant, and the next year promoted to Second Lieutenant, and afterwards to First Lieutenant; served for some time as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of the Second Brigade, Artillery Division of the Army of the Potomac.

At the close of his term of enlistment, he returned to Hodgdon and engaged in farming and teaching, in both of which he was a success, and which he continued to follow until 1869. During his residence in Hodgdon he held many of the town offices, being respectively Selectman, Town Clerk, and Superintending School Committee.

In the spring of 1869 he went to Fort Kent as Deputy Collector of Customs, which office he held eight years. He was also Superintending School Committee and local land agent at Fort Kent. In the fall of 1876 he purchased the farm at Maysville Centre, now in the town of Presque Isle, on which he has lived ever since; has been postmaster at Maysville Centre since 1877, and was Supervisor of Schools of Maysville until the town was joined to Presque Isle in 1883, and of Presque Isle from that time until the spring of 1892.

Since he has been a resident of Maysville the principal part of his time has been devoted to farming and teaching. He edited the North Star for a time, and was President of the North Aroostook Agricultural Society for several years. Mr. Wiggin was also an active member of the Maine Board of Agriculture three years, 1883 to 1885, and was President of the Board the last-named year. He was elected member of the State Senate for 1893-4 from his county, and was one of the leading members of that body at its session the present year.

Although Mr. Wiggin has been a pretty busy man during the later years of his life, he has found some time to devote to literary pursuits. He has been an almost constant and a very able contributor to the press in both prose and poetry. Of the latter, his "Epistle to Davie" was, at Mr. Barker's request, printed with his poems in the first volume issued. The most notable of his prose writings were his series of weekly articles on Aroostook County, which extended through two years of the Kennebec Journal, and which have since been condensed into a "History of Aroostook," soon to be published. He also wrote a volume for the Chicago World Book Company, entitled "The State of Maine; its History, Growth, Development, Resources, and Industries." Mr. Wiggin has also lectured considerably in this and other States.

In politics Mr. Wiggin has always been a Republican, and is regarded as a leader of his party in his section of the county. In religion he is broad and liberal, his motto being, "Malice towards none, charity for all."
Hon. James W. Wakefield.
Mr. Wakefield has, in later years, held many places of public trust. He has been in the Common Council of his city, and in the Board of Aldermen. He was Mayor of the city four years, from 1885 to 1888 inclusive. He has served several terms in the Legislature, the last being in 1889–90. He was Postmaster of his city for twelve years.

As Collector of the Port of Bath Mr. Wakefield has served seven years, and his administration has been creditable and acceptable. He was Collector at the time of President Cleveland's inauguration. Just prior to the accession of the Democracy to power he publicly announced his intention of resigning, as he refused to hold office under an administration which had acceded to power by suppression of the rights of a large proportion of the Southern people, and his fellow-citizens promptly nominated him for Mayor, and he was elected by the largest majority ever given a party candidate. Immediately on the inauguration of President Cleveland Mr. Wakefield tendered his resignation as Collector.

He was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati in 1876, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, 1880. He served as a member of the Republican State Committee for ten years.

His republicanism has never been questioned. He believes in protecting American industries and American labor; would have a high protective tariff on every article imported that enters into competition with American manufactures, and admit all other importations free of duty.
HON. WILLIAM HENRY HILTON.
WILLIAM HENRY HILTON was born in Bremen, Me., in 1842. He worked on his father's farm until fourteen years of age, and after that, during his school vacations, until twenty. He fitted at Lincoln Academy for Colby University, but, by reason of a long and serious sickness and subsequent poor health for several years, he was compelled to abandon his college course, though he pursued his studies privately.

He studied law with the late Hon. A. P. Gould, and was admitted to the Bar in Knox County in 1864. He immediately removed to Damariscotta, where he has since resided and practiced his profession.

For years he was Supervisor of Schools in his native town and in Damariscotta. He was County Attorney for Lincoln County six years, when political campaigns in Old Lincoln were hot and close. Always an active Republican, Mr. Hilton has served constantly on Republican Town, County, or State Committees. He is reputed to be a very successful organizer.

He takes high rank at the Bar, and has been successful in his profession. He particularly excels as a cross-examiner. Perhaps his most noted case was that in which he defended Capt. William H. Clark for shooting and killing Wilson C. Groves. It was a hard-fought trial, resulting in a disagreement of the jury, the freedom of Captain Clark on his personal recognizance, and finally a *nol. pros.* He is disposed to discourage all litigation unless of a substantial character and possessing merit. When he engages in a contest, whether of law or politics, he is a “hard fighter.”

In personal appearance Mr. Hilton is of dark complexion, with strong, clear-cut features. Standing alone, he does not strike one as being very much above the average height and weight, but in company with others, his six feet in height and more than two hundred pounds in weight are at once apparent.

Mr. Hilton is now Deputy Collector of Customs at Damariscotta.
Hon. William H. Hunt.

William H. Hunt was born in Salem, Mass., on March 11, 1818. Soon after his birth his parents moved to Charlestown, and there he was educated in the public and private schools. At the age of fourteen years he went into a wholesale shoe and leather store in Boston.

In 1840 he moved to Liberty, Me., to engage in tanning and mercantile business, and has resided there until the present time, having built up a large and prosperous business, which for a long time demanded all his time and attention. He, therefore, never held any public office, even in town affairs, although frequently importuned to do so, until January, 1887, when he became a member of the Executive Council of Governors Bodwell and Marble, and also served on the Republican State Committee, holding this office four years.

In January, 1889, Mr. Hunt became a Senator for Waldo County, and was re-elected for the term following, 1891–2. In the State Senate he served on Committees on Railroads, Temperance, and State Prison, being chairman of the latter. In April, 1892, he was appointed, by Governor Burleigh, one of the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital.

Previous to his majority he became deeply interested in the anti-slavery movement, which brought him into frequent intercourse with many of its distinguished workers. He has a vivid recollection of the men, women, and events of those never-to-be-forgotten times. As a natural result of these associations, he readily found a congenial political home with the Republican party, upon its organization, and has ever since remained its consistent and devoted adherent.

Clear-headed, broad-minded, and liberal, Mr. Hunt has won, both in public and private life, at home and abroad, the best kind of success, in every sense of the word.
EVERETT R. DRUMMOND, for many years one of the best-known and most-respected citizens of Waterville, Me., was born in Winslow, Me., September 14, 1834. He was one of several sons of Clark Drummond, a solid farmer of the town, whose great-grandfather, Alexander, of good Scotch-Irish blood, came to this country from the north of Ireland when America was but a child among the nations. Clark Drummond's mother was the daughter of Col. Josiah Hayden, a soldier of the American Revolution, who moved to Winslow from Bridgewater, Mass., soon after the close of the war.

Mr. Drummond received his early education in the common schools of his native town. He also spent one term each at the Winslow High School, Waterville Academy, and Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, besides two or three terms at the Vassalboro Academy. He taught school three terms—in Benton, Augusta, and Fairfield. He left the farm a few months before he attained his majority, and went to Waterville, where he commenced reading law with his brother, Josiah H. Drummond. He was admitted to the Kennebec Bar in 1858, together with Hon. Reuben Foster and Larkin Dunton, LL.D., and soon afterwards formed a partnership with Josiah H., under the firm name of Drummond & Drummond. In the spring of 1860, his brother moved to Portland and the partnership was dissolved. In the fall of the same year Hon. E. F. Webb became Mr. Drummond's partner, with the firm name of Drummond & Webb. This partnership continued until 1863.

Mr. Drummond continued in the practice of law, doing an extensive business as a claim agent, and was Secretary, for several years of the time, of the Waterville Mutual Fire Insurance Company, until 1874, when, without any solicitation on his part, he was offered and accepted the position of Treasurer of the Waterville Savings Bank, which he has held to the present time. He still carries on a considerable amount of law business, particularly in the line of conveyancing and Probate Court practice, and as executor and administrator has settled many estates. In 1867 he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Maine.

He was married, December 26, 1859, to Miss Aubigne M. Bean, daughter of Benjamin W. Bean of New York, the inventor of the first sewing machine that was patented in the United States. Four children, two sons and two daughters, have been born to the union and are still living.

He was converted in 1854 and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Winslow, and of the fact that he has been a Methodist since that time, no doubt has ever been expressed. When the Methodist Episcopal Church in Waterville was organized in 1867, he was active in its organization. He was appointed a Steward, and soon afterwards one of the Trustees of the church property, both of which offices he has held to the present time. He was also chosen the first Superintendent of the Sunday School and held the office for fifteen years, uninterruptedly. He is now Church Treasurer and has held that position, together with that of Class Leader, for the greater part of the time since the church was organized, and is greatly interested in the departments of church work, including the Sunday School, the Epworth League, and kindred organizations. He has been for several years a member of the Executive Committee of the Maine State Sunday-School Association, and has held various other offices in different religious bodies. For about twenty-five years he has been one of the Trustees of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College at Kent's Hill.

He is a staunch Republican. He was born a Democrat but was taught and believed that the prosperity of the country depends upon remunerated labor, and that slave labor was a constant menace to free labor by cheapening its price and degrading the condition of the laborer; naturally he was ardently opposed to the extension of slavery into free territory, or beyond the limits recognized in the Constitution. The disruption of parties upon that issue came just as he attained his majority and he necessarily went with his party associates, holding the same views, into the Republican party, and cast his first gubernatorial vote for Hannibal Hamlin.

Another cause led him in the same direction. He believed in the suppression of the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating liquor. He had given his voice and his influence in favor of the Prohibitory Law; when, therefore, the Democratic party of Maine, in 1855, in its platform demanded the repeal of that law, he was not disposed to acquiesce; and the enactment of a license law, which seemed to him an utter failure, as under it liquors were sold openly and freely, without license and without a single prosecution in the whole State, confirmed him in his position. He has ever since been active in the temperance cause and is now a member of the Executive Committee of the People's Prohibitory Enforcement League of Maine.

In 1862 he was chosen Town Clerk of Waterville and was re-elected eleven consecutive years, but later his duties as Treasurer of the Savings Bank have confined him so closely that he has been shut out from political activity; but in 1890 he was elected a member of the Common Council of the City of Waterville, and since 1892 has been a member of the Board of Aldermen. He is chairman of the present Board, which is Democratic, but which elected him to the position in recognition of his integrity and wide acquaintance with the public affairs of the city. His knowledge of law and of financial matters has made his services in the City Council especially valuable.
HON. REUEL ROBINSON.
HON. REUEL ROBINSON, of Camden, Me., was born in Palmyra, Somerset County, Me., September 25, 1858. He comes of the old New England stock, his ancestors having lived, for several generations, in Brentwood, N. H., from which place his grandfather, Daniel Robinson, emigrated to Mt. Vernon, Me., shortly after his marriage with Miss Clarissa Jewett, a granddaughter of Dr. Benjamin Shepard, one of the most eloquent orators and skillful physicians of New Hampshire's early history. From Mt. Vernon Daniel Robinson moved with his family to Palmyra in 1838 or thereabout. His son, Daniel Shepard Robinson, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Miss Susan A. Bruce, a Massachusetts lady of Scotch extraction, and afterwards settled in Palmyra, where he still resides.

Mr. Robinson early determined upon a collegiate course, and, feeling that he ought not to burden his parents with the expense of the same, began teaching school at the age of seventeen, and, from that time until the completion of his college course, he taught some district school each winter and worked hard upon his father's farm each summer, thus earning the greater portion of the money needed for his college expenses. He prepared for college at the Maine Central Institute, Pittsfield, Me., and graduated from Bates College in the class of 1881, being class-day orator of the largest and one of the ablest classes that ever graduated from that institution.

After leaving college Mr. Robinson taught a short time in Waldoboro, Me., and Barnstable, Mass.; spent a few months in the office of a mercantile house in Boston, and in 1883 went to Camden, Me., where, for a term of several years, he was the successful Principal of the High School. He was also, for a short time, Principal of the Gardiner High School, and of the North Anson Academy.

Intending to make the law his profession he entered the law office of Hon. T. R. Simonton as a student while teaching at Camden, and was admitted to the Knox County Bar in 1888, but did not enter upon the practice of his profession until a year later, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Simonton which still continues.

In politics Mr. Robinson has always been a Republican, and in the summer of 1888 he was nominated by his party as their candidate for the honorable and responsible position of Judge of Probate for Knox County, and, though a young man, just admitted to the Bar, and a comparatively new citizen of a Democratic county, he was elected without difficulty.

During the four years that Judge Robinson presided over the Knox County Probate Court, a large and constantly increasing volume of business was transacted, and although in several important cases appeals were taken from his decisions, yet in every case his decrees have been affirmed by the Supreme Court. Since the close of his term of office last December, having refused a re-nomination by his party, he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession.

Mr. Robinson is prominent both as a Mason and as an Odd Fellow. As a Mason he is Past Master of Amity Lodge, and Past High Priest of Keystone Royal Arch Chapter, but it is as an Odd Fellow that he is best known throughout the State, having held the highest offices in the gift of the Order here, and at the present time is Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Mr. Robinson was married in December, 1885, to Blanche E., daughter of Mr. Charles W. Atkins of Camden.
Fremont E. Timberlake.
Fremont E. Timberlake.

FREMONT E. TIMBERLAKE was born July 18, 1856, on the old homestead in Livermore, Me., which has been in the possession of the family for over a century. His parents are Nathan and Adelia (Millet) Timberlake. His grandfathers were James Timberlake, of Livermore, and Zebulon Millet, of Leeds, both of whom were among the earliest settlers of these towns. He is one of a family of eight children, all of whom have lived to become honored and respected members of the communities in which they live. He was early taught those principles of honesty, industry, and frugality which have eminently characterized the career of his parents and won for them the admiration and esteem of all who have witnessed their upright, useful, and Christian lives.

Mr. Timberlake obtained his education in the public schools of his native town, and Monmouth and Wilton Academies, meanwhile working on the farm summers and teaching school winters.

In 1879, having decided to make the practice of law his life work, he entered upon his studies in the office of Hutchinson & Savage, at Lewiston, Me., still keeping up his school teaching in the winter, and performing such other duties as occasion offered, to procure the necessary means for defraying his expenses. In March, 1882, he was admitted to practice in the Courts of the State at Farmington, having passed a very creditable examination.

Early in the summer of 1883 he decided to open an office in Phillips, Me., where he has since resided. From the start he obtained a large and varied practice, which he has handled in a skillful, business-like, and successful manner, having won a reputation, second to none in his county, as a man who is bound to win, when once he accepts a case, if hard work and attention to the interests of his client make success possible. He is also well and favorably known all over the State, in business and legal circles, as a man of good legal judgment and business ability.

In politics he has always been a Republican, has taken an active part in forwarding the interests of his party, and is at present a member of the Republican State Committee. In September, 1886, he was elected County Attorney for Franklin County, in which capacity he served for three successive terms (January, 1887, to January, 1893, inclusive) with signal ability.

He has always had the welfare of the community in which he lives at heart, and has done much for its prosperity. It was largely through his influence that the Phillips & Rangeley Railroad was built, to the accomplishment of which object he devoted much time and energy, having been Treasurer during its construction, its Attorney and one of the Directors since 1889, and has recently been elected General Passenger and Ticket Agent and re-elected Treasurer. He is also Attorney for the Sandy River Railroad, and much of his law business for the past four years has been in connection with these and other railroads in the State. For nine years he has been Treasurer of the Phillips Savings Bank and one of its Trustees, and is also a Director of the Union National Bank of Phillips. He is always ready to assist in any measures tending to promote the financial, moral, or social welfare of his town.

At his pleasant home the “latch string is always outside,” and he has a large circle of warm friends which he has won by his liberality, genial nature, quiet, unassuming manners, and his evident desire never to do a mean or unjust act. The hours of rest and recreation which he manages to steal from a busy life are almost invariably spent at his cottage (Marsquamosy Lodge) on the shores of the beautiful and picturesque Rangeley Lakes. Here he, with his friends, occasionally enjoys a “day off” sporting with the finny tribe, and many can recall the pleasant hours passed under his genial and generous hospitality at this delightful rural retreat.

June 16, 1883, he married Emma Augusta Grover, of Bethel, Me., only daughter of Leonard A. and Mary A. (Barnes) Grover. She was born August 10, 1862, at Roxbury, Mass. She died April 27, 1887, mourned, not only as a true wife and loving mother, but by a wide circle of friends, to whom she had become endeared by her beautiful character, womanly disposition, and rare personal charms. They had three children who are now living: Mellie Grover, Leonard Fremont, and Emma Augusta.
Hon. Fritz H. Twitchell.
FRITZ H. TWITCHELL, of Bath, Me., was born in Portland in 1855. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and graduated from the Portland High School, after which he engaged actively and successfully in business. For several years he was in the wholesale dry goods business in Portland with the firms of Locke, Twitchell & Co. and Twitchell, Chapman & Co.

In 1879 Mr. Twitchell moved to Bath and has since resided there. In 1881 he married Miss Emma P. Harding, of Bath, a daughter of Col. E. K. Harding.

He has sought always to promote all enterprises that, in his judgment, would conduce to the public welfare. Having the confidence of the business community to an unlimited extent, he has become associated in the management of many corporations in which Bath capital is interested. He is connected with the Worumbo Manufacturing Company of Lisbon Falls as Clerk of the corporation and buyer. He is Treasurer of the Androscoggin Water Power Company, of Lisbon Falls, Bath Gas and Electric Company, Bath Street Railway, and is interested in and a director of several manufacturing and gas and electric corporations and street railway companies. In 1891 he was elected President of the American Industrial and Shipping League, which position he still holds.

Mr. Twitchell has been prominent in Masonic circles in Bath, having been Eminent Commander of Dunlap Commandery, Knights Templar, and is now an officer of the Grand Commandery of Maine. In 1890 he was Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Maine.

He has taken quite an interest in local politics. He was Mayor of Bath in 1891 and 1892, and a member of the City Government in 1883, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1890, four of these years being President of the Common Council. He is a member of the House of Representatives for the years 1893 and 1894.
FRANCIS M. SHAW comes of a good family and distinguished ancestry and family connections, traceable back through national and world-renowned dignitaries to the tenth century, many of whom have distinguished themselves as generals, judges, statesmen, congressmen, lawyers, clergymen, doctors, college professors, poets, and merchants, many having graduated from Oxford and Cambridge and American Universities. Among the family connections were Sir Walter Bartlett, on whom the Queen conferred the dignity of a Baronet, and our distinguished American poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, whose mother was a Bartlett.

His father was Dea. Jacob Shaw, who was born in Middleboro, Mass., whose mother, Sybil Benson, was cousin of Hon. Samuel P. Benson, formerly member of Congress from Massachusetts. He moved when a young man to Albion, Me., where he engaged in teaching, in agricultural pursuits, and later in mercantile business. In 1860 he moved to China and engaged in general mercantile business, and was appointed Postmaster by President Lincoln at the beginning of his administration. In 1864 he moved to Rockland and engaged in the dry goods business. He was upright and honorable in all his dealings; was chosen Deacon of the First Baptist Church, of which he was an influential member and held in high esteem by all.

His mother, Hannah Bartlett Shaw, was daughter of Rev. Daniel Bartlett, one of the ablest of the Baptist ministers of Maine and belonged to a line of Baptist ministers; was a descendant of the Puritan fathers of New England, of Josiah Bartlett, the first Governor of New Hampshire, and of Josiah Bartlett, one of the framers and the first signer after John Hancock of the Declaration of American Independence, he of Robert Bartlett, who came from England in the “Ann” in July, 1623, and settled in Plymouth, Mass., and he of Adam Bartlett, Esq., who came with William, the Conqueror, and settled himself in Sussex County, England, and died in 1100.

Jacob and Hannah Shaw had six sons, Jacob B., Adoniram J., Eliab W., Francis M., E. Melville, and Charles E. Jacob Bartlett Shaw graduated from Colby University in 1860, received an appointment in the Interior Department in Washington, was twice promoted, and is now President of a manufacturing corporation in Massachusetts. Adoniram Judson was for many years a dry goods merchant in Rockland, now wholesale grain and flour dealer. Eliab W. enlisted in his country’s service at the outbreak of the Rebellion, re-enlisting and serving in the army until near the close of the war, after which he and Charles E. engaged in business in Rockland. E. Melville was preparing for college at the beginning of the war and enlisted in his country’s defense. After the close of the war he entered Colby University, graduating with honor in 1870; entered the Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass., and graduated in 1873. Entering the ministry, he settled in New Hampshire, and afterwards in Massachusetts.

Francis M. Shaw was born in Albion, Me., October 14, 1842. He was educated in the village schools, Fairfield’s Select School at Dirigo, Me., and at China Academy, fitting for college, but by the earnest solicitation of his father was induced to give up the college course and enter into the mercantile business with him. He continued in the general merchandise business until January 1, 1865, when he moved to Rockland and engaged in the dry goods business with his father and brother, under the firm name of J. Shaw & Co., and later, after the death of his father, as Shaw Brothers. He was appointed manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company’s business for the eastern portion of the State. He had charge of their business in that section for eleven years, until in 1888, resigning the position, he entered into the real estate and general brokerage business with Lawyer J. E. Hanly, under the firm name of Hanly & Shaw. In 1890 Mr. Hanly, moving to Boston, sold his interest in the business to Mr. Shaw, and he took in, as partner in the business, W. E. Blethen, and continued the business, adding general insurance business, under the firm name of Shaw & Blethen, until May, 1891, when Mr. Shaw bought his partner’s interest in the business and has since carried it on alone and managed it successfully. He has ever been an active, aggressive business man.

He was for fifteen years Superintendent of the First Baptist Sunday School in Rockland, one of the largest and most progressive schools in the State.

He was always a staunch Republican and a great admirer of James G. Blaine. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He was for three years a member of the City Council and two years President of the Council.

He is a man of sterling integrity, and by his honorable and upright dealing has built up a profitable and successful business, and Rockland owes much to him for its recent boom and steady, unprecedented growth.
DR. L. J. MARTEL.
Dr. L. J. Martel.

Dr. L. J. MARTEL was born November 21, 1850, in St. Hyacinthe, Province of Quebec, Canada. He received his education in the college of his native city, and in May, 1873, he graduated from Victoria Medical College of Montreal, being, during the last year of the course, President of the Medical Institute, an association comprising all the medical students of Montreal.

Doctor Martel came to Lewiston, Me., in December, 1873, and has since resided in that city, where he has achieved marked success in his profession.

Almost immediately after his arrival in the State, he began to work to naturalize his fellow-countrymen who came here, and who until then had never taken much interest in politics. With some other distinguished men of his nationality in other States, he organized State and General Conventions of the French-Canadians, being elected First Vice-President of the General Convention held in Rutland, Vt., in 1886, and President of the Convention at Nashua, N. H., which was attended by over two hundred members from all over the States. Dr. L. J. Martel was also elected, at this convention, President of the French-Canadian Alliance of the United States.

He established, in 1880, Le Messager, a paper printed in the French language and in the interests of the French population of the United States.

Doctor Martel, who is a Democrat in politics, was elected to the Legislature from Lewiston in 1884, and has been an Alderman for three years, being President of the Board for the last two years. He was a candidate for Mayor of the city in 1893 and received a large support, though failing to be elected.

In the summer of 1893 he made quite an extended trip to Europe, having been chosen as General Delegate for the United States of the Alliance Francaise, a society composed of the foremost men of France for the purpose of the propagation of the French language through the world. On his return home the French societies turned out en masse to receive the doctor, and a most cordial reception was given him by his neighbors and friends. The Democrats of Lewiston also tendered him a banquet, which was largely attended by representative Democrats of Maine.

Doctor Martel has been one of the founders of the hospital of the Sisters of Charity, and of established societies for the benefit of the poor and needy in Lewiston.
DOCTOR DEARBORN is one of the best-known physicians and surgeons in Western Maine. He was born in Parsonsfield, May 2, 1832, and carries in his veins the blood of two prominent families of that town. His father, John Dearborn, was the son of Jeremiah Dearborn, one of the early settlers, while his mother was Sally S. Wadleigh, daughter of Elisha Wadleigh, also an early settler in that town.

His boyhood was passed on his father's farm, where, with plenty of work in summer and a short term of school in winter, was commenced the development of the self-made, successful man.

His boyish ambition was to become a physician, and with this end in view he worked and studied. After attending for a short time the Seminary at North Parsonsfield, he studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. Moses Sweat, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan in 1857.

He commenced the practice of his profession in his native town, but after two years moved to Effingham, N. H., where for sixteen years he enjoyed, to the fullest extent, the long rides and poor pay of the country doctor. He then went to Freedom, N. H., where he remained one year, when he went back to his native Parsonsfield, where he now resides.

He has the largest consultation and surgeon's practice of any physician in York County, Me., or Carroll County, N. H., where his practice is principally situated, extending into over forty towns in the two States, most of which is accomplished with horse and carriage. He was the first resident surgeon in either of the above counties to operate for the removal of tumors from the inside of the abdominal walls, which operation he has performed repeatedly with success.

Although devoted to his profession, making it a constant study, yet he finds time to be active in political and social life. In politics he is a Republican, having been identified with that party from its birth. While a resident of Effingham he held various town offices, and since his return to Maine was elected to the Maine Senate from York County in 1879.

He was appointed by Governor Robie a member of the Board of Trustees of the Maine General Hospital, and also served four years as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Maine Asylum for Insane.

He is a prominent Mason, and held the offices of Grand Lecturer and Deputy Grand Master for the Sixth District of New Hampshire for eight years.

He is actively interested in society, in which his liberality and genial, wide-awake disposition make him a valuable member.

He was the compiler and author of much of the elaborate History of the Town of Parsonsfield which he published in 1888. In this work he has saved from forgetfulness many interesting facts relating to the settlement and early inhabitants of the town.
HON. D. J. MCGILLICUDDY.
Mr. McGILLCUDDY is a native of Lewiston, Me., where he was born thirty-four years ago. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native city, and his collegiate education in Bowdoin College, from which institution he graduated in 1881.

Deciding upon the law as his profession, he immediately after graduation entered the law office of Frye, Cotton & White, of Lewiston, to prepare himself for the duties of his life work. Here he remained two years, devoting himself unremittingly to his studies, and in September, 1883, he was, after passing a most creditable examination, admitted to the Androscoggin County Bar.

Mr. McGillicuddy at once entered actively upon the practice of his profession in his own city and where he was best known, and soon built up a large and most lucrative practice and a reputation as a lawyer second to none in his section of the State.

While he has devoted himself with zeal to his profession, political honors have come to him most frequently. He became a member of the Democratic party in his early days, and has always been a strong advocate of its principles. In one year after he had begun business on his own account, he was, 1884, elected to represent his city in the Maine Legislature. Here he gained a wide reputation for the able manner in which he discussed the important measures that came up in the House during that session. Although there were many Democrats in that body who were his seniors in years, there were none who could excel him in debate, and he easily became the leader of his party at that session on all questions that required thorough and logical discussion.

In 1887 he was elected Mayor of Lewiston, and again elected in 1890. His administration of the city affairs during his two terms was such as to gain for him the approval and commendation of many of the best men of both parties. Mr. McGillicuddy was Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional District of Maine in 1892. He made an excellent run in an overwhelmingly Republican district. To the last Democratic National Convention at Chicago, 1892, he was a delegate-at-large from Maine. He was a strong advocate of the nomination of Grover Cleveland, and an active and influential member of the delegation.

Mr. McGillicuddy is an eloquent and able orator, and his voice is heard in almost every campaign in support of his party principles, both in this and other States. As a party leader he has the confidence of his co-workers, while his counsels are always sought and always heeded. He is usually positive in his opinions and frank and outspoken in his manners, and there cannot be much doubt where he stands on any questions in which he is interested. He is a man of keen perceptions, of good judgment, and takes a broad and liberal view of subjects he is called upon to consider. His social and companionable nature and cultivated tastes have endeared him to a wide circle of friends and made him popular with all who know him.

At the Bar Mr. McGillicuddy takes high rank. In his ten years' practice he has gained an enviable position and secured a clientage of which any man might well be proud, having been connected, as counsel, with some of the most important cases on the docket of his county. Being of fine address and a pleasant and convincing speaker, he is justly regarded as a strong jury lawyer, while his oratorical powers and high standing in the community make him much sought for on public occasions, where he always acquits himself with credit.
A R C H I E L. T A L B O T comes of a good family of English descent, for five generations identified with the history of Maine. He is the eldest son of Charles Johnson and Delphinia Shaw (Robbins) Talbot. A sketch of his father, the late Hon. Charles J. Talbot of Wilton, appears on another page of this book. His mother was an amiable Christian woman of ability and patriotic ancestry, daughter of Asa Robbins, Jr., Esq., a soldier in the War of 1812, who was for twenty consecutive years Selectman and Town Clerk of Phillips, and a member of the Legislature in 1838, when Franklin County was formed. Her grandfather, Asa Robbins, Esq., of Winthrop, was a Massachusetts soldier from Walpole in the Continental Army, and her maternal grandfather, Capt. Abraham Shaw, of Winthrop, then of Middleborough, Mass., was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and afterwards commander of a company in the War of the Revolution.

Archie Lee Talbot was born in Phillips, Me., September 14, 1846, and had the wholesome life of the farm until attaining the age of twenty-one years, receiving his early education in the district and high schools, Wilton Academy, and Maine Wesleyan Seminary.

In 1866 he was appointed United States Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue and clerk in his father's office, holding this position eight years, during which time, in addition to official duties, he read law and became very proficient in writing legal instruments. In 1877 he was, by Collector Rollins, of Portland, appointed United States Deputy Collector for the Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford, and Sagadahoc, with headquarters at Lewiston, which he held seven years, discharging the duties of this difficult and important public office with ability and integrity, often receiving the commendation and approval of the United States inspecting officers.

Mr. Talbot has lived in Lewiston since 1877, and in 1884 engaged in business in that city as a life and fire insurance agent. In 1888 he accepted the general agency for the State of Maine for the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Pa., in which he is now engaged. As an intelligent, trusty investment life insurance agent he has had marked success, and enjoys the work in this ever enlarging field.

Although earnestly engaged in business, he takes an active interest in public affairs. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen and re-elected in 1884, serving as chairman of important committees in the Lewiston City Government. He is a member of the Lewiston School Board, having been elected in 1886 for two years, and continuously re-elected in 1888, 1890, and 1892, serving on the leading committee, "Teachers and Instruction," a part of the time chairman.

He was one of the original corporators and promoters of the Central Maine General Hospital in Lewiston, and has been a member of the Lewiston Board of Trade from its formation. He has always been a Republican, and served a long period on both the Town and County Committees in Franklin County, and on the City Committee in Lewiston.

Mr. Talbot is a member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, F. and A. M., Lewiston. He early became interested in this ancient fraternity, and at the age of twenty-one years was initiated in Maine Lodge, No. 20, Farmington, has taken the degrees of the York and Scottish Rites to and including the 32°. He is Past Master of Maine Lodge, No. 20, and of Wilton Lodge, No. 156, Wilton, a charter member and Past High Priest of Franklin Royal Arch Chapter, No. 44, Farmington, Past T. I. Master of Dunlap Council, No. 8, Royal and Select Masters, Lewiston, and a charter member and Past Commander of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar, Farmington. In 1878 and 1879 he was District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifteenth Masonic District. He is a Permanent (life) Member of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, being Past Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge and Past Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter. He is also a Permanent Member of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters and of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Maine. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge, having been elected by the Grand Lodge in 1882 for three years, and continuously re-elected in 1885, 1888, and 1891.

He was chairman of the delegation from the Grand Lodge of Maine in the Fraternal Congress of Masonic Grand Lodges held in Chicago, August 14-18, 1893.

Mr. Talbot is a life member of the Maine Society of the "Sons of the American Revolution," and takes much interest in the historical research fostered and stimulated by this patriotic National Society. He has an active mind and is a studious reader, having a valuable and carefully selected library, giving diversion in his labors and bringing him into intellectual touch with the ablest writers of the age.

Mr. Talbot, in 1869, married Miss Nina Victoria Adams, only daughter of Jewett P. and Soviah (Baker) Adams, late of Georgetown, Mass., formerly of Wilton, Me. Four sons have blessed this union: Harlan Adams Talbot, deceased, William Wiggins Talbot, Carlton Baker Talbot, and Ralph Lee Talbot.

Mrs. Talbot is deeply interested in both Christian and literary work, being an active member of the Woman's Board of Missions, a teacher in the Sunday School, and President of the Dirigo Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle in Lewiston. Mr. and Mrs. Talbot are members of the Pine Street Congregational Church, and always ready to extend a helping hand in all good works.
COL. CHARLES H. OSGOOD.
CHARLES H. OSGOOD, the enterprising, prosperous, and popular merchant and business man of Lewiston, is a native of South Berwick, Me., where he was born December 28, 1849. His father, Henry A. Osgood, was born in New Lebanon, N. Y., April 6, 1818. He and the late Hon. Samuel J. Tilden were playmates and school-mates, and the warm friendship formed in their youth only ceased with the death of Mr. Tilden.

When Charles was nine years old his parents, in 1858, removed to Lewiston, then only a prosperous town, where the father established himself in the jewelry business. Mr. Osgood’s trade has more than kept pace with the very rapid growth of his city, which is now one of the most progressive cities in Maine, until to-day the business is the most extensive of its kind in the State, and as prosperous as any similar concern in New England.

Here the lad attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered the Commercial Department of the Edward Little Institute, from which institution he graduated with high rank in scholarship. After his graduation he entered his father’s store, and when twenty-one years of age became a partner of the firm of H. A. Osgood & Co., where he has remained until the present time.

While Mr. Osgood has for twenty years devoted himself untiringly to the business interests of his house, and it is to his energy and push that its great prosperity is largely due, he has found time to do good service for the Democratic party, of which he early became an ardent adherent, and in which he has ever been an able and persistent worker. His genial and social nature and gentlemanly manners made him not only popular in the business world and in society, of which he was always fond, but a favorite with his party as well. His excellent business abilities and good judgment early commended him to its leaders, and to-day he is one of its influential managers. His counsel and advice are usually sought and always followed.

Mr. Osgood served with distinction on Governor Garcelon’s staff in 1879 as Colonel, and has filled numerous other positions with grace and dignity. He has been in the City Government and President of the Board of Aldermen. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago which nominated Cleveland and Hendricks, and the honor was accorded him of being the member from Maine on the committee to notify those distinguished gentlemen of their nomination. He represented his city in the Legislature in 1891—2, in which body he was an active, influential, and popular member. He declined an election to the present Legislature on account of pressing business cares. Mr. Osgood is a member of the Board of Trade, a Director of the First National Bank of Lewiston, and Treasurer of the Lewiston & Auburn Horse Railroad. He has also been Treasurer of the Sinking Fund of the City of Lewiston.

The business of his firm is both large and successful, reaching to every part of Maine and even beyond the State limits. For some time a branch house has been maintained at Jacksonville, Fla., where the senior member of the firm has spent his winters for several years. The firm occupied one store on Lisbon Street for more than twenty-five years, and until February 6 of the present year, 1893, when they moved into their elegant new block which is just completed. This building is on a lot contiguous to the old site, and is the handsomest business block in the city. Their store is one of the finest in New England. Here every facility is afforded them for carrying on their large business in all its various branches, both wholesale and retail. This establishment is a monument to their integrity, untiring industry, and business ability, of which they may justly feel proud. To the accomplishment of these grand results Colonel Osgood has contributed his full share, and his brilliant achievements have properly won for him the praise of the public and the admiration of his army of friends. The qualities displayed and success attained in his twenty years’ business career make him, in the best sense, a representative man of the State of Maine.

Colonel Osgood is widely and favorably known in and out of the State. He is generous in his habits and lives pleasantly in a beautiful home, where his many warm friends are ever welcome. He is a prominent Odd Fellow and a member of several other organizations and societies.

June 27, 1871, Mr. Osgood married Henrietta A. Parker, daughter of Jacob R. and Lois Parker of Greene. They have no living children.
Hon. Stephen W. Carr.

STEPHEN W. CARR of Bowdoinham is a native of that town. He was born October 26, 1840, and was educated in the common schools of his native town and at Westbrook Seminary. After leaving school, and when nineteen years of age, he entered the store of his father, who was one of the leading merchants of the town, as clerk. Here he remained in that capacity until he was twenty-one years old, when he became a member of the firm.

Mr. Carr has always taken a lively interest in politics. He has been an active worker in his party for many years and a leader in his section of the State. His first vote was given for Abraham Lincoln at his second election, and he has voted for every President since with the exception of Grover Cleveland. He was always an active Republican, having been a member of the Town and County Committees for fifteen years and of the State Committee ten years, which position he occupies at the present time.

Mr. Carr was elected County Commissioner for two terms of six years each, resigning the second term to become a member of the Executive Council of Governor Burleigh for 1889–90.

He is personally identified in the leading interests of his vicinity, and is a firm believer that God’s country is in New England.
HON. JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.
JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, the eminent lawyer, historian, and author, of Belfast, is a son of Joseph and Caroline Cross Williamson. He is sixth in descent from Timothy Williamson of Marshfield, Mass., who was a soldier, killed by the Indians in King Philip's War in 1676. His father, a native of Connecticut, was a lawyer in Belfast from 1816 to the time of his death in that city in 1854.

Joseph was born in Belfast, Me., October 5, 1828. He received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native city and his collegiate education at Bowdoin College, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1849. After a preparatory course of study, he was admitted to the Bar in 1852, and has remained in Belfast until the present time in the active practice of his profession. Here he has an excellent practice and maintains a high standing at the Bar of his county, enjoying the respect and esteem of the Court and of his associates, as well as the confidence of the community in which he has long resided.

Many places of honor, trust, and responsibility have come to him almost unsought. In 1853, and when he had been at the Bar only about one year, he was appointed, by Governor Crosby, Judge of the Municipal Court of Belfast. This position he held until 1860. His last term was granted him by election, without a single dissenting vote. He was City Solicitor of Belfast in 1875 and again in 1886 and in 1890. Enterprising and public spirited, his best efforts and energies have ever been available in the prosecution of enterprises calculated to promote the public welfare and advance the material and moral interests of his native city. He has been President of the Trustees of Belfast Free Library since its establishment in 1887. He is Vice-President of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; his paternal and maternal ancestors having been Revolutionary soldiers.

Early becoming an adherent of the Unitarian faith, he has always been a valued member and an able worker in that church and a constant attendant at worship.

But while his mind has been considerably occupied by the duties and cares incident to his somewhat active professional, official, business, and social life, he has found some time to devote to literary labor and historical research. However valuable the results accomplished in other lines of duty, it is in the literary field that he has attained his greatest achievements and won most enduring fame. Long after his faithfulness to clients and to official duty has faded from memory, his name will be bright on the historic page and be gratefully remembered by generations to come.

He published, in 1852, The Maine Register and State Reference Book and, in 1870, An Address at the Centennial Celebration of the Settlement of Belfast. The result of his greatest literary work is, perhaps, his History of Belfast, a volume of nearly one thousand pages, published in 1877. On this work, which was first begun as a pleasant recreation and to gratify a taste for historical research, Mr. Williamson devoted, faithfully and industriously, his spare hours for many years, and the result of his labor has received the warm commendations of historical students abroad and the high appreciation of the people of Belfast, whose history it records.

Mr. Williamson has published about sixty historical and biographical addresses and magazine papers. He has now ready for the press, to be issued early in 1894, a Bibliography of Maine, from the earliest period to the close of the year 1890. This work will contain over one thousand octavo pages. The Collections of the Maine Historical Society, The Historical Magazine, New England Historical and Genealogical Register, American Monthly, and other publications have frequently been favored with contributions from his pen in past years.

In 1850 Mr. Williamson was elected a member of the Maine Historical Society, and has since been one of its most active and interested members. He is now its Biographer and Corresponding Secretary. He has been Vice-President for Maine of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society since 1884. He is an associate of the American Historical Society, the Vermont Historical Society, the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Buffalo, N. Y., Historical Society, and was chosen a member of the Royal Historical Society, London, in 1875.

Mr. Williamson has a peculiarly natural aptitude and a great love for historical investigation, and on all matters relating to the earlier history of at least a portion of Maine he is regarded as prominent authority. It is doubtful if there is another man in this State whose fund of information on historical matters is more full and complete and whose authority is more highly regarded than his, or one who has devoted himself to historical and genealogical studies more devotedly and disinterestedly than he. Maine is under much obligation to him for valuable work in the line indicated, and those in position to best know and to best appreciate his services accord him the highest honors.

In 1857 Mr. Williamson was married to Miss Ada H. Peirce, of Bangor, who died in 1872, leaving three children, one of whom, Joseph Williamson, Jr., is in the practice of law in Augusta.
Hon. Joseph H. Manley.

JOSEPH H. MANLEY was born in Bangor, Me., October 13, 1842, where his parents were living temporarily. In his early boyhood he spent four years in the "Little Blue" School at Farmington, but owing to ill health was obliged to abandon a well-formed purpose to secure a collegiate education, and when nineteen years old began the study of law in Boston. In 1863 he graduated from the Albany Law School, taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was at once admitted to the Bar. Returning to Augusta the same year, he formed a law partnership with H. W. True, which continued for some years.

In 1865 he was admitted to practice in the United States Courts and received the appointment of Commissioner of the District Court of Maine. During that and the following year he was in the City Council of Augusta, the latter year serving as President.

In 1869 he was appointed a special agent of the Internal Revenue Department, and later was in Washington as agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1878 he purchased of Joseph H. Homan one-half interest in the Maine Farmer and continued in control of the editorial columns for several years.

President Garfield appointed Mr. Manley Postmaster at Augusta in May, 1881, and he held that office four years. During his term of service he instituted many improvements in the postal service, and was untiring in his efforts to secure the erection of the fine post-office building which now adorns that city. Mr. Harrison also appointed Mr. Manley to the same position, which he filled until his resignation, in August, 1892, to assume responsible duties as member of the Republican National Executive Committee during the campaign of that year.

Mr. Manley has, for the last fifteen years, taken a great interest in politics, and is to-day regarded as the Republican leader in this State, while abroad his great executive ability is fully recognized. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1880, also to the Conventions of 1888 and 1892. He has been a member of the Republican State Committee since 1881, and chairman for the past eight years, succeeding the Hon. James G. Blaine in that capacity.

He represented Augusta in the Legislature in 1887–8 and again in 1889–90. He is largely identified with the business interests of Augusta, being a Director in the Edwards Manufacturing Company, Treasurer of the Augusta Water Company and also of the Electric Light Company. Many large enterprises have been planned and carried out by his aid and influence.

Mr. Manley married Susan H. Cony, daughter of the late Governor Cony, in 1866. They have four children, Samuel Cony, Lucy Cony, Harriet, and Sydney Sewall Manley.
HON. EBEN E. RAND.
EBEN E. RAND, the present Appraiser of the Port of Portland, was born in Lewiston, Me., April 27, 1841. His grandfather, Thomas Rand, a soldier of the Revolutionary Army, was a pioneer of Lincoln County and one of the first settlers of Lewiston, where his father was, for many years, a teacher and officer of the town.

The subject of this sketch moved to Lisbon when sixteen years of age, and there completed his school education at Lisbon Academy. But the young man's education did not terminate with his school-days, for he is of the type of men whose inquiring mind and energetic spirit lead them far beyond the curriculum of the schools, and who are constantly acquiring knowledge in the daily events of their busy lives.

Following the profession of his father, Mr. Rand taught school a number of years, and in 1870 moved to Locke's Mills, in the town of Greenwood, where he has, until recently, resided and been extensively engaged in trade. Here his energy, good judgment, and business capacity were at once recognized and called into play by his fellow-citizens. He was Secretary and one of the Directors of the Tibbetts Spool Manufacturing Company, and chairman of the Board of Selectmen for many years, beside holding other town offices of responsibility and trust. In 1873 and in 1877 he was a member of the Legislature; in 1887 he was elected a member of the Council of Governor Bodwell, and in 1889 was sent to the Senate from Oxford County.

Mr. Rand's political activity, his large acquaintance with the leading Republicans throughout the State, and the warm friendship that had long existed between him and Senator William P. Frye, caused him to be favorably looked upon for further advancement in his party; and after the election of General Harrison to the Presidency, he became a candidate for the office of Appraiser of Merchandise at the Port of Portland and Falmouth, to which he was appointed in April, 1889, resigning the office of Postmaster at Locke's Mills, which he had held for ten years and through President Cleveland's administration. The nice and sometimes perplexing duties of this position have been performed by Mr. Rand in a most satisfactory manner; and it is well known that, at the semi-annual meetings of appraisers in New York, where important and puzzling questions arising out of this branch of the customs service are discussed, his opinions are sought and held in high consideration by his associates from all parts of the country.

Mr. Rand does not fail to make warm friends wherever he is known, being of a genial, social disposition, of sanguine temperament, and a frank, open manner and speech. Last year he purchased a place in Deering, where he now resides. Mr. Rand, with his vigorous constitution, buoyant spirits, and large reserve of pluck and determination, well equipped with extensive business and commercial knowledge, may safely look forward to increased prosperity in whatever direction he may turn his attention; and any new enterprise upon which he may embark is sure to feel the impress of his strong mental and physical personality.
EDWARD B. WINSLOW.
Edward B. Winslow.

EDWARD B. WINSLOW, the enterprising and well-known manufacturer and business man of Portland, was born in Westbrook, Me., the portion now forming the City of Deering, September 20, 1846. His father was John T. Winslow, who for many years has been identified with the manufacture of stone ware in Portland. His grandfather, Moses Winslow, was one of the early settlers in Falmouth, and was long and favorably known as a business man in Portland. The Winslows in those days were distinguished Quakers, and were instrumental in forming the first Quaker Society and building the Quaker meeting-house which stood for many years on the banks of the Presumpscot River in Falmouth, near the covered bridge. It was for a long time a familiar landmark. David Winslow, great-grandfather of Edward B., was the leading Quaker in church affairs here for many years.

Edward Winslow, great-grandfather of Edward B., was the leading Quaker in church affairs here for many years.

Edward was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the Westbrook Seminary. After graduating from school he at once turned his attention to business. His father was connected with the Portland Stone Ware Company, and young Edward entered the employ of that concern. Its line of manufactures at this time was very limited, being confined chiefly to the manufacture of drain pipe and coarse stone ware in a small way and by a slow process. Edward was imbued with energy and a spirit of enterprise, which soon began to tell in the sales and business of the company with which he was connected. His business abilities soon became apparent, and he was taken into the company as manager of their outside business, principally. For the past thirteen years he has been a member of the firm of Winslow & Co., who are now proprietors of the Portland Stone Ware Company. Under the able and enterprising management of Mr. Winslow this concern has grown, in the past fifteen years, from a small manufacturing establishment, employing only a few hands, to be now one of the leading industries in or around the City of Portland, and one of the leading manufacturers of clay goods in this country, by the most approved processes.

Mr. Winslow has held many offices of public trust. At the present time he is President of the Portland Board of Trade, President of the Central Wharf Tow Boat Company, member of the Board of Water Commissioners, a Director in the Casco Loan and Building Association and also in the Portland Loan and Building Association.

Mr. Winslow has been a resident of Portland for the past twenty years, and represented the city in the Board of Aldermen for the years 1881, 1882, and in 1883 was elected chairman of the Board. He was a member of the Police Commission for two terms.

He has, for several years, been an efficient member of the Board of Manufacturers, the most important standing committee in the Board of Trade. He has taken deep interest in helping to promote many other industries of our State, and, with his well-known ability and public spirit, inspires confidence in all his undertakings, and, at all times, has at heart everything that will promote the interests of the City of Portland and the State of Maine.

He married, in 1871, Miss Alice J. Leavitt, daughter of James A. Leavitt of Portland. They have had no children. A portion of the year Mr. Winslow resides in a handsome cottage on his fine farm in Deering, where he takes great pride in cultivating fruits, shrubbery, and all kinds of flowers, and enjoying all the luxuries of rural life and the entertainment of his friends.
Hon. Melvin Porter Frank.
Melvin Porter Frank is a son of Alpheus and Naomi (Stimson) Frank, and grandson of James Frank, who was one of the early inhabitants of the town of Falmouth and a Revolutionary soldier. The first conflict at Concord aroused his patriotism, and when the news came of the battle at Lexington and at Concord he was among the first to enlist in the Continental Army. He continued in the service, by repeated enlistments, until nearly the close of the war, doing good service for the cause of the American Revolution. On his return from the war he purchased a farm in the town of Gray and settled on it. Here he raised his family and spent the remainder of his days. His son, Alpheus, also lived here, and it was on this farm that Melvin Porter Frank was born, on December 26, 1841, and where he spent his boyhood days. The farm has remained in the possession of the family until within a few years.

Being ambitious to obtain an education, he availed himself of such limited privileges as the common schools afforded, and whenever opportunity was offered he attended such terms of high school as were accessible, traveling, oftentimes, on foot, a distance of three miles and return, daily, for this purpose. He also attended the Lewiston High School, the Maine State Seminary (now Bates College), and Lewiston Falls Academy, where he fitted for college. He entered Tufts College in 1861 and graduated in the class of 1865. In order to obtain means to defray the expenses of his education, Mr. Frank worked on the farm during summer vacations and taught school during winters, and so has had quite an extensive experience as a teacher.

Deciding upon the law as his profession, he actively began to prepare himself for its practice in the law offices of Hon. A. A. Strout and of Shepley & Strout, in Portland, where he studied diligently for nearly three years. He was admitted to the Bar in Cumberland County in 1868, and at once began the practice of his profession. He was not very long in building up a good law business, which has been constantly on the increase, until to-day Mr. Frank ranks among the very first lawyers in Portland and Cumberland County, both in ability and amount of business done. It can be justly said that he is well versed in all the various branches of the law and its practice, and that he enjoys the high regard of the Bench and Bar and the confidence of the business community, from which he draws a practice which is equalled by but few law firms in our State.

Mr. Frank was well endowed by nature. He has a strong constitution, a well-balanced and active mind, which he has cultivated by study and reading, and a retentive memory, to which may be added most excellent health and spirits. Thus splendidly equipped, he stands to-day a strong man in his profession, ready to meet its greatest emergencies and to grapple with its most intricate questions. He is clear-headed, broad-minded, and has quick perceptions and a sound judgment. These qualities are widely recognized and make his opinions on disputed points of law of great value.

Mr. Frank has devoted his time to the duties of his profession, and has never sought political preferment, yet he has frequently received the nomination of his party to positions of honor and trust. In 1876 he was a member of the House of Representatives and drafted and was instrumental in securing the passage of the first law abolishing capital punishment in Maine. He was again a member of the House in 1879 and was chosen Speaker, where he displayed admirable qualities as a presiding officer. He showed himself to be entirely familiar with parliamentary law and able to cope with its most difficult problems, while he presided with that firmness, ease, and grace that mark the model speaker. Few sessions of our Maine Legislature have been favored with more dignified and courteous presiding officers, in either branch, than the House in 1879. In 1890 he was the Democratic candidate for Representative in Congress and received the united and full strength of his party, of which he is a recognized leader in his section of the State and always a trusted adviser.

Mr. Frank's exuberant spirits make him always cheerful, good-natured, and open-hearted. He is social and companionable, and always has a warm welcome for all who approach him. His fine natural abilities and his frank and genial nature have conspired to make him eminently successful and really a representative man of Maine.
Gen. Russell B. Shepherd.
Gen. Russell B. Shepherd.

Russell Benjamin Shepherd of Skowhegan was born of Quaker parentage in Fairfield, Me., September 14, 1829. He attended the common schools of his native town and was fitted for college at Bloomfield Academy. He then spent two years in the mines of California, after which he returned and entered Waterville College, now Colby University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1857.

General Shepherd was engaged in teaching for the next five years. He was Principal of Bloomfield Academy and Principal of the Girls' High School of Bangor, Me., until August, 1862. Desiring to aid in the suppression of the Rebellion, he was, at that time, commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Eighteenth Regiment, Maine Volunteers, which was transferred to the First Maine Heavy Artillery. He served with his regiment in the defense of Washington and in the Army of the Potomac, Second Army Corps, participating in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, his regiment losing more men killed during the war than any regiment in the United States service. During the time he was in service he was promoted to Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and was brevetted Brigadier-General; was mustered out September 8, 1865.

General Shepherd was a planter and dealer in cotton in Georgia for nearly ten years immediately succeeding the close of the war, after which he returned to Skowhegan, which has since been his home. He has served as Representative, Senator, and member of the Executive Council; is Trustee of the Maine State College, Trustee of the State Insane Hospital, and Trustee of Colby University. He has been actively engaged in banking, the manufacture of woolens, and in general business. He has always been a Republican.

General Shepherd is held in high esteem by the people of Maine as one of its distinguished citizens and as a sagacious and enterprising business man of experience and balance. In the town of his residence his opinion in matters of business and finance is much sought and highly valued. He has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the town. He took a leading part, at different times, in bringing the school system up to a high standard of efficiency, giving his vote, his influence, and energetic work, with others, to this end. This is also true with regard to all matters of public good. He has always been on the side of progress and advancement in public affairs. Himself a heavy tax payer, he has always favored liberal appropriations for worthy objects.

By reason of his large interests in the water-power in Skowhegan and the prominent part he took in the building and extension of the woolen mills there, also his interest in manufacturing woolens and wood pulp, he has contributed, in a large degree, to the prosperity and growth of the town by furnishing desirable employment to labor.
Hon. J. Manchester Haynes.
Hon. J. Manchester Haynes.

Hon. J. MANCHESTER HAYNES was born in Waterville, Me., May 12, 1839. He comes of good old Puritan stock, his father being Josiah Milliken Haynes, who was a descendant of Dea. Samuel Haynes, of Dover, N. H., who sailed from Bristol, England, June 4, 1635, in the ship Angel Gabriel, of 240 tons, built for Sir Walter Raleigh, which was wrecked at Pemaquid, on the coast of Maine, in the great hurricane of that summer. His maternal ancestor was Col. James Waugh, who held a commission in the War of 1812.

The days of his youth were spent on his father's farm. After attending the public schools of his native town he entered Waterville Academy, where he prepared himself for admission to Waterville College, now Colby University, which he entered in his seventeenth year, and from which he was graduated in 1860. After graduating he went to Newcastle where he had charge of Lincoln Academy, one of the oldest educational institutions in the State, for three years, and became well known for his culture and literary attainments. At the expiration of his engagement at Newcastle, he went to New York City where he became a student in the law office of Hawkins & Cothren. In 1865 he finished his studies and was admitted to practice at the New York Bar.

Mr. Haynes possessed a business ability of a high order, and instead of entering upon the practice of the law, in which profession he would have undoubtedly taken leading rank, he made up his mind to enter upon a business career, which was more in accordance with his tastes and inclinations. Returning to Maine he established his residence in Augusta, and there became identified with the Kennebec Land and Lumber Company, of which he was Treasurer from the time of its organization in 1866 to 1875, and then became its President.

Mr. Haynes gradually enlarged the field of his business operations until he became widely recognized as one of the most prominent and successful business men in the State. His success, it may be said, is wholly due to his own tireless energy, excellent judgment, and fine executive ability. He is one of the most extensive manufacturers of lumber and owners of timber lands in the State. He is largely engaged in ship-building at Wiscasset. He is one of the largest ice operators on the Kennebec. In his various industrial enterprises he gives employment to thousands of work people.

Mr. Haynes has never failed to take an interest in public affairs and has filled numerous positions of honor and trust. He is a life-long Republican and an earnest defender of the principles of his party, which, in many campaigns, he has discussed on the stump with great power and eloquence. He has never been ambitious for political honors and those he has received have been thrust upon him. In 1876-7 he was Representative to the State Legislature from Augusta, and in 1878-9 he was a member of the State Senate, of which body he was chosen President the latter year. In 1882 he was again elected Representative to the Legislature from Augusta, and was chosen Speaker of that branch. His record in the Legislature shows that he took an active interest in all important measures brought up for consideration, as well as bore a conspicuous part in the debates. As a presiding officer he was dignified and courteous in his manners, and firm and impartial in his rulings.

In 1884 he was a Delegate to the National Convention which nominated Blaine and Logan, and was also elected a member of the Republican National Committee for Maine, a position he held eight years.

Mr. Haynes has always been devoted to the interests of Augusta and its prosperity. His erection of the Opera House is a monument to his public spirit.

In 1873 Mr. Haynes was appointed Inspector General on Governor Perham's staff, and it was this position that gave him his military title.

Mr. Haynes is a distinguished and cultivated gentleman and an honored citizen. His mind is well stored with the treasures of learning enriched by European travel. He is a polished public speaker, and very felicitious in the use of language. He is possessed of qualities fitting him to adorn any of the highest stations of public life. He has never courted popularity,—had he done so he would have undoubtedly achieved the highest honors. He occupies an influential and eminent position in the politics of the State and Nation, and it is not unlikely that he may be the recipient of further honors from his party.

In 1867 Mr. Haynes married Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Ira D. Sturgis of Augusta. The names of their four children are: Marion Douglass, Sturgis (who died when one year old), Hope, and Muriel.

John Marshall Brown, son of John Bundy and Ann Matilda (Greely) Brown, was born in Portland, December 14, 1838. He attended the Portland Academy, Gould's Academy, Bethel, and Phillips (Andover) Academy, where he was chosen class orator. He entered Bowdoin College in the class of 1860, was winner of the declamation prizes in his Sophomore and Junior years, and elected class orator at graduation. He studied law but was not admitted to the Bar, having, August 29, 1862, been commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Twentieth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry. This regiment, under command of Colonel Ames, was ordered at once to the front, and, joining the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, participated in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. On the application of General Ayres, commanding the Artillery Reserve, and later the First Brigade (regulars) of Sykes' Division, Fifth Corps, Mr. Brown was detailed for staff duty and served in the battle of Chancellorsville, was honorably mentioned in the official reports, and appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant General on General Ayres' staff.

June 23, 1863, Mr. Brown was appointed, by President Lincoln, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, with rank of Captain, and ordered to report to General Ames, now, on his promotion, in command of the First Brigade, Barlow's Division, Eleventh Corps. He served in the battle of Beverly Ford, where General Ames commanded a temporary division, selected from the army for co-operation with the cavalry, and then rejoined the corps on the movement to Gettysburg. July 1, General Barlow having been severely wounded, General Ames took command of the division. In his report of the operations of his troops he says: "Capt. J. M. Brown, my Assistant Adjutant General, rendered most valuable services during the three days' fighting; with great coolness and energy he ably seconded my efforts in repelling the assault made by the enemy on the evening of the 2d."

Some days later General Ames supported with his infantry the cavalry attack on Hagerstown and commanded the approaches to the city. Having been assigned with his brigade to Gordon's Division, he was ordered to South Carolina and there participated in the siege of Fort Wagner and the movement on John's Island. February 22 the brigade was ordered to Florida, where General Ames was put in command of a provisional division of four brigades, covering the left wing of the defenses of Jacksonville.

On March 26, 1864, Captain Brown was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-second Regiment, Maine Volunteers, and reported at once at Augusta. A portion of the regiment had already been sent to the front, and he followed with the remaining companies. Colonel Wentworth being temporarily disabled, he marched the command to the North Anna River, rejoining the other companies while the battle was in progress; commanded at Totopotomoy and Cold Harbor and the preliminary movements at Petersburg, where, June 12, he was severely, and at the time thought mortally, wounded. September 23, 1864, the surgeons having decided that he could not return to duty for a long period, he was discharged “for account of physical disability from wounds received in action.” He was brevetted Colonel “for distinguished gallantry in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa.,” and again “for gallant and meritorious services in the battles before Petersburg, Va.,” and also Brigadier-General “for gallant and meritorious services during the war.”

Shortly after leaving the service he entered the firm of J. B. Brown & Sons, managers and owners of the Portland Sugar Company. In 1865 he was elected a member of the Common Council of Portland and a member of the School Committee. In 1866 he married Alida C. Carroll, of Washington, and in 1867 visited Europe, having been appointed Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

General Brown was much interested in the re-organization of the volunteer militia of the State during the administration of General Chamberlain. He served on the staff as Aide-de-camp and Inspector-General, and later as Assistant Adjutant General, Division Inspector, Colonel of the First Regiment, and Brigadier-General, commanding First Brigade. His resignation of his commission of Brigadier-General was accepted, June 5, 1887, by Governor Robie in General Orders, in which he speaks of “his eminent services in the interest of the Maine Volunteer Militia.” In 1893 he was appointed, by Governor Cleave, as one of the commission for revising the military code.

General Brown was one of the charter members of the Maine Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and is one of the Council-in-chief of the Order for the United States. He was one of the founders and the first President of the Portland Army and Navy Union. He was the President of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument Association and delivered the address on the occasion of the completion and surrender of the monument to the city. He was President of the Maine Agricultural Society in 1878. He was for twenty-five years an Overseer of Bowdoin College and for six years President of the Board. He is a lay deputy from Maine to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and the lay member from Maine of the Missionary Council. He is one of the Governing Committee of the Maine Historical Society, has contributed several papers to its collections, and his library of books relating to Maine is probably one of the most extensive in private hands. He is a corresponding member of the Historical Societies of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.
DR. FRANCIS E. HITCHCOCK.
FRANCIS EASTMAN HITCHCOCK was born in Damariscotta, Me., March 3, 1847. He was the son of Augustus Hitchcock and Mary J. (Eastman) Hitchcock. From his father he inherited an old English ancestry, reaching back to the tenth century; while the Eastman family ties embraced such men as Daniel Webster and Hawthorne, Emerson and the Sewells. Orphaned before he was three years old, his early life was spent at Plattville, Wis., and at Washington, D. C., where his uncle, Benjamin C. Eastman, was member of Congress from Wisconsin. His preparatory studies for college were pursued at Kent's Hill, Bates Seminary, and Lincoln Academy. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1868, and the same year began the study of medicine under Dr. S. H. Tewksbury, of Portland, Me., which he continued with Dr. S. C. Gordon of the same city.

A Bohemian life marked this period. Civil engineering on various surveys in the northern part of the State, reporting for the Portland Argus, teaching schools in the Portland island districts, and collecting bills for Portland doctors, were severally engaged in. While acting as keeper, under judicial powers, in bankrupt drug stores, he still continued his studies in materia medica. Performing the work of city physician in Portland, for two years, brought him much valuable medical experience, though the pecuniary results fell to the legal incumbent of said office. He attended two courses of instruction at the Portland Medical School of Instruction, and was graduated at the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Medical Department of Bowdoin, in 1871.

Doctor Hitchcock began the practice of medicine in Portland, with Dr. S. H. Tewksbury, in 1871, but remained there but a short time, removing thence to Rockland, where he has since lived, and has an extensive practice.

Doctor Hitchcock has been Vice-President and Orator of the Maine Medical Association; is an active member of the Knox County Medical Association, American Medical Association, American Academy of Medicine, and American Public Health Association. He was present at the meeting of the International Medical Congress in Washington, D. C., in 1887, and, in company with Dr. S. C. Gordon of Portland, attended its meeting in Berlin in 1890, also visiting the hospitals in England and on the Continent. In 1893 he was commissioned, by Governor Cleaves, as delegate to the Pan-American Medical Congress assembled in Washington, D. C.

Doctor Hitchcock has been Surgeon General of the State Militia, and a member of the Board of Pension Examiners since its organization, in 1883, serving as President, Secretary, and Treasurer. For eight years he was President of the Rockland Board of Health, and instituted many reforms. He has also been a member of the School Board of Education.

Possessed of a keen brain, firm nerve, and a clear insight, supplemented by constant study and investigation in the realms of medical science, the doctor has made many discoveries of great value to the profession and help to the suffering. He was the first, in this country, to make a diagnosis before rupture, and advise primary operation for extra uterine pregnancy; this, despite the dictum of Tate, of Birmingham, that such diagnosis could not be made.

In politics Doctor Hitchcock has been always a Democrat. At the age of seventeen he was Assistant Secretary of the State Senate; but his political aspirations were smothered by a stern guardian, who shortly relegated him to the office of country school-master at Bristol, Me. Since his residence in Rockland he has served his party well, though his professional duties have compelled him to decline the mayoralty nomination urged by his friends.

He is a man of genial disposition, fine literary attainments, and an enthusiastic collector of rare books, valuable pieces of ancient furniture, and other relics of historic value; but he is pre-eminently the physician and surgeon, and stands among the leading men in his profession in knowledge and skill. In 1878 he married Emily White, daughter of Col. John S. Case of Rockland. They have one daughter, Mary Eastman Hitchcock.
Hon. Joseph C. Holman.

JOSEPH C. HOLMAN, of Farmington, is a native of Oxford County, Maine, having been born at Dixfield, March 16, 1845. He is of patriotic ancestry—a descendant, in the third generation, of Col. Jonathan Holman, of Sutton, Mass., a hero of the French and Indian and the Revolutionary Wars, who long before the fight at Lexington had formed a band of minute-men, and when the news of that engagement was received, with his men sprang to the saddle and rode all night to take part in the battle. Later he was made Colonel of the Massachusetts Fifth, a regiment which did much valiant service, including a part in the important battle of Saratoga. On a trip to his sons in Dixfield, he learned, in Boston, that peace had been made with the British, and he hurried on to Portland, arriving there some hours ahead of the express, thus having the great satisfaction of being the first to announce to the people of Maine the news of the victorious close of the war.

Mr. Holman's early education was acquired in the district schools of his native town, while his higher education was gained in the high schools, supplemented by two terms at Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill. Resolving upon the practice of the law as his permanent profession, he early began to fit himself for its duties. So diligently had he pursued his studies in his chosen profession that, in 1866, when only twenty-one, he was, after a close examination, admitted to the Bar in Oxford County. He at once entered actively upon the practice of law, locating at Phillips, Franklin County. Here he succeeded in building up a good business and soon became prominent in his profession and also in town affairs. While a resident of Phillips he was Town Clerk, a member of the School Committee, and one of the principal promoters of the Phillips Savings Bank, of which institution he was Treasurer while he remained in the town.

In 1873 Mr. Holman was elected Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for Franklin County, when he removed to the county seat at Farmington, where he has continued to reside to the present time. Since becoming a resident of that town he has devoted himself closely to the duties of his profession, and to-day is recognized as a leader at the Franklin County Bar, having, probably, as large a practice as any of his associates at that Bar.

Since his removal to Farmington, Mr. Holman has filled many offices of honor and trust, through the favor of his fellow-citizens. He was Clerk of Courts six years and County Attorney two terms. He has been on the Board of Selectmen, Assessors, and Overseers of the Poor; was Judge of the Municipal Court of the Town of Farmington one year, when he resigned to devote his whole time to his profession. Mr. Holman was one of the Trustees of the Franklin County Savings Bank for fourteen years, and is now President of the First National Bank of Farmington. He was elected to the Maine Senate in 1892, and took a prominent part in its proceedings. He was placed on the Committee on Railroads; was chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, and on Inland Fisheries and Game, and was a member of several special and select committees of the Senate, on all of which he did faithful service.

Mr. Holman has just reason for feeling gratified at the position he has attained in his profession, by industry and perseverance, having had to rely mainly upon his own efforts for success, and also at his good standing in the community in which he has lived and been an active worker for twenty years. He takes a lively interest in every enterprise calculated to advance the prosperity of his town and county, and is widely known and recognized as a leading citizen of both. He is a success as a lawyer, as a representative of others' interests, as a manager of financial affairs, and especially so in the higher duties of good citizenship.

July 1, 1877, Mr. Holman was married to Mittie Frances Currier, daughter of the late Alvin Currier of Farmington.
Hon. James Morrison.
Hon. James Morrison.

James Morrison was born in Madrid, Franklin County, Me., March 14, 1841. His father was Capt. James Morrison, who was born in Candia, N. H., February 14, 1814, and a descendant of that numerous Scotch-Irish clan of Morrisons, a part of whom migrated from the north of Ireland and settled in New Hampshire in the early part of the seventeenth century. His mother was Mary Leach Doten, born in Buckfield, Oxford County, May 13, 1807.

Raised on the frontier of Northwestern Maine, without wealth to aid or experience to guide him, the subject of this sketch was largely dependent upon his own resources for any advancement beyond the sphere of ordinary back-woods life. When he was six years of age his parents moved into the town of Phillips, and most of the time from then until he was twenty-one was spent in the laborious work of the farm and mill, with the usual limited privilege of attending the country district school. Always desiring something beyond this, he would save up the earnings from odd jobs and occasionally attend a term at the village High School. No seminary was within reach, no college opened wide its doors, and the larger part of his educational capital was acquired, unaided and alone, by "burning the midnight oil."

He became a very successful teacher, and was thus engaged at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. At twenty-two he enlisted in the Second Regiment, Maine Cavalry, and served in the Department of the Gulf. He was at New Orleans, Thibodeaux, and Brashear City, La.; Pine Barren Creek and Milton, Fla.; Pollard, Ala., the taking of Mobile, and was with the cavalry detachment that led the Sixteenth Army Corps up through Alabama and occupied the City of Montgomery; was early promoted to Corporal, and later to Sergeant, for "meritorious service in the field"; was honorably discharged after the close of the war, came home, resumed the occupation of teacher and began the study of law.

He was admitted to the Franklin County Bar in September, 1869; was Superintending School Committee and one of the Selectmen of Phillips for about twelve years; represented the Phillips district in the Legislature of 1877; was elected Senator from Franklin County in 1878 and 1879, serving one term as chairman of the Committee on Legal Affairs and one term on the Judiciary.

He was appointed Judge of Probate for Franklin County by Governor Robie, in 1883, to fill a vacancy; elected for four years in 1884; re-elected for another term in 1888, and again in 1892. The close of this last term will make thirteen years' continuous service in the last-named office.

He continued in the active practice of law for about five years after admission to the Bar, but failing health, the result of malarious fever contracted in the South, compelled him to partially abandon office life and practice. Preferring to be a live farmer rather than a dead lawyer, he has, in later years, devoted his energies to agriculture, only occasionally taking an important case at law. By pluck, economy, and perseverance, he has succeeded, where many others have failed, and has become one of Franklin County's prominent stock raisers; is also interested to quite an extent in timber lands.

A thorough Republican from Mr. Lincoln's time, he has labored incessantly to uphold the principles of his early and only political faith. He served six years on the Republican State Committee, doing considerable work in the field and on the stump. A total abstainer, he is a radical temperance advocate, practices what he preaches, and believes in the Maine law.

In 1872 he married Miss Louisa E. Chick of Madrid. The result of the union is two girls, and one boy born in the midst of the political campaign of 1884 and named for James G. Blaine.
COL. JOHN F. LYNCH.
JOHN F. LYNCH of Machias was born in Millbridge, Me., May 9, 1846. His father was John Lynch, a son of William Lynch, who came to the town of Harrington from New Boston, N. H., about 1820. William Lynch married Ann Dorman, a daughter of Jabez Dorman, who with three others were the first settlers of the Narraguagus Valley in 1755. John Lynch married Maria L. Moore, daughter of Gen. Samuel Moore, of Steuben, who was a son of Robert Moore, a Revolutionary soldier. Samuel attained to much prominence in his time in military and political affairs. He was a member of the Executive Council of Governor Dunlap and held many other important public offices and positions of responsibility and trust.

John F. Lynch's parents, when he was about ten years old, moved to Cherryfield, where he was educated in the common schools of that town and at the Cherryfield Academy. Immediately after graduation he began the study of law with Freeman & Gifford of Cherryfield, and was for a time in the office of Hon. Charles P. Brown of Bangor. He was admitted to the Bar in Washington County in 1868, and soon formed a partnership, at Machias, with Hon. George Walker, now of Portland. This partnership continued five years. Since that time he has remained in the practice of law in Machias, where he has held a leading position at the Bar for many years. He has a large clientage and is connected, as counsel, with most of the important cases of Washington County. As an advocate he has a wide reputation and is regarded as the leading jury lawyer in his part of the State, and is also justly considered a safe and reliable legal adviser.

In politics Mr. Lynch early espoused the principles of the Democratic party, and has been for many years an active leader in his party in Eastern Maine. Being an eloquent public speaker, his services have been sought in every campaign, and he has generously acceded to these requests, often at the sacrifice of his own business interests.

Mr. Lynch was elected to the Maine Legislature from a strong Republican district in 1875. Early in the session he made a speech in reply to Hon. Llewyllell Powers on the Pike Interest Bill, then pending, which was widely noticed throughout the State, and gave him a leading position in the House. As a member of the Committee on Legal Affairs, he reported a bill for the protection of game in this State, and through his advocacy and influence the bill became a law, which is substantially the game law of the present time, and which has so effectually prevented the wholesale destruction of game in our State. In 1879 he was Commissary General, with title of Colonel, on Governor Garcelon's staff. In 1884 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth Maine District, and again in 1886. He delivered many speeches in each campaign, and made a splendid run in that strong Republican district. Mr. Lynch was appointed by President Cleveland in February, 1887, Collector of Customs for the District of Machias, which office he held for four years. In this position he gave universal satisfaction to men of both parties.

Mr. Lynch is, in the best sense, a self-made man. In early life he had to contend with many adverse circumstances, which would have discouraged one less strong and determined than he, and it was only by pluck and push, and a determination to win, that he has achieved success. He is social and companionable by nature, which qualities have won for him many friends at home and in various parts of Maine, where he is well known as an honored and respected citizen.

In 1872 Mr. Lynch married Mary E. Lewis, of Hyde Park, Mass., and had by her three children, C. Lewis, M. Louise, and Jay Roy Lynch. Mrs. Lynch died March 15, 1881.
HON. HIRAM BLISS, JR.
HIRAM BLISS, JR., son of Dr. Hiram and Polly (Hale) Bliss, was born in Waldoboro, Me., September 11, 1835, and resides in Washington, Me., where he is a practicing lawyer, and where he married Mrs. Viola C. Young, of that town, February 23, 1887. Mr. Bliss is descended from a long line of distinguished ancestry, both on the paternal and maternal side, his mother, Polly Hale, being a direct descendant of Thomas Hale, of Newbury, Mass., who was born in Walton, England, in 1606, and emigrated to Newbury with his wife, Thomasine, in 1637. The descendants and connections by marriage of Thomas Hale are many and varied and fill a large place in the history of New England and the United States. Among the most prominent of the latter class are Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts, Whittier, the poet, General Prescott, the gallant commander of the American forces at Bunker Hill, Prescott, the historian, and Samuel and Franklin Dexter, the celebrated lawyers of Massachusetts. The stone house of Mr. Hale, in Newbury, built in 1661, is still standing and is quite commanding in size and appearance.

Mr. Bliss' mother, Polly Hale, was the daughter of Harry Hale, son of Nathan Hale, Moses, Thomas, and Thomas1. Harry held several important positions in the civil and military rolls of Vermont, and was an early and constant adherent of the "Liberty Party" and its nominee of State Treasurer several times.

The late Hon. Robert Safford Hale, of Elizabethtown, N. Y., who was a distinguished lawyer and jurist and member of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, was a brother of Mrs. Bliss, as is also the Hon. Matthew Hale, of Albany, N. Y., who ranks as one of the leading lawyers of New York. The space at our disposal prevents us from giving anything like an epitome of the distinguished names and the distinguished services rendered the State and general Government by the members of the Hale family, of which Hon. Eugene Hale, senior Senator from this State in the United States Senate, is a lineal descendant.

Dr. Hiram Bliss, Sr., was the son of Dr. Ezra Bliss, of Vershire, Vt., where he was a practicing physician, and raised a large family. He was an intimate friend and great admirer of Daniel Webster. He had a son, Ezra, a banker, of New York, of the banking firm of Bliss, Williams & Co.

Mr. Bliss, when sixteen years of age, was employed by M. M. Rawson, of Waldoboro, as clerk in the largest and most extensive dry goods store in that part of the State, which position he held until he was invited to go to Toledo, Ohio, to take the assistant cashiership of the Bank of Toledo, of which the late Hon. Morrison R. Waite was President, and Mr. Bliss' uncle, Dr. Ezra Bliss, was Cashier. Mr. Waite was the late Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Bliss remained in Toledo about four years. During his leisure time while there he had access to Judge Waite's library and became familiar with the principles of the law. His father's health, becoming somewhat impaired, was the cause of his return to Waldoboro, where he was urged to complete his studies of the law by Hon. Albion P. Oakes, one of the most active and distinguished members of the legal profession in his day. He not only was a diligent student in Mr. Oakes' office, early and late, but was called upon to take active part in the practice, which he did with skill and ability. Upon the recommendation of Hon. A. P. Gould, of Thomaston, Mr. Bliss was admitted to the Lincoln County Bar in 1857 and at once moved to Washington, where he has since remained in the successful practice of his profession. His entries of cases in court have numbered as many as of any other lawyer in his section. Besides his law practice, he has dealt largely in purchasing and selling real estate.

He has had no desire for town office and always would be unwilling to accept any, but did once accept the office of town law agent, when the town was involved in eight suits, which were all disposed of during the year for which he was elected. Mr. Bliss was a member of the popular branch of the State Legislature for six years, and each year was a member of the Judiciary Committee and once its honored chairman.

In politics Mr. Bliss is a Republican and has been since the party was formed. He is always seen at the State, Congressional, and County Conventions, and was a delegate at the National Philadelphia Convention which nominated General Grant for President. He has been nominated to the State Senate, but declined.

He is liberal and generous to the poor and needy, as well as to all laudable and philanthropic measures. He has been very successful in the accumulation of property. He retains good health. Mr. Bliss is regarded as a business lawyer; prefers to settle rather than try cases, that his clients may avoid needless expense. He is as widely and as favorably known as almost any lawyer in Maine. Being of a warm and genial nature, and gentle and agreeable in manners, he is very popular and has many warm friends in various parts of the State.
Judge Nathan Cleaves.
Judge Nathan Cleaves.

JUDGE NATHAN CLEAVES was born in Bridgton, Me., January 9, 1835, being the son of Thomas and Sophia (Bradstreet) Cleaves. He died at his residence in Portland, Me., on Monday morning, September 5, 1892. His boyhood days were spent at Bridgton and in Portland. He fitted for college at the Portland Academy and entered Bowdoin in 1854, graduating in 1858. Among his classmates were Gen. Francis Fessenden of Portland, Gen. J. P. Cilley of Rockland, Hon. E. B. Nealley of Bangor, Gen. Ellis Spear of Washington, D. C., and the Rev. Frank Sewall. Selecting the law as his profession, he studied with Hon. Joseph Howard and Hon. Sewall C. Stout and was admitted to the Bar in Cumberland County, at the April term, 1861, of the Supreme Judicial Court. He opened an office in Bowdoinham, Me., and subsequently removed to Portland, forming a law partnership with the Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, then a member of Congress from the Portland District. This relation continued until July, 1864, when he formed a partnership with the late Hon. Joseph Howard under the firm name of Howard & Cleaves. This partnership continued until the decease of Judge Howard, when the law firm of Nathan & Henry B. Cleaves was formed, to which firm subsequently Stephen C. Perry was admitted as a member. Nathan Cleaves married, in May, 1865, Caroline, the accomplished daughter of Judge Howard. Mrs. Cleaves died at Augusta, in February, 1875, while her husband was there as a Representative to the Legislature from the City of Portland.

In politics Judge Cleaves was a Democrat, loyal to his party, but "he subordinated his political conduct to his manhood." He was a man of very great personal popularity and was many times honored with public office, being City Solicitor of Portland in 1866, Representative to the State Legislature in 1871 and in 1875, Judge of the Probate Court from 1876 to 1880, Surveyor of the Port of Portland for four years, and has frequently been a delegate to conventions, both State and National. At the State Convention of the Democratic party, in 1892, he was unanimously selected as a delegate-at-large to the Chicago Convention that nominated Cleveland and Stevenson, being chairman of the Maine delegation.

Judge Cleaves was connected with very many business enterprises and corporations. He was President of the Ellsworth Water Company, a Director in the Cumberland National Bank of Portland, the First National Bank of Bar Harbor, the Westbrook Trust Company, and other leading business and financial corporations of the State. He was a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Odd Fellows, Ex-President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a member and officer of many charitable organizations, the treasuries of which have many times felt the benefit of his quiet but effective generosity. He was a faithful and devoted member of St. Luke's Parish and for many years one of its vestrymen.

Judge Cleaves was in active practice for a period of more than thirty years. He attained great prominence in the profession he loved so much, and always enjoyed the confidence, respect, and esteem of the Bench and the Bar, and of the entire community.

Memorial exercises were held by the Cumberland Bar Association before the Supreme Judicial Court, and the following appropriate resolution was adopted and placed on the records of the Court:

Resolved, That the members of the Cumberland Bar have heard, with a deep sense of personal grief and loss, the news of the sudden illness and death of their distinguished associate member, Hon. Nathan Cleaves, at the very summit of his professional career; that his contemporaries at the Bar during their lives will cherish the memory of his unvarying courtesy, his dignity of professional bearing and demeanor, his pure life and character, his eminent legal attainments, his fine training and capacity in all matters pertaining to his profession, his exceptionally good forensic judgment, tact, and skill, and the rare and excellent traits and qualities of his mind and heart; and, cherishing this memory of him ourselves, we write also this brief memorial of him, that they who come after us in the profession, to a late posterity, may remember him as one of the models and ornaments of his own times.

"It is seldom that the Bar has been so affected as by the death of Nathan Cleaves. For a long time he had been one with us, one of us; he was standing by our side, in our very midst,—we looked up and he was gone. The good man, whose life had become knit with ours by long memories and all fond associations, at the meridian of his intellectual faculties, in the robes of his profession and in the midst of his heaviest responsibilities and obligations, lay dead at his post. He who had labored without rest to bring the best fruitage of life to its harvest had fallen in his place when the boughs hung heaviest, when his work needed him most; had paused and was still amid the ripe wealth of autumn. The sickle still gleamed in the harvest field, fallen from the reaper's hand. In the sunlight rustled still the ripened and ripening grain, which no hand now shall ever gather into sheaves. All was as it had been, but his work was done. All was as before, but another companionship, prized and held dear, the charm of one old friendship more, had disappeared from our lives.""
PHILIP HENRY BROWN was born in Portland, Me., October 16, 1831. He was the eldest son of John Bundy and Ann Matilda (Greely) Brown. His early education was obtained at private schools and at the Portland Academy. He entered Bowdoin College in the class of 1851, his cleverness enabling him to dispense with the Freshman year and to join his class as a Sophomore. He took the honors in his Junior year, and graduated at the head of his class. Subsequently he pursued a course of study at the Lawrence Scientific School, at Cambridge, making a specialty of chemistry. He then returned to Portland and associated himself with his father in the development of the Portland Sugar Company. It was largely through the suggestions and assistance of Mr. Philip Henry Brown that this company became one of the most important manufacturing houses of the country, employing at one time nearly a thousand people, turning out five hundred barrels of sugar a day, and distributing its product to all parts of the United States.

After a decade of busy years, devoted to the interests of the Sugar Company, Mr. Brown enlarged his business operations by becoming a founder of the West India house of Churchill, Browns & Manson. Upon the dissolution of this firm and the closing of the Sugar Company's manufactory,—owing to the introduction of new methods which rendered the older process of sugar-making unprofitable,—the firm of J. B. Brown & Sons established a banking business, and Mr. Philip Henry Brown assumed the general direction of its affairs. These were both important and successful. Amongst other large operations, the firm purchased the entire issue of the first mortgage bonds of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad Company, thus materially aiding its development, and later rendered valuable assistance in the re-organization of the Maine Central Railroad Company by the purchase of its consolidated bonds.

Mr. Brown was a man of unusual quickness and accuracy of judgment in financial affairs, and a wise and conservative adviser. His tastes were for a retired life, and he shrank from the publicity of political office. But he was a staunch and thorough American. It was always a matter of regret to him that he was too closely identified with an important business enterprise to be able to enter the army during the Civil War; and he contributed largely with his pen, with his means, and with his personal interest to the welfare of those who were able to go. His greatest pleasures were found in the society of his family and his intimate friends, and amongst his books and flowers. His literary tastes were of a high order, his library, doubtless, the finest private collection of books in Maine. Both in French and English his reading was very extensive, and he wrote fluently in a pure and attractive style. Many of his letters and sketches have been published in Portland newspapers. His love for flowers was one of his most characteristic traits. He devoted much of his leisure to their study and care, and he had a wide knowledge of them.

But his time was mainly given to the necessary routine of his business. How closely allied he was with the interests of Portland may be inferred from a list of some of the offices in business enterprises which he held at one time or another—most of them at the time of his death. He had been President of the Portland Rolling Mills, the Ligonia Iron Company, the Canal Land and Wharf Company, and the Atwood Lead Company; Vice-President of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Company; Director of the Portland Sugar Company, the Dirigo Insurance Company, the Portland Glass Company, the Portland Kerosene Oil Company, the Green Point Sugar Company, the Portland Dry Dock Company, the Portland Safe Deposit Company, the First National Bank, the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad Company, and the Portland Company; Treasurer of the Maine Historical Society and the Longfellow Statue Association; Corporator of the Portland Savings Bank; Trustee of the Portland Public Library, the Brown Estate, the Lamouill Valey Railroad Company, the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Company. He was one of the Corporators and Directors of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association, did much to sustain the enterprise when it appeared to be languishing, and contributed liberally to its funds. Throughout his life he retained a lively interest in his alma mater. He founded a scholarship at Bowdoin for excellence in extemporary English composition, and for a long period was President of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of Portland.

Mr. Brown's geniality, kindliness, and modesty made him extremely liked by his associates, and he was a social leader. He was a member of the Cumberland and Fraternity Clubs of Portland, of the Union Club of Boston, and of the Union League and Reform Clubs of New York. He was also a member of Atlantic Lodge of Masons and Portland Commandery Knights Templar. He was a regular attendant at High Street Church and a prominent member of the society.

In 1854 Mr. Brown married Fanny, second daughter of the late Justice Nathan Clifford of the United States Supreme Court. He died suddenly, of disease of the heart, on October 25, 1893. He is survived by his wife and six children, Philip Greely, Nathan Clifford, and Helen Clifford Brown, and Mrs. Frank D. True of Portland, and Mrs. Linzee Prescott and John Clifford Brown of New York.
HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.
Hon. James G. Blaine.

HON. JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE was a Pennsylvanian by birth, having been born in Brownsville, Washington county, on January 31, 1830. The Blaine name was of Highland-Scotch origin, and was quite common at one time at or near Loch Lomond. After the Jacobite risings, in 1715 and 1745, large numbers of the Scotch and Scotch-Irish came to America, a considerable number of them settling in Pennsylvania. James Blaine was the first of the name to settle there, which he did in 1722, locating near what is now the City of Carlisle. He had a son, Ephraim, born in 1740, who gained some notoriety, especially in connection with the Revolutionary War, in which he held a commission of Commissary-General. His son, James, went to Brownsville, where he lived for many years, and had seven children, of whom Ephraim L. Blaine was the oldest. Ephraim L. was an intellectual, an educated, and, in many respects, a brilliant man, but he was not regarded as a practical man. He was a graduate of Washington College. In 1830 he married Maria Gillespie, a granddaughter of Neil Gillespie, who came to America from the north of Ireland in 1771. The husband was a Presbyterian and the wife a Roman Catholic of the milder form.

These people were the parents of James G. Blaine, who gained such a wide reputation in the political arena of his country. The boyhood days of young Blaine were spent in the town schools. In 1832, and when twelve years of age, he went to live in the family of Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, a relative of his mother, where he remained a year in fitting himself for college. The election of his father, in the meantime, to the office of Prothonotary had caused his removal to the county seat, where Washington College was located. This furnished an excellent chance for the son to enter college, which he did, in 1843, when but thirteen years of age, graduating in 1847, with good rank in scholarship. When in college he was especially fond of the debating societies, and was an active participant in the debates. He was also a great reader and was regarded as a good writer.

On leaving college it was necessary for him to earn his own living, so he adopted teaching for a time, resolving to take up, after a while, the study of the law. His first position as teacher was in the Western Military Institute at Blue Lick Springs, Ky., where he remained three years, being both successful and popular as a teacher. There was another teacher in this school, named Harriet Stanwood from Augusta, Me. A strong affection was formed for each other, and they were married in March, 1851. In 1852 Mr. Blaine went to Philadelphia to teach in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind and to study law during his spare hours, which he did for a time with Theodore Cuyler, Esq. In the meantime Mrs. Blaine had gone to her home at Augusta, Me., and in 1854 Mr. Blaine went there to reside. He first found work on the Kennebec Journal as a reporter, and afterwards became a joint owner and editor of the paper, which was then a weekly. About this time the Democratic and Whig parties were being broken up by the agitation on the slavery and temperance questions, and the new Republican party was being formed from those leaving the old parties. Mr. Blaine saw his opportunity, and he began to fire double-lead editorial at the wicked Democrats and Whigs. He soon attracted attention by his warm espousal of the Republican cause and its candidates. He was a delegate to the Republican Convention that nominated Fremont in 1856. In 1857 he sold out his interest in the paper, and for about a year he edited the Portland Advertiser. In 1858 he was elected to the Maine Legislature, which was his first public office. He was re-elected the three following years, the last of which, 1861, he was Speaker of the House. In 1857 he joined the Congregational Church in Augusta and remained a member during his life.

As a member of the Legislature he attracted attention by his discussions of the current questions of the day, and the able manner in which he discharged the office of Speaker gave him a good reputation as a presiding officer. In September, 1862, he received his first election to Congress, taking his seat December 7, 1863. These were stirring times in Congress, and Mr. Blaine soon took an active part in the proceedings, gaining for himself a good reputation as debater and a working member. He was returned in 1864. More money was needed for carrying on the war, and Mr. Blaine became a strong advocate of a high protective tariff, both as a means of raising money and as protection to American industry. These and other questions he debated with great vigor, and he soon became known all over the country. In 1866 he was chosen Speaker of the House by a large majority. He held this office through three Congresses, and won a wide reputation for the distinguished ability with which he discharged its duties. It was here that he gained his greatest popularity, perhaps, which aroused the jealousy and envy of certain men in and out of his party.

In 1876 he became a candidate for the presidential nomination, and charges affecting his integrity in certain business transactions connected with the building of the Pacific and other railroads which received government aid were freely circulated, and finally made the subject of investigation in Congress, which resulted in nothing, and in which he made a strong personal defense. He failed of securing the nomination, being beaten by Ruth­erford B. Hayes. In this convention Robert Ingersoll characterized him as the "Plumed Knight," which title stuck to him during his life. On the 10th of July the Governor of Maine appointed him to a seat in the Senate to fill the vacant cause by the resignation of Senator Morrill to accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

In 1880 Mr. Blaine was again a candidate for the presidential nomination. Roscoe Conkling and other strong political enemies worked against him, and Mr. Garfield was nominated. He became Secretary of State in Garfield's Cabinet and remained about three months after Mr. Arthur assumed the office on Mr Garfield's death. He then devoted his time to preparing his book, "Twenty Years in Congress," which had a great sale. In June, 1884, he received the nomination of his party for President, but was defeated by Grover Cleve­land, after a hot campaign, in which the personal character of both candidates was involved. He then went abroad and remained several years. He, undoubtedly, could have had the nomination in 1888, but he urged the nomination of General Harrison. He became President Harrison's Secretary of State, March 5, 1889, and served until his resignation in the summer of 1892. He was urged to become a candidate against President Harrison in 1892, and probably could have received the nomination had he assented in season. His health, which had been declining two years, now began to fail, and he died at Washington, D.C., January 27, 1893, when, at his home at Washington, he passed from earth. Thus ended a remarkable record—one made brilliant by great attainments and flecked with human frailties and disappointed ambitions, and finally finished amid the sorrows and regrets of the whole country.
HON. CHARLES J. TALBOT.
MR. TALBOT was of English ancestry. His great-grandfather, Dea. Ambrose Talbot, came to Dorchester, Mass., with his parents. On becoming of age he purchased a large tract of land at Strout's Point, in the old town of North Yarmouth, married Miss Mary Bailey, had six sons (the two older were soldiers of the Revolution) and five daughters, and was the first Deacon of the First Congregational Church in Freeport, Me. His grandfather, Asa Talbot, Esq., was one of the early settlers in Avon and built the first frame house on the “Mile Square,” through the preaching of Rev. Jesse Leavitt, a Methodist, and his house was for many years the place of public worship. His grandmother, Abigail Johnson Talbot, was the daughter of Jacob Johnson, of Harpswell, who was in the United States privateer service in the War of the Revolution. His father, Rev. Archibald Talbot, was a farmer, Methodist class-leader and local preacher, for many years chaplain of Maine Lodge of Masons. He held many positions of honor and trust, being several years County Commissioner, also a Trustee of the State Insane Asylum at Augusta. His mother, Sophia Smith Talbot, was an estimable Christian woman of culture, the daughter of Capt. Samuel Smith, commander of a company in the War of 1812, a cousin to the late Chief Justice Whitman of Maine.

Charles Johnson Talbot was born in Avon, Me., September 18, 1820. He was an only son, having and applying the educational advantages of the common school, high school, and the Academy at Farmington, then a college fitting school. He taught several terms of school, and at the age of twenty-one was elected Superintendent of School Committee of Phillips. He read law in the office of Hon. Moses Sherburne (afterwards Judge of the United States Court of Minnesota Territory), and was admitted to the bar in Franklin County. In 1847 he was elected Register of Deeds for that county, and resided in Farmington until 1857, when he removed to Wilton. Prior to 1854 he was a Democrat, strongly opposed to the extension of slavery.

Mr. Talbot was President of the Anti-Slavery and Temperance State Convention, held in Portland, June 7, 1854, that nominated Hon. Anson P. Morrill for Governor, the first Republican Governor of Maine. The Portland Advertiser of that date states that Mr. Talbot, in taking the chair, eloquently denounced the supporters of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in Congress nullifying the “Missouri Compromise,” and earnestly appealed to the friends of freedom and temperance, of every party, to act together in solid column in support of these vital issues.

He was the leader and organizer of the movement to unite the Whigs, Free Soilers, and Anti-Slavery Democrats in Franklin County, and a leading member (joint Committee on Resolutions) of the famous Convention held at Strong, Me., August 7, 1854, when those three organized political parties met in three separate delegate Conventions, and then assembled in one Convention, dropped their former names, and all united in adopting the name, “Republican party.” This was the birth of the Republican party and the first delegate nominating Convention in the United States to adopt that name. The bold and stirring resolutions adopted by this first Republican Convention were drafted by him and adopted as they came from his pen. The thirtieth anniversary of the first naming of the Republican party was celebrated at Strong, in 1884, during the presidential candidacy of Hon. James G. Blaine.

Mr. Talbot was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in the Republican State Convention, held at Portland in 1856, that nominated Hon. Hannibal Hamlin for Governor, the first Republican Governor of Maine elected by the people. At this Convention he was elected a member of the State Committee, and held that position later for several years. He attended the National Conventions and made the personal acquaintance of many prominent Anti-Slavery leaders.

In 1861 he was commissioned, by President Lincoln, United States Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Portland, holding that office during President Lincoln’s administrations, and was re-commissioned in 1866 by President Johnson, but removed as soon as the President commenced “Swinging round the circle.” In 1869 he was, by President Grant, commissioned United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Maine, and in January, 1876, commissioned Collector for the consolidated Second and Third Districts, holding this United States Collectorship eight years. In 1877 he was appointed State Railroad Commissioner by Governor Connor, and in 1880 re-appointed by Governor Davis, holding the office six years.

Mr. Talbot was, for a long period, prominently mentioned and, at one time, strongly supported as a candidate for Representative to Congress. He was a pioneer in the organization, and, for more than a quarter of a century, a conspicuous leader of the Republican party in Maine. He was a good public speaker, quite prominent as such in the early campaigns, and a constant reader, with a taste for legal studies, having a clear, lucid mind and retentive memory.

While he was a lawyer he was also a farmer, owning a large, well-cultivated and productive farm in East Wilton, on which he erected a fine set of buildings, and expended a large sum of money irrigating, fertilizing and perfecting, giving employment to many. He was one of the corporators and founders of the Franklin County Savings Bank, Farmington, in 1868, and, for several years, a member of its Board of Trustees. He did a large Probate business, settling many estates as Executor and Administrator, often holding trust funds as Guardian. In every position of trust, both public and private, he discharged the duties with ability and strict fidelity. He was very careful in drafting legal instruments of all kinds, and a prudent counselor, always keeping in mind the interest of those who sought his advice.

Although deprived of robust health he had an energetic nature, and was first and foremost in all enterprises that aided in promoting the welfare of mankind. He enjoyed the prosperity of his friends and neighbors, was always courteous and kind, and ever ready to contribute to the wants of others.

Mr. Talbot, in 1843, married Miss Delphinia S. Robbins, daughter of Asa Robbins, Jr., Esq., of Phillips. She died in 1859. By this marriage he had two sons, Archie Lee Talbot, of Lewiston, general agent for Maine for the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, and Asa Charles Talbot, of East Wilton, a successful farmer. In 1861 he married Mrs. Myra A. Smith, sister of the late Ambrose Colby, of Portland, who survives him. By this marriage he had one daughter (Lura), Mrs. Edwin S. Farnum, of East Wilton, and one son, Erlon Colby Talbot, deceased.

Mr. Talbot united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of nineteen, and continued an influential and highly esteemed member in that church until his death. He died at his home in East Wilton, March 10, 1884, and his remains were interred in his family lot in Riverside Cemetery, Farmington, with Masonic honors.
Hon. George Evans.

GEORGE EVANS, who was, perhaps, Maine's most brilliant son, was born in Hallowell, January 12, 1797. He fitted for college at the Hallowell Academy and the Monmouth Academy, and entered the Sophomore class, Bowdoin College, in his sixteenth year, graduating in 1815 with a respectable rank in scholarship. He afterwards studied law with Frederick Allen, and on his admission to the Bar, in 1818, entered actively upon the practice of his profession at Gardiner, having but just passed his twentieth birthday. Here he began a career in which he in after years won great distinction and honor. He became the peer of the most prominent members of the very able Bar of his county. As a criminal lawyer and advocate he attained eminence, and his ability and eloquence in certain cases have become traditions; but he gained national reputation in political life, on which he entered at an early period. Elected to the Legislature in 1825, he acted a leading part for four consecutive years; in the last was Speaker of the House, and exhibited great skill and address in the duties of that chair. In 1829, after a hotly contested canvass and on a second trial, he was elected, by two hundred majority, representative to Congress over a formidable rival, Hon. Reuel Williams of Augusta. He served seven successive terms and was then elected to the Senate of the United States, taking his seat in that body in 1841. During his twelve years in the House, his party being in the minority and he second only on the Committee of Ways and Means, he exerted a commanding influence. His address and ability often carried measures in a body of which a large majority were politically opposed to him.

Mr. Evans entered the Senate in the palmiest days of its history, when Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Dayton, Silas Wright, Rives, Benton, and Preston made it illustrious. In questions of political economy he maintained prominent position; was chairman of its Committee of Finance, Mr. Clay having declined that responsibility, assigning the reason that Mr. Evans knew more about the tariff than any other public man in the country. In 1846 Mr. Webster, in one of his speeches, referring to what he styled "the incomparable speech" of Mr. Evans, delivered just before, declared that he understood the subject of finance as well as any gentleman connected with the government since the days of Crawford and Gallatin,—nay, as well as either of those ever understood it.

His most notable speeches in Congress were on the Protective System, delivered in 1832; on the Removal of the Deposits and the Establishment of a National Bank, made in 1834; on the Failure of the Fortification Bill, in 1836; on the Appropriations for the Naval Service, the same year; on the Northeastern Boundary Question, in 1838, and on the Bill to issue Treasury Notes, in 1841. His speech in the Senate on the necessities for increased duties, in 1842, and also his answer to Mr. McDuffie on the tariff, in 1844, were remarkable efforts. All of these speeches attracted the attention of the country and established his reputation as a statesman and a leader. Perhaps his greatest legal effort was his plea in defense of Dr. Coolidge, of Waterville, who was charged with the murder of Edward Mathews, in that town, in September, 1847. The trial took place at Augusta, in January, 1848. Mr. Evans was then at the height of his strength, and his remarkable defense in that widely celebrated case was considered the ablest ever made in this State. In an off-hand speech, where tact and eloquence are required, probably few men have lived in later years who could surpass him.

Mr. Evans' power in debate was universally admitted, and his speeches on the most important and complicated questions were among the most effective in the memorable debates of that period. He was a prominent candidate for the Vice-Presidency when General Taylor was put in nomination for the Presidency. On the accession of President Taylor it was what has been regarded an ungracious secret influence of a few from his own State, to whom his decided agency in securing the ratification of the Ashburton Treaty, together with other causes, had rendered him obnoxious, that prevented his appointment to the head of the Treasury, for which he had shown rare qualifications. President Taylor, however, appointed him chairman of the Commission on Mexican Claims.

After eighteen years of service in Congress, Mr. Evans returned to his own State and his profession. He was Attorney-General of the State in 1853-4-6, and took position at the head of the Bar. In his large practice are ascribed to him entire freedom from the artifices which not unfrequently disgrace the profession and a courtesy to Court and Bar which won for him general respect, confidence, and regard. He was chosen the first President of the Kennebec & Portland Railroad, and the enterprise received the benefit of his strong powers of organization and administration.

Mr. Evans had qualities which insured pre-eminence,—ready perception, power of concentration, and the faculty of presenting a subject, however complicated, with a clearness, a compactness of statement and argument, and a copiousness of illustration that secured attention and appealed to the reason. It is said he never revised or prepared a speech for the press, nor would ever look at the proof-sheets of a reporter. On the occasion of an important public gathering he was asked for the manuscript of the speech he was to deliver. Laughing at the request, he declared that he had never in his life written a word of any political speech.

He early became a member of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College, and for twenty-two years, on the Board of Trustees, he was influential, uniformly active in duty, a prominent object on the Commencement platform, present at the public exercises of the occasion when not engaged at the Board. In 1847 the college bestowed on him its highest honor.

When Mr. Evans retired from congressional life he took up his residence at Portland. His last years were burdened with infirmity, and he died in 1867, leaving a wife and three children, a son and two daughters.
Early Governors of Maine,

From the formation of the state in 1820.
GOV. WILLIAM KING.
Gov. William King.

The first Governor of Maine was a son of Richard King, of Scarborough, who is said to have been a man of surpassing natural ability. He was a merchant, and laid the foundation of his fortune from the profits he received as Commissary under Sir William Pepperell.

William King, the seventh child of Richard, was born in Scarborough, Me., February 9, 1768. He was half brother to Rufus King, the statesman, who took such an important part in the formation of our government. William had few advantages in his boyhood. While Rufus was fitting himself at Cambridge for the great eminence he afterwards attained in the nation, William was tending a saw-mill in Saco. But notwithstanding his lack of early educational training, his wonderful native ability, his great natural resources, and his strong, energetic intellect forced him early to the front. He set his standard high, and his ambition was untiring and almost unconquerable. Being possessed of wonderful perceptive faculties and a sound judgment, he relied upon these to carry him through, and they never failed him. In native endowment he was thought to have been superior to his celebrated brother, Rufus.

When a young man Mr. King removed to Topsham, where he lived for a time, but as the Kennebec River offered superior advantages for his lumbering and ship-building operations, he removed to Bath in or about the year 1800, where he carried on business very extensively. He afterwards established the town of Kingfield, in Franklin County, of which he was at one time principal owner.

He was a merchant and ship-builder, in which he acquired a large fortune. At one time he was one of the largest ship-owners in America. In politics he was a Democrat, and being first in everything he was connected with, he was the leader of his party in Maine—the master mind that managed all the party machinery. He wielded an immense influence in favor of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. He was President of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the State, and it was his great wisdom and good judgment that directed all the affairs in the formation of the new State.

Mr. King became immensely popular with the people, and was elected the first Governor of Maine by an overwhelming majority. He administered the office with marked ability and to the great satisfaction of the people. Before the expiration of his term, he was appointed a Commissioner under the Spanish Treaty at Washington. Upon receiving this appointment, he resigned the office for Governor of the State and entered upon the duties of his new office, which he also discharged with great ability. He afterwards accepted the appointment as Collector of Customs at Bath, which office he held from 1831 to 1834. He was a prominent Free Mason and was the first Grand Master of Masons in this State.

Several writers have described his characteristics and personal appearance. John H. Sheppard, Esq., of Boston, said of him: “In his person he was tall and of a striking figure; and with a finely formed head, strongly marked features, high forehead, and black, impending brows, he had a natural and majestic air of command which impressed every beholder with respect.” Deane Dudley wrote: “The sound of his voice seemed to echo grimly from the deep concaves of his eyes, which from under their forest-like brows would sternly look a command that was not to be resisted by ordinary mortals. So conspicuous was he in every circle where he moved, that the most indifferent observer failed not to notice him.”

Mr. King was unfortunate in his last years, not only in the loss of a considerable portion of his property, but in the loss of friends and relatives, which broke down his once splendid mind so that at last his sun went down in darkness. He died at Bath, Me., June 17, 1852, and his wife died in Portland, July 4, 1857.
WILLIAM D. WILLIAMSON, lawyer, politician, and historian, was born in Canterbury, Conn., July 31, 1779. He was educated at Brown University, from which he graduated in 1804, at the age of twenty-five, and at once entered upon the study of his profession in the law office of Hon. S. F. Dickerson, at Amherst, Mass. Upon the completion of his studies, he actively commenced the practice of law in Bangor, and by persevering industry he succeeded in building up a large and lucrative business.

In 1811 he was appointed, by Governor Gerry, County Attorney for Hancock County. This office he held until the establishment of Penobscot County, in 1816. He was elected to the Massachusetts Senate the same year, and re-elected until the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, in 1820, when he was elected Senator from Penobscot County in the new Legislature of Maine, and was chosen President of that body, as successor of Hon. John Chandler, who was elected the first Senator from Maine in Congress. By another change during this term of office, he became Governor of the State, in place of Governor King, who resigned the office of Governor for an appointment at Washington as Commissioner under the Spanish Treaty.

Strange as it may seem, Governor Williamson did not hold his office during the remainder of the term, but resigned it to enter upon the duties of Congressman in December 1821, to which office he had just been elected. This place he held but one term, because when the State was divided into Congressional Districts, the election fell to another portion of the territory. Hon. David Kidder, of Somerset County, was his successor.

In 1824 Mr. Williamson was appointed Judge of Probate for Penobscot County, which office he held until 1840, when a constitutional amendment limited the term of judicial offices to seven years. Entering office almost at the very commencement of his professional career, he was in public station for nearly thirty years, and it can be truthfully said of him that he discharged all duties with promptness, fidelity, and ability.

But his "History of the State of Maine" was the great labor of his life; the one that brought him the most satisfaction and the most fame. As has been well remarked, "How low do the rewards of his political life sink when compared to this enduring monument to his memory and fame. His political acts have perished, the history will be his perpetual record."

The work was published in two volumes of about 700 pages each, in 1832, and a revised edition was issued in 1839. The book has become the standard history of our State from the first settlement, in 1602, to the separation, in 1820, which period the work covers.

Mr. Williamson was an original member of the Maine Historical Society, and a valuable contributor to its wealth of historical lore. Many of his valuable manuscripts, prepared while collecting material for his history, are now in the custody of the society for preservation and reference.

Mr. Williamson died May 27, 1846, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.
Gov. Albion K. Parris.
Gov. Albion K. Parris.

The second governor of Maine by election, Albion K. Parris, was born in Hebron, Me., January 19, 1788. Immediately after the Revolutionary War his father, Samuel, moved from Massachusetts to Hebron, which was then unincorporated, and was one of the first settlers of that town. Albion worked on his father's farm until he was fourteen years old, and then began to prepare for college. He entered Dartmouth in the Sophomore class, in 1803, and graduated in 1806. He soon commenced the study of law with Judge Whitman, of New Gloucester, and was admitted to the Bar in 1809, establishing himself in practice in Paris, Oxford County. From that time his career was one of uninterrupted success.

In 1811 he was appointed County Attorney for Oxford; in 1813 was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature; in 1814 chosen Senator from the counties of Oxford and Somerset. In November of that year he was elected to the Fourteenth Congress, and again to the Fifteenth Congress. While a Representative to Congress, in 1818, he was, at the age of thirty, appointed Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine, to succeed Judge Sewall.

In 1819 he moved to Portland and was chosen a member of the Convention to form a Constitution for Maine, then seeking admission into the Union. The Convention was presided over by William King, and among the members were Dane of Wells, Whitman of Portland, General Wingate, Judge Bridge, and Judge Dana. Mr. Parris took a very active part in its proceedings; was appointed Treasurer of the Convention and was a member of the Committee that drafted the Constitution. On the admission of the State into the Union, Judge Parris was appointed Judge of Probate for Cumberland County. While holding this office he was nominated for Governor by the Democratic party, though not without much opposition from the friends of General Wingate, to succeed Governor King. Judge Parris was elected, in a triangular contest, when he was only thirty-three years old, and was continued in office five successive years. In his message in 1826 he positively declined another election.

Governor Parris administered the government with conspicuous ability and faithfulness. The most important questions which arose during his administration were those relating to the common property owned with Massachusetts, and the northeastern boundary. The latter subject was referred to a committee of which Hon. Reuel Williams was chairman in the Senate, and on whose report the Governor was instructed to procure "all such maps, documents, publications, papers, and surveys relating to the northeastern boundary of the United States as he may deem necessary and useful for the State to be possessed of."

In 1825 Lafayette visited the State and was most cordially received and entertained by the Governor and the people. His journey was like a triumphal march, and he was received with great ovations wherever he went.

The last year of Governor Parris' administration had not expired when he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Hon. John Holmes, whose term expired March 3, 1827. He had hardly entered upon the duties of his new position, when he was appointed, in June, 1828, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine. He at once devoted himself arduously to the duties of his new position, and he received unqualified testimonials from the Bar and Bench and community of the ability, promptness, and impartiality which characterized his judicial life.

It was only for a few years that he was allowed to grace the Bench, for in 1836 President Jackson appointed him Second Comptroller of the Treasury, which office he held thirteen years, until 1849. On retiring from this honorable position he returned to Portland, but here he found but little repose from the drudgery of public life, for in 1852 he was elected Mayor of the city. Declining a re-election, he retired to private life the following year. In 1854 he was nominated Democratic candidate for Governor, but was defeated by the late Anson P. Morrill, who was the first Republican Governor of this State.

Probably never in the history of this State has any other person enjoyed such a long and almost uninterrupted public career. For thirty-six years he was continuously in office without scarcely a day's interruption, filling offices of the highest importance and responsibility. The secret of his success lay in his persevering industry, honesty, and fidelity to every trust confided to him. He was cordial and gentlemanly in his manners, and had the happy faculty of adapting himself to almost every situation he was called to fill. However varied his duties, he discharged them with credit alike to himself and his State.

Governor Parris, in 1810, married Miss Sarah Whitman, eldest daughter of Rev. Levi Whitman, of Wells­fleet, Mass., who, with three daughters and two sons, survived him. On his return to Portland he became an active member of the High Street Church and took his place as a teacher in the Sunday-school. He passed away February 11, 1857, at the age of sixty-nine, honored and respected by all the people of the State he served so long and well.
GOV. Enoch Lincoln.
GOVERNOR LINCOLN, the fifth Governor of Maine, the third elected by the people, was a son of Levi Lincoln, born in Hingham, Mass., May 5, 1749. The father removed to Worcester and was Lieutenant-Governor of the State two years, 1807-8. Enoch was born in Worcester, December 28, 1788. He entered Harvard College in 1806, in the Sophomore class, but in his Senior year some trouble arose in the college and he, with others, voluntarily withdrew in 1808. Bowdoin College, in 1821, bestowed upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

On leaving the university he commenced the study of law with his brother Levi, who was an attorney in Worcester, and was admitted to the Worcester County Bar in 1811. He settled in Salem, Mass., and opened a law office, but remained there only one year, when he removed to Fryeburg, Me. Here he pursued his profession, devoting his spare hours to literary pursuits, of which he was very fond. He paid particular attention to the study of the Indian language and to the history, character, habits, etc., of the once powerful tribe that occupied this region of country. It was his purpose to publish, at some future time, a history of the aboriginal inhabitants of this State and he collected a great mass of material on this subject, but he did not live to carry his purpose into execution.

In 1815 Mr. Lincoln was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney by the Hon. William P. Preble. He eagerly espoused the cause of the Democracy and labored earnestly to advance the interests of his party. In 1818 Hon. A. K. Parris resigned his seat in Congress to accept a judgeship in the United States District Court, and Mr. Lincoln was chosen to fill the place. He was re-elected two succeeding terms, and in 1826, when only thirty-eight years of age, he was elected, by a very large majority, Governor of the State. When Judge Parris moved from Paris to Portland, in 1819, Mr. Lincoln went to Paris and succeeded the judge in his law practice; he also succeeded him as member of Congress and as Governor of the State. It will be noticed that they were both born the same year, 1788.

He was re-elected in 1827 and again in 1828, but early in 1829 he positively declined to again be a candidate. Mr. Lincoln was immensely popular with the people, and his elections were carried by very large majorities. The most important matter of State which he was called upon to treat during his terms of office as Governor was the northeastern boundary question, which was assuming alarming proportions and becoming a subject of national concern. He earnestly defended the rights of the State to the whole territory in dispute, and further maintained that the national government had no right to cede any territory without the State's consent, standing firmly on the ground of the State's control over its own soil. His correspondence on this subject with the authorities at Washington and New Brunswick were regarded as model documents of the kind, and showed great ability, firmness, and a complete knowledge of the subjects treated.

It was in Governor Lincoln's administration, and through his influence largely, that Augusta was selected as the seat of government and the eminence in the southerly part of the city as the site of the capitol. This was decided on by the Governor and Council at a session at Augusta in June, 1827. The Governor, during his term of office, gave great attention to the cause of education and promoted it in every possible way. The subject of internal improvements also had his hearty support, and he pressed upon the attention of the Legislature the valuable report made by the Hon. George Evans on a highway to Canada, also the report of Judge Goodnow on a general system of internal improvements.

Governor Lincoln purchased a farm in Scarborough, near the King mansion, where he intended to enjoy, after retiring from the gubernatorial chair, a quiet, rural life and the pursuits of literature and of scientific investigation, all of which had largely been denied him during the busy years of official life. But this sweet enjoyment was not to be vouchsafed to him. Though feeble in health he was persuaded to go to Augusta and deliver the oration on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the capitol. The mental and physical strain of this effort proved too much for him, and he died October 8, 1829, at Augusta, aged forty years. He was buried with great public honors on the beautiful State grounds fronting the capitol, on the bank of the Kennebec River. Here his remains repose in a granite tomb erected by the State in 1842. Governor Lincoln was never married.

The politicians of the present day might study his life with profit. A writer has well said of him: "He was a popular as well as an upright and honest chief magistrate; he had a high sense of honor and would not stoop for party purposes, or any purpose, to lower the dignity of his high station as a public officer or his self-respect as a man. His heart glowed with generous impulses and his conduct was guided by upright intentions."
Gov. Nathan Cutler.
Gov. Nathan Cutler.

Mr. Cutler was a descendant of James Cutler, one of the early settlers of Watertown, Mass., but who moved to Lexington, Mass., in 1648, where Joseph Cutler, father of Nathan, was born in 1733.

Nathan Cutler was born in Lexington, May 29, 1775. The father was a farmer and intended that Nathan should follow the same business, but the boy was bent on a profession and succeeded in fitting for college at the Leicester Academy. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1798, after which he taught school at Middlebury, Vt., for two years, spending his time when out of school in studying law in the office of Judge Chapman of that place. He completed his studies at Worcester, Mass., and was admitted to the Worcester County Bar in 1801.

Upon the advice of Judge Whitman, of New Gloucester, young Cutler came to Maine and opened an office in Farmington, where he soon built up a large law practice. In 1807 he was instrumental in procuring a charter for an academy in that town, and was one of the Trustees and Secretary of the Board, which he continued to hold during his life. He represented the town in the General Court of Massachusetts in 1809–11 and 1819. The latter year, he was a Delegate to the Convention which formed the Constitution of the State, and was one of the Committee on the "Style and Title" of the new State. Mr. Cutler was a member of the Maine Senate in 1828 and 1829, the latter year being President of that body, by virtue of which office he became Governor of the State for the unexpired term of Governor Lincoln, who died October 8, 1829. In 1832 he was an Elector at large for President, when Maine threw her ten electoral votes for Andrew Jackson. The last public office Mr. Cutler held was that of Representative to the Legislature in 1844.

In September, 1804, he married Hannah Moore, of Weston, Mass., by whom he had seven sons and two daughters. Mrs. Cutler died in 1835, and Mr. Cutler died June 8, 1861, aged eighty-six years. It is said of him by Willis, in his "Lawyers of Maine," that he was a diligent student, a well-read and good lawyer, faithful to his clients, honest in all his dealings, and a conscientious and religious man.
GOV. JONATHAN G. HUNTON.

Jonathan Glidden Hunton, fourth Governor of Maine by election, was born in Unity, N. H., March 14, 1781, and was a son of Josiah and Hannah (Glidden) Hunton. His father was a Major in the Revolutionary Army and many years Town Clerk of Unity. He traces his descent from Philip, who is believed to have been the emigrant ancestor of the family, and came from the Isle of Jersey, as follows, viz., Philip¹, John², Charles³, Josiah⁴, Jonathan G⁵.

The name is spelled variously but more frequently as above, although the records of Exeter, N. H., show a grant of thirty acres of land to “phillip huntune” in 1697. The name is, most likely, on this record spelled as then pronounced, and justifies the continuance of that pronunciation without regard to the spelling. Philip must have come to Exeter, N. H., before 1687, for his marriage with Elizabeth Hall, his employer’s daughter, is of that year. In 1703 he was in Kingston, N. H., and July 12, 1710, he and his son Samuel were attacked by the Indians while working in his field. The son was killed, and Philip carried to Canada, where he was detained for two years as a prisoner of war. He probably had a second wife, for he left a widow, Hannah. He died May 10, 1752, “very ancient.”

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, and while a young man went to Readfield and studied law in the office of his uncle, Samuel P. Glidden, the first lawyer who established himself in Readfield. He succeeded to his uncle’s business and married his widow.

Mr. Hunton was a National Republican, and was at the time of his nomination for Governor, in 1829, a member of the Executive Council. He served as Governor for the year 1830; he was renominated for a second term, but failed of an election. Governor Hunton was afterwards elected State Senator. Soon after the expiration of his term of office he moved to Dixmont, Me., where he practiced his profession for several years, and subsequently moved to Fairfield.

The Portland Advertiser, referring to and advocating his renomination, says: “There never was a period when Governor Hunton stood higher in the affections of the people; there never was a time when he could command so many votes as at the present moment. We speak from personal observation, when we say that many are becoming his strongest friends who were reluctant to support him at the last election, and no man has obtained more friends from personal acquaintance in so short a time. We know no Executive whose measures have met with a more cordial approbation. In fact, Governor Hunton, who but a year ago was unknown to the people as a public man, except by his assiduity in the Council, has steadily acquired a reputation and an influence of which he will not easily be deprived.”

Governor Hunton was one of the first, if not the first Chief Executive to advocate the establishment of an asylum for the unfortunate insane of our State, and it is believed that it was largely through his instrumentalities the work of building that beneficent institution was begun.

He was twice married, first to Betsey Craig, who died November 7, 1819, and second to Mary Glidden, the widow of his uncle; she deceased November 8, 1861, aged eighty-two years. Two children are mentioned, Lewis and Mary; both died young. He died suddenly, October 12, 1851, at Fairfield, Me., aged seventy years. His remains were carried to Readfield for burial.
Gover. Samuel E. Smith.
GOVERNOR SMITH was born at Hollis, N. H., March 12, 1788. He fitted for college at Groton Academy, and graduated from Harvard College in 1808. On leaving college he studied law with Samuel Dana of Groton and was admitted to the Bar in Boston in 1812. He immediately moved to Wiscasset and entered actively upon the practice of his profession. Mr. Smith soon took high rank as a lawyer and was not long in building up a very fine law business.

Coming from an old Democratic family, he naturally allied himself to that party and became an active and ardent political worker. In 1819, the year before our separation from Massachusetts, he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from Lincoln County, and the following year he was elected to the Legislature of Maine. In 1821 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, as successor to Judge Weston, who had been promoted to the Supreme Bench. In 1822 the Circuit Court system was abolished, and Judge Smith was appointed to a seat on the new court, of which Judge Whitman was Chief Justice.

This position he held until 1830, discharging his duties with intelligence and fidelity, when he was elected Governor of Maine. He held the office three successive terms. At the expiration of his third term the Governor retired to private life; but in 1835 his services were again required by the State, and he was again appointed to the Bench of Common Pleas. In October of the same year he was appointed, with Chief Justice Mellen and Ebenezer Everett, Esq., a Commission to revise and codify the public laws, and the first edition of the Revised Statutes was the result of their labors. He retired from the Bench in 1837.

Governor Smith moved from Augusta to his old home in Wiscasset in 1836, where he spent the remainder of his days in quiet literary pursuits and in the enjoyment of an independent estate. He died at Wiscasset, March 3, 1860.

Mr. Smith married, in Augusta, September 12, 1832, Miss Louisa S., daughter of Hon. Henry W. Fuller, of that city. They had seven sons, all of whom are now deceased.
Gov. Robert P. Dunlap.
ROBERT PINCKNEY DUNLAP, sixth Governor of Maine (by election), was born in Brunswick, August 17, 1794. His parents were Captain John and Mary (Tappan) Dunlap, and his grandparents were Rev. Robert and Jane (Allison) Dunlap, and Richard and Marcy (Scot) Tappan, of Newburyport, Mass. His paternal grand-parent was born in Banilla, County Antrim, Ireland. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and came to this country in the spring of 1736. In 1746 the town of Brunswick voted to invite Mr. Robert Dunlap to preach for them with a view to settlement, and, in 1747, Mr. Dunlap, accompanied by Dea. Samuel Hinkley and Mr. Ebenezer Stanwood, who were appointed, on behalf of the town, commissioners to appear at the ordination and receive Mr. Dunlap as their minister, repaired to Boston. The ordination took place in the small, brick meeting-house on School Street; the Presbytery were the pastor, Rev. Mr. LeMercier, Rev. Mr. Morton, of Colrain, Rev. Mr. Davidson, of Londonderry, N. H., Rev. Mr. Wilson, and Rev. Mr. Mclothlin. Mr. Dunlap continued in charge of the church in Brunswick about thirteen years. He had no other settlement, and continued to live in that town until his death, in 1776.

John, the father of the Governor, the eldest son of Rev. Robert, was born in Dracut, Mass, in 1738. He was a man of great physical strength and indomitable spirit, a soldier in Captain Getchell's company during the French and Indian Wars. He was an inn-holder, engaged in trade, shipping, and various other enterprises, in which he was eminently successful, realizing a fortune. He often represented the town of Brunswick in the General Court, and was one of the most active in securing, for that town, its famous Bowdoin College, of which he was one of the first Board of Overseers. He was twice married, and nine children were born to him. He died July 30, 1824.

The subject of this sketch graduated from Bowdoin College in 1815; read law in the offices of Hon. Benjamin Orr, of Topsham, and Ebenezer Morely, of Newburyport, Mass.; admitted to the Bar in 1818, and opened an office in his native town. It does not appear that he was especially devoted to the profession, although he continued in practice for several years. His patrimony being ample he was not dependent upon his profession, and early turned his attention to politics, for which he had a decided preference.

Few men have stood so high in public regard, and few have been so frequently honored with important public trusts. In 1821 and 1822 he was Representative in the Legislature. In 1824 he was elected Senator, and continued in that office until 1833, except 1829, when he was a member of the Executive Council. He was twice President of the Senate. As a presiding officer he had few equals. His commanding presence, excellent voice, and intimate knowledge of parliamentary rules, together with his stately and urbane manners, brought his services, in this capacity, into frequent requisition.

In 1833 he was elected Governor. At this election was the first appearance of the Whigs under that distinctive title; their candidate was Daniel Goodenow. The dissenting Democrats voted for Samuel E. Smith, then Governor, and the Anti-Masons for Thomas A. Hill. As Governor Mr. Dunlap was exceedingly popular, and was three times re-elected. The graceful dictum and excellent spirit of his proclamations for Fast and Thanksgiving attracted favorable notice far beyond the limits of the State. His messages to the Legislature are not lengthy, but show an intimate acquaintance with the resources of the State, a thorough knowledge of its wants, and a proper appreciation of the duties of those intrusted with making its appropriations and its laws. In 1843 Governor Dunlap was elected Representative in Congress, and served two terms. He was Collector of the Port of Portland in 1848 and 1849, and Postmaster of Brunswick from 1853 to 1857. He cherished a fond affection for his Alma Mater, and during many years was President of the Board of Overseers.

He was a zealous Free Mason, and attained its highest honors. In 1816 he was initiated by United Lodge, at Topsham, and was three years its Master, and three times was elected Grand Master of Masons in Maine. He was the first resident of Maine to receive the degrees of A. and A. Rite, and, at the time of his death, was the second officer of the Northern Supreme Council. For nine years he presided over the General Grand Chapter of R. A. Masons of the United States, and on retiring was presented with a solid silver service, "As a slight testimonial of the high regard and esteem entertained by the Royal Craft of the United States for his labors of love in an order to which he has devoted a long series of years, and of which he is considered one of the brightest lights."

The domestic relations of Governor Dunlap were pleasant to a marked degree. His wife, to whom he was married October 20, 1825, was Lydia, daughter of Abner Chapman, of Beverly, Mass. Three sons and one daughter were born to them. Governor Dunlap died at his home in Brunswick, October 20, 1859, of typhoid fever. The Portland Advertiser, always his political opponent, referring to his death, after enumerating his many honors, said: "He was mainly distinguished as a presiding officer, for which he was eminently qualified, and enjoyed a large measure of success. In early life he was a very strong partisan, which was the chief source of his strength. In private he was a man of purity of life, and enjoyed the good-will of all."
The seventh Governor by election of the State of Maine, Gov. Edward Kent, was born at Concord, N. H., January 8, 1802. His father was William A. Kent, a native of Charlestown, Mass., and his mother was a Mellen, a sister of Prentiss Mellen, the first Chief Justice of Maine. She was a native of Sterling, Mass. Young Kent received his elementary education in the district schools and the academies, and graduated at Harvard College in the famous class of 1821. Among his classmates were Josiah Quincy, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Robert Barnwell of South Carolina, and many others who attained great prominence in after years.

He studied law in the office of the Hon. Benjamin Orr, of Topsham, and was also a student of Chancellor Kent, the distinguished jurist and legal commentator. In September, 1825, he established himself in the practice of his profession in Bangor, Me. Being of fine personal presence and genial manners he won friends rapidly, and soon succeeded in building up a good business. He spent his spare hours often in writing articles on and in the discussion of the political questions of the day, which attracted attention by their terseness and the clear and strong arguments presented.

Having complied with the rules of the Court by practicing two years in the Court of Common Pleas, he was, in 1827, admitted to practice in the Supreme Judicial Court. He was the same year appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions, which position he held until the close of the December term, 1828. He then formed a partnership with the distinguished Jonathan P. Rogers, who was familiarly known as “Jock Rogers,” then acting as Attorney-General of the State. This partnership continued about two years, when in 1831 Judge Kent formed another connection in the practice of the law, this time with Jonas Cutting, afterwards an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. This partnership lasted about eighteen years.

Judge Kent was very popular and was elected to about all of the local offices in Bangor. In 1828 and 1829 he was a member of the Legislature from the Bangor District, and made a wide reputation by the able manner he discussed the questions before that body. In 1836 he was elected Mayor of the city of Bangor, its second Mayor, and was re-elected the next year by an increased majority. In this office he gave great attention to the promotion of education and to the cause of temperance and good morals, so that he received the hearty support of the best citizens of the city, almost without regard to party affiliations.

In 1836 Mr. Kent was nominated by the Whigs as their candidate for Governor. He was defeated by Governor Dunlap, but was re-nominated in 1837 and elected, though by an exceedingly narrow margin. So close was the vote between him and the Democratic candidate that a dispute arose about the legality of some of the returns and votes. The questions involved in the contest were referred to the Supreme Court, which decided in favor of Judge Kent, and he was inaugurated Governor of Maine, January 19, 1838. In 1839 he was defeated by his opponent, Governor Fairfield. In 1840 he was again a candidate, but there was no election by the people. The Legislature, having a Whig majority, elected him Governor for the year 1841.

His administration of the office of Chief Magistrate of the State was conspicuous for great ability, honesty, and firmness. The northeastern boundary question was still unsettled, and Governor Kent probably did more to bring that long-standing and perplexing matter to a final settlement than almost any other person.

Governor Kent returned to his practice at Bangor after the expiration of his term of office, continuing with Mr. Cutting as partner until his appointment, in 1849, as Consul to Rio Janeiro, which office he held four years. Returning again to his profession, he associated his brother, George Kent, with himself in his practice, which continued until 1859, when Gov. Lot Morrill appointed Governor Kent an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine. He was re-appointed in 1866, holding the office fourteen consecutive years, until 1873, when, though in full vigor both physically and mentally, he retired to private life.

He spent a year abroad, and in 1874 returned to his law office at Bangor, where he was engaged in several very important cases. He was President of the Convention in 1875 for the amendment of the Constitution of the State, which was his last official position.

Governor Kent first married Miss Sarah Johnson, of Hillsboro, N. H., who died in 1853. They had three children, two of whom died of yellow fever in Rio Janeiro, and the third in Bangor some time after the death of the mother. In 1855 a second marriage was contracted, the lady being Anne Rockwood of Lynn, Mass. They had one child. His chief happiness was found in the home circle, and the loss of his children clouded with sorrow his last years. After a very short illness, Governor Kent’s death occurred at Bangor, May 19, 1877.
GOV. JOHN FAIRFIELD.
JOHN FAIRFIELD, seventh in descent from John Fairfield, freeman of Salem in 1640, was born at Saco, January 30, 1797, eldest child of Ichabod and Sarah (Nason) Fairfield, and grandson of Rev. John Fairfield, a graduate of Harvard College, settled minister at Saco. He received his education in the common schools of the town and in Limerick Academy. He then engaged in trade for a short time, and in that connection made several trips to the South, but finally deciding to study law, he entered the office of Judge Shepley for that purpose, and was admitted to the Bar in 1826, and soon after formed a partnership with George Thatcher, which continued many years—pleadings and court practice being his special department.

In 1832 he was appointed Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Court, which office he held until his election to Congress in 1835. He was re-elected in 1837, but resigned his seat on being elected Governor of Maine in 1838, to which office he was re-elected in 1839, 1841, and 1842. During his last term in this office, Ruel Williams having resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, Governor Fairfield was elected for the remainder of the term, and was re-elected in 1845. It was during his Congressional term that the infamous Graves-Cilley duel occurred, and his resolution, presented in the House of Representatives, asking the appointment of a committee to investigate the circumstances of the duel, was followed by an exciting debate, in which he won for himself a national reputation. Few men would have had the temerity to bring this matter before Congress, and his friends feared his assassination, but the committee was appointed and carried its report to considerable length, recommending the expulsion of Graves and the censuring of the seconds.

It was while Governor Fairfield was in the executive chair that the Aroostook War came upon us. The people of Maine were thoroughly aroused, the Legislature appropriated a large amount of money to carry on the military operations in protecting the disputed territory against the trespassers, and Governor Fairfield was foremost in vindicating the rights of the State. Tame as was the result, and unfair as it was to Maine, it showed that the Executive and people were vigilant and earnest, and gave Governor Fairfield a stronger hold than ever on the affections of the people.

His record of advancement is almost unequalled: in the space of twelve years he was twice chosen Representative to Congress, four times elected Governor and twice a United States Senator, and still his popularity had not diminished. He was a plain, straightforward man, of private virtues and public integrity; his genial disposition, social gifts, and ready wit made him a favorite with all classes, and many pleasant anecdotes serve to keep his memory fresh.

His wife, to whom he was married September 25, 1825, was Anna Paine, daughter of Dr. Thomas G. Thornton of Saco, a most excellent wife and mother, and a woman of rare mental power and good judgment, manifested in rearing her young family to maturity and honorable positions in life. Nine children were born to them, and for wife, children, and home the Governor had a most ardent affection. She died July 18, 1882, at an advanced age.

Mr. Fairfield died December 24, 1847, and it was believed by many that his death was the result of an error on the part of his physician. He had a chronic trouble of the knee joints, occasioning some lameness, but not enough to prevent his walking about. The day before his death he walked to the Senate chamber as usual. In the morning of the 24th his physician punctured the dropical sacks surrounding each knee and some discharges took place, not so much, however, as from a like operation the year before; but on this occasion he injected into the incisions a solution of sulphate of copper, which being kept in the capsule too long was absorbed into the circulation, causing intense agony, a gradual paralysis, and death at eight o’clock in the evening of the same day. The announcement of his death was made in the Senate by his associate, Senator Bradbury, who spoke with great emotion upon the death of his colleague and pronounced a truthful and appropriate eulogy upon his life and character. The funeral ceremonies were held January 1, 1848, in the Congregational Church at Saco. The places of business were closed, and the church was filled with a sympathizing audience. The Governor and many distinguished people from abroad were present. The following verse, by an unknown author, was widely copied by the newspapers of the day:

Wide o’er the State the saddening news is spread,
"Fairfield is dead!"
In free enjoyment of a just renown
And vigor of his usefulness cut down.
The eye is closed which oft in friendship beamed,
Or fierce on malice or on falsehood gleamed;
The bold pulsations of that heart are stilled,
The manly warmth of its affections chilled.
The council of the great in which he moved
Could lose no member more esteemed and loved;
The widened circle of his friends could miss
No franker, truer, nobler soul than his.
"Fairfield is dead!"
GOV. EDWARD KAVANAGH.
of the long line of able men who have honorably discharged the duties of Chief Magistrate of the State of Maine, none was more worthy the confidence and esteem of the people than Edward Kavanagh, whose life and public services are perhaps less known to the people of this generation than those of any of his contemporaries in political life. James Kavanagh, a native of New Ross in Wexford County, Ireland, married Sarah Jackson of Boston, and about one hundred years ago took up his residence at Damariscotta Mills. Edward, son of James and Sarah Kavanagh, was born April 27, 1795.

Edward Kavanagh was reared in the Roman Catholic faith, was educated at the Jesuit Colleges in Montreal and Georgetown, and was graduated from St. Mary's College, in Baltimore, in 1813. James Kavanagh came to Maine in co-partnership with Matthew Cottrill, a fellow-countryman, and they conducted a general mercantile, lumbering, and ship-building business at Damariscotta Mills for a little more than twenty years, when the firm of Kavanagh & Cottrill was dissolved, and Kavanagh formed a business connection with his son, Edward, which was styled James Kavanagh & Son. The years immediately following the Napoleonic Wars were not favorable for new business ventures. It was found that the tastes of the son did not incline him to a mercantile life. Upon the establishment of peace in Europe, he visited the Continent and the British Isles. Returning home after an absence of about two years and soon after reaching his majority, he studied law and became a sound and reliable counselor in that profession. He was a member of the School Committee in the town of Newcastle for six years, and served as one of the Selectmen of that town for the years 1824 to 1827, inclusive.

His political career began with his election as a Representative to the Legislature of 1826. He served as Secretary of the Senate of Maine in 1830, and in 1831 Governor Smith appointed him, together with John G. Deane of Ellsworth, to ascertain, under a resolve of the Legislature passed March 31, 1831, "the number of persons settled on the Public Lands, North of the line running West from the Monument, the manner in which they respectively hold the same." This duty, which involved a long and toilsome journey from clearing to clearing through the northern wilderness, was performed in August, 1831, and was followed by a very full and valuable report of the settlements in the Madawaska country. Kavanagh was a Democrat in politics, and as such was elected a Representative to the Twenty-second Congress, and re-elected to the Twenty-third Congress by a large majority. In his candidacy for re-election in 1834 he was defeated by the Whig candidate, Jeremiah Bailey of Wiscasset.

President Jackson appointed him Chargé d'Affairs of the United States at the Court of Her Most Faithful Majesty, the Queen of Portugal, in 1835, and he arrived at the Portuguese capital in July of that year. A more fitting representative at that Court could not well have been desired. Kavanagh was then in the prime of life. His extraordinary powers of mind were enriched by a liberal classical education and a familiarity with the modern languages. He was devoutly attached to his religious faith, which was that of the Court to which he was accredited. He possessed a grave and dignified demeanor and a courtly and polished address. These qualities and attainments, together with the knowledge of the manners and customs of European nations gained in his previous residence abroad and his long experience in public affairs, rendered him eminently worthy the honor conferred. The principal fruits of his labors as the representative of our government were a satisfactory settlement of many of the claims of American citizens, some of which had long been pending, and the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Portugal. Close application to the duties of his station resulted in impaired health. He did not return home until 1840, when he had leave of absence for three months. In June, 1841, being again in the United States, he resigned and returned to his home in Maine.

Here, in the third Senatorial District, he was elected to the Senate of Maine for the year 1842, and re-elected for the following year. The long contested northeastern boundary question came before the Legislature for the last time in 1842. Kavanagh became the chairman of the joint select committee to whom that subject was referred, and at the special session of the Legislature, in May, he was by that body chosen one of the Commissioners to confer with the authorities of the National Government, at Washington, touching a conventional line between the State of Maine and the British Provinces. The result of that conference was the agreement upon a boundary line as defined in the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842. On the resignation of Governor Fairfield, on the 7th of March, 1843, Kavanagh, who had been chosen President of the State Senate, was, by constitutional provision, elevated to the executive chair, the duties pertaining to which station he discharged with his customary fidelity and conscientious regard for the public interest.

Governor Kavanagh did not marry. His home was the Kavanagh mansion, an elegant and spacious structure erected by his father in 1803, and situated near the foot of Damariscotta Pond. His last year was one of increasing ill health. He passed from this life on the 20th of January, 1844. His ashes repose with those of his kindred in St. Patrick's Church-yard, in Newcastle, under the shadow of the cross that rises above the historic little church in which three generations of his family have worshipped.
Hugh Johnston Anderson was born in Wiscasset, Me., May 10, 1801. His father was John Anderson, a native of County Down, Ireland. He was married in 1789, and started with his new wife immediately for America. Two brothers had preceded, one settling in Georgia, at Savannah, and the other at Belfast, Me. John settled in Wiscasset, where Hugh was born. The father died in 1810.

After the death of his parent, Hugh, then a lad of fourteen years, went to Belfast as clerk in his uncle's store. Here he remained for some years and was finally admitted a member of the firm, where he continued until 1827, when he was elected Clerk of Courts for Waldo County. He became a Democrat in his early years, taking part in the discussions of the questions of the day, and was a strong supporter of that party through his whole life, never for a moment faltering in his allegiance to its principles. During his residence in Belfast he devoted all his spare hours to study, and aided by his mother, who was a woman of high literary attainments and exalted piety, he secured a good and substantial education. The studious habits thus formed in his early years followed him through life. He was always a great student and became a fine scholar in after years.

In 1837 Mr. Anderson was elected a member of Congress, and re-elected, in 1839, by an increased majority. He was an active member of the Committee of Commerce, and distinguished himself generally by his devotion to duty. He was untiring in his effort to advance the interests of his constituents in every possible way, as well as those of his party. By his honorable and able course in Congress and his genial manners he won the confidence and respect of President Van Buren, which afterwards ripened into a warm friendship that continued during the life of the President. In 1840 he was intrusted with the political interests of the President in Maine, and it was largely through Mr. Anderson's influence that the vote of the State was given for Mr. Van Buren's re-nomination in the Convention. The defeat of Mr. Van Buren in that memorable presidential contest was a great blow to Mr. Anderson, which he keenly felt. Though the party had been defeated in the State and Nation, the leaders were not disheartened. They immediately went to work to find the cause and repair the damage. The following year the State swung back into line, and the Democratic candidate for Governor was elected by ten thousand majority.

In 1843 Mr. Anderson was nominated as a candidate for Governor by his party and elected by a handsome majority. He was re-elected the two following years by increased majorities. He discharged the duties of his office in an able and most acceptable manner, and on retiring from it he carried with him the esteem and high regard of men of all parties. Mr. Anderson was brought forward in 1847 by his friends in the Legislature as their candidate for the United States Senate. Hannibal Hamlin was his opponent. After repeated trials it was evident that neither could succeed. Mr. Anderson withdrew and Hon. James W. Bradbury, of Augusta, received the nomination and the election.

In 1852 he was appointed by President Pierce Commissioner of Customs for the Treasury Department, which place he filled with signal ability during that administration. Mr. Buchanan, in 1857, appointed Mr. Anderson at the head of a Commission to reorganize and adjust the affairs of the mint at San Francisco, and also to investigate certain claims against the Government. Associated with him on this Commission was Edwin M. Stanton, who was afterwards Secretary of War in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. A warm friendship sprang up between these two gentlemen, which only ended with the death of the great war minister.

About two years were spent in the service in California, when Mr. Anderson returned to Washington, where his family had resided since 1853, and where he continued to reside until he came to Portland in the spring of 1880. In 1868 he was appointed by President Johnson Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, and though the Senate was severely antagonistic, he was promptly confirmed and served with great credit to himself and the Government during that administration.

Governor Anderson was endowed by nature with a fine intellect, which he cultivated and strengthened by almost constant study and observation. He was a great student of English literature and English history. His mind rather run in the direction of historic research, and his knowledge on those subjects was remarkably accurate and comprehensive. To a cultivated mind he added grace of manners and a sweet and lovable disposition, which endeared him to a wide circle of friends and made him an enjoyable companion.

In his domestic relations he was very fortunate and most happy. In his later years the turmoil and strife of political life became wearisome to him, and he gave himself up to the companionship of his books and the sweet enjoyment of his family. In 1832 he married Miss Martha J. Dummer, of Belfast, with whom he lived for nearly fifty years, in a home made beautiful and bright by her grace and sweetness. He always acknowledged his great indebtedness to her for her wise counsel and sweet sympathy, which he said was one great cause of his success. They had six children. Two of his children died soon after he came to Portland, which was a sad bereavement and from which he never recovered. He peacefully passed away on the afternoon of the 31st day of May, 1881. Mrs. Anderson survived her husband only a few months.
Gov. John W. Dana.
JOHN WINCHESTER Dana was born in Fryeburg, June 21, 1808. He was the son of Judah and Elizabeth (Ripley) Dana. His mother was the daughter of Prof. Sylvanus Ripley, of Dartmouth College, and the granddaughter of Eleazer Wheelock, the founder and first President of that institution. Hon. James W. and Gen. Eleazer Wheelock Ripley were her brothers. His father was the Hon. Judah Dana, born in Pomfret, Vt., April 25, 1772, graduating at Dartmouth College in the class of 1795. He was the grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam, and he came to Fryeburg in the year 1798, opening the first law office in Oxford County. Judge Dana held the varied offices of Executive Counsellor, Bank Commissioner, member of the State Convention which formed the Constitution of Maine, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and for a brief period a Senator in Congress.

So it will be seen that Governor Dana came of most excellent stock, both on his father’s and mother’s side. He received his education at Fryeburg Academy, a school that has sent out its full quota of brilliant and distinguished men and women. He was an honored Trustee of this school, as his father previously had been both a Trustee and Treasurer of this Academy for many years. It was the wish of the father that his son should turn his thoughts to the law, and thus become a professional man; but business, mercantile life, and speculation early engaged his attention, which later gave way to a deeper interest in politics and affairs of State.

The Governor married Eliza Ann, daughter of Maj. James Osgood, of Fryeburg, and to them were born five children, only three surviving childhood and growing to mature life. Mary Sherburne, eldest daughter, married Henry Hyde Smith, a former principal of Fryeburg Academy, now a Boston attorney. Annie married Dr. James McMillan Ayer, of Danville, Vt., recently deceased; most of their married life was spent in South America, they having returned but a few years ago from that country. Frank J., in early manhood, went to South America, where he engaged in the business of sheep-raising. He is still a resident of that country.

Of the Governor’s several sisters, Maria married the late Judge Howard; Abigail Ripley (still living), the mother of the late James R. and Kate Putnam Osgood, married Edward L. Osgood. Kate Putnam married a brother of the Governor’s wife, Henry B. Osgood, and afterwards the late Judge Goodenough of Alfred.

Governor Dana was more than ordinarily successful in the offices and political honors which he sought. He was a member of both branches of the Legislature, being a member of the Senate in the years 1843 and 1844, the latter year holding the office of President of that body. He was a thorough Parliamentarian, presiding with dignity, but rarely taking part in debate. He was chosen Governor for three successive terms, in 1847, 1848, and 1849. He was appointed Minister to Bolivia by President Pierce, where he performed the delicate duties of Ambassador with credit to himself and honor to his country.

After the war broke out, during its progress, and at its close, the Governor took a somewhat sombre view of the situation and the country’s future. He sold his property in Fryeburg, and his wife dying, he went to South America and went into the business of sheep-raising. He had been there but a short time when, acting as nurse in a plague-stricken district, he fell a victim to the ravages of the cholera, dying near Buenos Ayres, December 22, 1867.

There were elements of great attractiveness in the character of Governor Dana. His urbanity and kindliness of heart were prominent traits which enabled him to win and to hold a large circle of friends. Blest with a competence of worldly goods, and surrounded by a most interesting family, his home life was a model of comfort and domestic tranquility.

Several years after his death his remains were brought to Fryeburg, where they repose beside those of his ancestors, in the village cemetery, in plain view of his own and his ancestral home.
GOV. JOHN HUBBARD.
JON HUBBARD was a native of Readfield, Me. He was born March 22, 1794, and was a son of Dr. John and Olive Wilson Hubbard, both natives of New Hampshire. The father was born in Kingston, in 1759, and the mother in Brentwood, in 1761. They came to Readfield in 1784, where they had a family of twelve children, eight daughters and four sons, two of whom died in childhood. John was the eldest son. The father was a physician and farmer and for a time was prosperous, but misfortune overtook him and he finally lost a greater part of his property. He died April 22, 1828, and his wife passed away October 20, 1847.

In 1813, then in his twentieth year, his father gave him fifteen dollars and a horse. With this outfit John started for Dartmouth College to learn the requirements for entering that institution, and then immediately commenced to fit himself for complying with them. He rode across the country to Albany, N. Y., where he engaged as tutor in a private family, devoting all his leisure hours to study. So good progress had he made in the work of preparing himself for his contemplated collegiate course, that in one year he was able to pass the examination for admission to the Sophomore class. Entering Dartmouth in 1814, he graduated in the class of 1816, with high rank, especially in the department of mathematics.

After his graduation he became Principal of the Academy at Hallowell, where he taught two years to earn money to pay the debts incurred in college. He then accepted a flattering offer to go to Dinwiddie County, Virginia, to teach an academy. Here he remained two years, and having decided to take medicine as a profession he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1820, receiving his diploma as Doctor of Medicine in 1822.

During his former residence in Virginia Mr. Hubbard had made many warm friends, and on graduating from the medical school he resolved to go to that State and practice his profession. Here he remained seven years, until 1829, during which time he had built up a very successful business. In 1825 he had married Miss Sarah H. Barrett of Dresden, Me. They had two children, one of whom died in Virginia. A brother, Thomas, who had fitted himself for a doctor, followed John to Virginia, and just as he was entering upon a most promising professional career was stricken with disease and died.

The loss of his child and brother so disheartened Doctor Hubbard and his wife that they resolved to return to Maine. Before doing this he thought it best to spend some time in the hospitals and medical school in Philadelphia, in more thoroughly perfecting himself in his profession. This he did, and in 1830 became a permanent resident of Hallowell. Here he gained a wide reputation as a medical practitioner. He was a man of great physical force and of vigorous intellect, and his large experience and immense energy of body and mind soon placed him in the front rank of physicians in the State. He would often drive seventy-five miles to visit patients or consult with other physicians in dangerous cases, and it is said that he kept four horses in almost constant use. No distance seemed too long or deprivation too great for him, and he was ready at all times, night or day, to answer calls for his services.

Though devoted to his profession and engrossed in its cares and labors, Doctor Hubbard did not neglect his political duties. Espousing the principles of the Democratic party in his younger years, he was always an ardent adherent to it and gave it his unqualified support. In 1843 he was elected to the State Senate and served with distinction. During the session an effort was made to pass a law to obstruct the operations of the Fugitive Slave Law passed by Congress in 1793. Doctor Hubbard was chairman of the Committee to which this bill and all petitions supporting it were referred. While he was an outspoken enemy of slavery, he argued that to pass this bill would be an unconstitutional act and a violation of the federal compact. His arguments prevailed, and the bill was killed in the Senate.

In 1849 Doctor Hubbard was nominated by his party as its candidate for Governor and was elected over his Whig opponent, E. L. Hamlin. He was re-elected in 1850, the Whig candidate this time being William G. Crosby. By an amendment in the Constitution the beginning of the political year was restored to the first Wednesday in January, and the Government, by an act of the Legislature, was continued over without an election in 1851. Governor Hubbard was re-nominated in 1852, but while he received a large plurality of the popular vote he failed to get a majority, and William G. Crosby, the Whig candidate, was elected by the Legislature after a severe contest.

Governor Hubbard during his term of office advocated the establishment of a reform school, the establishment of an agricultural college, the establishment of a female college, and suitable appropriations for the support of academies and colleges, nearly all of which measures were subsequently adopted. He urged that all the lands lying in this State owned in common or in severalty by Massachusetts and Maine be purchased by the State. A resolve was passed in 1852 authorizing him to take such action as he deemed proper, and the Governor with A. P. Morrill and John A. Poor entered into negotiations that finally resulted in the purchase of these lands at most satisfactory prices by the State. In 1852 he, as Governor, signed the first act known as the "Maine Law." This caused considerable dissatisfaction in his party, and no doubt was the cause of his defeat that year.

Doctor Hubbard was conscientious in the discharge of his official duties, doing what he believed to be right, regardless of friends or foes. He was the earnest supporter of every cause which he thought would advance the moral, social, or personal welfare of the people. In 1859 he was appointed a Commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain in 1854, in which the fisheries question was involved. This was his last official act.

The death of his son, who fell in the attack on Port Hudson, in May, 1863, was a sorrow that clouded his last years. He lived to see the success of our arms, but not that entire restoration of peace between the North and South he greatly desired. He died suddenly, at his home in Hallowell, February 6, 1869.
GOV. WILLIAM G. CROSBY.
Gov. William G. Crosby.

WILLIAM GEORGE CROSBY was a son of Judge William Crosby, an eminent lawyer, who resided in
Belfast, Me., from 1802 until his death, fifty years after. His mother was Sally, daughter of Benjamin
Davis, whose long and useful life closed in 1877, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Both
parents were natives of Billerica, Mass., descendants of early settlers of that town.

After completing his preparatory studies at Belfast Academy where he was graduated in 1823, a few days before he was eighteen years old, being the first person born in Belfast who received a college education. The roll of his contemporaries contains the names of Franklin Pierce, William Pitt Fessenden, Henry W. Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Chief Justice Appleton, Prof. William Smyth, Professor Stowe, Sargent S. Prentiss, John S. C. Abbott, and others who have acquired more than local distinction. Mr. Crosby's commencement part was a poem on "The Enthusiasm of Genius." The whispering pines of Brunswick seem to have infused a taste for poetry in many of the young men assembled there, and with him continued after he left the scene of inspiration. He frequently contributed poetical pieces for the newspapers, many of which have been reprinted in more permanent form.

After completing a course of legal studies with his father he practiced law in Boston for two years. In 1828 he returned to Belfast and became permanently established there.

Mr. Crosby was married, in 1831, to Miss Ann M., daughter of Capt. Robert Patterson, a son of one of the first settlers of Belfast. Their children who survived infancy were Ann M., married Richard Chenery; Sarah F., married John Hitchcock, of Boston; William, who resides in Belfast; George, who died February 17, 1878, aged thirty-eight; Horace, who is in business at McKeesport, Pa., and Frederick, who was killed by an accident at Syracuse, N. Y., August 21, 1878, aged thirty.

In politics Mr. Crosby was a Whig, and believed that party to be the purest and most patriotic of any organization that existed in our country. He was the Whig candidate for Congress in his district in 1838, an honor which he declined in 1840. During the latter year he participated actively in the presidential campaign, and night after night his voice was effectively heard in behalf of "Harrison and Reform." He was a delegate to the National Convention in 1844, which nominated Henry Clay, and was one of his most ardent supporters. Two years later, although the State was in the hands of his political opponents, he was chosen Secretary of the Board of Education, a department which had just been established, with a view to remedy existing defects in our common-school system. To the duties of this position he zealously devoted himself for three years, and to his recommendations we are indebted for many of the best features of our schools.

In 1850 Mr. Crosby received the nomination of his party for Governor, and in 1852 received a second nomination, and, although Belfast was then a strong Democratic town, his fellow-citizens honored him by a majority of over two hundred. The agitation of the Maine Law and Free-Soil element had divided the Democratic party, and there was no choice by the people. After a protracted contest in the Legislature he was elected Governor, and his election was repeated by the Legislature of next year. His administration was practical and acceptable, and his various appointments to office were judicious and satisfactory. After the disruption of the Whig party, in 1856, Governor Crosby acted with the Democrats, although taking no prominent position in the political arena.

In most of the educational, literary, and charitable undertakings of the day he took a prominent part. He was long a member of the Unitarian Church, and a constant attendant upon public worship. He always cherished a warm interest for his Alma Mater, and for several years was connected with the government of that institution; in 1870 he received from it the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He was a member of the Maine Historical Society from 1846 to the time of his death, and an active Free Mason for nearly forty years, and twice Master of his Lodge.

In his profession his name was synonymous with probity, integrity, and uniform fairness. He appeared at the Bar rather as the defender of oppressed truth and justice, than as the indiscriminate agent of any person who might require the services of eminent legal talent.

The cultivation of his grounds and the ripening of their fruits were always to him sources of untiring recreation. He had an ardent love for nature in all her aspects. He loved the woods, the streams, the lakes, and their associations with a longing that nothing could satisfy save a visit to his congenial haunts. As he loved the woods, so he loved all things which made their homes therein, and there was no sweeter music than the low plash of the waves on the beach at his camp door.

In the home of his birth, youth, and manhood; in his library, among those mute companions which in joy and in sorrow, in health and in sickness, had ever been a pleasure and a comfort, and surrounded by sorrowing friends, his calm and well-rounded life passed painlessly away. Governor Crosby was seventh in descent from Simon Crosby and his wife Ann, who came from Lancashire, England, in the Susan and Ellen, in 1635, and settled in Cambridge, Mass. He was born September 10, 1805, and died March 21, 1881.
Gov. Anson P. Morrill.
ANSON PEASLEE MORRILL was born June 10, 1803, in the town of Belgrade, Me., in a picturesque old house still standing in that beautiful little village called North Belgrade, but a short distance from the little stream that turned the wheels of his father's mill, and on which in boyhood he fished, hunted, and trapped. There he made the most of the short and infrequent terms of the district school; there, from the time he had grown to sufficient strength until he attained his majority, he assisted his father, Peaslee Morrill, in operating the latter's combined grist-mill, carding-mill, and saw-mill; there he first engaged in business for himself, on attaining his majority, buying a stock of goods and keeping a general store, and there he married Rowena W. Richardson, who lived to a ripe old age to enjoy with him the fruits of his honorable and successful career.

Being one of the elder children of a large family, at an early age his services were required to contribute to the support of his brothers and sisters; and this he did most cheerfully and effectively, soon establishing such a reputation for integrity and ability that even during his minority his name upon his father's notes enabled the latter, when in straightened circumstances, to borrow money necessary to carry on his business.

While yet a young man Mr. Morrill was appointed Postmaster, and held several offices of importance in his town. A few years later he moved to Belgrade Hill and there engaged in the same line of trade. At that time spirituous liquor was kept for sale in every country store and was one of the most important articles in stock. Of course Mr. Morrill's store could be no exception in this particular, although personally he was then, as always, a total abstainer. His early experience as a dealer impressed him with such a strong sense of the evil effects upon the people wrought by the use of alcoholic liquors, that he enthusiastically assumed the leadership of the first organized temperance movement in the State and continued, life-long, an ardent and staunch advocate and supporter of enforced prohibition. A few years later he moved to Madison, where he also kept store, and afterward served one term as Sheriff of Somerset County, declining a re-appointment which was tendered him. He next moved to Mount Vernon, where he continued in trade until 1844, when he moved to Readfield to take charge of the woolen mill at that place, which through bad management had been brought to the verge of ruin. From the very start he made it a success, and manifested his interest and confidence in the enterprise by investing all his savings in the stock of the company until eventually, at about the time of the breaking out of the war, he owned the entire factory. It was in operating this woolen factory that Mr. Morrill accumulated the most of his property.

Mr. Morrill had held the office of Land Agent from 1830 to 1853, was Governor in 1855, and in 1860 was elected to Congress. He took his seat as a member of that ever memorable Congress which assembled in extra session on July 4, 1861, at Lincoln's call to provide means to preserve the Union and suppress the southern rebellion. After serving one term in Congress, Mr. Morrill declined a re-nomination, which was tendered him by his party, because in those troublous days the duties of a Congressman consumed the greater part of his time to the serious detriment of business interests, which in his circumstances at that time he could not afford to neglect. Hon. James G. Blaine succeeded him in Congress, and thus commenced the national career of that brilliant statesman. A friendship most cordial and life-long existed between Mr. Morrill and Mr. Blaine. They were pioneers together in the work of founding the Republican party,—together they had participated in that first Republican National Convention, which nominated Fremont as its candidate for the presidency.

In 1853 Anson P. Morrill led off from the ranks of the Democratic party a revolt on the Anti-Slavery, Maine Law, and Know Nothing issues, which aided in the formation of the Republican party in Maine, during the summer of 1854, and which resulted in his election to the chief magistracy of the State, he being the first Republican Governor of Maine. In the movement for the formation of this new party Maine was the pioneer State, as it was born and christened at Strong, August 7, 1854.

As President of the Maine Central Railroad Company, Mr. Morrill exhibited marked business tact and ability in bringing about the consolidation of the corporation and in steering it safely through the financial difficulties which so thickly beset it at that time.

In 1879, some years after Mr. Morrill had retired from business, he moved to Augusta and there resided the remainder of his life. In 1880, even after he had passed his seventy-seventh birthday, his friends insisted on nominating and electing him Representative to the Legislature. Mr. Morrill died at his home in Augusta, on July 4, 1887, of paralysis, after an illness of only one week. Mr. Morrill's intellectual activity showed no impairment even to the last, and the progress of old age in no degree abated his interest in public affairs.

Although Mr. Morrill held a number of important public offices and was actively engaged or interested in politics all his life, he always subordinated office seeking and office holding to party principle and the interest of the cause. Uncompromising in matters involving principle, he was magnanimous to a fault in forgiving personal wrongs; his well-known kind-heartedness and charity not infrequently were imposed upon, and the liberal financial support which he accorded his unfortunate friends in their business enterprises cost him dearly, but he expressed no unkindness toward those through whose fault he had sustained heavy losses. Although best known as a leader of reform in politics and temperance, he was equally interested in all the great reform movements of his time. Liberal and progressive in his views on all subjects, he delighted to read and discuss the results of modern research. Though not a professor of religion in the outward sense, he was a devoted Universalist in faith, very regular in his attendance and liberal in his support of the church of that denomination.
Gov. Samuel Wells.
SAMUEL WELLS, the seventeenth Governor of the State by election, was born in Durham, N. H.,
August 15, 1801. He was a lawyer and first settled in the practice of his profession in WaterVILLE, in 1826, where he had a large practice and a high standing at the Bar and in the community. In 1835 he removed to Hallowell, and in 1844 he became a resident of Portland. He was a good scholar and a high-toned and dignified gentleman. He was a Representative in the State Legislature from the town of Hallowell in 1836, and again in 1838.

On September 28, 1847, Mr. Wells was appointed, by Governor Dana, an Associate Justice on the Bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, in accordance with a resolve of the Legislature increasing the number of judges. His first term was held at Paris that autumn, where he presided with great dignity and ease, gaining at once the respect of the Bar and the confidence of the people whose cases came before him. He continued on the Bench until March 31, 1854, when he resigned his commission. Judge Wells won an excellent reputation over the State as an able jurist and an impartial judge.

He was a strong Democrat and was nominated by his party, in 1855, as its candidate for Governor. He entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1856, and discharged them with signal ability. Governor Wells received his second nomination that year, but the Democratic party had been rent asunder by the great agitation on the slavery and temperance questions. Many Democrats and Whigs who were opposed to the further extension of slavery, and who were dissatisfied with the position of their leaders on that question as related to the new Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, then seeking admission into the Union, and who were in favor of the prohibitory law, had joined the ranks of the new Republican party, of which Hannibal Hamlin that year was the gubernatorial candidate. At the election, in September, Mr. Hamlin received sixty-nine thousand votes, in round numbers, and Mr. Wells forty-three thousand, while Mr. George F. Patten, the Whig candidate, received only six thousand five hundred votes. This ended the career of the Whig party in Maine, and Mr. Wells was the last Democratic Governor for more than twenty years, though that party was successful in holding its vote at nearly every election in the State during that time, and very frequently it largely increased it.

Being a strong party man, Governor Wells took the defeat of his party somewhat severely. He was not afterwards prominent in affairs here. After a time he removed to Boston, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died July 15, 1868.
HANNIBAL HAMLIN, the eminent politician and statesman, was a son of Cyrus and Anna Livermore Hamlin, who were of English descent, the paternal ancestors coming from Norman England to Massachusetts. Hannibal was born in Paris, Me., August 27, 1809. His early education was procured in the district schools of his native town, supplemented by a course of study at Hebron Academy. His first work was on the farm and in the printing-office of the Jeffersonian, where he remained until he began the study of law in the office of Fessenden & Deblois of Portland.

Having perfected himself in law, he commenced the practice of his profession in 1833 at Hampden, then the most important town in Penobscot County, where he continued to reside until his removal to Bangor, in 1861, soon after his election to the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln.

On becoming of age Mr. Hamlin allied himself with the Democratic party, and for twenty years he was one of its leaders. In the early years of his professional life he was almost continuously in the State Legislature, and was Speaker of the House in 1837 and again in 1839 and in 1840. In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress, and re-elected to the Twenty-ninth Congress.

Mr. Hamlin, in 1848, was appointed to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy, and elected a Senator to the Thirty-second Congress, the term commencing in 1851 and continuing until 1857. He resigned the senatorship in 1856 to accept the Report of the Committee of Commerce in that body, and refused to longer act with the Democratic party. His reason for this was his party's position on the slavery question. The Convention at Cincinnati that nominated Mr. Buchanan had resolved:

"That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that all such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution."

This Mr. Hamlin did not object to, but the next resolution was what troubled him:

"Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress."

On these resolutions Mr. Hamlin said: "I deny the position thus assumed by the Cincinnati Convention. I hold that the entire and unqualified sovereignty of the Territories is in Congress. But the resolution brings the Territories precisely within the same limitations which are applied to the States in the resolution I first read. The two taken together deny to Congress any power of legislation in the Territories. Adopted as part of the present platform is the following":

"The American Democracy adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only safe solution of the slavery question, upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories."

The last resolution was:

"That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the freely expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of the inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

"Take all these resolutions together," said Mr. Hamlin, "and the deduction which we must necessarily draw from them is a denial to Congress of any power whatever to legislate upon the subject of slavery."

Earlier in his speech he said: "I hold that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a gross moral and political wrong, unequalled in the annals of the legislation of this country, and hardly equaled in the annals of any other free country. * * * As a wrong I opposed that measure,—not, indeed, by my voice, but with consistent and steady, uniform votes. I resisted it in obedience to the dictates of my own judgment. I did it also cheerfully, in compliance with the instructions of the Legislature of Maine, which were passed by a vote almost unanimous. In the House of Representatives of Maine, consisting now of one hundred and fifty-one members, only six, I think, dissented; and in the Senate, consisting of thirty-one members, only one member non-concurring."

Thus ended Mr. Hamlin's connection with the Democratic party, and from that time until his death he was an able and one of the foremost leaders of the Republican party.

Taking his seat as Governor in January, 1857, he served less than two months. On February 25 he resigned to accept the senatorship to which he had again been elected, and Joseph H. Williams, President of the Senate, became acting Governor for the remainder of the term.

In 1860 he was elected Vice-President, which office he held during Mr. Lincoln's first term, but failed of a nomination in 1864. He entered the Senate again in 1866 and continued to represent Maine in that body until 1881, when he voluntarily retired at the expiration of his term, having served on the floor and in the chair for thirty years. He was for a short time Collector of Customs of the Port of Boston, and also Minister to Spain, which was the last public office he ever held.

Mr. Hamlin had a most successful political career. Many causes or reasons have been given for his great success in the political arena. One thing is certain, that his success was due largely to his well-known integrity of character and his fidelity to every trust. He had a kindly nature and was always affable and agreeable in manners. He regarded his word and honor as scrupulously in politics as in business, and he was always true to his friends. Besides, he never got higher than the fountain from which his power flowed, but was always in touch and in full sympathy with the people. He was not a brilliant orator, but a clear, convincing, and forcible speaker, always having a full comprehension of the subject under consideration. In private life he had the respect of everybody, and died July 4, 1891, at his home in Bangor, lamented by all.

Mr. Hamlin's first wife was Sarah Jane Emery, of Paris, daughter of Stephen Emery, who was Attorney-General in 1839-40. They were married in 1833, and she died in 1855. They had five children, of whom only one survives. In 1856 he married Ellen V. Emery, of Paris, by whom he had two sons.

XXXVII
JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS of Augusta was born at Augusta, Feb. 15, 1814. He is a son of the late Hon. Reuel Williams and Sarah Lowell (Cony) Williams, a daughter of Hon. Daniel Cony. Reuel Williams was born in Augusta, then Hallowell, June 2, 1783. There he lived his whole life and died July 25, 1862. His father was Seth Williams, who emigrated from Stoughton, Mass., to Augusta in 1779. Reuel Williams was a man of great natural ability, of untiring energy and perseverance, and, as a matter of course, he was a power in the Kennebec Valley. He was largely a self-made man. Before he was fifteen years old, he had fitted himself for college while working as a shoe-maker. At one time he was toll-gatherer for the bridge at Augusta which was built across the Kennebec in 1798. He was admitted to the Bar in 1804, and rose rapidly in his profession. In 1822-5 he was in the House of Representatives, and in 1826-8 he was a member of the State Senate. He was influential in locating the State Capital at Augusta. In 1822 he became one of the forty-nine corporate members of the Maine Historical Society. February 22, 1837, he became a United States Senator. He was re-elected in 1839 for the full term, but in 1843 he resigned to attend to his private business. Mr. Williams was one of the foremost promoters of the Kennebec & Portland Railroad. It was in this enterprise that he lost large sums of money, but he once said that, considering the great public good that had been accomplished, he did not think he much regretted the loss. He held many offices and was a leader in many other enterprises.

Joseph H. was educated in the public schools and at a boys' boarding-school at Wiscasset, taught by Hezekiah Packard. He entered Harvard College in 1830, graduating in 1834. He then attended the Dame Law School, Cambridge, two years, and began the practice of his profession in 1837, succeeding to his father's extensive law business on the latter's election to the Senate. He remained in practice twenty-five years, until the death of his father, in 1862, when the care of settling a large estate made it necessary for him to relinquish the greater part of his law practice. Governor Washburn, at this time, complimented Mr. Williams with a nomination to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, but growing infirmities and increasing cares made it necessary for him to decline the honor.

Reuel Williams was an ardent Democrat, and his son, Joseph, followed in his footsteps in his early years. In 1854, then a member of the Democratic State Convention and chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, he felt compelled to disapprove of the administration of President Pierce, who had forfeited, in his opinion, all claim to further allegiance by an approval of the bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise. From that time Mr. Williams ceased to vote with the Democratic party as long as the interests of slavery continued to shape political issues. In 1856 he took an active part in the presidential election, and entered the canvass in support of the Fremont ticket, doing good service wherever called, but with no thought of being recognized for promotion at the end of the campaign. On returning home, just before the annual election, he found his name had been put upon the Republican ticket for Kennebec Senators by a convention which had met, acted, and adjourned without previous public intimation of such a purpose. The result was an election of the ticket bearing his name.

At the beginning of the session in 1857 Mr. Williams was elected to preside over the Senate, and it was by virtue of this office that he became Governor of the State. Mr. Hamlin was elected Governor in 1856 and took the gubernatorial chair the following January. On February 25, 1857, he resigned the Governorship to accept the United States Senatorship, and Mr. Williams succeeded him as Governor of the State. He discharged the duties of the office acceptably and with credit to himself. He was urged to become a candidate for the office the coming year, but he was not anxious for it. Mr. Williams was never an advocate of the theory of prohibition, though always a temperate man, and he felt that at that time, with prohibition as one of the leading planks of the platform, he would not be the logical candidate of the new party. During the war he was a strong supporter of all war measures and a valued adviser of the Governor. He was in the Legislature in 1864-5, and once or twice after that time. He still resides in Augusta in the quiet enjoyment of a fine home and the high respect of the citizens of the city. All the time he cares to devote to business is required in the care of his large estate.

Mr. Williams was married, September 26, 1842, to Apphia Putnam, daughter of Sylvester Judd, of Northampton, Mass., who was the father of Rev. Sylvester Judd, formerly a brilliant pastor of the Unitarian Church in Augusta. They have no living children.

Gov. Joseph H. Williams.
Gov. Lot M. Morrill.
LOT MYRICK MORRILL, a son of Peasley and Nancy Macomber Morrill, was born in Belgrade, Me., May 3, 1813. His father, in 1797, was enrolled as a citizen of Hallowell, which then included the territory now comprising the City of Augusta, and it was in this portion of the town that the father resided. Afterwards he removed to a farm in Belgrade, where he raised his family of seven sons and seven daughters.

Lot attended the district schools of the town, as was customary in those days, devoting his time out of school to working in a saw-mill and tending a small country store. He early formed a determination to become a lawyer and devoted himself to this end. He availed himself of every opportunity to study. To defray the expenses of obtaining an education, he began at sixteen years of age to teach school, continuing to teach and attend school until he was nineteen years old, when he entered Waterville College. To supply the necessary funds for his college course, he became Principal of a select school in the northern part of New York State, where he remained one year. Becoming impatient to engage in the study of the law, he quit college before graduation day came around, and entered actively upon the work of preparing himself for his chosen profession in the office of Judge Edward Fuller of Readfield. In this office was another student named Timothy Howe.

In 1837, when twenty-four years of age, Mr. Morrill was admitted to the Bar, and started in practice in the town of Readfield, forming a co-partnership with his fellow-student, Timothy Howe. Here he remained until 1841, when he concluded to seek a wider field for professional work. He removed to Augusta and soon entered into a partnership with Hon. James W. Bradbury, which continued many years and which proved very congenial to both parties. The office for a long time enjoyed as large a business, perhaps, as any other law office in the State. He handled many large cases in Kennebec County and other counties, in addition to which the firm had a very extensive practice before the legislative committees at every session of the Legislature. This work was attended to mainly by Mr. Morrill, which gave him an opportunity to show his skill and ability as a lawyer, and also a wide acquaintance with the leading men of the day in both business and official life.

In early life Mr. Morrill was a Democrat. He was always opposed to the extension of slavery and was a strong temperance man. Before he left Readfield he was an active politician and was frequently engaged in discussing the political questions of the day. In 1833 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Augusta, and at the election of a United States Senator by that body, at its session in 1834, he received quite a vote against William Pitt Fessenden. Mr. Morrill was elected to the next Legislature and to the State Senate in 1835, presiding over the deliberations of the session beginning January 2, 1836. An attempt was made to repeal the prohibitory law, known as the Maine law, and to remove Judge Davis from the Bench by address. Mr. Morrill opposed both of the measures in vigorous speeches, which gave him a wide reputation through the State. A resolution was introduced at this session pledging the Maine Democracy to further concessions on the question of slavery in the Territories. Mr. Morrill made a very strong speech in opposition to this resolution, declaring, in effect, that he would sever his allegiance to his party rather than support such a measure. Notwithstanding these efforts he was put upon the Democratic State Committee, but after the Cincinnati Convention in 1856, which nominated Mr. Buchanan, he refused to act with the Committee. In a letter to E. Wilder Farley he wrote: "The candidate is a good one, but the platform is a flagrant outrage upon the country and an insult to the North." * * * "There are many people at the North who will go for all this, with their eyes open, for the sake of political power; there are many who will not."

Thus terminated Mr. Morrill's connection with the Democratic party. He then allied himself to the new party, made up of dissenting Democrats, Whigs, and Free Soilers, which had been christened the Republican party, and which elected Mr. Hamlin Governor in 1836. In 1837 he was elected Governor, and again re-elected in 1838 and in 1839, defeating Manassah H Smith, the Democratic candidate, at each election. On June 10, 1841, he was made United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Hamlin to accept the Vice-Presidency. In 1843 he was elected for the full term of six years, which expired in 1849. It was at this time that the memorable Hamlin-Morrill senatorial contest took place, in which Mr. Hamlin won by a narrow margin. A vacancy, however, soon occurred in the Senate, caused by the death of Mr. Fessenden, September 8, 1869, and Mr. Morrill again entered the Senate, filling out the unexpired term, which ended in 1871. Having done this, he was elected for the full term of six years, but he resigned July 7, 1876, to accept, at the urgent request of President Grant, the Treasury portfolio, which office he filled with distinction until the close of that administration. He had previously been invited by President Grant to accept the War portfolio, but he declined.

So highly regarded was Mr. Morrill, and so greatly appreciated were the services he had rendered, that the incoming administration, President Hayes, offered him any position he might select, either at home or abroad. In 1870 his health was broken down by overwork. A severe illness with nervous prostration followed, from which he recovered very slowly. In fact, he never fully recovered his health. Therefore he indicated the Collectorship of the Port of Portland as being more congenial to him, and Mr. Hayes promptly appointed him to that position. It is worthy of note that his bond of $250,000 was made and ready for filling without his knowledge, showing the regard in which he was held by the leading business men of Portland. This was Mr. Morrill's last public office. He died in Augusta, January 10, 1883.

Mr. Morrill's private and public life was pure and spotless. He was as thoroughly honest in political and official affairs as he was upright and just in his own personal matters. His nature was warm-hearted and generous to the last degree, while his kind and forgiving spirit was the admiration of all who knew him. No duty was left undone by him while his strength lasted, and when it failed it was his sad regret that he could do no more. He was a noble man and a faithful public official.
Gov. Israel Washburn, Jr.
Gov. Israel Washburn, Jr.

ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR., was one of the famous Washburn family of Livermore, where he was born, June 6, 1813. He is seventh in descent from John Washburn, the common ancestor of the Washburn family in America. John was a native of Evesham, Worcestershire, England, and from which he emigrated to America in 1631. He settled in Duxbury, Mass., removing to Bridgewater, Mass., about 1665. Israel Washburn, Sr., was born in Raynham, Mass., November 18, 1784, and removed to Maine in 1806, settling at White's Landing, now Richmond. Here he was engaged in merchandising and ship-building until 1809, when he removed to Livermore, where he resided until his death, September 1, 1876. The Washburn homestead has become widely known as the Norlands. It was here he raised his family of seven sons, all of whom became, in after years, very prominent in business, political, and official life, most of them having attained to great distinction. The mother of these boys was a daughter of Samuel Benjamin, formerly of Watertown, Mass., and her mother was Tabitha Livermore, a relative of Elijah Livermore, the founder of the town.

The education of Israel, Jr., was obtained in the district school and under private instruction. Though not a college graduate, he became a fine classical scholar, and from his youth was a most diligent student of English literature of the higher order. He studied law three years, and was admitted to the Bar in 1834, locating the same year at Orono, Me., where he soon gained a large and lucrative practice. In 1842 he was in the State Legislature, and in 1850 he was elected to the Thirty-second Congress, and re-elected to the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-sixth Congresses. He received his first nomination from the Whig party in 1843, but the district being strongly Democratic he failed of an election that year. In 1850, owing to a division in the Democratic ranks, he was elected by about 1,500 majority, and at each succeeding election at which he was a candidate by increased majorities. In Congress, during his terms of service, he was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the Committee on Elections, Pacific Railroad, and served on others of minor importance.

It was during his congressional career that the slavery question assumed its most threatening attitude. Mr. Washburn was of strong anti-slavery tendencies, and was especially opposed to the further extension of slavery, deeming it an evil that should be confined to its then present limits. The discussions on that topic were most acrimonious, both in and out of Congress, and it was the rock on which many party ties were broken. With Mr. Washburn's well-settled convictions, it is not difficult to imagine what position he took in those discussions.

On May 24, 1852, he delivered a strong speech in the House, in which he undertook to show that the South had for years been becoming more and more aggressive in its demands for legislation in the interests of human slavery, and that the North had gradually acquiesced in these demands until the South had obtained about all it wanted up to that time. Referring to the threats of disunion, which were so promiscuously thrown about whenever a vote was lost, he appealed to the southern men to abandon such threats and to stand together for the union of all the States, for in that course only could the highest destiny of the country be achieved.

The leadership of those in Congress opposed to the further extension of slavery easily rested with Mr. Washburn. He was always foremost in those discussions. The Kansas-Nebraska bill was the paramount question before the country and before Congress. He was, as usual, the leader of the opposition to this bill. It had long been discussed, and was finally passed near midnight of May 22, 1854, amid many threats and great confusion. The next day, by invitation, about thirty members met Mr. Washburn and the situation was discussed. He urged the formation of a new party to be composed of those opposed to the extension of slavery. This was agreed to by all the gentlemen present, with one exception. A name appropriate for such a party was talked over, and Mr. Washburn thought that Republican was the most suggestive and appropriate one that could be adopted. The idea was accepted by those present with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Washburn soon returned to his home in Maine, and in a public speech at Bangor, June 2, 1854, he denounced the slave power and urged all opposed to it to unite in one organization, saying men who think alike must act together. He added that the new organization should take the name of Republican, and that their aim and purpose should be "the welfare of the Union and the stainless honor of the American name." He made other speeches and met with great enthusiasm everywhere.

In 1860 he was nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for Governor, and elected by about 17,000 majority over Ephraim K. Smart, the Democratic candidate. He entered the office of chief magistrate of Maine amid the mutterings of civil war. The first gun was fired on Fort Sumter April 12, 1861, and on the 14th he issued a proclamation, convening the Legislature on the 22d of that month. He addressed that body in convention and advocated active measures for the suppression of the rebellion. When Maine, in common with the other Northern States, was called upon for men to go to the front, she was prompt in her responses, and her loyal Governor was untried in his devotion to the soldiers who were forming and marching to the seat of war, and in his efforts to uphold the hands of the President in his great work of maintaining the supremacy of the Union.

Having served two terms, he declined to be re-nominated for the third term. His administration of the State's affairs during the critical period had been most acceptable and successful, and he sought to take a little rest from the cares and responsibilities of official life. Appreciating his services in the past, President Lincoln invited him to accept the Collectorship of the Port of Portland, and in November, 1863, he entered upon the duties of that office, which he continued to discharge with signal ability until May, 1877, when he voluntarily retired from public office. He spent the remainder of his days in literary pursuits, which he much enjoyed. Among his works may be mentioned papers on Charles Lamb, Walter Savage Landor, Gamaliel Bailey, Modern Civilization, Secular and Compulsory Education, and numerous lectures, addresses, etc. He died in Portland, May 12, 1883. His remains repose in Mt. Hope Cemetery, Bangor, near those of the venerable Hannibal Hamlin. He was a Universalist and very prominent in church affairs.

Mr. Washburn married Mary M. Webster, of Orono, October 24, 1841, by whom he had four children. She died in 1873, and in 1876 he married Robina Napier Brown, daughter of Benjamin F. Brown of Bangor, Me.
Gov. Abner Coburn.
ABNER COBURN of Skowhegan was, by natural endowment, one of the strong men of Maine, and for fifty years he, in connection with his father, Eleazer, and his brother, Philander, was a leader of men and a director of affairs along the whole line of the Kennebec Valley. Eleazer Coburn was a land surveyor and Abner early became an assistant to his father. In 1825 Abner began to survey land on his own account, and in 1830 Eleazer Coburn and his two sons, Abner and Philander, formed a partnership under the firm name of E. Coburn & Sons. The business of this firm was surveying, buying land, and cutting timber on the Kennebec. The concern prospered greatly and grew rapidly, year by year, until 1845, when it was terminated by the death of the father, Eleazer Coburn. The two brothers immediately formed another firm under the name of A. & P. Coburn, which continued the business of the older firm, and was equally prosperous. Their operations became very extensive, and they were well and most favorably known by the lumber dealers throughout New England, and in the West even, where at one time they held more than sixty thousand acres of valuable timber lands.

The Coburns were men of great sturdiness of character, of the highest integrity, but were very shrewd and sagacious business operators. They were pioneers in the land and lumber business, and from their first operations they had seen timber lands constantly advance in price. They early began to purchase these lands, when they were very cheap, and continued up to 1870, when they were by far the largest land owners in the State, owning no less than four hundred and fifty thousand acres, or more than seven hundred square miles, of land. In 1872 the larger part of these lands was sold for $1,500,000, but the buyer was unable to carry out his contract, and the property fell back into the possession of the Coburns.

But while they were large land and timber operators they were also engaged in other enterprises. Abner became largely identified with the railroad interests of the State, more especially with the line of road from Skowhegan to Augusta and Portland. When, in 1854, the Kennebec & Portland Railroad was completed to Augusta, and the Somerset & Kennebec Road from Augusta to Skowhegan was about half completed, the latter concern was unable to proceed further with the work of construction from the lack of funds, when the Coburns came to the aid of the company, and the road was rapidly completed. One of the brothers was always on the Board of Directors, and Abner was the President for several years. He continued on the Board after the re-organization of both roads under the name of the Portland & Kennebec Railroad. In those days only one passenger train each way was run, and it was sometimes difficult to keep them going. It was not unfrequently that Mr. Coburn had to come to the rescue of the treasury. After Judge Rice became President, in 1863, the business of the road began to increase, and it has constantly grown until this time. Abner Coburn owned two thousand shares of the stock at one time, and he remained on the Board of Directors and was President after its consolidation with the Maine Central; and until the day of his death he was a strong friend of the road.

In politics he took an active part. In his early days he was a Federalist, afterwards becoming a Whig, and later a Republican. In 1830 he was elected to the Maine Legislature, and again in 1840 and 1844. He was one of the founders, in this State, of the Republican party, and in 1855 was a member of Gov. Anson P. Morrill's Council; in 1857 he was in Governor Hamlin's Council. In 1860 he was Presidential Elector and threw his vote as such for Abraham Lincoln.

When Governor Washburn, in 1862, expressed a wish to retire at the end of his second term, the great business ability of Abner Coburn commended him as the man above all others to step into his place and carry along the great work of raising and equipping troops and forwarding them to the front to aid in suppressing the rebellion. He was nominated and elected Governor, serving during the year 1863 with distinguished ability. That was, perhaps, the most trying year of the whole war. There was a growing feeling against some of the war leaders and the "Peace Party" was gaining in the Northern States. Battles were being lost and many men began to get discouraged. But Governor Coburn never lost his courage or in the least ceased his efforts or faltered in the work of sustaining the President in prosecuting the war. His administration was honest, able, efficient, and strong in every respect, and he retired at the end of his term with the high regard of all the people.

Governor Coburn was not an educated man. In his boyhood days he took a few terms in the district school and two or three terms in the Bloomfield Academy. These comprised about all the schooling he ever had, but in later years he became a great benefactor of the cause of education. He materially augmented the fund of the old Bloomfield Academy, where he received his early education, and of the Skowhegan High School. The College of Agriculture and Liberal Arts frequently felt the thrill of his liberality and great love for the cause of education, as did also the Colby University at Waterville, and the Coburn Classical Institute of the same city, both of which institutions attained to great prosperity under his directing hand and fostering care. He was closely connected with these institutions for many of the later years of his life. He presented Somerset County with its elegant court-house and Skowhegan with its fine public hall, named for the donor. His golden favors also flowed in many other channels.

Governor Coburn was born in Canaan, in the portion now called Skowhegan, March 22, 1803. His father, Eleazer, came from Massachusetts in 1792, and married Mary Weston, whose grandfather, Joseph Weston, was a guide for Benedict Arnold in his trip to Quebec. While Governor Coburn was a very wealthy man, he was very democratic in his habits and tastes and plain and unassuming in his manners. His energy was untiring and his integrity unquestioned. He lived in Skowhegan all his days, beloved by the people of his town and admired and respected by the people of the State. His fame will long outlive his fortune.
Gov. Samuel Cony.
SAMUEL CONY was born in Augusta, February 27, 1811. His father was Gen. Samuel Cony, who was born in Massachusetts in 1775, and his grandfather was Lieut. Samuel Cony, who was thirty-one years old when he with his father, Dea. Samuel Cony, moved to Maine. Deacon Samuel was born in Boston, 1718, and in 1777 moved from Shutesbury, Mass., to the Fort Weston settlement in the town of Hallowell, now comprised in Augusta. All the Conys from Deacon Samuel down to and including the Governor, Samuel, were men of great natural ability and strength of character. Dea. Samuel Cony’s second son was Daniel, who was born in 1752, and therefore about twenty-five years of age when he came to Augusta with his father. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary War and was promoted for bravery. After coming to Maine he was a physician; with a very extensive practice in Augusta and the surrounding country. He represented his town in the General Court of Massachusetts, and was also a Senator and a member of the Executive Council. He was an elector when George Washington was chosen to his second term of office as President; was ninety years old when he died.

Gen. Samuel Cony was a merchant at Wiscasset and Augusta. He was the first Adjutant-General of Maine and held the office ten years. He also represented Augusta in the General Court. Both he and his wife were noted for their fine personal appearance. He married his cousin, Susan Bowdoin, a daughter of Hon. Daniel Cony, and mother of Governor Cony.

Samuel Cony received his early education in the town school, by private tutors, and at China Academy. He received his collegiate education at Brown University, from which he graduated in 1829. After leaving college he studied law with Hon. Hiram Belcher, of Farmington, and also with his uncle, Hon. Reuel Williams of Augusta. He was admitted to the Bar in 1832 and opened an office in Oldtown, Me. Here his political career began. When he was but twenty-four years old he was a Representative in the State Legislature, and at twenty-eight was a member of the Executive Council. He was appointed Judge of Probate for Penobscot County in 1840, holding that office several years. In 1847 he was made Land Agent of the State, which position he held three years. In 1850 he was elected Treasurer of State, and re-elected five consecutive years, which was the constitutional limit. On assuming the duties of this office he removed to Augusta, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. He was Mayor of the city in 1854.

Mr. Cony was a Democrat, and when the war broke out he became a “War Democrat,” giving his hearty support to every measure calculated to crush the rebellion. The preservation of the Union became his ruling passion. In 1862 he was sent to the Legislature from Augusta, where he was foremost in voting men and money to sustain the Union forces.

In 1863 he was nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for Governor, to succeed Governor Coburn, who had made a great record as a “War Governor,” and he was elected by about eighteen thousand majority over Hon. Bion Bradbury, the Democratic candidate, who carried the Democratic vote that year up to fifty thousand. Coburn and Washburn, men of great ability, who had worked unceasingly to support the armies in the field by new recruits and supplies, were his immediate predecessors, and to maintain the record they had made was no small task. But Governor Cony was equal to every occasion. He carried into his great work a strong mind and a loyal, patriotic heart. Every call of the President for troops was promptly answered, officers were selected with the sole view of their fitness to command, while the welfare of the men from Maine at the front was his great care.

Three times he was elected Governor. In the inaugural address at the opening of the Legislature in January, 1866, he notified the people that he would not accept another nomination, in these words: “At the close of the present year my connection with public affairs will cease, and I shall most gladly return to that retirement from which I was originally so unexpectedly called.” Maine sent to the front 71,558 men. There were issued by the Executive of the State 4,295 commissions, of which number Governor Cony signed about fourteen hundred. The war was then closed. In it Maine had taken a noble part, and it is not too much to say that it was largely to Governor Cony’s great patriotism and unceasing efforts in behalf of the Union cause that so bright a lustre rests upon the name of our fair State. His time, strength, and means were given freely, and he well earned the hearty praise so justly bestowed upon him and his work by the Secretary of War.

Governor Cony was a man of fine personal appearance, and was possessed with a warm and genial nature, which attached him to all he came in contact with. His convictions were strong, his perceptions were almost intuitive, his impulses were generous, and his sympathies were tender. He was liberal and hospitable, and his home was always open to his friends. His last few years were serenely spent in the enjoyment of his books and in the contemplation of patriotic duty well done. He passed away October 5, 1870.

Samuel Cony was twice married. October 17, 1833, he married Mercy H. Sewall of Farmington. She died April 9, 1847, and on November 22, 1849, he married Lucy W. Brooks of Augusta. He left six children, two sons and a daughter by his first marriage and two daughters and a son by the last marriage.
Gov. Daniel F. Davis.
Joseph Robinson Bodwell was born in that portion of Methuen, Mass., now embraced in the City of Lawrence, June 18, 1818. His father was Joseph Bodwell, who owned a small farm at the mouth of the Spigot River, on which he resided nearly all his life. He was in poor circumstances, and young Joseph, at the age of eight years, went to live with Patrick Fleming, a resident of the town of Methuen proper. Here he worked on the farm, receiving but very little instruction in the district school, until he reached the age of sixteen, when he hired out as a farm laborer for six dollars a month. In 1835 he began to learn the trade of a shoemaker, attending school in the day-time and working at shoe-making nights and mornings. He would often work far into the night, sometimes making a shoe in an evening.

He continued this work three years, when in 1838 he, in connection with his father, bought a farm at West Methuen, and they continued to till it together for ten years. While engaged in this work, the improvements in the Merrimack River at Lawrence were begun and the erection of a dam commenced, for which an immense amount of stone was required. Young Bodwell was employed to help haul the stone from Pelham, N. H., where it was quarried. Here dates Mr. Bodwell's first connection with the stone business, in which, in after years, he became one of the largest operatives in the country. In hauling the stone for the Lawrence dam and working in the quarries he became entirely familiar with all the processes of quarrying, cutting, and handling stone.

In 1852 Mr. Bodwell, imbued with that spirit of enterprise which ever characterized all his work, conceived the idea of going into the stone business on his own account. In company with Moses Webster he began operations on Fox Island, Vinalhaven, having but one yoke of oxen, which he drove, shod, and tended himself. About this time the demand for granite for buildings, bridges, and pavements began to increase rapidly, and the young firm's business grew correspondingly. Their location was most admirable, as was also the quality of their granite. They could lift the stone from their quarry into the hold of a vessel and transport it to Boston, New York, and other large cities, at the cheapest possible rate. This advantage they have always had, which has made competition with them difficult. Some large government buildings, including the new State, War, and Navy Departments building at Washington, which is one of the largest and finest public buildings in the country, were quarried and cut at Fox Island, as were some of the finest commercial blocks in most of the large cities.

So fast did the business grow under Mr. Bodwell's energetic management that more capital and larger facilities were required. Therefore a corporation was formed, and Mr. Bodwell became the President and in fact the General Manager of its affairs, in which position he continued until his death. This is probably the largest granite works in the country to-day. In 1866 he removed to Hallowell, where, in company with Mr. William Wilson, he opened the Hallowell quarries, about two miles west of the town. This granite is of a much lighter color than the Vinalhaven granite and much easier to work. It is preferred for the lighter styles of architecture, especially for commercial buildings, and more particularly for monumental work. The products of this quarry went rapidly into the market and may be seen in almost every State in the Union in elegant monuments and statuary. The great statue, Liberty, forty feet tall, which crowns the Pilgrims' monument at Plymouth, was quarried and cut at the Hallowell quarries. In 1870 this property went into a corporation, with Mr. Bodwell as President, and it has always been most successful.

Mr. Bodwell's early love for agricultural pursuits followed him through all his other great business operations and finally gained the mastery over him. He purchased a large farm in Hallowell and cultivated it with much success and with great satisfaction to himself. He also engaged in stock breeding and stock raising with Hon. Hall C. Burleigh of Vassalboro. They selected herds of the finest animals in England, Scotland, and Wales and imported them to this country. Their operations in this line were the largest in New England, and their animals were sold in almost every State in the Union. The benefits conferred by Mr. Bodwell and Mr. Burleigh upon the farmers of the country is almost beyond computing. Other great business enterprises claimed some attention from Mr. Bodwell. He was President of the Bodwell Water Power Company at Oldtown, was engaged in ice and lumbering operations on the Kennebec, and also with several railroad enterprises. In all of these he was a grand success.

In politics he was not especially interested beyond what was required of him as a good citizen. Twice he was prevailed upon to represent his city in the Legislature, and for two years he was Mayor of Hallowell. He went as delegate to the Republican Convention at Chicago in 1880. He had been urged to accept other offices, but declined, always saying he had too much business to admit of his taking any office. Early in 1886 he began to be talked about in the newspapers and by the people as a candidate for Governor. At the Republican Convention that summer he was nominated, it is putting it mildly to say, without any effort of his own; it would be more correct to say against his will, and, of course, elected in September. In January, 1887, he entered upon the discharge of his duties as Governor of Maine with that vigor and ability that characterized all of his acts. He was a business man, and the business of the State was conducted in a business-like way, as far as he had to do with it. His administration, as far as it went, was a success and highly satisfactory. His valued services were terminated by death, at his home in Hallowell, on December 15, 1887.

Mr. Bodwell, in his early years, had many a hard hill to climb on his road to success, and many adverse circumstances to contend with. But full of courage he toiled on and finally conquered. Broad-minded, big-hearted, and generous to a fault, the remembrance of his own early struggles awakened his sympathies in behalf of those whom, in later years, he found similarly situated, and to not a few has he extended his strong arm and helped along the rugged pathway of life. His energy and enterprise knew no bounds, and he worked in season and out, worked days and traveled nights, until at last his health broke down and he was obliged to give up. His death was widely lamented, and his name will long be borne in loving remembrance by many who could justly claim him as their friend.
UPON the death of the highly respected and deeply lamented Governor, Joseph R. Bodwell, on the 15th of December, 1887, the President of the Senate, who was S. S. Marble, of Waldoboro, was required, as is provided in the Constitution, to exercise the office of Governor during the remainder of the term. This he did, and, seeking to utilize the advantage thus gained, he became a candidate for nomination by his party and for election by the people the following year. In this he was not successful, the Republican nomination that year, 1888, falling upon Hon. Edwin C. Burleigh, of Augusta, who was elected. Mr. Marble quietly retired to his home in Lincoln County, at the end of the term, where he continues to reside.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We cannot well close this volume, which has been so long delayed, mainly by the difficulty experienced in obtaining reliable data for the sketches of some of the early Governors of the State, whose portraits and sketches are presented herein, without making public acknowledgment to Hon. Marquis F. King, Hon. Joseph Williamson, William D. Patterson, Esq., and other gentlemen who have taken a personal interest in the gathering of portraits and the collection of material for and the preparation of biographical sketches in this volume, for their hearty efforts in our behalf. We assure them that their disinterested work in the way of making the book more full and complete is heartily appreciated, and we most cheerfully acknowledge our indebtedness to them, as we also do to all who have kindly extended to us a helping hand and cheered us with substantial favors.

Portland, December 12, 1893.

THE EDITOR.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams, John M.</td>
<td>112, 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Samuel H.</td>
<td>48, 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atwood, Fred.</td>
<td>32, 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baker, Henry K.</td>
<td>158, 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baxter, James Phinney</td>
<td>66, 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beal, Flavius O.</td>
<td>68, 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beal, George Lafayette</td>
<td>36, 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bean, Emery O.</td>
<td>144, 145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bixby, Augustus Rufus</td>
<td>82, 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blaine, James G.</td>
<td>246, 247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bliss, Hiram, Jr.</td>
<td>240, 241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boster, William Wheeler</td>
<td>79, 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boutelle, Charles A.</td>
<td>16, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradbury, Albert W.</td>
<td>100, 101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradbury, James O.</td>
<td>76, 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradbury, James W.</td>
<td>142, 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooks, John G.</td>
<td>162, 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, John Marshall</td>
<td>230, 231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, Philip H.</td>
<td>244, 245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffum, Charles</td>
<td>176, 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burleigh, Edwin C.</td>
<td>56, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burleigh, Hall C.</td>
<td>42, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carleton, Leroy T.</td>
<td>134, 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carr, Stephen W.</td>
<td>214, 215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case, John S.</td>
<td>80, 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamberlain, Joshua Lawrence, LL.D.</td>
<td>62, 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapman, Charles J.</td>
<td>116, 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chase, Charles H.</td>
<td>102, 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, Edwin O.</td>
<td>30, 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaves, Henry B.</td>
<td>4, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaves, Nathan</td>
<td>242, 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobb, John Clifford</td>
<td>122, 123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connor, Selden</td>
<td>58, 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutler, John Lysander</td>
<td>166, 167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dearborn, Jeremiah W., M.D.</td>
<td>206, 207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deering, Rufus</td>
<td>94, 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dingley, Nelson, Jr.</td>
<td>12, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow, Fred. N.</td>
<td>18, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dow, Neal</td>
<td>92, 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downes, Lemuel G.</td>
<td>22, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drummond, Everett Richard</td>
<td>194, 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drummond, Josiah H.</td>
<td>108, 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, George</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank, Melvin Porter</td>
<td>224, 225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frye, William P.</td>
<td>8, 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garcelon, Alonzo, A.M., M.D.</td>
<td>56, 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert, Z. A.</td>
<td>184, 185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilmore, Pascal Pearl</td>
<td>164, 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodwin, John M.</td>
<td>140, 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon, Dr. Seth Chase</td>
<td>104, 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gould, Edwin William</td>
<td>154, 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haines, William T.</td>
<td>84, 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hale, Clarence</td>
<td>130, 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hale Eugene</td>
<td>6, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harper, John</td>
<td>86, 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrington, Charles A.</td>
<td>34, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings, David R.</td>
<td>146, 147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayford, Otis</td>
<td>44, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haynes, J. Manchester</td>
<td>228, 229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healy, James Augustine</td>
<td>98, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higgins, John T.</td>
<td>78, 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilton, William Henry</td>
<td>190, 191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitchcock, Dr. Francis E.</td>
<td>232, 233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holman, Joseph C.</td>
<td>234, 235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holt, Dr. Erastus Eugene</td>
<td>126, 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunt, William H.</td>
<td>192, 193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan, Edward Clarence, C.E.</td>
<td>128, 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, Marquis F.</td>
<td>28, 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larrabee, Seth L.</td>
<td>124, 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leavitt, Samuel D.</td>
<td>72, 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libby, Charles Freeman</td>
<td>118, 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locke, Joseph A.</td>
<td>120, 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord, Henry</td>
<td>168, 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynch, John F.</td>
<td>238, 239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manley, Joseph H.</td>
<td>218, 219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall, William C.</td>
<td>180, 181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martel, Dr. L. J.</td>
<td>204, 205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthews, Samuel W.</td>
<td>38, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGillicuddy, D. J.</td>
<td>208, 209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milliken, Seth L.</td>
<td>14, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore, Joseph E.</td>
<td>150, 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrison, James,</td>
<td>236, 237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osgood, Charles H.</td>
<td>212, 213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perham, Sidney,</td>
<td>60, 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry, John J.</td>
<td>96, 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pettengill, Waldo,</td>
<td>26, 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaisted, Harris Merrill,</td>
<td>54, 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rand, Eben E.</td>
<td>220, 221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redman, John B.</td>
<td>148, 149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed, Thomas B.</td>
<td>10, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richards, Fred. Edgecomb,</td>
<td>106, 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robie, Frederick,</td>
<td>52, 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinson, Franklin Clement, A.M.</td>
<td>46, 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinson, Reuel,</td>
<td>196, 197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanborn, Dr. Bigelow T.</td>
<td>40, 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savage, Albert R.</td>
<td>64, 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaw, Francis M.</td>
<td>202, 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd, Herbert L.</td>
<td>182, 183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherd, Russell B.</td>
<td>226, 227</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EARLY GOVERNORS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Hugh J.</td>
<td>XXIV, XXV</td>
<td>Kent, Edward,</td>
<td>XVIII, XIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodwell, Joseph R.</td>
<td>I, II</td>
<td>King, William,</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coburn, Abner,</td>
<td>XLIV, XLV</td>
<td>Lincoln, Enoch,</td>
<td>VIII, IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cony, Samuel,</td>
<td>XLVI, XXVII</td>
<td>Marble, S. S.</td>
<td>LIII, LIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crosby, William G.</td>
<td>XXX, XXXI</td>
<td>Morrill, Anson P.</td>
<td>XXXII, XXXIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutler, Nathan,</td>
<td>X, XI</td>
<td>Morrill, Lot M.</td>
<td>XI, XLI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dana, John W.</td>
<td>XXVI, XXVII</td>
<td>Parris, Albion K.</td>
<td>VI, VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis, Daniel F.</td>
<td>XLVIII, XLIX</td>
<td>Smith, Samuel E.</td>
<td>XIV, XV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunlap, Robert P.</td>
<td>XVI, XVII</td>
<td>Washburn, Israel, Jr.</td>
<td>XLII, XLIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairfield, John,</td>
<td>XX, XXI</td>
<td>Wells, Samuel,</td>
<td>XXXIV, XXXV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamlin, Hannibal,</td>
<td>XXXVI, XXXVII</td>
<td>Williams, Joseph H.</td>
<td>XXXVIII, XXXIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbard, John,</td>
<td>XXVIII, XXIX</td>
<td>Williamson, William D.</td>
<td>IV, V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunton, Jonathan G.</td>
<td>XII, XIII</td>
<td>Kavanagh, Edward,</td>
<td>XXII, XXIII</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>