

NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES



3 3433 08179653 8

















OHIO SOCIETY,

NOT TO BE TAKEN  
FROM THE ROOMS



WILLIAM A. TAYLOR.

# OHIO IN CONGRESS

FROM

1803 to 1901

WITH

NOTES AND SKETCHES

OF

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

AND

Other Historical Data and Incidents

---

BY WM. A. TAYLOR. <sup>E</sup>

Member of the "Old Northwest" Genealogical and Ohio State Archaeological  
and Historical Societies.

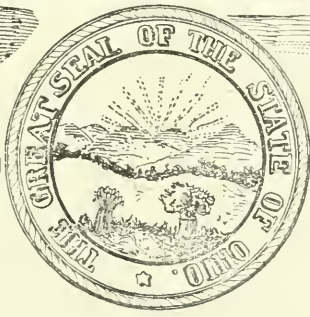
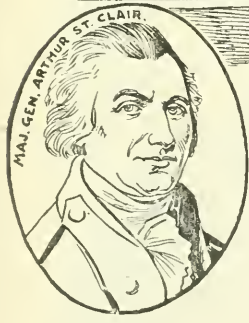
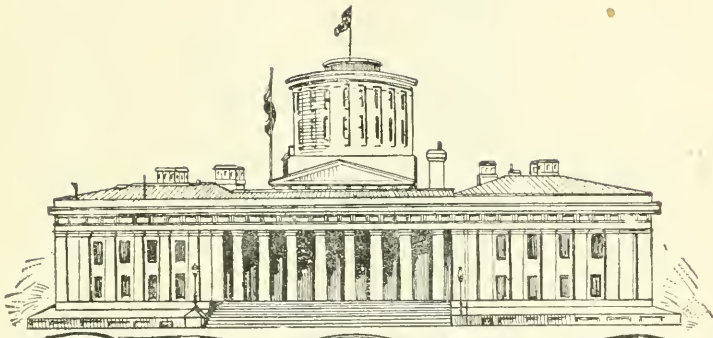
---

COLUMBUS, OHIO:  
THE XX. CENTURY PUBLISHING CO.  
1900.

---

COPYRIGHT  
BY  
WM. A. TAYLOR,  
1899.

---



*MEMORIAL*

*To AUBREY CLARENCE TAYLOR,*

Joint Author of

*"Ohio Statesmen and Annals of Progress,"*

and who aided in the beginning of  
this work, as a perpetuation  
of his memory

*This Volume is Dedicated.*

He was a brilliant student, an accomplished  
newspaper writer, and thoughtful  
beyond his years.

ALLEGHANY CITY, PA., January 28, 1875.

ZANESVILLE, O., November 26, 1898.



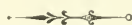
AUBREY CLARENCE TAYLOR.





## CORRECTIONS TO READ:

BUNDY, Hezekiah S. for Hezekiah H.....	93-136
FORAKER, 89th for 86th O. V. I.....	92
HARRIS, Stephen R. for Stephen D.....	298
HUTCHINS, Wells A. for Wills A.....	222
KEIFER, Speaker 47th for 48th Cong.....	262
KEIFER, May 12 for April, 1899.....	262
LEBLOND, 38th for 33rd Cong.....	224
MCCLURE, Addison S. for Addison H.....	274
SPALDING, Rufus P. for Rufus B.....	230



## INDEX.

Introductory.....	11	Senatorial Success- ion.....	120	Died in Office.....	133
Party Divisions.....	25	Apportionments.....	122	Resigned.....	134
Sketches of Senators	33	Contested Seats.....	133	List of Reps.....	137
Election of Senators	96			Sketches of Reps....	146

### SENATORS.

Allen, William.....	61	Hanna, M. A.....	94	Ruggles, Benj.....	48
Brice, Calvin S.....	89	Harrison, Wm. H... ..	52	Sherman, John.....	78
Brown, Ethan A....	50	Kerr, Joseph.....	47	Smith, John.....	36
Burnet, Jacob.....	56	Matthews, Stanley..	84	Tappan, Benj.....	64
Campbell, Alex.....	44	Meigs, R. J., Jr.....	40	Thurman, A. G.....	81
Chase, Salmon P....	69	Morris, Thomas.....	60	Tiffin, Edward.....	38
Corwin, Thomas....	66	Morrow, Jeremiah..	45	Trimble, Wm. A....	49
Ewing, Thomas.....	58	Payne, Henry B....	87	Wade, Benj. F.....	73
Foraker, Jos. B....	91	Pendleton, Geo. H..	85	Worthington, Thos.	33
Griswold, Stanley... 43		Pugh, Geo. E.....	76		

### REPRESENTATIVES.

Albright, Chas. J... ..	209	Anderson, Chas. M..	280	Barrere, Nelson....	199
Allen, John W.....	175	Andrews, S. J.....	182	Bartley, Mordecia... 161	
Allen, William.....	169	Ashley, James M....	214	Beach, Clifton B... 306	
Allen, William....	213	Atherton, Gibson... 269		Beall, Rezin.....	153
Alexander, Jas., Jr	174	Ball, Edward.....	202	Beatty, John.....	235
Alexander, John... ..	150	Banning, H. B.....	246	Beecher, Philomen.. 155	
Ambler, Jacob A....	242	Barber, Levi.....	154	Bell, Hiram.....	199

- Bell, James M. .... 170  
 Bell, John. .... 196  
 Berry, John. .... 251  
 Bingham, Jno. A. .... 207  
 Blake, H. G. .... 216  
 Bliss, George. .... 204  
 Bliss, Philomen. .... 208  
 Bond, Wm. Key. .... 172  
 Boothman, M. M. .... 289  
 Brenner, Jno. L. .... 304  
 Brinkerhoff, H. R. .... 188  
 Brinkerhoff, Jacob. .... 187  
 Bromwell, J. H. .... 296  
 Brown, Chas. E. .... 280  
 Brown, Seth W. .... 307  
 Brush, Henry. .... 156  
 Buckland, R. P. .... 233  
 Bundy, H. S. .... 231  
 Burns, Joseph. .... 213  
 Burton, Theo. E. .... 288  
 Busby, Geo. H. .... 200  
 Butterworth, Benj. .... 264  
 Cable, Joseph. .... 197  
 Caldwell, James. .... 152  
 Caldwell, J. A. .... 286  
 Campbell, James E. .... 276  
 Campbell, Jno. W. .... 153  
 Campbell, Lewis D. .... 194  
 Canby, R. S. .... 191  
 Carey, John. .... 214  
 Cary, Samuel F. .... 236  
 Cartter, D. K. .... 197  
 Chambers David. .... 157  
 Chaney, John. .... 169  
 Clark, Reader W. .... 227  
 Clendenen, David. .... 153  
 Cockerill, J. R. .... 213  
 Coffin, Chas. D. .... 177  
 Converse, Geo. L. .... 268  
 Cook, Eleutheros. .... 167  
 Cooper, Wm. C. .... 281  
 Corwin, M. B. .... 95  
 Corwin, Thos. .... 166  
 Cowen, Benj. S. .... 182  
 Cowen, Jacob P. .... 257  
 Cox, J. Dolson. .... 259  
 Cox, Samuel S. .... 212  
 Crane, Jos. H. .... 164  
 Creighton, Wm., Jr. .... 151  
 Crouse, Geo. W. .... 289  
 Crowell, John. .... 194  
 Cummins, J. D. .... 191  
 Cunningham, F. A. .... 189  
 Cutler, Wm. P. .... 221  
 Danford, Lorenzo. .... 253  
 Davenport, Jno. .... 163  
 Dawes, Rufus. .... 273  
 Day, Timothy C. .... 205  
 Dean, Ezra. .... 183  
 Delano, Columbus. .... 190  
 DeWitt, F. B. .... 307  
 Dick, Charles. .... 311  
 Dickey, H. L. .... 266  
 Dickinson, E. F. .... 241  
 Dickinson, R. .... 192  
 Disney, David T. .... 194  
 Doan, R. E. .... 291  
 Doane, Wm. .... 179  
 Dodds, Ozro J. .... 244  
 Donovan, D. D. .... 290  
 Duncan, Alex. .... 173  
 Duncan, Daniel. .... 193  
 Dungan, Irvine. .... 295  
 Eckley, E. R. .... 234  
 Edgerton, A. P. .... 198  
 Edgerton, Sidney. .... 216  
 Edwards, J. S. .... 152  
 Edwards, Thos. O. .... 192  
 Eggleston, Benj. .... 235  
 Ellison, Andrew. .... 202  
 Ellsberry, W. W. .... 281  
 Emerie, J. R. .... 205  
 Enochs, Wm. H. .... 291  
 Evans, Nathan. .... 193  
 Ewing, Thos. .... 263  
 Faran, J. J. .... 188  
 Fenton, L. J. .... 305  
 Finck, Wm. E. .... 223  
 Findlay, James. .... 161  
 Finley, E. B. .... 264  
 Fisher, David. .... 191  
 Florence, Elias. .... 186  
 Follett, Jno. F. .... 275  
 Foran, Martin A. .... 279  
 Foster, Charles. .... 245  
 Fries, George. .... 190  
 Galloway, Sam'l. .... 206  
 Gantz, M. K. .... 292  
 Gardner, Mills. .... 258  
 Garfield, J. A. .... 226  
 Gaylord, J. M. .... 200  
 Gazlay, James. .... 159  
 Geddes, Geo. W. .... 271  
 Giddings, J. R. .... 176  
 Gill, Joseph J. .... 314  
 Goode, Patrick G. .... 173  
 Goodenow, J. M. .... 166  
 Gordon, R. B. .... 312  
 Green, Fred W. .... 199  
 Groesbeck, Wm. S. .... 209  
 Grosvenor, C. H. .... 284  
 Gunckel, L. B. .... 250  
 Gurley, Jno. A. .... 215  
 Hall, L. W. .... 213  
 Hamer, Thos. L. .... 168  
 Hamilton, C. S. .... 236  
 Hamlin, Edw. S. .... 188  
 Hare, Darius D. .... 293  
 Harlan, Aaron. .... 202  
 Harper, Alex. .... 174  
 Harris, S. R. .... 298  
 Harrison, J. S. .... 201  
 Harrison, R. A. .... 218  
 Harrison, Wm. H. .... 153  
 Hart, Alphonso. .... 278  
 Harter, M. D. .... 294  
 Hastings, John. .... 181  
 Hayes, R. B. .... 228  
 Haynes, Wm. E. .... 286  
 Helmick, William. .... 217  
 Herrick, Samuel. .... 154  
 Hill, Wm. D. .... 267

Hitchcock, Peter....155	Lentz, John J. .... 309	McMahon, Jno. A...255
Hoag, Truman.....241	Lindsley, Wm. D....203	Neal, Henry S.....262
Hoagland, Moses....197	Little, John.....280	Neal, L. T.....249
Horton, V. B.....206	Long, Alexander....220	Newton, Eben.....201
Houk, Geo. W.....292	Loomis, A.....177	Niehols, M. H.....201
Howard, William...215	Lybrand, Arch.....308	Noble, Warren P....219
Howell, Elias.....173	Lytle, Robert T....167	Northway, S. A....301
Hubbell, James R....225	Marshall, Geo. A....304	Norton, James A....310
Hulick, Geo. W....296	Martin, Chas. D....215	Nugen, R. H.....220
Hunter, Wm. H....175	Mason, Samson....172	Ohliger, L. P. ....293
Hunter, Wm. F....197	Mathiot, Joshua...182	Olds, Edson B.....196
Hurd, Frank H....255	Matthews, James...182	O'Niell, John.....225
Hutchins, John...217	Medill, William....179	Outhwaite, J. H...282
Hutchins, Wells A...222	Meeekison, David...305	Owens, James W....285
Ikirt, Geo. P.....301	Miller, Jno. K....193	Paige, David R....279
Irwin, Wm. W.....165	Miller, Joseph....214	Parsons, R. C.....252
Jennings, David...162	Mitchell, Robert...170	Parrish, Isaac.....181
Jewett, Hugh J....250	Monroe, James....243	Patterson, John....160
Johnson, H. H....203	Moore, E. H.....242	Patterson, Wm.....170
Johnson, John....201	Moore, Heman A...187	Pattison, J. M.....295
Johnson, Perley B. 187	Moore, Oscar F....205	Payne, Henry B....257
Johnson, Tom L....296	Morey, H. L.....272	Pearson, A. J.....294
Johnson, Wm.....224	Morgan, Geo. W...239	Peck, E. D.....241
Jones, Benj. ....171	Morgan, Stephen. 313	Pendleton, Geo. H..209
Jones, John S.....260	Morris, Calvary...174	Pendleton, N. G....181
Jordan, Isaac M....277	Morris, James R....220	Perrill, A. L.....189
Keifer, J. Warren...261	Morris, J. D.....191	Perry, Aaron F....243
Kennedy, R. P....287	Morris, Joseph....186	Phillips, F. O.....314
Kennon, Wm.....165	Morrow, Jeremiah. 147	Plants, Tobias.....236
Kennon, Wm., Jr...193	Mott, Richard.....205	Poppleton, E. F....257
Kerr, Winfield S...300	Muhlenburg, F....163	Potter, E. D.....183
Kilbourne, James...151	Mungen, Wm.....237	Pugsley, J. J.....289
Kilgore, Daniel....161	Murray, R. M.....277	Rice, A. V.....254
Lahm, Samuel.....193	McArthur, Duncan. 149	Rice, J. B.....273
Lamison, Chas. N...246	McDowell, Jno A...312	Richards, J. A. D...299
Lawrence, Wm.....213	McDowell, Jos. J...185	Riddle, A. G.....221
Lawrence, Wm.....232	McCaustlin, Wm....187	Ridgway, Jos.....174
Layton, Ferd. C....292	McClure, A. S.....274	Richy, Thomas...192
Leadbetter, D. F....175	McCormick, J. W...279	Ritchie, B. F.....297
Leavitt, H. H.....166	McKinley, Wm., Jr. 265	Ritchie, J. M....272
LeBlond, F. C.....224	McKinney, J. F....222	Robinson, James S. 270
Leedom, John P....272	McLean, John.....147	Robinson, J. W....249
LeFevre, Benj.....267	McLean, Wm.....160	Romeis, Jacob.....283
Leiter, Benj. F....209	McLene, Jeremiah..169	Root, Jos. M.....190

Ross, Thos. C. ....	155	Stone, Alfred P. ....	187	Van Vorhes, N. H. ...	257
Russell, Wm. ....	163	Storer, Bellamy. ....	171	Van Voorhis, H. C. ...	298
Sapp, Wm. R. ....	202	Storer, Bellamy. ....	290	Vinton, Samuel F. ...	158
Savage, John S. ....	253	Strader, P. W. ....	238	Wade, Edward. ....	204
Sawyer, Wm. ....	189	Strong, L. M. ....	299	Wallace, J. H. ....	274
Sayler, Milton. ....	246	Stuart, Andrew. ....	204	Walling, A. T. ....	258
Schenek, R. C. ....	184	Swearengen, Henry. ...	177	Warner, A. J. ....	268
Schultz, Emanuel. ...	269	Sweetzer, Chas. ....	196	Warwick, J. G. ....	295
Seney, Geo. E. ....	275	Sweeney, George. ...	180	Watson, C. K. ....	206
Shannon, Thos. ....	163	Taft, Chas. P. ....	302	Watson, D. K. ....	306
Shannon, Wilson. ...	203	Taylor, Robert W. ...	302	Weaver, W. L. ....	310
Shattuc, Wm. B. ....	303	Taylor, Ezra B. ....	277	Webster, Taylor. ...	168
Shellabarger, S. ....	218	Taylor, Isaac H. ....	285	Welch, John. ....	200
Sheplar, Mathias. ...	177	Taylor, John L. ....	192	Welker, Martin. ....	234
Sherman, John. ....	208	Taylor, Jonathan. ...	180	Weller, John B. ....	178
Sherwood, I. R. ....	248	Taylor, Joseph D. ...	273	White, Chilton A. ...	218
Shields, James. ....	164	Taylor, Vincent A. ...	293	White, Jos. W. ....	224
Sloan, John. ....	156	Theaker, Thos. C. ...	217	White, Wm. J. ....	301
Sloane, Jonathan. ...	171	Thompson, A. C. ....	282	Whittlesey, Elisha. ...	160
Smith, Jno. A. ....	240	Thompson, John. ...	163	Whittlesey, Wm. A. ...	197
Smith, Jno. Q. ....	247	Thompson, John. ...	165	Wiekham, C. P. ....	285
Smyser, M. L. ....	288	Thurman, A. G. ....	189	Wilkins, Beriah. ...	278
Sorg, Paul J. ....	297	Tilden, Daniel R. ...	188	Williams, E. S. ....	283
Southard, J. H. ....	303	Tompkins, C. B. ....	211	Wilson, Geo. W. ....	300
Southard, M. I. ....	251	Townsend, Amos. ...	266	Wilson, Jno. T. ....	237
Spalding, R. P. ....	230	Townshend, N. S. ...	200	Wilson, Wm. ....	160
Spangler, David. ...	170	Trimble, C. A. ....	216	Winans, J. A. ....	240
Sprague, Wm. P. ...	244	Updegraff, Jonathan. ...	271	Wood, A. E. ....	195
Stanbery, Wm. ....	164	Upton, Wm. H. ....	243	Woods, John. ....	162
Stanton, Benj. ....	198	Vallandigham, C. L. ...	210	Woodworth, L. D. ...	252
Starkweather, D. A. ...	181	Vance, Jno. L. ....	256	Worcester, S. T. ...	219
Stevenson, J. E. ....	242	Vance, Joseph. ....	157	Wright, Jno. C. ....	157
St. John, Henry. ...	183	Van Meter, J. I. ...	186	Yoder, S. S. ....	285
Stokely, Samuel. ...	183	Van Trump, P. ....	238	Young, T. L. ....	262

## INTRODUCTORY.

---

Two great epochs in the history of the vast empire lying west of the Allegheny range and north of the Ohio river, were the Ordinance of 1787, erecting the Northwest Territory, and the Constitution of 1802, adding the eighteenth state to the Union.

The first marked the history of a colony of almost boundless resources and possibilities; the second, the genesis of a commonwealth which added lustre to civilization and progress from the hour of its nativity.

The threatened deterioration of our political system of representative self-government was checked when the founders of Ohio launched the new commonwealth on the sea of political activity and progressive republican thought and achievement.

The Ordinance of 1787 was an inspiration. The state of Ohio was the fulfillment of the prophecy it contained. The congested and dwarfed thought of the original states, not yet beyond the enervating shadow of European systems, corrugated with the dehumanizing prejudices and superstitions of centuries, running back to the Dark Ages, found a new and generous field in which to develop and expand, quickly reflecting its broader thought, loftier hope and aspiration and more exalted ideals, eastward to the Atlantic, while it carried the standard of the higher civilization to and across the Father of Waters, over the lofty peaks of the Sierras, and planted it in triumph upon the zephyr-kissed shores of the Pacific.

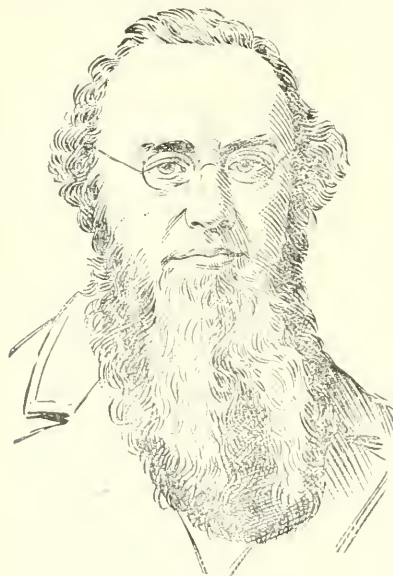
One by one new stars came out to join the lustrous procession of the eighteenth, till they clustered in splendor from the headwaters of the Ohio to the northern lakes, and thence to the Golden Gate and the Rio Grande. Ohio has indeed been great in all that goes to make up the real greatness of a free commonwealth.

Her sons and daughters may well be proud of her record, which forms an epic, grander than any classic page—prouder than the annals of all preceding empires.

Her founders came fresh from the fields and fires of the Revolution, imbued with lofty purposes and noble ambitions; instinct with prophecy, and militant in the religion of humanity.

Like tiny rivulets they came coursing through the gaps of the Appalachian range from its northern extremity southward to the where its blue peaks smiled to the tepid waters of the gulf stream—a new Trojan pilgrimage, charmed and inspired with the descriptions of daring traders and men and women returning from barbarian captivity, of a new world more splendid than Plato's dream—of a Paradise that only awaited the pruning hand of civilization to make it the premier diamond in the matchless crown of the young republic.

As time passed these tiny streams grew into a mighty river of onrushing humanity, before whose influence the forests melted away and the log cabin, the farmhouse, the hamlet, the town and then the city, rose like genii responsive to the wand of the magician



E. M. STANTON

for diplomacy, chicanery and mendacity, was to be found.

In 1803 Ohio had a population of 47,000 and stood eighteenth in the order of the sisterhood of states. In 1840 she stood third in population and all the elements of greatness. In 1890, through the genius of the census taker, Illinois was temporarily given her station, but in 1900, when her original population will be multiplied by 100, she proposes to take her place once more.

Not only has she multiplied her population by 100 in less than a century, but her wealth by 250 and annually spends for common school education more than 150 times the total state revenues in 1803.

She was born a quarter of a century after the immortal declaration and

And what noble and heroic women, and strong, patriotic men they were! In their religion there were no creeds but humanity and the love of liberty, and in the homes they reared, fidelity, helpful love and filial piety and respect were the guardian cherubim of the never-dying mortality with which the foundations of the state were cemented.

The herald roll of names that graced the four decades following 1788 would take precedence over the roster of the Golden Age or the Blue Book of the foremost kingdom of all time.

What Ohio is today she owes to the fathers and mothers, who reared a race of men and taught them to put duty before convenience and write principle in a lexicon where no such word as policy, the polite substitute

rescript of our liberties, but in the second war of independence, when a little miss of but 10 summers, she furnished 20,000 heroic soldiers of all arms in the War of 1812, and the hostilities leading immediately thereto—more than one-fifth of all the soldiers of the Union, who made Old Glory's title clear to the New World in that memorable struggle

She sent 5,500 men to hew the way from the Rio Grande to the Halls of the Montezumas, in 1846, and was ready to multiply that number by 10 had there been a necessity

In the great civil war, when the republic passed the final fiery test, she set her squadrons, numbering 310,000, afield in the forefront of battle, one-seventh of all the armies, one in seven of her population, one-half her sons of the military age, and of these one in 14 died as the soldier dies, on the field of battle or in the groaning hospital

In the Spanish-American war, ere the bugle call to arms had ceased to reverberate through her hills and valleys and across her green and waving fields, she tendered to the government 16,900 soldiers, 2,000 in excess of her allotment, while 100,000 of her patriotic young and middle-aged men appealed in vain to be enrolled in the country's service.

Four citizens of the state have been chosen president—five presidents born upon her fruitful soil. In camp and military council she has been nobly represented by the foremost military chieftains of the century. In the senate, in congress, in the cabinet, on the bench and in the department of state her statesmen, jurists and diplomats have been second to none.

Her sons not only founded this great state, but, leading the march of progress, founded colonies which grew into states from the source of the Mississippi to its junction with the Ohio, and thence west and northwest and southwest, across the trackless, arid plains to and over the Sierras, through the modulated foothills and broad savannas to the Golden Gate of the Pacific, and the threshold of the occident, until, from a score of mighty commonwealths, they sit in the nation's councils untutored in sycophancy and intrigue; unlearned in the cold indifference of selfishness and chicane, but robust in American manhood, and as frank and open as the sunlight and the wind that ripen and sway the harvests in fields as countless as the stars, and as beautiful as they.

We read with pardonable native pride on every page of current history of the distinguished positions in art and literature and law and theology and science and politics and economics, held by the sons and daughters of Ohio, not in Ohio alone, but in almost every state and almost every city in the Union. And as long as their generations emulate the virtues of their illustrious ancestry, the star of our civilization will shine in the zenith, as shone the Star of Bethlehem above the rim of the orient, to usher in the natal day of Him who broke the manacles of Creed and opened the gates of Paradise to the poor and humble as well as to the opulent and powerful.

We are twitted about the "Ohio Idea" sometimes, but will the jesters tell us whence came any of the great ideas moulded into the policy of the nation during the past half century, but from the fertile and versatile soil

of Ohio? It was an Ohioan who, at the beginning of the war, evolved a financial system which kept the countless battalions afield until the integrity of the Union was put beyond cavil. It was an Ohio man, who as the minister of war, directed the mighty operations of these battalions. It was an Ohio man who led them through the bitter struggle and the final triumph. It was an Ohio man whose legions swept from Atlanta to the sea, delivering to the Confederacy its first fatal blow—a blow that reached to the apple tree at Appomattox, where an Ohio man exemplified Ohio's great ideas by sending the captured Confederates home, unshackled freemen, his very act kindling in their hearts the fires of loyalty and patriotism which long since burned out all hatreds and prejudices.

Franklin, a Massachusetts man, chained the lightning, but he was a dangerous giant, and his utility problematic, until Edison, an Ohio man, more than a century later, tamed him and revolutionized the world—turning night into day with his brilliant rays and setting an empire's machinery in motion with his resistless and silent power. These things are not the result of a mere accident. They result from a clearly defined cause. They are the natural result of a virile and a broad-based civilization, springing into activity and power, here within the confines of Ohio, and in strict conformity with natural, moral and physical laws.

Read of the founding of the ancient states, and the elemental constituents were as naught compared with that of Ohio. A single race or a single sect made up the founders of the ancient state. There was no combining and affiliation of strong elements, which became stronger and better by the union. No empire or state mentioned in history embraced so many elements at its birth, and during its early growth, as Ohio. In the sunset of the seventeenth and the morning of the eighteenth centuries, a few intermittent heralds and pursuivants of the coming civilization came into and crossed some portion of the Miami valley, blazing the future march of empire, and startling the puny civilization of Europe with their wonderful narratives, but not until the close of the revolutionary epoch did the tide of venture-some civilization rise to the Appalachian summits and trickle down into the Ohio basin in forceful streams, constantly fed and constantly augmented by those whose gaze was fixed upon the evaing star.

They comprised the children of every family of the Aryan race—all the strongest elements of European civilization. Celt and Gaul; Pict and Scot; Saxon, Dane, Norman and Briton; Teuton and Latin; Roundhead, Cavalier, Huguenot and Puritan; Covenanter and Dissenter; Calvinist and Lutheran; Catholic and Protestant, they marched abreast under the single banner of civilization, and gave the first exemplification not of the right alone, but of the practice of worshiping God according to the dictates of their own conscience, while each respected his fellow who followed the same practice.

Think of these varying elements and the remote generations from which they had descended. Some from the dwellers of ancient Memphis and from the artisans of the Pyramids. Others dated back to the events of the Roman empire, or to Marathon, or Thermopylae. Still others could trace their lineage



to the heroes of Cressy, Poitiers, Agincourt or Flodden. All were strong family types, proud and independent spirits, fretting against the debasing environments of European monarchy slowly evolving from a rapidly disappearing feudalism, and seeking in the new world an asylum, for the promised land where the new political birth was destined to challenge the wonder and admiration of the nations, and life up the proud standard of individual manhood and sovereignty.

These diverse, or seemingly diverse, human elements speedily blended and commingled, forming a splendid composite type, the grandest of the nineteenth century, and one which will put its impress upon all the decades of the twentieth. The whole was better and greater than any of its individual parts. The new type was grander, and of infinitely greater proportion, than any of its prototypes, containing the best and strongest of all, and the worst and weakest of none. It was born of common dangers, common hardships, mutual sacrifices and common purposes, shared by all and endured by all with a common fortitude. These founders of a new moral and material empire came to build up a nobler commonwealth in a virgin soil; not to dismantle, dismember and scatter the accretions of the ages; to forge and weld the new links of a newer brotherhood, higher than creeds, holier than dogmas, not to tear agape the wounds inflicted by the javelins of prejudice or wrought by the hand of bigotry.

Upon a broad and solid rock like this, in the midst of hostile nature and a barbarous race, with one hand on the plow and the other on the hilt; with peace upon the right, war upon the left, hope in front and natal memories far a rear, our pioneer ancestry laid the foundations of the state and began erecting the proud temples of empire which their children and their children's children are now completing, under the shining folds of that ensign whose stars differ not in brightness nor diminish in glory. Strong of mind, strong of body, strong of limb, strong of faith, strong of purpose, strong of hope and strong of courage, they smote the wilderness and it smiled responsive to the newer aspirations. The dusky hosts of a cumbering barbarism were driven hence, the primeval forest melted before their steady strokes, the log cabin followed the wigwam, the songs of civilization and the anthems of coming peace drowned the war whoop, hamlets budded by lake and hill and river and rivulet, and cities finally arose and grew to grandeur and mansions dotted the country side as the tide of emigration from beyond the mountains and beyond the seas poured into and over the fertile plains of the Ohio basin, submerged the rounded and modulated hills, and touched the long savannas with a life and a civilization which paled the supreme moments of the Golden Age, until Ohio became indeed, the seat of thought and empire, fitted and destined to lead the republic in the first great political and military epoch which followed the sealing of the purple testament of the Revolution.

Theirs is the glory of the achievement; it is ours to enjoy the rich harvest which followed their sowing. Not one of us need care to trace his lineage beyond the noble men and women who founded the state of Ohio.

## OHIO IN CONGRESS.

The bluest blood of kings is but as water compared to the pulsing current that throbs through the veins of the sons and daughters of the pioneers of Ohio.

The heroes of the classic page, born of mythology and garnitured with the rainbow tints of poetic fancy, did not come up to the stature of the pioneer men and women whom the most of us have seen in the flesh, who taught our feet to walk; who taught us the plain and simple truths of an unselfish Christianity; who taught us that matchless code of morals which elevated while it restrained: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." We may well claim to be the princes of the earth for we take our title by birthright from heroic and godlike men and women, who stand before kings and potentates, whose achievement was the founding of an empire which recognizes manhood and womanhood as the true factors of the political and social problem. Their deeds live after to praise them—deeds that rival those of Homer's heroes, and "there are the breath of fame and trumpets blowing in them," and will be till the end of our civilization.

Superficial people occasionally assert that our pioneer ancestry were of coarse social texture, ignorant of the finer amenities of life and unlettered and unlearned. This is a mistaken idea and so proven by the written records of the times, as well as by our own knowledge gained by contact with our ancestors.

During the first half of the century, here in Ohio, the graces of learning and knowledge and social amenities were more eagerly and earnestly sought for and more generally found, in proportion to the mass of population, than during the last half. There were no frills and fringes on the plain and practical schooling of those days, but the scattered schools turned out mental giants and trained athletes, whose names and lives are an imperishable part of our history.

Between 1800 and 1850 Ohio nurtured and bred a John McLean, a Jeremiah Morrow, a John W. Campbell, a William Creighton, Jr., a Philemon Beecher, a Duncan McArthur, a Joseph Vance, a Samuel F. Vinton, a Mordecai Bartley, an Elishia Whittlesey, a James Findlay, a William Stanbery, a Henry Stanbery, a Thomas L. Hamer, a William Allen, an Allen G. Thurman, a Jeremiah McLane, a Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., a George E. Pugh, a Stanley Matthews, a Bellamy Storer, a Patrick G. Goode, a Joshua R. Giddings, a Salmon P. Chase, an Alexander Duncan, a Thomas Ewing, a Thomas Corwin, an Emory D. Potter, a John B. Weller, a David Tod, a John Brough, a Joseph J. McDowell, a James J. Faran, a Robert C. Schenck, a David P. Disney, an Alfred P. Edgerton, a Thomas Worthington, an Edward Tiffin, a Benjamin Tappan, a Benjamin Wade, a William A. Trimble, an Edwin M. Stanton, and an hundred others equally great.

The geographical position of Ohio, with reference to more than half the other states of the Union, makes it the gateway for the domestic land traffic and transportation between the east and north, and west and north-west and southwest, while her lake ports at Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland and

other points along the southern shore of Lake Erie put her in direct communication with the great water route between all of these sections, except the southwest, which is supplied by the Ohio river.

The original boundaries of the state were: On the east by the Pennsylvania line; on the south by the Ohio river to the mouth of the Great Miami; on the west by a line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami river; on the north by an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east after intersecting the meridian that makes the western boundary of the state until it intersects Lake Erie, or the territorial line; and thence, with the same, through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line.

The eastern, southern and western boundaries remain unchanged, but the northern boundary was somewhat changed and modified. As finally established by congress, in 1836, it consists of a direct line, or in other words, of the arc of a great circle, instead of a parallel of latitude, from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Maumee Bay, and thence northeast to the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and along this boundary to its intersection with the boundary of Pennsylvania. This change was provided for in the enabling act of congress, and also by the state constitution of 1802; but the moving cause thereto was the dispute that arose prior to and culminating in 1835-6, between the state of Ohio and the territory of Michigan, as to jurisdiction along this border.

More technically defined, the territory of the state may be said to lie between 38 degrees 27 minutes and 41 degrees 57 minutes north latitude, and between 80 degrees 34 minutes and 84 degrees 49 minutes west longitude. More popularly described, it is bounded on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia; on the south by West Virginia and Kentucky, the Ohio separating it from the two latter; on the west by Indiana, and on the north by Michigan and Lake Erie. The longest north and south line that can be drawn through the state is 210 miles, and the longest east and west line is 225 miles. The area of the state is 40,760 square miles.

The general surface of the state is an undulating plain. The highest point of elevation—1,540 feet—is one-half mile northeast of Bellefontaine, Logan county, locally known as Hogue's Hill. There are 42 other elevations, in as many counties, almost as great. The lowest point is found at the southwest corner, at the intersection of the Ohio and Great Miami valleys, where the elevation above tide is 440 feet. These extremities of altitude are but 1,100 feet apart, making the range for the state small. The range of elevation over the entire state is proximately 750 feet.

The chief feature of the topography of the state is the main watershed, which extends from its northeastern corner to about the middle of its western boundary. It divides the surface of the state into two unequal slopes, the northern, and much the smaller, sending its waters into Lake Erie and the Gulf of St Lawrence, while the drainage of the other has its destination in the Gulf of Mexico, via the Ohio and Mississippi. The aver-

age height of the watershed is 1,100 feet, but it is cut by three principal gaps, marking the upper waters of the Maumee, Scioto and Tuscarawas; the former draining the western portion of the northern slope, the second the central, and the last the upper eastern portion of the southern slope.

While the general plan of the state is an undulating plain, the action of the waters, especially on the southern slope, has diversified it with wide and fertile valleys, beautifully modulated hills, and rugged bluffs and highlands, making a most striking ensemble. There are alternations of hills and valleys, giens, champaigns, and wide stretches of prairie. The principal rivers on the southern slope are the Tuscarawas and Muskingum, which,



GENERAL SIMON KENTON.

uniting, flow into the Ohio at Marietta; the Hocking, at Hockingport; the Scioto, at Portsmouth; the Little Miami, at the upper boundary of Cincinnati; and the Great Miami, at the corner of Ohio and Indiana. The rivers draining the northern slope are the Maumee, with its numerous tributaries which falls into Lake Erie at Toledo; the Portage, at Port Clinton; the Sandusky, at Sandusky; and the Cuyahoga at Cleveland. All these rivers, especially those on the southern slope sweep majestically through fertile alluvial valleys, set in picturesque and often magnificent scenery, the Muskingum and Hocking being particularly noteworthy in this respect.

The climate of the southern slope, while sometimes subject to sudden and severe changes, is mild and healthful, the mean average temperature

being from 52 to 54 degrees. On the northern slope, the average is 38 to 49 degrees. The average annual rainfall on the Ohio is 44 inches; along the lake shore, 32 inches. There are from eight to 15 days difference in the beginning of the spring season between the extreme southern and extreme northern points of the state, as shown by the growth of vernal vegetation and the maturing of the winter wheat crop

The Ohio is navigable at all seasons, except in severe winter on its upper waters. The Muskingum is navigable as far north as Zanesville. The northern Ohio canal connects Lake Erie with the Ohio from Cleveland to Portsmouth, with branches down the Muskingum and the Hocking. The Miami and Erie canal connects the lake and the river from Toledo to Cincinnati. Railways cobweb the entire state, and there is not a town or village of any consequence that is not in direct or immediate connection, by rail, with the rest of the world. In consequence, groups of beautiful sub-

urban towns have been built up around Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and other cities.

The aboriginal tribes inhabiting the state three centuries ago were: the Eries, who occupied the south shores of Lake Erie; the Delawares, who inhabited the valleys of the Muskingum and its upper tributaries; the Shawnees, in the valley of the Scioto; and the Ottawas, Miamis, Illinois and Wyandots (or Hurons), who were spread over the northwestern part of the state and into the valleys of the two Miamis. Other incursive and fragmentary tribes occupied portions of the territory from time to time. In 1650 the Iroquois pushed westward, and, after exterminating the Eries, took possession of their country, to eventually meet a similar fate at the hands of the white man.

Doubtless, the first white man to enter what now comprises the state of Ohio was La Salle, the renowned French explorer. In the spring of 1670 he discovered the Ohio river, and descended it as far as the falls of Louisville, Ky., in a canoe, or primitive craft. A century elapsed before any actual settlements worthy the name were made.

French missions and trading posts were established along the northern border, and the representatives of France claimed possession of the territory to an extent unknown and unexplored. The cession by the Iroquois to the English of all the lands they had conquered from the other Indian tribes northwest of the Ohio river precipitated a conflict of title which was only settled by the treaty which put a period to the French and Indian war.

In 1748 the English established a trading post on the Great Miami river, near the site of the present city of Piqua, in Miami county, which was named Pickawillany. The object was to open up a line of communication between Fort Duquesne, or, perhaps, more properly speaking, between Virginia and Pennsylvania and the remoter west. This post was designed to be one of a series to open up a great trading thoroughfare.

The French, who had undisputed claim to Canada, resented the English assumption of authority, and, early in 1752, in alliance with the Ottawas and Chippewas, made a descent upon the post, captured it, and carried the traders to Canada. This, so far as the records disclose, was the beginning and the end of the first English settlement within the present limits of Ohio. Some years subsequently all the tribes northwest of the Ohio ceded their land to the English government, and after the War of the Revolution confirmed the cession to the United States. But an almost interminable series of Indian hostilities continued for many years.

Notwithstanding the Indian titles had been extinguished, legislative action by the congress was necessary to open up the Northwest Territory to settlement, as citizens were prohibited from settling alike on the lands of the Indians and of the United States. The ordinance of 1785 was designed to ascertain and fix the mode of disposing of the lands. Surveys were made and limited sales were effected in 1787, in New York and Philadelphia, amounting to less than \$125,000. No further sales were made or attempted

in the district, under these surveys, until a land office was opened at Steubenville, July 1, 1801.

The Ordinance of 1787 constituted the Northwest Territory a civil government with limited powers. Embraced within its boundaries were the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Territorial officers were appointed by congress as follows: Governor, General Arthur St. Clair; secretary, Winthrop Sargent; judges, Samuel Holden Parsons, John Armstrong and James Mitchell Varnum. The governor and Judges enacted the laws, and afterward enforced them. Magistrates and minor civil officers were appointed by the governor.

On the 27th of October, 1787, Manassah Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, on behalf of their associates of the New England Ohio company, entered into

a contract with the United States government for the purchase of a tract of land bounded by the Ohio river from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh range of townships, then being surveyed; thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township north of the Ohio; thence by a due west line to the Scioto; thence by the Scioto to the beginning. Five years later the bounds of the contract were modified.

The settlement of this purchase began in the spring of 1788, at the mouth of the Muskingum, on the present site of the city of Marietta, and was the first settlement within the limits of Ohio. A year previously, four families from Redstone, Pa., had attempted a settlement at the mouth of the Scioto, but had been prevented from effecting it by the Indians. The Ohio company's purchase embraced an area of 2,300 square miles, its northern boundary



GENERAL RUFUS PUTNAM.

extending north of the center of Hocking county, on an east and west line.

In 1784 the state of Virginia ceded all her wild lands lying between the Ohio and Mississippi, and extending north to the 41st parallel of latitude, to the United States. In 1786 Connecticut ceded to the United States all of her wild lands lying north of the 41st parallel, and between the Mississippi and the state of Pennsylvania, excepting and reserving therefrom a strip extending 120 miles west from the Pennsylvania boundary to the line between Huron and Seneca counties, which she reserved to her own use until 1800. This was "the Western Reserve of Connecticut," and is popularly

spoken of in Ohio as "the Western Reserve." This reservation embraced nearly 6,000 square miles, and was surveyed into townships five miles square. In the western portion of this tract 500,000 acres were set aside and designated "Fire Lands," having been donated by the state of Connecticut to those of her citizens who were sufferers by fire during the Revolutionary war.

The settlement of the Western Reserve did not begin until 1798. A land company was organized in the state of Connecticut which purchased the whole of the Reserve when it was offered for sale by the Connecticut legislature in 1795, with the exception of the "Fire Lands" and 24,000 acres in the Mahoning valley, which had been previously surveyed and sold to General S. H. Parsons. At the head of the land company was Oliver Phelps of Suffield. There were 400 shares of stock, with a par value of \$3 000 each. To General Moses Cleaveland was entrusted the work of surveying and settling the country, a task upon which he entered with enthusiasm and alacrity, and successfully accomplished. He surveyed the first plat of the present city of Cleveland in 1796. Its growth, however, was rather slow until within a recent period.

The 48 pioneers who made the first settlement in the state at Marietta, in 1788, were under the charge of General Rufus Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, and landed on the 7th of April of that year, having descended from the Youghiogeny, in Pennsylvania, in a boat which they christened the "Mayflower." They began their journey from Massachusetts in December, 1787. In July, 1788, the settlement was named Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. Here was established the government of the Northwest Territory, and here the territorial officers maintained their headquarters for some time, but it was never formally recognized as the seat of government.

Other settlements were made as follows: At Columbia, near the mouth of the Little Miami, late in the year 1788; at Losantiville, opposite the mouth of the Licking river, in 1789. Both these places are now within the corporate limits of the city of Cincinnati. In 1789 Fort Washington, on the present site of Cincinnati, was built and a settlement established. In the same year Fort Steuben was built on the upper Ohio, and the foundations of the present city of Steubenville were laid. In 1791 a French colony landed a few miles below the mouth of the Great Kanawha, and formed a settlement on the present site of the city of Gallipolis. From this on settlements were established rapidly over the whole southern slope of the state, especially in the principal valleys.

The third great land purchase in the state was made Oct. 15, 1787, by John Cleves Symmes—for himself and his associates—the purchase embracing all the lands lying between the Little Miami and Great Miami rivers, and extending north somewhat above the center range of townships in Warren and Butler counties, containing nearly 400,000 acres. The purchase originally included 1,000,000 acres, but 600,000 acres were not paid for, and reverted to the government.

A strong tide of eastern emigration and cruel and relentless Indian hos-

ilities were the characteristics of the first decade of the new territory. In 1791, while endeavoring to check the aggressions of the Indians, General St. Clair was overwhelmingly defeated near the Wabash river, in Mercer county, losing 800 men, and having his army almost literally annihilated. Two years later the field was recovered, the bones of the dead collected and buried, and Fort Recovery established. A flourishing village of the same name now occupies the spot. In 1794 General Wayne broke the Indian power in a great battle at the rapids of the Maumee river, slaughtering a vast number of warriors. A truce ensued, and in 1795 a treaty of peace was entered into at Greenville, Darke county, between the government and 11 of the most prominent Indian tribes of the northwest, and the foundations of a permanent peace were laid. But occasional butcheries by small and irresponsible bands of savages continued for many years.

What was known as the Virginia Military Lands covered all the territory lying between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, extending north to the center of Hardin county. The United States Military Reservation embraced 4,000 square miles, lying between the Tuscarawas and Muskingum rivers and the upper course of the Scioto. All the remaining lands, constituting about three-fifths of the entire state, were designated "Congress Lands," and were surveyed into sections one mile square, containing 640 acres, and subdivided into half and quarter sections, and sold to settlers at \$1.25 per acre. Each full township contained 36 sections, consecutively numbered, and the sixteenth section in each township was set aside for the maintenance of public schools.

Under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, whenever the Northwest Territory contained 5,000 free male inhabitants, of full age, it should receive authority to elect a legislature, which, with the governor and legislative council of five, chosen by congress, should constitute the Territorial General Assembly, and enact all laws necessary for the government of the people, not inconsistent with the ordinance and constitution of the United States. The first territorial legislature was chosen in 1799, and the second in 1801, each for a term of two years.

The territory had been divided into nine counties, Adams, Jefferson, Ross and Washington, wholly in the state of Ohio; Hamilton partly in Ohio and partly in Indiana; Wayne, partly in Ohio, partly in Indiana, and partly in Michigan; Knox, Randolph and St. Clair, embracing all of the remaining territory now included in Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin.

In further pursuance of the fifth article of the Ordinance of 1787, that designated part of the territory forming the state of Ohio had the required population of 60,000, in 1802, to call a convention and frame a constitution, preparatory to being admitted as a state into the Union. The convention was held, the constitution framed after a session of less than one month, and adopted on the 29th of November and Ohio was admitted as a state into the Union in 1803. The state government, under the constitution of 1802, did not differ radically from the government as at present constituted. The progress of the state in wealth, population and importance has been uniform

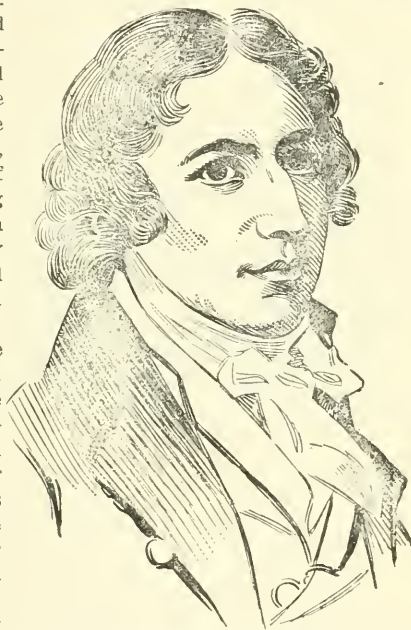


for the past 99 years. At the time of her admission, Ohio ranked as the eighteenth state; but she rapidly passed her competitors, and, in 1840, obtained the third rank, which she maintained until 1890, when Illinois passed her in the race.

The first great public work of the state, the construction of a canal system, was mooted in 1817, and the work began in 1825, under the general direction and supervision of Hon. Alfred Kelly. The work progressed under many difficulties, but was finished within the time specified, and the expenditures were kept within the limits of the original estimates. The total cost fell a little below \$16,000,000, and the state has now 788 miles of canals, with feeder reservoirs covering an area of 21,000 acres, or more than 50 square miles—the Mercer county reservoir, on the line of the Miami and Erie canal, being the largest artificial body of water in the world.

Railroads speedily followed the canals. The first railroad built and operated west of New York was the Erie and Kalamazoo, connecting Toledo and Adrian, Michigan, constructed in 1836, and operated by horse power until 1837, when a locomotive was placed on it to supply the motive power. In 1835-1839 the Mad River and Lake Erie was built, to connect Sandusky with Springfield and Dayton. In 1848 the Little Miami, running from Cincinnati to Springfield, was connected with this road, opening the first line across the state. A branch was constructed to Columbus. A part of the lines thus formed is now in the Big Four system and a part in the Pennsylvania system. Other railway corporations were formed and roads constructed until in 1899 there are 126 distinct railway corporations in the state, operated by 47 companies, with 9,750 miles of main track and 2,250 miles of siding, a grand total of 12,000 miles of track. The total capital stock of the railroads in the state is \$605,453,587; funded debt, \$501,697,555.

Chillicothe, in Ross county, was the original capital of the state; in 1809 it was removed to Zanesville, Muskingum county; thence back again to Chillicothe in a few years; in 1816 the seat of government was permanently fixed at Columbus, Franklin county, near the geographical center of the state. In 1835 the dispute over the boundary line between Ohio and



HARMAN BLENNERHASSETT.

Michigan culminated in an emeute known as the "Toledo War." Governor Lucas convened the legislature in extra session, and was authorized to call the militia of the state into action to maintain the claims of Ohio. Fortunately, actual hostilities were averted through the pacific intervention of the general government. In 1850-51 a new constitution was formed, which with subsequent amendments, constitutes the present organic law of the state.

The progress of the state in population is shown by the following figures: 1800, 45,365; 1810, 230,760; 1820, 581,295; 1830, 937,903; 1840, 1,519,467; 1850, 1,980,329; 1860, 2,339,511; 1870, 2,665,260; 1880, 3,198,062; 1890, 3,672,316, and now estimated at 4,500,000.

Its progress in wealth, by decennial periods, as shown by the assessed valuation of real, personal and mixed property, has been: 1800, \$2,827,891; 1810, \$11,228,536; 1820, \$16,648,804; 1830, \$64,675,578; 1840, \$112,326,156; 1850, \$439,876,340; 1860, \$888,302,601; 1870, \$1,167,731,697; 1880, \$1,558,215,965; 1890, \$1,778,138,477, and now estimated at \$2,450,000,000. The assessed value of property in the state is practically only one-half of its actual value; consequently, the total actual value in the ninth decennial period was \$4,800,000,000, an increase of a thousand-fold in ninety years.

These introductory generalizations will suggest to the reader the inherent greatness of the state, which was represented during the first century of its existence, in the senate and congress of the United States, by the eminent men whose names grace the pages of history.

## PARTY DIVISIONS.

---

At the date of the state organization there were no organized parties in Ohio, as that term has since been understood and applied, nor for some years subsequent thereto.

There were a limited number of Federalists—men of high position and marked ability—who came over from the regime of President John Adams, who either held office, or were influential in the counsels of the Territorial government, who, to some extent, constituted a party organization, but too few in numbers to withstand the tidal wave of political revolution which came in 1800.

The Jefferson, or Democratic, party was a party en masse, without distinctive and formal organization, led by young men, or men who were comparatively young men, and what it lacked in the details of organization it made up in a virile leadership, which gave it coherence and swept every thing before it.

Party spirit became fierce, vindictive and bitter in 1800. The opposing leaders denounced each other in the strongest language. The Federalist leaders denounced the Democracy as a mere rabble, whose ideas, if applied in governmental affairs, would speedily terminate in anarchy, unbridled license and the abdication of government itself.

The Democratic leaders accused the Federalists of conspiracy against the rights of the masses of the people; charging that they intended to abrogate the constitution, subvert the government, establish a monarchy, and set up a governing aristocratic class, who would make pack horses of the masses.

That each had accused the other both extravagantly and thoughtlessly was fully proven by the procession of subsequent events.

The real question at issue during these early years was the organization of a new commonwealth and its admission to the rights of statehood, involving, as it apparently did, the presidential succession in 1804. The election of Jefferson in 1800 was wholly unexpected to the Federalists. The vote in the electoral college was so close that it looked as though Jefferson could not be re-elected as they were then constituted.

To carve a new state out of the eastern portion of the Northwest Territory meant three additional votes for Jefferson, approximately the number

the Federalists hoped to win from him elsewhere. The real animus of the contest in Ohio was, therefore, to prevent the admission of the state until after the presidential election of 1804.

The Federalists had the best of the argument in so far as the requirements of the fifth article of the Ordinance of 1787 were concerned, it being stipulated that when "any of the states (provided for in the Ordinance) shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such state shall be admitted, by delegates into the congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever."

The contention of the Federalists was that the eastern state, or Ohio, as defined in the fifth article of the Ordinance, contained less than 60,000 free inhabitants and therefore, was not eligible to admission. The Democrats set up two contentions: 1. That the census of 1800 was not properly taken, and that it actually had the required population. 2. That Congress had the power to admit the state with a less population, it only being mandatory that congress should admit the state when it had a population of 60,000.

Which of these contentions prevailed with the Jefferson Democrats in congress is not altogether clear at this distance; suffice it to say that in 1801 congress passed an "enabling act," and in the same year a convention was called to frame a constitution preparatory to admission to the Union. In 1802 that convention was chosen by the people, met at Chillicothe on the first day of November in the same year, framed the organic law, and on the 29th of the same month declared it not only completed, but ratified, and in full force and effect.

On the 17th day of February, 1803, congress passed an act admitting Ohio as a state to the Union, which act became operative on the day on which the legislature assembled and organized. An election had already been held under the provisions of the constitution, a governor and legislature elected, and the two houses met and organized on the first day of March, 1803, and then the state was entitled to two senators and one representative in congress.

The advocates and promoters of the state organization, who had rallied under the banner of Democracy, were regnant, while those who opposed it enjoyed but slight opportunity to attain office or political consideration except in isolated localities. In fact, the Democratic party at that time constituted nearly the whole of the voting population. The majority of them were undoubtedly Democrats from conviction, but a considerable proportion of them, it may be assumed, professed adherence to the party as a matter of policy and for the purpose of attaining office.

The successive defeats of the Federal party in the presidential elections of 1804, 1808, 1812, 1816 and 1820, quickly destroyed all semblance of organization among the Federalists of Ohio. Many of them were chosen to office, but they were never factors in the political affairs of the state.

The Federal leaders began to grow more liberal in their views. At the same time many of the most distinguished leaders of the Democratic party, some of them disappointed in their aspiration for office, and some moved by broader and deeper considerations, became more conservative. Natur-

ally these elements began to cast about for a common ground where they could meet and unite.

The opportunity first presented itself in 1824, when four candidates for the presidency, Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, William H Crawford of Georgia, John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts and Henry Clay of Kentucky, stood for the suffrages of the American people. Jackson stood for the advanced section of the Democracy, favoring a strict construction of the constitution, and in antagonism to the Bank of the United States, and other measures originating with the Federalists. Crawford stood for the senatorial cabal, which arrogated to itself the right to dictate the presidential succession, and that section of the Democratic party which it controlled.

Adams, in a sense, represented the broken and disheartened remnants of Federalism and the most conservative element of all parties. Clay was the most liberalized of the opponents of Jacksonianism, and was the pronounced champion of internal improvements and a protective tariff. None of them admitted that they stood for Federalism pure and simple.

Party lines were largely recast and the Whig party made its appearance on the political stage, under the name of the National Republican party. The Federal element and the conservative Democrats in Ohio, led by William Henry Harrison, found no difficulty in uniting in the new party and supporting Henry Clay. So numerous were the withdrawals from the Democratic party that for the first time it met with defeat, Clay receiving 19,275 votes; Jackson, 18,489; Adams, 12,280, and Crawford, none.

The new party retained the name of National Republican until 1832, after which the name of Whig was adopted by the national organization as more expressive. The significance of the presidential result may best be shown by the fact that at the October election, 1824, Jeremiah Morrow, Democrat, had been elected governor over Allen Trimble, National Republican, by a vote of 39,526 to 37,108.

At the October election 76,631 votes were cast, and in November but 50,024, a discrepancy of 26,607. There was no Crawford electoral ticket in the field, and his friends of the Democratic faith refrained from voting. Jackson received 2,548 less than one-half as many votes as Morrow, and Clay and Adams combined 5,573 less than Trimble.

From that time on, for a series of years, while the Democrats were most frequently successful, the two parties were very evenly matched. The second recasting of party lines in Ohio grew out of the slavery question, dating back to the Missouri Compromise, under which that territory was admitted to the Union as a slave state. This question, however, was not an active agency until 1840, but from that date to 1860 it swept with destructive force through both the parties, destroying the Whig organization in 1852, and wellnigh destroying the Democratic eight years later.

From its incipiency there were two and sometimes three elements, or degrees of intensity, in the anti-slavery party in Ohio. The extremely radical element, opprobriously denominated Abolitionists, originated among the immigrants from New England, mostly residing in the northeastern part of the state, with co-workers from other localities in other parts of the state.

They demanded the abolition of slavery in every state in the Union where it existed.

The Liberty party embraced another element, advocating as a general proposition the gradual emancipation of the slaves, under such conditions as were possible or practicable, and their colonization in Africa. The Free Soil party was the third element, demanded that no more states sanctioning slavery should be admitted to the Union, and that there should be no interference with the property rights of the slave owners in the states where it existed.

The Abolition element came almost entirely from the Whig party, or rather from those citizens who supported the Whig in preference to the Democratic party. The Liberty and Free Soil elements came most largely from the Democracy, and constantly weakened its power at the polls. The drain from the Whig party being smaller, more and more evenly balanced the two parties numerically.

As early as 1836 and 1840 the anti-slavery views of Martin Van Buren alienated so many pro-slavery Democrats from him as to give William Henry Harrison his large majorities in Ohio on both occasions. For reasons, not apparent in the history of the times, they regarded General Harrison as more nearly representing their views on the question of slavery.

During the period ending with 1854 the Whig and Democratic parties were aligned on opposite sides of the questions pertaining to internal improvements, the tariff, ad valorem and specific duties on imports, the Mexican war and the annexation of Texas and continental expansion, as well as other commanding national issues, while both, as party organizations, paltered with and evaded the anti-slavery movement which tugged at the vitals of both, and was a Banquo's ghost, which would not down at the bidding of the most ingenious and plausible platform makers of either party.

In 1844 the Liberty party, with James G. Birney as its presidential candidate, and Thomas Morris, a former Democratic leader of Ohio, for vice president, entered the national field and drew enough votes from James K. Polk to lose Ohio to the Democracy. In that year its strength came almost exclusively from the Democratic ranks, but in 1848 conditions were somewhat reversed, and Martin Van Buren, the Free Soil candidate for president, received 35,347 votes, drawn about equally from the Whigs and Democrats, and General Lewis Cass, Democrat, carried the state for the presidency over General Zachary Taylor, Whig. The result was repeated in 1852, when John P. Hale received 31,732 votes, and Ohio's electoral vote went to General Franklin Pierce, instead of General Winfield Scott.

The object of the Free Soilers was obtained in part. One of the great political parties had been broken up, and the Republican party was organized two years later. Pending the break up a remarkable political condition existed, from which the Democratic party barely escaped overthrow and annihilation. A secret organization, known as the American party and popularly designated the Know-Nothing party, ran like a prairie fire through the political chaos, sweeping the Democrats from the state and

local offices in their most reliable strongholds. As an organization the Know Nothing party was short-lived, but it brought political death to all of its avowed leaders.

The new Republican party was fully organized and ready for the presidential campaign of 1856. The Free Soilers, Abolitionists and every shade of extreme anti-slavery sentiment formed the crystallizing point, making diplomatic concessions to win new allies. Whigs to the number of perhaps 100,000 were enrolled under its banner, as were 35,000 anti-slavery Democrats, who had formerly voted with that party, making the Republican strength approximately 190,000.

Of the 60,000 Whigs who refused to go into the Republican organization something over 30,000 went bodily into the Democratic party, while the remainder formed the American party, which supported Millard Fillmore for president. The vote was 187,497 for General John C Fremont, Republican; 170,874 for James Buchanan, Democrat, and 28,126 for Millard Fillmore, American. From 1854 to 1896 the Republican party carried every presidential election with large or sweeping majorities, except in 1892, when one elector was lost to the Republicans and the remainder were elected by an average plurality of 1,072.

With the organization of the Republican party the attitude of the Democratic party was peculiarly changed by the force of circumstances. From 1836 it had been regarded, to some degree, as in opposition to slavery, as between the two great national parties. The new organization compelled it to assume the position of conservator of the constitutional rights of the people of the slave states, and become per se a pro-slavery party. It was placed both in a true and false light, paradoxical as that may appear.

The events which rapidly followed, up to 1860, tended only to the further disruption of the Democratic party, and led up to its long eclipse in the national administration. The extremists of the south sought to make it the unwilling instrument for the extension of slavery into new territory, while the majority of the party in the north, under the leadership of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, sought by concession and compromise, and by the submission of the question to the citizens of the territories, to avert the impending conflict.

The Republican party was a compact body in 1860, confined to the northern section of the country, with no inharmonious elements, and daily mustering new recruits as the fruits of Democratic divisions.

The Democracy entered the Charleston convention in 1860 fatally divided. There were a limited number of delegates from the southern states who advocated the wise policy of the non-extension of slavery, and the settlement of the question by the pronouncement of the national representatives of the party. An equal number of delegates from the north supported the extreme views of the most ultra southern statesmen. Compromise and concession were alike impossible. The convention adjourned from Charleston to Baltimore, and there the southern delegates, prac-

tically in a body, along with a few from the north, seceded and went to Richmond. The delegates at Baltimore nominated Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, while those at Richmond nominated John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, making the division of the party complete. A fourth candidate, John Bell, was placed in the field by the Constitutional Union party, composed of the remnants of the Whig party and Democrats who were dissatisfied with the attitude of both Douglas and Breckinridge, along with the scattered fragments of the American party.

The result, as might have been foreseen, was overwhelmingly disastrous to the Democracy, both in the state and the nation. Lincoln was elected, and the inevitable storm, which political pretense, evasion and double-dealing could no longer postpone, broke upon the country. In Ohio the vote for president was: Lincoln, 221,809; Douglas, 187,421; Bell, 12,193, and Breckinridge, 11,303. The Republican party had gained 35,000 over the previous presidential election, having a clear majority of more than 20,000.

With the opening of the war, and during its progress, there was a further shifting of political allegiance. Forty per cent of the Democratic vote changed to the Republican party, while a small per cent of the Republican vote, made up of conservative men, who formerly were Whigs, joined the Democratic column, on the various issues that arose, so that in the presidential election of 1864, the Democratic vote was but two-fifths of the entire vote of the state.

With the passing of the civil war, and the issues it immediately involved, new questions, largely economic, involved with others purely partisan, arose, and the equilibrium of the two parties were more nearly restored, so that the Democrats carried nearly one-third of the state elections during the remainder of the century.

During the latter period evanescent parties, under the inspiration of acute phases of economic questions, sprung into ephemeral existence, sometimes weakening one party and sometimes the other, but making no distinctive impression upon the general trend of party alignment.

The Prohibition party, committed to the abolition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, has approached most nearly to the permanent form. For nearly thirty years it has presented and supported a state ticket, commanding an average of 12,000 votes. Originally this vote came almost exclusively from the Republican party, and the Democrats encouraged its organization. Later it was recruited from the Democratic party and then received Republican encouragement. Latterly it has not affected either party, but neither has been desirous of seeing it disintegrated, fearing that its strength might go bodily to the other. Both have zealously cultivated minority parties which would draw from their opponents, and in so doing both have stultified themselves.

In 1880 the controlling element of the Democratic party brought the tariff question to the front in the expectation of regaining control of national affairs, demanding a sweeping revision of the tariff, ad valorem duties and free raw material. The issues of the war were too recent, however, for this



question to receive serious attention, and it was not until 1892, twelve years later, that the question was forced to a trial of conclusions. There was an immediate shifting of party allegiance, in the country at large and in this state. A considerable element in the Democratic party had come to believe that a protective tariff was a national necessity, and when the issue was made direct either withdrew active support from the Democracy or went over to the Republicans, whose tariff views were in accord with theirs.

On the other hand a greater number of Republicans deserted their party and joined the Democracy on the tariff issue. The result was that President Grover Cleveland, who had been elected in 1884, on no very clearly defined issue, and defeated in 1888, was re-elected along with a Democratic national house and an evenly divided senate. In Ohio President Harrison received 405,187 votes and President Cleveland 404,115 on the general ticket, and James P. Seward, a Cleveland elector, was chosen, for the first time dividing the electoral college of Ohio, while at the head of the state ticket, for secretary of state, Samuel M. Taylor, Republican, received 402,540, and William A. Taylor, Democrat, received 401,451.

President Cleveland called an extraordinary session of congress and, much to the disappointment of his party, brought forward the monetary question instead of that of tariff reform. The Sherman silver purchasing act was repealed and a contraction of the currency followed.

In 1873 silver had been demonetized without attracting much attention, but the legal tender quality of the silver dollar was partially restored by the Bland-Allison act of 1878, and the Sherman purchasing act was designed to aid in the expansion of the currency upon a bimetallic basis, through the issue of silver notes or certificates, on a coinage ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 of gold.

Both parties in their state and national platforms had skillfully evaded the question of the free and equal coinage of the two metals as primary money, both employing almost identically the same language, capable of two constructions, meaning free and equal coinage to the friends of bimetallicism, and the opposite to the advocates of a single standard, with gold the favored and exclusive metal.

Not till President Cleveland declared his interpretation of the financial plank of the platform on which he was elected, and which was identical with the one on which President Harrison was defeated, did the masses of the people understand the evasive tactics of the leaders of both parties, who, it is but just to say, had resorted to these evasions to escape the consideration of a delicate and perhaps (from a partisan standpoint) a dangerous issue.

When the two national conventions assembled in 1896 the day for evasion had passed. The Republicans, at St. Louis, declared for the single gold standard, coupled with a promise to use every possible means to bring about an international agreement for the coinage of both gold and silver at such a ratio as could be agreed upon. In conformity with this

promise President McKinley sent a monetary commission to Europe to bring about such an international agreement, but the result of its labors was nil.

Upon the assembling of the Democratic national convention at Chicago in the same year, the Democratic leaders of the states east and north of Ohio almost unanimously, and individually from other states, endeavored to engraft the meaningless declaration of previous platforms on the Democratic pronouncement, but were overwhelmingly defeated, and the direct demand was made for the free and equal coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without the assent of any other nation.

A large number of prominent Republican leaders bolted the St. Louis convention because of its declaration in favor of the single gold standard, while an equally large number of Democratic leaders bolted the Chicago convention because of its unequivocal declaration in favor of the free and equal coinage of both metals.

As a logical result a large percentage of the Republican voters entered the Democratic party, and almost if not quite as large a percentage of Democrats allied themselves with the Republicans, either directly by supporting President McKinley, or indirectly by voting for Senator John M. Palmer, a distinguished senator from Illinois, on a platform declaring for the single gold standard without any suggestion or toleration of an international agreement in favor of bimetallism.

The issue thus clearly defined called out an enormous vote in every section of the Union. There was a gain of 173,111 in Ohio over the vote of 1895, which was the largest ever cast, when the Republican vote was 427,141, the Democratic 334,519, and of the minor parties 75,809. Of this gain 100,000 went to the Democratic party and the remainder to the Republicans, the result being William McKinley, Republican, 525,991; William Jennings Bryan, Democrat, 477,497, and 16,619 to the minor parties.

The issues of 1896, with the probable addition of colonial acquisitions and expansion and trusts, will, in all human probability, be uppermost in the presidential campaign of 1900. The Democratic organization proposes they shall, and the Republican organization expresses a readiness to meet them.

## OHIO SENATORS.

---

The line of Ohio senators in congress has been one of which the people of the state may be justly proud. With but few exceptions, they have been men of strong partisan convictions, but at the same time they were men of exalted patriotism, who never hesitated to put party aside when the public interests demanded.

And almost without exception they have been men who rose from the ranks of the people by their own exertions and as the result of their inherent abilities. On the subsequent pages will be found a brief recital of their careers, of their struggles and their deserved triumphs over adverse environments.

### THOMAS WORTHINGTON OF ROSS COUNTY.

Thomas Worthington was one of the two United States senators first chosen from Ohio, on the first day of April, 1803, and became the founder of the senior line of the senatorship, as his colleague, John Smith, became the founder of the junior line.

During his earlier years he was best known, perhaps, as Colonel Worthington, one of the most active spirits in the militia organization of the eastern portion of the Northwest territory, and subsequently under the state government. While being crowned with civic honors, he also enjoyed military promotions, becoming successively colonel, brigadier, major general and adjutant general of the state.

From 1790 to 1825 the Ohio militia was as effective an army as the regular establishment in all save armament and disciplinary technique, and during all this period was subject to call to arms, was frequently called into service during the Indian hostilities and the War of 1812, and made up in courage, patriotism and prowess what it lacked in suitable arms and equipment, and, in connection with the military forces of Kentucky, and later Indiana and Michigan, relieved the Federal government of the greater care and anxiety of defending the long stretch of frontier of the northern, north-western and western boundaries.

Thomas Worthington ran nearly the full gamut of official and civic, as

well as military preferment, serving as magistrate, sheriff, member of the territorial legislature, member of the constitutional convention of 1802, representative in the Ohio legislature, speaker pro tempore of the house, canal commissioner, governor, United States senator, and discharged many official trusts under the federal government. In every position he was distinguished for his fidelity and energetic devotion to every trust devolved upon him.

He founded the present magnificent State library, which in justice should bear his name. Under the constitution the legislature allowed the early governors a contingent fund, to be disbursed at their discretion. For a time he was considered as grasping and parsimonious, and performed personally much of the work naturally devolving upon the janitors and other state and executive employes. He was thus able to save and accumulate much of the contingent fund, to which he added from his own means, and purchased the original library in 1817. At that time it was the most important library west of the Alleghenies.

In his message to the legislature on the 2d of December, 1817, he said: "The fund (\$3,500) made subject to my control by the last general assembly, besides paying the ordinary demands upon it for the articles mentioned in the resolution of the legislature of January 28, 1817, has enabled me to purchase a small but valuable collection of books, which are intended as a commencement of a library for the state. In the performance of this act I was guided by what I conceived the best interest of the state, by placing within the reach of the representatives of the people such information as will aid them in the discharge of the important duties they are delegated to perform."



On the 17th of January, 1818, by a resolution introduced in the house by Judge Gustavus Swan of Franklin county, the library was accepted by the state, and has since grown into a splendid monument to its founder, notwithstanding the niggardly policy of succeeding legislatures, which, while

they have provided for its care and accretions to it, have never made such appropriations as would enable a competent librarian to make topical and reference catalogues of it.

As governor he was the untiring advocate of popular and universal free education, the opening of public highways throughout the state for its development, and a complete and effective system of internal improvement.

After having acquitted himself with high honors, both as United States senator and governor, he did not consider it beneath his dignity to again

enter the popular branch of the state legislature, which he did in 1821-1822, 1823-1824, to promote the canal system which he had recommended to the legislature in a special message in 1817. In 1822-1823, in conjunction with Benjamin Tappan, Jeremiah Morrow, Isaac Minor and Alfred Kelly, as a canal commission, he reported the feasibility of the proposed system of canals, which report was unanimously adopted, and the work of its construction was begun in 1825 and completed ten years later.

He was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, in 1773, and died at Chillicothe in 1827, at the comparatively early age of 54. He came from Virginia to Chillicothe in his earliest manhood. By profession he was an attorney. His pen added much to the early literature of the territory and state during the pioneer period. He was a graceful and forceful writer, and his MSS. and correspondence are of great historical value.

In politics he was a Democrat of the Jefferson school, and an intimate and confidential friend of that great statesman. His political convictions were strong and aggressive. To his energy and exertions, not only in the territory, but at Washington before congress, the cabinet and the president, is most largely due the early admission of the state to the Union. Tiffin, Massie, Symmes, Dunlavy, Meigs, Jr., Ludlow, Kerr, Goforth, Baldwin, Tappan and the other Democratic leaders made him the executive head of the movement, and he worked untiringly until success crowned his efforts.

The United States senatorship came to him spontaneously in recognition of these services. In the allotment of terms in the United States senate in 1803 he drew the short or four years term. In 1810 he was elected to the senate a second time, but resigned in 1814 to assume the office of governor, to which he had been elected by a vote of 15,879 to 6,171 for Otheniel Looker, of Hamilton county. He was re-elected governor in 1816 and served till 1818. While he was not a candidate for further senatorial honors, his friends in the legislature voted for him for the position in 1819, 1822 and 1824.

## JOHN SMITH OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

John Smith, the second of the two senators first chosen on the first of April, 1803, and the head of the junior line of succession, was among the early pioneer settlers of the Northwest territory at Cincinnati. He was a Democrat and took an active part in the affairs of the territory and the infant state.

He was a member of both the territorial legislatures from Hamilton county, having previously filled the office of civil magistrate, under the appointment of Governor Arthur St. Clair, a member of the constitutional convention of 1802, and served as United States senator for a little more than five years, when he resigned, under a cloud, as noted hereafter.

By profession he was an attorney-at-law, and was originally a Baptist minister; he was a man of marked ability and took an active part in the formation of the state government, differing for a time, however, with his political associates as to the proper method of dividing the territory, and at first supported the scheme, said to have been advanced by Governor St. Clair, to include a part of what is now the state of Indiana and the whole of the present state of Michigan in the proposed new state.

Eventually, however, he abandoned that scheme and united with Edward Tiffin, John Cleves Symmes, Thomas Worthington, Jeremiah Morrow, William and Aaron Goforth, Nathaniel Massie, Michael Baldwin, Elias Langham and others as to the original boundaries of the state, and was a powerful factor in bringing about the early admission of Ohio to the Union. To his labors in this behalf he undoubtedly owed his elevation to the United States senate.

What promised to be a brilliant political career was suddenly cut short in 1808. The Burr-Blennerhassett conspiracy to dismember the Union and set up a southwestern confederacy, and which culminated in 1806-1807, led to his downfall. The boats, arms and munitions of war of the conspirators were seized at Marietta and at other points along the Ohio river by General John S. Gano and Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., under the direction of Governor Tiffin, as well as a great many papers at the home of Blennerhassett, on the island below the city of Marietta, and other points, giving the details, extent and ramifications of the plot.

Among the papers and correspondence were letters strongly incriminating Smith as being, if not actively, at least passively in favor of the movement. The facts thus disclosed were communicated to the legislature, made up almost entirely of his political associates, and a concurrent resolution was unanimously adopted by the two houses demanding his resignation. On the 7th of December, 1808, Acting Governor Thomas Kirker sent a

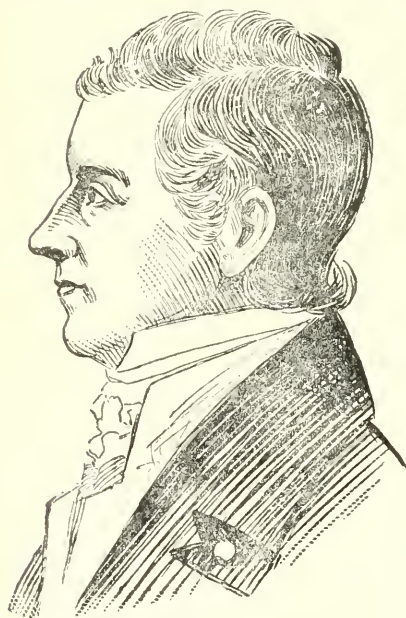
message to the legislature notifying it that Senator Smith had complied with the demand, and Return Jonathan Meigs was elected to succeed him.

A movement had been set on foot to prosecute Mr. Smith for treason, but it was dropped after his resignation, and he quickly disappeared from public view, as much the victim of ambition's impulse, perhaps, as deliberate treason.

His most intimate friends always maintained that he was absolutely guiltless even by implication. He was of Virginia lineage and was born in 1735, and died at Cincinnati June 10, 1816. When the charge of treasonable conspiracy was made against him in the United States senate, a resolution of expulsion from that body failed by a single vote.

## EDWARD TIFFIN OF ROSS COUNTY.

Dr. Edward Tiffin was born at Carlisle, England, June 19, 1766, and died at Chillicothe, Ohio, August 9, 1829. He began the study of medicine at



the place of his birth after receiving a thorough grammar school education. At the age of 18, shortly after the close of the War of the Revolution, with which he had strongly sympathized he emigrated to the United States, settling in Berkeley county, Virginia. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1789 and entered on the practice of his profession. He married the sister of Thomas Worthington at Charleston, Va.

He had acquired the ownership of a number of negro slaves, whom he manumitted and provided for in 1796, and removed to Chillicothe where he continued the practice of medicine and soon became identified with contemporaneous politics, being a follower of Jefferson and a strong and aggressive Democrat.

His public services cover nearly the whole period of time from 1799 to the date of his death in 1829. In 1799 he was elected to the territorial legislature from Ross county and was chosen speaker of that body, which position he filled until 1801. In 1802 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, which framed the original organic law of the state, and presided over the deliberations of that historic body, which launched one of the greatest American states on the political deep.

In 1803 he was chosen the first governor of the state by the unanimous suffrage of the people. The term, by special provision of the constitution, continued until the first Monday of December, 1805. On the second Tuesday of October, 1805, he was elected for a second term of two years, again by the unanimous voice of the people.

On the first of January, 1807, he was elected United States senator to succeed Thomas Worthington, whose term expired on the 4th of March of



that year. He resigned the office of governor, and Thomas Kirker, speaker of the senate, became acting governor.

In the year 1809 he resigned the senatorship, unexpectedly to all his friends and political associates. The moving cause of this action was the sickness and death of his wife. He resolved to retire from public life, and his resignation of his high office was his first step. But his determination was shortlived. His friends gathered around him and persuaded him otherwise.

The constituency of Ross county, with marked unanimity, at the October election, chose him to represent them in the popular branch of the legislature. He acceded to their wishes and was made speaker of that body.

In 1810 President Madison called him to Washington and made him commissioner of the land office, which was in need of a strong guiding hand. He thoroughly organized that important department. So prompt and energetic was he in a great emergency that when the British commander burned the national capital, in 1814, he removed the records of the department intact to a place of safety, they being the only records that escaped total or partial destruction.

He continued to discharge the duties of the office during the remainder of President Madison's incumbency, and President Monroe asked him to continue. This he declined, however, after arranging to exchange positions with Josiah Meigs of Ohio, who was surveyor general of the west. This office he filled with distinguished ability up to a brief period preceding his death. In the meantime he married Miss Forter of Delaware, who survived him a number of years.

In politics Dr. Tiffin was a Democrat and was one of the moving spirits in the formation of the state government. It was agreed by his associates that he should be chosen the first governor, and his canvass for that office was begun before the assembling of the constitutional convention.

He was a man of magnetic and equable temperament, pleasing address and commanding presence, and enjoyed the friendship and confidence of political friends and opponents alike. The certainty that he would be chosen governor popularized the state movement.

## RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS, JR., OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Among the most eminent men in the early history of the state was Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr. Of strong and graceful physique and striking presence, he was a marked figure in every assemblage. His father, Return Johnathan Meigs, of Middletown, Connecticut, was a colonel in the War of the Revolution and did much toward achieving the independence of the colonies. Thrown frequently in the company of George Washington and his generals and advisers, he became closely identified with the early history of the republic following the struggle for liberty.



The younger Meigs was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1765, and as a youth witnessed and participated in the great revolutionary struggle. He graduated from Yale at the age of 21 and was admitted to the practice of law in his native town. The elder Meigs removed with his family to Marietta, at the time of the settlement of that place in 1788, and the young barrister came with him, and that was his home to the date of his death, March 29, 1825.

He entered upon his public career in 1823, when he was chosen chief justice of the supreme court of the state by the legislature, Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg being his associates on the bench. In political belief he was a Democrat of rather conservative tendencies, favoring the new state movement, but opposed to pushing it forward with undue haste. His father, also a Democrat, of still more conservative type, was inclined to support the attitude of Governor St. Clair on the question of statehood, and this probably influenced the younger man.

In December, 1804, President Jefferson appointed him to the command of the United States troops in the Upper Louisiana district, and shortly after commissioned him as one of the United States judges of Louisiana territory. In 1806 he returned to Ohio and took a conspicuous part in the overthrow

of the Burr-Blennerhassett conspiracy, under the direction of Governor Tiffin and the legislature, and in conjunction with General Gano.

He then returned to Louisiana territory for a short time, in the execution of a special mission pertaining to the military and civil organization of the district, intrusted to him by President Jefferson. Thence he went to Missouri territory on a similar mission. He returned to Ohio in 1807, where a commission from the president making him a United States judge for the territory of Michigan awaited him.

This commission he declined, to become a candidate for governor of the state at the October election of that year. On the 8th of December, 1807, the two houses of the legislature canvassed the vote cast at the preceding October election, from which it appeared that Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., had received 6,050 votes and Nathaniel Massie 4,757. Both the candidates were Democrats, and the two houses of the legislature were almost solidly Democratic.

Mr. Massie gave notice of contest on the ground that Judge Meigs was not eligible to the governorship under the third section of the second article of the constitution, which provided that no person should be eligible to the office unless he was 30 years of age, a citizen of the United States and "an inhabitant of the state for four years next preceding the election." Mr. Massie set up the absence of Judge Meigs in Louisiana and Missouri from 1804 to 1807 as constituting a constitutional ineligibility.

Judge Meigs admitted the absence, setting up that it was owing to the proper discharge of official duties for and in behalf of the United States government and for the government of the state of Ohio; that it did not make him a nonresident of the state within the meaning of the constitution, and that he had, in fact, been an inhabitant, a resident and citizen of the state for more than thirteen years previous to the day of the election.

An act was passed by the legislature providing for the trial of the contest before the two houses in joint assembly. The hearing of the case was upon the above agreed statement of facts, and argument of counsel. The vote in joint assembly was 24 in favor of sustaining the contest and 20 against. The vote of the senate was 5 to sustain and 9 opposed, and in the house, to sustain 19, opposed 11. Speaker Thomas Kirker of the senate, who was interested in the result of the contest, did not vote.

While Meigs lost the governorship, Massie did not gain it, the legislature declaring by a joint resolution that there had been a failure to elect and that the office was vacant, to be filled as directed by the constitution. Accordingly Thomas Kirker, speaker of the senate, became acting governor. At the same session of the legislature Judge Meigs was again elected as one of the supreme judges of the state.

On the 10th of December, 1808, the legislature elected him to the United States senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Smith, and also to the full term of six years. During his brief service in the senate he brought the new and growing empire of the west effectively to the attention of the congress and the cabinet.

On the second Tuesday of October, 1810, he was elected governor of the state, receiving 9,924 votes to 7,731 for Thomas Worthington. In 1812 he was re-elected governor, receiving 11,859 votes, while his opponent, Thomas Scott, received 7,903. On both occasions his opponents were Democrats like himself.

During his four years (nearly) as governor, he acted with great promptness and energy in organizing and equipping the military forces of the state in the War of 1812. His state papers and public addresses were models of diction, patriotism and eloquence, and had the effect of calling Ohioans to arms, and for which he received the grateful acknowledgments of the national administration.

On the 4th of March, 1814, upon being appointed postmaster general by President Monroe, in recognition of his great abilities and his signal public services, he resigned the office of governor, and was succeeded by Othniel Looker, speaker of the senate, as acting governor.

He continued as postmaster general from March 17, 1814, to June 26, 1823, when he resigned because of impaired health, and was succeeded by John McLean of Ohio. Two years later he died at Marietta, aged 60, having spent 21 years continuously in the public service.

## STANLEY GRISWOLD OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

Mr. Griswold was born at Torrington, Conn., Nov. 14, 1763, and died at Shawneetown, Ills., Aug. 21, 1815. During his youth he worked on his father's farm, after which he entered Yale college, from which he graduated in 1786. Shortly after his graduation he was ordained as a minister. Being an ardent Jeffersonian Democrat, he attended a Democratic jubilee meeting at Wallingford, Conn., in 1801, and delivered a most remarkable sermon on politics and religion.

He was immediately charged with heresy and retired from the ministry and was admitted to the practice of the law, remaining at Walpole, N. H., where he edited a Democratic newspaper until President Thomas Jefferson appointed him as secretary of the territory of Michigan, in 1805. Failing to agree with Governor Hull, who subsequently surrendered Detroit in the War of 1812, he resigned and came to Ohio.

In July, 1809, Governor Samuel Huntington appointed him to the vacancy in the United States senate, caused by the resignation of Edward Tiffin, his term being less than four months, and his actual service but a few days. In 1810 he was appointed United States judge for the Northwest territory by President Madison, and he was discharging the duties of that office at the time of his decease.

## ALEXANDER CAMPBELL OF BROWN COUNTY.

Alexander Campbell was chosen by the legislature on the 12th of December, 1809, to fill out the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Edward Tiffin. He was at the time a member of the house of representatives, had been chosen speaker pro tempore on the 4th of December, and would have been made the permanent speaker. On the 12th of December, when elected senator, he resigned his office, and was succeeded as speaker by Edward Tiffin, whom he succeeded as senator.

While credited to Brown county he was a resident of Adams at the time of and previous to his election to the United States senate, but in that portion from which Brown was subsequently erected. In 1807-1808-1809 he represented Adams and Scioto in the popular branch of the legislature. His services in the United States senate extended from December 12, 1809, to March 4, 1813. In 1819 he again entered the legislature, being a member of the house in 1819-1820 and 1822-1823, and of the senate in 1822-1824. He was chosen a presidential elector in 1820, and cast his vote for James Monroe for president, as did his colleagues, William Henry Harrison, Robert Lucas, James Kilbourne, Jeremiah Morrow, James Caldwell, John McLaughlin and Lewis Dille.

Senator Campbell was of Virginia descent, and his early political affiliations were Democratic. He became a Whig when Henry Clay became conspicuous in public life. He settled at Ripley in early life, and his residence was the first courthouse in Brown county, and continued as such until the county seat was permanently fixed at Georgetown. He was born in Greenbrier county, Va., in 1774, and was educated as a physician and practiced medicine the most of his life. He was mayor of Ripley after having served in the United States senate. From Virginia he first migrated to Lexington, Ky., but shortly after removed to Ripley, O., and began the practice of medicine. He died Nov. 5, 1857.

## JEREMIAH MORROW OF WARREN COUNTY.

This distinguished pioneer statesman was born at historic Gettysburg, Pa., of Scotch-Irish parentage, Oct. 6, 1771, and died at his home in Warren county March 22, 1852.

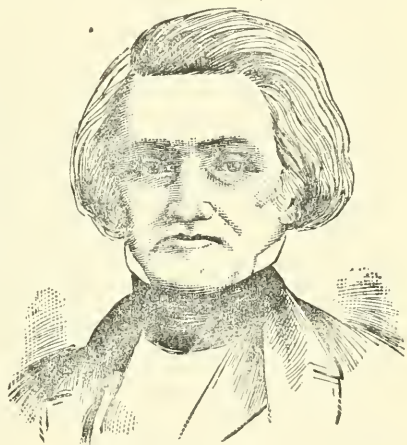
He acquired a fair education in the schools of the day, and migrated to the wilds of the Northwest territory in 1795. Ohio was then but a wilderness, but he lived long enough to see it the third state in the Union, in wealth, population, transportation facilities, and in all the essentials of material and educational greatness and civilization, to which achievement he contributed much, being always foremost in pushing forward internal improvements and the system of common school education. He settled in what is now Warren county and began clearing away the primeval forests and built up for himself a home, a competence and an enduring name.

In politics he was an ardent and aggressive Democrat in his younger days, but with him, as with all truly great minds, all party asperities mellowed with the lapse of years. The people of the state crowned him with high and richly deserved honors. Among the honors thus conferred on him were senator and representative in the state legislature, representative in the congress, United States senator and governor of the state.

He began his public service in 1801 as a member of the territorial legislature. In 1802 he was a member of the constitutional convention, coming from Hamilton county, which up to March 24, 1803, embraced Warren within its limits.

In 1803 was a member of the state senate, and in October of that year was elected as the sole representative of Ohio in the Eighth congress of the United States, and was re-elected to the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth congresses, and retired temporarily from the national house on the 4th of March, 1813. In 1814 he was appointed by the president commissioner to treat with the Indians west of the Great Miami river.

Previous to this appointment, Feb. 6, 1813, the legislature elected him to the United States senate for the term of six years, beginning with March



4, 1813, and ending March 4, 1819, at which time he retired from the senate.

From 1820 to 1822 he served on the commission to investigate and report upon the canal system of internal improvements, and was one of the most energetic workers in its behalf in the state. When the era of railroad construction began he took a deep interest in the work which revolutionized internal traffic and transportation, and brought the Ohio valley and the Atlantic seaboard into such close connection, and so strongly cementing the bonds of the Federal Union. He was chosen as the first president of the Little Miami Railroad company, and its successful construction and early management was largely due to his practical wisdom and executive ability.

In 1822 he was elected governor of the state, and re-elected in 1824, serving four years in that office. His administration was an era of great progress in all the affairs of the state. In 1827-1828 he was a member of the state senate, and served in the house in 1829-1830.

In 1838 he was again elected to the national house and re-elected in 1840, serving during the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh congresses, shortly after which he retired from public life. In addition to the above positions he filled numerous responsible offices, and discharged important commissions for the state and national governments.

He was one of the champions of the early admission of the state to the Union, and a statement written by him to President Jefferson detailing some of the strong Federalistic views of Governor St. Clair during the agitation of the question was one of the contributing causes for St. Clair's removal as territorial governor.

He was a plain unostentatious man, who performed manual labor alongside of his employes on the farm and at the mill, regarding honest toil as the highest title to nobility.

While he was governor the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who was touring the country, called at his home to pay his respects, and was surprised not to find the governor of the rising state dressed in tinsel and lace. Mistaking him for a day laborer, he said: "I wish to see your master, the governor of the state." "I acknowledge no master but Him above," was the quick response. "I am Governor Morrow. I am glad to meet your excellency. You are welcome to the hospitalities of my home." The titled foreigner accepted them, was charmed with the wide knowledge and conversational powers of his unassuming host, and went on his journey with broadened ideas of the intrinsic greatness of the young republic.



## JOSEPH KERR OF ROSS COUNTY.

Senator Joseph Kerr was a man of local, rather than state and national prominence. His election to the senate seems to have been more in the nature of a compliment than otherwise, and was the result no doubt of a desire to compliment Senator Worthington, who desired one of his neighbors and friends to serve out the brief remnant of the unexpired term to which he had been chosen.

Of Irish parentage, he came to Chillicothe early in life and took a prominent part in local political affairs, and entered the legislature in 1804, serving in the senate during the Third and Fourth and in the house during the Seventh and Eighteenth general assemblies.

He was elected to the United States senate in 1814, and served from the 10th of December, 1814, to the 4th of March, 1815. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party and he was a strong advocate of the early organization of the state government. Some of his criticisms of Governor St. Clair were so pungent that they called forth a sharp reply from that gentleman in one of his public addresses. In the state legislature he was a laborious and painstaking member.

Mr. Kerr was highly respected by his friends and neighbors, and became one of the leading and most valuable citizens in building up and developing Ross county and the lower Scioto valley. He died at a little past 70 years of age, respected alike by his political associates and antagonists.

## BENJAMIN RUGGLES OF BELMONT COUNTY.

Benjamin Ruggles was the first United States senator from Ohio to be elected three times in succession, and each time for the constitutional term of six years. He served the state with distinction and singular fidelity for 18 years from the 4th of March, 1815, to the 4th of March, 1833, and was closely identified with all the important national legislation of that period.

He was born at Woodstock (Roxbury), Windham county, Conn., Feb. 21, 1783. His father was a farmer and the future senator spent his earlier years in agricultural pursuits, attending the schools of the neighborhood as occasion permitted. Later he entered the Brooklyn academy, where he perfected himself in the higher branches of education, and began the study of law, to the practice of which he was subsequently admitted.

In 1807 he emigrated from his native state to Marietta, Washington county, O., where he entered upon the practice of his profession, achieving enviable success. A few years later he removed to St. Clairsville, Belmont county, which became his permanent home, and he soon became one of the foremost citizens of the eastern part of the state.

He was a Democrat in politics, and in the divisions of that party in 1824, when four candidates, Andrew Jackson and William H. Crawford were the Democratic candidates, and John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay were put forward by the two wings of the crystallizing Whig party, he espoused the cause of Crawford, and was a member and president of the senatorial caucus which placed the Georgia statesman in nomination in opposition to the popular nomination tendered by the state legislatures of a large part of the Union to the hero of New Orleans.

This lost him the friendship of many of his political friends in Ohio, and led to the long struggle which attended his third election in 1827. It was only by the aid of some of his political opponents that he succeeded in attaining his third term.

At the close of his senatorial term in 1833, at the age of 50 years, he retired from public life, entirely satisfied with the honors that had been bestowed upon him by the people, and devoted the remainder of his life to the practice of his profession and to agricultural pursuits, having acquired considerable landed property. He died at his home at St. Clairsville Sept. 2, 1857.

Previous to his election as United States senator Mr. Ruggles had been president judge of the court of common pleas for the Third circuit, having been elected to that position on the 18th of December, 1809 for a term of seven years.

A man of rare culture and social amenities, he commanded the support and friendship, not only of his political opponents, but those of his political associates with whom he had frequent occasion to differ on public questions.

## WILLIAM A. TRIMBLE OF HIGHLAND COUNTY.

William A. Trimble was the first United States senator from Ohio to die while in the discharge of the duties of his office, and the only one up to the present time.

He was born at Woodford, Ky., on the 4th of April, 1776, being a son of Captain James Trimble of Augusta county, Va., who removed thence to Kentucky. The future statesman and soldier received such educational training as the limited advantages of the frontier afforded, and then attended Transylvania university, from which he graduated.

His brother, Allen Trimble, who subsequently became governor of Ohio, had removed from Kentucky to Ohio, and settled at Hillsboro, the present county seat of Highland county. Upon his graduation from Transylvania William came to Hillsboro and began the study of law with his brother, Allen.

A little later he went to Litchfield, Conn., where he finished his education, both in literature and law, and was admitted to the bar and began the active and successful practice of his profession at Hillsboro.

He took a conspicuous part in the War of 1812, and was a major under General Hull at Detroit at the time of that officer's surrender to the British. He was paroled by the British commander and later exchanged.

In March, 1813, he was made major of the Twenty-sixth regiment, and distinguished himself for his courage, daring and coolness in action. He was badly wounded in the action in front of Fort Erie, and was compelled in consequence to retire from the active operations of the army.

He died on the 13th of December, 1821, from the effects of the wounds received in the above action.

On the 30th of January, 1819, he was elected to the United States senate over Thomas Worthington, his principal competitor, serving less than two years in the senate. His death caused universal sorrow throughout the state, which was shared alike by his political supporters and opponents.

In political affiliation Senator Trimble was a liberal Federalist, and was the first of the senatorial line who was not more or less a pronounced adherent of the Democratic school. In the senate, during his brief career, he was noted for his broad and comprehensive views of all the great political and economical questions that agitated the national legislature.

He held no other civic office in the state aside from the United States senatorship, although numerous positions were tendered him by the people in his section of the state.

## ETHAN ALLEN BROWN OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

Ethan Allen Brown was a member of the supreme court of Ohio from 1814 to 1817; governor of the state from 1818 to 1822; United States senator from 1822 to 1825, and a presidential elector in 1828, casting his vote for Andrew Jackson for president, and enjoying the fullest confidence of that distinguished general and statesman.

The pupil and protege of the renowned Alexander Hamilton, he imbibed exactly opposite political views from his friend and preceptor, being as uncompromisingly Democratic as Hamilton was Federalist. He was born on the 4th of July, 1766, 10 years before Jefferson penned the rescript of human liberty, and as a youth participated in the closing scenes of the memorable struggle of the American revolution.

His father was a man of moderate means, which were wellnigh swept away during the war. The young man secured a good education from private teachers, and by teaching and day labor was able to obtain an independent livelihood before he attained his majority. In 1799 he was able to go to New York and fit himself for a profession.

He selected the law and entered himself as a student with Alexander Hamilton, and was admitted to the practice in 1802. After two years' practice in the east he migrated to Cincinnati, O., then a straggling outpost of civilization. Here he found commercial pursuits more remunerative than the legal profession, and for a number of years was engaged in the purchase of the products of the country and their shipment to New Orleans and other Mississippi river points.

In 10 years his accumulations were considerable, and in 1814 he went east and induced his father to dispose of his holdings there and invest the proceeds in western lands. In conjunction they purchased large tracts at Rising Sun, Ind., which eventually netted them comfortable fortunes.

Although engaged in commercial pursuits he had not abandoned the practice of his profession, and in 1814 was elected by the legislature as one of the judges of the supreme court, his associates being Thomas Scott, Thomas Morris and John S. Edwards. He was chosen for the constitutional term of seven years.

On the 7th of December, 1818, he tendered his resignation as judge to Governor Worthington to accept the office of governor, to which he had been elected at the preceding October election, receiving 30,194 votes to 8,075 cast for James Dunlap. He was not at the state capital when the official canvass of the vote was made by the legislature, and Senator Robert Lucas was made special messenger to proceed to Cincinnati, notify him of his election and request him to appear before the legislature and take the oath of office.

It required seven days for the special messenger to execute his com-

mission, and on the 14th of December, 1818, Judge Brown appeared and entered upon the discharge of his new duties. He was re-elected in 1820, receiving 34,836 votes to 9,426 cast for Jeremiah Morrow and 4,348 for William Henry Harrison.

His administration of the affairs of the state was strong and vigorous, and commanded general approval. Internal improvements, popular education and the rigid enforcement of the laws requiring an inspection of all produce shipped from Ohio to other markets were among the features of his administration.

The banking question, too, became one of great importance, and several of his state papers were directed to its solution. The question of taxing the Bank of the United States, which had established branches in Ohio, came up and led to a sensational climax. A tax of \$50,000 for each branch was imposed and collected; suit was brought by the bank, which obtained a judgment in recovery; the state treasurer and auditor were arrested in contempt proceedings, and an act of outlawry of the bank was passed. Fuller particulars of the latter accompany the sketch of William Henry Harrison.

On the 3d of January, 1822, Governor Brown was chosen United States senator to succeed William A. Trimble, deceased, and on the same day he resigned and was succeeded by Acting Governor Allen Trimble, a brother of the deceased senator. He served until the 4th of March, 1825. After retiring from the senate he resumed the practice of the law, and was frequently intrusted with important commissions by President Jackson, among them being American minister to Brazil, where he was sent in 1830, and land commissioner in 1832. Maintaining his law office in Cincinnati, during his later years he spent most of his time on his estates in Indiana. He died suddenly in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic state convention in Indianapolis.

## WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

The military career of William Henry Harrison was no less distinguished than his career in civil life. They both form an important part of the early history of the nation, the State of Ohio and the Northwest, and therefore need not be recounted in detail.

He was born in Charles City county, Virginia, February 9, 1773, and obtained a practical, if not a thorough, education at Hampden Sidney college. Through family influence and connections he was brought into close relations with General Washington and as a youth, enjoyed the friendship and friendly influences of that great captain and statesman.

In 1791 he received a commission in the army and came to the Northwest territory, where he was later crowned with such signal military and civic honors. For a time he served on the staff of General Anthony Wayne in his operations against the Indians and their no-less savage allies. By successive promotions he became the leader of important operations, and in the war of 1812 became a major general, controlling the military operations along the western and northern frontiers.

His civil services were coeval with and coequal to his military achievements. He was delegate from the Northwest territory in the Fifth congress and later secretary of the Northwest territory under Governor Arthur St. Clair. He was the first governor of Indiana territory. After retiring from that office he returned to Ohio, where many additional honors awaited him. No official honor was too exalted or too arduous for him to fill with fidelity and honor. As clerk of the court of Hamilton county he was no less respected than as a member of congress, a senator or as president of the republic.

During the territorial era he served both as delegate in congress and as territorial secretary, and was one of the foremost advocates of Ohio's



early statehood. He became the first governor of the territory of Indiana, was the first United States senator elected to the presidency, and the first president to die in office. When Harrison county was erected and organized by the act of Jan. 2, 1813, it was named in his honor, and all the Harrison townships in the state were similarly named upon their organization.

In politics during his earlier years he was a Democrat of the Jefferson school, aggressive at first, but becoming gradually more conservative. As a presidential elector in 1820 he voted for James Monroe of Virginia. In 1824 he headed the electoral ticket for Henry Clay of Kentucky. The Federal party passed out of organized existence in national politics immediately preceding the campaign of 1824, and in the break-up General Harrison found himself in close political alliance with his personal friend, Henry Clay, and became one of the original founders of the Whig party, of which he became the successful leader 12 and 16 years later, when he was elected president.

The election of John Quincy Adams in 1824 was a compromise rather than an expression of political opinion. While it was a defeat for the divided Democratic party led respectively by Andrew Jackson of Tennessee and William H. Crawford of Georgia, it was in no sense a triumph for either the disintegrating Federal or the crystallizing Whig party, but the result of a coalition between the friends of Adams, Clay and Crawford in the house of representatives, where the presidential election was settled, Jackson having within a few votes a majority of all the electoral colleges, and a larger popular vote than any two of his competitors.

In 1820-1821 General Harrison served in the state senate from Hamilton county, and was conspicuous for his firmness, ability and farseeing statesmanship and conservatism. He put himself on record as opposed to the principle of the Missouri Compromise, while deprecating the agitation of the sectional slavery question, which he foresaw would finally eventuate in civil conflict.

On another line, while in the Ohio legislature, he framed, recommended and had placed on the statute books the most drastic law perhaps ever enacted by an American legislative body. It pertained to the reserved rights of the state.

This was the act outlawing a great corporation chartered by congress and known as the Bank of the United States, of unsavory memory. In 1818 the Bank of the United States opened two branches in Ohio, and was doing an immense business, which threatened, as it was believed, to drain the resources of the state.

Governor Ethan Allen Brown, in his inaugural on the 14th of December, 1818, called the attention of the legislature to the fact that the bank refused to recognize the laws of taxation then existing, and asked for such legislation as would compel it to pay its just proportion of taxes. Early in 1819 an act levying \$50,000 annually on each branch of the bank was passed, and the auditor of state, Ralph Osborne, and the treasurer of state,

Samuel Sullivan, proceeded at once to collect the same, in spite of the protests of the officers of the parent bank and its branches.

The bank brought suit in the district court of the United States to recover back the money thus collected on the ground that the state had no jurisdiction over the corporation by reason of the fact that it was chartered by the United States. In due time it got a decree of recovery and restitution, and the auditor and treasurer were called on to repay the \$100,000 with interest. As they had no authority to take the money out of the state treasury in the absence of legislative action, they refused, and were ordered imprisoned for contempt of court.

When the legislature assembled on the 4th of December, 1820, this question confronted it. An act authorizing the auditor and treasurer to comply with the order of the court and satisfy the decree was passed without delay, and then the residue of the question was referred to a joint committee of the two houses for consideration and report.

General Harrison, a member of the state senate, was chairman of this committee, and he presented in its behalf a report, which constitutes a political classic for the force, cogency, logic and eloquence of its arguments. He started out upon the broad ground that the state was a sovereign and could not rightfully be cited into court without its consent previously obtained; that being a sovereign it had jurisdiction of all property within its limits for purposes of taxation, on common principles of equity, unless it was specially exempt by specific provisions of law; that, conceding that the sovereign state of Ohio could be taken into a court, which was not conceded, its dignity was insulted when it was taken into an inferior tribunal; that, inasmuch as the courts of the United States had overridden this just and reasonable contention of the state of Ohio, and it being unwise and impolitic to resist the general government, which, through the courts, had declared the corporation of the Bank of the United States independent of and superior to the legislature and executive of Ohio, therefore it was, in fact, an alien and entitled to no sort of recognition by the sovereign whose inherent jurisdiction it repudiated and defied.

A bill accompanied the report, which was speedily enacted, a summary of its provisions being as follows:

1. No sheriff or jailer was permitted to receive into his custody any person arrested on mesne process, or taken or charged in execution at the suit of the bank or its officers, or any person committed for or on account of any offense charged to have been committed upon the property, rights, interests or corporate franchises of the bank.

2. It was declared unlawful for any judge or justice of the peace to take legal cognizance of the bank by entertaining suits against debtors, taking acknowledgments or proof thereof, of deeds, mortgages and conveyances, and the county recorders were forbidden to enter them of record.

3. Notaries public were forbidden to protest any promissory notes due and payable to the bank, or give notice thereof.

4. Any sheriff violating the act was held responsible on his bond for



\$200 for each offense, to be recovered in an action at law by the party aggrieved. Any judge or justice of the peace violating the law was deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office and liable to a fine not exceeding \$500, at the discretion of the court, for each offense. Notaries violating the law were removable from office.

5. If the bank should withdraw its suits against the state of Ohio and its officers and notify the governor and agree to pay a tax of 4 per cent upon its dividends, or would agree to withdraw from doing business in the state, leaving only its agents to wind up its affairs, the governor, by proclamation, was authorized to suspend the operations of the law.

The bank accepted the alternative of withdrawing from doing business in the state and its affairs were wound up.

In 1816 Hon. John McLean, a member of the Fourteenth congress from the First district, resigned to accept the office of supreme judge of Ohio, and General Harrison was elected to the vacancy. He was subsequently elected to the Sixteenth congress from the same district, serving three years in the popular branch of the national legislature.

On the 16th of December, 1824, he was elected United States senator, receiving on the fourth and final ballot 58 votes, to 44 for Wyllys Silliman, 3 for Thomas Worthington and 2 for Ethan Allen Brown.

In 1828 he resigned as senator to accept the position of minister to Colombia tendered him by President John Quincy Adams, and was succeeded by Judge Jacob Burnet.

In 1836 he was the head of the Whig party in national politics and was its candidate for the presidency, but was beaten by Martin Van Buren of New York.

In 1840 he was again the Whig candidate and was elected over Martin Van Buren, who, because of his anti-slavery views, lost the support of a large portion of his party, who voted for Harrison in preference. He received the electoral vote of Ohio at both elections.

The attainment of the presidency was the end of William Henry Harrison's varied and distinguished career. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1841, and died on the 4th of April ensuing, sincerely mourned by political friends and antagonists alike. He was succeeded in the presidency by John Tyler of Virginia, who had been elected vice president on the ticket with him. The latter drew upon himself the wrath of the leaders of his party for vetoing fiscal measures which had passed congress. Whether President Harrison would have approved them is indeed problematical, in view of his record, above cited, in the Ohio legislature.

It is said, or was said at the time, that President Harrison was hounded to death by office seekers, but this was probably overdrawn. Their insistence may have aggravated his physical condition. He was 68 years old, and had endured the hardships of a full score years of border warfare, during which the seeds of physical decay were implanted in his system, never of strikingly robust type.

## JACOB BURNET OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

One of the most brilliant and able of Ohio's earlier statesmen and jurists was Judge Jacob Burnet of Hamilton county, and the strongest proof of this



lies in the fact that while he was the type of the political party in a hopeless minority during the first 20 years of the state's history, after attaining statehood, his commanding ability won for him the graceful recognition of his political opponents, who conferred on him high and worthy honors which might, without violating a single propriety, have been bestowed elsewhere.

Judge Burnet belonged to the strictest sect of the Federal school, while those who were in unchallenged control, first of the constitutional convention and later of the state offices and legislature, were Jefferson Democrats of the most aggressive kind, at war with any doctrine advocated by the

Federalists and sleeplessly watchful that they should not be permitted to impress their ideas upon the policy of the new state.

Yet recognizing in him a statesmanship too great to be influenced by party environments, they freely sought his counsel in framing the organic law, although he was not a member of the convention. He had suggested all that was best under the territorial regime, and Kirker, Dunlavy, Morrow, Sargent, Massie, Baldwin, Wells and Huntington, while recognizing him as an opponent of the organization of the state government at that time, also knew that whatever he might advise as to the organic law would be safe and wise, nor were they at fault in their estimate.

Thus it was that a Democratic legislature made him the chief justice of the supreme court with practical unanimity, and his rare erudition added to the luster of the earlier jurisprudence of the commonwealth. The austerities of his political ideas relaxed as time passed, and he became one of the founders and pillars of the Whig party in the west.

Judge Burnet was born in Newark, N. J., in 1770, and died at Cincinnati in 1853, the foremost citizen of the beautiful city he helped to found, and in the growth and greatness of which he took so great an interest.

He graduated from Princeton with exalted honors, and read law with Judge Boudinot, was admitted to the bar and entered on the practice of the

law in his native city. In 1796 he turned his face toward the great empire of the west, and located in the then straggling village of Cincinnati. Here he took up the practice and achieved a success up to the anticipations of the most enthusiastic youth, and left a name that will always be inseparable from the pages which record the history of his adopted state. He was one of the founders of the Cincinnati college, and both academic and popular education never had a more puissant champion.

The many positions of trust and responsibility conferred upon him by his fellow-citizens were discharged with singular fidelity. Caring little, if anything, for state and national offices, he devoted the larger portion of his life to building up his city; serving the best interests of his many clients, and in literary pursuits. Without his matchless "Notes On the Early Settlement of the Northwest Territory," the historical writer of the Twentieth century would be compelled to grope in darkness during the twilight of the eighteenth and the dawn of the nineteenth.

He was elevated to the supreme bench of the state on the 21st of December, 1821, and held the position for the constitutional period of seven years. On the 10th of December, 1828, he was elected to the United States senate, exchanging the ermine for the toga. He was chosen to the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Henry Harrison, and retired from the office on the 4th day of March, 1831.

He enjoyed a distinction so unique and exceptional that it does not belong to any other United States senator. He was a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and made such upon the motion of the Marquis de La Fayette, with whom he was on the most intimate social terms.

## THOMAS EWING OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Among the conspicuous names in Ohio's earlier history none will shine brighter than that of Thomas Ewing. In the profession of the law he had no peer west of the Apalachian range, for almost a half century, and during the same period he had no superior anywhere in the new world.



He was a man of massive mould and massive mind, and his life in future generations will form one of the classics of American history. He was not only one of the founders of the great commonwealth, but the master workman who fashioned it from the rich but crude elements of the wilderness.

His hand unlocked the treasure chambers of the almost limitless material resources of Ohio, and called into active co-operation the sturdy brain and muscle of the east and north until the hidden delta of the modern Pactolus was uncovered, bringing hither the center of the civilization and population of an empire.

And when the state had grown to commanding greatness in the affairs of

the nation, no man was better fitted to represent it in the cabinet, in the senate, in the forum and in the highest tribunal than he.

When Mr. Ewing came into southeastern Ohio, in his boyhood, it was a vast wilderness, with no facilities for securing an education, and yet, while earning a livelihood and helping to clear away the great forests, with no teachers except his parents, and with such books as he was able to purchase or borrow from pioneer neighbors, he secured an education which enabled him to outrank the most distinguished collegians of his day.

His earlier years were passed in Athens county, but in 1816 he located at Lancaster, Fairfield county, and began the practice of law, entering politics in 1831. On the 4th of March in that year he entered the United States senate, having been elected in December previous as a Whig, and served till March 4, 1837. In his later years he affiliated and acted with the Democratic party. He was appointed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Thomas Corwin in 1851, and served for a brief period.

In the senate he was recognized as a great power, and was the author of much of the important legislation of the period. During his last term he opposed the fugitive slave law and the compromise measures offered and supported by Henry Clay of Kentucky.

He was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Harrison March 4, 1841, but resigned shortly after the president's death, because he believed that Vice President John Tyler was about to betray the policy of the Whig party.

In 1849 he was made secretary of the interior by President Zachary Taylor, but resigned upon the latter's death because he was not in accord with the views of Vice President Millard Fillmore, who succeeded to the presidency.

In 1861, when efforts were being made to avert the impending great civil war, he was one of the peace commissioners for that purpose, but the efforts of the body were futile. When peace was impossible, he advocated the most vigorous prosecution of the war. Three of his sons, Hugh, Thomas and Charles, became distinguished officers during the conflict which followed.

In oratory he was not eloquent, as the word goes, but had the rare faculty of saying in plain words that which convinced and carried with him his audience. After he retired from political life he practiced before the supreme court of the United States at Washington, and was associated with Daniel Webster in many of the most noted cases which came before that tribunal in that day.

He was born in Ohio county, Va., now West Virginia, on the 28th of December, 1789. He married Maria Boyle, eldest daughter of Hugh Boyle of Pennsylvania, who died in 1864. Senator Ewing died on the 26th of October, 1871, and lies buried in the Catholic cemetery at Lancaster, beside his wife, who was of the Catholic faith.

James G. Blaine, the distinguished American statesman, made his home at intervals for some years with Senator Ewing, and was treated as a son and member of the family.

## THOMAS MORRIS OF CLERMONT COUNTY.

Thomas Morris was born in Pennsylvania, and located in Clermont county, O., when a young man, and began the practice of the law, for which he had been educated and trained. He was president judge of the common pleas court; a judge on the bench of the state supreme court; a member of the Ohio legislature; a United States senator, and a candidate for vice president in 1844 on the Liberty ticket, in opposition to both the Democratic and Whig parties.

During the most of his life Mr. Morris was an ardent and aggressive Democrat, and the leader of his party in the state. He withdrew from the party after the campaign of 1840 because of the slavery question and the phase it was assuming, and gave his adhesion to the anti-slavery element, which then began to lop off many important branches of both the older parties, drawing most strongly, however, from the Democrats in Ohio.

Mr. Morris ranked among the greatest orators of his party in political debate in his day, and one of his speeches in the United States senate in answer to Henry Clay was praised as the most splendid oratorical effort ever heard in the senatorial forum. At Democratic conventions and 8th of January banquets, in honor of Jackson's victory at New Orleans, he was the central figure for a long series of years.

On the 17th of February, 1809, the legislature elected Mr. Morris a judge of the supreme court, after an exciting contest, over Richard S. Thomas, Thomas Worthington, Lewis Cass and Ethan Allen Brown, on the fifth ballot.

He served as a state senator for 10 years, being elected from Clermont county in 1813, and re-elected in 1815, 1817, 1819 and 1821. His services in reorganizing the judiciary, promoting popular education and promoting internal improvements were of great value.

On the 15th of December, 1832, he was elected United States senator over John W. Campbell, succeeding Benjamin Ruggles, and serving for the constitutional term of six years, from March 4, 1833, retiring March 4, 1839.

In the senate he was a conspicuous figure during his entire term, he being one of President Jackson's most ardent admirers and supporters.

Mr. Morris was born in Pennsylvania in 1776, being descended from one of the leading Pennsylvania families. As already stated, he withdrew from affiliation with the Democratic party in 1840, and became the candidate for vice president of the Liberty party, the precursor of the Abolition movement in 1844. He died at his home on the 7th of December, 1844.

## WILLIAM ALLEN OF ROSS COUNTY.

William Allen was born in Edenton, N. C., in 1807. He immigrated to Ross county, O., in 1823. In 1827, although a minor, he was admitted to the practice of the law. In 1832 he was elected a representative in congress by a single vote over General Duncan McArthur. In 1837 he was elected to the United States senate and in 1843 was re-elected to the same position. In 1873 he was elected governor of Ohio over General Edward F. Noyes, receiving 214,654 votes while his competitor received 213,837. In 1875 he was defeated for governor by General Rutherford B. Hayes, who received 297,817, while 292,273 were cast for Allen. In 1876 he was a candidate for the presidential nomination before the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. He died at Fruit Hill, his manorial residence, near Chillicothe, in 1879.



His parents died in his infancy, and he became the ward of his aunt, Mrs. Thurman, the mother of Judge Allen G. Thurman, who resided in Virginia. In 1821 the parents of the latter gentleman immigrated from Virginia to Chillicothe. Young Allen was at that time a student in the Lynchburg (Va) academy, where he remained for two years, and then joined the Thurmans in their new home.

His education was finished in a private school in Chillicothe, after which he began the study of law with Thomas Scott, the eminent jurist, who for a long series of years graced the supreme bench of Ohio, being the chief justice of that court during a considerable portion of his judicial services.

In 1827 he was admitted to the practice, while still below the legal age, through a special rule, and in recognition of his ability and erudition. He entered at once into partnership with Colonel Edward King, under whose tuition he completed his legal studies. His career in his profession was brilliant and successful.

He entered politics in 1832, rather against his natural bent and inclinations, and was elected to the national house of representatives by a single vote over General Duncan McArthur, whose daughter, Mrs Effie McArthur

Coons, he married in 1845. Mrs. Allen inherited Fruit Hill from her father, and there the distinguished senator and future governor resided during the rest of his life.

Just preceding the meeting of the legislature in 1837, which chose a successor to Thomas Ewing in the United States senate, Mr. Allen was the orator of the day at a Democratic banquet at Columbus and delivered a speech so pregnant with eloquence and so pertinent to the great and exciting issues of the hour, that it won him the support of his friends and the members of his party in the legislature in the close and exciting contest which followed.

The election took place on the 18th of January, 1837, and 13 ballots were taken, 108 votes being cast and 55 were necessary to elect. On the thirteenth ballot he received the required 55, Thomas Ewing receiving 52, one marked scattering and one not voting, so that he reached the senatorship by a single vote. In 1843 he was re-elected by 63 votes to 44 for Mr. Ewing and one blank.

In the senate he distinguished himself for his great forensic ability no less than for his strong and aggressive views on all great questions. During the Oregon boundary dispute the American claim extended to 54 degrees 40 minutes of north latitude, which was disputed by the English diplomats and statesmen. In a speech in the senate when this question was under consideration Allen said: "I am here to declare for 54 40 or fight." In the presidential campaign of 1844 this expression became the Democratic battle cry throughout the country. During his whole senatorial career he was the champion of a vigorous foreign policy and the unrelenting foe of the Bank of the United States.

An intense Democrat, he took an active part in all the political campaigns from 1832 to 1845. Of gigantic frame and mold, and a voice like Stentor's, he gained the sobriquet of "The Fog Horn," after he had drowned the noise of a steam whistle which was being blown in the vicinity of a Democratic mass meeting to prevent his auditors from hearing him.

In 1845 he retired from public life, and devoted himself to the graces of literature and scientific research. He became an expert in botany and geology, was an enthusiastic patron of art and literature, and nothing so delighted him as to have his friends, young and old, throng his stately mansion and talk with him on his favorite topics.

Many and strenuous efforts were made by his friends to recall him to public life, but he put them all aside until 1873, almost 40 years after his retracy, and then re-entered public life under the most peculiar circumstances.

In that year the leaders of the Democratic party were anxiously scanning the horizon for some one who could retrieve the disastrous defeats of nearly a score of fruitless campaigns. Many distinguished names were canvassed, but Allen's was not on the list because of his many declinations. Then it was that Mr. Murat Halstead, the brilliant editor of the chief Republican journal in the state, The Cincinnati Commercial, paraphrased an



ancient popular melody as follows, indicative of the sore straits of the Ohio Democracy:

"Come, rise up, William Allen,  
And go along with me,  
And I will make you governor  
Of Ohio's fair countree."

A copy of the Commercial containing this ditty was shown to Senator Allen by Colonel John A. Cockrill, the afterward renowned journalist, then a young man representing The Cincinnati Enquirer.

The clear blue grey eye of the Sage of Fruit Hill twinkled with merriment as he listened to the jingle of the lines. He stretched himself to his full height, walked to and fro on the broad veranda for a few moments, and then stopping in front of his young friend said:

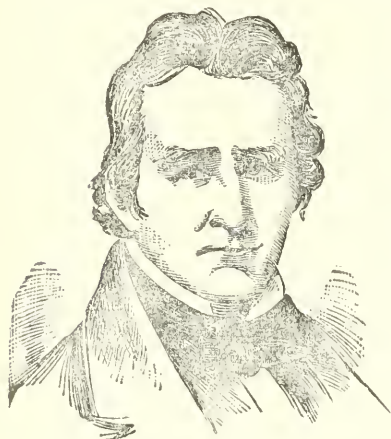
"John, you will do me the kindness to say in The Enquirer in the morning that I can not resist Mr. Halstead's kind invitation, and that I will accept the Democratic nomination if it is tendered to me, and more than that I will be elected governor by the people."

That message, when it appeared in the press of the state the next day in a much more elaborate form, electrified the party in the state, and when the Democratic state convention met, it unanimously nominated the Sage of Fruit Hill, in the midst of the wildest enthusiasm. He took the stump with all the ardor of youth, and although the Republican committee, scenting the danger, covered the state with the ablest orators from all parts of the Union, he was elected by a plurality of 817. The remainder of the Democratic state ticket was defeated by pluralities ranging from 176 to 633. President Grant had carried the state on the Republican ticket at the preceding election by over 37,000.

The marble statue of William Allen adorns the rotunda of the National Capitol as one of the Ohioans of the nineteenth century deemed worthy of that honor by the general assembly of the state.

## BENJAMIN TAPPAN OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Jurist, statesman and philanthropist. These words aptly describe Benjamin Tappan. Strong-minded and broad-minded, aggressive in thought and action, stern and unyielding in his convictions, he was tolerant and mag-



netic. By his compeers he was regarded as daring and audacious in the solution of current public questions. The early friend and mentor of Edwin M. Stanton, he doubtless did much in the formation of his character and fitted him to be the man of the hour when the hour arrived.

Mr. Tappan began the practice of law in Steubenville, O., in 1799, and entered public life in 1803, and for 40 years continued as one of the really conspicuous figures in the political and public affairs of the state.

His legislative career was brief. He was elected a senator in the legislature in 1803, and in the allotment of the senatorships was one of the four senators elected that year who drew the one-year term. He sought no further honors in the state legislature, but continued active in politics, and in the promotion of all measures looking toward public improvements and the development of the great natural resources of the state.

During the War of 1812 he served on the staff of General William Wadsworth and was distinguished for his dash and gallantry. After leaving the military service he resumed the practice of the law, and at once went to the head of the bar in the state.

On the 18th of February, 1816, he was elected president judge of the Fifth circuit and held the position for the constitutional period of seven years, and then declined a re-election. He again resumed the practice of the law and took an active part in Democratic politics, soon becoming one of the state leaders. In 1832 he was at the head of the Jackson electoral ticket, and cast his vote for the hero of New Orleans, with whom he sustained the warmest personal relations.

In 1833 President Jackson appointed him United States judge for the district of Ohio, which office he continued to hold until he was elected to the United States senate. On the 20th of December, 1838, he was chosen

United States senator over Thomas Ewing, for the term beginning March 4, 1839, and terminating March 4, 1845.

At the close of his senatorial term he retired from public life and devoted himself to the practice of his profession. He associated himself with the Free Soil party, and supported Martin Van Buren for the presidency on that ticket in 1848. He was the author of "Cases Decided in the Court of Common Pleas," and other legal publications.

Benjamin Tappan was born in Northampton, Mass., on the 25th of May 1773, and died in Steubenville, O., on the 12th of April, 1857.

He was descended from a distinguished family of Congregational clergymen, both in the direct and collateral branches. His father, Benjamin Tappan, was a prominent pastor of that denomination at Northampton, Mass., and his mother, Sarah Holmes, was a grandniece of Benjamin Franklin. The family name was originally Topham, but was changed to Tappan by one of the Ohio senator's earlier ancestors.

## THOMAS CORWIN OF WARREN COUNTY.

No Ohioan of the nineteenth century held a higher position in the field of oratory than Thomas Corwin, and but few, if any, were his equals in forensic efforts.

He was born in Bourbon county, Ky. on the 29th of July, 1794, and died in Washington, D. C., on the 18th of December, 1865. He removed with his parents to Lebanon, the capital of Warren county, in 1798, so that during almost the entire 71 years of his life he was a citizen and resident of his adopted state.



For his first teacher he had Francis Dunlavy, afterward one of the distinguished jurists of the state. But the stern necessities of the wilderness and the poverty of his father did not permit him to attend school for any considerable length of time. In 1806 he again attended a private school conducted by Rev. Jacob Grigg, an English Baptist clergyman, who, discerning the latent qualities of the boy, encouraged him in his recitations and elocutionary efforts, and thus laid the foundations of his future oratorical greatness.

His father feeling that he could not educate more than one son out of his large family, an elder brother, Matthias, was kept in school, while Thomas spent his days working on the farm and his nights poring over such books as he could borrow from his more fortunate neighbors. The most of the provisions for the little settlement at Lebanon had to be hauled from Cincinnati by wagon, and what the settlers had to sell was transported there by the same method to find a market.

It was a part of the occupation of Thomas to drive his father's team between the two points as occasion required, and from this he gained the sobriquet of "Tom, the Waggoner Boy," which rang out from sturdy, if unmusical, throats in many of his subsequent political campaigns.

During the War of 1812, when a lad of 18, he drove one of the supply wagons transporting provisions for General Harrison's army, from the base of supplies at Cincinnati to the headquarters of the army in the swampy districts of northwestern Ohio. It was a perilous and adventurous under-

taking, but the young teamster never failed to report on time to the commander, in spite of quagmires and skulking Indians.

In 1814 Matthias Corwin was elected clerk of Warren county, and Thomas left the farm to act as his assistant. This afforded him a longed-for opportunity to develop his latent powers and greatness. In 1816 he began the study of law under Judge Joshua Collett, and in May, 1818, was admitted to the bar. From that time on he commanded the attention of the people of the entire state, and became a conspicuous figure far beyond its borders.

To his elders in Lebanon the greatness of his practical learning was a profound mystery. With but few of the advantages of education he was a master of all great subjects, and handled the classics with the ease and familiarity of a college professor. His reading had been omnivorous, so to speak and he had absorbed and assimilated all that he read, carrying the thought and analysis far beyond the original text.

He was a Whig of the intensest order, and that great party never had an abler or more brilliant advocate in any state in the Union. He began his public career in 1821 as a member of the Ohio legislature, being elected to the house of representatives from Warren county in that year, and re-elected in 1822, the representative term then being for one year. In 1829 he was elected a third time, serving a single term.

In 1832 he entered congress, being elected from the Fourth district of the state. He was re-elected in 1834, 1836 and 1838. In 1840 he resigned from congress to become governor of the state, to which office he had been elected in October of that year, having received 145,442 votes to 129,312 for Wilson Shannon, who immediately preceded him as governor. He was succeeded in congress by Josiah Morrow.

In 1842 Corwin was again a candidate for governor, but was defeated by Wilson Shannon by a vote of 127,971 to 124,851. In 1844 a Whig legislature was chosen and he was elected United States senator over David T. Disney, and served until July, 1850, when he was made secretary of the treasury by President Fillmore, Thomas Ewing filling the vacancy by appointment. Mr. Corwin continued at the head of the treasury department until the 7th of March, 1853.

He was bitterly opposed to the Mexican war during his service in the senate, and the virulence of his opposition for a time dimmed the lustre of his great fame. During the debates on that subject he startled the senate and the nation with an outburst characterizing as barbarous the invasion of a weak sister republic by the American soldiery, and exclaimed: "Were I a Mexican as I am an American, I would welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves!" This expression was seized upon by his political enemies and memorials poured into the legislature calling for his resignation, and a majority of the judiciary committee reported a resolution demanding it.

In 1858, having lived down all opposition, he was elected to the house of the Thirty-sixth congress, and was again elected in 1860. In 1861 he resigned to fill the position of minister to Mexico, to which he had been appointed by President Lincoln, and he was succeeded in congress by Richard

A. Harrison of Madison county. He served as minister to Mexico during President Lincoln's first term.

Early in 1865 he returned to his native country on leave of absence, but did not resume his diplomatic duties, remaining in Washington in the practice of his profession until the time of his demise.

His advice to a young man, who half a century ago besought an appointment on the clerical force of the treasury department at the hands of Secretary Corwin, is so applicable even at this day that it deserves to be embalmed in history:

"My young friend," said he, "go to the northwest; buy 160 acres of government land, or, if you have not the money to purchase, squat on it; get you an ax and mattock; put up a log cabin for a habitation, and raise a little corn and potatoes; keep your conscience clear, and live like a freeman—your own master, with no one to give you orders, and without dependence upon anybody. Do that, and you will be honored, respected, influential and rich. But accept a clerkship here, and you will sink at once all independence; your energies become relaxed, and you are unfitted in a few years for any other and more independent position. I may give you a place today, and I can kick you out tomorrow; and there is another man over there at the White House who can kick me out, and the people, by and by, can kick him out; and so we go. But if you own an acre of land, it is your kingdom, and your cabin is your castle; you are sovereign, and you will feel it in every throbbing of your pulse, and every day of your life will assure me of your thanks for having thus advised you."

Corwin's oratory was as versatile as it was irresistible. His fund of appropos stories with which to clinch his arguments was illimitable. His sarcasm and irony were of the highest order, and he moved his audience to tears, laughter and profound and thoughtful attention as the spirit of the occasion prompted him.

## SALMON PORTLAND CHASE OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

Governor of Ohio, United States senator, secretary of the treasury and chief justice of the supreme court of the United States! All that remained to have completed the pardonably ambitious dream of Salmon Portland Chase was the presidency, which barely eluded his grasp on at least two occasions.

By youthful instinct he was a Democrat of the Free Soil type. In 1840, however, he supported William Henry Harrison for the presidency. In 1844 he wrote the platform of the Liberty party, which placed James G. Birney and Thomas Morris in nomination for the presidency. In 1848 he was the ablest champion of the Free Soil party in the Union, and presided over the national convention of that party at Buffalo, which nominated Martin Van Buren. In 1849 he was elected to the United States senate by a coalition of Democrats and Free Soilers, and for a time acted with the former party. In 1852, when the Democratic national convention at Baltimore indorsed as a part of its platform the compromise measures of 1850, he left it and devoted his energies to the organization of the Republican party from the original Free Soilers and the anti-slavery element of the Democratic and Whig parties.

He was a charter member of the Republican party and one of its really great leaders for a score of years. In 1868 he drifted away from the Republican party and returned to the Democratic. Either of the great parties would have honored themselves by nominating and electing him to the presidency, but neither did so, despite his great abilities and widespread popularity, and this fact no doubt shadowed his declining years.

And yet distinguished honors were worthily bestowed upon him by both during his great public career. He was born in Cornish, N. H., on the 13th of January, 1808. His father died when he was a mere boy, leaving his



family in straitened circumstances, but the youth by dint of self-perseverance took the course at Dartmouth college, and graduated with full honors. For a time he essayed teaching, then went to Washington, D. C., and read law with William Wirt, supporting himself meanwhile by teaching a classical school.

Previous to this, however, he had spent several years with his uncle, Bishop Philander Chase, in Ohio, part of the time at Worthington and part of the time at Cincinnati, returning from the latter place to Dartmouth, where he graduated in 1826. Four years later he came to the bar in Washington, going thence to Cincinnati, O., where he located in 1830.

Finding but little business, says Howe, the historian, he occupied about two years of his leisure in compiling the statutes of Ohio, preceded by an outline history of the state. The work, known as "Chase Statutes," which proved of great service to the profession, was regarded of extraordinary merit. From his Puritan training he had early learned to view all questions in their moral aspects, and so from the very beginning of his career he was the friend of the slave, being when in Washington active in procuring signatures to a petition to congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

In politics he did not then identify himself with either of the parties. When in 1836 a mob destroyed *The Philanthropist*, the anti-slavery newspaper, he was engaged by Mr. Birney, the editor, to bring the offenders to justice. About this time miscreants in and about Cincinnati not only made it a business to hunt and capture runaway slaves for the sake of reward, but to kidnap the free blacks, carry them across the Ohio and sell them into slavery. In 1837, in what was known as the Matilda case, where a master brought a slave girl to the city and afterwards endeavored to take her back into slavery, Mr. Chase appeared in her behalf, as he frequently did in similar cases without expectation of pecuniary reward. After the case had been closed a gentleman of note who was present said: "There goes a promising young lawyer who has ruined himself," he feeling how unpopular in those days was the defense of the enslaved and defenseless. None but a man of the highest moral courage and humanity would have been willing to endure the obloquy. Governor Hoadly said of him:

"What helped him—yes, what made him, was this. He walked with God. The predominant element of his life, that which gave tone and color to his thoughts and determined the direction and color of all he did, was his striving after righteousness . . . Behind the dusky face of every black man he saw . . . his Savior, the divine man also scourged, also in prison, at last crucified. This is what made him what he was. To this habit of referring to divine guidance every act of his life we owe the closing words of the Proclamation of Emancipation, which Mr. Lincoln added from Mr. Chase's pen as follows: 'And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the favorable judgment of all mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.' He had dainty tastes, disliked the unclean in word or person; but he put his



pleasure under his feet when duty led him to the rescue of the lowly. He had a large frame and mighty passions, but they were under absolute control."

In 1868, when he was spoken of as the Democratic candidate for the presidency, he wrote as follows to Horatio Seymour, the chairman of the national convention, in New York:

"For more than a quarter of a century I have been in my political views and sentiments a Democrat, and still think that upon questions of finance, commerce and administration generally the old Democratic principles afford the best guidance. What separated me in former times from both parties was the depth and positiveness of my conviction upon the slavery question. . . . In 1849 I was elected to the senate by the united votes of the old-line Democrats and independent Democrats, and subsequently made earnest efforts to bring about a union of all Democrats on the ground of the limitation of slavery to the states in which it then existed, and nonintervention in those states by act of congress. Had that union been effected, it is my firm belief that the country would have escaped the late civil war and all its evils."

As a public speaker Mr. Chase was not eloquent. His speech was at times labored and hard, but he was impressive from his earnestness and the weight of his thought. He died in the city of New York on the 7th of May, 1873, of paralysis, having married three times and leaving six children.

On the 22d of February, 1849, Mr. Chase was elected to the United States senate as the successor of William Allen, over Thomas Ewing, by a combination between the Democrats and two Free Soilers, who held the balance of power, after four exciting ballots in the joint convention of the two houses. He was re-elected in 1860, but resigned on the 10th of March, 1861, to become secretary of the treasury under President Lincoln, and was succeeded by John Sherman of Richland county in the senate.

He had previously been elected governor of Ohio, in 1855, defeating William Medill by a vote of 146,770 to 131,019, and re-elected in 1857 over Henry B. Payne by the close vote of 160,568 to 159,065. In 1860 he was a candidate for the presidential nomination before the national convention of the Republican party at Chicago. In recognition of his great ability President Lincoln made him his secretary of the treasury, and his financial sagacity and fiscal system, primarily based upon the issue of treasury notes to meet the exigency that arose, successfully tided the Union over the financial breakers which threatened to destroy it. He fully understood the great resources of the republic and fearlessly called them into action to back up the armed forces in the field. Whitelaw Ried said of his great work in this regard:

"Ohio may be indulged, even here in the pardonable pride of an allusion to the part that in this phase of the war as well as in the others 'she led throughout the war.' To take a bankrupt treasury, sustain the credit of the government, feed, equip, arm and pay all the expenses of a war of four years—this was the work accomplished by Salmon P. Chase."

On June 30, 1864, Mr. Chase resigned his position as secretary of the

treasury, was succeeded by William P. Fessenden of Maine, and on the nomination of Lincoln, was confirmed on the 5th of December, 1864, chief justice of the United States, an office he filled until his decease. He presided at the impeachment trial of President Johnson, in 1868.

He presided over the impeachment trial with judicial impartiality, but the radical leaders of his party charged him with being partial to the accused, and this wholly estranged him from the party which he had helped to organize and with which he had acted for so many years.

He was a member of the peace commission in 1861.

## BENJAMIN F. WADE OF ASHTABULA COUNTY.

Born in Feeding Hills parish, Mass., Oct. 27, 1800. Died in Jefferson, Ashtabula county, O., March 2, 1878. He was a state senator, a United States senator, president pro tem. of that body and ex officio vice president of the United States, with only the judgment of the high court of impeachment standing between him and the presidency in 1868, with that decision hanging tremblingly in the balance.

Wade's parents were in miserable circumstances, and his opportunities for securing any sort of an education were of the most limited character. For some years he supported himself by doing farm work in the neighborhood of his home, and then performed common labor on the Erie canal, because it brought him greater remuneration. At the beginning of the year 1821 he removed to Northeastern Ohio, because opportunities for advancement were greater there than in the East.

While engaged in the hardest of manual labor during the day, he spent his nights and holidays reading and studying the books which he was able to purchase with his scanty earnings. When he came to man's estate he had not only secured for himself a thoroughly practical education, but was well versed in history, science, philosophy and literature. He was able to appropriate for his own use the best thoughts and the highest ideals of past generations, without the intervention of schools, tutors and professors.

A few years later he began reading law, finishing his studies with Joshua R. Giddings, with whom he entered into partnership in 1828, upon his admission to the bar. Nominally Mr. Wade was a Whig in politics, but his adhesion to that party was rather perfunctory than otherwise. Intense in his opposition to slavery, he imbibed all the principles of the Abolitionists, and was an aggressive evangel of the liberation of the black race on American soil, and never paltered with any form of compromise. Wade



and Giddings were not only partners in the practice of the law, but in politics as well, and in the dissemination of the gospel of anti-slavery.

Aside from some unimportant local positions, Wade entered political and official life as a state senator, having been sent to that body in 1827 to represent Ashtabula and Geauga counties in the Thirty-sixth general assembly, serving in the same capacity in the Thirty-seventh. In 1842 he was again elected to the senate of the Forty-first general assembly, representing Ashtabula and Lake counties.

In 1851 he was elected to the United States senate over Henry B. Payne of Cuyahoga county, after the most exciting senatorial contest during the century. The legislature was almost evenly divided, with the chances rather in favor of Democratic success. Thirty-seven ballots were taken. The balloting opened on the 30th of January, 1851, with Henry B. Payne, Democrat, and Hiram Griswold, Whig, as the respective candidates, and 102 votes in the joint convention. Payne's highest vote was 44 and Griswold's 48, with enough blank and scattering votes to have elected either.

On the ninth ballot the joint convention dissolved and did not reconvene until the 13th of March, and continued during the 14th and 15th. The highest number of votes cast during these sessions was 94, eight Democrats absenting themselves. On the seventeenth ballot the Whigs deserted Griswold, whose election was clearly an impossibility, and gave their support to Thomas Ewing. On the twentieth ballot they went to Thomas Corwin. On the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth, the bulk of the Whig vote was cast for Wade, but he lacked half a score of votes of being successful. On the twenty-ninth and thirtieth the Whig vote was cast for Sherlock J. Andrews, and then changed to Ebenezer Lane, and on the thirty-fifth began to concentrate on Wade for a second time, and on the thirty-seventh he was elected receiving 44 votes to 34 for Payne and 7 blanks, in a total vote of 85, or 17 less than the full joint convention.

During all the ballots the bulk of the Democratic vote was cast for Mr. Payne, who started with 40 votes in a convention of 102 and ended with 34 in one of 85. The Whig vote on the first ballot was 46, or two more than the vote by which Wade was finally elected. There was an average of eight blank votes during the balloting opposed to Wade or any Whig candidate, which on numerous occasions would have elected Payne had they been cast for him.

Mr. Wade was re-elected on the 28th of February, 1856, and again on the 22d of February, 1862. Senator Wade being the second senator from Ohio to secure a third election. During his last term in the senate Mr. Wade was chosen president pro tempore of that body, and upon the death of President Lincoln in 1865 became acting vice president of the United States.

When impeachment proceedings were instituted against President

Andrew Johnson. in 1868, he stood in the line of presidential succession in the event of the senate finding Johnson guilty. Less than the constitutional two-thirds majority of the senate voted to convict, and the votes of three senators stood between Benjamin F. Wade and his elevation to the presidency. It is casting no reflection upon the distinguished dead to say that he was disappointed over the result of the senate's deliberations

During his long career in the senate Mr. Wade played a conspicuous part in all the great topics of senatorial debate and action, and he was the recognized leader of the Republican party, with which he naturally affiliated upon its organization. As chairman of the committee on the conduct of the war he rendered invaluable service.

In person Mr. Wade was six feet in height, very finely proportioned and of great physical power. An original thinker, bluff, hearty and plain spoken, he, withal, under this rough exterior, carried a tender heart, as is illustrated by his once discovering a poor man, a neighbor, entering his corn-crib and carrying off his corn, when he quietly moved out of sight so he should not pain him with the knowledge that he saw him, no doubt reasoning in this way: "Poor devil, he has a hard enough time any way, and I don't care if he does now and then help himself to my abundance."

### GEORGE ELLIS PUGH OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

The first United States senator from Ohio, born on Ohio soil, was George Ellis Pugh, who was born in Cincinnati on the 28th of November, 1822, and died in the same city on the 19th of July, 1876, in the very prime of vigorous manhood. He was a Democrat and one of the most distinguished and able leaders of the party in the state during his lifetime.

Polished, urbane, eloquent and forceful in argument, he was the natural leader of men and a brilliant advocate of whatever cause he espoused. With him came the newer generation into the senate from the great central state of the Union, some of whom have made a lasting impression on the history of the closing half of a momentous century.

He was a lawyer by profession and of the most thorough training, well educated, wonderfully endowed, open and frank, and courageous in all of his convictions. Both in military and civil life he acquitted himself becomingly.

At the outbreak of the Mexican war, in 1846, Mr. Pugh enlisted in the Fourth regiment of Ohio volunteers and commanded one of the companies constituting that organization, participating in the active campaigning which fell to its lot. During a part of his military service he was on the staff of Major General Joseph Lane, and received high compliments for his daring and gallantry in action.

In 1848 he was elected to the Ohio house of representatives and re-elected in 1849. On the 4th of March, 1854, he was elected United States senator over Ephraim R. Eckley for the term beginning March 4, 1855, and ending March 4, 1861, and served out the full constitutional term of six years.

In the senate he displayed great power and ability in the discussion of the perplexing questions growing out of the slavery question, and the organization of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas. He was the friend and active supporter of Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, and favored the policy of popular sovereignty in reference to the question of slavery in the new territories, believing that that question should be settled by the votes of the people of the territories themselves.

In 1860 he was one of the delegates-at-large from Ohio to the national Democratic convention, which met first at Charleston, S. C., and afterwards at Baltimore, Md. During the opening session Mr. Pugh delivered a speech in answer to William L. Yancy, in which he defined the attitude of the northern Democracy in clear and unmistakable terms, setting up that while they were opposed to interference with the institution of slavery in the states where it existed, they were unalterably opposed to its extension into any of the free states under any consideration, or into any of the territories without the untrammelled consent of the residents thereof, as ascertained by an appeal to the ballot box properly safeguarded.

Mr. Pugh's speech on the occasion not only attracted the most profound

attention at the time, but subsequent events demonstrated that he understood the attitude of the great bulk of the Democratic voters in the northern states. During the civil war he advocated the use of every constitutional and rightful power by the government to preserve the integrity of the Union.

In 1863 he was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor on the Democratic ticket with Clement L. Vallandigham. Accepting the nomination, he declared, as a means of registering his protest, against what he regarded as the exercise of arbitrary and unwarranted powers by the military authorities in states where the civil courts were open and unimpeded. With Mr. Vallandigham, who headed the ticket, he was defeated by 100,000 majority at the October election, 1863.

In his profession he was regarded as being at the head of the bar in the state. He was not only a great lawyer, but a great advocate, qualities which are but seldom united in the same individual. In 1851 he was elected attorney general over Henry Stanbery, and held the office for two years.

## JOHN SHERMAN OF RICHLAND COUNTY.

John Sherman enjoys the rare distinction of being the only Ohioan during the nineteenth century, who was six times elected to the United States

senate, twice resigning the senatorship, and never defeated for the senatorial election when his name was presented to the legislature.

His active public life covered almost half a century, and early in 1839 he was the only surviving ex-senator from Ohio of the 26 who preceded him or were his colleagues.

He was a member of congress during nearly four terms, six times United States senator and twice a member of the cabinet, distinguished and conspicuous in all of these positions, and if there was ever a man who was entitled to feel that he deserved the presidency that man was John Sherman.

Four times he was a candidate before the Republican national convention for the presidential nomination, only to meet with humiliating defeat. How and why he was defeated he has

told in an interesting work covering the political history of his times, the final volume of which he wrote after retiring from the office of secretary of state in 1898. Personal feeling aside, it is a most valuable contribution to the current history of the century.

John Sherman was born in Lancaster, O., May 10, 1823. His father, Charles Robert Sherman, was a native of Norfolk, Conn., and served on the supreme bench of Ohio from 1820 to 1827. He died suddenly in 1831, leaving a widow and eleven children practically without means of support. John was taken to the home of his cousin, John Sherman, a merchant of Mt. Vernon, O., who kindly undertook his care and education. His brother, afterward General William Tecumseh Sherman, was placed in the care of another relative, and the remainder of the family were looked after by friends and relatives. At the age of 14 he secured employment under the officers having charge of the survey of the Muskingum improvement, and continued his studies while performing the work assigned to him.

His elder brother, Charles, had located in the practice of law at Mans-





field, and with him John read law and was admitted to the practice upon reaching his majority, and the two became associated in the practice of the profession.

John Sherman espoused the doctrines of the Whig party, and when that party disintegrated became one of the founders of the Republican party, of which he continued a consistent member throughout all of his distinguished political career. He was secretary of the national Whig convention of 1848, which nominated General Zachary Taylor for the presidency, and canvassed a large portion of Ohio for him in that campaign, demonstrating his marked ability as a public speaker.

He presided over the first Republican state convention in Ohio, and over almost a score of subsequent ones, his speech on each occasion being accepted as "the keynote" of the campaign.

In 1854 he was elected to the Thirty-fourth congress and was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth in 1856, the Thirty-sixth in 1858 and the Thirty-seventh in 1860, and resigned in March, 1861, to become United States senator, being succeeded in the house by Samuel T. Worcester of Huron county.

His great career as a United States senator began with his election on the 21st of March, 1861, over William Kennon, Sr., to succeed Salmon P. Chase, who resigned to enter the cabinet of President Lincoln as secretary of the treasury. He was elected Jan. 18, 1866, over Allen G. Thurman; Jan. 10, 1872, over George W. Morgan; Jan. 19, 1881, over Allen G. Thurman; Jan. 13, 1886, over Allen G. Thurman, and on Jan. 14, 1892, over James E. Neal.

He resigned as senator on March 21, 1877, to become secretary of the treasury under President Rutherford B. Hayes, being succeeded by Stanley Matthews, and again resigned in March, 1897, to become secretary of state in the cabinet of President McKinley.

In 1859 he was the Whig candidate for speaker of the house, but lacked three votes of an election. During the Kansas-Nebraska troubles he took an active part against the extension of slavery and was appointed chairman of a committee to investigate the border outrages by Speaker Nathaniel P. Banks, and in the discharge of his duties met with many perilous adventures.

In the senate, during the civil war and afterward, he was the central figure of that party and largely molded the foreign, financial and general policy of the federal administration, and closely along party lines.

But for the personal intercession of President Lincoln and Secretary Chase he would have abandoned civil for military life. At the beginning of the war he joined the Ohio troops at Philadelphia, and was made an aide on the staff of General Robert Patterson, and remained with the military forces until the assembling of the congress in extraordinary session.

At the close of the session he returned to Ohio and organized what was known as "Sherman's Brigade," intending to resign his seat in the senate and take command of it, but was induced to forego his determination by the president and Secretary Chase, who persuaded him that his services would be more valuable to the country in the senate than in the field.

He was the author of the resumption act, introduced in the senate in 1867 and adopted in 1870. He at once became the recognized leader of the

financial legislation of the country, and pushed his views to the front, through various and varied obstacles, until the resumption of specie payments was accomplished, Jan 1, 1879.

For the active and often aggressive part he played in the settlement of this great and far-reaching question, John Sherman received his meed of both praise and blame, and the century closes with many of the most vital questions growing out of it still unsettled.

All his life he was a man of pronounced party bias and a firm believer in the doctrine that ours, being a government by the people, was a government by and through party action, since on all great and vital questions the voters aligned themselves on one side or the other, and that the deliberate judgment of the majority finally prevailed in the settlement of them. There might be apparent fickleness of purpose and inconsistency of expression through the ballot box, growing out of incidents projecting themselves into the consideration of a great issue, but in the end the best judgment of the majority would be reached and permanently recorded.

In 1898 he resigned from the cabinet of President McKinley for reasons he will leave in his own words for future judgment and consideration, to which the reader of these pages is respectfully referred.

## ALLEN GRANBERY THURMAN OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Had it fallen to the lot of Plutarch to have written the lives of Allen Granbery Thurman and John Sherman he would have drawn the inevitable parallel between them. Politically they were antipodal. Personally they were on the friendliest footing. Mentally they were giants of equal stature.

Thurman was so intensely Democratic and so firm in his political convictions that a compatriot spoke of him as the type of Roman firmness. A witty newspaper writer aptly interjected the phrase, "Why, he is the noblest Roman of them all."

Thurman was democratic in all things, affable, companionable and easily approached. He had thousands of what the classic writers called "lovers," men who loved him as brothers love one another, and who took as personal insults every slight put upon him.

Sherman was austere, reserved and dignified, and was not approached easily. Early in his public career he was dubbed "The Iceberg." His friends were friends under all circumstances, but far from enthusiastic. And yet Sherman was not an iceberg to those who knew him, but a genial, warm-hearted man, and Thurman was a fierce and relentless hater of those who betrayed him.

The worst enemies of each were in his own party—men of narrow ambitions and powerful leverage in the manipulation of party affairs. But for these enemies both would have reached the presidency, on which they had fixed their ambitions at different periods.

These two men were contemporaneous during that period of our national history when Ohio was the nerve center of the mentality, conscience and military prowess of the Union. They did more for their respective parties than is yet appreciated. Sherman was the real pilot in the senate, who steered the Republican party between the Scylla of centralization and the Charybdis of reconstruction excesses in a most critical period. His strong conservatism, joined to his party rectitude, kept his party within the line of discretion and safety.

Thurman in the senate saved the Democratic party from final dissolution after it had begun to recover from the awful cataclysm of 1860. He



entered the senate in 1869, when the party lacked an efficient leader and a definite policy. There were barely enough Democratic senators to demand a recall when he entered the body, but before he left it, 12 years later, he had been chosen its president pro tempore. Strongly combating the Republican policy on all political issues, Judge Thurman evolved a modern Democratic policy, which gave the party coherence in every section of the Union, and exercised a most beneficial influence upon the national legislation at a time when prejudice and partisan ambition threatened the direst injury to the highest public interests, emphasizing the fact that an intelligently controlled minority is the great and necessary conserving factor in a popular government.

Hence, it may be said, without reflecting upon their compeers, that these two men rendered the highest possible service to their respective parties, and to the country at the same time, in a most critical period, by so guilting and molding them that neither fell into irretrievable error.

Allen G. Thurman was born in Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 13, 1813. He died in Columbus, O., Dec. 12, 1896.

A few years after his birth his parents removed to Chillicothe, O., bringing with them not only a future United States senator in the person of their son, but a future United States senator and governor in the person of William Allen, Mrs. Thurman's nephew. Upon her devolved mostly the education of the two youths.

Mrs. Thurman educated her son in both English and French, and superintended his further education in the Chillicothe academy, a private educational institution. While it was intended to send him to college, that he might enjoy a more thorough educational course, the circumstances of his parents were such that this was an impossibility.

He was naturally inclined to the legal profession, and fitted himself for it while earning a subsistence by any honorable occupation which offered. Teaching and civil engineering were the principal means of supporting himself and his parents, while pursuing his legal studies. He was admitted to the practice in 1835, and rapidly rose to the head of his profession.

In 1844 he was elected a representative in the Twenty-ninth congress and served but a single term in that body. When the supreme court of Ohio was reorganized under the constitution of 1851 he became one of the members of that tribunal, his associates being Thomas W. Bartley, John A. Corwin, Rufus P. Ranney and William B. Caldwell. He served on the supreme bench until 1855, and his decisions were noted for their clearness and comprehensiveness.

In 1868 he was elected United States senator over Benjamin F. Wade, the election being held on the 14th of January, and formally declared on the succeeding day at the joint session of the two houses. At the preceding election in October, 1867, he was the Democratic candidate for governor, being defeated by Rutherford B. Hayes, who received 243,605 votes to 240,622 for Thurman. He lost the governorship, but the legislature being Democratic in both houses he won the senatorship.

He was re-elected to the senate on the 13th of January, 1874, over

Edward F. Noyes. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the senatorship in January, 1880; December, 1880, and January, 1886.

He was a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1876, when Samuel J. Tilden was nominated; in 1880, when the nomination went to General Winfield S. Hancock; in 1884, when Grover Cleveland was made the Democratic standard bearer, and in 1888 was unanimously nominated for vice president on the ticket with President Cleveland.

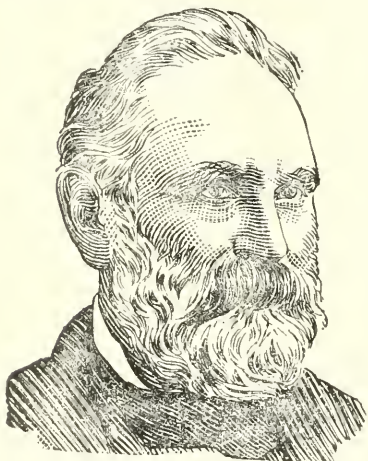
He served with distinction on the Paris monetary commission, being one of the leading champions of the equal coinage of both gold and silver as the primary money of the commercial nations of the world, and continued to advocate that policy during the remainder of his life.

Early in 1868 a conference of the leading Democrats of Ohio was called to consider party affairs, and Judge Thurman was invited to be present. At the conference it was proposed to dissolve the party and organize a new one. Several of the conferees spoke in favor of the proposition and the judge, who sat as a silent spectator, was called on for his views. Taking an extra pinch of snuff and stretching to his full attitude, he said: "Gentlemen, this is a very small room in which to decree the death of the great Democratic party. Moreover, I doubt the jurisdiction of this tribunal in the premises. With your permission, I will withdraw from your deliberations." Flourishing his famous red bandana handkerchief and blowing his nose with a bugle blast, he left the hall, and the conference broke up without the formality of a motion to adjourn.

## STANLEY MATTHEWS OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

Stanley Matthews was born in Cincinnati, O., July 29, 1824, and died March 21, 1889, while an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

His father was a college professor and was able to give him a thorough education. He graduated from Kenyon college in the same class with President Rutherford B. Hayes and was subsequently the latter's leading counsel before the electoral commission. He chose the law as a profession and became one of the leading lawyers of his day. For a brief period he edited the Cincinnati Herald, an anti-slavery paper. To some extent he affiliated with the Whig party in his early youth, but became an ardent and enthusiastic Republican when that party was organized.



His first public office was clerk of the Ohio house of representatives in the forty-seventh general assembly, in 1848-1849. He was a state senator in the Fifty-second general assembly during 1856 and 1857. From the senate he went upon the common pleas bench in Hamilton county, where he remained

until the beginning of the civil war. He entered the military service as Lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-third regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, of which William S. Rosecrans was colonel, and Rutherford B. Hayes major. He remained in the service until 1863, when he was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, but soon after resigned to enter upon the more active, congenial and lucrative practice of his profession. When the electoral commission tried the disputed presidential succession in 1876-1877 he was the leading as well as the ablest counsel for Mr. Hayes.

When, in 1877, John Sherman resigned from the senate to become secretary of the treasury under President Hayes, Judge Matthews was chosen to the vacancy by the legislature, and continued to hold the office until March 4, 1879, when he was succeeded by George H. Pendleton.

In 1881 he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court, a position for which he was eminently qualified, and those who knew him best, without regard to political bias, predicted for him a brilliant judicial career, which he doubtless would have achieved but for his untimely death.

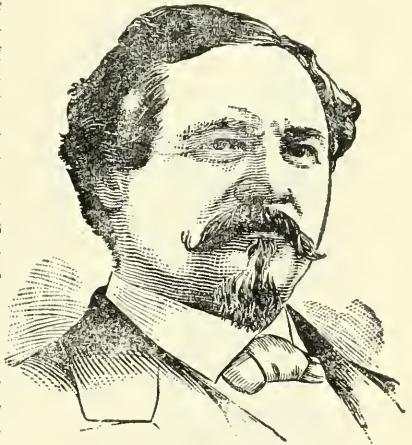
## GEORGE HUNT PENDLETON OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

George H. Pendleton began his public career as a state senator in 1854, and ended it in 1889 as United States minister to the German empire. He was born in Cincinnati, O., July 25, 1825. He was descended from one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and married the daughter of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner." He died of apoplexy on the 24th of November, 1889, in Brussels, Belgium, and at nearly the same time his accomplished wife was killed in an accident in Central Park, New York, where she was riding. The remains of both were subsequently interred in Spring Grove cemetery, Cincinnati.

While still a member of the Ohio Senate in 1856, Mr. Pendleton was elected to the Thirty-fifth congress, and re-elected to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth, his services in the national house continuing from March 4, 1857, to March 4, 1865, and covering the period of the civil war. Although an uncompromising and consistent Democrat, he supported all measures looking to a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, although differing with the most of the Republican leaders on questions of constitutional policy. His services in the house were of a high order, and always dictated by a conscientious sense of his public duties, and he was prominent on the committees of ways and means, the judiciary, foreign relations and military affairs.

On the 16th of January, 1878, he was elected United States senator for the term beginning March 4, 1879, and ending March 4, 1885. In the senate he occupied the same high position he had filled in the house, and was assigned to important committee positions. As chairman of the committee of civil service reform he formulated a system of civil service appointment and promotion in the appointive positions under the various departments of the government.

In 1885 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of the Emperor of Germany by President Grover Cleveland, and discharged the duties of that exalted position with honor to himself and his country. He



was on the eve of returning to his native country at the time of his sudden and unexpected death.

Mr. Pendleton was a candidate for re-election to the senate in 1884 before the Democratic members of the legislature, but was defeated for the caucus nomination by Henry B. Payne of Cuyaboga county, who was elected as his successor in that body.

He was a man of lofty ambitions, fixing his aim upon the presidency itself, with a reasonable hope of realization at the hands of his party, which was gradually recovering from the effects of the civil war. In 1864 he was nominated for the vice presidency on the Democratic ticket with General George B. McClellan of New Jersey.

In 1868 he was the choice of a large section of his party in the west and south for the presidency, on the issue of legal tender notes issued from the national treasury as the basis of a national currency, but met with a chilling disappointment at the hands of his party in the east.

The national Democratic convention for that year was held in New York and presided over by Horatio Seymour, one of the most distinguished public men of that state. Against his repeated personal protests and refusals to be considered a candidate, the nomination was forced upon Mr. Seymour, and Mr. Pendleton was nominated for the vice presidency.

A spiritless campaign and a disastrous defeat followed, and Mr. Pendleton abandoned his hope of reaching the presidential office and turned his thoughts to other political fields.

A man of polished education and suave and engaging manners, he was surrounded by warm and admiring friends as well as implacable enemies. Some of his enthusiastic friends gave him the title of "Gentleman George," which was rather whimsical in view of his strong and aggressive character and virile characteristics.

He was an eloquent and forceful public speaker, and a lawyer of far more than average ability among the greater members of the bar.



## HENRY B. PAYNE OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

Henry B. Payne was born in Hamilton, New York, in 1810, and migrated to Cleveland, O., in 1833. A born politician, he was likewise a man of broad and comprehensive business ideas, and never neglected either his profession, that of the law, or his other diversified business interests for the game of politics. He was from the beginning to the end of his public career a Democrat, and received many distinguishing honors at the hands of that party.

In 1851, in conjunction with Alfred Kelly and Richard Hilliard, he projected the Cleveland and Columbus railroad, was its first president, and most largely entitled to the credit of its construction at a time when the railway system was largely experimental. He took an active part in all of the manufacturing enterprises of Cleveland, and became a large stockholder in more than a score of them, and, with scarcely an exception, they were successful.

He began his public career in 1849 as a state senator, serving for two years. While a member of the state senate he was selected by his party associates as the Democratic candidate for United States senator in the memorable contest which resulted in the election of Benjamin F. Wade of Ashtabula to his first senatorial term. The balloting began on the 30th of January, 1851, was adjourned to March 13th, and continued on the 14th and 15th, 37 ballots being taken before an election was reached.

He was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1859 against Salmon P. Chase, Republican, and the result was unusually close, the vote for Chase being 160,568, and for Payne 159,065. In 1874 he was elected to congress, serving a single term, from the 4th of March, 1875, to the 4th of March, 1877. The last session of this congress was unusually exciting, the result of the contest for the presidency between Hayes and Tilden. Mr. Payne was chair-



man of the house committee to act in conjunction with a committee of the senate to devise a plan of settlement. The electoral commission, which seated President Hayes by a strict party vote of 8 to 7, was the result of the deliberations of the two committees.

While not openly a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency, his name was strongly urged in that behalf prior to and pending the national conventions in 1876, 1880 and again in 1884. He stood high in the legal profession, possessing great forensic power, and was a logical and analytical reasoner. As a platform orator in political campaigns he had but few equals. He was the father-in-law of William C. Whitney, secretary of the navy under President Cleveland.

An ample fortune was the result of Mr. Payne's lucrative law practice and early investment in manufacturing enterprises, and he passed his declining years in ease and affluence, the liberal patron of the arts, science and literature, and the promoter of all great public enterprises in his adopted state and city.

◊

## CALVIN STEWART BRICE OF ALLEN COUNTY.

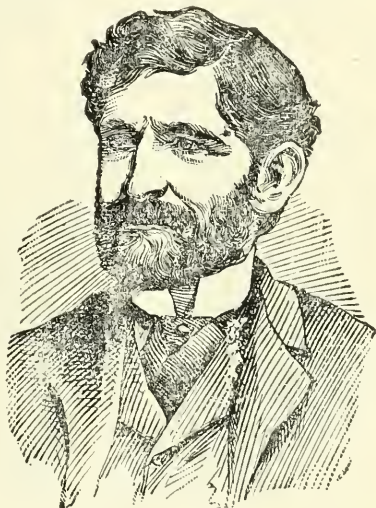
The early years of Calvin Stewart Brice were marked with a fierce and unremitting struggle against adverse and untoward circumstances, over which he triumphed in early manhood, carving out for himself a handsome fortune in this world's goods, and achieving great political honors.

His father was a Presbyterian minister who came from the state of Maryland to Ohio in 1840, settling in the little village of Denmark, Morrow county, where his son, the future railway magnate and United States senator, was born September 17, 1845. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Stewart, of Carroll county, Ohio.

Up to 1858 young Brice attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and then entered the preparatory department of the Miami University at Oxford. He was barely 16 years of age when President Lincoln issued his first and second calls for troops, in response to which he enlisted in Captain Dodd's company of students, which was assigned to garrison duty at Camp Jackson, Columbus, Ohio.

In April, 1862, anxious to participate in active campaigning, he was enrolled in the Eighty-sixth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, and served during the summer campaign of that regiment in West Virginia. Having been mustered out of the service he returned to the university at Oxford and completed his education, graduating in June 1863.

After his graduation he located at Lima, Allen county, and began teaching, for the purpose of acquiring means to secure the benefits of a course in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. The renewed demand for troops soon changed his plans, and he recruited Company E of the One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, which was later assigned to the Twenty-third corps and did duty in the campaigns in Tennessee, Georgia Alabama and the Carolinas until July, 1865, when it was mustered out. For distinguished gallantry in action and meritorious service, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel of his regiment on the day of his majority.



After retiring from the military service he took the regular course in the law department of the University of Michigan, was admitted to the practice in the state courts in 1866, and later in the United States courts. He practiced law with but moderate success for eight or ten years, and then entered into numerous railway enterprises, in the management and manipulation of which he proved a past master, and within a decade had accumulated a great fortune in railroad and industrial holdings.

He was a Democrat of the strong and aggressive type during his entire life. He entered politics first in behalf of his friends, to whom he was always devoted; afterward in search of distinguished honors for himself. In both he was eminently successful.

In 1876 he was at the head of the Democratic electoral ticket, was on the electoral ticket in 1880 and 1884, and in 1888 was one of the delegates-at-large to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, was chosen the national committeeman from Ohio, and unanimously chosen chairman of the national committee. He was chairman of the national executive committee in 1888, and was a delegate to all the national Democratic conventions from 1876 to 1892, and was selected as the Ohio member of the national committee, filling that position until 1896, when he was succeeded both as committeeman and chairman by John R. McLean of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

In 1890, on the 15th of January, he was elected to the United States senate over Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster, as the successor of Henry B. Payne, for the term ending March 4, 1897. On the 15th of January, 1896, he was defeated for re-election by Joseph Benson Foraker.

After his election to the senate he became more closely identified with great railway and financial interests in the city of New York, although he continued to retain his legal residence in Ohio, being identified with many of its leading railway interests. During the last years of his life he was intimately associated with enormous railway concessions in the Chinese Empire involving millions of dollars.

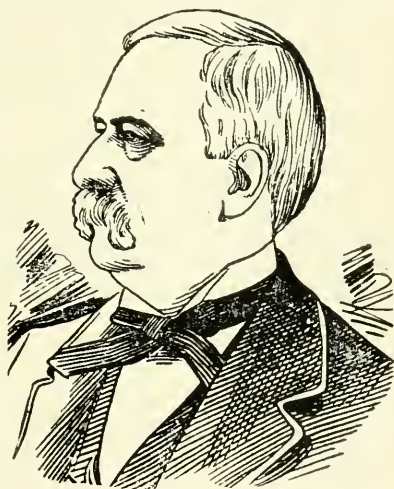
He died suddenly and unexpectedly in New York city, on the 13th of December, 1898, of an acute attack of pneumonia.

## JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

Joseph Benson Foraker, like Calvin Stewart Brice, his immediate predecessor in the senate, began the morning of life with a hand-to-hand struggle with adverse environments, and like him achieved both fame and fortune while yet in the prime of virile life and vigorous manhood.

The two men were not unlike in many respects. Both entered the army while mere boys, and both were brave and gallant and daring. They had the same hunger and thirst for knowledge and education, and subordinated the usual pleasures of boyhood and young manhood, to their attainment. They both combined politics with professional and business life without confounding them or dishonoring either. They were both magnetic and gathered about them hosts of admiring and self-sacrificing friends. Both were warm-hearted to their associates, and obliging to those with whom they came in contact in public and business life. They both struck from the shoulder when conflict could not be avoided or was necessitated by the attainment of some legitimate end. Neither cherished unreasonable resentments nor nursed unbecoming prejudices. Both nourished the loftiest ambitions, and to both of them the presidency itself was a reasonable expectation. They were perfect types of the second generation of Ohio's virile manhood, worthy the sires who with ploughshare and ax helped to found this great commonwealth, and the grandsires who, with sword and flint-lock, courage and endurance, wisdom and patriotism, assisted in laying the foundations of the splendid republic.

Brice excelled in the acumen and keen insight of business affairs; Foraker was the greater in the forum and in the courts. In the senate Brice was a thinker—not an orator. His profound knowledge of economic questions made his counsel of rare value in the committee room. In the same august body Foraker was the thinker and orator combined, and his fervid eloquence electrified the whole nation as it approached the confines of the Spanish-American war in 1898. He was too frank to dissimulate; too courageous to attempt to becloud what he conceived to be the true sentiment of



the American people toward the struggling peoples of the Spanish colonies.

Trustful and confiding in their intercourse with men, they were adepts in human nature—sometimes betrayed by pretended friends, it is true, but never betrayed a second time by the same persons. Rivals in politics, they never forgot the gentler amenities of life.

Joseph Benson Foraker was born in the pioneer log cabin of his father, on a farm near Rainsboro, Highland county, Ohio, on the 5th of July, 1846. On this farm, and about a combined grist and saw mill upon a brawling highland stream, assisting in the care of both, he passed the first 16 years of his life in a laborious calling, laying deep the foundations of his future education and career, in the primitive public schools of the day.

At the age of 16 he enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry, and went to the front with his neighbors, playmates and schoolmates. Wherever and whenever duty called he responded, always distinguishing himself. From a private soldier he rose to a sergeancy in 1862, and was made a lieutenant for meritorious conduct in 1865, and a captain for gallant conduct and efficient services later.

He participated in the sanguinary engagements of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain and many lesser actions. When General Sherman began his historic march from Atlanta to the sea he accompanied that great captain in the movement which cut in twain and destroyed the Confederacy.

His courage, coolness and daring brought him into such high favor with his superior officers that whenever some delicate and important work to ascertain the strength, intentions or movements of the enemy was to be done, it was placed in the hands of young Foraker, and he always reported its accomplishment promptly. His term of enlistment expired in 1865, when hostilities were ended, and he was mustered out at the age of 19.

His military ardor having been, to some degree, sated, the thirst for education again overcame him, and this time under circumstances which enabled him to gratify it. For two years he attended the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, Ohio, and then entered Cornell university, whence he graduated in 1869. He selected the profession of law and located in the practice at Cincinnati. In 1879 he was elected judge of the superior court of that city, and filled the office in the most satisfactory manner for three years, but tiring of the ermine, he doffed it and resumed the practice of law, and soon after entered actively into state and national politics.

He was four times a candidate for governor of Ohio; twice elected and twice defeated. A most ardent Republican, a vigorous campaigner and a versatile orator, these campaigns will long remain notable in the political annals of the state.

In 1883 he was nominated by the Republican state convention against Judge George Hoadly, Democrat, who had preceded him on the bench in Cincinnati. At this election the vote was: Hoadly, 353,693; Foraker, 347,164.

The defeat of the latter was unexpected, but his friends, wholly undaunted, renominated him in 1885, in opposition to Hoadly's re-election. The result was: Foraker, 359,281; Hoadly, 341,830.

In 1887 he was again nominated by the Republican state convention, with Colonel Thomas E. Powell of Delaware county as his Democratic opponent. The election resulted: Foraker, 356,534; Powell, 333,205.

Again in 1889 he was the nominee of his party, with James E. Campbell of Butler county as the Democratic candidate. There was considerable defection in the Republican ranks and the vote stood: Campbell, 379,423; Foraker, 368,551.

His friends immediately gazetted him for the senatorship, while his enemies in his own party believed that he had been eliminated as a political factor. He was defeated for the caucus nomination in 1892, when John Sherman was elected, but in 1896 was nominated by the caucus and elected by the legislature for the term beginning March 4, 1897, and ending March 4, 1903.

Immediately upon entering the senate he took a commanding position on all the important questions which came before that body and continued to hold it.

He married a daughter of Congressman Hezekiah H. Bundy, and his son, Joseph Benson Foraker, Jr., was a captain in the Spanish-American war. And it may be mentioned, as a coincidence, that Stewart M. Brice, a son of Calvin S. Brice, whom Senator Foraker succeeded, held a similar position in the same war, each showing the courage and military genius of their fathers.

## MARCUS ALONZO HANNA OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

Marcus Alonzo Hanna was born in New Lisbon (now Lisbon), Columbi-  
ana county, O., Sept. 24, 1837, and is the first man elected to the United States

senate from the state who had not previously been chosen to some important office.



He removed to the city of Cleveland in 1852, when a youth, and was there educated in the public schools, and later graduated from the Western Reserve college at Hudson, Ohio. He began life as a clerk in the grocery store of Hanna, Garretson & Co., of which his father was the senior member.

When his father died in 1862, he represented the interest of the estate in the firm until 1867, when the business was closed out. He then became a member of the firm of Rhodes & Co. and engaged in the coal and iron business upon a scale of magnitude not hitherto undertaken in that city.

This firm continued for ten years and was then changed to M. A. Hanna

& Company, he becoming the chief factor in it, and it still continues, with its business largely extended and widely ramified. He also identified himself with the lake carrying trade and in the construction of vessels and the control of the carrying trade on the chain of northern lakes.

He is president of the Union National bank of Cleveland; president of the Cleveland City Railway company; president of the Chapin Mining company, Lake Superior, and is identified with a score of other mining, manufacturing and industrial companies, in all of which he takes an active interest, and in 1885 was appointed as one of the directors of the Union Pacific Railway company, on behalf of the government, by President Cleveland.

For 20 years he has been one of the most active and influential leaders of the Republican party in the state and nation. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1884, 1888 and 1896.

In the latter year he was elected chairman of the national Republican committee, and managed the Republican presidential campaign of that year with great success, the campaign culminating in the election of William McKinley to the presidency. He still holds the position of national chairman



and will continue to do so until after the national convention of his party in 1900.

In 1897 John Sherman resigned as senator to become secretary of state under President McKinley, creating a vacancy in the senate. Governor Asa S. Bushnell appointed Mr. Hanna to this vacancy on the 5th of March, 1897, and he at once entered upon the duties of the position.

When the legislature assembled in January, 1898, it contained a Republican majority of 1 on joint ballot, and on the 12th of that month he was elected to the vacancy and to the full term by a majority of 1 vote over Robert E. McKisson, independent Republican. His present term of service will terminate on the 4th of March, 1905.

Mr. Hanna is still in the vigor of life and is the recognized national leader of the Republican party.

## ELECTION OF SENATORS.

---

The scenes and incidents attending the election of United States senators were evidently attended with less excitement in the early days of the state's history than at present, and the clerks of the two houses of the general assembly contented themselves with merely recording the result, frequently giving none of the attending details.

Herewith is given the official record of the various elections of United States senators, as disclosed by the state archives:

### FIRST SENATORIAL ELECTION—THOMAS WORTHINGTON, JOHN SMITH.

April 1, 1803. The record states that on that day the two houses met in joint assembly, and that "each member voted for two persons for United States senator, and upon an inspection of the ballots cast it was found that Thomas Worthington and John Smith had been duly elected."

In the allotment made by the United States senate, Thomas Worthington was allotted the short term of four years, the term ending March 4, 1807, and John Smith the long term, ending March 4, 1809, from which dates the terms of their respective successors begin. John Smith resigned Dec. 1, 1808.

### SECOND SENATORIAL ELECTION—EDWARD TIFFIN, SUCCESSOR TO WORTHINGTON.

Jan 1, 1807, to elect a successor to Thomas Worthington, whose term expired March 4, 1807. But one ballot was necessary and the following persons were voted for, receiving the number of votes indicated:

- Edward Tiffin, 25 votes.
- Philomen Beecher, 12 votes.
- John Bigger, 2 votes.
- Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., 2 votes.
- Tom Tuff, 1 vote.
- Tom Konkey, 1 vote.

The whole number of votes cast was 43, of which 22 were a majority. Edward Tiffin, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected to the full term of six years, ending March 4, 1813.

Owing to the illness and death of Mrs. Tiffin, he resigned the office during the recess of congress and the legislature, in 1809.

THIRD SENATORIAL ELECTION—RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS, JR.,  
SUCCESSOR TO SMITH.

Dec. 10, 1808, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Smith, and also for the full term beginning March 4, 1809. For the vacancy one ballot was taken, as follows:

Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., 43 votes

Nathaniel Massie, 22 votes.

Alexander Campbell, 3 votes.

James Pritchard, 2 votes.

The total number of votes cast was 70, and Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., was declared elected to the vacancy, ending March 4, 1809.

For the full term, from March 4, 1809, one ballot was taken, as follows:

Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., 49 votes.

Alexander Campbell, 17 votes.

James Pritchard, 4 votes.

The total vote was 70, and Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., having received a majority of the whole, was declared elected to the full term of six years, ending March 4, 1815. Meigs resigned Dec. 3, 1810, to become governor.

FIRST AD INTERIM SENATOR—STANLEY GRISWOLD, TIFFIN  
RESIGNED.

Senator Tiffin having resigned during the congressional and legislative recess in 1809, Governor Samuel Huntington appointed Stanley Griswold as senator ad interim, until the successor of Senator Tiffin was elected by the legislature.

FOURTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, SUC-  
CESSOR TO TIFFIN.

Dec. 12, 1809, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward Tiffin, for the term ending March 4, 1813. One ballot was taken as follows:

Alexander Campbell, 38 votes.

Richard S. Thompson, 29 votes.

James Pritchard, 1 vote.

Thomas Worthington, 1 vote.

David Findlay, 1 vote.

There being a total of 70 votes cast, and Alexander Campbell having

received a majority of the whole number, he was declared elected to the vacancy, ending March 4, 1813.

FIFTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—THOMAS WORTHINGTON, SUCCESSOR TO MEIGS.

Dec. 10, 1810, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., term ending March 4, 1815. Six ballots were required to fill the vacancy, as follows:

Voted For.	1 Bal.	2 Bal.	3 Bal.	4 Bal.	5 Bal.	6 Bal.
Thomas Worthington . . . . .	17	25	29	33	33	25
Samuel Huntington . . . . .	16	21	27	32	33	31
James Pritchard . . . . .	17	10	5	2	2	2
George Tod . . . . .	11	11	7	0	0	0
John Bigger . . . . .	4	1	0	0	0	0
Thomas Kirker . . . . .	1	0	0	0	0	0
Thomas Morris . . . . .	1	0	0	0	0	0
James Caldwell . . . . .	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals . . . . .	67	68	68	68	68	63

The total number of votes cast on the sixth ballot being 68, and Thomas Worthington having received a majority thereof, was declared elected to the vacancy terminating March 4, 1815. Senator Worthington resigned on the 7th of December, 1814, to become governor.

SIXTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—JEREMIAH MORROW, SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL.

Feb. 6, 1813, to elect a successor to Alexander Campbell, who completed the term of Edward Tiffin, ending March 4, 1813. The following persons were voted for.

Jeremiah Morrow, 63 votes.

Calvin Pease, 18 votes.

Jeremiah Morrow having received a majority of the 81 votes cast upon the ballot was declared elected to the full term of six years, ending March 4, 1819.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—JOSEPH KERR TO SUCCEED WORTHINGTON.

Dec. 10, 1814, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas

Worthington, term ending March 4, 1815. Four ballots were taken, as follows:

Voted For.	1 Bal.	2 Bal.	3 Bal.	4 Bal.
Joseph Kerr .....	13	22	36	42
Benjamin Ruggles .....	22	27	35	36
John W. Campbell .....	12	14	8	0
William W. Irwin.....	11	9	2	0
David Purviance .....	8	4	0	1
Duncan McArthur .....	5	4	0	1
John Bigger .....	3	0	0	0
Robert McConnell ....	2	1	0	0
Ethan Allen Brown .....	2	0	0	0
Othniel Looker .....	1	0	0	0
Peter Hitchcock .....	1	0	0	0
Totals.....	80	81	81	80

Joseph Kerr having received 42 votes on the fourth ballot, a majority of the 80 votes cast, was declared elected to the residue of Thomas Worthington's term, ending March 4, 1815.

#### EIGHTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—BENJAMIN RUGGLES, SUCCESSOR TO KERR.

Jan. 7, 1815, to elect a successor to Joseph Kerr, whose fractional term expired March 4, 1815. Three ballots were necessary to make a selection and were as follows:

Voted For.	1 Bal.	2 Bal.	3 Bal.
Benjamin Ruggles .....	26	34	42
Duncan McArthur .....	25	30	31
Peter Hitchcock .....	13	7	2
William Creighton, Jr .....	13	11	5
Wilson Elliott .....	2	0	0
George Tod .....	1	0	0
Joseph Kerr.....	1	0	0
William W. Irwin.....	1	0	0
Totals....	82	82	83

The total vote on the third ballot being 83 and Benjamin Ruggles having received a majority thereof was declared duly elected to the full term beginning March 4, 1815, and ending March 4, 1821.



The total number of votes cast on the ninth ballot was 101, and Ethan Allen Brown having received 51 votes, a majority of the whole number, was declared duly elected to the vacancy which would terminate on the 4th day of March, 1825.

**TWELFTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,  
SUCCESSOR TO BROWN.**

Dec. 16, 1824, to chose a successor to Ethan Allen Brown, who had filled the residue of the term of William A. Trimble, ending on the 4th day of March, 1825. Four ballots were required to make a selection, as follows:

Voted For.	1 Bal.	2 Bal.	3 Bal.	4 Bal.
William Henry Harrison . . . . .	38	48	53	58
Wyllys Silliman . . . . .	34	34	42	44
Thomas Worthington . . . . .	19	18	9	3
Ethan Allen Brown . . . . .	15	5	4	2
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>107</b>

The total vote cast on the fourth ballot was 107, and William Henry Harrison, having a majority of the whole number, was declared elected to the full term of six years, ending March 4, 1831. Senator Harrison resigned in the latter part of the year 1828 to become minister to Colombia.

**THIRTEENTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—BENJAMIN RUGGLES,  
SUCCESSOR TO HIMSELF.**

Jan. 20 and 27, 1827, to elect a successor to Benjamin Ruggles, whose term expired March 4, 1827. Twenty-four ballots in all were taken on two separate days, as follows:

Voted For.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Benjamin Ruggles	46	45	46	48	45	43	43	42	43	45	41	41	39	41	41
Wm. W. Irwin . .	33	35	30	30	32	33	35	32	33	27	33	31	35	33	32
Wyllys Silliman . .	29	28	32	30	30	33	30	34	32	35	32	32	30	32	32
"Scattering" . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	1	2
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>107</b>

No person having received a majority of all the votes cast on any ballot.

the joint convention dissolved. It reconvened Jan. 27, and nine additional ballots were taken as follows:

Voted For.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22d.	23d.	24th.
Benjamin Ruggles. . . .	41	43	43	41	48	50	52	53	54
William W. Irwin . . . .	30	30	33	29	24	19	17	13	5
Wyllys Silliman . . . .	31	30	28	29	26	27	30	39	45
"Scattering" . . . . .	2	3	4	7	8	10	7	1	1
Totals . . . . .	104	106	108	106	106	106	105	106	105

The total vote on the twenty-fourth ballot was 105, of which Benjamin Ruggles had 54, a majority of the whole number cast, and he was declared elected to the full term of six years, ending March 4, 1833.

#### FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—JACOB BURNET, SUCCESSOR TO HARRISON.

Dec. 10, 1828, to elect a successor to William Henry Harrison, resigned, for the remainder of the term ending March 4, 1831.

The legislative records do not show that there was any contest for the senatorship, but merely state that Jacob Burnet was chosen to fill the vacancy ending March 4, 1831.

#### FIFTEENTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—THOMAS EWING, SUCCESSOR TO BURNET.

Dec. 28, 1830, to elect a successor to Jacob Burnet, who completed the term of William Henry Harrison, ending March 4, 1831.

It required seven ballots to make the selection, and the following was the result of the balloting:

Voted For.	1 Bal.	2 Bal.	3 Bal.	4 Bal.	5 Bal.	6 Bal.	7 Bal.
Thomas Ewing . . . . .	33	37	42	46	51	54	54
Micajah T. Williams. . . .	49	50	49	52	51	53	51
Edward King . . . . .	21	21	16	9	5	2	2
Totals . . . . .	103	108	107	107	107	109	107

The total vote on the seventh ballot was 107, and of the total vote cast Thomas Ewing had a majority and was declared elected to the full term of six years, ending March 4, 1837.



## SIXTEENTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—THOMAS MORRIS, SUCCESSOR TO RUGGLES.

Dec. 15, 1832, to choose a successor to Benjamin Ruggles, whose term expired March 4, 1833. The election was determined by a single ballot, the persons voted for being:

Thomas Morris, 54 votes.

John W. Campbell, 49 votes.

"Scattering," 4 votes.

The total vote cast was 107, and of these Thomas Morris had a majority and was declared elected to the full term of six years, ending March 4, 1839.

## SEVENTEENTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—WILLIAM ALLEN, SUCCESSOR TO EWING.

Jan. 18, 1837, to elect a successor to Thomas Ewing, whose term expired on the 4th of March, 1837. This election was closely contested, and it required 13 ballots, as follows:

Voted For.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
William Allen . . . . .	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	54	54	53	53	54	55
Thomas Ewing . . . . .	52	52	52	52	52	51	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Rueben Wood . . . . .	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Thos. L. Hamer . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
David T. Disney . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Benjamin Tappan . . . . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
"Scattering" . . . . .	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Totals . . . . .	109	103	109	108	108	108	108	109	109	107	108	108	108

On the thirteenth ballot 108 votes were cast, and William Allen, having received 55, a majority of the whole, was declared elected for the full term of six years, ending March 4, 1843.

## EIGHTEENTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—BENJAMIN TAPPAN, SUCCESSOR TO MORRIS.

Dec. 20, 1838, to choose the successor of Thomas Morris, whose term expired March 4, 1839. It required but a single ballot to decide the succession, as follows:

Benjamin Tappan, 57 votes.

Thomas Ewing, 50 votes.

"Scattering," 1 vote.

The total vote cast was 108, of which Benjamin Tappan had a majority

and he was declared elected for the full term of six years, ending March 4, 1845.

#### NINETEENTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—WILLIAM ALLEN, SUCCESSOR TO HIMSELF.

Dec. 14, 1842, to elect the successor of William Allen, whose term expired March 4, 1843. A single ballot was all that was required to fix the succession, as follows:

William Allen, 63 votes.  
 Thomas Ewing, 44 votes.  
 Blank, 1 vote.

There having been 108 votes cast, and William Allen, having received a majority of the whole, was declared elected as his own successor for the full term of six years, ending March 4, 1849.

#### TWENTIETH SENATORIAL ELECTION—THOMAS CORWIN, SUCCESSOR TO TAPPAN.

Dec. 5, 1844, to elect a successor to Benjamin Tappan, whose term expired March 4, 1845. But a single ballot was taken, as follows:

Thomas Corwin, 60 votes.  
 David T. Disney, 46 votes.  
 Ebenezer Lane, 1 vote.

The total vote cast being 107, and Thomas Corwin having received a majority of the same, was declared elected to the full term of six years, ending March 4, 1851. Senator Corwin resigned in July, 1850, to become secretary of the treasury.

#### TWENTY-FIRST SENATORIAL ELECTION—SALMON P. CHASE, SUCCESSOR TO ALLEN.

Feb. 22, 1849, to elect a successor to William Allen, whose term expired March 4, 1849. Intense political excitement preceded the election, portending the disruption of the Whig party, which occurred a few years later. The vote for governor, between John B. Weller, Democrat, and Seabury Ford, Whig, was hotly disputed and contested, finally being settled in Ford's favor by a compromise upon the slender margin of 311 votes.

The legislature met on the 4th of December, 1848, but did not fully organize until Jan. 3, 1849. Two Free Soil or Abolition members held the balance of power between the Whigs and the Democrats, and with these the Democrats combined to make sure the defeat of Thomas Ewing, the leading Whig candidate, the latter party to receive the bulk of the legislative offices.

This combination resulted in the election of Salmon P. Chase, the choice of the Free Soilers, who subsequently became one of the greatest leaders

of the Republican party, which took the place of the Whig party immediately after 1852, Ohio being the pioneer in its practical organization.

The demoralization which overthrew the Whig party evidenced itself in the ranks of the Democratic organization at the next senatorial election, and broke its almost uninterrupted control of state politics for half a century.

Notwithstanding the excitement which preceded the senatorial contest, but four ballots were required, as follows:

Voted For.	1 Bal.	2 Bal.	3 Bal.	4 Bal.
Salmon P. Chase.....	14	52	52	55
Thomas Ewing..	41	41	39	30
William Allen.....	27	1	1	0
Joshua R. Giddings..	9	8	9	11
Emory D. Potter.....	2	0	0	0
Reuben Hitchcock..	1	0	0	0
David T. Disney.....	1	0	0	0
John C. Vaughn.....	0	0	2	1
Blanks.....	11	4	2	0
Totals..	106	106	105	106

The total vote cast on the fourth ballot was 106. Of this number Salmon P. Chase had a majority and was declared elected to the full term of six years, ending March 4, 1855.

#### SECOND AD INTERIM SENATOR—THOMAS EWING, CORWIN RESIGNED.

Senator Corwin having resigned in July, 1850, Governor Seabury Ford appointed Thomas Ewing senator ad interim. There was no election of senator until March 15, 1851, 11 days after the expiration of the term of six years to which Thomas Corwin was elected, beginning March 4, 1845.

#### TWENTY-SECOND SENATORIAL ELECTION—BENJAMIN F. WADE SUCCESSOR TO CORWIN.

Jan. 30, March 13, 14 and 15, 1851, to choose a successor to Thomas Corwin (Thomas Ewing ad interim), whose term expired March 4, 1851. This election was intensely exciting. The legislature convened Dec. 3, 1850, but the senate did not organize until the 28th of the month. The Democrats succeeded in organizing the two houses, but by an uncertain tenure in the senate, where Speaker Harrison G. Blake resigned Jan. 18, 1851, and was succeeded by Charles C. Convers. A Democratic senator was unseated, and two unsuccessful contests were made against Democratic representatives. Thirty-seven ballots were taken, the contest being the most pro-

longed in the history of the state during the century. The ballots were as follows:

(First Day, Jan. 30, 1851.)

Voted For	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Henry B. Payne....	40	40	43	43	39	44	41	40	39
Hiram Griswold ..	46	44	45	44	42	48	42	44	42
Joshua R. Giddings..	11	14	12	12	13	10	12	11	12
Blank and "Scattering":	5	3	2	2	7	0	6	7	0
Totals ....	102	101	102	101	101	102	101	102	102

On the ninth ballot one vote in excess of the entire number of senators and members in the joint convention was cast, and it was declared invalid. No person having received a majority of all the votes cast upon any ballot, the joint convention, after much contention and parliamentary sparring, adjourned to meet March 13.

(Second Day, March 13, 1851.)

A number of new names were presented and voted for on the second day, and intense interest and excitement centered in the hall of the joint convention during its sitting. Ten additional ballots were taken, as follows:

Voted For.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Hiram Griswold ..	40	40	39	38	33	42	34	0	0	0
Henry B. Payne ..	38	38	40	38	39	37	38	38	37	38
Josh. R. Giddings..	9	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edward Wade ....	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
John C. Vaughn ..	0	0	0	0	15	6	10	0	0	0
Milton Sutliff ..	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	10	11	9
Thomas Ewing ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	40	40
Blanks ....	3	3	5	4	5	1	5	3	3	3
Totals ....	90	91	94	93	92	90	91	90	91	90

The full vote of the joint convention was not cast on any ballot. All the persons voted for except Ewing were from the northeastern part of the state. The most of the absentees and blanks were Democrats. In the concluding ballots an attempt was made to elect Thomas Ewing, but the vote cast for Sutliff on the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth ballots prevented his election, and he was not again voted for. In the midst of much excitement the joint convention adjourned to March 14.

(Third Day, March 14, 1851.)

Voted For.	20th.	21st.	22d.	23d.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.
Henry B. Payne.. . . .	38	38	38	36	37	37	36	34	35
Thomas Corwin.. . . .	42	40	42	39	0	0	0	0	0
Milton Sutliff.. . . .	8	8	8	9	8	9	9	7	8
Benjamin F. Wade . . . .	0	0	0	0	35	37	36	30	35
Blanks . . . . .	2	3	2	6	8	6	6	12	8
Totals . . . . .	90	89	90	90	88	89	87	83	86

The vote for Sutliff on the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth ballots prevented the election of Benjamin F. Wade. Again the most of the absentees and those voting blank were Democrats, thus effectively blocking the election of Henry B. Payne, upon whom the great bulk of the Democratic vote was concentrated.

Unavailing attempts were made to dissolve the joint convention and adjourn sine die, in expectation of a final concentration of all the anti-Wade strength, as it was apparent that Mr. Wade was gathering about him the anti-Payne votes. The convention, however, adjourned to the next day, when the concluding ballots were taken, as follows:

(Fourth Day, March 15, 1851.)

Voted For.	29th.	30th.	31st.	32d.	33d.	34th.	35th.	36th.	37th.
Benjamin F. Wade.. . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	39	44
Henry B. Payne.... . . .	35	33	31	35	32	35	36	35	34
Sherlock J. Andrews ...	35	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milton Sutliff.. . . . .	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reuben Hitchcock . . . . .	0	0	9	8	0	0	0	0	0
Samuel Williamson .. . .	0	0	0	1	13	20	8	5	0
Ebenezer Lane.. . . . .	0	0	40	39	33	28	0	0	0
Blanks.... . . . .	8	10	8	6	11	6	11	12	7
Totals . . . . .	86	82	88	89	89	89	89	91	85

There were 85 votes cast on the thirty-seventh ballot, and Benjamin F. Wade, having received 44 votes, a majority of the whole number cast, was declared elected to the full term of six years, ending March 4, 1857, as successor to Thomas Corwin (Thomas Ewing ad interim), whose term expired on the 4th of March, 1851. On the final vote 17 members of the joint convention were absent or refused to vote, making the election of Wade over Payne, or a Democrat, possible. Factional dissensions and loosened party ties, incident to a transition period, are largely accountable for the then existing condition.

This was the last senatorial election under the original constitution, during which period the two houses met in joint convention and voted for senator.

Beginning with 1868, each house voted separately for senator on a day fixed by law, and on the next day met in joint convention in the hall of representatives, with the lieutenant governor, president ex officio of the senate, presiding, and the clerks of the senate and house read the result of the separate ballots in their respective houses. If, upon reading the same, it appeared that any person voted for had received a majority of the votes in each house, he was declared by the presiding officer to be duly elected. If on the other hand it was found that no person had received a majority in both houses, the joint convention proceeded to ballot for a senator, and the person receiving a majority of all the votes cast was declared elected.

#### THE CAUCUS SYSTEM INAUGURATED.

With the new order of things the caucus system was inaugurated, which greatly facilitated the balloting for senator. The various candidates of the opposing parties submitted their claims to the members of their respective parties, who met in caucus prior to the balloting, and the person receiving a majority of the members of his party belonging to the legislature became the candidate of his party. The majority party since has named the senator in caucus. Occasionally the minority party did not present a caucus nominee, but in the majority of cases they have, and the action of the majority caucus has never been overthrown, although attempts to do so have been made.

#### TWENTY-THIRD SENATORIAL ELECTION—GEORGE E. PUGH, SUCCESSOR TO CHASE.

March 4, 1854, to elect a successor to Salmon P. Chase, whose term expired March 4, 1855. George E. Pugh was the Democratic caucus nominee. The Republicans did not present one. On the 4th of March, 1854, the two houses met in joint convention, when the following result was announced:

Voted For.	Senate.	House.	Total.
George E. Pugh....	22	58	80
Ephraim R. Eckley....	5	10	15
Salmon P. Chase....	3	7	10
Blanks..	0	3	3
Robert C. Schenck....	0	1	1
Totals....	30	79	109

George E. Pugh, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was

declared elected to the full term of six years ending March 4, 1861, by Lieutenant Governor James Myers, ex officio president of the legislative joint convention.

**TWENTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—BENJAMIN F. WADE,  
SUCCESSOR TO HIMSELF.**

Feb. 28, 1856, to elect a successor to Benjamin F. Wade, whose term expired March 4, 1857. Benjamin F. Wade was the Republican and David Tod the Democratic caucus nominee. On that day the two houses met in joint convention and balloted as follows:

Voted For.	Senate.	House.	Total.
Benjamin F. Wade .. . . . . .	28	72	100
David Tod.... . . . . .	6	30	36
Henry Stanbery.... . . . .	0	1	1
Blank.... . . . .	0	1	1
	—	—	—
Totals.... . . . .	34	104	138

Benjamin F. Wade, having received a majority of all the votes cast in joint convention, was declared elected to the full term of six years ending March 4, 1863, by Lieutenant Governor Thomas H. Ford, presiding over the joint convention.

**TWENTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—SALMON P. CHASE, SUC-  
CESSOR TO PUGH.**

Feb. 2, 1860, to elect a successor to George E. Pugh, whose term expired March 4, 1861. Salmon P. Chase was the caucus nominee of the Republicans and George E. Pugh of the Democrats. The two houses balloted separately on the 1st of February, and on the 2d met in joint convention, when the result was announced as follows:

Voted For.	Senate.	House.	Total.
Salmon P. Chase .. . . . . .	23	53	76
George E. Pugh.... . . . .	10	43	53
Thomas Corwin.... . . . .	1	4	5
	—	—	—
Totals.. . . . .	34	100	134

Salmon P. Chase, having received a majority of the votes cast in the joint convention, was declared elected to the full term of six years ending March 4, 1867, by Lieutenant Governor Robert C. Kirk, ex officio president of the joint convention. On the 4th of March, 1861, before entering

upon his term, he resigned to become secretary of the United States treasury, and his entire term became vacant.

**TWENTY-SIXTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—JOHN SHERMAN, SUCCESSOR TO CHASE.**

March 21, 1861, to elect a successor to Salmon P. Chase, who resigned the full term of six years, beginning March 4, 1861. John Sherman was the Republican and William Kennon, Sr., the Democratic caucus nominee. On the 21st of March the two houses met in joint convention, when the result of the balloting was announced as follows:

Voted For.	Senate.	House.	Total.
John Sherman . . . . .	23	53	76
William Kennon, Sr. . . . .	7	46	53
	—	—	—
<b>Totals. . . . .</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>129</b>

John Sherman, having received a majority of the joint convention, was declared elected for the full term of six years ending March 4, 1867, by Lieutenant Governor Robert C. Kirk, ex officio president of the joint convention.

**TWENTY-SEVENTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—BENJAMIN F. WADE, SUCCESSOR TO HIMSELF.**

Jan. 26, 1863, to choose a successor to Benjamin F. Wade, whose term expired March 4, 1863. Benjamin F. Wade was the Republican and Hugh J. Jewett the Democratic caucus nominee. The two houses met in joint convention Jan. 22, 1863, and balloted, with the following result:

Voted For.	Senate.	House.	Total.
Benjamin F. Wade . . . . .	23	52	75
Hugh J. Jewett. . . . .	8	27	35
Thomas Ewing. . . . .	2	13	15
Robert C. Schenck. . . . .	0	1	1
	—	—	—
<b>Totals. . . . .</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>126</b>

Benjamin F. Wade, having received a majority of all the votes cast in the joint convention, was declared elected to the full term of six years ending March 4, 1869, by Lieutenant Governor Benjamin Stanton, presiding over the joint convention.



**TWENTY-EIGHTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—JOHN SHERMAN, SUCCESSOR TO HIMSELF.**

Jan. 18, 1866, to elect a successor to John Sherman, whose term ended March 4, 1867. John Sherman was the Republican and Allen G. Thurman the Democratic caucus nominee. The two houses met Jan. 18, 1866, in joint convention and balloted with the following result:

Voted For.	Senate.	House.	Total.
John Sherman .....	25	66	91
Allen G. Thurman.. .....	11	30	41
	—	—	—
Totals.... .....	36	96	132

John Sherman, having received a majority of all the votes cast in the joint convention, was declared elected to the full term ending March 4, 1873, by Lieutenant Governor Andrew G. McBurney, presiding over the joint convention.

**TWENTY-NINTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—ALLEN G. THURMAN, SUCCESSOR TO WADE.**

Jan. 15, 1868, to choose a successor to Benjamin F. Wade, whose term expired March 4, 1869. Allen G. Thurman was the Democratic and Benjamin F. Wade the Republican caucus nominee. On the 14th of January the two houses balloted separately and on the 15th met in joint convention, when the following was announced as the result of the balloting:

Voted For.	Senate.	House.	Total.
Allen G. Thurman.... ..	19	55	74
Benjamin F. Wade.... ..	18	49	67
	—	—	—
Totals .... ..	37	104	141

Allen G. Thurman, having received a majority of each house in the separate balloting, was declared elected to the full term of six years ending March 4, 1875, by Lieutenant Governor John C. Lee, ex officio president of the joint convention.

**THIRTIETH SENATORIAL ELECTION—JOHN SHERMAN, SUCCESSOR TO HIMSELF.**

Jan. 10, 1872, to elect a successor to John Sherman, whose term expired March 4, 1873. John Sherman was the Republican and George W. Morgan

the Democratic caucus nominee. Separate ballots were had Jan. 9, and on the 10th the two houses met and the result announced as follows:

Voted For.	Senate.	House.	Total
John Sherman....	17	56	73
George W. Morgan .....	17	42	59
Robert C. Schenck .....	1	0	1
Jacob Dolson Cox.. ..	1	5	6
Aaron F. Perry .....	0	1	1
Totals....	36	104	140

No person having received a majority in each house on the separate ballots, a ballot was ordered taken by the joint convention to determine the senatorship, which resulted:

John Sherman, 73 votes.

George W. Morgan, 59 votes.

Robert C. Schenck, 1 vote.

Jacob Dolson Cox, 6 votes.

Aaron F. Perry, 1 vote.

Total vote, 140; necessary to elect, 71.

Pending the announcement of the result an attempt was made to change votes from Mr. Sherman to Mr. Cox, another Republican, but Lieutenant Governor Jacob Mueller, ex officio president of the convention, decided that such change was out of order, and declared John Sherman elected to the full term of six years ending March 4, 1879. Confusion ensued in the joint convention, protests were made, and it was proposed to contest the result of the election, but the matter eventually subsided.

On the 4th of March, 1877, Senator Sherman resigned to enter the cabinet of President Rutherford B. Hayes as secretary of the treasury.

#### THIRTY-FIRST SENATORIAL ELECTION—ALLEN G. THURMAN, SUCCESSOR TO HIMSELF.

Jan. 14, 1874, to choose a successor to Allen G. Thurman, whose term expired March 4, 1875. Allen G. Thurman was the Democratic and Edward F. Noyes the Republican caucus nominee. Separate ballots were taken on Jan. 13, and on the 14th the two houses met jointly, and the result was announced as follows:

Voted For.	Senate.	House.	Total.
Allen G. Thurman .....	22	57	79
Edward F. Noyes....	14	44	58
Jacob Dolson Cox....	0	1	1
Totals..	36	102	138

Allen G. Thurman, having received a majority in each house upon the separate balloting, was declared elected to the full term of six years ending March 4, 1881, by Lieutenant Governor Alphonso Hart, ex officio president of the joint convention.

### THIRTY-SECOND SENATORIAL ELECTION—STANLEY MATTHEWS SUCCESSOR TO SHERMAN.

March 21, 1877, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Sherman, from March 4, 1877, to March 4, 1879. Stanley Matthews was the Republican caucus nominee. The Democrats presented none. The two houses voted separately on March 20, and on the 21st met in joint convention, the following result being announced:

Voted For.	Senate.	House.	Total.
Stanley Matthews .....	20	62	82
Alfred Gaither....	0	6	6
Frank H. Hund..	0	1	1
Blanks..	13	34	47
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>136</b>

Stanley Matthews, having received a majority of each house on the separate ballots, as shown by the readings of the journals, was declared duly elected to the vacancy ending March 4, 1879, by Henry W. Curtis, president pro tempore of the senate, presiding over the joint convention.

### THIRTY-THIRD SENATORIAL ELECTION—GEORGE H. PENDLETON, SUCCESSOR TO MATTHEWS.

Jan. 16, 1878, to choose a successor to Stanley Matthews, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Sherman, which expired March 4, 1879. The Democratic caucus presented the name of George H. Pendleton. The Republican caucus presented no candidate. The two houses balloted separately on the 15th of January, and on the following day met in joint convention, and the following was the result announced:

Voted For.	Senate.	House.	Total.
George H. Pendleton .....	24	66	90
Stephen Johnson..	0	3	3
Blanks....	7	36	43
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>136</b>

George H. Pendleton, having received a majority of each house on the separate balloting as shown by the records, was declared elected for the

full term of six years ending March 4, 1885, by Lieutenant Governor Jabez W. Fitch, *ex officio* president of the joint convention.

### THIRTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—JAMES A. GARFIELD, SUCCESSOR TO THURMAN.

Jan. 14, 1880, to elect a successor to Allen G. Thurman, whose term expired March 4, 1881. James A. Garfield was the nominee of the Republican and Allen G. Thurman of the Democratic caucus. The two houses balloted separately on the 13th of January, and on the 14th met in joint convention, and the result of the balloting announced as follows:

Voted For.	Senate.	House.	Total.
James A. Garfield.. .. .	20	66	86
Allen G. Thurman.... .	14	44	58
	—	—	—
Totals .....	34	110	144

James A. Garfield, having received a majority in each house on the separate balloting, was declared elected to the full term of six years from the 4th of March, 1881, by Lieutenant Governor Andrew Hickenlooper, *ex officio* president of the joint convention. Having been elected to the presidency in 1880, he renounced the office of senator, and it became necessary to elect another successor to Allen G. Thurman.

### THIRTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—JOHN SHERMAN, SUC- CESSOR TO THURMAN.

Jan. 19, 1881, to elect a successor to Allen G. Thurman, James A. Garfield having renounced the senatorship Dec. 23, 1880, prior to the beginning of the term to which he had been chosen. John Sherman was the Republican and Allen G. Thurman the Democratic caucus nominee. On the 18th of January the two houses balloted separately and met in joint convention on the 19th, the following result of the separate ballot being announced:

Voted For.	Senate.	House.	Total.
John Sherman .....	20	65	85
Allen G. Thurman.... .	12	40	52
	—	—	—
Totals.. .. .	32	105	137

John Sherman, having received a majority of the votes cast in each house on separate ballot, was declared elected to the full term of six years from the 4th of March, 1881, by Lieutenant Governor Andrew Hickenlooper, *ex officio* president of the joint convention.

**THIRTY-SIXTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—HENRY B. PAYNE, SUCCESSOR TO PENDLETON.**

Jan. 16, 1884, to choose a successor to George H. Pendleton, whose term expired March 4, 1885. Henry B. Payne was the Democratic caucus nominee. The Republican caucus did not present a candidate. The two houses balloted separately on the 15th of January, and on the 16th met in joint convention, when the result of the separate ballots was announced as follows:

Voted For.	Senate.	House.	Total.
Henry B. Payne.....	22	56	78
Charles Foster.....	0	2	2
Blanks.....	8	39	47
Totals .....	30	97	127

Henry B. Payne, having received a majority of all the votes cast in each house separately, was declared duly elected to the full term of six years from March 4, 1885, by Lieutenant Governor John G. Warwick, president *ex officio* of the joint convention.

**THIRTY-SEVENTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—JOHN SHERMAN, TO SUCCEED HIMSELF.**

Jan. 13, 1886, to elect a successor to John Sherman, whose term expired March 4, 1887. John Sherman was the Republican and Allen G. Thurman the Democratic caucus nominee. The two houses balloted separately on the 12th of January, and on the 13th met in joint convention, and the following was announced as the result of the separate ballots:

Voted For.	Senate.	House.	Total.
John Shermau.....	17	67	84
Allen G. Thurman .....	20	42	62
Totals .....	37	109	146

It appeared from the record of the separate ballots that no person had received a majority of each house on the separate ballots, Thurman having received a majority in the senate and Sherman a majority in the house. Therefore it became necessary to take a ballot of the joint convention to determine the succession, which was taken, and resulted precisely as cast on the separate ballot. John Sherman, having a majority of the whole vote cast in joint convention, was declared elected to the full term of six years ending March 4, 1893, by Lieutenant Governor Robert P. Kennedy, president *ex officio* of the joint convention.

THIRTY-EIGHTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—CALVIN S. BRICE, SUCCESSOR TO PAYNE.

Jan. 15, 1890, to choose a successor to Henry B. Payne, whose term expired March 4, 1891. Calvin S. Brice was the Democratic and Charles Foster the Republican caucus nominee. The two houses voted by separate ballot on the 14th of January, and on the 15th met in joint convention, when the result of the separate ballot was announced as follows:

Voted For.	Senate.	House.	Total.
Calvin S. Brice....	19	57	76
Charles Foster..	14	52	66
Murat Halstead....	1	0	1
Lawrence T. Neal....	0	1	1
Totals..	34	110	144

Calvin S. Brice, having received a majority of the votes cast in each house on separate ballot, was declared elected to the full term of six years from the 4th of March, 1891, by Lieutenant Governor Elbert L. Lampson, ex officio president of the joint convention.

THIRTY-NINTH SENATORIAL ELECTION—JOHN SHERMAN, SUCCESSOR TO HIMSELF.

Jan. 14, 1892, to choose a successor to John Sherman, whose term expired on the 4th of March, 1893. John Sherman was the Republican and James E. Neal the Democratic caucus nominee. On the 12th of January the two houses balloted separately and met in joint convention on the 13th, and the result of the separate balloting was announced as follows:

Voted For.	Senate.	House.	Total.
John Sherman .....	29	68	96
James E. Neal.....	8	28	36
Totals .....	36	96	132

John Sherman, having received a majority of all the votes cast in each house on the separate ballots, was declared elected to the full term of six years from the 4th day of March, 1893, ending March 4, 1899, by Lieutenant Governor Andrew L. Harris, ex officio president of the joint convention.

In March, 1877, Senator Sherman resigned during the legislative recess to become secretary of state in the cabinet of president McKinley. In 1898 he resigned from the cabinet and retired to private life. He had been elected senator six times, a distinction, so far, bestowed on no other citizen of Ohio.

FORTEETH SENATORIAL ELECTION—JOSEPH B. FORAKER, SUCCESSOR TO BRICE.

Jan. 15, 1896, to elect a successor to Calvin S. Brice, whose term expired March 4, 1897. Joseph B. Foraker was the Republican and Calvin S. Brice the Democratic caucus nominee. The two houses balloted separately on the 14th of January and met in joint convention the 15th, and the following result was announced:

Voted For.	Senate.	House.	Total.
Joseph B. Foraker....	29	87	116
Calvin S. Brice....	6	21	27
George A. Groot....	1	0	1
John H. Thomas .....	0	1	1
Isaac M. Kagy..	0	1	1
Edward J. Blandin....	0	1	1
Lawrence T. Neal....	0	1	1
Totals....	36	112	148

Joseph B. Foraker, having received a majority of all the votes cast in each house on separate ballot, was declared elected to the full term of six years ending March 4, 1903, by Lieutenant Governor Asahel W. Jones, ex officio president of the joint convention.

THIRD AD INTERIM SENATOR—MARCUS A. HANNA, SHERMAN RESIGNED.

Senator Sherman, having resigned in 1897, during a recess of the legislature, Governor Asa S. Bushnell appointed Marcus A. Hanna as senator ad interim until the legislature again convened to elect a successor to Mr. Sherman. The election took place in 1898.

FORTY-FIRST SENATORIAL ELECTION—MARCUS A. HANNA, SUCCESSOR TO SHERMAN.

Jan. 12, 1898, to choose a successor to Senator Sherman for the vacancy ending March 4, 1899, and for the full term ending March 4, 1905. Marcus A. Hanna was the Republican caucus nominee. The Democrats made no caucus nomination, but in conference agreed to support Robert E. McKisson, a Republican, with a view of preventing the election of Mr. Hanna. The two houses balloted separately on the 11th of January, and met in joint

convention on the 12th, and the result of the separate ballot was announced as follows:

Voted For.	Senate.	House.	Total.
Marcus A. Hanna.. .. .	17	56	73
Robert E. McKisson.... .	18	53	71
John J. Lentz.... .	0	1	1
	—	—	—
Totals..... .	35	110	145

No person having received a majority of the votes in each house on the separate ballot, a ballot of the joint convention was ordered and taken, the result being the same as above, and Marcus A. Hanna, having received a majority of all the votes cast in the joint convention, was declared elected to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Sherman, terminating March 4, 1899, and to the full term of six years ending March 4, 1905.

The Republican strength on joint ballot was 79; Democratic, 65; Independent Republican, 1; the result of the ballot showing that 6 Republicans refused to support the caucus nominee, coming within a single vote of defeating the caucus candidate by another of the same party. The defection of the seventh Republican would have accomplished it.



## UNITED STATES SENATORS

In the Chronological Order of Their Election by the Legislature or appointment by the Governor, and Beginning and Ending of Terms.

---

Thomas Worthington, Ross—From April 1, 1803, to March 4, 1807.

John Smith, Hamilton—From April 1, 1803, to Dec. 5, 1808. Resigned.

Edward Tiffin, Ross—From March 4, 1807, to July, 1809. Resigned.

Return Jonathan Meigs, Washington—From Dec. 3, 1810. Resigned.  
(To Smith vacancy.)

Stanley Griswold (appointed), Cuyahoga, (then Trumbull)—From July, 1809, to Dec. 4, 1809. (Ad interim Tiffin vacancy.)

Alexander Campbell, Brown (to Tiffin vacancy)—From Dec. 12, 1809, to March 4, 1813.

Thomas Worthington, Ross—From Dec. 15, 1810, to Dec. 7, 1814. Resigned. (To Meigs vacancy.)

Jeremiah Morrow, Warren—From March 4, 1813, to March 4, 1819.

Joseph Kerr, Ross—From Dec. 10, 1814, to March 4, 1815. (To Worthington vacancy.)

Benjamin Ruggles, Belmont—From March 4, 1815, to March 4, 1821.

William A. Trimble, Highland—From March 4, 1819, to Dec. 26, 1821. Deceased.

Benjamin Ruggles, Belmont—From March 4, 1821, to March 4, 1827.

Ethan Allen Brown, Hamilton—From Jan. 3, 1822, to March 4, 1825. (To Trimble vacancy.)

William Henry Harrison, Hamilton—From March 4, 1825, to Dec. 1, 1828. Resigned.

Benjamin Ruggles, Belmont—From March 4, 1827, to March 4, 1833.

Jacob Burnet, Hamilton—From Dec. 10, 1828, to March 4, 1831. (To Harrison vacancy.)

Thomas Ewing, Fairfield—From March 4, 1831, to March 4, 1837.

Thomas Morris, Clermont—From March 4, 1833, to March 4, 1839.

William Allen, Ross—From March 4, 1837, to March 4, 1843.

Benjamin Tappan, Jefferson—From March 4, 1839, to March 4, 1845.

William Allen, Ross—From March 4, 1843, to March 4, 1849.

Thomas Corwin, Warren—From March 4, 1845, to July 23, 1850. Resigned.

Thomas Ewing (appointed), Fairfield—From July, 1850, to March 4, 1851.

(Ad interim Corwin vacancy.)

Salmon P. Chase, Hamilton—From March 4, 1849, to March 4, 1855.

Benjamin F. Wade, Ashtabula—From March 4, 1851, to March 4, 1857.

George E. Pugh, Hamilton—From March 4, 1855, to March 4, 1861.

Benjamin F. Wade, Ashtabula—From March 4, 1857, to March 4, 1863.

Salmon P. Chase, Hamilton—From March 4, 1861, to March 10, 1861.

Resigned.

John Sherman, Richland—From March 21, 1861, to March 4, 1867.

Benjamin F. Wade, Ashtabula—From March 4, 1863, to March 4, 1869.

John Sherman, Richland—From March 4, 1867, to March 4, 1873.

Allen G. Thurman, Franklin—From March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1875.

John Sherman, Richland—From March 4, 1873, to March 4, 1877. Resigned.

Allen G. Thurman, Franklin—From March 4, 1875, to March 4, 1881.

Stanley Matthews, Hamilton—From March 4, 1877, to March 4, 1879.

(To Sherman vacancy.)

George H. Pendleton, Hamilton—From March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1885.

James A. Garfield, Lake—Elected for the term beginning March 4, 1881,

but having been elected president renounced the senatorial office Dec. 3, 1881.

John Sherman, Richland—From March 4, 1873, to March 4, 1877. Resigned.

Henry B. Payne, Cuyahoga—From March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1891.

John Sherman, Richland—From March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1893.

Calvin S. Brice, Allen—From March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1897.

John Sherman, Richland—From March 4, 1893, to March 4, 1897.

Resigned.

Joseph B. Foraker, Hamilton—From March 4, 1897, to March 4, 1903.

Marcus A. Hanna (appointed), Cuyahoga—From March 4, 1897, to Jan. 3, 1898. (Ad interim Sherman vacancy.)

Marcus A. Hanna, Cuyahoga—From Jan. 11, 1898, to March 4, 1899. (Completion of Sherman vacancy.)

Marcus A. Hanna, Cuyahoga—From March 4, 1899, to March 4, 1905.

#### LINES OF SENATORIAL SUCCESSION.

The lines of senatorial succession, beginning with April 1, 1803, the date of the first election, have been chronologically as follows:

##### Senior Line.

Thomas Worthington, term four years.

Edward Tiffin, part of term.

Stanley Griswold, ad interim.

Alexander Campbell, part of term.

##### Junior Line.

John Smith, part of six years' term.

Return Jonathan Meigs, part of term.

Return Jonathan Meigs, part of term.

Thomas Worthington, part of term.

Jeremiah Morrow, full term.	Joseph Kerr, part of term.
William A. Trimble, part of term.	Benjamin Ruggles, full term.
Ethan Allen Brown, part of term.	Benjamin Ruggles, full term.
William Henry Harrison, part of term.	Benjamin Ruggles, full term.
Jacob Burnet, part of term.	Thomas Morris, full term.
Thomas Ewing, full term.	Benjamin Tappan, full term.
William Allen, full term.	Thomas Corwin, part of term.
William Allen, full term.	Thomas Ewing, part of term.
Salmon P. Chase, full term.	Benjamin F. Wade, full term.
George E. Pugh, full term.	Benjamin F. Wade, full term.
Salmon P. Chase, part of term.	Benjamin F. Wade, full term.
John Sherman, part of term.	Allen G. Thurman, full term.
John Sherman, full term.	Allen G. Thurman, full term.
John Sherman, part of term.	John Sherman, full term.
Stanley Matthews, part of term.	John Sherman, full term.
George H. Pendleton, full term.	John Sherman, part of term.
Henry B. Payne, full term.	Marcus A. Hanna, ad interim.
Calvin S. Brice, full term.	Marcus A. Hanna, part of term.
Joseph. B. Foraker, full term.	Marcus A. Hanna, full term.

The term of service of each senator is shown in the preceding chronological statement of the election or appointment of senators.

#### SENATORS IN THEIR ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

The senators in their alphabetical order were as follows:

Allen, William, Ross.	Morris, Thomas, Clermont.
Brice, Calvin S., Allen.	Morrow, Jeremiah, Warren.
Brown, Ethan Allen, Hamilton.	Payne, Henry B., Cuyahoga.
Burnet, Jacob, Hamilton.	Pendleton, George H., Hamilton.
Campbell, Alexander, Brown.	Pugh, George E., Hamilton.
Chase, Salmon P., Hamilton.	Ruggles, Benjamin, Belmont.
Corwin, Thomas, Warren.	Sherman, John, Richland.
Ewing, Thomas, Fairfield.	Smith, John, Hamilton.
Foraker, Joseph B., Hamilton.	Tappan, Benjamin, Jefferson.
Griswold, Stanley, Cuyahoga.	Thurman, Allen G., Franklin.
Hanna, Marcus A., Cuyahoga.	TiEn, Edward, Ross.
Harrison, William Henry, Hamilton.	Trimble, William A., Highland.
Kerr, Joseph, Ross.	Wade, Benjamin F., Ashtabula.
Matthews, Stanley, Hamilton.	Worthington, Thomas, Ross.
Meigs, Return Jonathan, Washington.	

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

---

## APPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

From 1803 to 1812 the entire state constituted a single representative district in congress. In the Seventh congress, when the state was first fully represented, it contained 47,500 population; in the Eighth it contained 68,850; in the Ninth the population numbered 91,280; in the Tenth it rose to 150,965, and in the Eleventh it reached 250,325, so that the member from Ohio not only represented the largest territory of any single congressman, but about treble as large a constituency as any other.

### THE FIRST APPORTIONMENT—1812 TO 1822.

The state was first apportioned into representative districts by the act of Jan. 14, 1812, six districts being erected, the counties being apportioned as follows:

First District—Hamilton, Warren, Butler, Preble.

Second District—Clermont, Highland, Fayette, Clinton, Adams, Greene.

Third District—Ross, Gallia, Athens, Washington, Scioto, Pickaway.

Fourth District—Muskingum, Guernsey, Coshocton, Belmont, Jefferson.

Fifth District—Licking, Delaware, Franklin, Madison, Fairfield, Champaign, Montgomery, Miami, Darke.

Sixth District—Tuscarawas, Stark, Columbiana, Portage, Trumbull, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Ashtabula, Knox, Wayne, Richland.

As a matter of fact, the state was entitled to seven representatives in congress, but this fact was overlooked at the time the apportionment was made, and no attempt was made to rectify it, the result being that Ohio was short five congressional seats during the decade, and one elector at each of the presidential elections in 1812, 1816 and 1820.

During each of the decennial periods, up to 1851, new counties were erected, but where portions of the new counties, as was sometimes the case, came from two or more congressional districts, the voters cast their ballots for representative in congress as in the original district until the next appor-

lionment was made. At the time of the first apportionment, in 1812, there were 40 organized counties in the state.

#### SECOND APPORTIONMENT—1822 TO 1832.

The second apportionment was made on the 22d of May, 1822, the state legislature being assembled in extraordinary session for that purpose. The official report of the preceding census not having been received in time for consideration and action at the regular session.

The state then contained 66 organized counties, and was divided into 14 districts, as follows:

First District—Hamilton, Clermont.

Second District—Warren, Butler.

Third District—Preble, Miami, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Shelby, Allen, Montgomery, Putnam.

Fourth District—Greene, Clark, Champaign, Madison, Union, Logan, Hardin.

Fifth District—Brown, Adams, Highland, Clinton.

Sixth District—Ross, Fayette, Pickaway, Hocking.

Seventh District—Scioto, Pike, Lawrence, Jackson, Gallia, Meigs, Athens, Washington.

Eighth District—Franklin, Licking, Knox, Delaware, Coshocton, Marion, Crawford.

Ninth District—Fairfield, Perry, Muskingum.

Tenth District—Guernsey, Belmont, Morgan, Monroe.

Eleventh District—Jefferson, Harrison, Tuscarawas.

Twelfth District—Columbiana, Stark, Wayne.

Thirteenth District—Trumbull, Portage, Geauga, Ashtabula.

Fourteenth District—Cuyahoga, Medina, Richland, Huron, Sandusky, Seneca.

#### THIRD APPORTIONMENT—1832 TO 1842.

The legislature convened in extraordinary session for the second time on the 4th of June, 1832, for the purpose of apportioning the state into congressional districts, and continued in session 10 days before the work was accomplished. There were 74 organized counties and they were divided into 19 districts, as follows:

First District—Hamilton.

Second District—Butler, Preble, Darke.

Third District—Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Henry, Wood, Putnam, Allen, Shelby, Montgomery, Miami.

Fourth District—Warren, Clinton, Highland.

Fifth District—Brown, Clermont, Adams.

Sixth District—Monroe, Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs, Washington, Athens.

Seventh District—Jackson, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Fayette.

Eighth District—Madison, Pickaway, Franklin, Delaware, Marion.

Ninth District—Perry, Morgan, Fairfield, Hocking.

Tenth District—Union, Hardin, Hancock, Logan, Champaign, Clark, Greene.

Eleventh District—Guernsey, Belmont.

Twelfth District—Muskingum, Licking.

Thirteenth District—Coshocton, Knox, Tuscarawas, Holmes.

Fourteenth District—Crawford, Richland, Seneca, Huron, Sandusky.

Fifteenth District—Lorain, Cuyahoga, Portage, Medina.

Sixteenth District—Geauga, Ashtabula, Trumbull.

Seventeenth District—Columbiana.

Eighteenth District—Stark, Wayne.

Nineteenth District—Jefferson, Harrison.

#### FOURTH APPORTIONMENT—1842 TO 1845.

The fourth apportionment for congress was made at the fourth extraordinary session of the legislature, convened for the purpose on the 25th of July, 1842, and which continued in session until the 12th of August. Partisan excitement ran high during the sitting of the body. There were 78 organized counties, which were divided into 21 districts:

First District—Hamilton.

Second District—Butler, Preble, Darke.

Third District—Warren, Montgomery, Clinton, Greene.

Fourth District—Miami, Clark, Champaign, Madison, Union, Logan.

Fifth District—Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Lucas, Henry, Putnam, Allen, Shelby, Hardin, Defiance.

Sixth District—Wood, Hancock, Crawford, Seneca, Sandusky, Ottawa.

Seventh District—Clermont, Brown, Highland, Adams.

Eighth District—Pike, Jackson, Hocking, Ross.

Ninth District—Fayette, Pickaway, Fairfield.

Tenth District—Franklin, Licking, Knox.

Eleventh District—Delaware, Marion, Richland.

Twelfth District—Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs, Athens.

Thirteenth District—Perry, Morgan, Washington.

Fourteenth District—Muskingum, Guernsey.

Fifteenth District—Belmont, Harrison, Monroe.

Sixteenth District—Holmes, Coshocton, Tuscarawas.

Seventeenth District—Jefferson, Carroll, Columbiana.

Eighteenth District—Stark, Wayne.

Nineteenth District—Trumbull, Portage, Summit, Mahoning.

Twentieth District—Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Ashtabula.

Twenty-first District—Medina, Lorain, Huron, Erie.

#### FIFTH APPORTIONMENT—1845 TO 1852.

Theoretically, the apportionment of congressional districts has been

made every 10 years, immediately following the official announcement of the federal census, which served as the basis of such apportionment, and inferentially the apportionment thus made stood until after the next decennial census.

The power, however, rested with the legislature to change or adjust the apportionment during the interim, and this power was first exercised on the 12th of March, 1845. The legislature in 1842 contained a Democratic majority and the apportionment gave rise to much acrimonious debate, the Whigs denouncing it as unfair and grossly partisan.

A partisan majority in the legislature, if so disposed, had it in their power to so apportion the districts as to enable the minority of the voters in the state to elect a majority of the congressional delegation, or empower a bare majority of the voters to elect almost the entire delegation, in effect disfranchising the minority. Perhaps not a single apportionment of the state has been absolutely free from partisan bias, while many of them have been notoriously unjust and unfair.

The legislature in 1844-1845 had a Whig majority, which, after adding a county to the list of those organized, proceeded to readjust the congressional districts as follows:

First District—Hamilton.

Second District—Butler, Warren, Clinton.

Third District—Montgomery, Greene, Preble, Darke.

Fourth District—Miami, Clark, Champaign.

Fifth District—Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Lucas, Putnam, Henry, Allen, Shelby, Hardin, Defiance.

Sixth District—Wood, Hancock, Crawford, Seneca, Sandusky, Ottawa, Wyandot.

Seventh District—Clermont, Highland, Brown, Adams.

Eighth District—Pike, Jackson, Ross, Scioto.

Ninth District—Fayette, Pickaway, Fairfield.

Tenth District—Franklin, Licking, Delaware.

Eleventh District—Knox, Marion, Richland.

Twelfth District—Hocking, Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs.

Thirteenth District—Perry, Morgan, Washington.

Fourteenth District—Muskingum, Guernsey.

Fifteenth District—Belmont, Harrison, Monroe.

Sixteenth District—Holmes, Coshocton, Tuscarawas.

Seventeenth District—Jefferson, Carroll, Columbiana.

Eighteenth District—Stark, Wayne.

Nineteenth District—Trumbull, Portage, Summit, Mahoning.

Twentieth District—Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Ashtabula.

Twenty-first District—Medina, Lorain, Huron, Erie.

This adjustment of the congressional districts, while no doubt eminently fair, and quite as just as the original apportionment, subsequently became a precedent for a number of the most notorious "gerrymanders" at the hands of the leaders of both parties, who subordinated all ideas of just and equal

representation to the demands of partisan advantage, as will appear in many of the subsequent apportionments.

#### SIXTH APPORTIONMENT—1852 TO 1862.

On the 11th of March, 1851, the eighty-eighth county was organized since which time no new counties have been erected. The mode of electing members of the general assembly was changed under the constitution of 1851. Senators and representatives were elected biennially, for the term of two years, and the entire legislature changed its membership at the end of the biennial period. Under the original constitution representatives were chosen annually for the term of one year, and senators were chosen for two years, the original allotment being such that half the senators held over and one-half of the body was chosen at the annual elections, necessitating annual sessions of the legislature.

The object of the change in the organic law was to obviate annual legislative sessions, but as a rule, up to the last decade of the century, annual sessions were held, the general assembly adjourning to a date in the second year of the biennial period to complete its unfinished business and consider other legislative matters.

The legislature of 1852-1853 was Democratic and apportioned the state into 21 congressional districts under the federal census of 1850 as follows:

First District—Hamilton (a part of).

Second District—Hamilton (a part of).

Third District—Butler, Preble, Montgomery.

Fourth District—Miami, Darke, Shelby, Auglaize, Mercer, Allen.

Fifth District—Van Wert, Paulding, Putnam, Defiance, Williams, Fulton, Lucas, Wood, Henry, Hancock.

Sixth District—Clermont, Brown, Highland, Adams.

Seventh District—Warren, Clinton, Greene, Fayette, Madison.

Eighth District—Clark, Champaign, Logan, Union, Delaware.

Ninth District—Hardin, Marion, Wyandot, Crawford, Seneca, Sandusky  
Ottawa.

Tenth District—Scioto, Lawrence, Jackson, Pike, Ross.

Eleventh District—Fairfield, Hocking, Perry, Athens, Vinton, Meigs.

Twelfth District—Franklin, Licking, Pickaway.

Thirteenth District—Morrow, Richland, Huron, Erie.

Fourteenth District—Lorain, Medina, Wayne, Ashland.

Fifteenth District—Tuscarawas, Coshocton, Knox, Holmes.

Sixteenth District—Morgan, Washington, Muskingum.

Seventeenth District—Belmont, Guernsey, Monroe, Noble.

Eighteenth District—Portage, Stark, Summit.

Nineteenth District—Cuyahoga, Lake, Geauga.

Twentieth District—Ashtabula, Trumbull, Mahoning.

Twenty-first District—Columbiana, Jefferson, Carroll, Harrison.



## SEVENTH APPORTIONMENT—1862 TO 1872.

The legislature elected in 1861 and serving during 1862 and 1863 was Republican. Congress had just passed an act increasing the ratio of representation, and this had the effect of reducing the number of representatives in congress from 21 to 19, and in the rest of the Union proportionately. During the first session of the Fifty-fifth general assembly, in 1862, the state was apportioned as follows:

First District—Hamilton (a part of).

Second District—Hamilton (a part of).

Third District—Montgomery, Preble, Butler, Warren.

Fourth District—Darke, Shelby, Logan, Champaign, Miami.

Fifth District—Van Wert, Mercer, Allen, Auglaize, Hardin, **Hancock, Wyandot.**

Sixth District—Clermont, Brown, Highland, Clinton, Fayette.

Seventh District—Greene, Clark, Madison, Franklin.

Eighth District—Union, Delaware, Marion, Morrow, Richland.

Ninth District—Crawford, Huron, Seneca, Erie, Sandusky, Ottawa.

Tenth District—Wood, Henry, Putnam, Lucas, Paulding, Defiance, **Fulton, Williams.**

Eleventh District—Adams, Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Vinton.

Twelfth District—Pike, Ross, Hocking, Pickaway, Fairfield, Perry.

Thirteenth District—Licking, Muskingum, Coshocton, Knox.

Fourteenth District—Holmes, Ashland, Wayne, Medina, Lorain.

Fifteenth District—Meigs, Athens, Washington, Morgan, Monroe.

Sixteenth District—Guernsey, Belmont, Noble, Harrison, Tuscarawas.

Seventeenth District—Jefferson, Carroll, Columbiana, Stark.

Eighteenth District—Cuyahoga, Summit, Lake, Mahoning.

Nineteenth District—Geauga, Ashtabula, Trumbull, Portage.

## EIGHTH APPORTIONMENT—1872 TO 1878.

In this, the seventh decennial period, Ohio had regained a congressman, and was entitled to 20 representatives. The legislature chosen in 1871, and sitting in 1872-1873 was Republican, and during the session of 1872 apportioned the state as follows:

First District—Hamilton (a part of).

Second District—Hamilton (a part of).

Third District—Butler, Warren, Clinton, Fayette, Clermont.

Fourth District—Darke, Preble, Montgomery, Greene.

Fifth District—Defiance, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, **Mercer, Shelby.**

Sixth District—Williams, Fulton, Henry, Wood, Lucas, Ottawa.

Seventeenth District—Highland, Brown, Adams, Pike, Ross.

**Eighth** District—Clark, Madison, Miami, Logan, Champaign.

Ninth District—Hardin, Marion, Delaware, Union, Morrow, Knox.  
 Tenth District—Hancock, Seneca, Sandusky, Erie, Huron.  
 Eleventh District—Hocking, Vinton, Jackson, Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia.  
 Twelfth District—Franklin, Pickaway, Fairfield, Perry.  
 Thirteenth District—Licking, Muskingum, Coshocton, Tuscarawas.  
 Fourteenth District—Wyandot, Crawford, Richland, Ashland Holmes.  
 Fifteenth District—Meigs, Athens, Morgan, Monroe, Washington.  
 Sixteenth District—Jefferson, Harrison, Belmont, Noble, Guernsey.  
 Seventeenth District—Carroll, Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning.  
 Eighteenth District—Lorain, Medina, Wayne, Summit.  
 Nineteenth District—Ashtabula, Trumbull, Geauga, Lake, Portage.  
 Twentieth District—Cuyahoga.

NINTH APPORTIONMENT—1878 TO 1880.

The Sixty-third general assembly, chosen in 1877, was *Démocratic*, and at its session in 1878 it revised and recast the representative districts, following the precedent of the Whig legislature of 1845, as follows:

First District—Hamilton (a part of).

Second District—Hamilton (a part of).

Third District—Montgomery, Butler, Warren.

Fourth District—Greene, Clark, Champaign, Logan, Union.

Fifth District—Preble, Darke, Miami, Shelby, Auglaize; Mercer.

Sixth District—Van Wert, Allen, Putnam, Paulding, Williams, **Henry, Fulton.**

Seventh District—Lucas, Hancock, Wood, Ottawa, Sandusky.

Eighth District—Seneca, Crawford, Wyandot, Hardin, Marion, Morrow.

Ninth District—Franklin, Pickaway, Madison, Delaware, Fayette.

Tenth District—Fairfield, Hocking, Vinton, Gallia, Meigs.

Eleventh District—Clermont, Brown, Adams, Highland, Clinton.

Twelfth District—Scioto, Pike, Jackson, Ross, Lawrence.

Thirteenth District—Monroe, Noble, Morgan, Athens, Washington.

Fourteenth District—Guernsey, Muskingum, Licking, Perry.

Fifteenth District—Richland, Knox, Holmes, Coshocton, Tuscarawas.

Sixteenth District—Ashland, Wayne, Stark, Portage.

Seventeenth District—Erie, Huron, Lorain, Medina, Summit.

Eighteenth District—Carroll, Columbiana, Jefferson, Harrison, Belmont.

Nineteenth District—Gauga, Lake, Ashtabula, Trumbull, Mahoning.

Twentieth District—Cuyahoga.

The result of this readjustment of the districts was seen at the ensuing election. In 1876 the Republicans elected 13 congressmen and the Democrats 7. In '78 they elected 10 each. In 1876, at the election when congressmen were chosen, the head of the Republican state ticket received 317,856, and of the Democratic ticket 311,220. At the election in 1878 the strength of the two parties was, Republican, 274,120; Democratic, 270,966.

## TENTH APPORTIONMENT—1880 TO 1882.

A Republican legislature was elected in 1879, and sat in 1880-1881. It proceeded, at its first session, in 1880, to redistrict the state, and its effect upon the political campaign of the congressional delegation was marked. Instead of 10 members to each of the parties, the Republicans secured 14 and the Democrats 6. The vote for the head of the ticket was, Republican, 362,621; Democratic, 343,016. The districts were apportioned as follows:

- First District—Hamilton (a part of)
- Second District—Hamilton (a part of)
- Third District—Butler, Warren, Clinton, Fayette
- Fourth District—Darke, Preble, Montgomery, Greene.
- Fifth District—Defiance, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Mercer, Shelby.
- Sixth District—Fulton, Henry, Wood, Lucas, Ottawa, Williams.
- Seventh District—Highland, Brown, Adams, Pike
- Eighth District—Clark, Madison, Miami, Logan, Champaign.
- Ninth District—Hardin, Marion, Union, Knox, Delaware, Morrow.
- Tenth District—Hancock, Seneca, Erie, Huron Sandusky.
- Eleventh District—Hocking, Vinton, Jackson, Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia.
- Twelfth District—Franklin, Pickaway, Fairfield, Perry.
- Thirteenth District—Licking, Muskingum, Coshocton, Tuscarawas.
- Fourteenth District—Wyandot, Crawford, Richland, Holmes, Ashland.
- Fifteenth District—Meigs, Athens, Morgan, Monroe, Washington.
- Sixteenth District—Jefferson, Harrison, Belmont, Noble, Guernsey.
- Seventeenth District—Carroll, Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning
- Eighteenth District—Lorain, Medina, Wayne, Summit
- Nineteenth District—Trumbull, Portage, Geauga, Lake, Ashtabula.
- Twentieth District—Cuyahoga.

## ELEVENTH APPORTIONMENT—1882 TO 1884

The legislature elected in 1881, and which met in 1882, was Republican, and upon it devolved the work of apportioning the state for congressional districts, under the census of 1880. With the beginning of the eighth decennial period the state was entitled to an additional representative in congress, and there were 21 districts created, as follows:

- First District—Hamilton (a part of).
- Second District—Hamilton (a part of).
- Third District—Preble, Montgomery, Miami.
- Fourth District—Darke, Shelby, Mercer, Auglaize
- Fifth District—Putnam, Hancock, Wyandot, Seneca, Crawford
- Sixth District—Wood, Fulton, Williams, Henry, Defiance, Paulding, Van Wert.
- Seventh District—Butler, Greene, Clermont, Warren
- Eighth District—Clark, Champaign, Logan, Madison, Pickaway.

Ninth District—Knox, Delaware, Morrow, Union, Marion, Hardin.

Tenth District—Sandusky, Ottawa, Lucas, Erie.

Eleventh District—Adams, Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Vinton.

Twelfth District—Clinton, Highland, Fayette, Ross, Brown, Pike

Thirteenth District—Fairfield, Franklin, Hocking, Perry

Fourteenth District—Richland, Ashland, Huron, Lorain.

Fifteenth District—Meigs, Athens, Morgan, Monroe, Washington.

Sixteenth District—Licking, Muskingum, Coshocton, Holmes, Tuscarawas.

Seventeenth District—Belmont, Harrison, Jefferson, Noble, Guernsey.

Eighteenth District—Carroll, Columbiana, Mahoning, Stark

Nineteenth District—Portage, Lake, Geauga, Ashtabula, Trumbull.

Twentieth District—Summit, Wayne, Medina, Cuyahoga (a part of).

Twenty-first district—Cuyahoga (a part of).

#### TWELFTH APPORTIONMENT—1884 TO 1886

The Sixty-sixth general assembly, 1884-1885, elected in 1883, was Democratic, and it proceeded to reapportion the state into 21 districts, as follows:

First District—Hamilton (a part of)

Second District—Hamilton (a part of)

Third District—Butler, Preble, Warren, Clermont.

Fourth District—Montgomery, Miami, Darke

Fifth District—Shelby, Mercer, Auglaize, Allen, Logan, Hardin.

Sixth District—Williams, Defiance, Paulding, Van Wert, Putnam, Henry, Fulton.

Seventh District—Wood, Seneca, Hancock, Wyandot, Crawford.

Eighth District—Champaign, Clark, Greene, Clinton, Fayette.

Ninth District—Marion, Union, Delaware, Morrow, Knox, Madison.

Tenth District—Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Erie

Eleventh District—Ross, Highland, Brown, Adams.

Twelfth District—Vinton, Pike, Jackson, Scioto, Lawrence

Thirteenth District—Franklin, Fairfield, Pickaway, Hocking.

Fourteenth District—Perry, Morgan, Athens, Meigs, Gallia

Fifteenth District—Tuscarawas, Coshocton, Licking, Muskingum.

Sixteenth District—Lorain, Huron, Ashland, Richland, Holmes

Seventeenth District—Guernsey, Belmont, Noble, Monroe, Washington

Eighteenth District—Mahoning, Columbiana, Carroll, Harrison, Jefferson.

Nineteenth District—Ashtabula, Trumbull, Geauga, Lake, Portage, Cuyahoga (a part of).

Twentieth District—Summit, Medina, Stark, Wayne

Twenty-first District—Cuyahoga (a part of).

The reapportionment by the Democrats in 1884 did not inure to their political benefit as compared with the Republican apportionment of 1882. In 1882 the Democrats secured 12 Congressmen to 9 for the Republicans, while in 1884 the account stood, Democrats 10, Republicans 11. In 1882 the

head of the Democratic state ticket received 316,874 votes and the head of the Republican ticket 297,759. In 1884 the head of the Republican state ticket received 391,597 and the Democratic ticket 380,355.

## THIRTEENTH APPORTIONMENT—1886 TO 1890

The Republicans controlled the legislature elected in 1885, and, very naturally, revised the Democratic apportionment of 1884. This revision was entered upon as soon as the general assembly organized, in 1886, and the reapportionment finally agreed upon was as follows:

- First District—Hamilton (a part of)
- Second District—Hamilton (a part of)
- Third District—Preble, Miami, Montgomery
- Fourth District—Darke, Shelby, Mercer, Anglaize
- Fifth District—Putnam, Hancock, Wyandot, Seneca, Crawford.
- Sixth District—Wood, Fulton, Williams, Henry, DeLiance, Paulding, Van Wert.
- Seventh District—Butler, Greene, Clermont, Warren
- Eighth District—Clark, Pickaway, Champaign, Logan, Madison.
- Ninth District—Knox, Delaware, Morrow, Union, Marion, Hardin.
- Tenth District—Sandusky, Ottawa, Lucas, Erie
- Eleventh District—Adams, Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Vinton.
- Twelfth District—Clinton, Highland, Fayette, Brown, Ross, Pike.
- Thirteenth District—Franklin, Fairfield, Hocking, Perry.
- Fourteenth District—Richland, Ashland, Huron, Lorain.
- Fifteenth District—Meigs, Athens, Morgan, Monroe, Washington.
- Sixteenth District—Licking, Muskingum, Coshocton, Holmes, Tuscarawas.
- Seventeenth District—Belmont, Harrison, Jefferson, Noble, Guernsey.
- Eighteenth District—Carroll, Columbiana, Mahoning, Stark.
- Nineteenth District—Portage, Lake, Geauga, Ashtabula, Trumbull.
- Twentieth District—Summit, Wayne, Medina, Cuyahoga (a part of).
- Twenty-first District—Cuyahoga (a part of)

At the congressional election in 1886, under this apportionment the Republicans elected 15 congressmen and the Democrats 6, as against 11 Republicans and 10 Democrats two years previously. The vote for the head of the Republican ticket in 1886 was 341,095; for the head of the Democratic ticket 329,314.

## FOURTEENTH APPORTIONMENT—1890 TO 1892

In 1889 the Democrats elected a majority of the legislature, which met in 1890, and revised and reapportioned the state as follows:

- First District—Hamilton (a part of)
- Second District—Hamilton (a part of).
- Third District—Butler, Montgomery, Warren.

- Fourth District—Champaign, Darke, Mercer, Miami, Preble, **Shelby**.  
 Fifth District—Allen, Auglaize, Hardin, Logan, Putnam, Van Wert.  
 Sixth District—Defiance, Paulding, Fulton, Henry, Williams, **Wood**.  
 Seventh District—Erie, Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky.  
 Eighth District—Seneca, Marion, Hancock, Union, Wyandot.  
 Ninth District—Franklin, Madison, Pickaway.  
 Tenth District—Clark, Clinton, Fayette, Greene.  
 Eleventh District—Adams, Brown, Clermont, Pike, Highland.  
 Twelfth District—Athens, Gallia, Lawrence, Meigs, Scioto.  
 Thirteenth District—Fairfield, Hocking, Jackson, Vinton, Morgan, **Perry**.  
 Fourteenth District—Coshocton, Licking, Muskingum, Tuscarawas.  
 Fifteenth District—Ashland, Crawford, Delaware, Knox, Morrow, Richland.  
 Sixteenth District—Holmes, Medina, Wayne, Stark.  
 Seventeenth District—Belmont, Noble, Monroe, Washington.  
 Eighteenth District—Carroll, Columbiana, Guernsey, Harrison, **Jef-**  
**erson**.  
 Nineteenth District—Ashtabula, Geauga, Mahoning, Portage, Trumbull.  
 Twentieth District—Huron, Lake, Portage, Mahoning, Cuyahoga (a  
 part of).  
 Twenty-first District—Cuyahoga (a part of).  
 Under this apportionment the Democrats elected 14 congressmen and  
 the Republicans 7, in 1890, when the vote for the respective heads of the  
 Republican and Democratic state tickets stood: Republican, 363,584; Dem-  
 ocratic, 352,579.

#### FIFTEENTH APPORTIONMENT—1892 TO DATE.

The regular decennial apportionment under the federal census of 1890 was due to be made in 1892. The Republicans were in control of the legisla-  
 ture and made the apportionment as follows:

- First District—Hamilton (a part of).  
 Second District—Hamilton (a part of).  
 Third District—Preble, Butler, Montgomery.  
 Fourth District—Darke, Shelby, Mercer, Auglaize, Allen.  
 Fifth District—Williams, Defiance, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert.  
 Sixth District—Greene, Warren, Clinton, Highland, Brown, Clermont.  
 Seventh District—Miami, Clark, Madison, Fayette, Pickaway.  
 Eighth District—Hancock, Hardin, Logan, Union, Champaign, **Delaware**.  
 Ninth District—Lucas, Ottawa, Wood, Fulton.  
 Tenth District—Pike, Jackson, Gallia, Lawrence, Adams, Scioto.  
 Eleventh District—Meigs, Athens, Vinton, Ross, Hocking, **Perry**.  
 Twelfth District—Franklin, Fairfield.  
 Thirteenth District—Erie, Sandusky, Seneca, Crawford, Wyandot, **Marion**.  
 Fourteenth District—Lorain, Huron, Ashland, Richland, Morrow, **Knox**.  
 Fifteenth District—Washington, Morgan, Noble, Guernsey, Muskingum.

Sixteenth District—Carroll, Jefferson, Harrison, Belmont, Monroe.

Seventeenth District—Wayne, Holmes, Coshocton, Licking, Tuscarawas.

Eighteenth District—Stark, Columbiana, Mahoning.

Nineteenth District—Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage, Summit, Trumbull.

Twentieth District—Lake, Medina, Cuyahoga (a part of).

Twenty-first District—Cuyahoga (a part of).

Upon their own apportionment the Republicans in 1892 succeeded only in electing 9 congressmen, while the Democrats elected 12. At the subsequent elections, however, the Republicans have succeeded in increasing their delegation to as high as 15.

Since 1892 there have been no revisions of the apportionment, simply because the Democrats have not secured control of the legislature. For 50 years it has been the policy of the party in power in the legislature to secure the largest amount of political advantage in making the apportionments.

#### CONTESTED CONGRESSIONAL SEATS.

Clement L. Vallandigham of Montgomery county contested the right of Lewis D. Campbell of Butler county to a seat in the Thirty-fifth congress and was seated.

Jonathan H. Wallace of Columbiana county contested the right of William McKinley, Jr., of Stark county to a seat in the Forty-seventh congress, and was seated.

James E. Campbell of Eutler county contested the right of Henry L. Morey of the same county to a seat in the Forty-eighth congress, and was seated.

Jacob Romeis of Lucas county contested the right of Frank H. Hurd of the same county to a seat in the Forty-ninth congress, and was seated.

#### DECEASED CONGRESSMEN.

Heman A. Moore of Franklin county, a member of the Twenty-eighth congress, died in 1844, and was succeeded by Alfred P. Stone of the same county.

Henry R. Brinkerhoff of Huron county, a member of the Twenty-eighth congress, died in 1844, and was succeeded by Edward S. Hamlin of Lorain county.

Thomas L. Hamer of Brown county, who had been elected to the Thirtieth congress, died in Mexico, while in the military service of the country, prior to the assembling of congress, and was succeeded by Jonathan D. Morris of Clermont county.

Rodolphus Dickinson of Sandusky county, a member of the Thirty-first congress, died during his term and was succeeded by Amos E. Wood of the same county, who died in 1850, and was in turn succeeded by John Bell of the same county.

Cornelius S. Hamilton of Union county, a member of the Fortieth con-

gress, died Dec. 22, 1867, and was succeeded by John Beatty.

Truman Hoag of Lucas county, a member of the Forty-first congress, died in 1870, and was succeeded by Erasmus D. Peck of Wood county.

Jonathan T. Updegraff of Jefferson, a member of the Forty-seventh congress, died in 1881, and was succeeded by Joseph D. Taylor.

John G. Warwick of the Fifty-second congress died while in office, and was succeeded by Lewis P. Ohliger of Wayne county.

George W. Houk of the Fifty-third congress died during his second term, and was succeeded by Paul J. Sorg of Butler county.

Stephen A. Northway, a member of the Fifty-fifth congress, died in office, and was succeeded by Charles Dick of Summit county.

Lorenzo Danford of Belmont county, a member of the Fifty-sixth congress, died in 1899.

#### RESIGNATIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Duncan McArthur of Ross county, a member of the Thirteenth congress, resigned April 5, 1813, and was succeeded by William Creighton, Jr., of the same county, who also resigned Dec. 14, 1814, and, so far as the records disclose, no successor was elected.

John S. Edwards of Trumbull county, a member of the Thirteenth congress, resigned in April, 1813, and was succeeded by Rezin Beall of Wayne county, who also resigned Aug. 18, 1814, being succeeded in turn by David Clendenen of Trumbull.

John McLean of Warren county, a member of the Fourteenth congress, resigned in 1816, to accept the office of judge of the supreme court of Ohio, and was succeeded by William Henry Harrison, subsequently president of the United States.

John C. Wright of Jefferson county, a member of the Seventeenth congress, resigned, and was succeeded by David Chambers of Muskingum.

David Jennings of Belmont county, a member of the Nineteenth congress, resigned in 1826, and was succeeded by Thomas Shannon of the same county.

William Creighton, Jr., formerly of Ross, then of Pickaway county, a member of the Twentieth congress, resigned upon receiving the nomination as a judge of the United States court, but failed of confirmation by the senate. He was succeeded by Francis Muhlenberg of Pickaway, and was re-elected to the Twenty-first congress.

John M. Goodenow of Jefferson county, a member of the Twenty-first congress, resigned April 14, 1830, and was succeeded by Humphrey H. Leavitt of the same county.

Robert S. Lytle of Hamilton county, a member of the Twenty-third congress, resigned Oct. 16, 1834, and was re-elected as his own successor on the 8th of November, in the same year.

Humphrey H. Leavitt of Jefferson, a member of Twenty-third congress, resigned July 10, 1834, to accept the office of judge of the United States



district court, and was succeeded by Daniel Kilgore of Harrison, who was elected Oct. 18, 1834.

Elisha Whittlesey of Trumbull county, a member of the Twenty-fifth congress, resigned, and was succeeded by Joshua R. Giddings of Ashtabula.

Andrew Loomis of Columblana county, a member of the Twenty-fifth congress, resigned in 1837, and was succeeded by Charles D. Coffin of the same county.

Daniel Kilgore of Harrison county, a member of the Twenty-fifth congress, resigned in 1838, in consequence of a toast offered at a Fourth of July dinner at Cadiz, written by Edwin M. Stanton, but offered by another, the toast being, "The Nineteenth District—Not Properly Represented." He was succeeded by Henry Swearngen of Jefferson.

Thomas Corwin of Warren county, a member of the Twenty-fifth congress, resigned to become governor of Ohio, to which he had been elected, and was succeeded by Jeremiah Morrow of the same county.

Joshua R. Giddings of Ashtabula county, a member of the Twenty-seventh congress, resigned in March, 1842, and was re-elected as his own successor on the 26th day of April in the same year.

Thomas Corwin of Warren county, a member of the Thirty-seventh congress, resigned to accept the office of Minister to Mexico, and was succeeded by Richard A. Harrison of Madison.

John Sherman of Richland county, a member of the Thirty-seventh congress, resigned to accept the office of United States senator, and was succeeded by Samuel T. Worcester of Huron.

Rutherford B. Hayes of Hamilton county, resigned in 1867 to accept the office of governor of Ohio, and was succeeded by Samuel F. Cary of the same county.

Aaron F. Perry of Hamilton county, a member of the Forty-second congress, resigned in 1872, and was succeeded by Ozro J. Dodds of the same county.

Hugh J. Jewett of Franklin county, a member of the Forty-third congress, resigned in 1874, and was succeeded by William E. Finck of Perry.

John A. Caldwell resigned from the Fifty-third congress to become mayor of Cincinnati, and was succeeded by Jacob H. Bromwell.

## REPRESENTATIVES

In their alphabetical order. The numbers following the name indicate the congress or congresses in which the representative served, or to which he was elected, with the county of his residence. The changes of membership resulting from deaths, resignations and contests are noted at the foot of the preceding division:

Albright, Charles J.—Thirty-fourth, Guernsey county.

Allen, John W.—Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Cuyahoga.

- Allen, William—Twenty-third, Ross.  
 Allen, William—Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Darke.  
 Alexander, James, Jr.—Twenty-fifth, Belmont.  
 Alexander, John—Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Greene.  
 Ambler, Jacob A.—Forty-first, Forty-second, Columbiana.  
 Anderson, Charles M.—Forty-ninth, Darke.  
 Andrews, Sherlock J.—Twenty-seventh, Cuyahoga.  
 Ashley, James M.—Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, **Thirty-ninth**, Fortieth, Lucas.  
 Atherton, Gibson—Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Licking.  
 Ball, Edward—Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Muskingum.  
 Banning, Henry B.—Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, **Hamilton**.  
 Barber, Levi—Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Washington.  
 Barrere, Nelson—Thirty-second, Adams.  
 Bartley, Mordecai—Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, **Twenty-first**, **Richland**.  
 Beach, Clifton B.—Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Cuyahoga.  
 Beall, Rezin—Thirteenth, Wayne.  
 Beatty, John—Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Morrow.  
 Beecher, Philemon—Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, **Twentieth**, Fairfield.  
 Bell, Hiram—Thirty-second, Darke.  
 Bell, James M.—Twenty-third, Guernsey.  
 Bell, John—Thirty-first, Sandusky.  
 Berry, John—Forty-third, Wyandot.  
 Bingham, John A.—Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, **Thirty-seventh**, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Harrison.  
 Blake, Harrison G.—Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Medina.  
 Bliss, George—Thirty-third, Portage; Thirty-eighth, Wayne.  
 Bliss, Philomen—Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Lorain.  
 Bond, William Key—Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, **Ross**  
 Boethman, M. M.—Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Williams.  
 Brenner, John L.—Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Montgomery.  
 Brinkerhoff, Henry R.—Twenty-eighth, Huron.  
 Brinkerhoff, Jacob—Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Richland.  
 Bromwell, Jacob H.—Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, **Fifty-sixth**, **Hamilton**.  
 Brown, Charles E.—Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Hamilton.  
 Brown, Seth W.—Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Warren.  
 Brush, Henry—Sixteenth, Ross.  
 Buckland, Ralph E.—Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Sandusky.  
 Bundy, Hezekiah H.—Thirty-ninth, Forty-third, Fifty-third, Jackson.  
 Burns, Joseph—Thirty-fifth, Coshocton.  
 Burton, Theodore E.—Fifty-first, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, **Fifty-sixth**, **Cuyahoga**.  
 Busby, George H.—Thirty-second, Marion.

- Butterworth, Benjamin—Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Hamilton.
- Cable, Joseph—Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Carroll.
- Caldwell, James—Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Belmont.
- Caldwell, John A.—Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Hamilton.
- Campbell, James E.—Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Butler.
- Campbell, John W.—Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Adams.
- Campbell, Lewis D.—Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Forty-second, Butler.
- Canby, Richard S.—Thirtieth, Logan.
- Carey, John—Thirty-sixth, Wyandot.
- Cary, Samuel F.—Fortieth, Hamilton.
- Cartter, David K.—Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Stark.
- Chambers, David—Seventeenth, Muskingum.
- Chaney, John—Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Fairfield.
- Clark, Reader W.—Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Clermont.
- Ciendenen, David—Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Trumbull.
- Cockerill, Joseph R.—Thirty-fifth, Adams.
- Coffin, Charles D.—Twenty-fifth, Columbiana.
- Converse, George L.—Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Franklin.
- Cook, Eleutheros—Twenty-second, Huron.
- Cooper, William C.—Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Knox.
- Corwin, Moses B.—Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Champaign.
- Corwin, Thomas—Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Warren.
- Cowen, Benjamin S.—Twenty-seventh, Belmont.
- Cowen, Jacob P.—Forty-fourth, Ashland.
- Cox, Jacob Dolson, Forty-fifth, Lucas.
- Cox, Samuel Sullivan—Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Franklin.
- Crane, Joseph H.—Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Montgomery.
- Creighton, William, Jr.—Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Ross.
- Crouse, George W.—Fiftieth, Summit.
- Crowell, John—Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Trumbull.
- Cummins, John D.—Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Tuscarawas.
- Cunningham, Francis A.—Twenty-ninth, Preble.
- Cutler, William P.—Thirty-seventh, Washington.
- Danford, Lorenzo—Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Belmont.
- Davenport, John—Twentieth, Belmont.
- Dawes, Rufus R.—Forty-seventh, Washington.
- Day, Timothy C.—Thirty-fourth, Hamilton.
- Dean, Ezra—Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Wayne.

- Delano, Columbus—Twenty-ninth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Knox.  
 DeWitt, Francis B.—Fifty-fourth, Paulding.  
 Dick, Charles—Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Summit.  
 Dickey, Henry L.—Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Highland.  
 Dickinson, Edward, F.—Forty-first, Sandusky.  
 Dickinson, Rudolphus—Thirtieth, Sandusky.  
 Disney, David T.—Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, **Hamilton**.  
 Doan, Robert E.—Fifty-second, Clinton.  
 Doane, William—Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Cuyahoga.  
 Dodds, Ozro J.—Forty-second, Hamilton.  
 Donovan, Dennis D.—Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Henry.  
 Duncan, Alexander—Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, **Hamilton**.  
 Duncan, Daniel—Thirtieth, Licking.  
 Dungan, Irvine—Fifty-second, Jackson.  
 Eckley, Ephraim R.—Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, **Carroll**.  
 Edgerton, Alfred P.—Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Defiance.  
 Edgerton, Sidney—Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Summit.  
 Edwards, John S.—Thirteenth, Trumbull.  
 Edwards, Thomas O.—Thirtieth, Fairfield.  
 Eggleston, Benjamin—Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, **Hamilton**.  
 Ellison, Andrew—Thirty-third, Brown.  
 Ellsberry, William W.—Forty-ninth, Brown.  
 Emeric, Jonas R.—Thirty-fourth, Highland.  
 Enochs, William H.—Fifty-second, Fifty-third, **Lawrence**.  
 Evans, Nathan—Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Guernsey.  
 Ewing, Thomas—Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Fairfield.  
 Faran, James J.—Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, **Hamilton**.  
 Fenton, Lucien J.—Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Adams.  
 Finck, William E.—Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-third, **Perry**.  
 Findlay, James—Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, **Twenty-second**, **Hamilton**.  
 Finley, Ebenezer B.—Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Crawford.  
 Fisher, David—Thirtieth, Clinton.  
 Florence, Elias—Twenty-eighth, Pickaway.  
 Follett, John F.—Forty-eighth, **Hamilton**.  
 Foran, Martin A.—Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Cuyahoga.  
 Foster, Charles—Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, **Forty-fifth**, **Seneca**.  
 Fries, George—Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Columbiana.  
 Galloway, Samuel—Thirty-fourth, Franklin.  
 Gantz, Martin K.—Fifty-second, Miami.  
 Gardner, Mills—Forty-fifth, Fayette.  
 Garfield, James A.—Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, **Forty-second**, **Forty-third**, **Forty-fourth**, **Forty-fifth**, **Forty-sixth**, **Portage**.  
 Gaylord, James M.—Thirty-second, Morgan.

- Gazlay, James—Eighteenth, Hamilton.
- Geddes, George W.—Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Richland.
- Giddings, Joshua R.—Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Ashtabula.
- Gill, Joseph J.—Fifty-sixth, Jefferson.
- Goode, Patrick G.—Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Shelby.
- Goodenow, John M.—Twenty-first, Jefferson.
- Gordon, Robert B.—Fifty-sixth, Auglaize.
- Green, Frederick W.—Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Seneca.
- Groesbeck, William S.—Thirty-fifth, Hamilton.
- Grosvenor, Charles H.—Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Athens.
- Gunckel, Lewis B.—Forty-third, Montgomery.
- Gurley, John A.—Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Hamilton.
- Hall, Lawrence W.—Thirty-fifth, Crawford.
- Hamer, Thomas L.—Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, Brown.
- Hamilton, Cornelius S.—Fortieth, Union.
- Hamlin, Edward S.—Twenty-eighth, Lorain.
- Hare, Darius Dodge, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Wyandot.
- Harlan, Aaron—Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Greene.
- Harper, Alexander—Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second, Muskingum.
- Harris, Stephen D.—Fifty-fourth, Crawford.
- Harrison, John Scott—Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Hamilton.
- Harrison, Richard A.—Thirty-seventh, Madison.
- Harrison, William Henry, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Hamilton.
- Hart, Alphonso—Forty-eighth, Highland.
- Harter, Michael D.—Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Richland.
- Hastings, John—Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Columbiana.
- Hayes, Rutherford B.—Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Hamilton.
- Haynes, William E.—Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Sandusky.
- Helmick, William—Thirty-sixth, Tuscarawas.
- Herrick, Samuel—Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Muskingum.
- Hill, William D.—Forty-sixth, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Defiance.
- Hitchcock, Peter—Fifteenth, Geauga.
- Hoag, Truman—Forty-first, Lucas.
- Hoagland, Moses—Thirty-first, Holmes.
- Horton, Valentine B.—Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, Meigs.
- Houk, George W.—Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Montgomery.
- Howard, William—Thirty-sixth, Clermont.
- Howell, Elias—Twenty-fourth, Licking.
- Hubbell, James R.—Thirty-ninth, Delaware.
- Hulick, George W.—Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Clermont.

- Hunter, William H.—Twenty-fifth, Huron.  
 Hunter, William F.—Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Huron.  
 Hurd, Frank H.—Forty-fourth, Forty-sixth, Forty-eighth, Lucas.  
 Hutchins, John—Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Trumbull.  
 Hutchins, Wells A.—Thirty-eighth, Scioto.  
 Ikirt, George P.—Fifty-third, Columbiana.  
 Irwin, William W.—Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Fairfield.  
 Jennings, David—Nineteenth, Belmont.  
 Jewett, Hugh J.—Forty-third, Franklin.  
 Johnson, Harvey H.—Thirty-third, Ashland.  
 Johnson, John—Thirty-second, Coshocton.  
 Johnson, Perley B.—Twenty-eighth, Morgan.  
 Johnson, Tom L.—Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Cuyahoga.  
 Johnson, William—Thirty-eighth, Richland.  
 Jones, Benjamin—Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Wayne.  
 Jones, John S.—Forty-fifth, Delaware.  
 Jordan, Isaac M.—Forty-eighth, Hamilton.  
 Keifer, J. Warren—Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, **Forty-eighth**,  
**Clark**.  
 Kennedy, Robert P.—Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Logan.  
 Kennon, William—Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, **Belmont**.  
 Kennon, William, Jr.—Thirtieth, Belmont.  
 Kerr, Winfield Scott—Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Richland.  
 Kilbourne, James—Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Franklin.  
 Kilgore, Daniel—Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Harrison.  
 Lahm, Samuel—Thirtieth, Stark.  
 Lamison, Charles N.—Forty-second, Forty-third, Allen.  
 Lawrence, William—Thirty-fifth, Guernsey.  
 Lawrence, William—Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, **Forty-third**,  
**Forty-fourth**, Logan.  
 Layton, Fernando C.—Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Auglaize.  
 Leadbetter, Daniel F.—Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Holmes.  
 Leavitt, Humphrey H.—Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, **Jef-**  
**erson**.  
 Le Blond, Francis C.—Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Mercer.  
 Leedom, John P.—Forty-seventh, Adams.  
 LeFevre, Benjamin—Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, **Forty-eighth**, **Forty-**  
**ninth**, Shelby.  
 Leiter, Benjamin F.—Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Stark.  
 Lentz, John J.—Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Franklin.  
 Lindsley, William D.—Thirty-third, Erie.  
 Little, John—Forty-ninth, Greene.  
 Long, Alexander—Thirty-eighth, Hamilton.  
 Loomis, Andrew W.—Twenty-fifth, Columbiana.  
 Lybrand, Archibald—Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Delaware.  
 Lytle, Robert T.—Twenty-third, Hamilton.

- Marshall, George A.—Fifty-fifth, Shelby.  
 Martin, Charles D.—Thirty-sixth, Fairfield.  
 Mason, Samson—Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Clark.  
 Mathiot, Joshua—Twenty-seventh, Licking.  
 Matthews, James—Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Coshocton.  
 Medill, William—Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Fairfield.  
 Meekison, David—Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Henry.  
 Miller, John K.—Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Knox.  
 Miller, Joseph—Thirty-fifth, Ross.  
 Mitchell, Robert—Twenty-third, Muskingum.  
 Monroe, James—Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Lorain.  
 Moore, Eliakim H.—Forty-first, Athens.  
 Moore, Heman A.—Twenty-eighth, Franklin.  
 Moore, Oscar F.—Thirty-fourth, Scioto.  
 Morey, Henry L.—Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Fifty-first, Butler.  
 Morgan, George W.—Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Knox.  
 Morgan, Stephen—Fifty-sixth, Jackson.  
 Morris, Calvary—Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Athens.  
 Morris, James R.—Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Monroe.  
 Morris, Jonathan D.—Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Clermont.  
 Morris, Joseph—Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Monroe.  
 Morrow, Jeremiah—Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Warren.  
 Mott, Richard—Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Lucas.  
 Mühlenburg, Francis—Twentieth, Pickaway.  
 Mungen, William—Fortieth, Forty-first, Hancock.  
 Murray, Robert Maynard—Forty-eighth, Miami.  
 McArthur, Duncan—Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Ross.  
 McDowell, John A.—Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Holmes.  
 McDowell, Joseph J.—Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Highland.  
 McCauslin, William—Twenty-eighth, Jefferson.  
 McClure, Addison H.—Forty-seventh, Fifty-fourth, Wayne.  
 McCormick, John W.—Forty-eighth, Gallia.  
 McKinley, William, Jr.—Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Stark.  
 McKinney, John F.—Thirty-eighth, Forty-second, Miami.  
 McLean, John—Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Warren.  
 McLean, William—Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Miami.  
 McLene, Jeremiah—Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Franklin.  
 McMahan, John A.—Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Montgomery.  
 Neal, Henry S.—Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Lawrence.  
 Neal, Lawrence T.—Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Ross.  
 Newton, Eben—Thirty-second, Mahoning.  
 Nichols, Matthias H.—Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Allen.

- Noble, Warren P.—Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Seneca.  
 Northway, Stephen A.—Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, **Ashtabula**.  
 Norton, James A.—Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Seneca.  
 Nugen, Robert H.—Thirty-seventh, Tuscarawas.  
 Ohliger, Lewis P.—Fifty-second, Wayne.  
 Olds, Edson B.—Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Pickaway.  
 O'Neill, John—Thirty-eighth, Muskingum.  
 Outhwaite, Joseph H.—Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, **Fifty-second**,  
**Fifty-third**, Franklin.  
 Owens, James W.—Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Licking.  
 Paige, David R.—Forty-eighth, Summit.  
 Parsons, Richard C.—Forty-third, Cuyahoga.  
 Parrish, Isaac—Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, Guernsey  
 Patterson, John—Eighteenth, Belmont.  
 Patterson, William—Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, **Richland**.  
 Pattison, John M.—Fifty-second, Clermont.  
 Payne, Henry B.—Forty-fourth, Cuyahoga.  
 Pearson, Albert J.—Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Monroe.  
 Peck, Erasmus D.—Forty-first, Forty-second, Wood.  
 Pendleton, George H.—Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, **Thirty-seventh**, **Thirty-**  
**eighth**, Hamilton.  
 Pendleton, Nathaniel G.—Twenty-seventh, Hamilton.  
 Perrill, Augustus L.—Twenty-ninth, Pickaway.  
 Perry, Aaron F.—Forty-second, Hamilton.  
 Phillips, Fremont O.—Fifty-sixth, Medina.  
 Plants, Tobias—Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Meigs.  
 Poppleton, Early F.—Forty-fourth, Delaware.  
 Potter, Emory D.—Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first, Lucas.  
 Pugsley, Jacob J.—Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Highland.  
 Rice, Americus V.—Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Putnam.  
 Rice, John B.—Forty-seventh, Sandusky.  
 Richards, James A. D.—Fifty-third, Tuscarawas.  
 Riddle, Albert G.—Thirty-seventh, Cuyahoga.  
 Ridgway, Joseph—Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, **Twenty-seventh**, **Franklin**.  
 Richey, Thomas—Thirtieth, Thirty-third, Perry.  
 Ritchie, Byron F.—Fifty-third, Lucas.  
 Ritchie, James M.—Forty-seventh, Lucas.  
 Robinson, James—Forty-seventh, **Forty-eighth**, **Hardin**.  
 Robinson, James W.—Forty-third, Union.  
 Romeis, Jacob—Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Lucas.  
 Root, Joseph M.—Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, **Thirty-first**, Huron.  
 Ross, Thomas R.—Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Warren.  
 Russell, William—Twentieth, Twenty-first, **Twenty-second**, **Twenty-**  
**seventh**, Adams.  
 Sapp, William R.—Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Knox.  
 Savage, John S.—Forty-fourth, Clinton.



- Sawyer, William—Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Mercer.
- Saylor, Milton—Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Hamilton.
- Schenck, Robert C.—Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, **Thirty-first**, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Montgomery.
- Schultz, Emanuel—Forty-seventh, Montgomery.
- Seney, George E.—Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Seneca.
- Shannon, Thomas—Nineteenth, Belmont.
- Shannon, Wilson—Thirty-third, Belmont.
- Shattuc, William B.—Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Hamilton.
- Shellabarger, Samuel—Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, **Forty-second**, Clark.
- Sheplar, Matthias—Twenty-fifth, Stark.
- Sherman, John—Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Richland.
- Sherwood, Isaac R.—Forty-third, Williams.
- Shields, James—Twenty-first, Butler.
- Sloan, John—Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Wayne.
- Sloane, Jonathan—Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Portage.
- Smith, John A.—Forty-first, Forty-second, Highland.
- Smith, John Q.—Forty-third, Clinton.
- Smyser, Martin L.—Fifty-first, Wayne.
- Sorg, Paul J.—Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Butler.
- Southard**, James H.—Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Lucas.
- Southard**, Milton I.—Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Muskingum.
- Spalding**, Rufus P.—Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Cuyahoga.
- Spangler, David—Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Coshocton.
- Sprague, William P.—Forty-second, Forty-third, Morgan.
- Stanbery, William—Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Licking.
- Stanton, Benjamin—Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, **Thirty-sixth**, Logan.
- Starkweather, David—Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, Stark.
- Stevenson, Job E.—Forty-first, Forty-second, Hamilton.
- St. John, Henry—Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Seneca.
- Stokely, Samuel—Twenty-seventh, Jefferson.
- Stone, Alfred P.—Twenty-eighth, Franklin.
- Storer, Bellamy—Twenty-fourth, Hamilton.
- Storer, Bellamy (second)—Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Hamilton.
- Strader, Peter W.—Forty-first, Hamilton.
- Strong**, Luther M.—Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Hardin.
- Stuart, Andrew—Thirty-third, Jefferson.
- Swearingen, Henry—Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Jefferson.
- Sweetzer, Charles—Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Delaware.
- Sweny**, George—Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Crawford.
- Taft, Charles P.—Fifty-fourth, Hamilton.

- Taylor, Ezra B.—Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, **Fiftieth**, **Fifty-first**, **Fifty-second**, Trumbull.
- Taylor, Isaac H.—Forty-ninth, Carroll.
- Taylor, John L.—**Thirtieth**, **Thirty-first**, **Thirty-second**, **Thirty-third**, **Ross**.
- Taylor, Jonathan—**Twenty-sixth**, Licking.
- Taylor, Vincent A.—**Fifty-second**, Cuyahoga.
- Taylor, Robert W.—**Fifty-fourth**, **Fifty-fifth**, **Fifty-sixth**, Mahoning.
- Theaker, Thomas C.—**Thirty-sixth**, Belmont.
- Thompson, Albert C.—**Forty-ninth**, **Fiftieth**, **Fifty-first**, Scioto.
- Thompson, John—**Nineteenth**, Ross.
- Thompson, John—**Twentieth**, **Twenty-second**, **Twenty-third**, **Twenty-fourth**, Columbiana.
- Thurnan, Allen G.—**Twenty-ninth**, Ross.
- Tilden, Daniel R.—**Twenty-eighth**, **Twenty-ninth**, Portage.
- Tompkins, Cydnor B.—**Thirty-fifth**, **Thirty-sixth**, Morgan.
- Townsend, Amos—**Forty-fifth**, **Forty-sixth**, **Forty-seventh**, Cuyahoga.
- Townshend, Norton S.—**Thirty-second**, Lorain.
- Trimble, Carey A.—**Thirty-sixth**, **Thirty-seventh**, Ross.
- Updegraff, Jonathan—**Forty-sixth**, **Forty-seventh**, Jefferson.
- Upson, William H.—**Forty-first**, **Forty-second**, Summit.
- Vallandigham, Clement L.—**Thirty-fifth**, **Thirty-sixth**, **Thirty-seventh**, **Montgomery**.
- Vance, John L.—**Forty-fourth**, Gallia.
- Vance, Joseph—**Seventeenth**, **Eighteenth**, **Nineteenth**, **Twentieth**, **Twenty-first**, **Twenty-second**, **Twenty-third**, **Twenty-eighth**, **Twenty-ninth**, **Champaign**.
- Van Meter, John I.—**Twenty-eighth**, Pike.
- Van Trump, Philadelph—**Fortieth**, **Forty-first**, **Forty-second**, Fairfield.
- Van Voorhis, Henry Clay—**Fifty-third**, **Fifty-fourth**, **Fifty-fifth**, **Fifty-sixth**, Muskingum.
- Van Vornes, Nelson H.—**Forty-fourth**, **Forty-fifth**, Athens.
- Vinton, Samuel F.—**Eighteenth**, **Nineteenth**, **Twentieth**, **Twenty-first**, **Twenty-second**, **Twenty-third**, **Twenty-fourth**, **Twenty-eighth**, **Twenty-ninth**, **Thirtieth**, **Thirty-first**, Gallia.
- Wade, Edward—**Thirty-third**, **Thirty-fourth**, **Thirty-fifth**, **Thirty-sixth**, Cuyahoga.
- Wallace, Jonathan H.—**Forty-seventh**, Columbiana.
- Walling, Ansel T.—**Forty-fourth**, Pickaway.
- Warner, Adoniram J.—**Forty-sixth**, **Forty-eighth**, **Forty-ninth**, **Washington**.
- Warwick, John G.—**Fifty-second**, Stark.
- Watson, Cooper K.—**Thirty-fourth**, Seneca.
- Watson, David K.—**Fifty-fourth**, Franklin.
- Weaver, Walter L.—**Fifty-fifth**, **Fifty-sixth**, Clark.
- Webster, Taylor—**Twenty-third**, **Twenty-fourth**, Butler.

- Welch, John—Thirty-second, A hens.
- Weiker, Martin—Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Wayne.
- Weller, John B.—Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Butler
- White, Clinton A.—Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Brown.
- White, Joseph W.—Thirty-eighth, Guernsey.
- White, William J.—Fifty-third, Cuyahoga.
- Whittlesey, Elisha—Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first  
**Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Trumbull.**
- Whittlesey, William A.—Thirty-first, Washington.
- Wickham, Charles P.—Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Huron.
- Wilkins, Beriah—Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Tuscarawas.
- Williams, Elihu S.—Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Miami.
- Wilson, George W.—Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Madison.
- Wilson, John T.—Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Adams
- Wilson, William—Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Licking.
- Winans, James J.—Forty-first, Greene.
- Wood, Amos E.—Thirty-first, Sandusky.
- Woods, John—Nineteenth, Twentieth, Butler
- Woodworth, Laurin D.—Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Mahoning.
- Worcester, Samuel T.—Thirty-seventh, Huron.
- Wright, John C.—Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Jef-  
**erson.**
- Yoder, Samuel S.—Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Allen.
- Young, Thomas L.—Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Hamilton.
- The foregoing list embraces the names of 388 persons who were elected to or served in the congresses from the date of the admission of the state to the Union, in 1803, up to and including the Fifty-sixth, ending March 4, 1901.

## THE REPRESENTATIVES.

---

Beginning with the Eighth congress, in 1803, and ending with the Fifty-sixth, which dates from March 4, 1899, and ends March 4, 1901, there have been 388 persons who were either elected to or served in the house of congress. Some were elected who did not serve at all, owing either to death or resignation. Others received certificates of election, but were subsequently unseated, upon a contest.

Ohio's membership of the lower house, as a whole, stood second to none during the century. In some respects it was pre-eminent. Four of Ohio's representatives in congress reached the presidency. During the civil war a large number of them, who especially distinguished themselves for bravery and military prowess, became equally conspicuous on the floor of the house.

From the admission of the state there has not been a congress which did not contain an Ohio representative of national repute, or one who did not materially mold and shape the national legislation and policy. Some of Ohio's representatives reached easily the zenith. Others climbed to the intervening degrees, while still others barely shone momentarily above the horizon.

The object of this work is, necessarily, to deal with the public services in a general way, of the 29 senators and 388 representatives, who have been honored by her people during the first century of her political existence. A hundred of them might easily be named, the lives and public services of each of whom would furnish the material for a larger volume than this. Generalization, rather than detail, became a necessity to compress the major historical facts into a reasonable amount of space, so that the student a century hence may at least have before them a roster of those who took part in the national legislation, on behalf of the state of Ohio, during the nineteenth century, and the dawn of the twentieth.

Even at this writing the historical data relating to a large number of Ohio's representatives either has no recorded existence, or is so vague that an attempt at a detailed biography, in numerous cases, would prove a failure. Men, for local or personal reason, long since forgotten, came into congress,

and passed out and from public view, leaving little or no record beyond their names in the official roster. That even this record should be preserved and handed down to the historical writer, and the political student of the future, made this work a timely necessity.

During the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh congresses the Northwest territory was represented by a delegate, and the following gentlemen filled the position: William Henry Harrison of Hamilton county, William McMillan of Hamilton county, Paul Fearing of Washington county. During his term of office William Henry Harrison resigned to become governor of Indiana territory.

Sketches of the representatives, with a general outline of the public services performed by them, preceding and subsequent to their entry into congress, are given herewith. These are given in the order of the date of their election, and, beginning with John McLean, in the Thirteenth, in the numerical order of the districts from which they were respectively chosen:

#### JEREMIAH MORROW.

This gentleman has the distinguished honor of being the first and for 10 years the sole representative of Ohio in congress. He had been one of the most active and zealous advocates of the organization of the state government, and it was but natural that he should be selected for some high honor at the hands of the people as soon as the organization was perfected.

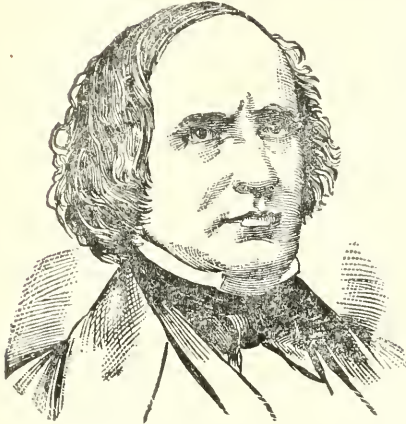
As a matter of fact, his selection had been agreed on in advance of the formation of the state constitution by the leaders in the movement. He could have been governor, but chose to begin his political career under the state government as its representative in congress.

He was elected unanimously to the Eighth congress, and with practical unanimity to the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth, and declined a re-election to the Thirteenth in favor of his friend and neighbor, John McLean. In 1838 he was elected to the Twenty-sixth and in 1840 he was elected to the Twenty-seventh congress; in the first instance to succeed Thomas Corwin, who resigned to accept the office of governor. The Fourth congressional district, from which he was elected on both occasions, consisted of Warren, Clinton and Highland counties. A more extended sketch of him will be found on a previous page relating to the United States senatorship.

#### JOHN McLEAN.

John McLean was born in Morris county, New Jersey, March 11, 1785, and died at his home near Cincinnati on the 4th of April, 1861. He was one of the earliest and among the ablest of the Democratic leaders, with which party he affiliated for nearly half a century, when he left it on the slavery issue and allied himself with the Free Soil party.

He did not migrate directly to Ohio, coming west with his father's family in 1789. A brief stop was made at Morgantown, Va.; then at Nicholasville, Ky.; next at Maysville, Ky., and finally in what is now Warren county



where the family permanently located near the end of the year 1799, when the subject of this sketch was a lad of 14, performing such labor as came to his hands and educating himself with that self-application which seldom meets with failure.

His natural gifts led him into the legal profession, and he pursued his studies with Arthur St. Clair, Jr., son of the distinguished Revolutionary hero, and governor of the Northwest Territory, Arthur St. Clair, the elder, and was admitted to the bar in 1807.

He was elected to the Thirteenth congress in 1812 from the First district under the first apportionment, composed of the counties of Hamilton, Warren, Butler and Preble, and was re-elected to the Thirteenth from the same district in 1814. In 1816 he was elected to the supreme court of the state by the legislature, having previously declined to be elected to the United States senate.

He left the supreme bench in 1822, at the urgent request of President James Monroe, to become commissioner of land office, and was promoted later in the same year to the position of postmaster general in President Monroe's cabinet. His services in both these positions were of inestimable value to the country.

While in congress he was an ardent supporter of the administration of President James Madison. With him originated the law by which private persons were indemnified for property taken for public use, which afterward became the settled policy of the government. With him, too, originated the principle of pensioning the widows of officers and soldiers who fell in the defense of their country.

He continued as postmaster general until 1829, when President Andrew Jackson offered to promote him in the cabinet, offering him first the portfolio of the navy and then of the war department, both of which he declined. His ambition was to serve on the supreme bench, and President Jackson, accordingly, nominated him as associate justice, and his nomination was confirmed by the senate. He assumed the duties of this high office in January, 1830. His opinions in the highest tribunal of the nation yet remain as among the most respected precedents of that august body. His charges to the federal grand juries were models of perspicuity and exhaustiveness.

One of them, relating to aiding and abetting unlawful military combinations against foreign governments, growing out of the insurrection in the Dominion of Canada, and the acts of its abettors on the American side of the line, was a masterpiece in the exposition of international law and the comity that exists between friendly nations.

He rendered a dissenting opinion in the Dred Scott case, taking issue with that handed down by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, laying down the doctrine that human slavery had its origin in power alone, was contrary to every principle of right and upheld only by local law. The chief justice had held the converse doctrine.

In 1848 his name was before the Free Soil convention for the presidential nomination, and also before the Republican national conventions of 1856 and 1860.

#### DUNCAN McARTHUR.

As the name indicates, Duncan McArthur was of Scotch descent, but was a native of America, born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1772. When but 8 years old his father moved into the frontier wilderness of Pennsylvania, and as the lad grew up he hired out as a laborer to assist in rearing the family. Only the most meagre opportunities offered to secure an education, but these he utilized, until he was able to master the rudiments.

Tiring of his humdrum occupation, he volunteered under General Harmar in 1790, and accompanied him on his Indian campaign of that year. In 1792 he was a private in Captain William Enoch's company of volunteers, and in the battle of Captina conducted himself with such gallantry and bravery as to win the admiration of his backwoods' associates, who saw in him both the present soldier and the future leader.



Drifting to Maysville, Ky., in 1793, he became a common laborer at the salt works being operated there. Later he assisted General Nathaniel Massie in making a series of surveys in the Scioto valley, and acted as a spy among the Indians, meeting with numerous and exciting adventures. He early determined to make Chillicothe and Ross county his home. The lull which followed the treaty of Greenville opened an opportunity for him to acquire property. Acting as assistant to General Massie, he surveyed the town of Chillicothe, and being put in charge of the sale of many tracts and bodies of land, he accumulated a handsome fortune.

He was elected to and served as a representative in the Third, Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth general assemblies, and in the senate in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth. He was speaker of the senate in 1809-10, and speaker of the house in 1817-18.

He was largely instrumental in the organization of the militia during the early years of the state's history. In 1805 he became a colonel in the local military force, and in 1808 a major general. When war was declared against England in 1812, McArthur raised a regiment of volunteers which were tendered to the government, accepted, and he was commissioned its colonel. With his command he marched at once to the relief of Detroit, arriving there only to find himself and his command prisoners of war, as they had been included by General Hull in the surrender, although not within communicating distance when the protocol was signed.

He came home under a parole, and the Democrats elected him by an overwhelming majority to Thirteenth congress from the Third district, composed of Ross, Gallia, Athens, Washington, Pickaway and Scioto counties, in recognition of his bravery and his soldierly protest against the base surrender of Detroit. He did not take his seat in the congress. In March, 1813, he was regularly exchanged, and at once commissioned a brigadier general, resigned his seat and entered the field on the northern and northwestern frontier. He was placed over the Ohio volunteers, given command of Fort Meigs, and directed all the military operations in that quarter, successfully invading Canada, defeating the English forces, capturing prisoners and destroying public stores.

At the close of the war he returned to his home and again entered the arena of politics, being repeatedly elected as above stated to the legislature. In 1822 he was elected to the Eighteenth congress from the Sixth district, composed of the counties of Ross, Fayette, Pickaway and Hooping. He was elected governor in 1830 over Robert Lucas of Pike county. In 1832 he was again a candidate for congress in the Seventh district, composed of Ross, Jackson, Pike, Scioto and Fayette, but was defeated by William Allen, who won by a single vote. Allen subsequently married McArthur's daughter.

General McArthur ceased to act with the Democratic party in 1818, on the issue of the Bank of the United States, he advocating its extension and the other Democratic leaders being in pronounced opposition to the bank under all circumstances. He retired from public life after his defeat for congress and enjoyed the felicities which naturally waited upon the fortune which he had so honorably won. He died in 1840 at the age of 68.

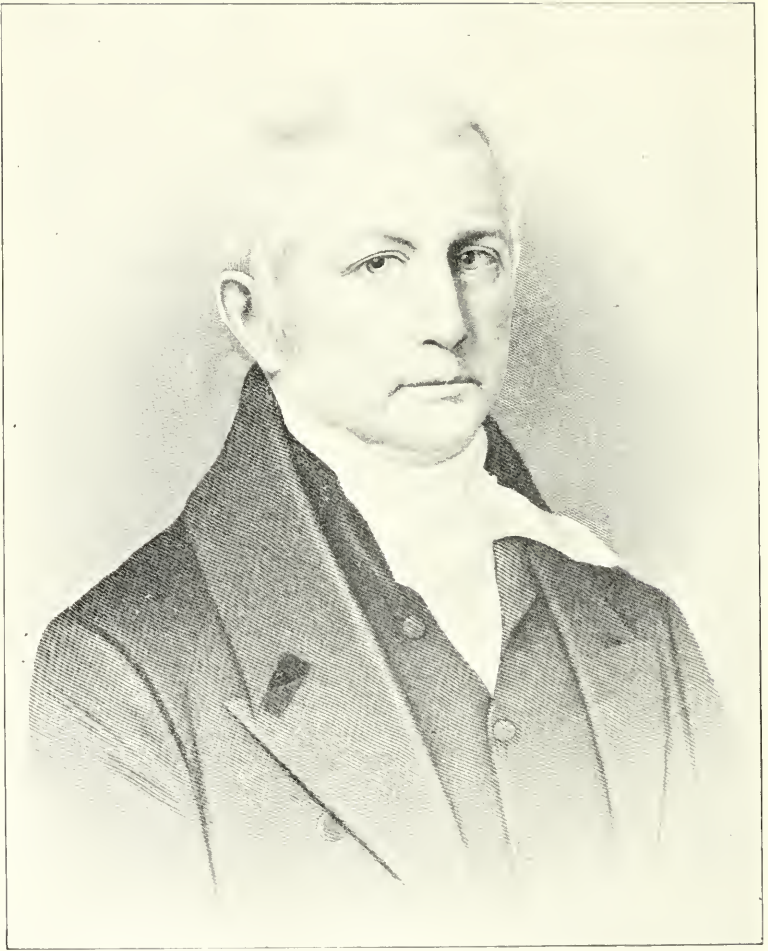
#### JOHN ALEXANDER.

John Alexander was one of the early settlers in that part of the territory, which afterward became Greene county, and became a citizen of local prominence distinguished for his enterprise and excellent judgment. In 1822 he was elected to the state senate to represent Greene and Clinton counties, and



**OHIO SOCIETY,**

NOT TO BE TAKEN  
FROM THE ROOMS



JAMES KILBOURNE.

served during the Twenty-first and Twenty-second sessions of the general assembly.

In 1812 he was elected to the Thirteenth congress from the Second district, composed of the counties of Greene, Clermont, Adams, Highland, Fayette and Clinton, and in 1814 was elected from the same district to the Fourteenth congress.

#### WILLIAM CREIGHTON, JR.

Was born in Virginia during the Revolutionary period, and migrated to Chillicothe, Ross county, in 1799, where, a little later, he began the practice of law, and for the next half century was one of the prominent citizens of the state. Originally a Democrat, he gradually drifted away from the party, and finally affiliated with the Whigs.

He was elected as the first secretary of state of Ohio by the legislature in 1803. The term of office was for three years. He was re-elected in 1806 and resigned the office in 1808. In 1810 he was elected to represent Ross county in the house of representatives and served a single term of one year.

When Duncan McArthur resigned his seat in congress from the Third district in April, 1813, Mr. Creighton was elected to succeed him. He resigned in December, 1814, to devote his whole time to matters of litigation in which he was counsel, and no successor was chosen.

In 1814, previous to his resignation of his seat in the Thirteenth congress, he had been elected from the Third district to the Fourteenth, and took his seat when that congress assembled. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States senate in 1815. He was elected to the Twentieth congress in 1826 from the Sixth district, composed of Ross, Fayette, Pickaway and Hocking counties. In 1827 President John Quincy Adams nominated him as a judge of the United States district court, and he resigned as representative. The senate failed to confirm the nomination, and in 1828 he was re-elected to congress from the Sixth district, and elected for a fifth time from the same district in 1830. The remainder of his life was most largely devoted to the practice of his profession. He was born in Berkley county, Va., Oct. 29 1778, and died at Chillicothe, O., Oct. 8, 1851.

#### JAMES KILBOURNE.

James Kilbourne was born in New Britain, Conn., Oct. 19, 1770, and died in Worthington, Franklin county, O., Dec. 9, 1850. He was a man of great force of character, and did much toward the upbuilding of the commonwealth of Ohio, during the first three decades of the century.

He was reared on his father's farm, and in early life was apprenticed to a cloth manufacturer, and afterward became the manager of the business. Subsequently he was instrumental in introducing different kinds of manufacturing enterprises into the new state, which eventually made it largely independent of the east.

When the Northwest Territory was erected by the ordinance of 1787 and the institution of slavery prohibited therein, young Kilbourne set about organizing an emigration society in Connecticut, to form a settlement in the Scioto valley. The Scioto Emigration company was organized and conducted by him to Ohio in 1803, and located in the Scioto valley in the northern portion of Franklin county, where a large tract of land was purchased and divided among the stockholders and the town of Worthington founded. Later he brought out other colonies and assisted in locating them to advantage.

The promotion of education, religion and agricultural and manufacturing industries occupied his mind, to the exclusion of ambitious political projects.

He accepted public office under protest, and only to oblige his friends. He was elected to the Thirteenth congress in 1812, from the Fifth district, embracing almost one-half of the superficial area of the state, composed of Licking, Delaware, Knox, Franklin, Madison, Fairfield, Champaign, Montgomery, Miami and Darke, which have since been subdivided into almost twice as many additional counties. In 1814 he was re-elected to the Fourteenth congress, and was renominated for the Fifteenth, but absolutely refused to take a third election.

He was one of the commissioners to settle the disputed boundary line between Virginia and the Northwest Territory. He was also the commissioner to select for the state of Ohio the public lands allotted for canal purposes, and afterward known as the Canal Lands. He was an active and energetic advocate of roads, canals, railways and all forms of internal improvement.

In 1820 he was chosen a presidential elector and cast his vote for James Monroe. He acted with the Democratic party up to 1824, when he began to diverge from it, supporting Henry Clay. With the organization of the Whig party, he wholly severed his political relations with the Democracy and became an ardent Whig, taking an active part in the campaigns of 1836, 1840 and 1844. He was, however, always tolerant in his party views.

#### JAMES CALDWELL

Was a member of the state senate from 1808 to 1812, representing Belmont county. In 1812 he was elected to the Thirteenth congress from the Fourth district, composed of Muskingum, Guernsey, Ceshocton, Belmont and Jefferson. He was re-elected from the same district to the Fourteenth congress in 1814. He was chosen presidential elector in 1820 and cast his vote for James Madison; also in 1824, and voted for John Quincy Adams.

#### JOHN S. EDWARDS

Was born in New Haven, Conn., August 23, 1777, and died in Ohio Jan. 29, 1813. He graduated from Princeton, and migrated to Trumbull county, where he was elected county recorder in 1800, and admitted to the bar in the same year. In 1809 he undertook woolgrowing on a large scale near Put-In-Bay.

where he stocked an immense farm with Spanish Merino sheep. But the enterprise proved a disastrous failure.

He commanded a regiment in the war of 1812, serving under General Wadsworth. He was elected to the Thirteenth congress in 1812 from the Sixth district, composed of Tuscarawas, Stark, Columbiana, Portage, Trumbull, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Ashtabula, Knox, Wayne and Richland. He resigned before taking his seat to become a supreme judge, and died a few years later.

#### REZIN BEALL.

General Rezin Beall was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, Dec. 2, 1769. In 1790 he served as an officer under General Harmar. In 1792 he was made an ensign in the United States army, and served under General Anthony Wayne. Resigning from the army, he settled in Pennsylvania, afterward removing to New Lisbon, and then in 1815 to Wooster. He was made a brigadier general and served under General Wadsworth in the war of 1812. He was elected to the Thirteenth congress in 1813 to succeed John S. Edwards of the Third district, but resigned in August, 1814, to become register of the land office at Wooster, which he held until 1824. Originally a Democrat, he became a Whig, and was a Harrison elector in 1840. He died at Wooster, Wayne county, Feb. 20, 1843.

#### DAVID CLENDENEN

Of Trumbull county was elected from the Sixth district to the Thirteenth congress to fill out the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rezin Beall, so that there were three persons elected from this district to the Thirteenth congress. Mr. Clendenen was re-elected to the Fourteenth congress from the same district in 1814.

#### WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

William Henry Harrison, who had previously been secretary of the Northwest Territory, delegate in congress from that territory, governor of the Territory of Indiana, a military commander, and subsequently a member of the state senate, a member of the United States senate, a presidential elector and president, was elected to the Fourteenth congress in 1815 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John McLean of the Third district, and was re-elected to the Fifteenth. A more extended notice of his public services will be found among the United States senators.

#### JOHN W. CAMPBELL.

Served three terms in the Ohio and five terms in the national house of representatives. He was of Virginia descent, a Democrat, and among the early settlers of Adams county. He represented Adams and Scioto counties jointly

In the house of the Sixth general assembly; Adams in the Seventh and also in the Ninth.

In 1816 he was elected to the Fifteenth congress from the Second district, composed of the counties of Adams, Clermont, Highland, Fayette, Clinton and Greene, and re-elected from the same district in 1818 to the Sixteenth, and in 1820 to the Seventeenth from the same district. In 1822 he was elected from the Fifth district, composed of the counties of Brown, Adams, Highland and Clinton, to the Eighteenth congress, and re-elected in 1824 to the Nineteenth congress from the same district.

He was appointed United States district judge in 1829, by President Jackson, and died, while holding that office, at Delaware Springs, O., from cholera, which he had previously contracted at Columbus, in 1833. He was born in Augusta county, Virginia Feb 23, 1782.

#### LEVI BARBER.

Levi Barber was one of the early settlers of Washington county and of local prominence, not much given to political affairs. In 1816 he was elected to the Fifteenth congress from the Third district, embracing the counties of Ross, Gallia, Athens, Washington, Scioto and Pickaway, and re-elected from the same district to the Seventeenth congress in 1820. He was a member of the Ohio house in 1806. He was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1782, and died at the age of 83.

#### SAMUEL HERRICK.

Samuel Herrick was one of the early settlers at Zanesville, was a man of wide affairs, energetic, pushing and public spirited, and did much toward laying the foundations of that city. He was methodical, always punctual in his engagement, and required the same at the hands of all with whom he had dealings. He erected many business and dwelling houses and insisted that his tenants should pay their rentals on the precise day they promised. If they failed, he had them fix the day on which he should again call. By firmness, accompanied by liberality, he managed to transact all of his business affairs successfully without resorting to litigation.

In 1816 he was elected to the Fifteenth congress from the Fourth district, which included the counties of Muskingum, Guernsey, Coshocton, Belmont and Jefferson, and was re-elected to the Sixteenth congress in 1818 from the same district.

He was born in America, Dutchess county, N. Y., April 14, 1779, his ancestors being officers or soldiers in the war of the Revolution. He was admitted to the bar in 1805, and migrated to Muskingum county a little later. Most of the time from 1810 to 1829 he acted as prosecuting attorney for the counties of Guernsey, Muskingum and Licking by appointment of the presiding judge of the Fourth judicial circuit, and during a part of the time United States district attorney, succeeding General Lewis Cass in that office. He died March 1, 1852.

## PHILEMON BEECHER.

Philemon Beecher was born in Kent, Litchfield county, Conn., in 1775, being a member of the well and widely known Beecher family of that state. He settled at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, where he practiced law, giving the distinguished Thomas Ewing his start in the profession. He died in 1841.

With him politics was rather a secondary matter, but he entered into political discussions with a keen relish. Originally a Federalist with broadened ideas, he readily assimilated with the Whig party when it was organized, and became a champion in congress of the policy of that party as declared by Clay and Harrison.

In 1816 he was elected to the Fifteenth congress from the Fifth district, composed of the counties of Licking, Delaware, Franklin, Madison, Fairfield, Champaign, Montgomery, Miami and Darke, and was re-elected from the same district to the Sixteenth congress in 1818. In 1822 he was elected to the Eighteenth congress from the Ninth district, embracing the counties of Fairfield, Perry and Muskingum, and was re-elected to the Nineteenth congress in 1826.

He was an unsuccessful candidate for United States senator in 1807. He was also an unsuccessful candidate for supreme judge the same year.

## PETER HITCHCOCK

Was essentially a jurist, and took but little part in political campaigns, although a consistent Federalist and Whig, who stood by his party convictions. He was elected to the Fifteenth congress in 1816 from the Fifth district, comprising Tuscarawas, Stark, Columbiana, Portage, Trumbull, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Ashtabula, Knox, Wayne and Richland, but absolutely refused further congressional honors tendered to him.

He was chosen by the legislature as a supreme judge in 1818 and held that office until 1831. He was again chosen to the office in 1836, and held it until 1841. In 1844 he was again called to the supreme bench and held the position until 1848. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1851.

He was born in Cheshire, Conn., in 1781, graduated from Yale at 20, admitted to the bar at 21, migrated to Ohio in 1806, locating in Cuyahoga county, and died in 1852. He was known as the "Father of the Constitution of Ohio," and sat on the supreme bench of Ohio for nearly thirty years.

He was a member of the Ohio state senate in 1833-35, and was speaker of that body.

## THOMAS C. ROSS

Was one of the pioneer settlers of Warren county, migrating from Pennsylvania. He was a man of local primenence, and an enterprising, public-spir-

ted citizen. He was elected to the Sixteenth congress from the First district, composed of the counties of Hamilton, Warren, Butler and Preble, in 1813. He was re-elected to the Seventeenth in 1822. He opposed the Missouri Compromise, being an anti-slavery Democrat. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, Oct. 26, 1788, and died at Lebanon, O., Jan. 28, 1869.

#### HENRY BRUSH.

Among the prominent attorneys of Ross county during the early history of the state was Henry Brush. He was a member of the house of representatives in the Ninth general assembly in 1810-11, and of the senate in the Thirteenth general assembly in 1814-1815.

In 1818 he was elected to congress from the Third district, composed of Ross, Gallia, Athens, Washington, Scioto and Pickaway. He was elected as one of the supreme judges of the state in 1828, and filled the office with distinction. He was infinitely more conspicuous, both as an attorney and as a jurist, than as a legislator.

He was born in Dutchess county, New York, in the year 1778, and died in Chillicothe, O., Jan. 19, 1855.

#### JOHN SLOAN.

Born in York, Pa., in 1788, he removed to Washington county, in that state, in early life, and from thence to Jefferson and later to Wayne county, Ohio, where he took a prominent part in public affairs. He was elected to the house of representatives in 1803, and served until 1806, representing Jefferson and Columbiana counties, and was speaker of the house during the Fourth general assembly.

From 1808 to 1816 he was receiver of public moneys at Canton. In the latter year he removed the office to Wooster, and remained in the office with General Kezin Beall until 1819, when he resigned to take his seat in the Sixteenth congress, to which he had been elected in 1818 from the Sixth district, composed of Tuscarawas, Stark, Columbiana, Portage, Trumbull, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Ashtabula, Knox, Wayne and Richland. He was re-elected to the Seventeenth congress from the same district in 1820.

In 1822 he was again elected from the Twelfth district, made up of Wayne, Stark and Columbiana, to the Eighteenth congress, to the Nineteenth in 1824 and to the Twentieth in 1826 from the same district. He was appointed clerk of the courts of Wayne county in 1831, which office he held for seven years. In 1831 he was elected secretary of state by the legislature for a term of three years. In 1850 he was appointed treasurer of the United States by President Fillmore, and held that office until April, 1853.

He had a brief military career in the war of 1812, as colonel of the militia. He was originally a Democrat, but later affiliated with the Whig party. He died in Wooster May 15, 1856.



## JOHN C. WRIGHT.

John C Wright, who was a prominent attorney in Steubenville during the first quarter of the century, was elected to the Seventeenth congress in 1820 from the Fourth district, comprising Muskingum, Guernsey, Coshocton, Belmont and Jefferson counties, but resigned in 1821.

In 1822 he was again elected from the Eleventh district, embracing the counties of Jefferson, Harrison and Tuscarawas, to the Eighteenth, in 1824 to the Nineteenth, and in 1826 to the Twentieth, from the same district. In 1847 he became editor of the Cincinnati Gazette. He was born in Weathersfield, Conn., in 1783, and learned the printer's trade. He died in February, 1861. He was a Democrat in politics, but not of the Jackson school, having supported John Quincy Adams for the presidency. He finally affiliated with the Whig party.

## DAVID CHAMBERS.

During the early years of the century David Chambers located at Zanesville, where he subsequently acquired large business and financial interests, and was among the most enterprising citizens of that city. For a time he was one of the commissioners for the erection of the State House. He was a member of the Ohio senate from 1843 to 1845, and was speaker of the senate during the Forty-third general assembly.

In 1821 he was elected to fill out the vacancy in the Seventeenth congress caused by the resignation of Judge John C. Wright from the Fourth district.

He was born in Allentown, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, Nov. 25, 1780, and died in Zanesville, O., in August, 1864. He educated himself and learned the art of printing. In 1810 he came to Zanesville and established the first newspaper published there, being editor, proprietor and printer, all in one. He was a man of great force of character and high ability, and for forty years was one of the leading public men of the Muskingum valley.

## JOSEPH VANCE

Was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was born in Washington, Pa., in 1789. In 1805, with his father's family, he removed to Urbana, O., where he resided the rest of his life, dying on his farm near that city in 1852. In 1812 he was elected to the Ohio house of representatives from Champaign county, and served until 1815. He was a general officer of the state militia prior to and during the war of 1812.

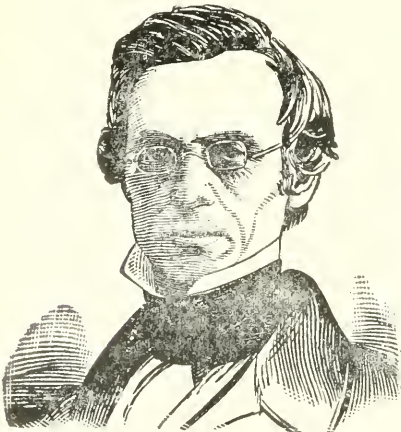
He was elected to the Seventeenth congress in 1820, from the Fifth district, composed of Champaign, Licking, Delaware, Franklin, Madison, Fairfield, Montgomery, Miami and Darke counties, and to the Eighteenth congress in 1822 from the Fourth district, comprising Champaign, Greene, Clark, Madison, Union, Logan and Hardin counties, and re-elected from the same

district to the Nineteenth congress in 1824; the Twentieth, in 1826; the Twenty-first, in 1828; to the Twenty-second in 1830 and to the Twenty-third in 1832. In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth congress from the Tenth district, composed of the counties of Champaign, Union, Hardin, Hancock, Logan, Clark and Greene, and was again elected from the same district in 1844 to the Twenty-ninth congress, having been chosen to nine full terms in congress. He was one of the most ardent champions of the National road, and during his eighteen years in congress he advocated all measures looking to internal improvements, as well as the Whig policy of a protective tariff.

In 1836 he was elected governor on the Whig ticket over Eli Baldwin, Democrat, by a vote of 92,204 to 86,158, and in 1838 was defeated for the same office by Wilson Shannon, Democrat, by a vote of 107,884 to 102,146. In 1851 he was a member of the convention which framed the second constitution of the state.

#### SAMUEL F. VINTON.

Samuel F. Vinton ranked among the leading statesmen of Ohio during the first half century of its existence. He was not only a popular orator, but a cogent and convincing reasoner, and



did as much as anyone, perhaps, more, to push the Whig party to repeated victories over the Democrats.

He was one of the ablest Whig leaders in the state, and in congress. during his long career in that body. he was one of the ablest Whig leaders in national affairs. A lawyer by nature as well as education and training, his advice was eagerly sought and listened to with deferential respect, touching any issue growing out of great public questions.

On the subjects of internal improvements and tariff along the lines of protection, he was one of the advance guards of his party—a man of strong party allegiance, but tolerant and always ready to listen to argument against his own political convictions, and always ready and generally able to overthrow the arguments of his antagonist.

During the Mexican war, although his party opposed the policy of President Polk, he was chairman of the committee of ways and means, and his marked ability as a financier was of great value to the government. He ceased to be a partisan and demonstrated his great statesmanship. He opposed the almost innumerable schemes that were proposed for the alienation of the

public lands, declaring that it would be little less than criminal to thus squander the nation's patrimony. In his day no man in congress exercised a greater influence in national legislation.

He introduced the bill in congress creating the Department of the Interior, and carried it against great opposition, after a long contest.

He was first elected to congress in 1822, entering the Eighteenth as the representative from the Seventh district, embracing the counties of Scioto, Pike, Lawrence, Jackson, Meigs, Athens and Washington. He was re-elected from the same district to the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second congresses. In 1832 the state was reapportioned and he was elected to the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth congresses from the Sixth district, consisting of the counties of Gallia, Monroe, Lawrence, Meigs, Washington and Athens. In 1837 he retired temporarily from congress, but in 1842 was again elected to congress from the Twelfth district, composed (under a new apportionment) of the counties of Gallia, Scioto, Lawrence, Meigs and Athens, entering the Twenty-eighth congress, and was elected to the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first, and finally retired from congress on the 4th of March, 1851, having served eleven full terms, covering twenty-two years, a longer period than any other congressman, except Joshua R. Giddings.

He was deeply interested in railways development, and for a time subsequent to January, 1853, was president of the Cleveland and Toledo railroad. He was the Whig candidate for governor in 1851 against Reuben Wood, Democrat, but was defeated by a vote of 145,654 to 119,548.

Mr. Vinton was of French descent, his original ancestor in this country being M. DeVintonne, a banished Huguenot, who settled in New England early in the seventeenth century. Samuel F. Vinton was a direct descendant of John Vinton of Lynn, Mass., and was born in that state Sept. 25, 1792. He graduated from Williams college in 1814, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Gallipolis in 1816. After retiring from congress he spent most of his time in Washington, D. C., where he appeared as counsel before the supreme court in important matters in litigation. He died May 11, 1862, in Washington, and in accordance with his request his remains were buried at Gallipolis, O., beside his wife, nee Romaine Madeleine Bureau, the daughter of John Romaine Peter Bureau, a pioneer French settler at Gallipolis. His daughter, Madeleine Vinton, was the wife of Admiral Dahlgren. Vinton county was named in his honor.

#### JAMES W. GAZLAY.

James W. Gazlay was elected to the Eighteenth congress in 1822 from the First district, composed of Hamilton and Clermont counties, and served a single term. He was born in Greene county, New York, in 1800. In 1822 he removed to Cincinnati and edited the Independent Press for a few years. For several years he was engaged in the printing business, and by judicious investment in real estate accumulated a competence.

## WILLIAM McLEAN

Was one of the pioneer settlers of Miami county, and citizen of prominence. In 1822 he was elected as a member of the Eighteenth congress from the Third district, composed of the counties of Miami, Preble, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Shelby, Allen and Putnam. He was elected to the Nineteenth congress in 1824 and to the Twentieth in 1826 from the same district.

Mr. McLean was born in Morris county, New Jersey, in the year 1778. In 1839 he revisited the place of his nativity and died there on the 12th of October of that year.

## WILLIAM WILSON.

William Wilson was elected president judge of the Fourth circuit in 1807 by the legislature and was reelected to the same position in 1814, serving two terms of seven years each.

In 1822 he was elected to the Eighteenth congress from the Sixth district, made up of Licking, Franklin, Knox, Delaware, Coshocton, Marion and Crawford. He was re-elected in 1824 to the Nineteenth, and in 1826 to the Twentieth congress.

He came into Licking county with the pioneer Wilson family, and was a man of more than local prominence in his county and district. He was born in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, in 1772, and died in Ohio in 1827.

## JOHN PATTERSON.

Among the early pioneers of Belmont county was John Patterson, who filled many of the local offices of that county. He served with great credit and satisfaction to his constituents in the house of representatives of the Ohio legislature during the sessions of the Sixth, Twelfth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh general assemblies between 1807 and 1829. In 1822 he was elected to the Eighteenth congress from the Tenth district, composed of the counties of Belmont, Guernsey, Morgan and Monroe. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat.

## ELISHA WHITTLESEY

Was one of the most prominent lawyers in northeastern Ohio for almost half a century. He was born in Washington, Litchfield county, Conn., Oct. 19, 1783, and died in Trumbull county, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1863. He was a Whig. He came to Ohio in 1806, after receiving a thorough education in Connecticut, and was admitted to the bar in Warren, O., almost immediately upon his arrival.

During his congressional vacations he managed an immense law practice

He was military and private secretary to General William Henry Harrison and was comptroller of the United States treasury during the administrations of Presidents Taylor and Fillmore. He served as a member of the Ohio house of representatives in 1819 and 1820.

In 1822 he entered upon a distinguished career as congressman, being elected in that year to the Eighteenth from the Thirteenth district, composed of Trumbull, Portage, Geauga and Ashtabula counties. He was elected from the same district to the Nineteenth, in 1824; the Twentieth, in 1826; the Twenty-first, in 1828 and the Twenty-second in 1830. In 1832, under a new apportionment, he was elected to the Twenty-third congress from the Sixteenth district, embracing the counties of Trumbull, Geauga and Ashtabula, and from the same district to the Twenty-fourth congress in 1834 and to the Twenty-fifth congress in 1836. In 1837 he resigned his seat to look after his immense law practice, and was succeeded by Joshua R. Giddings. He gave his undivided support to the Whig policy during his congressional career, and was regarded as one of the ablest members of congress in his day.

#### MORDECAI BARTLEY

Was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1783. In 1809 he settled in Jefferson county, Ohio, where he followed farming and agricultural pursuits. In the war of 1812 he raised a company of volunteers and served with credit under General Harrison. He then located a farm in the unbroken forests of Richland county, which was his place of residence during the remainder of his life. He died Oct. 10, 1870.

He was a member of the Ohio senate during the Fifteenth and Sixteenth sessions of the general assembly, being elected in 1817 to represent Richland, Licking and Knox counties.

In 1822 he was elected to the Eighteenth congress from the Fourteenth district, embracing Richland, Cuyahoga, Medina, Huron, Sandusky and Seneca counties, and was re-elected from the same district to the Nineteenth in 1824; the Twentieth in 1826 and the Twenty-first in 1828. While in congress he brought forward the proposition to convert the land grants to Ohio for school purposes into a permanent fund for the support of education. Being a Whig, he supported the policy of that party in congress.

In 1844 he was elected governor over David Tod by a vote of 146,333 to 145,062, and succeeded his son Thomas W. Bartley in the office. The latter, who was a Democrat, being speaker of the senate, succeeded to the governorship on the resignation of Governor Wilson Shannon. The elder Bartley declined a second nomination, and devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits and the practice of the law.

#### JAMES FINDLAY.

General James Findlay was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1770. From that point, in 1793, he migrated to Virginia, thence to Kentucky,

finally locating in Cincinnati early in 1796. At that point he filled the office



of receiver of public moneys for many years. He was actively identified with the militia organization, took part in the military operations of the war of 1812, and ranked as a major general in the state militia, having been brevetted a brigadier general for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war. He was present at Hull's surrender, being in command of a volunteer regiment, and vigorously denounced the act. He was mayor of Cincinnati in 1805-1806, and also in 1810-1811. He died in that city in 1835. The city of Findlay, Hancock county, was named after him.

He was elected to Nineteenth congress in 1824 from the First district,

Hamilton and Clermont counties. He was re-elected from the same district in 1826 to the Twentieth, in 1828 to the Twenty-first, and in 1830 to the Twenty-second. He was a Democrat, and supported the policy of that party in congress with great ability.

#### JOHN WOODS

Was born of Scotch-Irish parentage in Pennsylvania in 1794, and came with his parents to Warren county; he afterward became a citizen of Butler, and died in 1855. He educated himself while engaged in day labor for a subsistence. Judge John McLean aided him materially in his aspirations, especially in his legal studies. He was one of the prominent lawyers in his section of the state.

He was elected in 1824 to the Nineteenth congress from the Second district, composed of Warren and Butler counties, and re-elected in 1826 to the Twentieth.

After retiring from congress he became the editor of the *Hamilton Intelligencer*, and conducted it with success. From 1845 to 1851 he was state auditor, being chosen by the legislature.

#### DAVID JENNINGS.

David Jennings served as a state senator in the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third general assemblies, representing Belmont and Monroe counties. In 1824 he was elected to the Nineteenth congress from the Tenth district, composed of Belmont, Guernsey Morgan and Monroe. He resigned in 1826.

He was born in Hunter county, New Jersey, in 1780, and died at the age of 70 years.

#### THOMAS SHANNON

Served as a state senator from Belmont county in the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth general assemblies, and in the house of representatives from 1819 to 1825, and was elected to the Nineteenth congress in 1826, from the Tenth district, to fill out the vacancy caused by the resignation of David Jennings. He was of Irish parentage and belonged to the family of which Governor and Congressman Wilson Shannon was a member.

#### JOHN THOMPSON.

John Thompson was elected to the Nineteenth congress in 1824 from the Sixth district, composed of the counties of Ross, Fayette, Pickaway and Hocking. His public career did not extend beyond the single term in congress to which he was elected in 1824.

#### WILLIAM RUSSELL.

Among the earliest settlers in the territory comprising Adams county was William Russell, who, during his life, filled a number of responsible offices. He was a member of the lower house in the state legislature in 1803, 1810, 1811 and 1812 from Adams county.

In 1826 he was elected to the Twentieth congress from the Fifth district, composed of Adams, Brown, Highland and Clinton counties, and was elected to the Twenty-first congress in 1828, and Twenty-second in 1830, his services terminating March 4, 1833. He was born in Ireland in 1772, and died in Ohio at the age of 76.

#### FRANCIS S. MUHLENBURG.

Francis S. Muhlenburg was elected to the Twentieth congress in 1829 from the Sixth district, comprising Pickaway, Ross, Fayette and Hocking, to the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Creighton, Jr. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 22, 1795, and died in Pickaway county in 1832. He was descended from Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenburg, speaker of the First congress.

#### JOHN DAVENPORT.

Located in Belmont about 1800, and was a man of local prominence, being interested with many responsible local positions. He went to the popular

branch of the legislature in 1822, and again in 1828, and was a state senator in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth general assemblies.

He was elected to the Twentieth congress in 1826 from the Tenth district, composed of the counties of Belmont, Guernsey, Morgan and Monroe. He was born in Connecticut in 1794, and died at the age of 81.

#### JAMES SHIELDS

Was among the most prominent citizens of Butler county, and served that constituency for seventeen terms in the popular branch of the legislature, being elected to the Fifth general assembly in 1804, and afterward to the Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth, ending his legislative services in 1828. He was among the most valuable legislators during the early years of the state's history.

He was chosen a presidential elector in 1828, and voted for Jackson. In the same year he was elected to the Twenty-first congress from the Second district, composed of Warren and Butler counties. He was born in Ireland in 1779, and died in Butler county in 1831.

#### JOSEPH H. CRANE.

Among the prominent attorneys and jurists of Montgomery county during the first half half of the century, was Joseph H. Crane. He served a single term in the popular branch of the state legislature in 1807-1808.

The legislature in 1816 elected him president judge of the court of common pleas for the Second circuit. In 1823, at the expiration of his first term, he was re-elected as president of the First circuit, and he resigned the office to enter congress.

He was elected to the Twenty-first congress in 1828 from the Third district, comprising Montgomery, Preble, Miami, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Shelby, Allen and Putnam. He was re-elected to the Twenty-second congress in 1830 from the same district, but recast as follows: Montgomery, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Henry, Wood, Putnam, Allen, Shelby and Miami, and was elected a fourth time in 1834 to the Twenty-fourth congress. He was a supporter of the Democratic policy.

Judge Crane was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1778, and died in Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1852.

#### WILLIAM STANBERRY.

William Stanberry was elected to the state senate from Licking county, and served in the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth general assemblies from 1822 to 1825. In 1828 he was elected to the Twenty-first congress from the Eighth district, composed of Licking, Franklin, Knox.



Delaware, Coshocton, Marion and Crawford counties. In 1830 he was elected from the same district to the Twenty-second congress.

He was a lawyer of prominence at the Licking county bar, and a brother of Henry Stanberry, attorney general of the United States under President Andrew Johnson. He was born in New York in 1785, and lived until he was past 80.

#### WILLIAM W. IRWIN

Was among the original settlers of the present city of Lancaster, and was one of the most prominent citizens of Fairfield county for nearly half a century. He was a Democrat in politics, and a leading attorney.

He was appointed an associate judge of common pleas for Fairfield county by the First general assembly on the 6th of April, 1803. In 1804 he was impeached by the house, and tried and removed from office by the senate, the charge against him being failure to attend the sittings of the court and using disrespectful language toward the court and its officers, and publicly declaring that the compensation allowed the associate judges was inadequate.

He served in the lower house of the legislature from 1804 to 1807, and from 1824 to 1827. He was elected a judge of the supreme court on the 10th of February, 1810, and he held the office until 1815. He was a candidate for election to the United States senate on several occasions. He was of Pennsylvania descent, and was born in 1782, and died near Lancaster, Ohio, in 1843.

He was elected to the Twenty-first congress in 1828 from the Ninth district, composed of the counties of Fairfield, Perry and Muskingum, and was re-elected from the same district in 1830 to the Twenty-second.

#### JOHN THOMSON

Of Columbiana county served nine years as president judge of the common pleas, being elected to that position by the legislature in 1805. He was elected to the state senate in 1815, and served seven years in that body. Later he served six years in congress.

He was elected to the Twenty-first congress in 1828 from the Twelfth district, comprising Columbiana, Stark and Wayne counties, and was chosen to the Twenty-second in 1830 from the same district. In 1832 he was chosen to the Twenty-third from the Seventeenth district, which consisted of of Columbiana county alone.

#### WILLIAM KENNON.

William Kennon was one of the pioneer settlers in Belmont county, where he was locally prominent, a leading lawyer, a man of large affairs, and interested with many local positions of trust and responsibility.

In 1828 he was elected to the Twenty-first congress from the Tenth district, composed of Belmont, Guernsey, Morgan and Monroe counties. He was re-elected from the same district to the Twenty-second. In 1840 he was elected president judge of the Fifteenth circuit. He was elected a judge of the supreme court in 1855.

He was born near Uniontown, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1798, and died at St. Clairsville, Nov. 2, 1881. He was of Irish descent, and was the uncle of William Kennon, Jr., later in congress from Belmont county. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1851, and the author of the Code of Civil Procedure.

#### JOHN M. GOODENOW.

One year and 10 days constituted the congressional career of Judge John M. Goodenow, a distinguished attorney and jurist, who began the practice of law at Steubenville, Jefferson county, early in the century. Without solicitation on his part he was elected to the Twenty-first congress at the October election in 1828 from the Eleventh district, comprising the counties of Jefferson, Harrison and Tuscarawas. On the 14th of April, 1830, having served from the 4th of March, 1829, he resigned, and was succeeded by Humphrey Howe Leavitt.

He was elected supreme judge by the legislature in 1829 to fill a short vacancy, and in 1832 the legislature, by a practically unanimous vote elected him president judge of the Ninth circuit, which office he filled for a term of seven years. He was born in Westmoreland, Virginia, in 1782, and died July 28, 1838, at Cincinnati.

#### HUMPHREY HOWE LEAVITT,

One of the leading attorneys of eastern Ohio, and later a noted jurist, was elected to the Twenty-first congress in 1830, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge John M. Goodenow, from the Eleventh district, comprising the counties of Jefferson, Harrison and Tuscarawas. He was elected to the same district in 1832 to the Twenty-second. In 1834 he was elected to the Twenty-third congress from the Nineteenth district, composed of the counties of Jefferson and Harrison. A year later he resigned to accept the office of United States district judge, in which he served with great distinction, removing from Jefferson to Hamilton county. He was succeeded by Daniel Kilgore of Harrison. Judge Leavitt was a Democrat.

He was born in Sheffield, Connecticut, Jan. 18, 1796, and died at Springfield, Ohio, in March, 1873. He was a judge of the United States district court for nearly 40 years.

#### THOMAS CORWIN.

Thomas Corwin of Warren county, of whom a more extensive sketch is given among the United States senators, was elected to the Twenty-second

congress in 1830 from the Second district, composed of Warren and Butler counties. In 1832, under another apportionment, he was elected to the Twenty-third from the Fourth district, comprising the counties of Warren, Clinton and Highland, and was successively elected from the same district to the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth congresses.

Twenty years later, in 1858, he was elected to the Thirty-sixth congress from the Seventh district, containing the counties of Warren, Clinton, Greene, Fayette and Madison, and was elected from the same district in 1860 to the Thirty-seventh. He resigned the office in 1861 to accept the position of minister to Mexico, and Judge Richard A. Harrison was elected to the vacancy.

#### ELEUTHEROS COOK.

Jay Cooke, the celebrated financier, who so successfully placed the great Civil War loan, added the final "e" to the family name. Eleutheros Cook, his father, represented Huron county in the house in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth general assemblies.

In 1830 he was elected to the Twenty-second congress from the Fourteenth district, composed of the counties of Huron, Cuyahoga, Medina, Richland, Sandusky and Seneca.

He was born in Granville, New York, in 1787, came to Ohio early in the century, and died in the city of Sandusky in 1864. He was an enterprising and public spirited citizen.

#### ROBERT T. LYTLE.

Robert T. Lytle was the first Ohio congressman to ask and receive a vote of confidence from his constituents. In 1832 he was elected to the Twenty-third congress from the First district, Hamilton county. On the 16th of October, 1834, owing to some adverse criticisms of his course in congress, as well as by his defeat for a re-election at the October election, just preceding, he resigned and stood for a re-election at a special election held on the 8th of November of the same year, and was re-elected by a large majority, having been chosen twice to the same congress and elected after having been defeated for a second term. He was a Democrat in his party alliance.

He had previously served one term, in 1828-1829, as a representative from Hamilton county in the Twenty-seventh general assembly. He was born in Williamsburg, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1804, and died at New Orleans Dec. 29, 1829. He was the father of William H. Lytle, the poet and general. Upon his retirement from congress President Jackson appointed him surveyor general, and he died while holding that office. He was a lawyer by profession. He was greatly disappointed in 1834 at the October election, because of his defeat by Bellamy Storer.

## TAYLOR WEBSTER.

Taylor Webster, who had for many years been one of the Democratic leaders of Butler county and prominent in state politics, was elected to the Twenty-second congress in 1832 from the Second district, composed of Butler, Preble and Darke counties. He was elected to the Twenty-fourth congress in 1834, and to the Twenty-fifth in 1836 from the same district, and then voluntarily retired from congress.

He was born in Pennsylvania in 1784, and died in Ohio at the age of 79.

## THOMAS LYON HAMER.

Born in northern Pennsylvania in 1800, and reared in penury and want on a sterile farm, Thomas Lyon Hamer was forced to rely on his own

inherent resources to carve out his future career. His boyhood was passed on the shore of Lake Champlain, from which he watched the victorious naval action of Commodore McDonough in the war of 1812, and from which he imbibed the military spirit which subsequently characterized him.

At the age of 17 he came with his father's family to Ohio, locating in Brown county, where he taught school, read law, was admitted to the bar and rose to distinction in his profession. He served in the lower house of the legislature during the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth general assemblies. He was an ardent Democrat, and was elected on the Jackson electoral ticket in 1828.

In the same year he was elected to the Twenty-third congress from the Fifth district, composed of Brown, Clermont and Adams. In 1834 he was elected to the Twenty-fourth, and in 1836 to the Twenty-fifth, from the same district. He then retired from congress for ten years, and was elected to the Thirtieth congress in 1846, but did not take his seat, being chosen from the Seventh district, consisting of Brown, Clermont and Highland.

In the latter year he enlisted in the Mexican war, and became major of the First Ohio volunteer regiment. His long connection with the military organizations of the state eminently fitted him for command, which fact



was recognized by President James K. Polk, who commissioned him as a brigadier general before his command reached the seat of war. He commanded the American forces at the battle of Monterey, succeeding Major General Eutler, who was wounded in the beginning of the action. He died in the service in Mexico Dec. 2, 1846, and his remains were brought to Ohio and given a state funeral, under a joint resolution of the general assembly. He ranked among the leading advocates and orators of his day.

#### WILLIAM ALLEN OF ROSS.

William Allen of Ross county was a representative in congress, a United States senator and governor of the state. He was elected to the Twenty-third congress in 1832 from the Seventh district, made up of Ross, Pike, Jackson, Scioto and Fayette counties, over General Duncan McArthur, by the slender margin of a single vote. A more extended sketch of him appears among the United States senators.

#### JEREMIAH M'LENE

Of Ross, and later of Franklin county, was not only one of the leading Democrats, but one of the leading public men of the state during the first 30 years of its history. He entered public life in 1807 as a member of the house of the Sixth general assembly, representing Ross, Franklin and Highland. He served a single term. He was active in the militia organization and became a major general.

He served as secretary of state for 23 years consecutively, having been elected by the legislature in 1808, and re-elected seven times in succession, to terms of three years each. In 1832 he was elected to the Twenty-third congress from the Eighth district comprising Franklin, Madison, Pickaway, Delaware and Marion counties, and was re-elected from the same district to the Twenty-fourth congress in 1834. He was an elector on the Jackson ticket in 1832.

General McLene was born in Pennsylvania in 1767. In early life he emigrated to the Territory of Tennessee, where, as a boy, he became acquainted with and warmly attached to General Andrew Jackson. From Tennessee he came to Ohio. He died at Washington, D. C., March 19, 1837, from a cold contracted while attending the inauguration of President Martin Van Buren.

#### JOHN CHANEY

Of Fairfield county served in the state legislature as a member of the house in the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Forty-first, and as a senator in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth general assemblies. In 1832 he was elected to the Twenty-third congress from the Ninth district, consisting of Fairfield, Perry, Morgan and Hocking counties, and was re-elected to the Twenty-

fourth congress in 1834, and the Twenty-fifth in 1836, from the same district. He was a Democrat in politics, and was chosen as one of the Jackson electors in 1832. He was born in Washington county, Maryland, Jan. 12, 1790, and died in Franklin county after having passed his ninetieth year.

#### JAMES M. BELL.

James M. Bell served as a member of the house in the general assembly as representative from Guernsey county, during four sessions of the legislature, in 1826-1827, 1827-1828, 1828-1829 and 1830-1831.

He was elected to the Twenty-third congress in 1832 from the Eleventh district, composed of Guernsey and Belmont counties, serving but a single term. He was a lawyer of considerable prominence, was prosecuting attorney of Guernsey county, and held other local positions of trust and responsibility. He was one of the early pioneers in eastern Ohio; was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1796, and died in Guernsey county in 1849.

#### ROBERT MITCHELL.

Dr. Robert Mitchell was born in Virginia in 1807 and migrated to Zanesville, Muskingum county, while a young man. He died at his home in Zanesville, Nov. 13, 1848.

He served as a representative from Muskingum county in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth general assemblies. He was elected to the Twenty-third congress in 1832 from the Twelfth district, comprising the counties of Muskingum and Licking. He was a Democrat.

#### WILLIAM PATTERSON.

William Patterson of Richland county was elected to the Twenty-third congress in 1832 from the Fourteenth district, comprising the counties of Richland, Crawford, Seneca, Sandusky and Huron, and re-elected to the Twenty-fourth in 1834 from the same district.

He was born in Maryland, in 1790, removed to Ohio when a young man, and died at the age of 77 in Richland county.

#### DAVID SPANGLER,

Who was a citizen of Coshocton county and a Democrat of local prominence, was elected to the Twenty-third congress in 1832 from the Thirteenth district, made up of Coshocton, Knox, Tuscarawas and Holmes counties and was re-elected in 1834 from the same district to the Twenty-fourth. He was born in Sharpsburg, Maryland, Dec. 24, 1796, and removed to the Muskingum valley early in the century. He died in Coshocton Oct. 18, 1856. He was an ardent and aggressive Whig.

## JONATHAN SLOANE

Represented Portage county in the lower house of the Legislature for two terms, and in the senate four sessions, and afterward served two terms in congress.

He was in the lower house in 1820, and again in 1821, and to the senate in 1822, and again in 1824. In 1832 he was elected to the Twenty-third congress from the Fifteenth district, composed of the counties of Portage, Medina, Lorain and Cuyahoga, and re-elected to the Twenty-fourth congress in 1834 from the same district. He was a Whig of the anti-slavery type. He enjoyed the confidence of his constituency both in the legislature and congress, and was an eminently useful citizen in all the walks of life. He came to Ohio from Connecticut and was born in 1787.

## BENJAMIN JONES.

Benjamin Jones represented Wayne county in the legislature during four sessions of the legislature, in the house in 1821 and in the senate from 1829 to 1832. He was elected to the Twenty-third congress in 1832 from the Eighteenth district, Wayne and Stark counties, and re-elected to the Twenty-fourth in 1834 from the same district. He was a Democrat, and enjoyed the fullest confidence of President Andrew Jackson.

He was born in Virginia in 1794, and removed to Wayne county, Ohio, when a young man, where he died at an advanced age.

## BELLAMY STORER

Of Cincinnati served a single term in congress, having been elected in 1834 to the Twenty-fourth congress from the First district, Hamilton county. He was a man of great ability and profound learning, and possessed of a most liberal and progressive spirit, but he had no taste for political or official life outside of the judiciary, for which he was specially fitted.

He was born in Portland, Maine, March 26, 1796, graduated from Dartmouth college, located at Cincinnati in 1818, where he began the practice of the law. He served as superior judge of Cincinnati from 1854 to 1872, when he retired from the bench and resumed the practice of the law with his son, Bellamy Storer, Jr., and died June 1, 1875.

## DANIEL KILGORE.

Harrison county was represented in the state senate from 1828 to 1832 by Daniel Kilgore, who, in 1833, was elected to the Twenty-third congress to fill out the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Humphrey Howe Leavitt, from the Nineteenth district, Jefferson and Harrison counties.

He was re-elected from the same district in 1834 to the Twenty-fourth congress, and in 1836 to the Twenty-fifth. He had differed somewhat from

his Democratic colleagues in congress, and at a Fourth of July dinner at Cadiz, in 1838, Edwin M. Stanton, wrote and caused to be read the toast: "The Nineteenth District Not Properly Represented."

Mr. Kilgore, who was present as one of the speakers, construed this as a lack of confidence in his motives, and at once tendered his resignation and asked for a vote of confidence. The Democratic caucus, however, failed to renominate him, and Henry Swearingen of Jefferson, was elected to the vacancy.

He was born in Virginia in 1780, and removed, when young, to Ohio. He died in Harrison county, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1851.

#### WILLIAM KEY BOND.

One of the commanding figures at the bar of Ohio during the first third of a century of its existence was William Key Bond of Ross county, who later in life became one of the moving spirits in the railway development of the state. His law practice extended beyond the courts of Ohio, and he was for years consulted in many of the greatest cases that came before the United States supreme and district courts.

Politics was rather a side issue and a diversion with him. He entered the Twenty-fourth congress in 1835, having been elected at the October election, 1834, from the Seventh district, embracing Ross, Jackson Pike, Scioto and Fayette counties. In 1836 he was elected to the Twenty-fifth congress, and to the Twenty-sixth in 1838 from the same district. He was born in St. Mary's county, Maryland, in 1792, and came to Chillicothe in 1812, where he completed his law studies and was admitted to the practice. He died in Cincinnati Feb. 17, 1864. He removed from Chillicothe to Cincinnati in 1844, and he became interested in railway development. He was collector of the port of Cincinnati from 1850 to 1853 by appointment of President Millard Fillmore.

#### SAMSON MASON.

General Samson Mason was closely identified with the organization of the state militia for many years. Was a Democrat of the most aggressive type originally, but later supported Henry Clay for the presidency, being a Clay elector in 1844. Was a lawyer of high repute and an able jurist, and withal a legislator of great distinction and ability.

He began his public career in 1829, when he entered the state senate, and served during two sessions of the general assembly, ending in 1831. He was shortly after elected president judge of the Twelfth circuit, which office he resigned to enter the Twenty-fourth congress, to which he had been elected in 1834 from the Tenth district, containing Clark, Greene, Union, Hardin, Hancock, Logan and Champaign counties. He was elected to the Twenty-fifth congress in 1836, the Twenty-sixth in 1838, and the Twenty-seventh in 1840, from the same district.



In 1845 he again entered the state legislature as representative from Clark county. In 1856 he was elected to the senate from the Eleventh Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Clark, Champaign and Madison counties.

During the eight years he served in congress, while he was the uncompromising advocate of most of the Democratic measures of policy and legislation, but with strong anti-slavery sentiments, and though differing with many of his party leaders, he commanded the respect of his political opponents and associates alike by his broad-guage ideas and clear judgment. He was born in New Jersey in 1793, and migrated to Ohio when 18 years of age. He lived till he passed his seventy-fifth year. He was a self-educated man and a lawyer of pronounced ability, and was appointed United States district attorney for Ohio in 1850 by President Millard Fillmore.

#### ELIAS HOWELL.

Elias Howell served in the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth general assemblies, 1830-1832, as the senator from Licking county. In 1834 he was elected to the Twenty-fourth congress from the Twelfth district, Muskingum and Licking counties. Mr. Howell enjoyed the confidence of the people, whom he served in various local capacities, and filled the full measure of good citizenship. He was born in New Jersey in 1792, took up his residence in Licking county, Ohio, and died at an advanced age.

#### ALEXANDER DUNCAN

Represented Hamilton county in the house in the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth general assemblies, 1828-1829 and 1831-1832, and was a member of the state senate from 1832 to 1834. He was elected to the Twenty-fifth congress in 1836 from the First district, Hamilton county, and re-elected to the Twenty-sixth in 1838, and the Twenty-seventh in 1842. During his three terms in congress Mr. Duncan was an industrious and painstaking legislator. He was born in 1788, and died March 22, 1852.

#### PATRICK G. GOODE.

Patrick G. Goode was of Irish descent and was one of the early settlers in Shelby county, where he reached prominence as a legislator, lawyer and jurist.

He was elected to the Thirty-second general assembly in 1833 to represent Shelby county in the lower house, and re-elected to the same position in 1834.

In 1836 he was elected to the Twenty-fifth congress from the Third district, embracing the counties of Shelby, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Henry, Wood, Putnam, Allen, Montgomery and Miami. In 1838 he was elected to the Twenty-sixth and in 1840 to the Twenty-seventh congress from

the same district. He was a Democrat in politics and an able advocate of the policy of that party, both in and out of congress.

The state legislature elected him to the position of president judge of the Sixteenth circuit in 1844, and he held that office until 1851. He was born in Prince Edward's county, Virginia, May 10, 1798, took part in the war of 1812 as a soldier, and died in Sidney Oct. 7, 1862.

#### CALVARY MORRIS

Of Athens county was elected as a member of the house in the Twenty-sixth general assembly, and also to the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fourth. In 1829 he was elected to the senate of the same body for a term of two years, and again elected in 1833.

He was elected to the Twenty-fifth congress in 1836 from the Sixth district, containing the counties of Athens, Washington, Monroe, Lawrence, Gallia and Meigs, and was re-elected to the Twenty-sixth in 1838, and the Twenty-seventh in 1840. He was an active Whig in politics and a man of sound judgment and marked legislative ability.

He was born in Virginia in 1776, came to Ohio in early life, settling in Athens county, where he died after passing his seventy-fifth year.

#### JOSEPH RIDGWAY

Represented Franklin county in the house during the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth general assemblies. He was chosen to the Twenty-fifth congress in 1836 from the Eighth district, comprising Franklin, Madison, Pickaway, Delaware and Marion counties, and was re-elected from the same district to the Twenty-sixth in 1838, and to the Twenty-seventh in 1840. He was a native of Staten Island, New York, where he was born May 6, 1783, and came to Ohio when a young man, and was identified with the interests of the state for over 40 years, up to the time of his death. He was largely engaged in manufactures at Columbus.

#### JAMES ALEXANDER, JR.,

Was elected to the Twenty-fifth congress in 1836 from the Eleventh district, composed of Guernsey and Belmont counties, and served a single term. He was among the early settlers of Belmont county, a highly respected citizen, and held several local positions, but did not seek for political preferment. He was born in Maryland in 1783, and died Aug. 6, 1846, in Belmont county.

#### ALEXANDER HARPER.

Alexander Harper was of Irish descent, and, migrating to this country in early life, settled at Zanesville, where he attained the highest distinction

as a member of the bar, and later on **the bench** and in the national congress. He rose through his self-application and perseverance.

From 1820 to 1822 he represented Muskingum county in the lower house of the legislature. At the close of his legislative term the legislature unan- imously chose him to the position of president judge of the Fourth circuit, which he filled with eminent satisfaction to the bar and the public for 14 years, retiring at the end of his second term to enter the Twenty-fifth con- gress to which he was elected in 1836 from the Twelfth district, composed of the counties of Muskingum and Licking.

In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth congress from the Four- teenth district, comprising Muskingum and Guernsey counties, and was re-elected by the same constituency to the Twenty-ninth in 1844. In 1850 he was again elected to the Thirty-second congress from the Fourteenth district, constituted as above.

In congress he was looked upon as among the ablest members of **the house**, and served on the judiciary and other important committees. He was born in Ireland Feb. 5, 1786, and died at Zanesville, Ohio, on the 1st day of December, 1860.

#### DANIEL F. LEADBETTER

Of Holmes county was elected to the Twenty-fifth congress in 1836 from the Thirteenth district, composed of Holmes, Tuscarawas, Coshocton and Knox, and was re-elected to the Twenty-fifth in 1838 from the same district. He was a Democrat and of local prominence, with but few political ambitions beyond discharging the duties of good citizenship. He was born in Penn- sylvania in 1795, and removed to Holmes county, Ohio when a young man, where he died at an advanced age.

#### WILLIAM H. HUNTER

Of Huron county was elected to the Twenty-fifth congress in 1836 from the Fourteenth district, composed of Huron, Crawford, Richland, Seneca and Sandusky counties. He was Democratic in his party affiliations, but had few political aspirations.

#### JOHN W. ALLEN

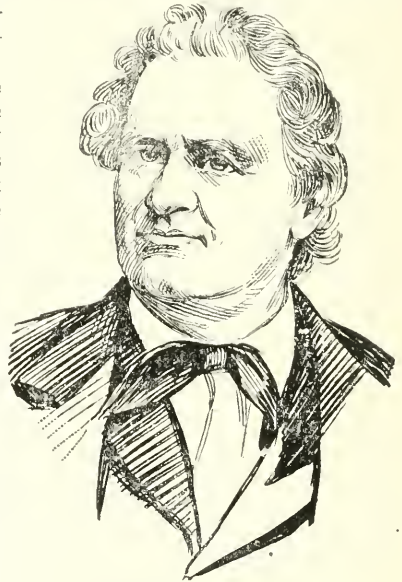
Of Cuyahoga county was elected to the Twenty-fifth congress in 1836 from the Fifteenth district, composed of Cuyahoga, Lorain, Portage and Medina, and was re-elected to the Twenty-sixth in 1838 from the same district. He was a Whig. He was mayor of Cleveland in 1841, having located there in 1825 as a lawyer. Later he became identified with various railway enter- prises. He was appointed postmaster of Cleveland by President Grant in 1870, and reappointed in 1874, but resigned the office in 1875. He was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1802.

## JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

Among the most distinguished members of congress from the state during the entire century was Joshua R. Giddings, the great anti-slavery leader, who was returned to congress eleven times by an admiring constituency, once receiving a vote of confidence, at his own request.

Joshua Reed Giddings was born in Athens, Pa., in 1795, and at eleven years of age came to Ashtabula county with his parents. In 1838 he was elected as a Whig to congress, but soon became prominent as an advocate of the right of petition and the abolition of slavery and the domestic slave trade.

In 1841 the "Creole," an American vessel, sailed from Virginia to Louisiana with a cargo of slaves, who got possession of the vessel, ran into the British port of Nassau, and, in accordance with British law, were set free; whereupon Mr. Webster, secretary of state, wrote to Edward Everett, United States minister to London, saying that the government would demand indemnification for the slaves. In consequence Mr. Giddings offered in the house a series of resolutions, in which it was declared that as slavery was an abridgment of a natural right it had no force beyond the territorial jurisdiction that created it; that when an American vessel was on the high seas it was under the jurisdiction of the general government, which did not sanction slavery, and, therefore, the mutineers of the "Creole" had only assumed their natural right to liberty, and to attempt to enslave them would be dishonorable. Although he temporarily withdrew the resolutions, the house passed a vote of censure, 125 to 69, whereupon he resigned, and, appealing to his constituents, was re-elected by an immense majority. For 21 years he held his seat in congress, opposing every encroachment of the slave power with a boldness and strength that won the fear and respect of its advocates. Whenever he spoke he was listened to with great attention, and had several affrays, in which he always triumphed. He declined re-election from ill health in 1860, and died at Montreal in 1864, and while holding the position of United States consul in Canada. His disease was atrophy of the heart. Towards the close of his congressional career he had one time, while speaking, fallen to the floor. The members



gathered around, thinking he was dead. For eight minutes his heart ceased to beat. He was the author of several political works, mainly essays, bearing upon the subject of slavery.

Mr. Giddings was first elected to congress in 1838, vice Elisha Whittlesy, resigned. He entered the Twenty-fifth congress and served continuously to the end of the Thirty-fifth, March 4, 1861. He had practically the same constituency throughout. He was elected from the Sixteenth district in 1835, composed of Ashtabula, Trumbull and Geauga counties. In 1842 it became the Twentieth district, embracing Ashtabula, Geauga, Lake and Cuyahoga.

#### ANDREW LOOMIS.

Andrew Loomis of Columbiana county was elected to the Twenty-fifth congress in 1836 from the Seventeenth district, Columbiana county, and resigned in 1838. The quiet pursuits of private life had greater charms for him than public office.

#### CHARLES D. COFFIN

Was elected successor to Andrew Loomis to the Twenty-fifth congress in 1838 and served out the vacancy caused by the latter's resignation. In 1842, after leaving congress, he went to Cincinnati to enter upon the practice of law, and was elected judge of the superior court, and incidentally became a prominent newspaper writer, and after leaving the bench followed his profession for many years. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 10, 1804, and died in Cincinnati, Feb. 28, 1880.

#### MATTHIAS SHEPLAR.

Matthias Sheplar was a Democrat of local prominence in Stark county, and had distinguished himself as a state legislator, having been elected to the house in 1829, serving two years, and to the senate in 1832, serving four years. In 1836 he was elected to the Twenty-fifth congress from the Eighteenth district, composed of Stark and Wayne counties. Born in Pennsylvania in 1793. Located in Stark county in early life, where he died at an advanced age.

#### HENRY SWEARENGEN

Represented Jefferson county in the state senate from 1829 to 1831, and was elected to the Twenty-fifth congress in 1836 to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Daniel Kilgore from the Nineteenth district, Jefferson and Harrison counties. He was re-elected to the Twenty-sixth in 1838 from the same district. He was an attorney, and resumed the practice after leaving congress. In politics he was a Democrat. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1790, and died in Jefferson county, Ohio, at the age of 75.

## JOHN B. WELLER.

John B. Weller was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1812, and afterward became a resident and prominent citizen of the adjoining county of Butler. He entered congress at the age of 26, having been elected to the Twenty-sixth congress in 1838 from the Second district—Butler, Preble and Darke counties. He was elected to the Twenty-seventh congress in 1840 from the same district, and again in 1842 was elected to the Twenty-eighth congress from the Second district, which had not been changed in the appointment of 1842.

Before he reached his thirtieth year he was recognized as one of the leaders of the Democratic party in the state. After leaving congress he resumed the practice of the law and ranked as one of the leading advocates of the Butler county bar. He was strongly in favor of the annexation of Texas, and in the Mexican war was lieutenant colonel of the Second Ohio volunteers, and proved himself a gallant soldier.

In 1848 he was the Democratic candidate for governor against Seabury Ford of Geauga county, the Whig candidate, and the campaign was not only a remarkably bitter one, but the result was long in doubt and dispute, being the first and only disputed gubernatorial election in the state during the century.

The two houses did not meet in joint convention to canvass the vote until the 8th of January, 1849, and then a long and bitter wrangle ensued.

When the third county in its order was called, Senator Henry C. Whitman of Fairfield, Democrat, raised the point of order that the speaker of the senate was not opening and publishing the returns of votes for governor but was only opening and publishing the footings of the returns.

Senator James Myers of Lucas, Democrat, moved that the speaker appoint a select joint committee to add up the votes and report any errors and correct the same before the final result of the canvass was proclaimed.

Senator Andrew H. Byers of Wayne moved to adjourn, which motion was lost 45 to 54. Senator Barnabas Burns of Richland, Democrat, moved that the senate withdraw, which was lost 15 to 19. Representative Benjamin F. Leiter of Stark, Democrat, moved a recess until 3 p. m., which was agreed to, 52 to 41.

At 3 p. m. the opening of the abstracts was completed and the speaker of the senate appointed Backus, Whitman, Beaver and Wilson of the senate, and Leiter, Holcomb, Whitely, Morris, Chaffee, Riddle, Brewer and Bigger of the house to foot the returns and correct all errors that appeared in the abstracts.

On the 9th, this committee reported that the vote, according to the returns opened, showed that Seabury Ford had an aggregate vote of 145,816; John B. Weller had an aggregate vote of 146,105. Also that the vote of Defiance county had been omitted from the computation because the returns were not in conformity to law. Lorain was omitted for the same reason. Ten votes in Van Wert were added to the returns for Weller. In Crawford 84

votes were returned as given for "Seabury." They were not included in the aggregate for Seabury Ford. The votes cast in that part of Morrow county taken from Richland, were included.

Also that John B. Weller having received a majority of 289 votes over Seabury Ford, was duly elected governor and ought to be so declared. The report was signed by Messrs. Whitman, Wilson, Leiter, Whitely, Morris and Brewer, Democrats, one-half of the committee.

Mr. Whitman offered a resolution that a joint committee be appointed to examine the returns in the presence of the two houses. Mr. Dennison raised a point of order that the resolution was not in order, and the speaker sustained the point. Great confusion prevailed, in the midst of which the convention recessed until Jan. 10. On that day it recessed until 10 a. m., the 11th. The controversy continued until Jan. 22, when the following corrected footings were agreed to by the select joint committee of the two houses, who reported that the whole number of votes cast at the election was 297,943, of which Seabury Ford received 148,756, and John B. Weller, 148,445, a plurality of 311 for Ford. There were 742 scattering votes.

In 1819 Mr. Weller was commissioned to establish the boundary line between California and Mexico. In 1852 he was elected United States senator from California, and held the office until 1857, when he was elected governor of that state. In 1860 he was appointed minister to Mexico by President Buchanan. He died in New Orleans in 1875, while he had engaged in the practice of law.

#### WILLIAM DOANE.

William Doane represented Clermont county in the state senate from 1833 to 1835, and was elected to the Twenty-sixth congress in 1838 from the Fifth district, comprising Clermont, Brown and Adams counties, and was re-elected from the same district to the Twenty-seventh congress in 1840. He was born in Maine in 1789, and removed to Clermont county, where he died at the age of 81.

#### WILLIAM MEDILL.

William Medill was born in the state of Delaware about the year 1800, and located and began the practice of the law at Lancaster, Ohio, in 1832, and was soon recognized as one of the Democratic leaders of the state. He died at Lancaster in 1865. He represented Fairfield county in the lower house of the legislature from 1835 to 1837.

In 1838 he was elected to the Twenty-sixth congress from the Ninth district, Fairfield, Perry, Morgan and Hocking counties, and was re-elected to the Twenty-seventh congress from the same district in 1840. For a number of years he was Indian agent at Washington, and introduced many humane reforms into that department.

He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1857 and largely

shaped the second constitution. He was chosen lieutenant governor on the Democratic ticket, along with Reuben Wood, governor, at the October election, 1851, and in July, 1853, when Governor Wood resigned to become consul to Valparaiso, Chili, became acting governor. In 1853 he was elected governor over Nelson Barrere, Whig, by a vote of 147,663 to 132,523, and in 1855 was defeated for the same office by Salmon P. Chase, by a vote of 146,770 to 121,019. He was appointed first comptroller of United States treasury in 1860 by President James Buchanan.

#### JONATHAN TAYLOR.

General Jonathan Taylor represented Licking county in the house of the Thirty-first general assembly in 1832-1833, and in the senate of the Thirty-



third and Thirty-fourth, in 1834-1836. In 1838 he was elected to the Twenty-sixth congress from the Twelfth district, embracing Licking and Muskingum counties. But few men in his day commanded more fully the respect and confidence of the people in his section of the state than General Taylor. Had he chosen to remain in politics, his constituents would have re-elected him to congress during the remainder of his life. But political preferment had fewer allurements for him than the more genial pursuits of life. His public services were ungrudgingly and unselfishly performed. He was active in promoting all the local interests and public interests of his county and the state at large during his lifetime.

He was born in Connecticut in 1796, and died in Licking county in April, 1848. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Was a civil

engineer by profession, and surveyed the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan under the direction of the government.

#### GEORGE SWEENEY.

George Sweeney of Crawford county was elected to the Twenty-sixth congress in 1838 from the Fourteenth district, composed of Crawford, Richland, Seneca, Sandusky and Huron, and was re-elected to the Twenty-seventh in 1840. Aside from this he took no part in the general politics of the



state, but was a useful citizen in his own community, where he located early in life, and filled numerous local positions. Born in Pennsylvania in 1800, and lived to an advanced age.

#### ISAAC PARRISH.

Guernsey county was represented by Isaac Parrish in 1837 in the house of the Thirty-sixth general assembly, who, in 1838, was elected to the Twenty-sixth congress from the Eleventh district, composed of Guernsey and Belmont counties, and elected to the Twenty-ninth from the Thirteenth district in 1844, Morgan, Perry and Washington counties. He was a quiet, unobtrusive citizen, commanding the respect of all who knew him, and voluntarily retired from public life. He was a lawyer by profession, and was born about the year 1800. He died in Des Moines, Iowa, at an advanced age.

#### JOHN HASTINGS

Was elected to the Twenty-sixth congress in 1838 from the Seventeenth district, Columbiana county, and re-elected to the Twenty-seventh in 1840, from the same district. He was an attorney and business man of prominence, and returned to the pursuits of private life after his services in congress. Born in 1788. Died in Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1854.

#### DAVID A. STARKWEATHER.

David A. Starkweather represented Stark county in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third general assemblies, as a member of the senate in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth, beginning his legislative services in 1832, and ending them in 1837.

In 1838 he was elected to the Twenty-sixth congress from the Eighteenth district, comprising Stark and Wayne counties, and was re-elected to the Twenty-seventh from the same district in 1840. He was a Democrat, and a leading attorney at the Stark county bar, and enjoyed the confidence of the community to the fullest degree. He was a minister to Chili from 1854 to 1857. He was born in Connecticut in 1790, and died about 1864.

#### NATHANIEL GREENE PENDLETON.

Nathaniel G. Pendleton was the son of a prominent Revolutionary officer on the staff of General Nathaniel Greene, and was named in honor of that distinguished Revolutionary hero. Unlike his distinguished son, George Hunt Pendleton, he was not given to politics. He served a single term in congress, being elected to the Twenty-seventh in 1840, from the First district, Hamilton county. He was born in Savannah, Georgia, his father, Colonel Pendleton, being a Virginian, Aug. 24, 1793, and emigrated to Ohio when a young man, locating in Cincinnati, where he died June 15, 1861.

## BENJAMIN S. COWEN.

Benjamin S. Cowen represented Belmont county in the lower house of the legislature from 1844 to 1847, having previously been elected in 1840 from the Eleventh district, Guernsey and Belmont counties, to the Twenty-seventh congress.

He was born in Washington county, New York, Sept. 27, 1792. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. He came to Ohio when a young man, and was for some years prosecuting attorney of Monroe county. Later he located at St. Clairsville, where he died Sept. 27, 1869. He was a Whig and afterward a Republican.

## JOSHUA MATHIOT

Of Licking county was elected to the Twenty-seventh congress in 1840 from the Twelfth district, embracing Licking and Muskingum counties. Mr. Mathiot had few, if any, political ambitions, and his election to congress was in the nature of a compliment to his sterling virtues as a citizen. He was among the early pioneer settlers of Licking county. He was born in Ohio in 1790, and died in Newark July 30, 1849.

## JAMES MATTHEWS

Was a highly respected citizen of Coshocton county, who served his people acceptably in both branches of the legislature and in congress. He served two terms in the house from 1831 to 1833, and from 1837 to 1840; he served in the senate during the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sessions of the general assembly. In 1840 he was elected to the Twenty-seventh congress from the Thirteenth district, containing the counties of Coshocton, Knox, Tuscarawas and Holmes. He was re-elected to the Twenty-eighth, in 1842, from the same district. He was one of the pioneers of Coshocton county, and did much toward promoting the interests of the community in which he resided. He was born in Ohio in 1800.

## SHERLOCK J. ANDREWS

Of Cuyahoga county was elected to the Twenty-seventh congress in 1840 from the Fifteenth district, comprising the counties of Cuyahoga, Lorain, Portage and Medina. He was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, Nov. 17, 1801, and graduated from Union college in 1821. In 1825 he migrated to Cleveland, where he rose to distinction in the legal profession. He was elected judge of the superior court of that city in 1848 by the legislature, and was elected judge of the court of common pleas, under the second constitution, in 1857, and continued to hold that office until 1873, and was noted for the force and clearness of his judicial decisions. He came within four votes of being elected United States senator in the heated contest of 1851, which finally terminated in the election of Benjamin F. Wade.

## EZRA DEAN.

Ezra Dean of Wayne county, a leading lawyer in the northern part of the state, was elected president judge of the Eleventh circuit by the legislature in 1834, and served until 1841.

In 1840 he was elected to the Twenty-seventh congress from the Eighteenth district, comprising Wayne and Stark counties. He was re-elected to the Twenty-eighth congress in 1842 from the same district.

Judge Dean was born in Hillsdale, New York, April 9, 1795. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He located at Wooster in 1822. He was one of the president judges of the court of common pleas under the first constitution. He died in Wooster Jan. 25, 1872. In his political affiliations he was a Democrat.

## SAMUEL STOKELY.

General Samuel Stokely, a citizen of Jefferson county, enjoying local prominence, represented the voters of that constituency in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh general assemblies as a member of the senate. In 1840 he was elected to the Twenty-seventh congress from the Nineteenth district, Jefferson and Harrison counties. He was a major general of militia, took part in the War of 1812, being one of the pioneer settlers in eastern Ohio. He was a lawyer of much prominence and had a wide practice, and to this he devoted his best energies.

## HENRY ST. JOHN.

Henry St. John of Seneca county was elected to the Twenty-seventh congress in 1842 from the Sixth district, composed of the counties of Seneca, Wood, Hancock, Crawford, Sandusky and Ottawa, and was re-elected to the Twenty-ninth congress from the same district.

## EMORY D. POTTER.

For more than half a century Emory D. Potter of Lucas county was one of the most prominent Democratic citizens and lawyers in the northwestern part of the state. In 1838 he was elected president judge of the Thirteenth circuit, and he held that office until he entered congress.

In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth congress from the Fifth district, embracing the counties of Lucas, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Henry, Putnam, Allen, Shelby and Hardin.

He did not seek a re-election, and in 1847 was sent as a representative to the Forty-sixth general assembly of Ohio. In 1848 he was elected to the Thirty-first congress from the Fifth district as above. In 1873 he was elected to the Ohio senate of the Sixty-first general assembly from the Thirty-third district, composed of Hancock, Wood, Lucas, Fulton, Henry and Putnam

counties. During the last 30 years of his life he served on the various boards of trustees of the different public institutions of the state. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1804, and settled at Toledo early in the century.

#### ROBERT C. SCHENCK.

Robert Cumming Schenck was of Dutch descent. His father, Roelien Martenese Schenck, a native of Holland, served on the staff of General



Harrison, and died in 1821. Robert became the ward of General James Findlay and was graduated from the Miami university, at Oxford, in 1827, and remained as a tutor in that institution until 1830, when he was admitted to the bar and began the practice at Dayton. He was an ardent advocate of the doctrines and principles of the Whig party, and became a Republican when that party was organized.

He entered public life in 1841, when he became a member of the Ohio house of representatives and served two terms. In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth congress from the Third district, composed of the counties of Montgomery, Warren, Clinton

and Greene, and was re-elected to the Twenty-ninth in 1844, to the Thirtieth in 1846, and the Thirty-first in 1848, from the same district.

In 1851, upon the expiration of his fourth term in congress, President Millard Fillmore appointed him as minister to Brazil, where he represented the United States government to the satisfaction of both, and largely contributed to the negotiation of a treaty of peace and amity between the republics of Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentine. He returned to the United States in 1853, and for several years took but little part in politics.

At the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the service as a brigadier general, and served in the West Virginia campaign under Generals Rosecrans and McDowell. He commanded a division at the second battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded in the right arm, that member becoming useless during the rest of his life. Though dangerously wounded, he refused to be removed from the field until his sword, which had been lost when he fell, was found and restored to him, and he carried it from the field. He was invalided until December, 1862, when he was promoted to major general and took command of the Middle division of the Eighth corps, with headquarters at Baltimore. As a soldier he was courageous, brilliant and dashing.

In 1862 he was elected to the Thirty-seventh congress from the Third district, Montgomery, Preble, Butler and Warren counties, and was re-elected

to the Thirty-ninth in 1804, the Fortieth in 1806, from the same district, and the Forty-first in 1808. In congress he was a conspicuous figure, and James G. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years in Congress," said of him:

"Robert C. Schenck was an invaluable addition to the house. He was at once placed at the head of the committee on military affairs, then of superlative importance, and subsequently made chairman of ways and means, succeeding Mr. Stevens in the undoubted leadership of the house. He was admirably fitted for the arduous and difficult duty. His perceptions were keen, his analysis was extraordinarily rapid, his power of expression remarkable. On his feet, as the phrase went, he had no equal in the house. In five minutes' discussion in committee of the whole he was an intellectual marvel. The compactness and clearness of his statement, the facts and arguments which he could marshal in that brief time, were a constant surprise and delight to his hearers. No man in congress during the present generation has rivalled his singular power in this respect.

"He was able in every form of discussion, but his peculiar gift was in leading and controlling the committee of the whole."

In 1871 General Schenck was appointed by General Grant minister to Great Britain, in which capacity he served with distinction until 1876. It was during this period that he was appointed a member on behalf of the United States of the celebrated joint high commission, which assembled at Washington and effected a treaty providing for the Geneva conference, a measure which, by the substitution of arbitration for war in the settlement of a serious controversy between two powerful and warlike nations, marked an era in the development of the spirit of a true Christian civilization.

He took but little part in politics after his return from England, but devoted his attention to the practice of the law in Washington, D. C.

He was born in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1809, and died at Washington, D. C., March 23, 1890.

#### JOSEPH J. McDOWELL.

General Joseph J. McDowell was born in North Carolina Nov. 13, 1800, and came to Ohio when a young man, locating at Hillsboro in Highland county, where he entered upon the practice of the law. For nearly 40 years he was one of the prominent Democratic leaders in the state, whose counsel was eagerly sought by his political associates. He died in Hillsboro, Jan. 17, 1877.

His father, a Virginian, was an officer in the War of the Revolution, and the younger man imbibed the military spirit from him. He was active in the organization of the military forces of the state, saw service in the War of 1812, and became a major general in the state military establishment.

He represented Highland county in the house in the Thirty-first general assembly in 1832-1833, and in the senate in 1833-1834-1835. He was elected to the Twenty-eighth congress in 1842 from the Seventh district, Highland,

Clermont and Brown, and was re-elected from the same district in 1844 to the Twenty-ninth congress.

#### JOHN I. VANMETER

Of Pike county served in the house of representatives in the Thirty-fifth general assembly in 1836-1837, in the state senate from 1837 to 1839, and was elected to the Twenty-eighth congress in 1842 from the Eighth district, comprising Pike, Jackson, Ross and Hocking counties. He was born in Hardy county, Virginia, in 1798, and died in August, 1875. He migrated to Pike county, Ohio, in 1826, after having served in the Virginia house of delegates. He was a Whig in politics, and a lawyer by profession, and was for years at the head of the Chillicothe bar.

#### ELIAS FLORENCE.

Elias Florence of Pickaway county was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, Feb. 15, 1797, and died in Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1870. He came from Virginia to Ohio in 1806 with his father, William Florence, who was one of the first commissioners of Pickaway county, a member of the legislature and an associate judge of the court of common pleas.

Elias Florence spent his early years working on his father's farm, and managed to secure a fair education, largely through his own unaided exertions. After attaining manhood he entered into the business of buying and selling live stock, in which he was very successful.

He represented Pickaway county in the house of representatives during the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second and Thirty-ninth general assemblies, and in the senate during the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth general assemblies. He was a wise and capable legislator. Although a Whig, he was elected both to the legislature and congress by constituencies which were largely Democratic.

In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth congress from the Ninth district, composed of the counties of Pickaway, Fayette and Fairfield. He served but a single term, failing a second election.

#### JOSEPH MORRIS.

Joseph Morris of Monroe county was a member of the house of the Thirty-second and Thirty-third general assemblies in 1823-1825. In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth congress from the Fifteenth district, Monroe, Belmont and Harrison counties, and was re-elected to the Twenty-ninth in 1844 from the same district. He was among the early settlers and prominent citizens in that part of the state.

He was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, Oct. 16, 1795, and was sheriff of that county in 1824. He removed to Monroe county, Ohio, in 1829, where he resided until his death Oct. 23, 1854.

## HEMAN A. MOORE

Of Franklin county was elected to the Twenty-eighth congress in 1842 from the Tenth district, Franklin, Licking and Knox counties, and died in 1844, before the expiration of his term, and was succeeded by Alfred P. Stone.

He was born in Plainfield, Vermont, in 1810, and came to Ohio when a young man, and served as adjutant general of the state for a brief period. He died in Columbus April 3, 1844.

## PERLEY B. JOHNSON.

Perley B. Johnson of Morgan county served in the house of the Thirty-second general assemblies, 1833-1834. In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth congress from the Thirteenth district, comprising Morgan, Perry and Washington counties. He was born in Ohio about 1800, and died at an advanced age in Morgan county.

## WILLIAM McCAUSLIN.

William McCauslin of Jefferson county was elected to the Twenty-eighth congress in 1842 from the Seventeenth district, Jefferson, Carroll and Columbiana counties. A single term in congress constituted his principal public services. He was born in Ohio at the beginning of the century, and died in Jefferson county at an advanced age.

## ALFRED P. STONE

Was chosen to the vacancy caused by the death of Heman A. Moore in the Twenty-eighth congress, 1844, from the Tenth district, as above.

On the 15th of June, 1856, William H. Gibson resigned the office of treasurer of state and Mr. Stone was immediately appointed to the vacancy by Governor Salmon P. Chase. At the October election, 1857, he was elected as a Republican to the same office over James R. Morris, Democrat, by a vote of 160,618 to 158,942. At the October election, 1859, he was re-elected over William Bushnell, Democrat, by a vote of 184,567 to 170,413. He served for a period of five years in the office.

Mr. Stone was born in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the 28th of June, 1813, and came to Ohio when a young man. He died in Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1865.

## JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff was born in Niles, New York, in 1810, was educated to the law, admitted to practice and located at Mansfield when a young man. He was a Democrat. In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth congress from the Eleventh district, Richland, Delaware and Marion

counties, and was re-elected from the same district in 1844 to the Twenty-ninth.

He was elected judge of the supreme court in 1856, and held that office by re-elections until 1871, when he retired because of failing health, and died in 1880. He was president of the Ohio Archaeological society for many years.

While in congress he affiliated with the Free Soil element of his party, and was the author of what is known as the "Wilmot Proviso." He distributed copies of the document among the Free Soil members of congress, with the understanding that whoever secured recognition from the speaker, at the proper moment, should offer it. This opportunity came to David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, who presented it to the house. Judge Brinkerhoff preserved the original until the day of his death.

#### DANIEL R. TILDEN.

Daniel R. Tilden of Portage county was elected to the Twenty-eighth congress in 1842 from the Nineteenth district, composed of Portage, Summit and Trumbull counties, and was re-elected to the Twenty-ninth in 1844 from the same district. He was born in Connecticut in 1798, and came to Portage county, where he resided the rest of his life.

#### HENRY R. BRINKERHOFF.

Henry R. Brinkerhoff of Huron county was elected to the Twenty-eighth congress in 1842 from the Twenty-first district, Huron, Erie, Medina and Lorain counties, and died in 1844, being succeeded by Edward S. Hamlin. He was but little inclined to politics, and while he filled offices of a local character, he was not, in any sense of the word, an office seeker.

He was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1788. He became a major general of the New York militia, and took a conspicuous part in the War of 1812. He came to Ohio in 1837, and died April 3, 1844.

#### EDWARD S. HAMLIN.

Edward S. Hamlin of Lorain county was elected to the Twenty-eighth congress in 1844 to fill out the vacancy caused by the death of Henry R. Brinkerhoff of the Twenty-first district, as above. Aside from discharging the duties imposed by the assumption of local offices, Mr. Hamlin had no other public career.

#### JAMES J. FARAN.

James J. Faran, in connection with Washington McLean, founded the Cincinnati Enquirer, and for a third of a century was its editor-in-chief. In



1835 he was elected to the Ohio house of representatives, and served during three general assemblies.

In 1838 he was chosen to the state senate and served during four legislative sessions, being speaker of the body from 1841 to 1843. He was elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-ninth congress in 1844, from the First district, Hamilton county, and was re-elected to the Thirtieth in 1846. At the close of his second term he voluntarily retired from public life to devote himself fully to his private business.

Mr. Faran was a lawyer by profession and graduated from the Miami university. He was born in Cincinnati Dec. 29, 1809, and lived till he was past 80 in the same city.

#### FRANCIS A. CUNNINGHAM

Was one of the leading citizens of Preble county, and but little given to political ambitions. In 1844 his fellow-citizens elected him to the Twenty-ninth congress from the Second district, consisting of Preble, Butler and Darke counties. He was a Democrat. He was born in South Carolina in 1798, and came to Butler county, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, about 1868.

#### WILLIAM SAWYER.

William Sawyer took a prominent part in the organization of Mercer county and was for many years one of its leading and most highly respected citizens.

He was elected to the Twenty-ninth congress in 1844, as a Democrat, from the Fifth district, comprising Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Lucas, Henry, Putnam, Allen, Shelby and Hardin counties. In 1846 he was re-elected from the same district to the Thirtieth congress. He was born in Ohio at the beginning of the century, and lived to an advanced age in Mercer county.

#### ALLEN G. THURMAN

Allen G. Thurman achieved his great distinction as a United States senator, and a complete sketch of his public career will be found in the list of senators. He was chosen to the Twenty-ninth congress in 1844 from the Eighth district, Ross, Pike, Jackson and Hocking counties. He declined a re-election.

#### AUGUSTUS L. PERRILL

Of Pickaway county was elected for a single term to congress, being chosen in 1844 to the Twenty-ninth from the Ninth district, composed of Pickaway, Fayette and Fairfield counties. He served in the senate from the Fifty-third

to the Fifty-fifth general assembly, 1858-1864, from the Tenth senatorial district, Pickaway and Franklin counties.

He was born in Moorefield, Virginia, in 1806, and migrated to Ohio when a young man, taking up a large body of land in Madison township, Pickaway county, where he followed farming and where he died in 1882

#### COLUMBUS DELANO.

Columbus Delano, a prominent Whig, and later a Republican leader, and a man of marked ability, served two terms in congress, with an interval of 20 years between.

He was born in Shoreham, Vermont, on the 5th of June, 1809, and migrated to Mt. Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, in 1817. Here he managed to support and educate himself, and complete the study of the law, being admitted to the bar in 1831, and soon became noted for his great ability as a criminal lawyer and advocate. He was a Whig and afterward a Republican, being one of the delegates from Ohio to the Republican national convention which first nominated Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, in 1860, and also in the Baltimore convention in 1864, which nominated him to a second term.

In 1844 he was elected to the Twenty-ninth congress from the Tenth district, Knox, Licking and Franklin counties. At the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861 he was made commissary general of Ohio. In 1863-1864 he was a representative in the Fifty-first general assembly from Knox county. In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth congress from the Thirteenth district, Knox, Licking, Muskingum and Coshocton counties.

He was appointed commissioner of internal revenue in March, 1869, by President Grant. He succeeded Jacob Dolson Cox as secretary of the interior, Nov. 1, 1870, and served in that capacity until March 4, 1873. He was a most liberal patron of education, and made handsome contributions to Kenyon college. He was also devoted to agricultural pursuits, especially wool growing. He spent the last 20 years of his life on his farm, near Mt. Vernon, and in the advocacy of the most ample protective duties on American wool. He died in 1898.

#### GEORGE FRIES.

George Fries of Columbiana county was elected to the Twenty-ninth congress from the Seventeenth district, Stark, Carroll, Columbiana and Jefferson counties, and was re-elected to the Thirtieth from the same district in 1846. Born in Pennsylvania in 1799, and died Nov. 13, 1866.

#### JOSEPH M. ROOT

Joseph M. Root was a leading citizen of Huron county. He was elected to the Twenty-ninth congress in 1844 from the Twenty-first district, Huron,

Erie, Medina and Lorain counties, and re-elected to the Thirtieth in 1846, and the Thirty-first in 1848.

He was born in Cayuga, New York was a lawyer by profession, and began a successful practice at Norwalk, serving as prosecuting attorney of Huron county, and served in the state senate during the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Fifty-ninth general assemblies

#### JOHN D. CUMMINS

John D Cummins was elected to the Twenty-ninth congress in 1844 from the Sixteenth district, composed of Tuscarawas, Guernsey, Belmont, Noble and Harrison, and was re-elected to the Thirtieth in 1846 from the same district. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1791, and died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin Sept 11 1848.

#### DAVID FISHER

David Fisher of Clinton county was a representative in the Forty-first general assembly in 1842-1843. In 1846 he was elected to the Thirtieth congress from the Second district, composed, under the apportionment of 1845, of Butler, Warren and Clinton counties, serving a single term.

He was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, Dec. 3, 1794, and was ordained a minister. He died May 7, 1886, near Mt Holy, Pennsylvania

#### RICHARD S. CANBY

Richard S. Canby was a prominent citizen of Bellefontaine, Logan county, and was elected to the Thirtieth congress in 1846 from the Fourth district, comprising the counties of Logan, Union, Champaign, Clark and Miami. He served but one term in congress. He was a member of the house in the Forty-fourth and Forty-seventh general assemblies of Ohio. He migrated to Logan county from the eastern part of the state, where he was born early in the second quarter of the century, and during his later years was largely engaged in railway construction. His entrance into congress was rather against his natural inclinations. In politics he was a Whig.

#### JONATHAN D. MORRIS.

Jonathan D. Morris, a man of more than local prominence in Clermont county, was honored by his fellow-citizens with two terms in the national legislature, and 20 years as clerk of the courts. He was elected to the Thirtieth congress in 1847 from the Seventh district, Clermont, Brown and Highland counties, as successor to General Thomas L. Hamer, deceased, who had been elected to that congress, but died before taking his seat. At the October election, in 1848, Mr. Morris was elected to the Thirty-first congress from the same district.

He was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1804, and died in Connersville, Indiana, May 16, 1875.

#### RUDOLPHUS DICKINSON.

Rudolphus Dickinson of Sandusky county was one of the prominent citizens of that part of the state for many years, and was largely interested in the construction of the canal system of the state and the management of the board of public works. He was born in Massachusetts in 1789.

He was elected to the Thirtieth congress, as a Democrat, in 1846, from the Sixth district, Sandusky, Wyandot, Wood, Hancock, Crawford and Seneca counties. In 1848 he was elected to the Thirtieth congress from the same district, and died in 1849, being succeeded by Amos E. Wood of the same county.

#### JOHN L. TAYLOR.

General John L. Taylor, a prominent citizen of Ross county, was elected four times to congress. He was first elected in 1846 from the Eighth district, composed of Ross, Pike, Jackson and Scioto counties; was re-elected to the Thirty-first in 1848, and in 1850 to the Thirty-second, from the same district. In 1852 he was elected to the Thirty-third congress from the Tenth district, embracing Ross, Scioto, Lawrence, Pike and Jackson.

He was born in Stafford county, Virginia, March 7, 1805, and came to Chillicothe in 1825, and was for many years a major general of militia. After his service in congress he was given an important position in the department of interior. He died in Washington, D. C., Sept. 6, 1870.

#### THOMAS O EDWARDS.

Thomas O. Edwards of Fairfield county was elected to the Thirtieth congress in 1846 from the Ninth district, composed of the counties of Fairfield, Pickaway, Fayette and Madison. He served but a single term. He was born in Maryland in 1803, and died in Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1875.

#### THOMAS RITCHEY.

Thomas Ritchey was a prominent Democratic leader and member of the bar of Perry county. He appointed General Philip H. Sheridan as a cadet to West Point during his second term in congress. He was elected to the Thirtieth congress in 1846 from the Thirteenth district, Perry, Morgan and Washington counties, and was elected to the Thirty-third in 1852 from the Eleventh district, composed of Perry, Fairfield, Hocking, Vinton, Athens and Meigs counties. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1798, and came as a boy to Ohio, and spent the most of his life on his large farm near the town of Somerset.

## DANIEL DUNCAN.

Daniel Duncan of Licking county, a successful merchant, served one term in the congress, having been elected to the Thirtieth congress in 1846 from the Tenth district, composed of the counties of Licking, Franklin and Delaware. He was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1806, and died in Washington, D. C., June, 1849, immediately following the close of his term.

## JOHN K. MILLER.

John K. Miller of Knox county, who was born in Ohio in 1809, served two terms in the national house of representatives. He was a man of local prominence, who went to congress rather to please his constituents than to follow the bent of his own inclinations. He was elected to the Thirtieth congress in 1846 from the Eleventh district, Knox, Marion and Richland, and to the Thirty-first congress from the same district.

## NATHAN EVANS

Of Guernsey county served two terms as a representative in congress. He was elected to the Thirtieth congress in 1846 from the Fourteenth district, Guernsey and Muskingum, and was re-elected to the Thirty-first from the same district.

Judge Evans was born in Belmont county, Ohio, June 24, 1804, and filled a number of minor offices before going to congress. He was elected to the common pleas bench in 1858.

## WILLIAM KENNON, JR.,

Of Belmont county, was elected to the Thirtieth congress in 1846 from the Fifteenth district, composed of the counties of Belmont, Harrison and Monroe. He was born in Carrickfergus, Ireland, June 12, 1802, and came to America while a youth. He studied law and was admitted to the practice, and was prosecuting attorney of Belmont county. He was a nephew of William Kennon, above.

## SAMUEL LAHM.

Samuel Lahm of Stark county was a man of local prominence, but having few political ambitions. He was elected to the Thirtieth congress in 1846 from the Eighteenth district, Stark and Wayne counties, as a Democrat, but sought no further political honors. His law practice demanded his entire attention, and to this he devoted his time, being associated in the practice with David A. Starkweather and Judge David K. Carter. In politics he was a Democrat. He was born in Leitersburg, Md., April 22, 1812.

## JOHN CROWELL

Was a leading citizen of Trumbull county, filling a number of local public stations. He was elected to the Ohio state senate in 1840 and served during the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth general assemblies. In 1846 he was elected to the Thirtieth congress from the Nineteenth district, Trumbull, Summit and Portage counties, and was re-elected to the Thirty-first in 1848, from the same district.

He was born in Haddam, Middlesex county, Connecticut, Sept. 15, 1801, was admitted to the bar and located at Warren in 1822, and rose to prominence in his profession. After retiring from congress he removed to Cleveland, and where, in connection with his practice, he became president of the Law school. He lived to the age of ninety.

## DAVID T. DISNEY.

David T. Disney, a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati, was one of the ablest leaders of the Democratic party in Ohio from 1830 to 1860, and was repeatedly honored with official recognition. He was a man of more than usual legislative tact and ability, and served with great credit to himself and his constituents, both in the Ohio legislature and in congress.

He was elected to the house of representatives of the Thirtieth general assembly in 1831 and served until 1833. In the latter year he was elected to the state senate and was speaker of that body during the Thirty-second and Thirty-third general assemblies.

In 1848 he was elected to the Thirty-first congress from the First district, Hamilton county; re-elected from the same district to the Thirty-second in 1850, and to the Thirty-third in 1852 from the First district, which was then composed of a part of Hamilton, embracing one-half of the population.

He was born in Maryland about the year 1798, and came to Cincinnati when a young man. He died suddenly in 1857 at his home in Cincinnati while making preparations to go to Madrid, Spain, in the capacity of United States minister to which he had been appointed by President James Buchanan.

## LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Of the prominent men of Butler county during the century none were more conspicuous than L. D. Campbell. He was born in 1811 and died in 1882. He was a statesman in the broadest sense of the word, and impressed himself upon his colleagues in congress. He was a Whig and the advocate of the protective tariff system until the fourth term he served in congress, when he changed his views on that subject and favored a material reduction on tariff duties, and the substitution of the ad valorem for the specific system.

He learned the art of typesetting when a boy in the office of the Cincinnati Gazette, and was rather partial to the newspaper business the rest of his life.

He was elected to the Thirty-first congress in 1848 from the Second district, Butler, Warren and Clinton. He was elected to the Thirty-second in 1850 from the same district. His district was made the Third under the apportionment of 1852, and comprised the counties of Butler, Preble and Montgomery. From this district he was elected in 1852 and 1854 to the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth congresses, and received the certificate of election to the Thirty-fifth, and held his seat therein for a portion of the term. His right to a seat was contested by Clement L. Vallandigham, to whom the seat was awarded.

During the Civil war he served with distinguished gallantry as a colonel of Ohio volunteers. He was minister to Mexico from 1866 to 1868, and in 1870 was elected to congress for the sixth time, serving in the Forty-second from the Third district, Preble, Montgomery and Warren.

#### MOSES B. CORWIN.

Moses B. Corwin was a leading Whig lawyer of Champaign for a quarter of a century, between 1835 and 1850. His son, John A. Corwin, who was subsequently elected to the supreme court of Ohio, was an intense Democrat, and a leader of that party in the same congressional district. When first chosen to congress Moses B. Corwin carried his district by over 2,500 majority.

When the Whigs renominated him again, the Democrats nominated John A. against him. The son challenged the father to a joint speaking canvass of the district, and the challenge was promptly accepted. There were immense meetings wherever they spoke. Both were brilliant and able orators, the father being superior only in the maturity of his judgment. The younger element in the Whig party, charmed with the younger man's dash and brilliancy, broke over party lines, and the result was that John A. Corwin lacked only some 200 votes of defeating his father.

Moses B. Corwin represented Champaign county in the house of the general assembly from 1839 to 1841. He was elected to the Thirty-first congress in 1848 from the Fourth district, made up of Champaign, Union, Logan, Miami and Clark counties, and was again elected, in 1852, to the Thirty-third from the Eighth district, Champaign, Clark, Logan, Union and Delaware counties.

He was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, Jan. 5 1790, and died in Urbana, Ohio, April 7, 1872.

#### AMOS E. WOOD

Of Sandusky county was elected in 1850 to the vacancy caused by the death of Rudolphus Dickinson, of the Thirty-third congress, from the Sixth district, Sandusky, Wood, Hancock, Crawford, Ottawa and Wyandot counties, and died Oct. 9, during the same year, at Ft. Wayne, Ind., and was succeeded by Erasmus D. Peck of Wood county. He had served in the general assembly as a member of the house in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth general assem-

blies and in the senate of the Forty-third and Forty-fourth. He was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1810, and was a prominent agriculturist.

#### JOHN BELL.

John Bell of Sandusky county was elected to the Thirty-first congress in 1850 from the Sixth district, above, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Amos E. Wood, three different men having been elected to the same congress from the same district. While he was a citizen of local prominence and highly respected, he was not a seeker after official preferment choosing rather the quiet walks of private citizenship.

#### EDSON B. OLDS

Dr. Edson B. Olds was long one of the Democratic leaders of the state. He represented Pickaway county in the

lower house of the legislature in the Forty-first, Forty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth general assemblies, and in the senate of the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth, being the speaker of that body in the Forty-fifth.

In 1848 he was elected to the Thirtieth congress from the Ninth district, Pickaway, Fayette, Madison and Fairfield counties, and was elected to the Thirty-second in 1850 from the same district. In 1852 he was elected from the Twelfth district, Pickaway, Franklin and Licking.

In 1863 he was arrested by the military authorities because of alleged disloyal utterances and confined in Ft. Lafayette, but was discharged without a formal trial. His arrest and confinement caused an immense political sensation at the time throughout the state.

Dr. Olds was born in Bennington, Vermont, on the 3d day of June, 1802.

and died in Lancaster, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1869, where he located and resumed the practice of his profession after retiring from congress.

#### CHARLES SWEETSER

Charles Sweetser of Delaware county was elected to the Thirty-first congress in 1848 from the Tenth district, Delaware, Franklin and Licking, and





was elected to the Thirty-second in 1850 from the same district. He was a highly respected citizen, and was an industrious, conscientious member of congress, but without any great political ambitions and aspirations. Mr. Sweetser was born in Vermont in 1792, and located in Delaware when a young man. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and became a lawyer of considerable prominence. He died at Delaware in 1864.

#### WILLIAM A. WHITTLESEY

William A. Whittlesey of Washington county, a citizen of local prominence and highly respected, served a single term in congress, having been elected to the Thirty-first congress in 1848 from the Thirteenth district, comprising Washington, Morgan and Perry counties. He was born in Connecticut in 1808, and lived beyond his seventy-fifth year.

#### WILLIAM F. HUNTER.

William F. Hunter of Monroe was twice chosen to the national house of representatives. He was first elected to the Thirty-first congress in 1848, from the Fifteenth district, composed of Monroe, Belmont and Guernsey counties, and was re-elected to the Thirty-second in 1850 from the same district. He was born in Alexandria, Virginia, Dec. 10, 1808, and died at the age of 77.

#### MOSES HOAGLAND

Moses Hoagland of Holmes county was a one-term member of the congress. He was elected to the Thirty-first congress in 1848 from the Sixteenth district, embracing Holmes, Coshocton and Tuscarawas counties. He afterward became United States judge for Washington territory. He was born in Ohio in 1820.

#### JOSEPH CABLE

Joseph Cable was a man of local prominence in Carroll county, where he was born in 1827, and was twice elected to the national congress. He was elected to the Thirty-first congress in 1848 from the Seventeenth district, Carroll, Columbiana and Jefferson counties, and was re-elected in 1850 to the Thirty-second congress from the same district. Mr. Cable, upon retiring from congress, devoted his attention to his private business and the practice of his profession—the law.

#### DAVID K. CARTTER.

Judge David K. Cartter was one of the more prominent men of his day in Stark county, an eminent lawyer and an excellent citizen. Originally a Democrat, he later became a Republican. He was elected to the Thirty-first

congress in 1848 from the Eighteenth district, Stark and Wayne counties, and re-elected to the Thirty-second from the same district. He went as minister to Bolivia in 1861.

He became chief justice of the District of Columbia after the Civil war, and was noted for the clearness and justness of his decisions. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., June 22, 1812, and died in Washington, D. C., April 16, 1887.

#### ALFRED P. EDGERTON.

In 1837, when he located in Defiance county, Ohio, Alfred P. Edgerton assumed the management of the American Land company and the Hicks Land company, with headquarters at Hicksville, and there conducted these interests with great success. Up to 1852, when the affairs of the two companies were practically wound up, he disposed of 140,000 acres of land to actual settlers. He replatted Hicksville, and added to its commercial and general interests, and was a man of the most liberal and progressive ideas.

He was a state senator from 1845 to 1847. In 1850 he was elected to the Thirty-second congress from the Fifth district, embracing Defiance, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Lucas, Henry, Putnam, Allen, Shelby, Williams and Hardin counties, and was elected to the Thirty-third in 1852 from the same district. He was a Democratic leader both in the legislature and in congress.

He was one of the Democratic opponents to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1855, which reopened the slavery question with renewed bitterness.

President Cleveland appointed him as one of the civil service commissioners, and he discharged the duties of the office impartially, although he disagreed with the president's ideas. He removed to Ft. Wayne, Indiana, in 1857, and in 1862 became a resident of that state, still retaining many interests in Defiance county. He was born in Plattsburg, New York, in 1813, and died in 1898. He was a most liberal patron of education, and deeply interested in the common school system.

#### BENJAMIN STANTON.

Benjamin Stanton of Logan county was of Quaker descent, and was born in Belmont county, Ohio, March 4, 1809. He was apprenticed to and learned

the tailoring trade, but subsequently studied law, was admitted to the bar and rose to distinction in the legal profession.

Admitted to the bar at Steubenville in 1833, he located in Bellefontaine in 1834, and was shortly after elected prosecuting attorney, where he resided until 1866, when he removed to West Virginia, where he died in 1888. In 1841-1842 he was a member of the Ohio senate, as a Whig. He became a Republican when that party was organized.

He was elected to the Thirty-second congress in 1850 from the Fourth district, Logan, Union, Miami, Champaign and Clark counties. In 1854 he was elected to the Thirty-fourth congress from the Eighth district, composed of Logan, Clark, Champaign, Union and Delaware counties, and was elected from the same district in 1856 to the Thirty-fifth, and in 1858 to the Thirty-sixth. He was elected lieutenant governor of Ohio in 1861 on the ticket with Governor David Tod, over John G. Marshall, by a vote of 206,995 to 151,978.

#### HIRAM BELL.

Hiram Bell was one of the early settlers of Darke county, and was of considerable local prominence. In 1836 he was elected as a representative in the state legislature, and re-elected in 1837, and again in 1838.

Later he was elected to congress and served a single term. In 1850 he was chosen to the Thirty-second congress from the Third district, Darke, Preble and Montgomery counties. Mr. Bell was born in Vermont, early in the century.

#### FREDERICK W. GREEN.

Was a prominent resident of Seneca county, and a man of wide affairs, progressive and public spirited. He was so well regarded by his neighbors that he was elected to the Thirty-second congress in 1850 from the Sixth district, Seneca, Wyandot, Wood, Hancock, Crawford and Ottawa counties, and re-elected to the Thirty-second in 1852 from the Ninth district, which then consisted of the counties of Seneca, Hardin, Marion, Wyandot, Crawford, Sandusky and Ottawa. He was born in Maryland about 1820, and removed to Ohio.

#### NELSON BARRERE.

Nelson Barrere was one of the pioneers of Adams county and stood high in the estimation of the people, who entrusted him with many local positions of trust and responsibility. He was chosen to the house of representatives in the Thirty-sixth general assembly in 1837. In 1850 he was elected to the Thirty-second congress from the Seventh district, Adams, Clermont, Brown and Highland counties. Mr. Barrere was a Democrat in his political affiliations. He was born in New Market, Highland county, April 1, 1808, and received his education at Augusta, Kentucky. He was admitted to the bar in 1833, and became a lawyer of more than ordinary prominence.

## GEORGE H BUSBY

Of Marion county served but a single term in congress, having been elected in 1850 to the Thirty-second from the Eleventh district, composed of the counties of Marion, Knox and Richland.

Major Busby was born in Northumberland county, Virginia, in 1784, and was a major in the war of 1812. He emigrated originally from Virginia to Fairfield county, but removed thence to Marion county in 1822, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits and dealt in real estate. He was the first recorder of the county. He died in 1869.

## JOHN WELCH

Judge John Welch of Athens was infinitely less a politician than a lawyer and jurist. He served creditably in the state senate during the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth general assemblies. In 1850, in opposition to his wishes, he was elected to the Thirty-second congress from the Twelfth district, composed of Athens, Hocking, Scioto, Lawrence and Meigs counties.

He served two terms on the common pleas bench in the Seventh Judicial district, and in 1868 was elected to the supreme court of Ohio, serving in that capacity from 1869 to 1879. A portion of the time he was chief justice of the court. His decisions commanded the highest respect.

He was born in Harrison county, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1805, and lived beyond his eightieth year.

## JAMES M GAYLORD

James M. Gaylord, a prominent lawyer and citizen of Morgan county, served a single term in congress, being elected to the Thirty-second in 1850 from the Thirteenth district, made up of the counties of Morgan, Perry and Washington. He was born in Ohio in 1818, and lived until he passed his seventieth year.

## NORTON S TOWNSHEND

Norton S. Townshend of Lorain county was a member of the Ohio state senate in 1854-1856, representing the Twenty-seventh senatorial district, composed of Lorain and Medina counties. He was elected to the Thirty-second congress in 1850 from the Twenty-first district, Lorain, Huron, Erie and Medina counties. His greatest political achievement was in the Ohio legislature, where, holding the balance of power between the Whig and Democratic parties, he brought about the election of Salmon P. Chase to the senate and the repeal of the "Black Laws" of Ohio. After being in congress he devoted himself to educational pursuits in Iowa, Ohio and elsewhere. He was connected with the Ohio State university for many years. Mr. Townshend was born in Clay Coatan, Northamptonshire, England, Dec. 25, 1815.

## JOHN JOHNSON

Of Coshocton county was elected to the Thirty-second congress in 1850 from the Sixteenth district, composed of the counties of Coshocton, Holmes and Tuscarawas. He served but a single term. He was a highly respected citizen and was intrusted with many local positions of trust and responsibility by his fellow-citizens. He was never ambitious, however, to figure in public life.

His chief occupation was farming. He was born in Ireland in 1808, and lived out nearly fourscore years.

## EBEN NEWTON

Was among the most prominent attorneys of Mahoning county, and north-eastern Ohio, but little given to political aspirations. He served with credit in the Forty-first, Forty-second and Fifty-sixth general assemblies as a member of the senate.

In 1850 he was elected to the Thirty-second congress from the Nineteenth district, comprising Mahoning, Trumbull, Portage and Summit counties. He declined a second election to devote himself to the practice of his profession, which extended over all the northeastern part of the state and into western Pennsylvania. He was born in Goshen, Connecticut, Oct. 16, 1795, and lived till past eighty-five.

## JOHN SCOTT HARRISON.

John Scott Harrison was both the son and the father of a president, both of whom served in the congress of the United States, the first from Ohio and the second from Indiana. He was a leading citizen of Hamilton county all his life, given to agricultural pursuits, and a man of education and culture, and noted for his hospitality.

He was elected to the Thirty-second congress in 1852 from the Second district, comprising a part of Hamilton county. In 1854 he was elected to the Thirty-fourth congress from the same district. After retiring from congress he continued to lead a quiet and useful life on his farm at North Bend, a patron of art and literature, and esteemed by the entire community.

Mr. Harrison was born in Vincennes, Indiana, Jan. 29, 1802, while his father was governor of the territory. He died at North Bend, Ohio, May 26, 1878.

## MATTHIAS H. NICHOLS.

Matthias H. Nichols, who was born in Salem county, N. J., Oct. 3, 1824, was one of the early settlers of Allen county, a prominent lawyer and leading citizen, and was honored with numerous positions of trust and responsibility in local affairs. In 1852 he was elected to the Thirty-third congress from the Fourth district, Allen, Mercer, Auglaize, Shelby, Darke and Miami counties, and was elected from the same district to the Thirty-fourth in 1854

and to the Thirty-fifth in 1856. For many years he was a resident of Williams county.

#### ANDREW ELLISON.

Andrew Ellison represented Brown county in the state legislature in the Sixth, Seventh and Forty-fifth general assemblies, being first elected in 1807, and again in 1846. He was elected to the Thirty-third congress in 1852 from the Sixth district, composed of Brown, Clermont, Highland and Adams, and served a single term. He was born in Ireland in 1785, and died seventy-five years later.

#### AARON HARLAN.

Aaron Harlan, who was a prominent citizen of Green county, and an attorney, represented that county in the Thirty-first general assembly in 1832-1833, and in the Forty-fourth in 1860-1862. He was also a member of the state senate in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth, and the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth general assemblies.

In 1852 he was elected to the Thirty-third congress, as a Whig, from the Seventh district, Greene, Fayette, Madison, Warren and Clinton counties, and was elected to the Thirty-fourth in 1854 and to the Thirty-fifth in 1856, from the same district. Both as a member of the legislature and congress he displayed a high order of ability. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1802, and lived to an advanced age.

#### WILLIAM R. SAPP.

For almost half a century William R. Sapp was one of the leading members of the Knox county bar at Mt. Vernon, was prosecuting attorney of the county and filled other local positions. In 1852 he was elected to the Thirty-third congress from the Fifteenth district, Knox, Holmes, Tuscarawas and Coshocton counties, and was re-elected to the Thirty-fourth in 1854 from the same district. He displayed good ability on the floor of congress.

#### EDWARD BALL.

Edward Ball of Zanesville was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1816, and was accidentally killed in that city while superintending the shipment of cattle to the eastern markets about the year 1879. He came to Zanesville when a young man and was engaged in numerous business enterprises.

In 1845 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, again elected to the same body in 1849, in 1868 and in 1870. Originally he was a Whig, then a Republican, but in his later years affiliated with the Democratic party.

He was elected as a Republican to the Thirty-third congress from the

Sixteenth district, Muskingum, Morgan and Washington counties, in 1852, and was re-elected to the Thirty-fourth from the same district in 1854. He was sergeant-at-arms of the two national houses which immediately followed. He was a man of large business affairs, and was extensively engaged in the shipment of live stock from the Muskingum valley to the markets of the east.

#### HARVEY H. JOHNSON.

Harvey H. Johnson was a man of local prominence of Ashland county, and highly esteemed by his friends and neighbors for his good qualities as a citizen, and served but a single term, having been elected in 1852 to the Thirty-third congress from the Fourteenth district, Ashland, Wayne, Medina and Lorain counties. He was a native of Vermont and was born in the early part of the century.

#### WILLIAM D. LINDSLEY.

William D. Lindsley of Erie county served a single term in congress, having been elected to the Thirty-third in 1852 from the Thirteenth district, comprising the counties of Erie, Richland, Morrow and Huron. He was a highly respected citizen, of few political ambitions. He was a native of Connecticut and was born early in the century.

#### WILSON SHANNON.

Governor Wilson Shannon was one of the foremost public men of Belmont county. He was the first native of Ohio to become governor of the state. He was born in Mt. Olivet, Belmont county, Feb. 24, 1802, and died and was buried at Lawrence, Kansas, where he had resided for a number of years, in the practice of his profession.

He was a lawyer of great force and ability, and was a joint counsel with Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania in the argument of the celebrated *Csage* land case before the supreme court of the United States in 1875. He was a recognized leader of the Democratic party of Ohio for many years.

In 1838 he was the Democratic candidate for governor, and defeated Governor Joseph Vance by a vote of 107,848 to 102,146. In 1840 he was defeated for governor by Thomas Corwin by a vote of 145,442 to 129,312. In 1842 he was again a candidate for governor against Corwin, and was elected by a vote of 119,774 to 117,902.

He resigned the office of governor in 1844 to become minister to Mexico. In 1852 he was elected to the Thirty-third congress from the Seventeenth district, Belmont, Guernsey, Monroe and Noble counties. In 1855 he was appointed governor of Kansas Territory by President Franklin Pierce, and resigned that office in 1857 to resume the practice of law. He voted for what is known in history as the Kansas-Nebraska bill, being one of the four Dem.

ocratic members of congress from Ohio who supported the measure. Following the discovery of gold in California, in 1849, he organized several gold-seeking expeditions in eastern Ohio and western Virginia, and sent them to the Pacific coast.

#### GEORGE BLISS

Of Wooster, Wayne county, was born about the year 1800, and was one of the pioneer citizens of Portage county, Ohio, where he held numerous local positions and attained considerable prominence. He served two terms in congress, having been elected in 1852 as a Democrat to the Thirty-third congress from the Eighteenth district, comprising Portage, Stark and Summit counties. He later removed to Wooster, Wayne county, and in 1862 was elected to the Thirty-eighth congress from the Fourteenth district, made up of Wayne, Holmes, Ashland, Medina and Lorain counties.

He was one of the committee of prominent Ohioans who called on President Lincoln to protest against the arrest of Clement L. Vallandigham under General Burnside's Order No. 38. He died in 1868 and was buried at Wooster, Ohio.

#### EDWARD WADE.

One among the strongest opponents of slavery, when that question became paramount in state and national politics, was Edward Wade, who was elected to congress on that issue for four successive terms.

He was first elected in 1852 from the Nineteenth district to the Thirty-third congress, comprising the counties of Cuyahoga, Lake and Geauga, was elected to the Thirty-fourth in 1854, the Thirty-fifth in 1856 and the Thirty-sixth in 1858 from the same district.

Nominally a Whig, and receiving the support of that party as against the Democratic, he was of the most advanced type of the Free Soil school, and ably and aggressively advocated all measures of an anti-slavery character, whether presented for the consideration of congress by himself or others. He ranked among the ablest opponents of the extension of slavery of his day in congress, as well as a man thoroughly versed in all the other commanding questions and issues.

He was a lawyer of great prominence, and stood at the head of the Cleveland bar. He was born in West Springfield, Mass., Nov. 22, 1802, and died in Cleveland in August, 1866.

#### ANDREW STUART.

Andrew Stuart of Jefferson county was honored by his fellow-citizens with a single term in congress, having been elected to the Thirty-third in 1852 from the Twenty-first district, Jefferson, Harrison, Carroll and Columbiana. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in the early part of the century and lived to the latter part.



## TIMOTHY C. DAY.

Timothy C. Day of Hamilton county served but a single term in congress, which constituted his public record. He was elected to the Thirty-fourth congress in 1854 from the First district, a part of Hamilton county. He was born in Ohio in 1818.

## RICHARD MOTT.

Richard Mott was of Quaker lineage, and was born in Marmaroneck, New York, July 16, 1804. He taught school to obtain the means to secure a collegiate education, but failing entered the Bank of New York in a clerical capacity, where he remained for some years. He removed to Toledo, Ohio, in 1836, where he entered upon the grain trade, and was the pioneer in the erection of grain elevators in that city. He had the management of the lands of Governor Washington Hunt and the Hicks family for a number of years.

He led in the organization and construction of the first railroad operated in Ohio, or the west, the Erie and Kalamazoo, and was president of it in 1838 and 1839. He was strongly anti-slavery in his views, being a disciple of William Lloyd Garrison. He was an advocate of woman's suffrage, and aided Mrs. Lucretia Mott, the wife of his elder brother, in organizing and agitating in that behalf, and contributed liberally to the cause. His name is interwoven with much of the history of Toledo.

He was elected to the Thirty-fourth congress in 1854 from the Fifth district, composed of the counties of Lucas, Van Wert, Paulding, Putnam, Defiance, Williams, Fulton, Wood, Henry and Hancock, and was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth from the same district. Tendered a third election, he declined it. He died in Toledo Jan. 22, 1888.

## JONAS R. EMRIE

Of Highland county served in the state senate during the Forty-sixth general assembly, 1847-8, and the Forty-eighth, 1849-50. He served one term in congress, having been elected to the Thirty-fourth in 1854 from the Sixth district, comprising the counties of Highland, Adams, Brown and Clermont. He was born in Ohio in 1820.

## OSCAR F. MOORE.

Oscar F. Moore of Scioto represented that county in the house of the Forty-ninth general assembly, and the Seventh Senatorial district, consisting of Adams, Pike, Scioto and Jackson, in the Fiftieth, 1852-1854. He was elected to the Thirty-fourth congress in 1854 from the Tenth district, Scioto, Lawrence, Jackson and Ross. He served but a single term. He was born in La Grange, Jefferson county, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1817. He was admitted to the

bar in 1838, and located at Portsmouth, where he became a leading attorney. He was lieutenant colonel and afterward colonel of the Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served with great distinction in the Army of the Cumberland.

#### COOPER K. WATSON.

A citizen of considerable prominence in Seneca county, was elected to the Thirty-fourth congress in 1854 from the Ninth district, made up of the counties of Seneca, Sandusky, Ottawa, Hardin, Marion, Wyandot and Crawford. He served a single term and did not seek for a re-election. He was a native of Ohio and was born about 1820.

#### VALENTINE B. HORTON.

Valentine B. Horton did as much as any other single individual in developing the great mineral and other resources of Meigs and adjoining counties during the middle third of the century. A man of comprehensive mind and broad and liberal views, he contributed much to the upbuilding not only of his part of the state, but to the whole of it.

He entered congress in 1855, having been elected to the Thirty-fourth in 1854 from the Eleventh district, consisting of the counties of Meigs, Fairfield, Hocking, Perry, Athens and Vinton. He was re-elected from the same district to the Thirty-fifth in 1858, and was elected to the Thirty-seventh in 1860, having been defeated for the Thirty-sixth by Charles D. Martin, Democrat. He was originally a Whig, but affiliated with the Republican party upon its organization, and became one of its leaders. In congress and on the platform he advocated the tenets of these parties with marked ability, and with broadly tolerant views.

Mr. Horton was born in Windsor, Vermont, Jan. 29, 1802, admitted to the bar at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1830, began practice in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1833, and came to Ohio in 1835, remaining for a short time at Cincinnati, and then locating permanently at Pomeroy, Meigs county, where he died at 80.

#### SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

Samuel Galloway was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1811, and located in Columbus in early life, where he rose to distinction as a lawyer and an orator. He was a Whig, and afterward a Republican, and while a recognized leader in these parties, never sought for the distinction of office, preferring the practice of his profession. He was noted for his incisive ability on the stump during the political campaigns for nearly a third of a century.

He served a single term in congress, being nominated by his party without solicitation, and was elected to the Thirty-fourth congress in 1854 from:

the Twelfth or Capital district, composed of Franklin, Licking and Pickaway, which had elected Edson B. Olds, Democrat, at the preceding congressional election.

### JOHN A. BINGHAM.

One of the most striking and picturesque figures in national politics from Ohio during the century was John A. Bingham of Cadiz, Harrison county. He was gifted not only as a statesman, but as an orator, and never rose to address an audience but commanded the closest attention of friends and opponents alike.

He was a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Mercer, Jan. 21, 1815. In his childhood he resided four years in Ohio; then passed two years and a half in learning printing in Mercer; was then educated in the Mercer academy and Franklin college, and in 1840 came to Ohio and followed the practice of the law. In the Harrison campaign he took an active part as a Whig orator, and twice held public discussions with Edwin M. Stanton, having been challenged by him.

In the national Whig convention of 1848 he proposed a resolution which it was thought too dangerous to adopt, but which was the keynote to his subsequent course, viz: "No more slave states; no more slave territories; the maintenance of freedom where freedom is, and the protection of American industry." He was first elected to congress in 1854, and served in all 16 years; in 1873 he was appointed by Grant minister to Japan, where he resided until the advent of Mr. Cleveland's administration.

In the 16 years of his service in congress he served on the most important committees. For four years he was chairman of the judiciary committee. He was chairman of the managers on behalf of the house on the trial for the impeachment of President Johnson. He was author of the first section to the Fourteenth Amendment to the constitution, save the introductory clause thereof. He was appointed special judge advocate for the trial of the assassin of Abraham Lincoln. He was given other important official trusts, spending in all 18 years in Washington, giving unwearying labor to the nation in its most eventful period. Besides his many speeches in congress, he has spoken in half the states for "the Union and Constitution."

He was appointed minister to Japan by President Ulysses S. Grant, and



was the first man to fully grasp the great commercial possibilities of the United States in the Orient. His tact and wisdom at the court of Japan were fruitful in subsequent events and results and opened the way to closer and mutually advantageous relations between the two countries. He it was who imbued the Japanese statesmen with the advanced western ideas, which eventually revolutionized the politics of that empire.

During his mission European diplomats, in that quarter of the globe met for the first time an American who could penetrate their politics and thwart the designs by which America was so largely shut out of the commerce of Japan and China, and he triumphed over their finesse in spite of their combined obstacles.

His career in congress was most brilliant. He was chosen to the Thirty-fourth congress in 1854 from the Twenty-first district, Harrison, Jefferson Carroll and Columbiana counties. He was chosen from the same district to the Thirty-fifth congress in 1856, to the Thirty-sixth in 1858, and to the Thirty-seventh in 1860. In 1862 the reapportionment placed him in the Sixteenth district, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Guernsey, Belmont and Noble counties, and he was not returned, but in 1864 he was elected from that district to the Thirty-ninth congress, in 1866 to the Fiftieth, in 1868 to the Fifty-first, and in 1870 to the Fifty-second.

An eminent lawyer, and for a long series of years occupying positions that afforded him unlimited opportunities to accumulate wealth by taking advantage of them, as others did, he found himself a poor man in his old age, and compelled to practice the strictest frugality to supply himself with the ordinary comforts of life. He was too great and too honest for the "commercial spirit" to find a lodgment in his bosom.

#### JOHN SHERMAN.

A more extended notice of the public services of John Sherman appears in the list of United States senators. He was elected in 1854 to the Thirty-fourth congress from the Thirteenth district, Richland, Morrow, Huron and Erie counties, and was re-elected from the same district to the Thirty-fifth, in 1856; the Thirty-sixth, in 1858, and the Thirty-seventh, in 1860. In 1861 he resigned to become United States senator, and was succeeded by Samuel T. Worcester of Huron county.

#### PHILEMON BLISS

Was a leading citizen of Lorain county, who was twice elected to congress and served his constituents with fidelity. He was elected to the Thirty-fourth congress from the Fourteenth district, Lorain, Medina, Wayne and Ashland counties, in 1854, and re-elected to the Thirty-fifth from the same district. He was president judge of the Fourteenth circuit from 1844 to 1851, and was also United State judge for Dakota. He was born in Canton, Connecticut, July 28, 1814.

## CHARLES J. ALBRIGHT.

Charles J. Albright, a prominent citizen of Guernsey county, served in congress for one term only, having been elected in 1854 to the Thirty-fourth congress from the Seventeenth district, containing the counties of Guernsey, Belmont, Monroe and Noble. He did not seek a re-election. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1816.

## BENJAMIN F. LEITER.

Among the prominent lawyers and Democratic politicians of Stark county from 1835 to 1855 was Benjamin F. Leiter. He was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1848, and re-elected to the same body in 1849, serving through the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth general assemblies.

In 1854 he was elected to the Thirty-fourth congress as a Democrat from the Eighteenth district, consisting of Stark, Portage and Summit counties, and was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth in 1856. After serving two terms in congress he resumed the practice of law. He was born in Leitersburg, Maryland, Oct. 12, 1813.

## GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

George Hunt Pendleton was elected to the Thirty-fifth congress in 1856 from the First district, a part of Hamilton county, and re-elected from the same district to the Thirty-sixth in 1858, the Thirty-seventh in 1860, and the Thirty-eighth in 1862. For a more extended sketch of his public services see list of United States senators.

## WILLIAM S. GROESBECK.

William S. Groesbeck of Cincinnati was an eminent lawyer. Originally a Whig, he became a Republican upon the organization of that party, but acted with the Democratic party during the last 15 years of his life. He was born in the city of New York July 24, 1815, and was educated to the law. He located in Cincinnati when a young man, and became one of its most prominent and widely known citizens.

He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1851; a member of the commission to codify the laws of Ohio in 1852. In 1856 he was elected to the Thirty-fifth congress from the Second district, a part of Hamilton county, serving a single term, and serving on the committee on foreign relations. He was a member of the peace congress in 1861. In 1862-1864 he was a member of the state senate from the First district, composed of Hamilton county.

He was a delegate to the National Union convention in 1866. He was the leading counsel for President Andrew Johnson during his trial for impeachment in 1868. In 1872 he was the candidate of the Liberal Republicans

for the presidency against Horace Greeley, and received one electoral vote for vice president, although he was not a candidate for the office.

He was appointed a member of the monetary commission at Paris in 1878. His great legal ability was recognized in the United States and abroad. He was a progressive and public spirited citizen, and a liberal patron of education, literature and the fine arts, and endowed a fund of \$50,000 for open air concerts in Burnet Woods Park, Cincinnati. He died in that city at four score.

#### CLEMENT LAIRD VALLANDIGHAM.

Clement Laird Vallandigham was born near New Lisbon (now Lisbon), Columbiana county, Ohio, July 29, 1820, and was accidentally killed at

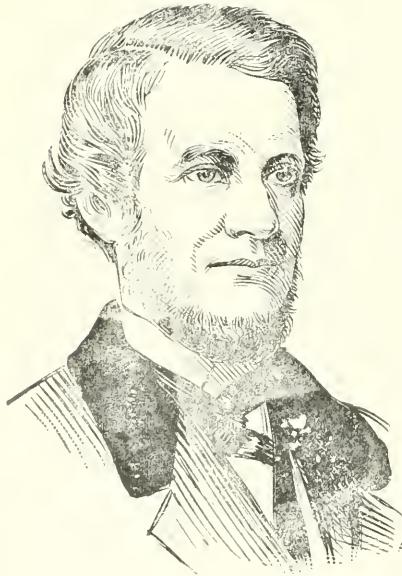
Lebanon, Ohio, in 1871, by the explosion of a pistol in his own hand as he was illustrating a point in the defense of a murder case. His ancestry were an admixture of French Huguenots and Scotch Irish, and the original name was Flemish, Van Lendeghem. His father was a Presbyterian minister and teacher.

The younger Vallandigham graduated from Jefferson college, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at New Lisbon in 1841. In 1845 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the house of the Forty-fourth general assembly, and was re-elected to the Forty-Fifth.

At the close of his second term in the legislature he removed to Dayton, where he entered upon the practice of the law, and became editor and part proprietor of the Dayton Empire, and he became an exponent and doctrinaire of the school of Democracy. In 1856

he was a candidate for the Thirty-fifth congress from the Third district, Montgomery, Butler and Preble, against Lewis D. Campbell, who was declared elected, but upon contest the seat was awarded to Mr. Vallandigham, this being the first contest for a congressional seat from Ohio. He was re-elected from the same district to the Thirty-sixth congress in 1858, and to the Thirty-seventh in 1860.

On the 13th of April, 1863, General Ambrose E. Burnside, commanding at Cincinnati, issued General Order No. 38, embracing the following:



" \* \* \* All persons within our lines who commit acts for the benefit of the enemies of our country will be tried as spies or traitors, and if convicted will suffer death. \* \* \* The habit of declaring sympathy for the enemy will not be allowed in this department. Persons committing such offenses will be at once arrested, with a view to being tried as above stated, or sent beyond our lines into the lines of their friends. It must be distinctly stated that treason expressed or implied will not be tolerated in this department."

Mr. Vallandigham construed the order as a denial of the right of the citizen to discuss the policy of the Federal administration, and at a public meeting at Mt. Vernon on the 10th of May, 1863, denounced it in the strong and impassioned language for which he was noted, declaring that he spoke by authority of a higher order than No. 38; Order No. 1, the American Constitution.

Four days later he was arrested by an officer in charge of a detachment of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and conveyed, as a prisoner, to General Burnside's headquarters at Cincinnati. A mob assembled in Dayton and burned the Republican newspaper office, and martial law was declared in the city.

He was quickly tried by courtmartial, found guilty of violating Order No. 38, and sentenced to close confinement during the war at Ft. Warren, Boston harbor. President Lincoln changed the sentence to banishment through the Federal lines. He was, accordingly, passed within the Confederate lines beyond Murfreesboro, Tenn.

It is possible that many of Mr. Vallandigham's political enemies imagined that he would remain in the Confederate states. But they were mistaken. After remaining in seclusion for a week at General Braxton Bragg's headquarters at Shelbyville, he proceeded to Wilmington, N. C., where he boarded a blockade runner and made his way to Canada, where he remained for some time at Windsor, just across the border, awaiting an opportunity to return to his native state.

In June, 1863, the Democratic state convention met in Columbus and nominated Mr. Vallandigham for governor and George E. Pugh for lieutenant governor. A heated and acrimonious campaign ensued, and he was defeated by John Brough, Republican, by a majority of over 100,000. In 1864 he returned to Ohio, without permission, and was chosen a delegate to the Democratic national convention of that year. He was never again molested, but continued the practice of his profession, and was a Democrat up to the hour of his death.

#### CYDNOR B. TOMPKINS.

Foremost among the lawyers of the Muskingum valley, at the beginning of the second half of the century, was Cydnor B. Tompkins of the Morgan county bar. He enjoyed a wide practice in that and adjoining counties, and he was most highly esteemed wherever he was known.

Brilliant and talented, he had a host of friends who finally induced him to enter politics, and in 1856 he was elected to the Thirty-fifth congress from the Sixteenth district, Morgan, Washington and Muskingum counties, and in 1858 was re-elected from the same district to the Thirty-eighth.

He was descended from a distinguished Loudon county, Virginia, family, his mother being a Quakeress, and was born in Belmont county, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1810. He graduated from the Ohio university at Athens in 1835, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Zanesville in 1837. He died in the city of McConnelsville, July 21, 1862.

#### SAMUEL SULLIVAN COX.

Samuel Sullivan Cox was one of the imposing figures in Democratic politics in Ohio from 1852 to 1867, and afterward in the city of New York. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1824, and died in the city of New York, Sept. 10, 1889.



He graduated from Brown university in 1846, studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice at Zanesville in 1849. In 1853 he removed to Columbus and became editor of the Ohio Statesman, in which position he displayed unusual literary ability. In 1855 he became secretary of legation at Lima, Peru, but returned to Ohio in 1856, and was elected to the Thirty-fifth congress from the Twelfth district, Franklin, Licking and Pickaway counties. He was elected from the same district to the Thirty-sixth congress in 1858, and to the Thirty-seventh in 1860.

In 1862, at the decennial apportionment of the state, he was placed in the Seventh district, made up of the counties of Franklin, Madison, Clark and Greene, which was regarded as safely Republican, but in 1862 it elected him to the Thirty-eighth. He was again a candidate for the Thirty-ninth in 1864, but was defeated by a few votes.

He removed from Ohio to New York in 1866 and formed a law partnership with Algernon Sidney Sullivan, which soon became one of the leading law firms of the metropolis. In 1868 the Democracy of his new district sent him to congress, where he remained almost continually the rest of his life. His only unsatisfied ambition was his failure to be elected speaker of the house of representatives, which he nearly attained on two or three different occasions.

He was a man of rare wit and humor, a brilliant lecturer and an orator



of great force and originality. For a long period he was one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institute. He was a man of practical ideas and applied them in legislation. To him was most largely due the organization of the life-saving service, and increased compensation for letter carriers, and vacations without loss of pay. Mr. Cox traveled extensively in Europe and northern Africa, between 1880 and 1885. In 1885 he was appointed minister to Turkey by President Grover Cleveland.

He enjoyed a wide reputation as an author. Among his best known books were "The Buckeye Abroad," "Eight Years in Congress," "Free Land and Free Trade," "Three Decades of Legislation" and "Why We Laugh."

#### JOSEPH R. COCKERILL.

Colonel Joseph R. Cockerill was a native of Adams county, and was born the year 1818, and died in Ohio Oct. 23, 1875. He was the father of Colonel John A. Cockerill, the journalist. The elder Cockerill commanded the Seventieth Ohio Volunteer infantry in the civil war, and took a conspicuous part in the Battle of Shiloh, in which the younger appeared in the role of a drummer boy in repeated charges.

Joseph R. Cockerill represented Adams county in the house of the Fiftieth general assembly, 1852-1854; again in the Fifty-eighth, 1868-1870, of which his son was journal clerk, and also of the Fifty-ninth, 1870-1872. He was a Democratic leader in the councils of his party in the state.

In 1836 he was elected to the Thirty-fifth congress from the Sixth district, Adams, Clermont, Highland and Brown counties, and served a single term.

#### JOSEPH BURNS

Of Coshocton county, a gentleman held in high esteem by his neighbors, served a single term in congress, having been elected to the Thirty-fifth from the Fifteenth district, comprising the counties of Coshocton, Tuscarawas, Knox and Holmes. He was a Democrat. He was born in Waynesboro, Virginia, March 11, 1800, and died when past 75.

#### WILLIAM ALLEN.

William Allen was a citizen of something more than local prominence in Darke county. He was elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-sixth congress in 1858 from the Fourth district, Darke, Miami, Shelby, Auglaize, Mercer and Allen counties, and re-elected in 1860 from the same district to the Thirty-seventh. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, August 13, 1827.

#### WILLIAM LAWRENCE OF GUERNSEY.

William Lawrence, a pioneer citizen of Guernsey county, a life-long Democrat, respected as highly by his political antagonists as by his political

friends and associates, served in the house of the legislature in the Forty-second general assembly, 1843-1844, and in the senate of the Fifty-second, the Fifty-eighth and Sixty-seventh, representing the Nineteenth district, Guernsey and Monroe counties.

In 1856 he was elected to the Thirty-fifth congress from the Seventeenth district, containing the counties of Guernsey, Belmont, Monroe and Noble.

#### LAWRENCE W. HALL.

Lawrence W. Hall was a man of local prominence in Crawford county, who had been intrusted with various local positions of trust and responsibility. He was elected to a single term in 1856, to the Thirty-fifth congress, from the Ninth district, comprising Crawford, Seneca, Sandusky, Ottawa, Hardin, Marion and Wyandot counties. He was born in Lake county, Ohio, in 1819, and died Jan. 26, 1863.

#### JOSEPH MILLER

Of Ross county served a single term in the national legislature. He was elected to the Thirty-fifth congress in 1856 from the Tenth district, composed of the counties of Ross, Pike, Jackson, Lawrence and Scioto. He was a highly respected citizen, but was not inclined to seek for political honors. He was born in Ohio about 1820. During the latter years of his life he served as United States judge in Nebraska Territory.

#### JOHN CAREY.

John Carey was one of the substantial citizens of Wyandot county, and took a leading part in pushing the various enterprises that developed its agricultural greatness. He was elected as a member of the house in the Twenty-seventh general assembly, and was also a member of the same body in the Thirty-fifth.

He was sent to congress for a single term, having been elected to the Thirty-sixth in 1858 from the Ninth district, Wyandot, Hardin, Marion, Crawford, Seneca, Sandusky and Citawa counties. He was born in Monongahela county, Virginia, April 5, 1792, and lived to an advanced age.

#### JAMES M. ASHLEY.

James M. Ashley, a Republican, was for many years a most prominent figure in state and national politics, possessing, as he did, a high order of ability, both as an orator and a thinker. He was born in the state of Pennsylvania, Nov. 14, and lived till he passed the three-quarter century mark.

He located at Toledo, where he entered the drug business in 1851, but his stock being destroyed by fire, with no insurance, he abandoned the business. Having previously read law and being already admitted to the bar, he began

the practice and was eminently successful in it. In his later years he was interested in many railway corporations and enterprises, and displayed a high order of ability in that line.

He was a Whig and then a Republican. He was a delegate to the first Republican national convention, which nominated General John C. Fremont for president in 1856. He was elected to the Thirty-sixth congress in 1858 from the Fifth district, comprising Lucas, Wood, Van Wert, Paulding, Putnam, Henry, Defiance, Williams and Fulton, and was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh in 1860 from the same district.

In 1862 he was chosen from the Tenth district, made up of the counties of Lucas, Wood, Henry, Putnam, Paulding, Defiance, Fulton and Williams, and was re-elected from the same district in 1862 to the Thirty-eighth, in 1864 to the Thirty-ninth and in 1866 to the Fortieth. He was one of the managers on the part of the house of representatives in the impeachment proceedings against President Andrew Johnson.

#### JOHN A. GURLEY.

Rev. John A. Gurley of Cincinnati was twice honored by his constituents as a congressman. He was elected to the Thirty-sixth congress in 1858 from the Second district, a part of Hamilton county, and re-elected from the same district in 1860 to the Thirty-seventh. He was a gentleman of considerable prominence at his home. He was born in East Hartford, Conn., Dec. 9, 1813, and died August 19, 1863, at Cincinnati, where he was editor of The Western Star, a religious paper.

#### WILLIAM HOWARD.

William Howard of Clermont county represented that county and Brown in the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth general assemblies, as a member of the senate, from 1849 to 1851. In 1858 he was elected to the Thirty-sixth congress from the Sixth district, made up of Clermont, Brown, Highland and Adams counties, serving but a single term. He was a native of Virginia and was born in the year 1800.

#### CHARLES D. MARTIN.

Judge Charles D. Martin of Lancaster was one of the brightest lights in the celebrated bar of Fairfield county, and enjoyed a wide practice, not only in Fairfield but in adjoining counties, and in the supreme court of the state.

His career in congress, however, was brief, consisting of but a single term. He was elected to the Thirty-sixth congress in 1858, over Valentine B. Horton, in the Eleventh district, Fairfield, Hocking, Perry, Athens, Vinton and Meigs, and defeated by him in 1860.

From 1883 to 1886 he was a member of the supreme court commission, a supplementary supreme court, to aid the regular body in the disposal of

accumulated business, and was appointed by the governor. His decisions were models of clearness and precision, and many of them have continued as precedents.

He was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, August 5, 1829, and was educated in the public schools of Mt. Vernon and at Kenyon college. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1850, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Lancaster, where, in 1899, he is the Nestor of the Fairfield county bar.

#### CAREY A. TRIMBLE.

Carey A. Trimble of Chillicothe, who was for years a leading and highly respected citizen of Ross county, was twice a member of the national house. He was elected to the Thirty-sixth congress in 1858 from the Tenth district, Ross, Pike, Jackson, Scioto and Lawrence counties, and re-elected to the Thirty-seventh in 1860 from the same district. He was a physician by profession and was the son of Governor Trimble, and born in Hillsboro, Ohio, April 13, 1813.

#### HARRISON G. BLAKE.

No man stood higher at the bar, nor in the estimation of the people of Medina county and in northeastern Ohio, than Harrison G. Blake of Medina. He was of Connecticut lineage, was born in 1826, and died in 1876. He was a member of the house of representatives during the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth general assemblies, 1846-1848, and was a member of the senate in the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth, and speaker of that body in 1849-1850.

In 1858 he was elected to the Thirty-sixth congress from the Fourteenth district, Medina, Lorain, Wayne and Ashland counties, and was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh in 1860 from the same district. He was an able legislator, as he was a brilliant lawyer.

#### SIDNEY EDGERTON.

For more than half a century Sidney Edgerton was one of the leading citizens of Summit county, and while he had little inclination toward public or official life, he was intrusted with many local positions of trust and responsibility.

He was born in Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, August 17, 1818. He was educated in the common schools, worked for some years as a carpenter, and then engaged in teaching. He graduated from the Cincinnati Law school, admitted to the bar, and in 1844 located at Akron, where he built up a large law practice. From 1852 to 1856 he was prosecuting attorney of Summit county. In 1858 he was elected to the Thirty-sixth congress, as a Republican, from the Eighteenth district, Summit, Portage and Stark counties, and re-elected to the Thirty-seventh in 1860 from the same district.

In 1863 President Lincoln appointed him chief justice of Idaho Territory,

and he filled the position with marked ability. In 1864 the president appointed him governor of Montana Territory, which office he held until 1867, when he resigned and resumed the practice of his profession at Akron, declining to accept further official preferment.

#### WILLIAM HELMICK.

William Helmick was a highly respected citizen of Tuscaraw<sup>as</sup> county, devoted to the pursuits of private life and caring little for the allurements of office. He served a single term in congress, and that was sufficient to sate any ambitions that he might have possessed. He was elected to the Thirty-sixth congress in 1858 from the Fifteenth district, composed of Tuscarawas, Coshocton, Knox and Holmes counties. He was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1817.

#### THOMAS C. THEAKER

Of Belmont seems to have limited his political ambitions to a single term in congress. He was a prominent and highly respected citizen of Belmont county, and was elected to the Thirty-sixth congress in 1858 from the Seventeenth district, made up of the counties of Belmont, Guernsey, Monroe and Noble. He was a merchant, and after retiring from congress was connected with the patent office. He was born in York, Pa., Feb. 1, 1812, and died at Oakland, Md., July 16, 1883.

#### JOHN HUTCHINS.

John Hutchins was born in Vienna, Trumbull county, Ohio, July 25, 1812, and died at Cleveland at four score. He was educated at the local schools, and studied law at Warren, Ohio, where he was admitted and entered upon the practice, and became a successful attorney, enjoying a wide and lucrative practice.

He had little inclination for politics. He was nominally a Whig, but strongly anti-slavery in his views, disagreeing in this respect from the majority of the leaders of his own party, and this fact doubtless had much to do in deterring him from active participation in state and national politics.

He was a man of excellent judgment and possessed a well balanced mind, which made his counsel and advice sought for in nearly all the affairs of life, not only by his neighbors in their private affairs, but by the leaders of his party in matters of state.

He served a single term in the Ohio house of representatives, in 1849-1850, but declined a second election, which was tendered him. In 1858 he was elected to the Thirty-sixth congress from the Twentieth district, composed of the counties of Trumbull, Ashtabula and Mahoning, and re-elected to the Thirty-seventh in 1860. His services in congress were so satisfactory that he was tendered another election, but declined to follow his profession, which was more congenial to his tastes.

## CHILTON A. WHITE.

Chilton A. White was one of the most prominent attorneys and a leading citizen of Brown county, and was born in that county in February, 1826, and lived at Georgetown until the close of the century in the practice of his profession. He held various offices of local importance in his town and county, and served as a soldier in the civil war.

In 1860 the Democratic nomination to congress came to him unexpectedly, and he was elected to the Thirty-seventh congress from the Sixth district, Brown, Adams, Clermont and Highland counties, and he was elected in 1862 from the same district to the Thirty-eighth congress, both times as a Democrat.

In 1896 he was the Democratic candidate for secretary of state, and was defeated by Charles Kinney, Republican, the vote standing 525,000 to 475,462.

## RICHARD A. HARRISON.

Richard A. Harrison of Madison, and later of Franklin county, was born in Thirsk, England, April 8, 1824, and came to America in 1832, his parents locating at Springfield. He secured a thorough education, through his own efforts, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, and began the practice at London, Madison county.

He represented Madison county in the house of the Fifty-third general assembly, and the Eleventh Senatorial district, Madison, Clark and Champaign, in the Fifty-fourth. He was elected to the Thirty-second congress in 1861 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas Corwin from the Seventh district, made up of the counties of Madison, Warren, Clinton, Greene and Fayette.

He was appointed a member of the supreme court commission by Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, but declined to serve. From London he removed to Columbus, where he successfully practiced law during the remainder of the century. He was a man of great force of character and of a high order of ability.

## SAMUEL SHELLABARGER.

Samuel Shellabarger was, perhaps, the most distinguished native born citizen of Clark county during the nineteenth century. As a lawyer he had but few equals and no superiors at the bar of the state or in the national capital, where he spent the last quarter of the century in the practice of his profession.

He was born in Clark county, Dec. 10, 1817, and was largely educated in the common or public schools of the day. He was graduated from the Miami university at Oxford in 1841, after which he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He was prosecuting attorney of Clark county and filled other local positions. He was elected to the house of representatives in the Fiftieth general assembly, but declined a re-election.

In 1860 he was elected to the Thirty-seventh congress from the Eighth district, Clark, Champaign, Logan, Union and Delaware, but owing to the change of districts in 1862 failed of re-election to the Thirty-eighth. In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth congress from the Seventh district, Clark, Greene, Madison and Franklin counties, and was re-elected to the Fortieth in 1866, failed of re-election to the Forty-first in 1868, and was elected to the Forty-second in 1870, serving in all four terms.

He served in congress during what was known as the reconstruction period, and formulated the plan for provisional governments for the seceded states pending their rehabilitation. He was a Whig, and became a leading Republican upon the organization of that party. In politics he was broad-minded, although a strict partisan.

Under the administration of President Grant he was sent as minister to Portugal, and was afterward a member of the board of civil service commissioners. After his return from Portugal he located permanently in the practice of the law at the national capital.

#### WARREN P. NOBLE.

Among the prominent, distinguished and highly respected citizens of Seneca county was Warren P. Noble, an attorney, and for many years a Democratic leader of the state. He held many important local positions, and was trustee of a number of the state benevolent institutions. While taking great interest in public and political affairs, he was never, in any sense, a seeker after office, but devoted his mind to the practice of his profession.

In 1846 he was elected to the house of the Forty-fifth general assembly and was re-elected to the Forty-sixth. As a legislator his work was so satisfactory to his constituents that they were anxious to continue him in the position, but he declined their offers. In 1850 he was elected to the Thirty-seventh congress from the Ninth district, composed of Seneca, Sandusky, Ottawa, Hardin, Marion, Wyandot and Crawford counties.

The apportionment of 1862 placed him in a new Ninth district, composed of Seneca, Erie, Sandusky, Ottawa, Crawford and Huron counties, and from this he was re-elected in 1862 to the Thirty-eighth congress. He declined a re-election and devoted the remainder of his life to the practice of his profession and the promotion of the various state benefices.

He also engaged in banking for a number of years, as well as in the practice of law. He was a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Luzerne county of that state, June 14, 1820.

#### SAMUEL T. WORCESTER

Of Huron county was an attorney of considerable prominence, and a progressive and highly respected citizen. In 1848 he was elected a member of the senate from Huron and Erie counties in the Forty-seventh general assembly, and was re-elected to the Forty-eighth. In 1861 he was elected to

the Thirty-seventh congress from the Thirteenth district, Huron, Erie, Morrow and Richland counties, to succeed John Sherman, who resigned to become United States senator. He was a Republican, and was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, Aug. 30, 1804.

#### JAMES R. MORRIS.

James R. Morris served two terms in congress, and was one of the prominent citizens of Monroe county in his day, and an attorney of good attainments. He represented Monroe county in the house of the Forty-seventh general assembly, and filled a number of local positions of trust and responsibility.

In 1860 he was elected to the Thirty-seventh congress from the Seventeenth district, Monroe, Belmont, Guernsey and Noble counties. In 1862 he was elected to the Thirty-seventh from the Fifteenth district, composed of Monroe, Morgan, Athens Washington and Meigs counties. He was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, Jan. 10, 1820.

#### ROBERT H. NUGEN,

Who was a citizen of Tuscarawas county, an attorney and a man of considerable local prominence, was elected to the Thirty-seventh congress from the Fifteenth district, Tuscarawas, Coshocton, Knox and Holmes county, in 1860. He served but a single term. He was a Democrat. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1809.

#### ALEXANDER LONG.

Alexander Long was one of the leading lawyers of the bar of Cincinnati, a noted orator and a man of strong convictions, and always had the courage to express them. He was a Jacksonian Democrat, a strict constructionist, and a believer in the reserved rights of the states.

He was born in Greenville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, Dec. 24, 1816, and died in Cincinnati at nearly four score. He came of distinguished Revolutionary ancestry, and was a man of commanding presence and engaging manners. He was partly educated in Pennsylvania, and finished in the Farmers' college, Cincinnati, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar.

He was one of the representatives from Hamilton county in the Forty-seventh general assembly in 1848-1849, and was re-elected to the Forty-eighth in 1849. In 1862 he was elected to the Thirty-eighth congress from the Second district, a part of Hamilton county. Early in the second session of that congress he delivered a great speech in which he criticised the administration of President Lincoln, because of the method of conducting the war, in the strictest terms. It roused a bitter partisan spirit among the supporters of the administration, and a resolution in favor of his expulsion from congress was



introduced and fiercely debated for several days. Upon a call of the roll it lacked eleven votes of the constitutional majority, and he was not unseated.

He failed of a re-election and was succeeded by Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward elected president. After retiring from congress Mr. Long continued the practice of his profession at Cincinnati.

#### ALBERT GALLATIN RIDDLE.

Albert Gallatin Riddle was born in Monson, Massachusetts, on the 28th of May, 1816. The succeeding year his father migrated to Ohio, and located in the vicinity of Cleveland. The youth largely educated himself, and was admitted to the bar in Cleveland in 1840, where he almost immediately rose to great distinction. He was prosecuting attorney of Geauga county, and also of Cuyahoga, and had an immense law practice at 40 years of age.

Against his own wishes he was elected to the Thirty-seventh congress in 1860 from the Nineteenth district, Cuyahoga, Lake and Geauga, but declined a re-election, as he had no taste for political life. In 1863 he accepted the position of consul to Matanzas, but soon after resigned. He was the chief counsel in the prosecution of John H. Surratt, charged with conspiracy in the assassination of President Lincoln.

He was a brilliant literary writer, and the author of a number of entertaining books on various topics, and wrote a biography of Senator Benjamin F. Wade. He was a lecturer of great merit, and was in great demand on the platform. He spent the closing years of his life in the practice of law in Washington, D. C.



#### WILLIAM P. CUTLER.

William P. Cutler of Washington county was the grandson of Dr. Manasseh Cutler, one of the original settlers of Marietta, and a son of Judge Ephriam Cutler. He was born in Warren township, Washington county, July 12, 1812, and died in Marietta in 1889. He was a Whig of the anti-slavery type, and became a Republican when that party was organized.

He entered the Ohio university at Athens, but was compelled to leave college because of ill health before his graduation. He was elected to the house of the Forty-third general assembly in 1844, and re-elected to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth, and was speaker of the house during the ses-

sion of the latter. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1851.

In 1850 he was elected to the Thirty-seventh congress from the Sixteenth district, Washington, Morgan and Muskingum counties, and served a single term. After leaving congress he became interested in railway enterprises, which engaged his attention during the remainder of his life.

#### JOHN F. M'KINNEY.

John F. McKinney of Piqua was a prominent lawyer in Miami county and one of the Democratic state leaders. He served two terms in congress and



displayed no inconsiderable ability. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth congress in 1862 from the Fourth district, composed of Miami, Darke, Shelby, Logan and Campaign counties, and was elected to the Forty-second in 1870 from the same district. He was a political organizer of more than ordinary ability, and was chairman of the Democratic state committee for some years.

He was a man of great force of character, and exercised great influence in Miami county and throughout the Miami valley. He was born in Piqua, Miami county, April 12, 1827, and is living in the opening months of 1900. While always a strong partisan in his devotion to the Democratic party he was able to keep partisan sentiment within reasonable bounds during the days of the Civil war, and thus aided essentially in the rehabilitation of the organization. His counsel to his political associates was always eagerly listened to and generally followed. He was a man of powerful physique and commanding presence. He still resides at Piqua, Miami county.

#### WILLS A. HUTCHINS,

One of the most prominent attorneys in southern Ohio, represented Scioto county in the Fiftieth general assembly as a member of the house. He was a Democrat, but overcame a very large adverse Republican majority.

In 1862 he was elected to the Thirty-eighth congress from the Eleventh district, Scioto, Adams, Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson and Vinton. This district was Republican by several thousand, but Mr. Hutchins overcame the adverse

majority without seeming effort. He was a man of pleasing address, unusual oratorical powers, and a great lawyer and advocate. He was born in Hartford, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1818.

#### WILLIAM E. FINCK.

William E. Finck was born at Somerset, formerly, and at that time, the county seat of Perry county, in the year 1822, and there he continued to reside during the remainder of the century, held in the highest esteem by all who knew him for his many traits of typical American citizenship. He was largely educated at St. Joseph's college, near his native town, one of the pioneer colleges of Ohio.

He was fitted by nature, as he was by education, for the legal profession, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He was shortly afterward made prosecuting attorney of the county, by appointment, and quickly came to be recognized as a lawyer, in the lower courts and in the supreme court of the state. A most genial gentleman and an orator of unrivalled powers, he was popular to a degree but seldom attained.

He was originally a Whig in politics, attended all the Whig national conventions as a delegate from 1844 to 1852, but in 1854 left the Whig party because of the secret methods of what was popularly known as the Know Nothings, and allied himself with the Democratic party, and was one of its ablest advocates ever after to the close of the century.

He represented the Fifteenth Senatorial district, Perry and Muskingum counties, in the Fiftieth and Fifty-fifth general assemblies, and was the Democratic candidate for attorney general and supreme judge, under the second constitution, but failed of election.

In 1862 he was elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-eighth congress from the Twelfth district, Perry, Fairfield, Pickaway, Hocking, Ross and Pike counties, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth from the same district in 1864, and was elected to the Forty-third in 1874 from the Twelfth district, composed of the counties of Perry, Fairfield, Pickaway and Franklin, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. J. Jewett. In 1850 he ran as the Whig candidate against James M. Gaylord, Democrat, in the Thirteenth dis-



trict, and so great was his popularity that he came within a few votes of being elected against an immense adverse Democratic majority. In congress he took a high rank among the members, and was given a place on the judiciary and other important committees of the house.

#### FRANCIS C. LEBLOND.

Francis C. Leblond was born in Knox county, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1821, and educated himself for a period, during



which he saved sufficient money out of his earnings to take a course in the Norwalk academy. He studied law and supported himself by teaching until he was admitted to the bar in 1844, being examined in the supreme court by Edwin M. Stanton, afterward secretary of war.

His examination indicated his thorough mastery of the profession, and bespoke him the brilliant professional career which followed. He located in Celina, Mercer county, and was made prosecuting attorney and called to other important local trusts. He spent the remainder of his life in active practice at Celina, and was held in the highest esteem.

In 1862 he was elected to the Thirty-third congress as a Democrat from the Fifth district, Mercer, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Hardin, Hancock and Wyandot counties, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth from the same district, and then voluntarily retired to the more congenial pursuits of life. As a congressman he displayed marked abilities.

#### WILLIAM JOHNSON.

William Johnson of Richland county served a single term in the national house. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth congress in 1862 from the Eighth district, consisting of the counties of Richland, Morrow, Marion, Delaware and Union. He was born in Ireland in 1819, and died in Mansfield, Ohio, May 3, 1866.

#### JOSEPH W. WHITE

Of Guernsey county served but a single term in congress, having been elected to the Thirty-eighth in 1862 from the Sixteenth district, made up of the

counties of Guernsey, Belmont, Noble, Harrison and Tuscarawas. He was born in Harrison county in 1822, and died in Guernsey county in 1892. He was a lawyer by profession.

#### JOHN O'NIELL.

John O'Niell of Zanesville was among the brightest men who ever came to the bar in that section of the state, and had but few rivals anywhere as an advocate or as a profound reasoner before the courts. His oratorical powers were not only of the highest order, but had the forceful quality of concentration of thought and vividness of expression. In the heyday of his brilliant powers he could compress more eloquence and pointed statements into an address of half an hour than any man at the bar, and he seldom consumed more than that length of time in his greatest forensic efforts.

He was born in Philadelphia, December 17, 1822, removed to Frederick, Maryland, and afterward to Zanesville, where he entered the law office of Richard Stillwell, was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession soon after attaining his majority, and still remains one of the ornaments of the Zanesville bar, respected and trusted by all, and so continued until the close of the century.

He was elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-eighth congress in 1862 from the Thirteenth district, Muskingum, Licking, Coshocton and Knox counties, and served but a single term in congress, where he acquitted himself with great credit.

In 1833 he was elected to the Sixty-sixth general assembly as a senator from the combined Fifteenth and Sixteenth Senatorial districts, and was elected to the Sixty-seventh two years later and chosen president *pro tem.* at its organization.



#### JAMES R. HUBBELL.

James R. Hubbell of Delaware, Delaware county, was a member of the house in the Forty-eighth, Fifty-third, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth general assemblies, representing Delaware county, and a member of the senate in

the Fifty-ninth from the Sixteenth senatorial district, Delaware and Licking counties.

He served a single term in the national congress, having been elected to the Thirty-ninth in 1864 from the Eighth district, Delaware, Union, Marion, Morrow and Richland counties. He was originally a Democrat, but afterward acted with the Republican party. He was born in Delaware in 1824, and died when past 70.

#### JAMES A. GARFIELD.

James Abram Garfield was the third member of congress from Ohio elected to the presidency. He was born in Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio,

Nov. 19, 1831, and died in Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19, 1881, the result of a murderous shot fired by the assassin Guiteau, July 2, 1881. His remains lie buried in Lake View cemetery, Cleveland.

"He made his way" in life, and rose to distinction through his own efforts and indomitable will. When a boy he worked on a canal boat as a driver and spent his leisure hours in study. At the time he was in the employ of Governor Tod. In 1849 he entered the Geauga seminary at Chester, and supported himself by doing odd jobs as a carpenter's or blacksmith's helper, as opportunity offered. During vacations he did farm and other manual labor, and occasionally taught school.



He entered Hiram college in 1851, and Williams college in 1854, from which he graduated in 1856. He was ordained a minister in the Campbellite church, and after his graduation taught Greek and Latin in Hiram college, and subsequently became its president.

He read law with Albert Gallatin Riddle at Cleveland and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was elected to the senate of the Fifty-fourth general assembly from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial district, Portage and Summit counties, in 1859.

At the breaking out of the civil war he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and had a brilliant military career, having been made a major general by successive promotions. He participated in the actions at Middle Creek, Ky., Shiloh, Corinth, Chickamauga and many other minor engagements, in all of which he distinguished

himself. He resigned his military commission Dec. 3, 1863, to take his seat in congress. His health had been shattered, and his friends, without solicitation on his part, had elected him to the national house.

He was elected as a Republican, and at once became a conspicuous figure on the floor of the house, delivering a forceful speech a few weeks after entering the body. His oratory was of a high order, and his arguments were strong and often unanswerable by his opponents.

He was elected in 1862 to the Thirty-eighth congress from the Nineteenth district, Portage, Trumbull, Geauga and Ashtabula counties. He was elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second from the same constituency. In 1872 the Nineteenth district was made up of Portage, Ashtabula, Trumbull, Lake and Geauga, and he was chosen to the Forty-third Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth, always by overwhelming majorities.

During his eighteen years of continuous service in congress he served on all of the important committees of the house, and was, at different times, chairman of the committees on military affairs, banking and currency, ways and means and others. In 1876 he was chosen a member of the electoral commission which settled the disputed presidential succession between Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden, and was one of the eight out of fifteen voting to seat the former.

On the 13th of January, 1880, he was elected United States senator by the legislature, but renounced the office before the beginning of the term to accept the presidential nomination, and at the November election of that year he was elected president over Major General Winfield S. Hancock.

In March, 1881, shortly after his inauguration, a bitter controversy was precipitated between his administration and Senators Platt and Conkling of New York, over the appointment of William H. Robertson as collector of the port of New York, and the two senators resigned, as a protest, and both stood for re-election and both were defeated, thus indorsing President Garfield's action. Inter-party bitterness rose to a dangerous degree, which culminated on the 2d day of July, 1881, when a probably insane partisan named Guiteau fired a pistol shot into the president in the railway station building at Washington, inflicting fatal injuries. He lingered in great agony until the 19th of September, when he died of blood poisoning.

This being the second president assassinated, the horror and indignation of the entire nation knew no bounds, and when he died, all party lines and divisions were washed out by the great flood of national grief.

#### READER W. CLARK.

Reader W. Clark was a man of local prominence and held in high esteem by the people of Clermont and adjoining counties. He served in the house of representatives in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth general assemblies. In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth congress from the Sixth district, composed of the counties of Clermont, Brown, Highland and Clinton counties. He was a Republican. In 1866 he was re-elected to the Fortieth con-

gress from the same district. He was an industrious, able and painstaking legislator. He was born in Bethel, Ohio, May, 1812, and died May 23, 1872.

#### RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes was the second member of congress from Ohio to be elected to the presidential office. He was born in Delaware, Ohio



Oct. 4, 1822. His father, Rutherford Hayes, migrated from Vermont to Ohio in 1817, and engaged in merchandising in Delaware, but died in 1822.

The younger Hayes removed with his mother to Fremont, or Lower Sandusky, in 1827, where he helped to support himself, and secured the rudiments of an education, and later attended the Norwalk academy. He entered Kenyon college and was graduated in 1840. He immediately fitted himself for entrance into the law school at Harvard, from which he graduated in 1845. He was a Republican in politics, and became a leader of his party in the state.

He was admitted to the bar at Marietta in 1845, and began the practice at Fremont in 1846 as the partner of General Ralph P. Buckland. In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati, where he

quickly rose to eminence in the legal profession. He was city solicitor of Cincinnati from 1858 to 1861.

At the outbreak of the civil war a military company was formed from the membership of the Literary club of the Queen City and Hayes was chosen captain. His company was assigned to the Twenty-third regiment, Ohio Volunteer infantry, and he was commissioned major.

He did gallant service in Virginia and West Virginia, and his regiment participated in nearly all the important actions in the Shenandoah valley under General Sheridan, including the battles of South Mountain, Winchester, Cloyd's Mountain, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In the meantime he was promoted to the command of the regiment. General Adam Badeau, of General Grant's staff, in his Military History of Grant says of Colonel Hayes:

"For gallant and meritorious service in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Colonel Hayes was promoted to the rank of brigadier general of volunteers, and brevetted major general for gallant and distinguished service during the campaign of 1864, in West Virginia, and particularly in the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek."



He commanded his brigade for more than two years. In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth congress from the Second district, a part of Hamilton county, and in 1866 was re-elected from the same district to the Fortieth. While in congress he served on a number of the leading committees of the house, and his counsel was eagerly sought after by his party leaders on all perplexing questions.

He was nominated for congress in 1872, against his protests, and was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Henry B. Banning, in the Second district. In 1873, after his defeat, he removed from Cincinnati to Fremont, where he had inherited considerable property, and there he continued to reside during the remainder of his life.

In 1857 he was the Republican candidate for governor of Ohio, and was elected over Allen G. Thurman, Democrat, by a vote of 243,605 to 240,522. In 1869 he was again the Republican candidate for governor, and was elected over George H. Pendleton, Democrat, by a vote of 236,082 to 228,576. In 1875 he was the Republican candidate for governor, and defeated William Allen, Democrat, by a vote of 297,817 to 292,273.

It is a coincidence that General Hayes was the only man elected three times to the office of governor during the century, and on each occasion he was elected over a man who was a United States senator, Allen previous to, and Thurman and Pendleton subsequent to the gubernatorial election. When Thurman was defeated in 1867, a Democratic legislature was chosen, which elected him to the senate.

In 1876 General Hayes was the Republican candidate for president, and carried Ohio over Samuel J. Tilden of New York by a vote of 330,698 to 323,182. He was nominated on the seventh ballot in the national Republican convention which met in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 14, 1876.

In accepting this nomination Mr. Hayes pledged himself, from patriotic motives, to the one-term principle, and in these words:

"Believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early presidents can be best accomplished by an executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in now stating my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

"In furtherance of the reform we seek, and in other important respects, a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the constitution prescribing a term of six years for the presidential office, and forbidding a re-election."

A bitter and threatening controversy arose over the election, which required the wisest and most conciliatory statesmanship to adjust, so as to avert civil commotion. In a letter to Senator John Sherman, Nov. 27, 1876, Governor Hayes said: "You feel, I am sure, as I do about this whole business. A fair election would have given us about 40 electoral votes—at least that many. But we are not to allow our friends to defeat one outrage and fraud by another. There must be nothing crooked on our part. Let

Mr. Tilden have the place by violence, intimidation and fraud, rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny."

The canvassing board of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina declared Republican electors chosen, and certificates of these results were sent by the governors of those states to Washington. Governor Hayes had a majority of one in the electoral college. But the Democrats charged **fraud**, and certificates declaring the Democratic electors elected were sent to Washington. The house (Democratic) and the senate (Republican) then concurred in an act providing for a commission composed of five representatives, five senators and five judges of the supreme court, to have final jurisdiction. The commission refused to go behind the certificates of the governors, and by a vote of eight to seven declared in favor of the Republican electors, and President Hayes was inaugurated March 5, 1877.

The administration of President Hayes, although unsatisfactory to machine politicians, was a wise and conservative one, meeting with the approval of the people at large. By the withdrawal of Federal troops and restoration of self-government to the southern states, it prepared the way for a revival of patriotism and the remarkable material development that ensued.

After leaving the presidency Mr. Hayes lived in quiet retirement at Fremont. He was identified with the management of numerous educational institutions and the public benefactions of the state. He died at Fremont.

President Hayes resigned from the Fortieth congress in 1867 to become governor, and was succeeded by General Samuel F. Carey; and resigned the governorship in 1877 to become president, and was succeeded by Thomas L. Young, the lieutenant governor.

#### RUFUS B. SPALDING.

Rufus Paine Spalding, statesman and jurist, was born in Tisbury, Duke county, Massachusetts, May 3, 1798. His father removed to Connecticut and there he attended the Plainfield and Colchester academies, until he was fitted for Yale college, from which he graduated in 1817, and was later admitted to the practice of law.

He went to Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1819, and began the practice at that place. In 1821 he removed from Arkansas to Ohio, and began the practice at Warren. A few years later he located at Ravenna, where he commanded an immense practice for many years, and finally located at Cleveland, where he died August 29, 1886.

In political affiliations he was a Democrat, and was one of the leaders of that party in the state for many years. He was of strong Free Soil proclivities, but Salmon P. Chase, one of his compeers, and was often at variance with the leaders of his party on the slavery question. In all other respects he agreed with it. He was what was known as a War Democrat, at the breaking out of the great civil war, and advocated its vigorous prosecution, acting with the Republican party, but retaining his Democratic views on all the great economic questions of the period.

He was elected to represent Portage county in the Thirty-eighth general assembly in 1839, and was again elected in 1841, and was speaker of the Fortieth general assembly, which met in extraordinary session on the 25th of July, 1842, and adjourned under dramatic circumstances on the 12th of August. The Whig members resigned in a body for the purpose of breaking a quorum in the house, and to prevent the reapportionment of the state for congressmen. In declaring the house adjourned Speaker Spalding delivered an impassioned speech in which he declared the action of the recusant members as revolutionary and subversive of law and good government. The re-districting bill had been agreed on by the majority, but there was a constitutional requirement that two-thirds of the members of each house was necessary to form a quorum. Thirty of the members of the house had resigned and refused to answer to their names upon a call of the roll, and the bill remained in a state of suspended animation until the assembling of the Forty-first general assembly, which was overwhelmingly Democratic, when it was duly enacted into a law. The second constitution provided that a majority of all the members elect to either house should constitute a quorum, thus making it impossible for a party minority to break it.

Mr. Spalding was elected a judge of the supreme court by the legislature in 1848, and held the office until 1852. In 1862 he was elected to the Thirty-eighth congress from the Eighteenth district, Cuyahoga, Summit and Lake counties, and was re-elected from the same district to the Thirty-ninth in 1864 and the Fortieth in 1866. He was recognized as one of the ablest men in congress during his services in that body. Upon his retirement he resumed the practice of his profession, and was identified with all of the great material interests of the city of Cleveland up to the time of his death.

#### HEZEKIAH S. BUNDY.

Hezekiah S. Bundy of Wellston, Jackson county, was one of the pioneers in the development of the great mineral resources of the south central part of the state, and was a public man of high standing and character. He was the father-in-law of Senator Joseph B. Foraker.

He represented Jackson county in the house of the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth general assemblies, and the Seventh Senatorial district, Adams, Pike, Scioto and Jackson counties, in the Fifty-second. He served three terms in congress, but not successively.

In 1864 he was elected from the Eleventh district, Jackson, Vinton, Adams, Scioto and Lawrence, to the Thirty-ninth congress. In 1872 he was elected from the Eleventh district, then composed of Jackson, Vinton, Hocking, Scioto, Lawrence and Gallia, to the Forty-third. In 1892 he was elected to the Fifty-third from the Tenth district, Jackson, Pike, Gallia, Lawrence, Scioto and Adams counties.

He was born in Marietta, Ohio, August 15, 1817. Educated in the public schools, was admitted to the bar and engaged later in the iron and coal industries; accumulated a fortune, which was lost in financial reverses, and again resumed the practice of law. He died in Wellston in his 80th year.

## WILLIAM LAWRENCE OF LOGAN.

Judge William Lawrence of Bellefontaine was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1819. He graduated from Franklin college in 1838. He studied



law and was admitted to the bar upon attaining his majority. From 1856 to 1861 he was judge of the court of common pleas in the Third judicial district, and was reporter of the supreme court of Ohio for 12 years. He commanded the Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer infantry in the Civil war. He was first comptroller of the treasury from 1880 to 1885, and inaugurated the system of publishing the decisions of the department for reference. He was the author of several works, among them being the "Law of Religious Societies and Church Corporations" and the "Life and Public Services of John Sherman."

In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth congress from the Fourth district, comprising Logan, Darke, Shelby, Champaign and Miami counties, and was re-elected in 1866 to the Fortieth and in 1868 to the Forty-first, from the same district. He failed of election to the Forty-second. In 1872, under a new apportionment, he was elected to the Forty-third congress from the Eighth district, composed of Logan, Champaign, Clark, Madison and Miami counties, and was re-elected from the same district in 1874 to the Forty-fourth.

In congress he succeeded in securing the public lands to actual settlers; that Indian treaty sales of these lands should be prohibited, as they were by act of March 3, 1871; thus breaking up one of the most gigantic agencies for squandering the public lands and creating monopolies. On the 7th of July, 1876, he carried through the house a bill, called the "Lawrence bill," requiring the Pacific Railroad companies to indemnify the government against liability and loss on account of the government loan of credit to the companies, as estimated, of \$150,000,000. The railroad companies resisted this, employing Hon. Lyman Trumbull of Illinois, and Hon. William M. Evarts of New York, and others, whose elaborate arguments before the judiciary committee were met by a voluminous report and speech by Judge Lawrence, answering every opposing argument.

He ranked among the most eminent jurists of his age. His knowledge of law was thorough and profound, and his decisions became precedents. Previous to entering congress he served with great distinction in the legislature of Ohio, having been a member of the house in the Forty-fifth and

Forty-sixth general assemblies, and a member of the senate in the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth. After retiring from the treasury department he resumed the practice of law in Bellefontaine, and continued to be one of the active leaders of the Republican party of the state up to the close of the century, and was the special champion of the protection of American wool, of which he was a large producer. He died at Kenton, Ohio, May 8, 1899, still in the practice of his profession

#### RALPH P. BUCKLAND

Ralph P. Buckland of Fremont was born Jan. 20, 1812, in Leyden, Mass., and was carried to Ohio by his father when he was but a few months old.

He lived during his boyhood in Portage county, and was educated at Kenyon college, after which he studied law and was admitted to the practice in Canfield in 1837, when he located at Fremont and quickly rose in his profession. He was a Whig, and attended the Whig national convention in 1848, which nominated General Zachary Taylor to the presidency. He was elected to the Ohio senate in 1855, and served during the Fifty-second and Fifty-third general assemblies.

At the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, he recruited the Seventy-second Ohio volunteer infantry, and was commissioned colonel. He was made a brigadier general, Nov. 29, 1862, for gallant conduct, and commanded the famous "Buckland Brigade." He was in command of Sherman's Fourth brigade at the Battle of Shiloh, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg and many other important engagements. He was brevetted major general in 1865, and on the 9th day of January of that year resigned his military commission to take his seat in congress.

He was elected to the Thirty-ninth congress in 1864 from the Ninth district, Sandusky, Crawford, Huron, Seneca and Ottawa counties, by the Republicans, and was re-elected to the Fortieth in 1856 from the same district. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes to the presidency.

He was president of the board of managers of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia from 1867 to 1873, and was one of the government directors of the Pacific railroad from 1877 to 1880. For a time he was the law partner of President Hayes. He was a public spirited citizen and was largely credited with building up the city of Fremont.



## EPHRAIM R. ECKLEY.

General Ephraim R. Eckley, a prominent citizen of Carroll county, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1812, and in addition to local trusts, was honored with many public positions by the voters of his county and district, and discharged all the duties imposed upon him with rare fidelity. He was a Whig, and afterward a leading Republican. In the civil war he was colonel of the Twenty-sixth O. V. I., and was made a brigadier general.

He was a member of the state senate in the Forty-second general assembly and was successively re-elected up to the Forty-ninth, and was a member of the house from Carroll county in the Fifty-first.

In 1862 he was elected to the Thirty-eighth congress from the Seventeenth district, Carroll, Columbiana, Stark and Jefferson counties, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth in 1864 and the Fortieth in 1866 from the same district. Both in the legislature and in congress he was an efficient and painstaking legislator. He served under General Rosecrans during the civil war in 1861, and under General Sheridan in 1862. He served on the common pleas bench prior to entering congress. He is living in quiet retirement at his home in Carroll county in the closing year of the century.

## MARTIN WELKER.

Judge Martin Welker was among the most noted citizens of Wooster, Wayne county, during the century, and commanded the highest respect in every position he occupied. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, April, 1819, and was educated most largely in the public schools of his neighborhood. He supported himself by teaching and as clerk in a store, meanwhile pursuing the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at 21.

In 1846 he was made clerk of the courts in Holmes county. He was a Whig, and as a very young man took an active part in the Harrison campaign of 1840. He began the active practice of his profession in Wooster, which continued to be his home during the rest of his life, and he was deeply interested in the Wooster university, being a professor of political science and international law in that institution for many years.

In 1852 he was elected a common pleas judge in the Sixth Judicial district, and served five years. His subdivision being largely Democratic, he was defeated for re-election. In 1857 he was elected lieutenant governor of the state. In the civil war he served on the staff of General J. Dolson Cox, with the rank of major. He was afterward assistant adjutant general of the state.

In 1862 he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress, but in 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth congress from the Fourteenth district, Wayne, Holmes, Ashland, Medina and Lorain counties, and was re-elected from the same district to the Fortieth in 1866, and the Forty-first in 1868. In 1873 he was appointed United States district judge by President Grant. As a jurist he occupied a high position.

## JOHN BEATTY.

General John Beatty of Cardington, Morrow county, was born near Sandusky, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1828, and was educated in the common schools. He entered upon the banking business in Cardington in 1852, and after his services in congress resumed the same business in Columbus, pursuing it until the close of the century. He was originally a Free Soiler, supporting John P. Hale for the presidency in 1852, and became an active Republican. He was a Republican elector in 1860.

In 1861 he entered the military service, being first a captain and later a lieutenant colonel of the Third Ohio volunteer infantry. He was promoted to colonel in 1862, and became a brigadier general in November of the same year, his promotions being for gallant and meritorious action on the field. He participated in the campaign

in Kentucky, at Stone's River, around Chattanooga, at Chickamauga and in other actions, and was noted for his courage and coolness as well as his dashing bravery.

He was elected to the Fortieth congress in 1868 from the Eighth district, above, as the successor of Cornelius S. Hamilton, and was re-elected from the same district in 1868 to the Forty-first, and in 1870 to the Forty-second congress. He served on the military and other committees of importance and was a valuable member of the house.



## BENJAMIN EGGLESTON.

Benjamin Eggleston was born in Corinth, Portage county, New York, Jan. 3, 1816, and located in Cincinnati when a young man, where he became a prominent and useful citizen, and a man of public spirit and enterprise.

He was elected to the senate of the Fifty-fifth general assembly in 1861 from the First Senatorial district; re-elected to the Fifty-sixth in 1863, and to the Sixty-fourth in 1879.

In 1864 he was elected from the First district, a part of Hamilton county, to the Thirty-ninth congress, and was re-elected from the same district in 1866 to the Fortieth. In congress he was recognized as a man of marked ability and headed the committees on commerce and expenditures of the postoffice.

He was originally a Whig, and became a leader in the Republican party.

He was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1860, and a presidential elector in 1860 and cast his vote for President Abraham Lincoln. During the civil war he looked especially after the interests of the Ohio troops. In his later years he wrote a number of literary works, which were very popular and possessed decided merit.

#### TOBIAS A. PLANTS

Of Meigs county did much to develop its great mineral resources, and occupied a high position in the respect of the people in his part of the state. He was a lawyer of great force and ability and commanded a large practice. He represented Meigs county in the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth general assemblies, being a leading member of the house. He was originally a Whig and afterward a Republican.

In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth congress from the Fifteenth district, Meigs, Athens, Washington, Morgan and Monroe counties, and was re-elected to the Fortieth from the same district in 1866. In 1872 he was elected a judge of the court of common pleas in the Seventh Judicial district. He was born in Beaver, Pa., March 7, 1811, and died at three-fourths of a century.

#### SAMUEL F. CARY

Samuel Fenton Cary, lecturer, lawyer, politician and editor, was born in Cincinnati, Feb. 18, 1814, and he continued to reside there during the remainder of the century. He was a cousin of the Cary sisters, the well known poetical writers.

Mr. Cary achieved his greatest distinction as a lecturer on temperance, having spoken on that subject in all the principal cities of the United States and British American possessions, and in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, being greeted everywhere he went with immense audiences.

He had no fixed political affiliations, but acted most frequently with the Democratic party. In 1867 he was elected to the Fortieth congress to succeed Rutherford B. Hayes, who resigned to become president. He defeated Richard Smith, editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, running as an Independent. For twenty years Mr. Cary was the principal editorial writer for the Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer. In congress he opposed the impeachment of President Johnson and the Republican policy of reconstruction.

#### CORNELIUS S. HAMILTON.

Cornelius S. Hamilton of Union county was a member of the constitutional convention of 1851, and served in the senate of the Fifty-second general assembly from the Thirteenth district, Union, Logan, Marion and Hardin counties. He was elected to the Fortieth congress in 1866 from the Eighth district, Union, Delaware, Marion, Morrow and Richland counties,



as a Republican. He died as the result of an accident, Dec. 22, 1867, and was succeeded by John Beatty. He was born in Muskingum county, Jan. 2, 1821.

#### WILLIAM MUNGEN.

Colonel William Mungen of Hancock county was a Democrat, a newspaper editor and publisher, a county official, a lawyer, a party leader, a teacher, a master of the violin, a member of the Ohio legislature, a brilliant and dashing soldier, a member of congress and a statesman of no ordinary ability. And all this was the result of his own energy and determination and a well poised mind.

He was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, May 12, 1822. His father removed to Philadelphia shortly after his birth, and remained there until 1830, when he migrated to Carroll county, Ohio. The younger Mungen worked on his father's farm, and studied at home under the tuition of his mother. His school life covered just 55 days, a three months' term in a private school. He became a proficient scholar, and taught school for a number of years in Carroll and Hancock counties when a very young man.

He located permanently in Findlay, Hancock county, in 1842. In 1844 he was made deputy treasurer of the county. He founded the Hancock Farmer in 1845, and soon after united it with the Courier, which he edited for ten years. He had considerable musical ability, and became a master of the violin, as a matter of personal amusement. In 1846 he was elected auditor of Hancock county and was re-elected in 1848. In 1851 he was elected to the senate of the Fiftieth general assembly from the Thirty-third Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Hancock, Wood, Lucas, Fulton, Henry and Putnam, and declined a re-election.

In 1853 he was admitted to the bar, and became a leading attorney. In 1858 he was defeated for congress by James M. Ashley. In the civil war he commanded the Fifty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Chickasaw, in front of Vicksburg, Raymond, Champion Hill and Arkansas Post, commanding a brigade in the latter action.

He was elected to the Fortieth congress in 1866 from the Fifth district, Hancock, Wyandot, Van Wert, Mercer, Allen, Auglaize and Hardin counties, and re-elected to the Forty-first from the same district in 1868. He was on the committees of printing and Indian affairs while in congress, and delivered a speech against the policy of refunding the government bonds in any other currency than that in which they were contracted, which attracted national attention.

#### JOHN T. WILSON.

John T. Wilson was a prominent and widely known, as well as a highly respected citizen of Adams county. In 1863 he was elected to the senate of the Fifty-sixth general assembly from the Seventh district, Adams, Pike,

Scioto and Jackson counties, and was re-elected to the Fifty-seventh from the same district in 1865.

He was elected to the Fortieth congress in 1866 from the Eleventh district, Adams, Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson and Vinton counties, and was re-elected from the same district to the Forty-first in 1868 and the Forty-second in 1870. Both in the state senate and in the national house he was recognized for his practical ability and his devotion to the duties imposed by his position on important committees. He was born in Highland county, April 16, 1811.

#### PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP.

Philadelph Van Trump of Lancaster was born in that city in 1810, and read law with Philemon Beecher, and upon his admission to the practice quickly rose to a prominent position in the then famous bar of Lancaster.

He was a Democrat and was long recognized as one of the leaders of that party. In 1857, however, he greatly injured, for some years, his political prospects by accepting the nomination of the American party for governor. He received over 10,000 votes, drawing largely from the Democrats, which resulted in the defeat of Henry B. Payne, the Democratic candidate, and the election of Salmon P. Chase by a plurality of 1,500 votes.

He was elected a common pleas judge in the Seventh Judicial district in 1862, and served four years. In 1866 he was elected to the Fortieth congress from the Twelfth district, Fairfield, Perry, Pike, Ross, Hocking and Pickaway counties, and re-elected to the Forty-first in 1868 and to the Forty-second in 1870 from the same district. He declined a fourth election because of impaired health. In congress, both in debate and committee work, he was recognized as a man of unusual ability. He was born in Lancaster, Ohio, Nov 15, 1810, and died in Cincinnati, July 31, 1874.

#### PETER W. STRADER.

Captain Peter W. Strader was largely connected with the steamboat interests of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers during the noonday of steamboating, and went to congress rather as a diversion. He was unexpectedly nominated and elected to the Forty-first congress by the Democrats of the First district, a part of Hamilton county, in 1868. He tried to decline, but his friends would not permit. The district had elected Benjamin Eggleston, Republican, two years previously, by a large majority, and in view of the fact that he was not likely to be taken away from his steamboat business, he concluded to make the race.

He was called on by friends and opponents alike to make a speech in answer to Mr. Eggleston's speaking campaign. Not being an orator or even a public speaker, he appealed to a friend to prepare a speech for him, which he memorized and delivered in excellent style before select audiences of his friends and associates. A few nights before the election he was billed to

speak from the esplanade of the Burnet House, and the streets were packed for squares to listen to him.

When he faced the assemblage his stage fright was so great that he forgot every sentence of his speech. After a few stammering attempts to begin its delivery, he managed to say, in a voice that could be heard for a quarter of a mile: "Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens—Never mind the weather so the wind don't blow!" This fragment of a steamboat song was the only thing he could think of, and, having delivered it, he sat down smilingly amid the howls of the multitude. The opposition papers reproduced his "speech" scores of times the next morning, in all kinds of type, in ridicule of the captain.

The "crowd," however, took the speech as premeditated on Strader's part as an all-sufficient answer to his opponent's elaborate arguments, and he grew rapidly in favor. When the ballots were counted, to his opponent's surprise, and perhaps his own, he was elected by an immense majority. One term in congress sufficed. He resumed his station on the quarter-deck, where he was entirely at home. He was born in Warren, N. J. Nov. 6, 1818.

#### GEORGE W. MORGAN.

George Washington Morgan was one of the picturesque civic and military figures in the history of Ohio for the nineteenth century. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and died in Mt. Vernon, O., near the close of the century, near four score. In 1836, while attending Washington college, he laid down his books and joined the Texan army under General Houston, from which he retired with the rank of captain, and at the age of 21 entered the United States military academy.

In 1843 he located at Mt. Vernon, Knox county, where he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in 1845, in which he became very successful. He entered the Mexican war in command of an Ohio regiment, and was brevetted a brigadier general for gallant conduct at Contreras and Churubusco. To put an end to the guerilla warfare and murder of American soldiers Colonel Morgan seized a number of prominent Mexican citizens and issued a proclamation in which he announced that for every American soldier killed by the guerillas, a citizen would be executed. The murders ceased at once.



General Morgan was appointed consul at Marseilles, France, in 1856, and in 1858 was made minister to Portugal. He resigned the latter position in 1861 to return to the United States and enter the military service, and was made a brigadier general and assigned to duty under Major General Don Carlos Buell.

In March, 1862, he was placed in command of the Seventh division of the Army of Ohio, and later took command of the Thirteenth corps, which he commanded at the taking of Fort Hindman, Arkansas. His health failing, he resigned his commission in 1863.

General Morgan was one of the most prominent and influential Democratic leaders of the state for a third of a century, and largely dictated the policy of the party, as new issues presented themselves. In 1865 he was the Democratic candidate for governor, but was defeated by General Jacob Dolson Cox by a vote of 223,642 to 193,797.

He was elected to the Fortieth congress in 1866 from the Thirteenth district, Knox, Licking, Muskingum and Coshocton. In 1868 he was declared elected from the same district to the Forty-first, but his right to the seat was contested by Columbus Delano, and the latter was seated near the close of the session. He was elected to the Forty-second congress in 1870.

In congress he was a Democratic leader, and was the candidate of his party for speaker against James G. Blaine when that gentleman was first elected to the position. General Morgan was closely identified with the success of the various benevolent institutions of the state.

#### JOHN A. SMITH.

John A. Smith of Highland county represented Highland, Adams and Brown in the house of the Fortieth general assembly, and Highland alone in the Forty-first. He was well known throughout the southwestern part of the state, and so fully commanded the respect of the people that he was twice elected to congress from the Sixth district, embracing the counties of Highland, Clinton, Fayette, Brown and Clermont.

He was elected to the Forty-first congress in 1868, and in 1870 was re-elected to the Forty-second. He was a legislator of great capability, but was not ambitious of a third election. He was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, Sept. 22 1814.

#### JAMES A. WINANS.

Judge James A. Winans of Xenia, Greene county, was born in Maysville, Kentucky, and came with his parents to Greene county, Ohio, when a boy. He was originally a Whig, then affiliated with the Free Soil party, became a Republican, and in 1872 supported Horace Greeley on the Democratic ticket for the presidency as a liberal Republican.

He was educated in the public schools and finished his education in the university at Lexington, Kentucky, where he was admitted to the bar in 1841.

For two years he practiced in the courts of Indiana, and in 1843 returned to Xenia, where he resumed the practice. He was clerk of the courts of Green county from 1845 to 1851.

In 1857 he was elected to the senate of the Fifty-third general assembly from the Fifth Senatorial district, Greene, Clinton and Fayette counties. In 1864 he was appointed by the governor as a judge of the court of common pleas in the Second Judicial district, and was elected to the same position in 1865, and resigned in 1869 to enter congress.

He was elected to the Forty-first congress in 1868 from the Seventh district, composed of the counties of Greene, Clark, Madison and Franklin. He served but a single term, and resumed the practice of his profession.

#### EDWARD F. DICKINSON.

Judge Edward F. Dickinson was long one of the most prominent citizens of Fremont, Sandusky county, where he was born June 21, 1829. He was a brilliant lawyer and a leader of the Democratic party in the northwestern part of the state. He was one of the delegates from Ohio to the national Democratic convention at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860 and a supporter of Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency. He was elected probate judge of Sandusky county in 1866 and served one term of three years, nearly, resigning in 1869 to enter congress.

In 1868 he was elected to the Forty-first congress from the ninth district, Sandusky, Ottawa, Crawford, Huron, Seneca and Erie counties, but failed of a re-election, being succeeded by Governor Charles Foster. In 1871 he was elected mayor of Fremont, and re-elected in 1873 and again in 1875. He was closely identified with all the public interests and enterprises of that city during his lifetime.

#### TRUMAN HOAG

Of Lucas county served but a portion of a term in congress. He was elected to the Forty-first in 1868 from the Tenth district, comprising the counties of Lucas, Wood, Putnam, Henry, Paulding, Defiance, Fulton and Williams. He died in 1870, and was succeeded by Erasmus D. Peck. He was born in Manlius, N. Y., April 9, 1816, and died Feb. 5, 1870, in Washington.

#### ERASMUS D. PECK.

Dr. Erasmus D. Peck of Perrysburg, Wood county, was born in Stafford, Connecticut, Sept. 16, 1808. He was a Whig and a Republican. In addition to being a physician, he was a merchant and a large manufacturer, and did much to develop the great resources of his part of the state.

He attended Yale college and graduated in medicine from the Berkshire Medical college, Massachusetts. He came to Portage county and began the practice of his profession, but later located at Perrysburg, and entered upon

mercantile and manufacturing pursuits. During the war, and subsequent thereto, he was an examining surgeon for the government in the pension department.

He was elected to the house of the Fifty-second general assembly in 1856-1858, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third, 1858-1860, from Wood and Wyandot counties. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-first congress from the Tenth district, above, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Truman Hoag, and was elected to the Forty-second from the same district in 1870.

#### ELIAKIM H. MOORE.

Eliakim H. Moore of Athens, Athens county, was a banker and capitalist, and a valuable citizen in his community. He was born in Boylston, Worcester county, Massachusetts, June 19, 1812, and located at Athens when a young man, where for 25 years he held local offices. He was appointed surveyor of the county in 1836, and was elected to the same position in 1838, 1841 and 1844. In 1848 he was elected auditor and continued to hold that office until 1858.

He was elected to the Forty-first congress in 1868 from the Fifteenth district, Athens, Meigs, Washington, Morgan and Monroe counties, but declined a re-election. He was an active promoter, with Mordecia M. Greene, in the construction of the Columbus and Hocking Valley railroad, which opened up the great coal and iron resources of that valley.

#### JOB E. STEVENSON.

Job E. Stevenson, who for many years was a leading citizen of Chilli-cothe, was a member of the state senate in the Fifty-fifth general assembly from the First Senatorial district, Hamilton county. He was originally a Democrat, but became an active and influential Republican.

He was elected to the Forty-first congress in 1868 from the Second district, a part of Hamilton county, and was elected to the Forty-second from the same district in 1870. On the floor of congress and in the committee room he was a valuable and industrious member. He was born in Ross county Feb. 10, 1831.

#### JACOB A. AMBLER.

Judge Jacob A. Ambler represented Columbiana county in the house of the Fifty-third general assembly from 1858 to 1860. In 1862 he was elevated to the common pleas bench in the Ninth judicial district and continued to hold that office for ten years. He was a jurist of the highest order of ability.

In 1868 he was elected to the Forty-first congress from the Seventeenth district, comprising the counties of Columbiana, Stark, Jefferson and Carroll. He was elected to the Forty-second from the same district in 1870. At the

close of his second term he voluntarily retired and took up the practice of his profession. He was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Feb. 18, 1829.

#### WILLIAM H. UPSON.

William H. Upson, one of the leading citizens of local prominence of Akron, and closely identified with its material interests was a member of the upper house of the Fifty-first general assembly, 1854-1856, and afterward served two terms in the national house.

He was elected to the Forty-first congress in 1868 from the Eighteenth district, composed of Summit, Lake and Cuyahoga counties. He was re-elected from the same district to the Forty-second congress in 1870. He was born at Worthington, Ohio, Jan. 11, 1823.

#### AARON F. PERRY.

Aaron Fyfe Perry was a lawyer, an editor and a writer of marked ability. He was born in Leicester, Vermont, Jan. 1, 1815, and died in Cincinnati near the age of 70. His early education was received in the public schools of his native state. For a time he edited a newspaper and read law. Later he graduated from the law department of Yale, and was admitted to the bar in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1839.

He migrated to Columbus, where he began the practice of his profession, in which he proved eminently successful. He was associated in the practice with both Governor William Dennison and General H. B. Carrington. He then removed to Cincinnati, where he became associated with Alphonso Taft, afterward attorney general of the United States.

In 1847-1848 he represented Franklin and Madison counties in the lower house of the Forty-sixth general assembly. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-second congress, as a Republican, from the First district, a part of Hamilton county, and resigned the position in 1872, and was succeeded by Ozro J. Dodds, Democrat.

Mr. Perry's fame rests upon his great ability as a lawyer. For a long series of years he practiced in the supreme court of the United States, and was leading counsel in many of the cases growing out of the questions of the Civil war. He was a magazine writer of force and ability on public questions. In politics he was originally a Whig, and became identified with the Republican party upon its organization, and became an influential political leader.

#### JAMES MONROE.

James Monroe of Oberlin, Lorain county, was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, July 18, 1821. He attended the public schools and the Plainfield academy, and afterward graduated at Oberlin college in 1846, and afterward pursued a course of theological study in the same institution.

From 1849 to 1862 he was a professor in Oberlin college, and continued to be more or less intimately connected with that institution to the closing years of the century. He was an original Republican in politics. He served with credit and distinction in the Ohio house of representatives from 1856 to 1859, and in the state senate from 1860 to 1862, being president pro tempore in 1861-1862.

In the latter year he resigned from the senate to become United States consul at Rio de Janeiro, to which he had been appointed by President Lincoln. He served in that position until 1869, and was charge d'affaires for a portion of the time.

He was elected to the Forty-second congress in 1870 from the Fourteenth district, Lorain, Holmes, Ashland, Wayne and Medina counties. By the apportionment of 1872 he was placed in the Eighteenth district, composed of Lorain, Medina, Wayne and Summit counties, and from this district he was re-elected to the Forty-third congress in 1872, to the Forty-fourth in 1874, to the Forty-fifth in 1876, and to the Forty-sixth in 1878. He was recognized as among the ablest members of the house during his career in congress.

#### WILLIAM P. SPRAGUE.

William P. Sprague was one of the leading citizens of McConnellsville, Morgan county, Ohio, where he was identified for a half century with all of its leading business and public interests, and where he died in April, 1899.

He served in the senate of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth general assemblies from the Fourteenth senatorial district from 1860 to 1864. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-second congress from the Fifteenth district, Morgan, Monroe, Meigs, Washington and Athens counties, and was re-elected to the Forty-third congress from the same district in 1872. He was a merchant and was born in Morgan county May 27, 1827.

#### OZRO J. DODDS.

Ozro J. Dodds of Cincinnati, the successor of Aaron F. Perry, above, was a Democratic leader, a lawyer of marked ability and a gallant soldier. He was born in Cincinnati March 22, 1840, and died suddenly from injuries received from a misstep at the American House, in Columbus, at the age of 45. He graduated from the Hughes High school of his native city in 1858.

He entered the Miami university in 1860, and in 1861, at the beginning of the Civil war, he recruited a company of students for the first three months' service, of which he was commissioned captain. This company was assigned to the Twentieth Ohio Volunteer infantry, and served in the West Virginia campaign until the expiration of its enlistment. Captain Dodds then recruited company F of the Eighty-first Ohio, and commanded it until October, 1863, when he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the



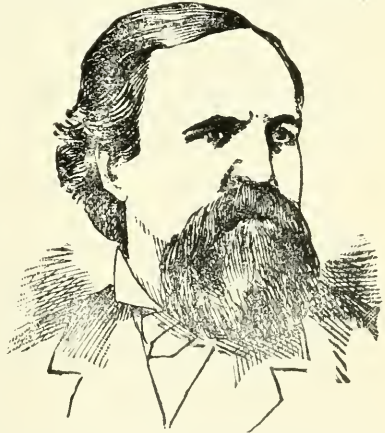
First Alabama cavalry, made up of mountaineers from the northern part of that state. He was mustered out early in 1865.

He read law with Judge Stanley Matthews and was admitted to the practice in 1866. In 1869 he was elected as one of the representatives from Hamilton county to the house of the Fifty-ninth general assembly, and served for two years.

In 1872, upon the resignation of Aaron F. Perry, he was elected to the Forty-second congress from the First district, but failed of re-election to the succeeding congress.

#### CHARLES FOSTER.

Charles Foster of Fostoria, Seneca county, served in congress, was governor of the state and secretary of the treasury. He was born in Seneca county, Ohio, April 12, 1828, and was educated in the public schools. For many years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Fostoria, with his father, and afterward on his own account. Later he engaged in banking, railway and manufacturing enterprises, and continued to reside in Fostoria until the close of the century. He entered congress in 1871, having been elected in 1870 to the Forty-second congress from the Ninth district, Seneca, Crawford, Huron, Erie, Sandusky and Ottawa counties. The apportionment of 1872 placed him in the Tenth district, Seneca, Hancock, Sandusky, Erie and Huron counties, from which he was re-elected to the Forty-third congress in 1872, to the Forty-fourth in 1874, and to the Forty-fifth in 1876. He was defeated for congress in 1890 by Darius D. Hare.



He served with great distinction in congress, and was on nearly all the important committees of the house, being especially fitted for committee work. He made no pretense to the gifts and arts of the orator, but when he spoke on any question he was brief and plain and to the point.

He was one of the original Republicans and always a consistent party man, but withal tolerant of those who differed from him. In 1879 he was the Republican candidate for governor, and defeated his Democratic opponent, Thomas Ewing the younger, by a vote of 375,080 to 340,821. In 1881 he was again the Republican candidate for governor, and was re-elected over John Bookwalter, Democrat, by a vote of 312,735 to 243,016.

On the 1st of March, 1891, Governor Foster entered the cabinet of President Benjamin Harrison as secretary of the treasury, and managed the

affairs of that department with great skill and ability until the close of the administration.

As the result of his many enterprises Governor Foster had accumulated a large fortune, all of which was swept away by the disastrous panic of 1893, and he was left with little to support him in his old age.

#### CHARLES N. LAMISON.

Charles N. Lamison of Lima, Allen county, was a lawyer and a Democratic leader of much influence in the northwestern part of the state. He was associated as counsel with Senator Calvin S. Brice in nearly all of his great railway enterprises from 1870 to 1890, as well as in the practice before the courts. He was a soldier and an officer in the Civil war.

In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-second congress from the Fifth district, composed of the counties of Allen, Van Wert, Mercer, Auglaize, Hardin, Hancock and Wyandot. In 1872, under a new apportionment, he was again elected from the Fifth district, embracing the counties of Allen, Defiance, Paulding, Putnam, Auglaize, Mercer and Shelby.

During his service in congress he was assigned to a number of the leading committees of the house, and was an efficient legislator. He was born in Columbia, Pennsylvania, in 1820.

#### MILTON SAYLER.

Milton Sayler was one of the brilliant lights of the Cincinnati bar for a quarter of a century, and after retiring from congress practiced law in New York city and Washington, D. C. He was born in Lewisburg, Preble county, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1831, and received his education mostly in the public schools, and graduated from Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, and from the Cincinnati Law school, and was admitted to the practice on reaching his majority and became a successful lawyer.

He was elected to the house of the Fifty-fifth general assembly in 1861 as one of the representatives from Hamilton county, and served one term in that body.

In 1872 he was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-third congress from the First district, a part of Hamilton county, and was re-elected to the Forty-fourth, in 1874, and to the Forty-fifth in 1876 from the same district. He was speaker of the house during a part of the Forty-fourth congress.

He took high rank as a member of congress during the six years of his service, and was placed on many of the most important committees of the house.

#### HENRY B. BANNING.

Henry Blackston Banning was born in Knox county, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1836, at what was known as Banning's Mills. He spent his boyhood days on a farm

and about his father's extensive flouring mills, and began his education in the public schools and completed it in the Mt. Vernon Academy. He read law in the latter city and was admitted to the practice in 1857.

Originally he was a Whig, became a Republican, and in 1872, with the Greeley Liberal Republican movement, he affiliated with the Democratic party and defeated Rutherford B. Hayes for congress. At the close of the civil war he removed to Cincinnati, where he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in his profession.

He enlisted as a private soldier in 1861, and by successive promotions, was mustered out of the service in 1865 with the rank of brigadier general, all his promotions coming for meritorious conduct. He was brevetted brigadier general for gallant conduct in the battle of Chickamauga. He participated in the battles of Nashville, Chickamauga, Atlanta and other important battles and military operations. He was a captain in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; major of the Fifty-second; lieutenant colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth; Colonel of the Eighty-seventh and of the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth, and was in command at Alexandria at the time of his muster out.

While yet in the army, in 1865, he was elected to the house of representatives of the Fifty-seventh general assembly by the people of Knox county, both parties uniting in his support. In 1872 he was elected to the Forty-third congress from the Second district, a part of Hamilton county, as a Democrat, and re-elected from the same district to the Forty-fourth in 1874, and to the Forty-fifth in 1876. He was chairman of the military committee, and on the judiciary and other important committees during his services in congress.

#### JOHN Q. SMITH.

John Quincy Smith of Oakwood, Clinton county, was born near Waynesville, Warren county, Nov. 5, 1824. He attended the public schools, the Centerville academy, and graduated from the Miami university in 1844. After his graduation he resumed farming, and ten years later purchased and improved Oakwood farm, in Clinton county, where he continued to reside the remainder of the century.

When he was a young man he was a Whig, and then became a Free Soiler, being one of the most active delegates from Ohio to the Buffalo convention of 1848, and a member of the committee on resolutions. When the Republican party was organized, he affiliated with it until about the year 1880, when he drew away from it on the tariff issue, he opposing the "protective" idea, and joined the Democratic party.

He was a senator in the Fifty-fifth and again in the Sixty-fourth general assembly from the Fifth Senatorial district, Clinton, Greene and Fayette counties, and a representative from Clinton county in the Fifty-fifth general assembly, and was an efficient, practical legislator. He was a member of the state board of equalization in 1870-1871, having been elected without opposition.

He was elected to the Forty-third congress in 1872 from the Third district, Clinton, Warren, Butler, Fayette and Clermont counties, and served but a single term. He was a capable congressman, and his views commanded the highest respect. He failed of re-election, although a candidate, in 1874.

He was commissioner of Indian affairs from 1875 to 1877, and United States consul general at Montreal, Canada, from 1877 to 1882.

#### ISAAC R. SHERWOOD.

General Isaac R. Sherwood was prominent as a lawyer, a soldier, a newspaper editor and a political leader during the last half of the century. He



was for many years a resident of Williams county. He was born Aug. 15, 1835, and attended the Hudson River institute, Clarnack, New York. He graduated from Antioch college, Ohio, and later from the Western law school at Cleveland, and was admitted to the bar and became a leading attorney. In 1857 he established the Williams County Gazette, a Republican paper, and in 1859 was elected probate judge of Williams county. At the beginning of the civil war, April 18, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Fourteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, resigning both the office of mayor of Bryan and the lucrative office of probate judge of Williams county for the pay of a private soldier. At the close of his first enlistment he was made a lieutenant in the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer infantry, and was promoted through all the grades to colonel of

the regiment, and was brevetted a brigadier general for gallant conduct at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. He participated in the first actual battle of the war at Phillipi and at the last at Raleigh.

He participated in more than thirty actions during his military career, and was repeatedly complimented for his soldierly conduct. He was appointed commissioner for the Freedman's Bureau of Florida in February, 1865 but resigned after filling the position for a few weeks.

He was elected to the Forty-third congress in 1872 from the Sixth district, Williams, Fulton, Henry, Wood, Lucas and Ottawa counties, and served but a single term. He had previously been elected secretary of state, in 1868, as a Republican, over Thomas Hubbard, Democrat, by a vote of 267,066 to 249,-

672, and was re-elected in 1870 over William Heisley, Democrat, by a vote of 221,708 to 205,018.

He was an editor of prominence, and was editorially connected with a number of leading newspapers, among them the Toledo Commercial, the Toledo Journal, the Cleveland Leader and the Canton Democrat. In 1880 he severed his connection with the Republican and affiliated with the Democratic party. In the closing months of the century he is one of the recognized and prominent leaders of the Democratic party of the state.

#### LAWRENCE T. NEAL.

Lawrence T. Neal of Chillicothe, and at this time of Columbus, has long been among the foremost lawyers and Democratic leaders of the state, and was five times a delegate to the national Democratic conventions. He was born at Parkersburg, now West Virginia, Sept. 22, 1844, and was educated at a private academy in that city.

When 20 years of age he migrated to Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio, where he studied law with Judge Safford, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He was immediately chosen to the position of city solicitor. In 1867 he was elected to the house of the Fifty-eighth general assembly from Ross county, and refused a re-election.

He was elected to the Forty-third congress in 1872 from the Seventh district, Ross, Highland, Brown, Adams and Pike counties, and was re-elected to the Forty-fourth in 1874 from the same district. His ability in congress was fully recognized by his colleagues.

In 1893 he was a candidate for governor, and was defeated by William McKinley, Jr., by a vote of 433,342 to 352,347. In congress and on the political platform Mr. Neal was the champion of a revenue tariff as opposed to a protective tariff, and as a member of the committee on resolutions in the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1892 he succeeded in having a clear and explicit declaration for a tariff for revenue only inserted in the platform.

#### JAMES W. ROBINSON.

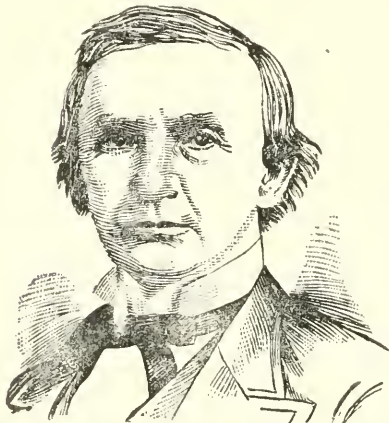
James W. Robinson of Marysville, Union county, was born on Darby creek, that county, Nov. 26, 1826. He was reared on his father's farm, and attended the public schools. He attended college at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1845. After leaving that institution he followed the profession of teacher for some years. He graduated from the Cincinnati Law school in 1851, was admitted to practice, and soon after was elected prosecuting attorney of Union county.

He was elected to the lower house of the Fifty-third general assembly from Union county, and was re-elected to the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth. He made a creditable legislator. In 1872 he was elected to the Forty-third congress from the Ninth district, Union, Morrow, Knox, Hardin and Adams.

Delaware, but was not re-elected. In politics he was a consistent and aggressive Republican, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his constituents.

#### HUGH J. JEWETT.

Hugh J. Jewett was born in Harford county, Maryland, in 1812, and died in the same state when past the age of 75. The most of his life, however, was passed in Ohio, at Zanesville and Columbus, where he was a leading lawyer, banker, railway president and promoter and Democratic leader.



He came to Ohio when a young man, and was admitted to the bar at St. Clairsville in 1840, where he began the practice of his profession. In 1848 he located at Zanesville, and entered the banking business, and was made president of the Muskingum branch of the State Bank of Ohio in 1852. He was a presidential elector in 1852, and supported Franklin Pierce for president.

He was a member of the senate of the Fifty-first general assembly, and a member of the house in the Fifty-eighth, and in 1853 was appointed United States district attorney for the District of Ohio. In 1855 he entered upon his railway career, and became manager and afterward president of the Central Ohio road. He was subsequently connected officially with several of the leading Ohio railroads, in 1872 became receiver of the Erie road of New York, and managed its affairs for 16 years. He was a candidate for congress in 1860, but was defeated. In 1861 he was a candidate for governor, and was defeated by David Tod, Republican, by a vote of 206,997 to 151,774. He was an unsuccessful candidate for United States senator in 1863.

He was elected to the Forty-third congress in 1872 from the Twelfth district, Franklin, Pickaway, Fairfield and Perry counties, and resigned in 1874 to assume charge of the Erie railway. He retained his residence in Ohio until 1887, and then returned to his ancestral home in Maryland.

#### LEWIS B. GUNCKEL.

Lewis B. Gunckel of Dayton was born in Germantown, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1826. He graduated from the Farmers' college at Cincinnati in 1848, read law, was admitted to the bar in 1861, and began practice at Dayton, where he became prominent in the profession. He was a Whig and afterward a Republican.

He was elected to the senate of the Fifty-fifth general assembly in 1861 and to the Fifty-sixth in 1863. He formulated measures for the relief of the dependent families of soldiers during the civil war and the act permitting soldiers to vote in the field.

He was elected to the Forty-third congress in 1872 from the Fourth district, Montgomery, Greene, Darke and Preble, and was defeated for the Forty-fourth by John A. McMahon. In 1871 he was appointed a special commissioner by President Grant to investigate the alleged frauds in the allotments to the Cherokee, Creek and Chickasaw Indians, and his exposures broke up the scandalous system of robbery which had prevailed for years.

#### MILTON I. SOUTHARD.

Milton I. Southard of Zanesville, now a prominent attorney in the city of New York, was born in Perryton, Licking county, Ohio, Oct. 20, 1856. He attended the public schools and graduated from Dennison university, at Granville in 1861. He read law and was admitted to the practice in 1863, locating at Zanesville. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Muskingum county three times, and was an exceptionally efficient officer. He enjoyed a large and lucrative practice.

He was a leading Democrat, and in 1872 was elected to the Forty-third congress from the Thirteenth district, composed of Muskingum, Licking, Coshocton and Tuscarawas counties; was re-elected to the Forty-fourth in 1874, and the Forty-fifth in 1876, from the same district.

He was a member of the committee on the revision of the laws of the United States, and chairman of the committee on territories. Colorado was admitted in 1876 on his report, and was the determining factor in the presidential election of that year. At the close of his congressional career, he located in New York, and was associated with General Thomas Ewing in the law practice.



#### JOHN BERRY.

John Berry of Wyandot was a well known and highly respected citizen of that community, and was sent to congress for a single term, as a recogni-

tion of the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. He was elected to the Forty-third congress in 1872 from the Fourteenth district, Wyandot, Crawford, Richland, Ashland and Holmes. He was a Democrat; was a lawyer by profession, and was born in Crawford county, Ohio, April 26, 1833.

#### LAURIN D. WOODWORTH.

Laurin D. Woodworth of Youngstown occupied a prominent position in professional life in Mahoning and adjoining counties, and was a soldier during the civil war. He was twice elected to the state legislature and twice to congress, and in both instances served his constituents satisfactorily.

In 1867 he was elected to the Fifty-eighth general assembly, as a member of the senate from the Twenty-third Senatorial district, comprising the counties of Trumbull and Mahoning, and was re-elected to the Fifty-ninth general assembly from the same district in 1869.

He was elected to the Forty-third congress in 1872 from the Seventeenth district, consisting of the counties of Mahoning, Columbiana, Carroll and Stark, and was re-elected to the Forty-fourth from the same district in 1874. He was born in Windham, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1837.

#### RICHARD C. PARSONS.

Richard C. Parsons of Cleveland was born in New London, Connecticut, Oct. 10, 1826, and received a thorough education in the state of Massachusetts. He came to Cleveland in 1845, and continued to be one of its most prominent citizens for more than half a century. He read law and was admitted to the practice in 1851. He was one of the original Republicans, and served a number of terms in the city council, and filled other local positions. He was interested in all the public improvements and in many local enterprises, and enjoyed a lucrative law practice, taking rank among the foremost lawyers of the state.

He was elected to the Fifty-third general assembly from Cuyahoga county in 1857, and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth, and presided as speaker of the house in 1860-1861. In 1872 he was elected to the Forty-third congress from the Twentieth district, Cuyahoga county, and was defeated for re-election by Henry B. Payne.

He declined the position of minister to Chili; served one year as consul at Rio de Janeiro, and was collector of internal revenue at Cleveland. He successively refused the position of assistant secretary of the treasury and governor of Montana; tendered him by President Andrew Johnson, declaring himself opposed to that gentleman's administrative policy. To emphasize these declarations he accepted the appointment, made by the justices, of marshal of the supreme court of the United States, which office he held from 1866 until he was elected to congress in 1872.

From 1877 to 1880 he was editor and part proprietor of the *Cleveland Leader*, and was a facile, forcible and brilliant editorial writer.



## LORENZO DANFORD.

Lorenzo Danford of Belmont county, a member of the Forty-third congress, was also elected to the Fifty-sixth, stretching from the Nineteenth to the twentieth centuries. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1829, and reared on a farm. He was educated in the public schools, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Belmont county in 1859. He was originally a Whig and afterward a Republican. He died at St. Clairsville, Belmont county, June 19, 1899.

In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Seventeenth Ohio volunteer regiment for a term of three months. After muster out he again enlisted in the Fifteenth Ohio, was made a first lieutenant, second lieutenant and captain. Because of failing health, in 1864, he resigned his commission and retired to civil life.

In congress he has been recognized as a member of more than average ability, and a strong, incisive debater. His services on various important committees have been zealously rendered. He was elected to the Forty-third congress in 1872 from the Sixteenth district, Belmont, Jefferson, Harrison, Guernsey and Noble counties, and re-elected to the Forty-fourth in 1874 and the Forty-fifth in 1876 from the same district. For nearly twenty years he was retired from congress, but was elected in 1894 to the Fifty-fourth congress from the Sixteenth district, comprising Belmont, Monroe, Carroll, Jefferson and Harrison, and re-elected to the Fifty-fifth in 1896 and the Fifty-sixth in 1898, extending from March 4, 1899, to March 4, 1901.



## JOHN S. SAVAGE.

John S. Savage was born in Clermont county, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1841, and was reared on his father's farm. He attended the public schools and received a liberal education, after which he taught school successfully for a number of years, while he pursued the study of the law.

Having completed his legal studies, he was admitted to the bar in 1865,

and began the practice of his profession in Wilmington, Clinton county, and quickly rose to prominence in his profession.

His election to congress was wholly unsought, and largely unexpected. He was a Democrat, and his district was overwhelmingly Republican. He accepted the nomination more to aid in maintaining the organization of his party than in the expectation of being elected. His opponent was John Q. Smith, the sitting member, and Mr. Savage was elected over him in 1874 to the Forty-fourth congress from the Third district, Clinton, Butler, Warren, Fayette and Clermont counties, by nearly 1,000 majority. At the succeeding congressional election, 1876, he was defeated by Mills Gardner, who served but a single term. Mr. Savage then resumed the practice of his profession.

It is rather a coincidence that of the four citizens of Clinton county, David Fisher, John Q. Smith, John S. Savage and Robert E. Doan, who were elected to congress during the century, and all of whom were men of more than ordinary ability, none served more than a single term.

#### AMERICUS V. RICE.

Americus V. Rice of Ottawa, Putnam county, was a lawyer, banker, Democratic leader and a distinguished soldier. He was born in Perrysville, Ashland county, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1835, and is living in honorable retirement in Columbus in the closing days of 1899. When a youth he entered Antioch college, Ohio, and remained two years, and in 1858 entered Union college, New York, graduating in 1860, after which he completed the study of law and was admitted to the bar.

In 1861 he enlisted in the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Ottawa and on the 15th of January, 1866, was mustered out of service as a brigadier general. He rose to a captaincy in the Twenty-first regiment before the end of its three months' term of enlistment. He then enlisted in the Fifty-seventh O. V. I. and was commissioned captain of Company A, and promoted to lieutenant colonel Feb. 8, 1862. He was at the battle of Shiloh, and with his command captured Arkansas Post, Arkansas.

He served through Grant's Vicksburg campaign under that commander. In the assault upon the works at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, he was badly wounded. He participated in the series of operations under General Sherman at Sugar Valley, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty and Little Kennesaw. In the latter action he received three wounds simultaneously, and the amputation of one of his limbs was necessitated. He was invalided home till 1865, and promoted to brigadier general upon the recommendation of General Sherman.

In 1865 he took command of his brigade at Newbern, North Carolina, and remained in active service until the close of hostilities. He was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-fourth congress in 1874 from the Fifth district, Putnam, Defiance, Paulding, Van Wert, Allen, Auglaize, Mercer and Shelby counties, and was re-elected in 1876 to the Forty-fifth congress from the same district.

General Rice was most largely instrumental in the enactment of the

pension laws, providing for the equitable pensioning of the maimed veterans of the civil war. In 1893 he was appointed pension agent for Ohio by President Grover Cleveland, and held the office for four years. The average annual disbursements made by him were \$16,000,000. He was engaged in banking in Ottawa for many years, succeeding his father in the business. In 1896 he disagreed with his party on the monetary issue and withdrew from active co-operation with it.

#### JOHN A. McMAHON.

John A. McMahon, a distinguished member of the Dayton bar, was born in Fredrick county, Maryland, Feb. 19, 1833, and in the closing year of the century is still at the head of his profession in the city of his adoption.

He came to Ohio in early life and graduated from St. Xavier's college, Cincinnati, in 1849, and began the study of law in Dayton in 1851 with Clement L. Vallandigham, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in Baltimore in 1872, and was a prominent leader in his party up to 1896, when he disagreed with the majority of his party on the financial question and withdrew from active leadership and declined to act as chairman of the Democratic state convention of that year, William A. Taylor of Columbus being unanimously chosen to the position by the state committee.

Mr. McMahon was elected to the Forty-fourth congress from the Fourth district, Montgomery, Darke, Preble and Greene counties, in 1874. In 1876 the state was reapportioned by a Democratic legislature, and Mr. McMahon was placed in the Third district, composed of Montgomery, Butler and Warren, and was re-elected to the Forty-fifth in 1876, and again in 1878 from the same district.

Mr. McMahon was among the ablest men who ever went to congress from Ohio, and exercised a marked influence on the legislation of the period.

#### FRANK H. HURD.

Frank H. Hurd, lawyer, political economist and Democratic leader, was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1841, and died in Toledo in July, 1896. He began his education in the public schools and graduated from Kenyon college in 1858. He then took up the study of law and was admitted to the practice in 1861, and was elected prosecuting attorney of Knox county in 1862.

In 1865 he was elected to the senate of the Fifty-seventh general assembly from the Seventeenth-Twenty-eight joint senatorial district, Knox and Morrow, and Wayne and Holmes counties. In 1868 he was appointed as a member of the commission to codify the criminal laws of the state. About that year he removed to Toledo, where he became one of the most prominent lawyers in that city.

In 1874 he was elected to the Forty-fourth congress from the Sixth district, Lucas, Ottawa, Williams, Fulton, Henry and Wood counties. In 1876

he was defeated by Jacob Dolson Cox in the same district. He was placed in the Seventh district under the apportionment of 1876. Lucas, Hancock, Ottawa, Sandusky and Wood, and was elected to the Forty-sixth congress.

In 1882 he was elected to the Forty-eighth congress from the Tenth district, Lucas, Erie, Sandusky and Ottawa, and in 1884 received the certificate of election to the Forty-ninth from the same district, but was unseated in favor of Jacob Romeis, who contested his election. Mr. Hurd was not only a tariff reformer, but the advocate of absolute free trade, being far in advance of the most advanced lines of his party on this question.

#### JOHN L. VANCE.

Colonel John Luther Vance of Gallipolis, a Democratic editor and leader and a most gallant soldier, still resides in that city, where for more than



30 years he has been a leading citizen and a promoter of every public and municipal interest, especially the slack-water improvement of the Ohio river, of which he was the pioneer, and is still the champion.

Colonel Vance has always resided in an overwhelmingly Republican district, and has always been an uncompromising Democrat, and, as the editor of the Gallipolis Bulletin, fought his political opponents an unending battle, yet so highly is he esteemed for his personal qualities and public enterprise, that in 1874 he was able to overcome an adverse majority of several thousand, and was elected to the Forty-fourth congress from the Eleventh district, composed of Gallia, Lawrence, Scioto, Jackson, Vinton and Hocking counties. During his term in congress he raised the question of the systematic improvement of the Ohio river, so as to make it navigable

during the open season, and he still advocates it, with a fair prospect of ultimate success.

Colonel Vance was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, July 19, 1839, and educated in the public schools. He enlisted in the military service in April, 1861, and served under the first three months' call as a staff officer, with the rank of captain. He then assisted in recruiting the Fourth Virginia Infantry and was commissioned captain, and was promoted through the intervening grades to colonel, and was repeatedly assigned as brigade commander. He served

through the West Virginia campaigns; in Tennessee; at Vicksburg, Jackson, Missionary Ridge and in the Valley of Virginia. He participated in 47 battles and skirmishes, and was wounded in six different actions, severely at Vicksburg and Berryville.

After being mustered out of the service he read law and was admitted to the bar, and became one of the most prominent members of his profession in southern Ohio and West Virginia. He was quartermaster general of Ohio under Governor James E. Campbell.

#### EARLY F. POPPLETON.

Early F. Poppleton of Delaware was born in 1834, in Richland county and was prominent in the practice of his profession in the city where he held a high professional rank from the date of his admission to the bar in 1856 until his death, May 6, 1899. A Democrat and a man of ability, and often intrusted with positions of responsibility, he has never been a politician in the officeseeking sense of the term.

He was a member of the senate of the Fifty-ninth general assembly in 1870-1872, and served one term in congress, having been elected to the Forty-fourth in 1874 from the Ninth district, Delaware, Hardin, Marion, Union, Morrow and Knox. The district was Republican, and Mr. Poppleton failed of a re-election.

#### JACOB P. COWEN.

Jacob P. Cowen of Ashland represented that county in the house of the Fifty-third general assembly as a Democrat. In 1874 he was elected to the Forty-fourth congress from the Fourteenth district, comprising Ashland, Holmes, Richland, Crawford and Wyandot, and served a single term. He was a physician and merchant, and was born in Florence, Pa., March 20, 1823.

#### HENRY B. PAYNE.

Henry B. Payne of Cleveland was elected to the Forty-fourth congress in 1874 from the Twentieth district, composed of Cuyahoga county. He was defeated two years later by Amos Townsend. An extended sketch of Mr. Payne will be found in the list of United States senators.

#### NELSON H. VAN VORHES.

Nelson H. Van Vorhes of Athens was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, Jan. 23, 1822, and lived till he was past 70 years of age. He came to Ohio with his father when 10 years of age, and learned the printing trade at Athens, where the elder Van Vorhes was engaged in the publication of *The Western Spectator*, of which the younger became proprietor in 1845.

later changed it to the Athens Messenger and published it until 1861, when he disposed of it.

Mr. Van Vorhes was a Whig and became a Republican. He served six terms in the legislature as a representative from Athens county, in the Forty-eighth, Fiftieth, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth, being first elected in 1852. He was speaker of the Fifty-second. In 1872 he was elected probate judge, but resigned that office later to re-enter the legislature. He was defeated for congress in 1858, and was a delegate to the national convention in 1860 that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency.

He enlisted as a private soldier in 1861, and was promoted through the various grades to colonel of the Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He resigned in 1863 because of failing health.

He was elected to the Forty-fourth congress in 1874 from the fifteenth district, Athens, Meigs, Washington, Morgan and Monroe counties and was re-elected from the same district in 1876. He was recognized as a man of high legislative ability.

#### ANSEL T. WALLING.

Ansel T. Walling of Circleville, Pickaway county, was born in Otsego, New York, Jan. 10, 1824, and died at Circleville at the age of 60. At the age of nine years he was carried to Pennsylvania, where he received a good education, and afterward learned the printers' trade. He came to Ohio in 1847, and founded the Mahoning Index, a Democratic paper, at Youngstown. Later he became editor of the Coshocton Democrat.

In 1851-1852 he was assistant clerk of the Ohio house of representatives, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar. From 1855 to 1859 he was editor of the Keokuk (Iowa) Daily Times, a Democratic newspaper. In 1861 he returned to Ohio and began the practice of law at Circleville, and built up a good practice.

In 1865 he was elected to the senate of the Fifty-seventh general assembly from the Tenth district, Pickaway and Franklin, and was president pro tempore of the body. In 1867 he represented Pickaway county in the house of the Fifty-eighth general assembly. He was elected to the Forty-fourth congress in 1874 from the Twelfth district, Pickaway, Franklin, Fairfield and Perry counties. His record in the legislature and in congress was good.

#### MILLS GARDNER.

Mills Gardner of Washington C. H., Fayette county, was born in Brown county, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1839. He attended the public schools and the Ripley academy. He clerked in a dry goods store for some years and then read law with Judge Nelson Barrere of Hillsboro, and was admitted to the practice in 1855. He was prosecuting attorney of Highland county for two terms, and then located at Washington C. H., where he built up a large practice.

He was an original Republican, and was elected to the state senate in 1861 from the Fifth Senatorial district, Clinton, Greene and Fayette counties; was a presidential elector in 1864, and in 1865 was elected as a representative to the Fifty-seventh general assembly, from Fayette county. In 1873 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention.

He was elected to the Forty-fifth congress in 1876 from the Third district, Fayette, Clermont, Butler, Clinton and Warren counties, and served one term. He was a legislator of considerable ability and ranked high in his profession.

### JACOB DOLSON COX.

Jacob Dolson Cox of Toledo, later of Cincinnati, was born in Montreal, Canada, Oct. 27, 1828. His parents were citizens of New York, residing temporarily in Montreal. In 1846 he entered Oberlin college, from which he graduated in 1851. In 1852 he removed to Warren, Trumbull county, where he was superintendent of the High school for three years. Meanwhile he had fitted himself for the legal profession, and was admitted to the bar in 1854.

He was elected to the senate of the Fifty-third general assembly in 1859 from the Twenty-third senatorial district, and was at once recognized as the Republican leader of the body, along with James A. Garfield. In 1861 he was commissioned a brigadier general by President Lincoln, and for a time had charge of the organization of the volunteer troops of Ohio. In July of that year he was assigned to the command of the Kanawha brigade, operating in West Virginia, and performed brilliant and efficient service.

In 1862 he was assigned to the Army of Virginia, under General Pope, serving in the Ninth corps, to the command of which he succeeded when General Reno was killed at South Mountain, and led the corps gallantly at Antietam. On the 16th of April, 1863, he was placed in command of the District of Ohio, and also a division of the Twenty-third corps. He served under General Thomas in the Atlanta campaign and in the campaigns of Franklin and Nashville. He fought the battle of Kingston, North Carolina, March 14, 1865, and united his forces with those of General Sherman. After the close of the war he resigned his commission and again entered civil life.

In 1865 he was the Republican candidate for governor, and defeated



General George W. Morgan, Democrat, by a vote of 223,642 to 193,797. During the controversy between congress and President Johnson in 1868, and later, he espoused the cause of the latter. He was appointed secretary of the interior in March, 1869, by President Grant, but differing from the policy of the administration, he resigned in December, 1870, and returned to Cincinnati, where he had located in the practice of the law.

In 1873 he was made president of the Toledo, Wabash and Western railway, and removed to Toledo, and in 1876 was elected to the Forty-fifth congress from the Sixth district, Lucas, Ottawa, Williams, Fulton, Henry and Wood counties. He was not re-elected, and returned to Cincinnati, where he continued the practice of his profession. During his latter years he drifted away from the Republican party on most of the commanding issues which entered into public discussion between 1880 and 1895.

#### JOHN S. JONES.

General John S. Jones of Delaware was a representative from that county in the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth general assemblies, and was one of the Republican leaders in those bodies. In 1876 he was elected to the Forty-fifth congress from the Ninth district, Delaware, Hardin, Marion, Union, Morrow and Knox, and served a single term.

He was born in Beechwoods, Champaign county, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1835; attended the public schools, and graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware in 1855, and was admitted to the bar June 15, 1857, and was elected prosecuting attorney of Delaware county in 1860. He resigned the office and enlisted as a private soldier in Company C, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain J. M. Crawford, April 16, 1861. Soon after the organization of the company a vacancy occurred in the position of first lieutenant, which he was elected to fill, and was commissioned first lieutenant to date from April 16, 1861; was promoted to captain Sept. 5, 1862; was mustered out of service at the expiration of the term of service of the regiment, June 21, 1864; was nominated for representative to the state legislature immediately thereafter, but resigned the position to accept the command of the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which regiment he was appointed colonel Sept. 21, 1864; was commissioned brigadier general by brevet June 27, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious conduct during the war," and he was mustered out of service July 7, 1865; was elected prosecuting attorney of Delaware county for three successive terms, serving from 1866 until 1872; was a member of the board of managers of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home from its organization in 1870 until its reorganization in 1874; has been a member of this board for the last eleven years and is still a member thereof; was a trustee of the Wesleyan Female college at Delaware from 1865 until 1875, when the institution was consolidated with the Ohio Wesleyan university; was presidential elector on the Grant and Wilson ticket for the Ninth congressional district in 1872. In 1876 was elected member of the Forty-fifth congress as representative from the same



district. At the close of his first term in congress he was the victim of a 'gerrymander' by which Delaware county was placed in a district with Franklin and Fairfield counties, overwhelmingly Democratic.

### J. WARREN KEIFER.

Joseph Warren Keifer of Springfield was born in Bethel township, Clark county, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1836; was reared on a farm; educated in common schools and at Antioch college; commenced the study of law in Springfield in 1856; was admitted to practice Jan. 12, 1858, and practiced his profession at the last-named place until April 19, 1861, when he volunteered in the Union army; was commissioned major of the Third Ohio volunteer infantry, April 27, 1861; was promoted lieutenant colonel of the same regiment Feb. 12, 1862; was appointed colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer infantry, Sept. 30, 1862; was severely wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, after having served in campaigns in the field in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia; was appointed brigadier general by brevet Nov. 30, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's hill and Cedar Creek, Virginia;" was assigned to duty by President Lincoln as brigadier general Dec. 29, 1864; was appointed July 1, 1865, major general by brevet "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign ending in the surrender of the insurgent army under General R. E. Lee;" was mustered out of service June 27, 1865 (having been in the Union army four years and two months, and four times wounded); resumed practice of the law at Springfield, Ohio, in July, 1865.



He was appointed, without solicitation, lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, Nov. 30, 1866, but declined the appointment; was a member of the Ohio state senate in the years 1868-1869; was commander of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, for the years 1868-1870, and was elected vice commander-in-chief of that organization May 8, 1872; was trustee of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home from its organization under state authority, April 16, 1870, to March 5, 1873, when he resigned; has been a trustee of Antioch college since June 30, 1873; was a delegate at large from Ohio to the national Republican convention at Cincinnati in June, 1876.

He was elected to the Forty-fifth congress in 1876 from the Eighth district, Clark, Madison, Miami, Logan and Champaign counties. In 1878 he was elected from the Fourth district, Clark, Greene, Champaign, Logan and Union, to the Forty-sixth; in 1880 from the Eighth, comprising Clark, Pickaway, Champaign, Logan and Madison, to the Forty-seventh, and in 1882 from the same district to the Forty-eighth congress, of which he was speaker.

In 1898 he was commissioned a major general by President McKinley in the Spanish-American war, and performed service on the island of Cuba, and was mustered out of service in April, 1899.

#### THOMAS L. YOUNG.

Thomas L. Young of Cincinnati was born in the town of Killyleagh, county of Down, Ireland, Dec. 14, 1832; emigrated to the United States when a boy; entered the United States army during the last year of the Mexican war, and served until 1857 as an enlisted soldier; studied law, and taught school at Cincinnati until the commencement of the war of the rebellion; entered the volunteer army in 1861 as first lieutenant, and during the war was promoted to captain, major, lieutenant colonel, colonel, and brevet brigadier general successively; in 1865 was admitted to the bar, and was appointed assistant city auditor of Cincinnati; was elected in the same year a member of the state house of representatives for two years; in 1867 was elected recorder of Hamilton county; in 1868 was appointed supervisor of internal revenue; in the same year was delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago; in 1871 was elected state senator; in 1875 was elected lieutenant governor; in 1877 succeeded President Hayes as governor of Ohio; and was elected to the Forty-sixth congress in 1878 from the Second district, a part of Hamilton county, and was re-elected from the same district to the Forty-seventh in 1880.

He was a Republican, and supported the policy of that party in the national house. After leaving congress he resumed the practice of law at Cincinnati and died at about the age of sixty years.

#### — HENRY S. NEAL.

Henry S. Neal of Ironton, Lawrence county, was born in Gallipoli, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1828, and is living in 1900. He graduated from Marietta college in 1847. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1851, and soon came into an extensive practice.

He was elected to the state senate in 1861, and was re-elected in 1863. He was appointed United States consul to Lisbon, Portugal, in 1869, and became charge d'affaires upon the resignation of the American minister. In 1870 he returned to the United States. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1873.

In 1876 he was elected to the Forty-fifth congress from the Twelfth

district, Lawrence, Ross, Scioto, Pike and Jackson counties, and elected from the same district in 1878 to the Forty-sixth congress, and in 1880 was elected to the Forty-seventh from the Eleventh district, Lawrence, Adams, Scioto, Gallia, Jackson and Vinton. He was a congressman of marked ability, and was a strong debater and fluent orator. During his political career he was a Republican, but left that party in 1896 because of the money question, he favoring the Democratic idea of the equal coinage of both gold and silver.

#### THOMAS EWING.

Thomas Ewing of Lancaster, son of Senator Thomas Ewing, was for many years one of the Democratic leaders of the state. He was born in Lancaster, Ohio, Aug. 7, 1829, and was accidentally killed by a cable car in New York city Jan. 26, 1896, at the age of 67. He graduated from Brown university, Providence, Rhode Island. He was admitted to the bar, and rose to great prominence in his profession. In 1861 he was a member of the peace conference from Kansas, and was chief justice of the Kansas supreme court in 1861-1862.

He served with great distinction during the Civil war, and was made colonel of the Eleventh Kansas Volunteer infantry in 1862. He was made a brigadier general in 1863, and brevetted a major general for meritorious services in 1865. After leaving the military service he returned to Lancaster, Ohio, and resumed the practice of law. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1873.

In 1876 he was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-fifth congress from the Twelfth district, Fairfield, Perry, Franklin and Pickaway counties. In 1878 he was elected from the Tenth district, Fairfield, Gallia, Hocking, Meigs and Vinton counties, to the Forty-sixth congress.

In 1879 he was the Democratic candidate for governor, and was defeated by Charles Foster by a vote of 336,261 to 319,132. He was interested largely in the development of the great resources of the Hocking valley and the Sunday Creek valley, in connection with Colonel James Taylor, Governor Foster and others. He went to New York in 1882 and formed a law partnership with ex-Congressman Milton I. Southard, and their firm became prominent in the metropolis.



## EBENEZER B. FINLEY.

Ebenezer B. Finley, lawyer, lecturer and Democratic leader of Bucyrus, Crawford county, was born in Orrville, Wayne county, July 31, 1833, and is

still living in the prime of physical vigor in the practice of his profession. He was educated in the public schools and admitted to the bar in 1862, locating in Bucyrus, where he has since resided.

He enlisted as a private soldier in the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer infantry during the Civil war, and became a first lieutenant, and performed gallant and efficient service in that organization. After being mustered out of the service he resumed the practice of law and rose to distinction in the profession.

He was elected to the Forty-fifth congress in 1876, from the Fourteenth district, consisting of the counties of Crawford, Wyandot, Richland, Ashland and Holmes. In 1878 he was elected to the Forty-sixth congress from the Eighth district, Crawford, Hardin, Marion, Morrow, Seneca and

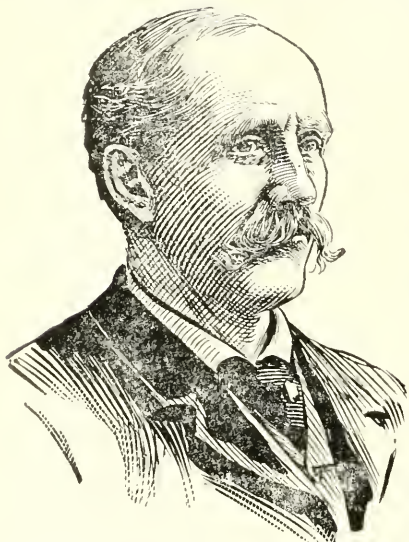
Wyandot. He made an excellent record in the national congress, and acquitted himself brilliantly in debate.

In 1884 he was made adjutant general of the state by Governor George Hoadly, and brought the state militia to a high state of organization. In 1897 he was elected circuit judge of the Third circuit, and displayed great ability in his judicial capacity. He attended all the Democratic national conventions from 1876 to 1896, and was one of the delegates at large to the latter. He has been prominent in the councils of his party in the state. For some years he was on the platform as a lecturer on historical and literary topics, and was unusually successful in that line.

## BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH.

Benjamin Butterworth of Cincinnati was born in Warren county, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1839, and died in 1908. He was a lawyer of prominence and one of the most brilliant of Ohio's orators during the latter half of the century, and a statesman in the fullest sense of the word.

For some years he practiced law at Lebanon, but later went to Cincinnati, where there was a wider and more promising field for his great natural



abilities. In 1873 he was elected to the senate of the Sixty-first general assembly from the Second Senatorial district, Putler and Warren counties.

He was elected to the Forty-sixth congress in 1878 from the First district, a part of Hamilton county, and was re-elected to the Forty-seventh from the same district in 1880. He failed of re-election to the succeeding congress, but was elected to the Forty-ninth, in 1884; the Fiftieth, in 1886, and the Fifty-first in 1888. A Republican, he was one of the ablest advocates of the policy of that party during his congressional career.

He served as commissioner of patents, and was perhaps the best qualified man who ever held that position. While a Republican during his entire career, and one of the leading stumpers in behalf of that party, he was broad-minded and tolerant, and never hesitated to dissent from what he considered an ill-advised policy advocated by his party associates.

#### WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR.

William McKinley, Jr., was the fourth representative in congress to be elected to the presidency. He was born in Niles, Trumbull county, Feb. 28, 1844, and was educated in the common schools. Before completing his education, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer infantry, and was promoted to lieutenant, captain, major, and was mustered out at the close of the war with the brevet rank of colonel. He was cool, courageous and dashing in action, and won all of his promotions by meritorious conduct.

After retiring from the army he finished his education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1867. From 1869 to 1871 he was prosecuting attorney of Stark county. Five years later he entered upon his congressional career.

He was elected to the Forty-fourth congress in 1876 from the Seventeenth district, Stark, Carroll, Columbiana and Mahoning counties. In 1878 he was elected to the Forty-sixth from the Sixteenth district, Stark, Wayne, Ashland and Portage counties. In 1880 he was elected to the Forty-seventh, but his seat was contested by Jonathan H. Wallace, and he was unseated.

In 1882 he was elected to the Forty-eighth congress from the Eighteenth district, Stark, Carroll, Columbiana and Mahoning; in 1884 to Forty-ninth, from the Twentieth district, Stark, Medina and Summit; to the Fiftieth in



1886 from the Eighteenth district, Stark, Carroll, Columbiana and Mahoning, and in 1888 from the same district to the Fifty-first. He was defeated in 1890 by John G. Warwick.

His defeat for congress in 1890 led to his nomination to the governorship, and his election and re-election to that office made his nomination to the presidency by his party a logical necessity.

He was nominated for governor of Ohio by the Republican convention in 1891 and elected over Governor James E. Campbell, Democrat, by a vote of 386,739 to 365,288. In 1893 he was again the Republican candidate for governor, and defeated Lawrence T. Neal, Democrat, by a vote of 433,342 to 352,347.

In 1896 he was nominated for the presidency by the Republican national convention on a platform favoring a protective tariff and opposing the coinage of both gold and silver on equal terms without an international agreement. His opponent was William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, nominated by the Democratic national convention.

President McKinley was elected by a majority of both the electoral and popular vote, and carried Ohio by 525,991 votes to 447,497 for Mr. Bryan.

#### HENRY L. DICKEY.

Henry L. Dickey of Greenfield, Highland county, was born in South Salem, Ross county, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1832, and is living at the close of the century. His original profession was that of civil engineer, and he had charge of the construction of a portion of the Cincinnati and Marietta railway in 1855. He afterward read law with his father, was admitted to the bar, after graduating from the Cincinnati Law school in 1859, and built up a large practice.

He represented Highland county in the house of representatives of the Fifty-fourth general assembly in 1860-1862, and was a member of the senate in the Fifty-eighth general assembly in 1868-1870. In 1876 he was elected to the Forty-fifth congress from the Seventh district, Highland, Brown, Adams, Pike and Ross. In 1878, under a reapportionment, he was placed in the Eleventh district, composed of Highland, Clinton, Clermont, Brown and Adams, from which he was elected to the Forty-sixth congress. His services in congress met the approbation of his constituents.

#### AMOS TOWNSEND.

Amos Townsend of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1831; removed at an early age to Ohio, and became a citizen of Cleveland, with whose commercial interests he was identified for many years; was for ten years a member of the city council, serving seven of those years as its president; was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1873; was elected to the Forty-fifth congress in 1876 from the Twentieth district, Cuyahoga county, and was re-elected from the same district in 1878 to the

Forty-sixth, and to the Forty-seventh in 1880. He lived till nearly the close of the century.

#### WILLIAM D. HILL.

William D. Hill of Defiance, Defiance county, Ohio, was born Oct. 1, 1833, in Nelson county, Virginia, and in 1899 is in the active practice of the law. He was educated partly in the public schools of western Ohio, and graduated from Antioch college at Yellow Springs, O., in 1858.

He read law in Springfield, O., where he was admitted to the practice in 1860. A year or two later he was elected mayor of that city. He removed from Springfield to Defiance in 1863, where he afterward resided in the practice of his profession. He represented Defiance and Paulding counties in the general assembly from 1866 to 1870, being a member of the lower house. He was a candidate for congress in the Tenth district in 1870, but was defeated by Erasmus D. Peck.

Mr. Hill was a leading Democrat, and in 1875 was appointed superintendent of insurance for the state by Governor William Allen, and served in that capacity for three years, and until he entered congress.

He was elected to the Forty-sixth congress in 1878 from the Sixth district, comprising the counties of Defiance, Allen, Fulton, Henry, Putnam, Van Wert and Williams. In 1882 he was elected to the Forty-eighth congress from the Sixth district, then composed of the counties of Defiance, Wood, Fulton, Williams, Henry, Paulding and Van Wert, and was re-elected to the Forty-ninth from the same district.

He took a prominent part in the legislation of congress during the period, and was assigned to a number of the most important committees of the house. He was a strong and incisive debater and one of the Democratic leaders on the floor.



#### BENJAMIN LE FEVRE.

Benjamin Le Fevre of Sidney was born in Shelby county, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1838, and is living, in 1900, in the city of New York, in the practice of the

law, and in connection with railway and other enterprises. He was reared on his father's farm near Sidney, and was educated in the public schools. He enlisted as a private soldier in 1861 and served throughout the civil war. After his return to civil life he finished his education, having previously attended Miami university and was admitted to the bar. He was elected to the house of the Fifty-seventh general assembly in 1865, and in 1866 was the Democratic candidate for secretary of state, and was defeated by William Henry Smith by a vote of 238,145 to 213,606.

In 1867 he was appointed as consul to Nuremberg, Germany, by President Andrew Johnson. In 1878 he was elected to the Forty-sixth congress from the Fifth district, composed of Shelby, Auglaize, Mercer, Preble, Darke and Miami, and was re-elected from the same district in 1880 to the Forty-seventh congress. He was elected to the Forty-eighth in 1882 from the Fourth district, Shelby, Darke, Mercer, Allen and Auglaize. He was one of the Democratic leaders of the state, and possessed of great personal magnetism. His record in congress was highly creditable.

#### GEORGE L. CONVERSE.

George L. Converse of Columbus was born in Georgesville, Franklin county, Ohio, June 4, 1827, and died in Columbus in 1898. He was a lawyer of much ability, and a prominent Democratic leader for a quarter of a century.

He attended the public schools and graduated from the Denison university, Granville, Ohio, in 1849. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar and became a leading attorney, both in civil and criminal law.

He represented Franklin county in the house of the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second general assemblies, and was speaker of the body during the Sixty-second general assembly.

He was elected to the Forty-sixth congress in 1878 from the Ninth district, Franklin, Pickaway, Madison, Fayette and Delaware counties, and was re-elected to the Forty-seventh in 1880 from the same district.

In 1882 he was elected from the Thirteenth district, Franklin, Fairfield, Hocking and Perry counties, to the Forty-eighth congress, and joined with Samuel J. Randall and other tariff Democrats in defeating the Democratic tariff reform measures of that session. His Democratic constituents refused him a fourth nomination, and he retired to private life. During the last ten years of his life he was not in active sympathy because of the tariff issue.

#### ADONIRAM J. WARNER.

Adoniram J. Warner of Marietta was born in Erie county, New York, Jan. 13, 1834; was educated at Beloit, Wis., and at the New York Central college, New York; was principal of the Lewiston academy, and superintendent of public schools of Mifflin county, and principal of Mercer Union schools, Pennsylvania, from 1856 to 1861; at the beginning of the war raised a com-



pany consisting in part of students; was mustered into the United States service as captain in July, 1861; was promoted to lieutenant colonel of the Tenth regiment Pennsylvania reserve corps; was in the battles on the Peninsula, at South Mountain and at Antietam; was severely wounded at Antietam; participated in the second Maryland campaign and battle of Gettysburg; was brevetted brigadier general; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1865, but never took up the practice.

He was originally a Republican, but left that party in 1872, with the Liberal Republican movement, and became identified with the Democratic party. He was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-sixth congress in 1878 from the Thirteenth district, Washington, Athens, Monroe, Noble and Morgan counties. He was elected to the Forty-eighth congress in 1882 from the Fifteenth district, Washington, Meigs, Athens, Morgan and Monroe counties. He was elected from the Seventeenth district, Washington, Guernsey, Belmont, Noble and Monroe, in 1884, to the Forty-ninth congress.

He was a leading member of each congress in which he served, and was the champion of bimetallism, or the restoration of the free and equal coinage of both gold and silver at the lawful ratio of 16 to 1, as the true metallic basis for a national currency. He is still one of the leading champions of that policy and is opposed to the issue of bank notes by the national banks, holding that the government itself should issue all money by coining the two metals, and issuing thereon treasury notes redeemable on presentation in gold or silver coin, at the option of the government.

#### EMANUEL SCHULTZ.

Emanuel Schultz of Dayton was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1819, and in 1838 removed to Miamisburg, Montgomery county, Ohio, where he became largely interested in business and manufactures. Later he took up his residence in Dayton. In 1873 he was a member of the constitutional convention, and was elected to the Ohio house of representatives in 1875. In 1880 he was elected to the Forty-seventh congress, as a Republican, from the Fourth district, consisting of Montgomery, Darke, Preble and Greene counties. He failed of re-election, and served but one term. He was a man of high character and sound judgment.

#### GIBSON ATHERTON.

Gibson Atherton of Newark was born in Licking county Jan. 19, 1831, and died before the age of 60, at Newark. He attended the local public schools and graduated from the Miami university in 1853; studied law at Newark, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1855, and practiced law at Newark; was elected prosecuting attorney of Licking county, Ohio, in 1857, and re-elected in 1859 and '61; was mayor of Newark, Ohio, from 1860 to 1864; was a Democratic candidate for the state senate of Ohio in 1863, and for a common pleas judgeship in 1866, but on both occasions was defeated; was a

Delegate from the Thirteenth congressional district of Ohio to the St. Louis convention in 1876.

He was elected to the Forty-sixth congress in 1878 from the Fourteenth district, Licking, Guernsey, Muskingum and Perry counties, and was re-elected in 1880 to the Forty-seventh from the Thirteenth district, composed of Licking, Muskingum, Coshocton and Tuscarawas.

He took a prominent part in the work in congress, and was among the ablest Democrats on the floor of either of the two congresses in which he served. He voluntarily retired from public life and resumed the practice of the law, in which he was eminently successful.

#### JAMES S. ROBINSON.

General James S. Robinson of Kenton, Hardin county, was born on a farm in Richland county, Ohio, near Mansfield, Oct. 14, 1827. He worked on



a farm, received a common school education, learned the trade of printing, and on the 31st of December, 1845, removed to Kenton, and in January, 1846, established the Kenton Republican, of which he was editor and proprietor until 1864.

He was elected clerk of the Ohio house of representatives in 1856, and was re-elected to the same position in 1858. On the 18th of April, 1861, he enlisted in Company G of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer infantry. He was commissioned first lieutenant and promoted to captain, and played a conspicuous part in the battle of Rich Mountain, under General George B. McClellan, Oct. 26, 1861. He was promoted to major of the Eighty-second Ohio, and to lieutenant colonel in April, 1862, and was made colonel of

the regiment in August of the same year. He was brevetted brigadier general Dec. 14, 1864, and appointed to that rank Jan. 12, 1865, and brevetted a major general March 3, 1865.

He was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and participated in the battles of Rich Mountain, Cross Keys, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Culf's Farm, Peach Tree Creek, Savannah, Arvelyeon and Bentonville.

He was a leading Republican and was chairman of the Republican state executive committee for many years, subsequent to 1877. In 1880 he was appointed commissioner of railroads and telegraphs and held the position for

one year. In 1880 he was elected to the Forty-seventh congress from the Ninth district, Hardin, Marion, Delaware, Union, Morrow and Knox counties. In 1882 he was elected to the Forty-eighth congress from the Ninth district, composed of the same counties.

He was elected secretary of state in 1884, defeating James W. Newman by a vote of 391,597 to 380,355, and was re-elected to the same office in 1886 over John McBride by a vote of 341,095 to 329,314. General Robinson was a man of marked ability. He died at Kenton at the age of 70 years.

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON GEDDES.

George W. Geddes of Mansfield was born at Mount Vernon, Ohio, July 16, 1824; received a common school education; studied law in the office of Hon. Columbus Delano, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1845, and was continuously engaged in the business of the profession till his demise; was elected judge of the court of common pleas of the Sixth judicial district in 1856, and re-elected without opposition in 1861; after serving ten years on the bench he returned to the practice until 1868, when he was again elected judge of the same court for five years, at the expiration of which time he again returned to the practice; was the Democratic candidate for supreme judge in 1871.

He was elected to the Forty-sixth congress in 1878 from the Fifteenth district, Richland, Knox, Holmes, Coshocton and Tuscarawas. In 1880 he was elected to the Forty-seventh congress from the Fourteenth district, Richland, Ashland, Holmes, Wyandot and Crawford; to the Forty-eighth in 1882 from the Fourteenth district, then composed of the counties of Richland, Ashland, Huron and Lorain, and to the Forty-ninth in 1884 from the Sixteenth district, Richland, Holmes, Lorain, Huron and Ashland. Mr. Geddes was an aggressive and consistent Democrat.

#### JONATHAN T. UPDEGRAFF.

Dr. Jonathan T. Updegraff of Mount Pleasant was born in Jefferson county, Ohio; was educated in the common schools and at Franklin college in that state; is a farmer and physician; worked on a farm until nineteen years of age; studied medicine and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and afterward at the medical schools of Edinburgh and Paris.

Dr. Updegraff was a Republican and one of the leaders of his party in the eastern part of the state, and was a very successful organizer of political campaigns. He was a member of the senate in the Sixtieth general assembly.

In 1878 he was elected to the Forty-sixth congress from the Eighteenth district, Jefferson, Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison and Belmont counties. In 1880 he was chosen from the Sixteenth district, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Harrison, Belmont, Guernsey and Noble. He served but a portion of his second term, dying somewhat unexpectedly in 1881, and was succeeded by Joseph D. Taylor of Guernsey county.

## HENRY L. MOREY.

Henry Lee Morey of Hamilton, Butler county, was born on a Butler county farm, April 8, 1841. He received his education in the common schools and a local academy at the village of Rising Sun, and afterward entered Miami university at Oxford. With the commencement of the civil war in 1861 he left the university, as a member of the University Rifles, a military organization which was attached to the Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served an enlistment of three months in West Virginia. He then enlisted in the Seventy-fifth Ohio for the term of three years, and served under Generals Schenck in West Virginia, Sigel in the Valley of Virginia, Pope and Hatch in Florida and Gillmore at the siege of Charleston.

He was promoted to corporal, sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, and was mustered out at the end of his enlistment with the latter grade. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1867, and began the practice in Hamilton, where he has a large practice in 1899.

He was elected city solicitor in 1871, and was re-elected. In 1873 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Butler county. In 1875 he was the Republican candidate for the state senate on the Republican ticket and was defeated. He was elected to the Forty-seventh congress in 1880 from the Third district, Butler, Warren, Clinton, Fayette and Clermont counties. He was declared elected to the Forty-eighth congress in 1882 from the Seventh district, Butler, Greene, Warren and Clermont counties, but was unseated upon the contest of James E. Campbell.

In 1888 he was elected to the Fifty-first congress from the Seventh district, composed of Butler, Greene, Clermont and Warren. His record in congress was highly creditable. He is, in 1899, one of the recognized Republican leaders of the state.

## JAMES M. RITCHIE.

James Monroe Ritchie was born in Dunferline, Scotland, July 29, 1819, and emigrated to the United States in 1832. His education was rather limited and wholly self-acquired. He studied law, was admitted at 25, and soon acquired a good practice. He was an ardent Republican in politics, took an active part in political campaigns, and was a delegate to the Republican convention at Chicago in 1880. He was elected in the same year to the Forty-seventh congress from the Sixth district, Lucas, Fulton, Henry, Ottawa, Williams and Wood counties. He served but a single term in congress, and held no other public office of importance.

## JOHN P. LEEDOM.

John P. Leedom of West Union was born in Adams county, Dec. 27, 1847. He was educated in the common schools, and later graduated from Smith's Mercantile college. He taught school and followed agricultural pursuits. He

was elected clerk of the court of common pleas in Adams county in 1874, and was re-elected to the same office in 1877. He served as a member of the Democratic state central committee. He was elected as a Democrat in 1880 to the Forty-seventh congress from the Seventh district, Adams, Brown, Highland, Pike and Ross counties. He served one term, and was afterward sergeant-at-arms of the national house of representatives.

#### JOHN B. RICE.

Dr. John B. Rice of Fremont, Sandusky county, was born in that city and was educated as a physician and surgeon. He was one of the lecturers before the medical department of the Wooster university; was assistant surgeon of the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the civil war; surgeon of the Seventy-second Ohio and surgeon-in-chief of division in the Fifteenth Army Corps and of the District of Memphis. He was elected as a Republican from the Tenth district, Sandusky, Seneca, Huron, Hancock and Erie counties, and served one term.

#### RUFUS R. DAWES.

Rufus R. Dawes of Marietta, Washington county, was born in Malta, Morgan county, Ohio, July 4, 1838, and received a collegiate education, graduating from Marietta college in 1860. He went to Wisconsin, of which state he was a resident for some years. Later he became one of the best known and highly respected business men in the city of Marietta, Ohio. General Dawes died at his home in Marietta, August 2, 1899.

He was a brilliant soldier during the civil war, and served with much credit and distinction. He entered the service as a captain in the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and for meritorious services was promoted to major, lieutenant colonel, colonel and brigadier general by brevet. After leaving the service he returned to Ohio and located in business at Marietta.

He was elected to the Forty-seventh congress in 1880 from the Fifteenth district, Washington, Athens, Meigs, Morgan and Monroe counties, and served a single term.

#### JOSEPH D. TAYLOR.

Joseph Danner Taylor was born in Belmont county, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1830. In 1899 he is engaged in the business of banking in Washington, D. C., and manufacturing at Cambridge, Ohio, his voting residence. He began his education in the common schools, and completed it at Madison college. He taught school and was school examiner, and for several years had charge of the Fairview high school in Guernsey county.

While engaged in teaching he studied law, and graduated from the Cincinnati Law school in 1859, and was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the military committee of Ohio at the beginning of the civil war, and entered the military service as a captain in the Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer

Infantry. He served as judge advocate at Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and was judge advocate of the Department of Indiana, and twice brevetted for meritorious services, and was made special judge advocate at Indianapolis, at the close of the war, to prosecute some important cases.

In 1865 he returned to Cambridge and resumed the practice of law, and was twice elected prosecuting attorney of Guernsey county. He was editor and proprietor of the Guernsey Times, a Republican newspaper, from 1860 to 1870; president of the Guernsey National bank and of several manufacturing companies, but devoting his time most largely to the law practice, in which he was successful. He was a delegate to the Republican Loyalist convention in 1866, and attended the Republican national conventions of 1876 and 1880 as a delegate.

He was elected to the Forty-seventh congress in 1880 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Jonathan D. Updegraff, from the Sixteenth district, Guernsey, Belmont, Harrison and Jefferson counties, and elected in 1882 to the Forty-eighth congress from the Seventeenth district, Guernsey, Noble, Belmont, Harrison and Jefferson counties. He was defeated in 1884 by Adoniram J. Warner. In 1886 he was elected from the Seventeenth district, Guernsey, Belmont, Noble, Harrison and Jefferson counties, to the Fiftieth congress, and in 1888 was elected to the Fifty-first congress from the Eighteenth district, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Carroll and Columbiana counties, and was elected a fifth time in 1890 to the Fifty-second congress from the Eighteenth district, composed of Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Carroll and Columbiana counties. He was a forcible speaker, a strong debater and a valuable legislator.

#### JONATHAN H. WALLACE.

Jonathan H. Wallace of Columbiana county, a Democrat of considerable prominence, was seated, upon a contest, in the Forty-seventh congress, against William McKinley, from the Seventeenth district, Columbiana, Carroll, Mahoning and Stark counties. He was born in Columbiana county Oct. 31, 1824, and died Oct. 29, 1892.

#### ADDISON S. McCLURE.

Addison S. McClure of Wooster, Wayne county, was born in Wooster, Oct. 10, 1833. He attended the public schools and finished his education at Jefferson college, Pennsylvania. He studied law with Martin Welker, in Wooster, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1861. In that year he entered the army as a private soldier, and was commissioned captain of Company H, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged with that rank upon the expiration of his term of service in 1864. He was elected recorder of Wayne county in 1867. He was appointed postmaster of Wooster in 1867; reappointed in 1872, and for a third time in 1876. He attended the Republican national conventions as a delegate in 1868 and 1872. He was the editor of the Wooster Republican from 1870 to 1880.

In 1880 he was elected to the Forty-seventh congress from the Eighteenth district, Wayne, Lorain, Summit and Medina counties. In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-third congress from the Seventeenth district, Wayne, Holmes, Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Licking, a largely Democratic district, winning because of his advocacy of the free and equal coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 over his Democratic opponent, who favored the single gold standard.

Captain McClure is a brilliant writer, a fluent speaker, and made an enviable record in congress. He is still in the practice of his profession at Wooster.

#### JOHN F. FOLLETT.

John Fassett Follett of Cincinnati was born on a farm in Franklin county, Vermont, in 1837, and came with his father to Licking county, Ohio. He attended the common schools when a boy, and later acquired for himself a classical education in Marietta college, from which he graduated in 1855. He taught school for a short time, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1858. In 1899 he stands at the head of his profession in Cincinnati. He began the law practice in Licking county, and was elected representative of that county in the general assembly in 1865. He was re-elected in 1868, and was made speaker of the house of the Fifty-eighth general assembly. He resigned from the legislature and in 1868 removed to Cincinnati to engage in the practice of his profession.

He has been one of the Democratic leaders of the state since 1860, and has always stood high in the councils of the party. As a campaigner he has had few equals on the platform. He was elected to the Forty-eighth congress from the First district, a part of Hamilton county, in 1882, and subsequently was the standard-bearer of his party in a strong Republican district, but failed of a re-election.

#### GEORGE E. SENEY.

Judge George E. Seney of Tiffin was born in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1832, and removed with his parents to Tiffin in the same year, where he still resides, in the practice of his profession. He was educated at the Norwalk seminary, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He identified himself with the Democratic party and was a leader of it for many years. In 1857 he was elected a judge of the court of common pleas in the Third Judicial district. He enlisted in the One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1862, was promoted to lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, and was mustered out of the service in 1865 upon the expiration of his term of enlistment.

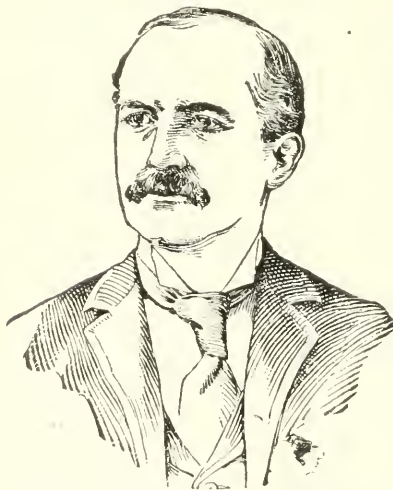
In 1874 he was a candidate for congress and was defeated by Charles Foster. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1876. In 1882 he was elected to the Forty-eighth congress from the Fifth district, Seneca, Crawford, Wyandot, Hancock and Putnam counties. In 1884

he was elected to the Forty-ninth congress from the Seventh district, consisting of Seneca, Wyandot, Crawford, Wood and Hancock counties. He was elected to the Fiftieth congress in 1886 from the Fifth district, composed of Seneca, Crawford, Putnam, Hancock and Wyandot, and was re-elected to the Fifty-first from the same district in 1888.

He made a splendid record in congress, but gradually drifted away from his party, in 1892, on the tariff for revenue only issue, and in 1896 on the monetary question.

#### JAMLS E. CAMPBELL.

James Edwin Campbell was born near Middletown, Butler county, Ohio, July 7, 1843. He was educated in the public schools, in which he was also



teacher for some years. In 1863 he entered the marine service of the United States, and served on the Mississippi and Red river flotillas. In 1864 he was mustered out of the service because of impaired health. He then completed the study of law, upon which he had previously entered and was admitted to the bar in 1865, but did not begin the practice until 1867, being, meantime, engaged as bookkeeper in the First National bank, and deputy collector of internal revenue.

He was originally Republican, and was twice elected prosecuting attorney—in 1875 and 1878—of Butler county, notwithstanding it gave a large Democratic majority on the rest of the ticket on both occasions. He was defeated for state senator in 1879 by 12

votes in a district which was largely Democratic.

Two years later he affiliated with the Democratic party. He was seated in the Forty-eighth congress in 1883 upon a contest against Henry L. Morey from the Seventh district, Butler, Greene, Clermont and Warren counties. In 1884 he was elected to the Forty-ninth congress from the Third district, Butler, Preble, Warren and Clermont, and in 1886 to the Fiftieth from the Seventh district, composed of Butler, Greene, Clermont and Warren. In each instance he was elected from a district which had a normal Republican majority of several hundred. He was an active and useful member of congress.

In 1889 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of the state and was elected over Joseph B. Foraker by a vote of 379,423 to 368,551. In 1891 he was again the Democratic candidate for governor, and was defeated by William McKinley, Jr., by a vote of 386,739 to 365,228. In 1895 he was again a candidate for governor and was defeated by Asa S. Bushnell by a vote of



427,141 to 334,519. In 1899 he is in the practice of his profession in the city of New York, and has been frequently spoken of as a possible candidate for the presidency.

#### ROBERT M. MURRAY.

Robert Maynard Murray of Piqua, Miami county, was born in Concord, Lake county, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1841, attended school at Willoughby and graduated from Oberlin college. He was admitted to the bar after graduating from the Cleveland Law School, but entered the banking business and was cashier of the First National Bank of Painesville for nine years.

He was mayor of Painesville from 1877 to 1879, and in the latter year removed to Piqua, Ohio, to engage in the manufacturing business. He was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-eighth congress in 1882 from the Third district, composed of Miami, Montgomery and Preble counties, but failed of a re-election.

#### ISAAC M. JORDAN.

Isaac M. Jordan of Clifton, a suburb of Cincinnati, was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1835, and lost his life in an accident in Cincinnati when near the age of 56. He attended school in Northwood, Ohio, completed his education and graduated from Miami university in July, 1857.

He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and was esteemed one of the ablest members of the Cincinnati bar during his time. He was never a candidate nor elected to any public office, except a member of congress, being elected in 1882 to the Forty-eighth congress from the Second district, a part of Hamilton county, as a Democrat. He served a single term and then resumed the practice of law.

#### EZRA B. TAYLOR.

Judge Ezra B. Taylor of Warren, Trumbull county, was born in Nelson, Portage county, July 9, 1823, and in 1899 is one of the most conspicuous figures in northeastern Ohio, ranking among the ablest jurists and statesmen of Ohio during the last half of the century. He attended the common schools when a boy and afterward studied the higher branches in private academies. He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1845, and began the practice in Portage county, and was elected prosecuting attorney in 1854, and declined a re-election. In 1861 he removed to Warren, Trumbull county. He was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas for the Ninth district by Governor Thomas L. Young in 1877 to fill a vacancy, and was elected to the full term, but resigned in 1880 to accept a nomination to congress. In that year he was elected to the Forty-seventh congress from the Nineteenth district, composed of Trumbull, Ashtabula, Portage, Geauga and Lake, and succeeded James A. Garfield. In 1882 he was again elected to the Forty-eighth congress from the same district.

In 1884 the Nineteenth district was made up of Trumbull, Ashtabula, Portage, Geauga and a part of Cuyahoga, and from this he was elected to the Forty-ninth. He was elected to the Fiftieth congress in 1886, the Nineteenth district then consisting of Trumbull, Ashtabula, Portage, Lake and Geauga. He was elected to the Fifty-first congress in 1888 from the same district, and was chosen to the Fifty-second congress. In 1888 the Nineteenth district contained Trumbull, Portage, Mahoning, Geauga and Ashtabula. In 1890 the district was made up of Trumbull, Ashtabula, Portage, Geauga and Mahoning, and in this year he was elected to the Fifty-third congress. He declined a seventh election and resumed the practice of his profession. On the floor of the house his opinions on constitutional questions commanded the highest respect. During all of his long public career he has been a Republican of strong party bias, but withal has been tolerant of the differing opinions of others.

#### ALPHONSO HART.

Alphonso Hart of Hillsboro, Highland county, was born in Vienna, Trumbull county, Ohio, July 4, 1830. He was educated in the common schools and at Grand River institute, Austinburg, Ohio. He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1851, and became a distinguished attorney, and is still in the practice.

He was assistant clerk of the Ohio house of representatives in 1854. From 1854 to 1857 he was editor and proprietor of the Portage Sentinel at Ravenna, Portage county, and a recognized leader of the Republican party. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Portage county in 1861; was re-elected in 1863, and resigned in 1864 to enter the senate of the state. He was again elected to the state senate in 1871. In 1872 he was chosen a presidential elector at large on the Grant ticket. He was elected lieutenant governor of the state in 1873, and served one term.

In the meantime he had removed to Hillsboro, and in 1882 he was elected to the Forty-eighth congress from the Twelfth district, composed of Highland, Pike, Ross, Brown, Clinton and Fayette counties. He served but one term. In 1889 he was appointed solicitor of the treasury by President Benjamin Harrison, and discharged the duties of that important office with signal ability.

#### BERIAH WILKINS.

Beriah Wilkins of Uhrichsville, Tuscarawas county, now of Washington, D. C., was born in Union county, Ohio, July 10, 1846, and received his education in the public schools of Marysville, Ohio. He adopted the business of banking, and later removed to Uhrichsville, Tuscarawas county.

He was elected to the state senate in 1879 from the Eighteenth senatorial district, serving one term, and in 1882 was a member of the Democratic state central committee. He was chosen to the Forty-eighth congress in 1882 from the Sixteenth district, Tuscarawas, Coshocton, Holmes, Licking and Mus-

kingum counties, as a Democrat, and was elected to the Forty-ninth in 1881 from the Fifteenth district, embracing the counties of Tuscarawas, Coshoc-ton, Licking and Muskingum, and in 1886 was elected from the Sixteenth district, Tuscarawas, Holmes, Licking, Muskingum and Coshoc-ton.

He was an energetic and valuable member of congress, and upon his retirement from the floor of the house he entered into the banking business in Washington, and became editor and proprietor of the Washington Post, which he made the leading newspaper of the national capital, and still conducts as an independent journal.

#### JOHN W. McCORMICK.

Of Gallipolis was born in Gallia county, Ohio, Dec. 30, 1831, and was reared on a farm. He was partly educated in the common schools, and afterward in the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware and the Ohio university at Athens. After completing his education he resumed agricultural pursuits at Gallipolis, in which he is engaged in 1899.

He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1873, and in 1882 was elected to the Forty-eighth congress from the Eleventh district, Gallia, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Scioto and Vinton counties. He served but one term.

#### DAVID R. PAIGE.

David Raymond Paige of Akron was born in Madison, Lake county, April 8, 1844. He graduated from Union college, Schenectady, New York, in 1865. He located in Akron, where he became a successful hardware merchant. He was treasurer of Summit county for four years, from 1875 to 1879.

He was elected to the Forty-eighth congress in 1882 from the Twentieth district, composed of Summit, Wayne, Medina and a part of Cuyahoga, as a Democrat, notwithstanding the district was Republican by a large normal majority. He served one term.

#### MARTIN A. FORAN.

Martin Ambrose Foran of Cleveland was born in Choconut, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, Nov. 11, 1844, and is still prominent in the legal profession at Cleveland. He received both a public school and a collegiate education, graduating from St. Joseph's college, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania. For three years he taught school. He served as a private soldier in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry during 1864 and 1865. He learned the trade of cooper, and while following his trade read law and was admitted to the bar in 1874, and began the practice in Cleveland, where he became a successful attorney. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1873, and was prosecuting attorney of Cuyahoga county from 1875 to 1877.

He was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-eighth congress in 1882 from the Twenty-first district, a part of Cuyahoga county; was elected from the

same district to the Forty-ninth in 1884, and to the Fiftieth in 1886. On the floor of congress he was a man of great force of character and made an enviable record on all important issues of the day.

#### JOHN LITTLE.

John Little of Xenia, Greene county, was born in Ross township of that county in 1837. He attended the common schools and graduated from Antioch college in 1862. He read law with Judge James A. Winans, and was admitted to the practice in 1865, and entered actively upon his profession in 1867.

He was prosecuting attorney of Greene county from 1867 to 1869, when he resigned to enter the Ohio legislature as a member of the house, where he served two terms, from 1870 to 1873. He was elected attorney general of the state in 1873 and re-elected to the same position in 1875, being among the ablest attorneys general of the state.

He was elected as a Republican to the Forty-ninth congress in 1884, from the Eighth district, composed of the counties of Greene, Fayette, Champaign, Clark and Clinton. He served but one term in congress. In 1899 he is in the practice of his profession at Xenia.

#### CHARLES M. ANDERSON.

Charles M. Anderson of Greenville, Darke county, where he still resides in the practice of his profession, has been for many years a Democratic leader and organizer, has been chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, and during the civil war was a brave, dashing and gallant soldier and officer, winning repeated promotions.

He was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, Jan. 5, 1845, and came to Ohio ten years later. He was educated in the public schools, and through his own exertions read law and was admitted to the practice in 1868, and rose to the head of his profession. He is a brilliant and forcible speaker and incisive debater.

He was elected to the Forty-ninth congress in 1884 from the Fourth district, comprising the counties of Darke, Miami and Montgomery. Owing to a change of districts he failed of a renomination. He has since followed the practice of his profession in his adopted city, and was for many years one of the managers of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, in which he still takes a deep interest.

#### CHARLES E. BROWN.

Charles Elwood Brown was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 4, 1834. He was educated in the public schools, Greenfield academy and Miami university, where he graduated in the class of 1854. He went to Baton Rouge in the capacity of a tutor, and while thus engaged read law. He returned to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1859, and was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession. On the 23d of October, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier

in Company B, Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was commissioned captain and promoted to major for meritorious service, March 20, 1863, and to lieutenant colonel May 17 of the same year.

He commanded his regiment in the Atlanta campaign, and in the battle in front of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, lost his left leg. While invalided he served as provost marshal of the Eighteenth Ohio district. He was promoted to colonel June 6, 1865, and subsequently brevetted brigadier general for gallant and meritorious conduct in front of Atlanta. He resumed the practice of law in Chillicothe in 1866. In 1872 he was appointed pension agent at Cincinnati by President Grant, and took up his residence there.

He was elected as a Republican to the Forty-ninth congress in 1884 from the Second district, a part of Hamilton county. He was elected to the Fiftieth congress from the same district in 1886. His record in congress was highly commendable. After retiring from congress he continued the practice of his profession in Cincinnati.

#### WILLIAM C. COOPER.

William C. Cooper of Mt. Vernon was born in that city Dec. 18, 1832, receiving his education in the public schools and the Mt. Vernon academy. He was admitted to the bar and achieved success in the legal profession, being still active in it. He was prosecuting attorney of Knox county from January, 1859, to January, 1863; mayor of Mt. Vernon from April, 1862, to April, 1864; was a member of the lower house of the legislature from January, 1872, to January, 1874, and was judge advocate general of the state from January, 1879, to January, 1884, and was for many years president of the board of education of Mt. Vernon. He has always been a Republican.

In 1884 he was elected to the Forty-ninth congress from the Ninth district, Knox, Delaware, Madison, Marion, Morrow and Union counties. He was elected to the Fiftieth in 1886 from the Ninth district, then composed of Knox, Delaware, Morrow, Union, Marion and Hardin counties, and was re-elected from the same district in 1888 to the Fifty-first congress. His services in congress were satisfactory to his party and constituents generally.

#### WILLIAM W. ELLSBERRY.

Dr. William W. Ellsberry of Georgetown was one of the leading physicians of that part of the state. He was born in New Hope, Brown county, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1833. He received a thorough education in the public schools and in a private academy in Clermont county, and graduated with high honors from the Cincinnati Medical college.

He was prominent in medical societies and circles, and actively participated in all conventions for the improvement of medical science. He declined the position of superintendent of the Central Hospital for the Insane tendered him by Governor R. M. Bishop. He was an active Democrat and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in Cincinnati, 1880.

He was elected to the Forty-ninth congress in 1884 from the Eleventh district, Brown, Adams, Highland and Ross counties, and served one term.

#### ALBERT C. THOMPSON.

Judge Albert Clifton Thompson of Portsmouth was born in Brookville, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, Jan. 23, 1842, and received his education in the common schools of that town and at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar Dec. 13, 1864, and began the practice at Portsmouth.

He was elected probate judge of Scioto county in October, 1869, and judge of the court of common pleas in the Seventh judicial district in 1881. During the Civil War he served as second lieutenant of company B, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, and was made captain of company K of the same regiment Nov. 28, 1861, and was discharged March 23, 1863, because of wounds received in battle.

He was elected as a Republican to the Forty-ninth congress in 1884 from the Twelfth district, Scioto, Lawrence, Vinton, Pike and Jackson counties; was elected to the Fiftieth in 1886 from the Eleventh district, consisting of Scioto, Adams, Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson and Vinton, and re-elected from the same district to the Fifty-first congress in 1888. He was legislated out of congress in 1890 after making a good record.

In 1897 he was made a member of the commission to codify the laws of the United States, and in 1898 was made a United States district judge, a position for which he was peculiarly fitted, and is still on the bench.

#### JOSEPH H. OUTHWAITE.

Joseph H. Outhwaite of Columbus was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1841, and was educated in the public schools of Zanesville, and taught for two years in the high school of that city, and for three years subsequently was principal of the grammar school in Columbus. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and practiced law at Osceola, Missouri, from 1867 to 1871, when he returned to Columbus, and became a leading attorney. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Franklin county in 1874, and re-elected in 1876, and held many local offices of trust in later years.

In 1884 he was elected as a Democrat on the tariff reform issue to the Forty-ninth congress from the Thirteenth district, Franklin, Fairfield, Hocking and Pickaway counties, and was re-elected in 1886 from the Thirteenth district, then composed of Franklin, Fairfield, Hocking and Perry; elected from the same district in 1888 to the Fifty-first, and was elected to the Fifty-second in 1890 from the Ninth district, Franklin, Madison and Pickaway, and was elected a fifth time in 1892 from the Twelfth district, Franklin and Fairfield. He played a conspicuous part in congress during the ten years of his service.

He was appointed on the board of ordnance and fortifications by President Cleveland, and still retains that position. In 1896 he disagreed with the

leaders of his party on the money question, and supported John M. Palmer for the presidency on the single gold standard platform.

#### JACOB ROMEIS.

Jacob Romeis of Toledo was born in Weisenbach, Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 1, 1835. He attended the village schools until April, 1841, when he migrated with his parents to the United States, and attended the public schools in Buffalo, New York, until 1850. He removed from Buffalo to Toledo, and in 1856 engaged in railroad and shipping business. He was elected to the board of alderman of Toledo in 1874 and 1876, and was president of the board in 1877. In 1879 he was elected mayor of the city and re-elected in 1881, and again in 1883.

He was elected, as a Republican, to the Forty-ninth congress in 1884 from the Tenth district, Lucas, Erie, Ottawa and Sandusky counties, and re-elected to the Fiftieth from the Tenth district in 1886, composed of the counties of Lucas, Erie, Ottawa and Sandusky.

#### ELIHU S. WILLIAMS.

Captain Elihu S. Williams of Troy was born in Bethel township, Clark county, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1835. He attended the common schools and Antioch college; read law in Dayton and was admitted to the bar. He enlisted as a private soldier in the Seventy-first Ohio volunteer infantry; commissioned first lieutenant Feb. 14, 1862; promoted to captain Feb. 10, 1863, and assigned to the command of the military post at Carthage, Tennessee, where he remained until the close of the war.

He was attorney general of the Sixth judicial district of Tennessee from April, 1865, to 1867. In the latter years he was elected a member of the Tennessee house of representatives and served one term. He removed to Troy, Ohio, in January, 1875, and entered upon the practice of law, and afterward became interested in a newspaper.

He was elected to the Fiftieth congress, as a Republican, in 1886, from the Third district, Miami, Montgomery and Preble counties, and was re-elected to the Fifty-first in 1888, from the same district. At the end of his congressional terms he resumed the practice of his profession at Troy, where he is still one the most active and prominent citizens of the city.

#### ISAAC H. TAYLOR.

Isaac Hamilton Taylor of Carrollton was born near New Harrisburg, Carroll county, Ohio, April 18, 1840, and was educated in the public and academic schools, studied law and was admitted to the bar, and was clerk of the court of Carroll county from January, 1870, to February, 1877.

He was elected to the Forty-ninth congress, as a Republican, in 1884, from the Eighteenth district, Carroll, Columbiana, Harrison, Jefferson and

Mahoning counties, and served one term. In 1891 he was elected a judge of the court of common pleas for the Ninth judicial district, was re-elected in 1896, and holds that position in 1899, his second term extending to 1901

### CHARLES H. GROSVENOR.

General Charles Henry Grosvenor of Athens was born in Pomfret, Windham county, Connecticut, Sept. 23, 1833, of distinguished Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, Francis Grosvenor, having commanded the Second Connecticut regiment. His father, Peter Grosvenor, was major of the Tenth Connecticut in the war of 1812.



In 1838 he came with his father to Athens county, Ohio. School facilities were limited, and young Grosvenor was compelled to pick up an education as opportunities offered in the sparsely settled neighborhood. He managed, however, to secure a fair education and in 1857 was admitted to the bar, and became one of the most successful lawyers in Southern Ohio.

He entered the military in July, 1861, and was mustered out in November, 1865. He was major, Lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brevet brigadier general and commanded a brigade at the battle of Nashville.

He served as a member of the Ohio House of Representatives from 1871

to 1878, and was speaker of the house of representatives during his second term. He has always been a Republican of the aggressive type. He was chosen presidential elector in 1872 and 1880, and was for many years a trustee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' home at Xenia, Ohio.

He was elected to the Forty-ninth congress in 1884 from the Fourteenth district, Athens, Gallia, Meigs, Morgan and Perry counties; to the Fiftieth, in 1886, from the Fifteenth district, Athens, Meigs, Morgan, Washington and Monroe; to the Fifty-first, in 1888, from the same district; failed of a nomination, because of redistricting, in 1890, and was elected to the Fifty-third, in 1892, from the Eleventh district, consisting of Athens, Meigs, Vinton, Ross, Hocking and Perry counties, and from the same district to the Fifty-fourth, in 1894; the Fifty-fifth, in 1896, and the Fifty-sixth, in 1898. During the last 10 years of the century he was one of the most influential Republican leaders from the middle states on the floor of the house.



## SAMUEL S. YODER.

Samuel S. Yoder of Lima, Allen county, was born in Berlin, Holmes county, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1841, and received both a common school and academic education. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, and rose to the rank of lieutenant and served until the end of the war.

He studied medicine after his return to civil life, and practiced his profession for 18 years. He was elected probate judge of Allen county in 1881, and served from February, 1882, until October, 1886, when he resigned to accept the Democratic nomination for congress.

He was elected to the Fiftieth congress in 1886, as a Democrat, from the Fourth district, composed of Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer and Shelby counties, and was re-elected to the Fifty-first congress from the same district in 1888. He was subsequently sergeant-at-arms of the Fifty-second congress. His record in congress was entirely satisfactory to his constituency. He is living in 1900, and is one of the recognized leaders of his party in the state.

## JAMES W. OWENS.

James W. Owens of Newark was born in Springfield township, Franklin county, Ohio, Oct. 24, 1837. He entered Miami university in 1859, and graduated in 1862. He enlisted in the military service as a private soldier in the Twentieth Ohio volunteer infantry, in the three months service. He re-enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Ohio, and was made first lieutenant of company A, and was later captain of company K. He was a gallant soldier. Upon his muster out he attended the Michigan university law school, from which he graduated with high honors, and was admitted to the bar and began the practice in Newark, where he is still a successful practitioner.

He was elected prosecuting attorney of Licking county in 1867, and re-elected in 1869. He was chosen to the Ohio senate in 1875, and re-elected in 1877, was president pro tem of the senate in the Sixty-third general assembly and became acting lieutenant governor in 1877. He was for many years a trustee of the Miami university.

He was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-first congress in 1888 from the Sixteenth district, composed of Licking, Coshocton, Holmes, Muskingum and Tuscarawas counties, and was re-elected in 1890 to the Fifty-second, from the Fourteenth district, made up of the counties of Licking, Coshocton, Muskingum and Tuscarawas. His record in congress was highly commendable.

## CHARLES P. WICKHAM.

Charles P. Wickham of Norwalk was born in Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1836. When a boy he learned the printing trade, and was educated in the public schools and academy of Norwalk. He studied law

and graduated from the Cincinnati law school, was admitted to the bar in 1857, began the practice of law in Norwalk, where he still continues it.

He enlisted as a private soldier in company D, Fifty-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, in September, 1861, and was mustered out of the service on the 11th of July, 1865. He rose through the grades of lieutenant, captain, major and lieutenant colonel, his promotions being for meritorious services.

After returning to civil life he resumed the practice of his profession, and was elected prosecuting attorney of Huron county in 1866, and re-elected in 1868. He was elected common pleas judge in the Fourth judicial district in 1880, and re-elected in 1885. In 1886 he was elected, as a Republican, to the Fiftieth congress from the Fourteenth district, Huron, Ashland, Lorain and Richland counties, and re-elected from the same district in 1888 to the Fifty-first. He served his constituents ably and intelligently.

#### JOHN A. CALDWELL.

John A. Caldwell of Cincinnati was born in Fair Haven, Preble county, Ohio, April 21, 1853. He was educated in the common schools of that county, and at 17 began the profession of teaching as a means of securing a professional education. He graduated from the Cincinnati Law school at the head of his class in 1876. In 1881 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, and re-elected in 1883. He was elected judge of the city criminal court.

He has always been an aggressive Republican and a popular leader of his party, as well as a clever organizer, and withal a man of marked ability. He was elected to the Fifty-first congress in 1888, from the Second district, a part of Hamilton county; was re-elected in 1890 to the Fifty-second, and in 1892 to the Fifty-third, from the same district. He resigned from the Fifty-third congress to accept the office of mayor of Cincinnati in 1894, and was succeeded by Jacob H. Bromwell. He is still a prominent factor in Ohio Republican politics. He was nominated for lieutenant governor by the Republican state convention June 2, 1899, and elected on the ticket with Judge Geo. K. Nash.

#### WILLIAM E. HAYNES.

William E. Haynes of Fremont was born at Hoosac Falls, New York, Oct. 19, 1829, and removed to Ohio in 1839. He is prominent in the banking business at Fremont, in the closing year of the century. He was educated in the public schools, and learned the trade of a printer. From 1850 to 1856, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was elected auditor of Sandusky county in 1856, and held the office for two terms. He enlisted in the military service April 16, 1861, and was commissioned captain in the Eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, and served with his regiment in West Virginia, and the Shenandoah valley. In 1862 he was made lieutenant colonel of the Tenth Ohio cavalry, and served in the Army of the Cumberland until 1864.

He was collector of internal revenue in 1866 and 1867, and held various trusteeships in the state institutions.

He was elected to the Fifty-first congress, as a Democrat, in 1888, from the Tenth district, Sandusky, Erie, Lucas and Ottawa counties, and was elected to the Fifty-second in 1890, from the Seventh district, composed of Sandusky, Erie, Lucas and Ottawa. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions in 1880 at Cincinnati, and in 1884 at Chicago. He did not take an active part in behalf of the Democratic ticket in 1896, being opposed to the financial plank in the platform. He is a man highly esteemed for his integrity and ability.

#### ROBERT P. KENNEDY.

Robert Patterson Kennedy of Bellefontaine was born in that city Jan. 23, 1840, and was educated in the public schools. When the first call for troops was made, in 1861, he enlisted as a private in a three months' company and was made a lieutenant. Afterward the company was re-organized and became a part of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer infantry for three years' service. He was transferred to staff duty as assistant adjutant general of volunteers and served in the armies of West Virginia, Potomac, Cumberland and Shenandoah on the staffs of Generals Scammon, Gerard, Crook and Hancock with the respective ranks of captain, major, lieutenant colonel, colonel and brevet brigadier general.

Upon being mustered out of the service in 1865 he returned to Bellefontaine, read law and was admitted to the practice, and later entered upon the newspaper business. He was district collector of internal revenue, by presidential appointment from 1878 to 1883. In 1885 he was elected lieutenant governor of the state, as a Republican, and served as such till March 4, 1887, when he resigned to enter congress.

He was elected to the Fiftieth congress in 1886 from the Eighth district, Logan, Champaign, Clark, Madison and Pickaway counties, and was re-elected to the Fifty-first from the same district in 1888. He was a strong and consistent party man, and possessed marked ability. At the close of the Spanish-American war he was appointed a member of the commission to form a system of government for Puerto Rico by President McKinley.



## THEODORE E. BURTON.

Theodore E. Burton of Cleveland was born in Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1851, and was educated in the public schools and



Grand River Institute, Austinsburg, Ohio. He removed to Iowa in 1867 and engaged in farming, and resumed his studies in the Iowa College in 1868. In 1870 he entered Oberlin College, Ohio, and graduated in 1872, remaining as a tutor in the institution until 1874. He was admitted to the bar in Cleveland in 1875, and declining a professorship at Oberlin, entered actively upon the practice of his profession, in which he is still successfully engaged in Cleveland.

He was elected to the Fifty-first congress as a Republican in 1888 from the Twenty-first district, a part of Cuyahoga county. He failed of a reelection in 1890, and was not a candidate in 1892. In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-fourth congress from the Twenty-first district, constituted as above, and re-elected to the Fifty-fifth congress in 1896, and to the Fifty-sixth in 1898, his present term ending March 4, 1901. He has been a valuable and useful member of congress.

and always commanded the highest respect of his legislative associates, as well as the confidence of his constituents.

## MARTIN L. SMYSER.

Martin Luther Smyser of Wocster was born in Plain township, Wayne county, Ohio, April 3, 1851, and was reared on a farm, receiving his early education in the common schools, and graduated from Wittenburg college, Springfield, Ohio, in 1870. He was admitted to the law in 1872, and in the same year was elected prosecuting attorney of Wayne county, and served one term. He was an alternate delegate to the Republican national convention in 1884, and a delegate to the convention in 1888.

He was elected to the Forty-first congress, as a Republican, in 1888, from the Twentieth district, Wayne, Summit, Medina and a part of Cuyahoga counties, and served one term. In 1898 he was appointed to a vacancy in the circuit court of the Fifth district, but failed of an election, the circuit

being largely Democratic. He is still engaged in the practice of his profession in Wooster.

#### JACOB J. PUGSLEY.

Jacob J. Pugsley of Hillsboro, Highland county, was born in Dutchess county, New York, and removed to Ohio when a small boy. He graduated from Miami university, studied law, was admitted to the practice, and practiced successfully at Hillsboro.

He was a member of the house from Highland county in the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth general assemblies and a member of the senate in the Sixty-seventh, and was an able legislator.

He was elected to the Fiftieth congress in 1886 from the Twelfth district, Highland, Brown, Fayette, Clinton, Pike and Ross, and was re-elected to the Fifty-first in 1888. Upon the expiration of his second term in congress he resumed the practice of the law in Hillsboro, where he still resides.

#### M. M. BOOTHMAN.

M. M. Boothman of Bryan, Williams county, was born in that county, Oct. 16, 1846. He was educated in the common schools and followed farming until 1864, when he enlisted in company H, Thirty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry "for three years or during the war." He served through the Atlanta campaign, and was wounded in the assault upon Jonesborough, and his left leg was necessarily amputated. He returned home and followed teaching as a means of securing a higher education.

He was graduated from the law department of the Michigan university in October, 1871, with the degree of LL. B. He was subsequently elected treasurer of Williams county in 1873, and re-elected in 1876, holding the office six years. He then engaged in the practice of law.

In 1886 he was elected, as a Republican, to the Fiftieth congress from the Sixth district, Williams, Wood, Defiance, Henry, Paulding and Van Wert, and was re-elected from the same district in 1888 to the Fifty-first. He made a good record in congress and afterward resumed the practice of law, in which he is still successfully engaged.

#### GEORGE W. CROUSE.

George W. Crouse of Akron was born in Tallmage, Summit county, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1832. He enjoyed the advantages of a common school education and followed the vocation of a farmer until he was 22 years of age. He then entered into manufacturing enterprises at Akron. He was elected auditor of Summit county in 1858, and re-elected in 1861. He was, also, treasurer and commissioner of Summit county, trustee of the Children's home, president of the city council and board of education of Akron.

He was sergeant in company F, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio

volunteer infantry, in 1864, and served around Washington. He was elected to the Ohio senate in 1885, and in 1886 was elected as a Republican to the Fiftieth congress from the Twentieth district, Summit, Wayne, Medina and a part of Cuyahoga counties, and served one term.

#### BELLAMY STORER.

Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati, son of Bellamy Storer of the Twenty-fourth congress, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 28, 1847, and was graduated from Harvard college in 1867, and from the Cincinnati Law school in 1869, and was admitted to the bar in April of that year, and took a prominent place in his profession.



He was elected to the Fifty-second congress in 1890 from the First district, a part of Hamilton county. He was re-elected from the same district in 1892 to the Fifty-third. He displayed marked ability on the floor of congress.

After his service in congress he resumed the practice of law in Cincinnati. In 1897 he was appointed American minister at Brussels, Belgium, by President McKinley, and discharged his diplomatic duties so satisfactorily that in 1899, upon the resumption of amicable relations with Spain he was transferred to the Spanish court at Madrid, as being pecu-

liarily fitted for the task of restoring amity and concord between the two recently warring nations.

#### DENNIS D. DONOVAN.

Dennis D. Donovan of Deshler was born near Texas, Henry county, Jan. 31, 1859. He attended the common schools, and for two years attended the Northern Indiana Normal school, at Valparaiso, Indiana. For three years he followed the profession of teaching and then entered the mercantile and timber business. He was appointed postmaster of Deshler in 1885 by President Cleveland, and resigned the position to enter the house of representatives of the Ohio legislature, to which he was elected in 1887. He was re-elected to a second term in 1889.

In 1890 he was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-second congress from the Sixth district, Henry, Defiance, Fulton, Paulding, Williams and Wood

counties. He was elected to the Fifty-third congress in 1892 from the Fifth district, composed of Henry, Williams, Defiance, Paulding, Putnam and Van Wert, and was defeated in the same district in 1894.

#### WILLIAM H. ENOCHS.

General William H. Enochs of Ironton was born near Middlesburg, Noble county, Ohio, March 22, 1842; was reared on a farm and received a common school education. He enlisted in the military service as a private soldier in 1861, and rose through all the grades of **corporal**, sergeant, lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, colonel and brevet brigadier general, receiving the latter promotion on his twenty-second birthday. All of his promotions were for gallant conduct. He graduated from the Cincinnati Law school in 1866, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at Ironton, where he became a leading attorney. He was elected to the Ohio house of representatives in 1869, from Lawrence county, and served during the Fifty-ninth general assembly.

In 1890 he was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-second congress from the Twelfth district, composed of Lawrence, Athens, Gallia, Meigs and Scioto counties. He was elected to the Fifty-third from the Tenth district, Lawrence, Pike, Jackson, Gallia, Adams and Scioto counties. He died near the beginning of his second term, July 13, 1893, the result of an accident while driving, and was succeeded by Hezekiah S. Bundy.



#### ROBERT E. DOAN.

Robert E. Doan of Wilmington was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1836, was reared on a farm and received both a common school and academic education. He graduated from the Cincinnati Law school in 1857, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Wilmington, in which he is still successfully engaged. In 1859 and 1860 he was editor of the Wilmington Watchman, a Republican newspaper.

He was in the secret service of the government in connection with the postoffice department under President Lincoln, and was a presidential elector

in 1880. In 1890 he was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-second congress from the Tenth district, composed of the counties of Clinton, Clark, Fayette, Greene and Ross, and served a single term.

#### FERNANDO C. LAYTON.

Fernando C. Layton of Wapakoneta was born in Auglaize county, April 11, 1847. He received his education in the public schools and at Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He was a school examiner for a number of years, and was prosecuting attorney of Auglaize county from 1875 to 1879.

He was elected to the Fifty-second congress as a Democrat in 1890, from the Fifth district, Auglaize, Allen, Hardin, Logan, Putnam and Van Wert counties. In 1892 he was elected to the Fifty-third congress from the Fourth district, composed of Auglaize, Allen, Darke, Shelby and Mercer counties, and was elected to the Fifty-fourth from the same district in 1894. He made an excellent record in congress. Since his retirement he has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Wapakoneta.

#### MARTIN K. GANTZ.

Martin K. Gantz of Troy was born in Bethel township, Miami county, Jan. 26, 1862. He attended the common schools and the Normal college at Lebanon, and graduated from the Cincinnati law school in the class of 1883; was admitted to the bar and built up a good practice in Troy, where he is still engaged in his profession.

He was elected mayor of the city of Troy in 1884. In 1890 he was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-second congress from the Fourth district, composed of Miami, Preble, Shelby, Champaign, Darke and Mercer. In 1892 he was placed in a largely Republican district and was defeated for re-election.

#### GEORGE W. HOUK.

George W. Houk of Dayton was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, Sept. 25, 1825, and came with his father to Dayton, Ohio. He received a public school and academic education, and for a number of years taught school, meantime pursuing the study of law with Peter P. Lowe, with whom he was associated for many years after his admission to the bar in 1846.

From 1852 to 1854 he represented Montgomery county in the lower house of the general assembly of the state. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston-Baltimore in 1860, and supported Stephen A. Douglas for the presidential nomination. He was also a delegate to the Democratic national convention in St. Louis in 1876. From 1861 to 1882 he was in partnership with John A. McMahon in the law practice. He was defeated for circuit judge in the Second judicial circuit in 1884.

He was unanimously nominated to the Fifty-second congress in 1890, and



was elected from the Third district, Montgomery, Butler and Warren counties. He was re-elected from the same district in 1892 to the Fifty-third congress, and died suddenly during his term, and was succeeded by Paul J. Sorg.

✓ LEWIS P. OHLIGER.

Lewis P. Ohliger of Wooster was born in Rheinpfals, Bavaria, Jan. 3, 1843; immigrated to America October, 1854, and located at Canton, Ohio, in 1857; removed to Wooster, Ohio, and engaged in the wholesale drug and grocery business; is interested in banking, manufacturing and insurance; was elected county treasurer in 1875 and re-elected in 1877; was Democratic presidential elector in 1884; was appointed postmaster of Wooster in November, 1885, and served till February, 1890; was appointed by Judges Dowell and Nicholas a trustee of the Wooster and Lodi railway, of which he is now president; has been chairman of the Wayne county Democratic central committee almost continuously since 1878, and holds that position still; has served two terms on the Democratic state central committee; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1892, and was elected to the Fifty-second congress to succeed John G. Warwick, deceased, and served part of one term. In 1885 he was appointed collector of internal revenue by President Cleveland. He is in business at Wooster in 1900.

VINCENT A. TAYLOR.

Vincent Albert Taylor of Bedford was born in Bedford, Ohio, Dec. 6, 1845. He was educated in the common schools. In May, 1864, he enlisted in company H, One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio volunteer infantry, and in August of the same year re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio, and served until the end of the war. Upon his return to civil life he entered into the manufacturing business at Cleveland and was successful.

He was elected to the Ohio state senate in 1887, and served one term. In 1890 he was elected to the Fifty-second congress, as a Republican, from the Twentieth district, composed of a part of Cuyahoga and Huron, Lake, Lorain and Summit counties, and served one term. He resumed his business life upon retiring from congress.

DARIUS D. HARE.

Darius Dodge Hare of Upper Sandusky was born near Adrian, Seneca county, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1843, and died suddenly at the age of 55 at his home in Upper Sandusky. He was reared on a farm in Wyandot county, and educated in the common schools, followed the profession of teacher, and attended the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware in 1862 and 1863, but did not graduate, owing to his enlistment as a private soldier in the signal corps of the United States army in the latter year. He performed regular

and special duty under Generals Canby and Sheridan until Feb. 17, 1866.

After being mustered out of the military service he attended the law department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He began the practice at Upper Sandusky in 1868, and became a successful lawyer. He was elected mayor of Upper Sandusky in 1872, and re-elected three times in succession, filling that office for a period of ten years to the satisfaction of the people of the city.

In 1890 he was elected to the Fifty-second congress as a Democrat from the Eighth district, composed of Wyandot, Hancock, Marion, Union and Seneca counties. In 1892 he was elected to the Fifty-third congress from the Thirteenth district, Wyandot, Marion, Erie, Sandusky, Seneca and Crawford counties, and voluntarily retired from congress, where he had made an excellent record, and resumed the practice of his profession.

#### MICHAEL D. HARTER.

Michael D. Harter of Mansfield was born in Canton, Ohio, in 1846, and died at Fostoria in 1896. He received a liberal education and was extensively and actively engaged in



farming, banking, manufacturing and milling. He made a thorough study of political economy, and devoted the last 20 years of his life to tariff reform, the financial question and opposition to class legislation. He was a plain, quiet man, a forcible debater and possessed a high order of ability.

He was elected to the Fifty-second congress, as a Democrat, in 1866, from the Fifteenth district, made up of Richland, Ashland, Crawford, Delaware, Morrow and Knox counties. In 1892 he was elected to the Fifty-third congress from the Fourteenth district, Richland, Ashland, Lorain, Huron, Morrow and Knox counties. He made a consistent record in congress in be-

half of his economic views. He was a man of strong convictions, and was always ready to maintain them in both public and private discussion. As a campaigner he had but few equals.

#### ALBERT J. PEARSON.

Albert J. Pearson of Woodsfield was born in Centerville, Belmont county, Ohio, May 26, 1846, and at an early age removed with his parents to Bealls-ville, Monroe county. He was educated in the common schools and at the

Normal school, Lebanon, Ohio. He served during the Civil War as a private soldier in company I, Eighty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry. He read law with Amos Spriggs of Woodsfield, and was admitted to the bar and began the practice at Woodsfield in 1868, where he is still engaged in his profession.

He was elected prosecuting attorney of Monroe county three times in succession, and was a member of the state senate from the Nineteenth senatorial district in the Sixty-fifth general assembly. He was probate judge of Monroe county during two terms, covering six years. In 1890 he was elected to the Fifty-second congress, as a Democrat, from the Seventeenth district, Monroe, Belmont, Noble and Washington counties. In 1892 he was elected to the Fifty-third congress from the Sixteenth district, composed of Monroe, Carroll, Jefferson, Harrison and Belmont counties.

#### JOHN M. PATTISON.

John M. Pattison of Milford was born in Clermont county, Ohio June 13, 1847, and entered the army in 1864, at the age of 16, and served until the end of the war. He graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, and was admitted to the bar in the same year, and began the practice in Cincinnati. He was attorney for the committee of public safety of that city from 1874 to 1876. He entered the life insurance business in which he is still actively engaged.

In 1890 he was elected to the senate of the Sixty-ninth general assembly to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Q. Ashburn. In the same year he was elected to the Fifty-second congress from the Eleventh district, composed of the counties of Clermont, Adams, Brown, Highland and Pike, and served one term.

#### JOHN G. WARWICK.

John G. Warwick of Massillon was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, Dec. 23, 1830, and came to the United States in 1850 and engaged in mercantile and business pursuits, in which he was successful.

He was elected lieutenant governor of the state in 1883 on the Democratic state ticket. In 1890 he was elected to the Fifty-second congress from the Sixteenth district, defeating William McKinley, Jr. He died during the term to which he was chosen and was succeeded by Lewis P. Ohliger.

#### IRVINE DUNGAN.

Irvine Dungan of Jackson was born in Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, and received an academic and collegiate education. He removed to Iowa and served during the Civil War in the Nineteenth Iowa volunteer infantry, and was confined as a prisoner of war for nearly a year. He was admitted to the bar and located in Jackson, Ohio, of which city he was elected mayor

in 1869. He was elected to the Ohio senate in 1877, and succeeded in breaking up what was known as the "truck system" of paying the coal miners by legislative action.

In 1890 he was elected to the Fifty-second congress, as a Democrat, from the Thirteenth district, consisting of Jackson, Fairfield, Hocking, Morgan, Perry and Vinton counties, and served a single term. In 1885 he was appointed a governmental department attorney by President Cleveland.

#### TOM L. JOHNSON.

Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland was born in Scott county, Kentucky, July 18, 1854, and was educated in the public schools of Evansville, Indiana. He was secretary of the Central Passenger Railroad company of Louisville, Kentucky, and subsequently became superintendent. In 1876 he became owner of the Indianapolis (Indiana) Street railway, and in 1879 purchased the Brooklyn Street railway of Cleveland. He established the Johnson Company of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in 1884, for the manufacture of steel rails, and subsequently became identified with various steel and iron manufacturing enterprises.

He was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for congress in 1888, but was defeated. He was elected to the Fifty-second congress, as a Democrat, in 1890, from the Twenty-first district, a part of Cuyahoga county, and was re-elected to the Fifty-third, in 1892, from the same district. He was a consistent and active tariff reformer in congress, and is now the most prominent advocate of the principle of single tax in the United States, but slightly out of line with his party on the money question.

#### JACOB H. BROMWELL.

Jacob H. Bromwell of Wyoming, a suburb of Cincinnati, was born in Cincinnati May 11, 1847, and received his education in the grammar and high schools of the city, and was a teacher in the latter for 17 years. He graduated from the Cincinnati Law school in 1870 and was admitted to the bar, but did not immediately begin the practice of his profession. He was assistant solicitor of Hamilton county for four years.

He was elected to succeed John A. Caldwell, resigned to the Fifty-third congress in 1892, as a Republican, from the Second district, a part of Hamilton county, and in 1894 was re-elected from the same district to the Fifty-fourth, again elected in 1896 to the Fifty-fifth, and in 1898 was elected to the Fifty-sixth. His present term will expire March 4, 1901.

#### GEORGE W. HULICK.

George W. Hulick of Batavia was born in Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio, June 29, 1833, and was reared on a farm. He was educated in the common schools and graduated from Farmer's college, at College Hill, near

Cincinnati, in 1855. He took charge of the Pleasant Hill academy in 1855, and conducted it two years. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1857, and began the practice at Batavia.

He enlisted as a private in company E, Twenty-second Ohio volunteer infantry in 1861; was promoted to orderly sergeant and later to captain. He was elected probate judge of Clermont county in 1863. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1868, and a presidential elector in 1876, and filled many local offices of trust and responsibility.

In 1892 he was elected to the Fifty-third congress from the Sixth district, composed of the counties of Clermont, Brown, Clinton, Greene, Highland and Warren, and was elected from the same district in 1894 to the Fifty-fourth congress.

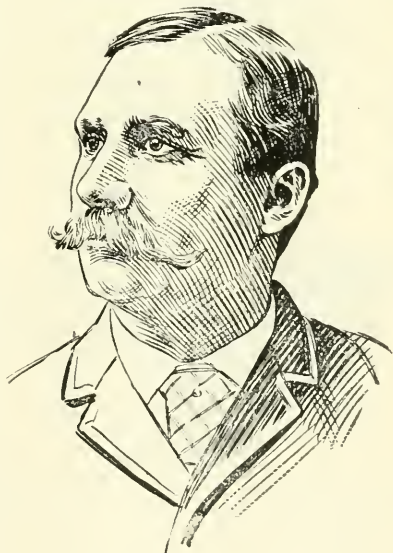
#### PAUL J. SORG.

Paul J. Sorg of Middletown was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, Sept. 23, 1840. He removed to Cincinnati in 1852 and learned the trade of iron molder, to better support his widowed mother and several brothers and sisters. While working at his trade he attended a night school, and thus secured a practical education.

Between 1860 and 1865 he built up the tobacco manufacturing industry in Middletown, Butler county, until he had established the largest factory of the kind in the world, which he continued to manage until 1898, when he disposed of it. He largely built up the flourishing city of his adoption, being a man of the most liberal public spirit. He served as a soldier during the Civil War.

At a special election held in May, 1894 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the Fifty-third congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George W. Houk, from the Third district, Butler, Preble and Montgomery counties, and was re-elected to the Fifty-fourth

in 1894, from the same district, but declined a third election. He resides at Middletown and is one of the Democratic leaders of the state.



#### BYRON F. RITCHIE.

Byron F. Ritchie of Toledo was born at Grafton, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1853. His father, James M. Ritchie, was a Republican member of the Forty-

seventh congress. Byron F. Ritchie removed to Toledo in 1860, and was educated in the grammar and high schools of that city. He read law with his father and was admitted to the bar in 1874, and now ranks among the foremost lawyers of Toledo.

He served a single term in congress, having been elected as a Democrat in 1892 to the Fifty-third congress, from the Ninth district, Lucas, Fulton, Wood and Ottawa counties. The district was largely Republican and he was defeated for a re-election.

#### STEPHEN D. HARRIS.

Stephen D. Harris of Bucyrus was born on his father's farm near Massillon, Ohio, May 22, 1824, of Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, John

Harris, serving under Washington at Monmouth with distinguished gallantry.



Stephen D. Harris worked on his father's farm, attended the public schools, acted as clerk in a store at Canal Fulton, taught school, attended college at Washington, Pennsylvania, at Norwalk seminary and the classical department of the Western Reserve college at Hudson, Ohio. He read law at Canton, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1849, and located in Bucyrus, where he is still practicing his profession. During the war he was deputy United States marshal and a member of the military committee of Ohio. He was president of the State Bar association of Ohio in 1893-1894.

In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-fourth congress, as a Republican, from the Thirteenth district, largely Democratic, composed of Crawford, Erie,

Marion, Sandusky, Seneca and Wyandot, and was defeated in the same district in 1896.

#### HENRY C. VAN VOORHIS.

Henry C. Van Voorhis of Zanesville was born in Licking township, Muskingum county, Ohio, May 11, 1852, and was educated in the public schools and at Dennison university. After completing his education he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1874, locating in Zanesville, where he began the practice of law, and also entered upon the banking business. He

soon became a leading Republican organizer and was elected chairman of the Republican county central committee. He was elected president of the Citizens' National bank of Zanesville, and was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago in 1884.

He was elected to the Fifty-third congress, as a Republican, in 1892, from the Fifteenth district, composed of Muskingum, Morgan, Guernsey, Noble and Washington counties; was re-elected from the same district to the Fifty-fourth, in 1894; to the Fifty-fifth, in 1896, and to the Fifty-sixth, in 1898.

#### JAMES A. D. RICHARDS.

James A. D. Richards of New Philadelphia was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 22, 1845. He spent his early life in Boston and New York, and was educated in those cities. He migrated to Ohio in 1861, and alternately engaged in farm work and teaching. He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1867, and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. To fit himself for the medico-legal practice he attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the Wooster university at Cleveland.

While he was a leading Democrat, living in a Democratic county and district, he never sought office and the congressional nomination came to him unexpectedly and without solicitation. He was elected to the Fifty-third congress in 1892 from the Seventeenth district, composed of Tuscarawas, Coshocton, Holmes, Licking and Wayne counties. He served one term.

#### LUTHER M. STRONG.

Colonel Luther M. Strong of Kenton was born near Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, June 23, 1838. He attended the common schools and Schuyler's academy, at Republic, Ohio, and subsequently taught school for a number of years. In 1861 he enlisted as a private soldier in the Forty-ninth Ohio volunteer infantry, and was promoted to captain, major, lieutenant colonel and brevetted colonel. His regiment was so reduced in numbers that he failed to receive his commission as colonel, and he resigned March 13, 1865, because of wounds. He commanded his regiment from the fall of Atlanta until after the battle of Nashville. He was severely wounded in the right shoulder at Pickett's Mills, and at Nashville was badly wounded in the left arm. He studied law after retiring from the military service, and was admitted to the bar in 1867, and began the practice of law at Kenton, Ohio, where he now has an extensive practice. He was a member of the board of education of Kenton for many years, and was elected to the state senate in 1879 and re-elected in 1881.

He was elected to the Fifty-third congress, as a Republican, in 1892, from the Eighth district, Hardin, Logan, Union, Champaign, Hancock and Delaware counties, and was re-elected from the same district in 1894 to the Fifty-fourth. He made an excellent record in congress.

## WINFIELD S. KERR.

Winfield S. Kerr of Mansfield, Richland county, graduated from the law department of the Michigan university, was admitted to the bar, and began



the practice of his profession in Mansfield, where he is still engaged in it. For many years he has been one of the prominent figures in the politics of his native county and the state. During his legislative career he proved himself to be both a strong and incisive debater, and generally carried conviction to his hearers.

He was elected to the senate of the Sixty-eighth general assembly in 1887, and to the Sixty-ninth in 1889, from the joint Twenty-seventh-Twenty-ninth senatorial district. He declined a third election to the state senate in 1891.

In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-fourth congress from the Fourteenth district, as a Republican, the district consisting of Richland, Ashland, Huron, Knox and Lorain counties, and was re-elected to the Fifty-fifth in 1896, and the Fifty-sixth in 1898. He presided over the Repub-

lican state convention of 1899, held at Columbus, June 1 and 2. Mr. Kerr's course in congress has been generally satisfactory to his constituents.

## GEORGE W. WILSON.

Captain George W. Wilson of London was born in Brighton, Clark county, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1840. He was educated in the public schools and at Antioch college, Ohio. He was in the military service during the Civil War for nearly four years. He was a private, a noncommissioned officer, a second and a first lieutenant in the Ninety-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry. He was subsequently commissioned by the president as first lieutenant of the First regiment of United States veteran volunteer engineers, and was subsequently promoted to captain in the same regiment.

He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and began the practice at London, Ohio, where he is still engaged in it. He was twice elected prosecuting attorney of Madison county. He was elected to the lower house of the state legislature in 1871, and elected to the state senate in 1877, serving one term in each of those bodies.



In 1892 he was elected to the Fifty-third congress, as a Republican, from the Seventh district, Madison, Clark, Fayette, Miami and Pickaway counties, and was re-elected from the same district in 1894 to the Fifty-fourth. His record in congress was highly creditable.

#### WILLIAM J. WHITE.

William J. White of Cleveland was born in Canada, Oct. 7, 1850, and migrated to the United States in 1857. He was educated in the common schools, and when a young man entered and still continues in business as a wholesale dealer and manufacturer, with large interests also in shipping, mining, farming and stock raising.

He was elected mayor of West Cleveland, as a Republican, in 1889. In 1892 he was elected to the Fifty-third congress, as a Republican, from the Twentieth district, a part of Cuyahoga and Lake and Medina counties.

#### GEORGE P. IKIRT.

Dr. George P. Ikirt of East Liverpool was born near West Beaver, Columbiana county, in 1852. He was educated in the common schools and followed the profession of teaching for some years. He began the study of law, but abandoned it because of failing health.

Later he took up the study of medicine, and took a preparatory course in the Columbus Medical college, and in 1877, graduated from the College of Medicine and Surgery in Cincinnati. After five years' practice in East Liverpool he attended the Bellevue Hospital Medical college in New York city, and graduated from that institution in 1883.

He returned to East Liverpool and resumed the practice of his profession. He established the East Liverpool Crisis, a Democratic newspaper in 1884, and conducted it many years. He was defeated for congress by William McKinley, Jr., in 1888, and in 1892 was elected to the Fifty-third congress, as a Democrat, from the Eighteenth district, Columbiana, Mahoning and Stark counties, and served one term.

#### STEPHEN A. NORTHWAY.

Stephen A. Northway of Jefferson, Ashtabula county, was born in Christian Hollow, Onondaga county, New York, June 19, 1833, and removed with his parents to Orwell township, Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1840. Here he engaged in farm labor. He was educated in Kingsville academy and Orwell academy. He taught school to secure the necessary means to prosecute his studies.

He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and elected prosecuting attorney of Ashtabula county in 1861, and re-elected in 1863, becoming prominent in his profession. He was elected to the lower house of the general assembly in 1865, and served two years, resuming the practice of his profession.

In 1892 he was elected to the Fifty-third congress, as a Republican, from the Nineteenth district, composed of Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage and Trumbull counties; was re-elected to the Fifty-fourth in 1894, and to the Fifty-fifth in 1896, from the same district. He died during his third term in 1898, and was succeeded by Charles Dick. His record in congress was highly commendable.

#### ROBERT W. TAYLER.

Robert W. Tayler of Lisbon, Columbiana county, was born in Youngstown, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1852. He was graduated from the Western Reserve college, Hudson, Ohio, in 1872. For several years he was identified with the educational interests in eastern Ohio. He was superintendent of the Lisbon High school in 1873 and 1874. In 1875 and 1876 he was editor of the Buckeye State, a newspaper at Lisbon, and conducted it with great spirit and more than usual ability. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and elected prosecuting attorney of Columbiana county in 1880, and continued to hold the office by re-election until 1888. He is still in the practice of his profession, notwithstanding his congressional services.



In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-fourth congress, as a Republican, from the Eighteenth district, composed of Columbiana, Mahoning and Stark counties; re-elected from the same district in 1896, and again in 1898, his present term extending to March 4, 1901. In the Fifty-sixth congress he attracted national attention as chairman of the house committee which

refused B. H. Roberts of Utah a seat on account of polygamy. He has been an active and industrious legislator since his entrance into congress.

#### CHARLES P. TAFT.

Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, a son of Attorney General Alphonso Taft, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 21, 1843. He went through the public schools of that city; was graduated from Andover academy, Massachusetts in 1860; from Yale college in 1864, and from Columbia Law college

in 1866. In the latter year he went to Germany and took a degree in the University of Heidelberg.

In 1871 he was elected a representative to the general assembly of Ohio, as a Republican, and as chairman of the committee of common schools brought about the codification of the school laws.

In 1879 he became editor and part proprietor of the Cincinnati Times-Star, a Republican newspaper, and still continues to hold that position, in connection with the practice of his profession. He was elected to the Fifty-fourth congress in 1894, from the First district, a part of Hamilton county, and served but one term.

#### WILLIAM B. SHATTUC.

William B. Shattuc of Madisonville, a suburb of Cincinnati, was born in Hector, New York, June 11, 1841, and removed to Ohio when 11 years of age. He received his education in the public schools. He served with distinction as a commissioned officer during the Civil War, in the army of the frontier. For 30 years or more he was an officer in the railway service, when he retired to private life at Madisonville.

He was elected as one of the senators from the First senatorial district, Hamilton county, to the Seventy-second general assembly in 1895. In 1896 he was nominated for congress without solicitation or knowledge on his part, and elected as a Republican from the First district, a part of Hamilton county, to the Fifty-fifth congress, and was unanimously renominated to the Fifty-sixth in 1898, and again elected.

During his career as a railroad man he was distinguished for his practical judgment in the solution of any problem that presented itself.



#### JAMES H. SOUTHARD.

James Harding Southard of Toledo was born on a farm in Washington township, Lucas county, Ohio, January 20, 1851. He attended Hope-well district school and the grammar and high schools of Toledo, and studied at Adrian, Michigan, and Oberlin, Ohio, preparatory to entering Cornell university, from which he graduated in 1875.

In 1877 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1882 was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Lucas county, and was afterward twice elected prosecuting attorney of the county, discharging the duties of the office with marked ability.

He was elected to the Fifty-fourth congress in 1894, as a Republican, from the Ninth district, consisting of the counties of Lucas, Fulton, Wood and Ottawa, and was re-elected to the Fifty-fifth in 1896, and to the Fifty-sixth in 1898. He is still in the active practice of his profession at Toledo.

#### JOHN L. BRENNER.

John L. Brenner of Dayton was born in Wayne township, Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1832, and was educated in the common schools. He worked



on his father's farm in the summer and attended school in the winter. His education was finished in the Springfield (Ohio) academy. He pursued the occupation of agriculture until 1862, when he engaged in the nursery business and was eminently successful. In 1874 he engaged in the leaf-tobacco business, in which he is still successfully engaged, his home being in Dayton. During his entire public and private career in Dayton he has commanded the highest respect of the entire community, as well as his employes.

In congress he has never made any pretense of oratory upon the floor, but has always been noted for the careful and conscientious study of all important questions before the house, and his votes have uniformly been the result of deliberate judgment.

He was elected to the Fifty-fifth congress as a Democrat in 1896, from Montgomery, Preble and Butler counties, and was re-elected from the same district in 1898 to the Fifty-sixth. The district is evenly divided between the two parties, and Mr. Brenner's plurality at each election varied but little from 100 votes.

#### GEORGE A. MARSHALL.

George A. Marshall of Sidney was born in Shelby county, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1851; educated in the public schools of Shelby county, and later at the

Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, Ohio; was an attorney at law; served eight years as prosecuting attorney of Shelby county, being elected in 1878, 1880 and again in 1883; was elected to the Fifty-fifth congress in 1896, as a Democrat, from the Fourth district, composed of Shelby, Allen, Auglaize, Darke and Mercer counties. He served one term, and died April 15, 1899, of an attack of apoplexy.

#### DAVID MEEKISON.

David Meekison of Napoleon, Ohio, was born Nov. 14, 1849, at Dundee, Scotland, and emigrated with his parents from that country in 1855 to Napoleon, Ohio, where he has since resided, except three years' service in the Fourth United States artillery; he attended the common schools until his fourteenth year, and then entered a printing office; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1873; although always a Democrat, he has been twice appointed to office by Republican authorities, first as town clerk and afterwards as county prosecuting attorney for the county to fill a vacancy; was afterwards elected and re-elected to the same office; in 1881 he was elected probate judge, and served two terms; in 1886 he established a banking business in Napoleon, Ohio, under the name of Meekison bank, to which he has given his principal attention, except that required by the duties of mayor of Napoleon, Ohio, in which office he served four consecutive terms. He was elected in 1896 to the Fifty-fifth congress, as a Democrat, from the Fifth district, Henry, Defiance, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert and Williams counties, and was re-elected from the same district to the Fifty-sixth in 1898.



#### LUCIEN J. FENTON.

Lucien J. Fenton of Winchester was born near Winchester, Adams county, Ohio, May 7, 1844. He received his education in the common schools, at the Normal school, Lebanon Ohio, and at the Ohio university, Athens, Ohio. During his youth he worked on his father's farm. He enlisted in the Ninety-first Ohio volunteer infantry as a private soldier, Aug. 11, 1862, and served continuously until Sept. 19, 1864, when he was badly wounded at the

battle of Winchester, Virginia, and was discharged for disability. He was teacher and superintendent of public schools in his native state for several years after leaving the military service. He was a school examiner in Adams county, and the Republican candidate for clerk of the court in 1839, but failed of election.

He organized the Winchester bank, and became its manager and cashier in 1884, and is still engaged in business at Winchester. He was appointed a trustee of the Ohio university at Athens by Governor McKinley, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis in 1892.

He was elected to the Fifty-fourth congress in 1894, as a Republican, from the Tenth district, composed of Adams, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike and Scioto counties, and was elected from the same district to the Fifty-fifth in 1896.

#### DAVID K. WATSON.

David Kemper Watson of Columbus was born on a farm near London, Madison county, Ohio, June 18, 1819, and was graduated from Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1871. Two years later he was graduated from the law department of the University of Boston, and admitted to the bar.

He was assistant United States attorney for the Southern district of Ohio under the administration of President Chester A. Arthur, and in 1887 was unanimously nominated by the Republican state convention for attorney general of the state; was elected and re-elected in 1889. In 1892 Attorney General Miller appointed him special counsel for the United States in the suits brought by the government against the Pacific railroads.

In 1894 he was nominated and elected to the Fifty-fourth congress, as a Republican, from the Twelfth district, Franklin and Fairfield counties. The district was largely Democratic, but he carried it over Joseph H. Outhwaite, Democrat, by a plurality of 1,591, and was defeated in 1896 by John J. Lentz, Democrat, in the same district by less than 50 votes. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley as a member of the commission to codify the laws of the United States.

#### CLIFTON B. BEACH.

Clifton Bailey Beach of Cleveland was born in Sharon, Medina county, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1845, and removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1852, where he has since resided, having retired from the law practice and engaged extensively in manufacturing enterprises.

He was educated in the common schools, and graduated from the Western Reserve college, Hudson, Ohio, in 1871. He studied law, and after his admission to the bar practiced the profession for a number of years.

In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-fourth congress, as a Republican, from the Twentieth district, a part of Cuyahoga and Lake and Medina counties, and was re-elected to the Fifty-fifth from the same district in 1896.

## SETH W. BROWN.

Seth W. Brown of Lebanon was born Jan. 4, 1843, near Waynesville, Warren county, Ohio; was brought up on a farm and educated in the public schools; was a member of company H, Seventy-ninth Ohio volunteer infantry; read law with Judge George R. Sage, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court in 1873; elected prosecuting attorney for Warren county in 1880 and re-elected in 1882; elected to representative to the general assembly in 1883, and re-elected in 1885, being a member of the finance committee of the house for four years and chairman of that committee during his second term; was chosen presidential elector on the Harrison ticket in 1888. He was elected to the Fifty-fourth congress, as a Republican, in 1896, from the Sixth district, Warren, Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Greene and Highland counties, and in 1898 was elected from the same district to the Fifty-sixth congress.



In the state legislature Mr. Brown readily became the leader of his party, and his persistency and determination was not only thoroughly recognized, but was impressed on current legislation and in the general questions of state management. In the congress his course has been equally vigorous, although it frequently brought him in antagonism with his party associates.

## FRANCIS B. DEWITT.

Francis B. DeWitt of Paulding was born in Jackson county, Indiana, March 11, 1849, and came to Delaware county, Ohio, with his parents in 1854, where he was reared on a farm. In 1861, when 12 years of age, he enlisted in the military service and participated in the Corinth campaign, and in the battle of Shiloh. Because of injuries and disabilities he was mustered out of the service in 1862, but within five weeks re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio volunteer infantry, in which he served until the end of the war. He was a prisoner of war at Salisbury, Danville and Libby.

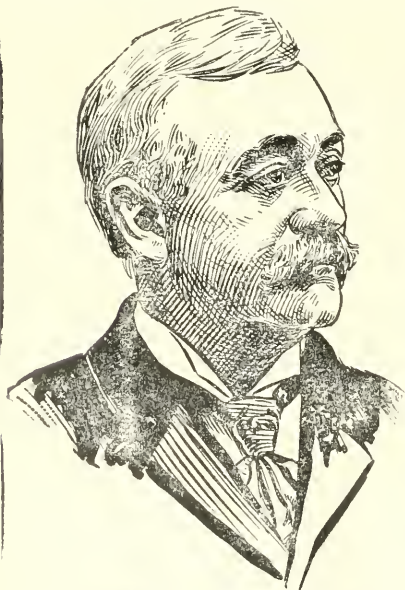
He attended the common schools, the Galena High school, the Lebanon

Normal school and the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware. He taught school for three or four years, while pursuing the study of law, was admitted to the practice in 1875, and located at Paulding, where he followed his profession until 1891, when he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and now resides on his farm near Paulding.

He was elected as a representative from Paulding county, as a Republican, in 1891, and re-elected in 1893, resigning the position to enter congress. In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-fourth congress from the Fifth district, Paulding, Defiance, Henry, Putnam, Van Wert and Williams counties. He carried a largely Democratic district in 1894, and was defeated for re-election in 1896.

#### ARCHIBALD LYBRAND.

Archibald Lybrand of Delaware, Ohio, was born in Tarlton, Pickaway county, Ohio, May 23, 1840; removed to Delaware in 1857; was educated at



the Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, Ohio; at the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted April 26, 1861, as a private soldier in company I, Fourth Ohio volunteer infantry; from this regiment he was transferred to company E, Seventy-third Ohio volunteer infantry, and promoted to first lieutenant; remained in service with the Seventy-third Ohio volunteer infantry for three years; the last two years was captain of his company, and participated in the battles of Rich Mountain, Cross Keys, Second Bull Run, Cedar Mountain, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and served a portion of his time as aide-de-camp on the staffs of Generals Steinwehr and Sigel; went west with General Joseph Hooker, and took part in the battle of Lookout Mountain, known as Hooker's fight above the clouds; also participated in the battles of Chattanooga and the battles of the Atlanta campaign, receiving two slight

wounds, one at the battle of Peach Tree Creek and the other at Dallas, Ga.; at the close of the war returned to Delaware; in 1869 was elected mayor; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1871; in 1873 became an active partner in the Delaware Chair company, and from that time until the present has been engaged in the affairs of the company; is also a land owner



and interested in farming; was appointed postmaster at Delaware Dec. 20 1881, by President Chester A. Arthur, and served one term of four years

He was elected to the Fifty-fifth congress, as a Republican, in 1896, from the Eighth district, composed of the counties of Delaware, Champaign, Hancock, Hardin, Lorain and Union counties. He was elected to the Fifty-sixth congress in 1898 from the same district.

#### CHARLES DICK.

Charles Dick of Akron was born in Akron, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1858. He received both a common school and academic education, read law and was admitted to the bar. For some years he was interested in the newspaper and printing business at Akron and Cuyahoga Falls, a suburb.

For 10 years he has been one of the most active political organizers among the Republicans of the state. He was executive chairman and campaign manager for the Republican party in a number of political campaigns; was connected with the Republican national committee in the campaign of 1896, and is now secretary of the committee. He served as a lieutenant colonel of Ohio volunteers in the Santiago campaign of the Spanish-American war in 1898.

In 1898 he was elected to the vacancy caused by the death of Stephen A. Northway to the Fifty-fifth congress, from the Nineteenth district, composed of Summit, Trumbull, Ash-tabula, Geauga and Portage, and at the same election was chosen to the Fifty-sixth congress from the same district for the term ending March 4, 1901. He was made major general of the Ohio military forces at the beginning of the year 1900.

General Dick came into political prominence in 1892, through the friendly intervention of President William McKinley, at whose suggestion he was made chairman of the state executive committee for that year, from which time he has been connected with the campaign organization of the Republicans in Ohio. He was made secretary of the national Republican committee at the request of President McKinley because of his great organizing abilities.



## JOHN J. LENTZ.

John Jacob Lentz of Columbus was born near St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1856; attended district school and the St. Clairsville



High school; taught school four years, and graduated from the National Normal university, Lebanon Ohio, in 1877; attended University of Wooster one year, and graduated from University of Michigan with degree of A. B. in 1882; took both law courses at Columbia college, New York city, receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1883; admitted to the bar at Columbus in October, 1883, and since 1887 has been a member of the law firm of Nash & Lentz; for five years was one of the examiners of the city teachers, and was appointed a trustee of Ohio university by Governor McKinley; in the Democratic state convention, at Cincinnati, in 1893, although refusing to permit his name to be presented to the convention, he was voted for as a candidate for governor. He was elected national president of the American

Insurance Union in September, 1896, and re-elected in 1897, 1898 and 1899. He was voted for as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1897, and again in 1899, although again refusing to permit his name to be presented to the convention. In 1896 he was elected to the Fifty-fifth congress, as a Democrat, from the Twelfth district, composed of Franklin and Fairfield counties, and was re-elected from the same district in 1898 to the Fifty-sixth. In the famous contest which resulted in the election of Marcus A. Hanna by the Ohio legislature, in January, 1898, Mr. Lentz was the only Democrat who received a vote for United States senator. He was permanent chairman of the Democratic state convention held at Dayton, Aug. 23 and 24.

In the first session of the Fifty-sixth congress, no resolution attracted wider attention than that introduced by Mr. Lentz to investigate the use of the United States army in Idaho in connection with the labor troubles in the Coeur d'Alene mining district. This investigation was vigorously prosecuted by Mr. Lentz, and closely followed by organized labor throughout the country, and attracted universal attention among all who watch the use of the military arm of the government.

Mr. Lentz, although he has been in public life but a short time, has attained that eminence as an orator that he has been called upon to speak in almost all the principal cities from Milwaukee to New Orleans, and from Portland, Me., to Portland, Or.

## JAMES A. NORTON.

James Albert Norton of Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, was born in Seneca county, Ohio, on Nov. 11, 1843; was educated in the Tiffin schools; enlisted in United States service in August, 1862, sergeant company K, One Hundred and First Ohio volunteer infantry; was promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant of the One Hundred and Twenty-third United States colored infantry in 1864; mustered out of service at the close of the war in 1865; began the practice of medicine in 1867; continued that profession until 1879; was admitted to the bar in 1879; served six years in the Ohio house of representatives from 1873 to 1879; was speaker pro tem of that body for two years; was appointed commissioner of railroads and telegraphs by Governor James E. Campbell, and served in that capacity during Governor Campbell's, and part of the first term of Governor McKinley's, administration, when he resigned to accept position in railroad service, and was elected to the Fifty-fifth congress, as a Democrat, from the Thirteenth district, composed of the counties of Seneca, Erie, Sandusky, Crawford, Wyandot and Marion, in 1896, and was re-elected from the same district in 1898 to the Fifty-sixth congress. Dr. Norton is a brilliant orator and a most accomplished campaigner before the people.



## JOHN A. McDOWELL.

John Anderson McDowell of Millersburg was born in Killbuck, Holmes county, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1853; his father's family moved to a farm in Monroe township, Holmes county, where he received his first years of schooling in a country school; later the family returned to Killbuck, where he clerked in his father's store, and attended the village school in the winters; attended the Millersburg High school and Lebanon Normal university; was graduated from Mount Union College; began teaching a country school at 17; taught seven winter terms; was principal of Millersburg High school two years and superintendent of Millersburg schools for 17 years; was county school examiner for seven years; has been engaged as instructor in teachers' institutes in several counties in Ohio, also instructor in the summer school of Wooster university; has been directly interested in agricultural pursuits for several years; was elected to the Fifty-fifth congress as a Democrat in

1896, from the Seventeenth district, composed of the counties of Holmes, Wayne, Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Licking, and was re-elected from the same district to the Fifty-sixth in 1898.

#### ROBERT B. GORDON.

Robert B. Gordon of St. Mary's, Auglaize county, was born on a farm near that city Aug. 6, 1855, and was educated in the St. Mary's public



schools, graduating from the high school in 1874. In 1886 he was appointed postmaster of St. Mary's by President Cleveland, and in 1889 was elected auditor of Auglaize county, and re-elected in 1891. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1896. He is the proprietor of an extensive flouring mill at St. Mary's, and is also engaged in dealing in farm implements and agricultural machinery and is an extensive real estate owner.

He was elected to the Fifty-sixth congress in 1898, as a Democrat, from the Fourth district, composed of Auglaize, Allen, Darke, Mercer and Shelby counties.

Mr. Gordon, from his boyhood, was closely identified with the Democratic politics of Auglaize county and the northwestern section of the state. He was connected with the clerical departments of some of the county offices and with the Democratic local committees before he was 21 years old, and while an intense Democrat, he is withal tolerant of the political bias of others. He never permitted the game of politics, however, to interfere with his business affairs, which was first to receive his attention.

#### WALTER L. WEAVER.

Walter L. Weaver of Springfield was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, April 1, 1851; son of Rev. John S. and Amanda Hurin Weaver; was educated at the public schools, Monroe academy and Wittenberg college, graduating from the latter institution in 1870; immediately pursued the study of law, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of his native state in

1872; since which time he has continuously practiced his profession; was elected prosecuting attorney for Clark county in 1874, and again elected to the same office in 1880, 1882 and 1885.

He was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-fifth congress in 1896, from the Seventh district, consisting of the counties of Clark, Fayette, Madison, Miami and Pickaway, and in 1898 to the Fifty-sixth from the same district.

#### STEPHEN MORGAN.

Stephen Morgan of Oak Hill, Jackson county, was born in Jackson county, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1854. He spent his early years working on a farm. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood and prepared himself for the profession of teaching. After passing through the common schools he attended the university at Worthington, Ohio, and the Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He was principal of the Oak Hill academy of Jackson county and county school examiner for nine years. He was a candidate for state senator in 1891, and for congress in 1894.

While Mr. Morgan had been a candidate for the nominations as above stated, he was in no sense an office-seeker, but merely permitted his friends to present his name before the party conventions. His entire attention was directed to educational matters, and he probably gave political promotion but little thought until 1894, when he commanded such a strong support in the convention that he became more than a passive seeker after congressional honors. He was elected as a Republican, in 1898, to the Fifty-sixth congress from the Tenth district, composed of the counties of Jackson, Pike, Gallia, Lawrence, Scioto and Adams.



#### FREMONT O. PHILLIPS.

Fremont Orestes Phillips of Medina was born in Lafayette, Medina county, Ohio, March 16, 1856; was reared on a farm. He attended the com-

mon schools until 15 years of age, when he removed to Medina, the county seat of said county, and took a full course at the Medina High school; a course at the Medina Normal school and a part of a course at Kenyon college, at Gambier, Ohio. He was admitted to the practice of law by the supreme court of Ohio May 7, 1880, and commenced the practice at Medina in 1882. He was elected mayor of Medina in 1883, and for two succeeding terms thereafter; served as probate judge of Medina county, Ohio, for six years, commencing on the 9th of February, 1891, and again elected mayor of Medina in 1898, holding that position when elected to congress.



He was elected to the Fifty-sixth congress in 1898, as a Republican, from the Twentieth district, composed of a part of Cuyahoga, and Lake and Medina counties.

Judge Phillips had few, if any congressional aspirations prior to 1898, and his nomination came to him largely unexpected, but was none the less pleasing. Contending factions in his own party, which had the effect of

weakening other men who sought the nomination, contributed to his success, without special effort on his part.

#### JOSEPH J. GILL.

Joseph J. Gill of Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, was born in Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1846. His parents were Samuel and Deborah Gill, members of the Society of Friends at Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio. He received an academic education, was graduated from the law school of the University of Michigan, and was admitted to the Jefferson county bar in 1868.

A year or two afterward he came within a very few votes of receiving the nomination by popular vote of the Republican party for prosecuting attorney. In 1873 he organized the National Exchange bank of Steubenville, Ohio, and became its cashier. In 1874 he engaged in glass manufacturing, which was the beginning of the business of the firm of Gill Brothers & Company of Steubenville, Ohio, owners of the largest factory, exclusively producing lamp chimneys, in the world.

While giving his attention to the glass business Mr. Gill invented the "Gill glass furnace," of which many were erected in different parts of this country and in Canada. In 1889 he became associated with Cleveland and New York capitalists, as successors to the late William Windom, the ex-secretary of the treasury; Senator Dorsey and others, in an extensive iron mining enterprise in Michigan, and of which he became the company's managing director. He is the owner of the Steubenville Daily and Weekly Herald-Star, the oldest established newspaper of Ohio, and which has been published continuously since March, 1806. Mr. Gill's participation in politics dates from 1872, when he took an active interest in the Republican congressional convention at Bellaire, Ohio, which resulted in the nomination of Lorenzo Danford. Some years later he conducted the campaign of J. T. Updegraff in his successful candidacy for the congressional nomination. In 1894 Mr. Gill was for the first time a candidate for congress, and received the highest number of votes during the deadlock in that convention, but after a careful consideration of his chances withdrew, when his delegates cast their votes for Lorenzo Danford, who was thereupon nominated. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896, which nominated William McKinley for president.

After the death of Lorenzo Danford in June, 1899, Mr. Gill became a candidate for congress to fill the unexpired term. His candidacy was endorsed by all the labor organizations of the locality, whose members recognized in him their friend and benefactor and voted for him without regard to party. At the election he received the largest majority ever given a candidate for congress in his district, and in his own county the largest ever given a candidate for any office. Although he had never held office before he had always taken a keen interest in public affairs and in the success of the Republican party.

His father inherited slaves from kindred in Virginia, but was so imbued with the spirit of liberty that he at once gave to them their freedom. To the son was imparted the same spirit, and with him it has always been a sacred principle that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." He has been one of the largest employers of labor in his district, and there has never been a reduction of wages in his factory.

Mr. Gill is of Quaker descent; was reared to manhood in Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, a prominent station on the "Underground Railroad," where Benjamin Lundy published his "Genius of Liberty," the pioneer anti-slavery paper of the country, and where public affairs were always matters of great interest. Such environments in early life naturally moulded his thoughts and made him an ardent Republican partisan.

His career in congress, however, will be that of a representative of the business and commercial interests, rather than that of a politician, and to his task he brings untiring energy, keen insight and a clear and patriotic conception of his duties as a representative of the people.

He was elected to the Fifty-sixth congress Nov. 7, 1899, as a Republican, from the Sixteenth district. Jefferson, Belmont, Carroll, Harrison and Monroe

counties, and was the last representative in congress from Ohio in the nineteenth century, as Jeremiah Morrow was the first.

---



The foregoing necessarily brief sketches of the 29 senators and 388 representatives, who have represented Ohio in the two houses of congress since her admission to the Union, can not but fill the bosoms of Ohioans with pride and satisfaction.

But few, indeed, of them were mediocre men. They were, as a rule, typical of the great and constantly growing commonwealth from which they came. Among them were men whose names and labors form an imperishable part of the history of the republic, and who not only reached, but deserved, the highest position in the gift of the American people.

It has, no doubt already struck the reader that in the giving of civic honors the voters of Ohio have never forgotten those who served their country in time of war, and the further fact that those who discharged faithfully and efficiently their military duties shone with equal distinction in civic offices.

Nearly all the earlier senators and congressmen from Ohio were either participants in the Revolutionary struggle, or the immediate descendants of Revolutionary soldiers, imbued with all the patriotic spirit of that contest for human liberty, and all of them necessarily took part in the Indian and border wars.

Following the War of 1812 the people showed their appreciation of the services performed by sending many of its most gallant soldiers to congress. Following the Mexican war and the great Civil war the same thing is true, and it is a noteworthy fact that all the heroes thus honored for their deeds of valor were champions of civil liberty and civil government on the floor of congress, as in contrast with militarism and military government.

There arose from the ranks of civil life men no less distinguished than those who passed through the military service—great men, in all that constitutes greatness, whose names and deeds will continue to illuminate the pages of history.

But in all the preceding there is nothing so inspiring to the rising generation as the sturdy self-reliance and self-sacrifice of the men who, with their own efforts, broke down all imprisoning environments and became the foremost citizens of the commonwealth.

It is a noteworthy fact of the four representatives elected president, namely, Harrison, Hayes, Garfield and McKinley, all were in the military service, and attracted to themselves public attention by the energetic discharge of military duties.

Harrison's fame rests alike on his military and civic career, but the other three achieved their greatest distinction in civic life, their military

careers serving as the cornerstone of each, on which was erected the greater civic structure.

This work is not only the first of the kind ever undertaken in Ohio, but in any other state of the Union, and is intended as a fitting monument to the men who, during the century contributed so largely to its greatness and history.

The history of a state or nation is largely a history of the labors and achievements of its greatest and most representative public men. Hence, in the foregoing is to be found the salient points of Ohio's history which will be the most essential to the student and writer of its history during the closing decades of the twentieth century.

In the present day it answers all the pertinent historical questions relating to the Ohio membership of the two houses of congress during the preceding century. If the state is as ably represented during its second as during its first century it may well be felicitated upon the wisdom and discretion of its electorate.











