withdraw and a new firm was organized, composed of Thomas J. Dudley and Sherman S. Jewett, under the style of Dudley & Jewett. After two years of existence this firm was disposed of by Mr. Dudley selling his interest to Mr. Jewett, after which the business was continued by him alone until 1842, when Sherman S. Jewett and Fawkes H. Root established the firm of Jewett & Root, who continued to manufacture stove brasses increased with them as rapidly as they could secure materials with which to handle it. In 1844 the Chicago branch was opened in order to retain and increase their hold upon the trade of the growing West. It was 1845 Mr. Judah Jewett was admitted to the firm of Jewett & Root. In 1848 Mr. Root parted with his interest in the firm, thus destroying a partnership of thirty-five years of prosperity. Then the firm of Sherman S. Jewett & Co. was formed, composed of Sherman S. Jewett, Henry C. Jewett and Judah Jewett. The line now have flourishing branches in Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and San Francisco. Mr. Jewett has always been very energetic in the management of his business, and is still actively at the head of the firm in every sense of the word, is early at work and nearly the last to leave. He is never known to speak, and is remarkable also for his keen insight into matters of finance and his intimate knowledge of circumstances affecting future calculations. To all these is attributed his success in business, from which he has reaped a handsome income, which he not only enjoys himself, but uses to increase the comfort of those connected with him, and to benefit many others with whom he has associated in other business enterprises and in various social relations. His only amusement is fishing on the Niagara River, where he uses an elegant steam yacht "Titanic," and devotes himself with passionate energy to the destruction of perch, black bass and salmon-and.

Mr. Jewett was elected to the Circuit Court in 1845, and served during 1846 and 1847. He was elected Mayor pro tem., two or three times and served as such during Mr. Mayo’s absence. At this time occurred the Ohio trials and Erie trials, right in the Common Council, the advance of each making every exertion to kill off the other. Mr. Jewett took a positive position that the city needed both, and the Council adopted this course, which has proved the most beneficial to the city of Buffalo. The Blackwell steed was also an enterprise of this time.

In 1858, Mr. Jewett received without any previous knowledge the nomination for Representative in Congress, as the hands of the Republican party. Owing to his poor health at that time, he was compelled to decline this advantageous and unselfish nomination. In 1868 he was elected upon the Republican ticket as a United States Senator, and was the first ranch in the United States, on the 1869. He was one of the founders of the Buffalo Club in 1887, a director during the first fifteen years of its existence, and its president in 1871. During the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Jewett served on various committees; was a member of the committee of the Corporation Committee, and joined in every movement to aid and perpetuate the Federal Union. At all times he was among the foremost in all strengthening the power of the government by his counsels, his personal labors and at the call of his private means. His name also appears as one of the originators of the Federal Union, in 1869, and as its first president, holding the office until 1872.

His relations with the Young Men’s Associations have been in times of a peculiar and impressive importance. In the year 1852, a meeting of nine gentlemen met at the old American Hall, and formed a company about buying the James Hall and St. James Hotel, to improve the facilities of the Association. After several hours’ discussion without any definite result, all mutually agreed to follow wherever led off in subscribing, and do the matter. Mr. Jewett, as such leader, promptly solved the unprofitable problem by subscribing $1,000, and thus contributed to the success of the effort. In 1872, when a farther scheme was suggested, looking toward the erection of a frame building upon the property bounded by Washington, Clinton and Ellicott streets, and Broad.
HISTORY OF BUFFALO.

why, the first meeting of citizens was held at Mr. Jewett’s house, at which time it was his privilege to again head the list of subscribers, which was completed so unanimously, with universal approval.

He was president of the Association in 1863.

The Bank of Buffalo owes its origin to the efforts of Mr. Jewett and his friends. He has always been in president and is largely entitled to the credit of its success, which is without a parallel in the history of Buffalo banks. The Manufacturors’ and Traders’ Bank of Buffalo owes its existence to the enterprise of Mr. Jewett, and he claims his name as one of its originators and a director ever since. He was also one of the originators and a director of the Clinton Bank during its entire existence. When it withdrew from business every stockholder and depositor was paid in full. Mr. Jewett has been a director of the Marine Bank since 1863, and is now a stockholder in several other banks.

He was also an originator of the Buffalo Mutual Insurance Company, which had a most successful career and gained the entire confidence of all business classes. Finally, under the recognized name of Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Co. it continued to increase in popularity until compelled to retire from business owing to the terrible losses inflicted in the great Chicago fire of 1871. Then the three principal insurance companies of Buffalo—"The Western," the "Buffalo City," and the "Buffalo Fire and Marine," were all placed in bankruptcy and by the action of the Chicago creditors, Mr. Jewett was appointed assignee of all. This was one of the most important moves of his life and it is believed by every one that in three years he recovered by his official discharge from the entire work which he had completed the embarrassed positions of all interested parties.

The Conventional Adventurer of December 18, 1872, refers to this matter as follows:

"The appointment of B. T. Jewett, Esq., of this city, as the assignee of all the companies, is a guarantee that the best disposal will be made of their several estates, and that their creditors will be honestly dealt with. The fact that he was selected by the creditors of each of the companies is certainly very creditable to Mr. Jewett’s reputation, and is a thing of very uncommon tone. The general opinion is that a different assignee would have been elected for each company, and it was supposed that the gentlemen who had been appointed receivers would be elected as such. Mr. Jewett was formerly of the Buffalo Fire and Marine, Mr. Girson T. Williams of the Western, and Mr. J. P. Ferry of the Buffalo City. Mr. Jewett and Mr. Williams were the presidents of their respective companies, and Mr. Ferry was the superintendent of the Buffalo City. But while the election of Mr. Jewett by the creditors of each company was highly creditable to him, it does not follow that the non-election of the other receivers involved the incompetence of any of the creditors in them. The Chicago creditors were largely in the majority and, of course, had the control of the matter. Probably Mr. Jewett was better known to them than any of the other gentlemen, as his firm has a large business establishment in Chicago."

The Buffalo Fire Assurance Company is proud to include Mr. Jewett as one of its originators, who in his days has endowed it with a permanent fund of $50,000, of which the interest could be said as its maintenance. Inspired by his act, however, the friends of the Academy as seen raised another fund of similar amount to perform the service, and it was upon the original sum as a district fund, to be called the Jewett fund, the interest to be devoted solely to the purchase of works of art for the Academy. Under the influence of this fund already ($500) a valuable collection of oil paintings now adorn the walls of the Academy and have contributed to the thoughtfulness of the subject. Mr. Jewett served as warden of the Academy for eight years and was its president in 1866. Mr. Jewett is a trustee of Fowle Lawe Cemetery, in which he takes a deep interest.

He was one of the earliest promoters of the construction of the Buffalo, New York and Pittsburgh Railway and from 1850 to 1860 he was active in the presidency. The affairs of the road credited him with the ability which he brought to the work. In order to provide funds for the road, Mr. Jewett and the friends of the enterprise constructed several narrow gauge roads which were sold back to the stockholders making in all, and were finally sold in a hazardous profit. At the same time the B., N. Y. & P. Railway had imposed increases upon its rates paid by its stockholders every dollar of which was saved to the city of Buffalo in $200,000 of stock which it was able to engineer the building of the road. This is a record of integrity in the trust imposed on him, and is it without parallel in the history of municipal improvements. In all the negotiations and efforts of the property, the benefits proposed by Mr. Jewett and maintained by him personally was, all of the stockholders, including the city, must share the net profit and receive 5% value for their stock. A reference to the daily journals of Buffalo will show they rendered praise to him for the ability and honor displayed by him in the entire transaction. We quote from the Buffalo Courier of April 19, 1860:
"The sale of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad would, under the ordinary circumstances, which attend the disposition of a railroad, be in a sort of itself a matter of ordinary importance to those days of grand organizations. But there are some points connected with the transfer of the Buffalo & Philadelphia, and attendant to it, that make it a matter of unusual local interest. When Sherman S. Jewett plays anything as an important part, as he is certain to the last degree, and a newspaper man might as well interview the sphinx; but if he can give any valuable facts about the recent episodes of another, or one speaks of any brilliant stroke of diplomacy on the part of a neighbor or a friend, he is not only a free talker, but an enthusiastic one, and becomes exceedingly interesting. A personal experience with him during the time that he was covering the B., N., Y. & P., up in a place where it could have recognition, bears me out in this, for it was next to impossible to get even an admission from him that he was covering the road from the time rice that threatened it. False, Corner reporters gave him up, and almost uniformly reported him to the office as having nothing of importance to communicate. The interests of the city, if there were none other, tempted us to watch the attention paid to the B., N., Y. & P., and we recite some facts in connection with the history of the road which enable us to speak intelligently at this time. It was in the fall of 1869 that Mr. Sherman S. Jewett and Mr. George B. Gates took charge of the road in question; and it is no exaggeration to say that at that time the road was bankrupt and the stock worthless. The first mortgage bonds were put upon the market and sold very deliberately in 1876. We called attention to them at the time, believing them to be a safe instrument under the then administration. They are now worth 1/4 and will go to a higher figure. Late in the same year the second mortgage bonds, drawing 6 per cent, interest, could only find a few purchasers; but Mr. Jewett retired all of these and issued a new series bearing seven per cent, in place of them. Within eighteen months all of this issue—a million dollars—has been placed at par and is now quoted at 110.

When Mr. Jewett took the road the fluming was $1,250,000,—something tremendous, all the facts considered. That date is now all wiped out; and if any better evidence of manifest management could be cited, it does not occur to us as we present writing. It was under Mr. Jewett's management that all the narrow-gauge roads connecting with the Buffalo & Philadelphia were built and open lines opened. By giving outside of his own andley legitimate tribute where he could, he estimated the B., N., Y. & P., from ruin and saved to the stockholders, of which the taxpayers of Buffalo are no small number. The saving to Buffalo is nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars or 35 bond numbers, $200,000.

Now, anybody who is familiar with the alphabet of railroad or the manipulation of stocks will readily understand that, moved by a few upright and patriotic motives, Mr. Jewett could have literally thrown out the city and the smaller stockholders and made himself absolute master of the road. He did this even though he could have made a handsome fortune out of it, but preferred to carry the whole load on his own shoulders for the benefit of everybody interested; and these facts and the restoration of the road from nothingness, all considered, make the sale one of the most remarkable in the history of American railroads. We take infinite pleasure in giving to the credit of one of our prosperous citizens, a transaction so rare and as successful as it very seldom is. Negotiations have been going on for about five months, but had they not succeeded the property had been so thoroughly eaten up, Mr. Jewett would have paid a dividend next August. The work of Mr. Jewett will be the best remembered when it is seen that, in this case of every extensive business, both a manufacturer and a banker, required a great deal of his time and attention, and assured these have not been wasted.

Mr. Jewett has one of the best business and diplomatic minds in this city. He is a thinker, and when he speaks about anything he knows perfectly well what he is doing. There is no trickery about him, and when he puts his things into the market, the fact that his name is back of it is ample guarantee that it is worth what he asks for it. This is a good enough record for any man, but it holds good only where the man has the business spirit; and the moral transaction among stockholders is primarily valuable to us as revealing the fact that he has a sufficient business spirit to sustain himself in the midst of the world as a man of good business purpose and principle, giving the utmost possible worth, with reference to the best interests of all concerned. Mr. Jewett ought to have pleasant prospects of a new field in Niagara river without disturbance.

The assistance given to religious enterprises is also worthy of mention. The Washington Street Baptist Church, Prospect Avenue Baptist Church, Delaware Avenue Baptist Church, Roch- ambeau Avenue and similar institutions elsewhere, some of these denominations can attest his liberality to them. In 1884 Mr. Jewett erected in Chicago a mammoth building which ranks among the first in the city of commercial places, and is valued at a half million dollars.

Sherman S. Jewett was married August 14, 1879, to Deborah Brownsey, of Buffalo. Their children are as follows:—Henry Clay Jewett, Josiah Jewett, Emma Alice Jewett, Jennie Matilda Jewett, Frank Webster Jewett. He died in 1894, George Sherman Jewett, died in 1892, Henry C. and Josiah Jewett are associated with their father in the business of Sherman S. Jewett & Co. Emma married Charles H. Williams; Jennie married Henry C. Howard, all of Buffalo, where they now reside.
HISTORY OF BUFFALO.

Some time ago the following letter was contributed by a friend:

The Metropolitan Opera at the Young Men's Association. The oppos-

ing candidature was Sherman S. Jewett, but to strengthen both tickets the names of six of the most prominent business men of the city, including both Messrs. Weisen, and Jorgensen, were added to each ticket, so that whatever ticket was elected the president-elect must have their advice and

Each of the tickets astonished more than the more friendly feeling, yet it cannot be denied that among their immediate personal friends no little feeling was shown. Time ran on and Mr. Watson moved in dividends which would render it safe for the Association to purchase the property? After carefully considering the matter, Mr. Watson invited eight of the most prominent business men in the city, including both Messrs. Weisen, and Jorgensen, to their homes, and gave them the opportunity to see for themselves what the Association was trying to do. In addition, some of the younger men, who had no connection with the building, or any previous knowledge of the project, were also invited.

In the end, the ticket of Mr. Sherman S. Jewett was elected, and the Association proceeded to purchase the property. The new president-elect was then called upon to move a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that the sixty-four shares of stock should be purchased by the Association.

Mr. Watson's letter to the press was, in fact, a letter to his friends, and it was not long before the Association was able to publish its resolutions, which were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Watson and Ceremonies. —I have listened with great attention to the speech of Mr. Watson, and I am sure that the speech was a great success. It seems to me that the advantages of a great public library cannot be sufficiently emphasized. It places within the reach of every family, for a trifling sacrifice, the advantages of such a library to every individual, however wealthy, can possess. The question is, what shall we do in regard to the plan before us? There is but one thing for us to do, and we must do all in our power to carry it through. If there is any danger, it is that the plan may not be carried out. We have all been too much interested in this matter, and we want to see it through to the end. Now, I have three propositions to make to you, gentlemen, and you may take either one or none of them. If you will join with us in carrying out the voting plan, I will go with you and work for a home for the poor. If you will not do this, I will go with you and work for the poor, but not for the Association.

From this moment the success of the project was assured. After consultation the nine men selected a meeting place, and the committee was guided by a sense of proportion. Consistency is headlong. In the words of the late Dain Buckingham, one of the young men who were present upon the meeting of the committee, we will find a man who is able to move the motion without the support of the nine men present. I will be content to act as your agent, and I will carry out the plan.
Kip's parents removed to Buffalo on the 26th of July, 1823. His younger days were passed at home; he attended school until he was nineteen years old, at Col. McKay's Military Academy, and the Bee private school. When he had raised enough to pay his expenses, he was engaged in business and gained his father's trust. He entered the employ of Robert Hoxie, a wholesale grocer, and continued there two years, and then opened a store in 1826, at the age of twenty-one, in attendance at a private school at Western Union, now Fairleigh, Worthington court.

On his return from school in 1828, Mr. Kip again entered the drug business, but shortly afterwards turned the firm of Kip & Cash, dry goods and groceries. This proved to be an unprofitable venture, and the firm was dissolved. He then obtained a position with the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express in 1829. A change occurring in the company's interests, he entered the services of the American Express Company, becoming its Superintendent, held his position until the formation of the United States Express Co., when he accepted the office of general superintendent of the company in 1842, and at the time of his death in 1843, was its general manager, vice-president and director.

Mr. Kip was married on the 6th of November, 1843, at Canandaigua, N. Y., to Miss Charlotte Melvin Wells. Mrs. Kip was born April 17, 1818, in Canandaigua, and was daughter of Dr. Richard Wells and Melian Hare. Dr. Wells was born at Bouldinville, Vt., June 24, 1774, and died September 12, 1841, in Canandaigua; and of Dr. Henry Wells, who was born in Canandaigua "town (now Union), Essex county, N. Y., June 14, 1744, and died August 13, 1814. Melian Hare was born December 21, 1730, at Cowgery, Mass., and died at Canandaigua, July 6, 1814. Melian Hare was the daughter of Dr. Moses Hare, (born September 17, 1742, and died June 23, 1812, at Canandaigua and Tappanville, Ulster.

The children of Henry Kip’s marriage are Henry Wells Kip, born March 8, 1817, now a merchant of Buffalo; Edward Daniel Kip, born May 30, 1819, and died November 29, 1841; William Fargo Kip, born April 8, 1819, now a lawyer of Buffalo; and Charles Hayden Kip, born June 27, 1820, who, at the date of this sketch has just finished his college life.

In politics Mr. Kip was an earnest, unflinching Republican, but he took no active part in the political field, bought no political office, and issued a quiet, simple life, yet was full of steadfastness in his sphere. In addition to his offices in the United States Express Co., he was a director of the Buffalo & Southwestern Railroad. He was one of the oldest pioneers, and, at the date of his death, was in the older communities of Trinity Church, and was several times vice-of its vestrymen. He died at St. Luke’s Hospital, New York, 1843, where he had gone for medical advice and treatment, on the 17th of January, 1843.

Mr. Kip was a man of unpretentious but honest habits, giving largely to charity and doing much good in many ways unknown to the world at large; and he enjoyed in the highest measure the respect, confidence and esteem of the community. Such a series of resolutions passed upon Mr. Kip’s death by the Board of Directors of the American Express Company, was as follows: —

"For nearly thirty years, Henry Kip held a place in the Express houses of the country that seemed in measure only in the superior business of the directors of the United States Express Company, which for the last decade, we, present, are inclined to think unimpeachable; and it is due to him, in the fullness of the firm of true and honest business to do honor to his memory; if we have reason, unimpeachable and valued as a member of the church and society, revered and idolized by his contemporaries and esteemed of all as a man of spotless integrity. To them he was known, respectively as father, husband, associate and friend."

The resolution of the Directors of the United States Express and Adams Express Companies were equally unreserved, as the expressions of friends, and business associates. The New York Tribune said:

"As a private and public life, Mr. Kip was known as both to his friends and most men in all his relations. He was brave, steady, self-controlled and universally esteemed."

As an honored servant in Buffalo, the Rev. D. Van Buren, pastor of Trinity Church, said, among other things: —

"As a citizen and friend, Henry Kip was too well known to need encomium from me. Descented from the good Rockinbaker stock, to which he was so much of its many virtues, Mr. Kip illustrated in his business life its firm adherence to all that is just and of good report. He was dead on a rock, holding what is right, and never disappointed those who committed to his care.
46

HISTORY OF BUFFALO.

The Sunday following the General, Right Reverend A. Cleveland Cole, the Bishop of Western New York, preached at Trinity Church, and said —

"I have come to Trinity Church today to express to the congregation my high appreciation of the late Henry Kip. I feel for Mr. Kip and only great adulation for his work in so many ways, but I can apply to his given the tributes of warm personal friendship. I always found Mr. Kip, kindly yet with a courtly and substantial air."

R. C. LYNDE.—John Lynde was a native of Burlington, Vermont, where he was born in 1835. His wife was Melvina Harlow, who was born in Providence, R. I., in 1835. John Lynde was an officer in the American army and fought for his country in the war of 1812. In 1843 he settled in Erie county, where he remained until his death. These were the years of the subject of this sketch, who was born on the 26th of March, 1853, in the township of Concord, this county. His early life was spent in acquiring an education and afterwards in teaching in this state and in Kentucky.

In 1870-71 Dr. Lynde attended the term at the Medical College of Geneva, following it with a term in New York City in 1872-73. The next year (1873-74) Dr. Lynde studied in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1876.

Dr. Lynde first practiced in his native town of Concord, at the village of Springfield, in 1874, continuing there until 1879, when he joined Company F, of the 110th N. Y. N. Volunteers, and entered that regiment as a assistant surgeon. With the services of this gallant regiment our readers are already familiar, and in it Dr. Lynde gained a large experience in army surgery, which has been of great value to him in his later practice. In his official position, he was placed in charge of the hospitals at Springfield Landing, near Port Ewen, where the wounded were brought from the scenes of the war of that place.

Since 1879 Dr. Lynde has been in active practice in Buffalo, where his work in accidental surgery has been, perhaps, as large as that of any physician in Western New York, and in which he has reached an eminently degree of success.

In 1884 Dr. Lynde was married to Miss Susan Loveland, daughter of William Loveland and Rebecca (Barlow) Loveland. These children have been born to them—James U. Lynde, born in 1886; a druggist in Toronto, N. Y.; Charles L. Lynde, born in 1886, is a paper layer in Chicago; and Frank Lynde, a shorthand reporter of Buffalo.

Dr. Lynde's professional career, both in Buffalo and elsewhere, and also his private life, have been such as to gain him a lucrative business and the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

JOHN A. COWELL was born in hundreds, Beaver county, Pa., July 11, 1839. He returned to Ohio with his parents in 1842, and at 18 years of age went to Oxford.

Here he worked in some capacity in the library and in the senior class in college, as from his early youth, and afterwards as editor of the village paper. He was graduated from Allegheny College, Alliance, Ohio, in 1860, and began to write for the "Morning Demurrer," which paper he held until May, 1875, when he was recalled to his old post on the Detroit Free Press, and remained there until November, 1878. He was obliged to resign in account of ill-health, and to nervous prostration was inaugurated for work for over a year, but returned to journalistic active in March, 1879, as managing editor of the Detroit Evening News. He remained on this staff until December, 1879, when he purchased the Saturday Evening Post, of Grand Rapids, Mich., a literary weekly. Here he remained as editor until December, 1881, when he died, and came to Buffalo, and held the editorial position of the Buffalo Evening News, as managing editor until March 12, 1883. Mr. Cowell was married in 1883, to Miss Lina A. Leonard, of Grand Rapids, Mich. She was a noble woman of great intellectual power and an efficient helper to her husband. She died October 20, 1883, leaving one daughter, and a son who has since died.
FREDERICK HEID, publisher and proprietor of the Buffalo Democrat and Wilderness, was born in Germany on the 26th of December, 1829. He came to this country with his mother, at the age of eleven years, and soon after found employment as a carrier boy for the Weekly Waltham, then under the control of Messrs. Finch & Zahn. Shortly after arriving at his majority, Mr. Heid established the Daily Democrat, in partnership with Mr. H. Donelson. In the year 1837 the Democrat was consolidated with the Wilderness, the daily edition appearing under the name of the Daily Democrat, and the weekly edition as the Democrat and Wilderness. Mr. Donelson retired soon after the consolidation, and the firm remained Heid & Heid until 1857, when Mr. Heid assumed full control of the establishment, which he has kept until the present time. This publishing establishment is fully equipped for all kinds of printing, and the publications issuing from it under Mr. Heid's management are of wide influence.

EDWARD HUBBET BUTLER, editor and owner of the Evening News and Sunday News, is one of the youngest newspaper proprietors in the State. He was born in the Village of Ledyard, Genesee County, N. Y., on the 1st of September, 1850. His father, D. Y. Butler, was an old citizen of the village, and was ever mindful that his children should have opportunities of an education. He died while his children were quite young, leaving the subject of this sketch, who was the eldest, to support the widowed mother in caring for the family.

After attending the common schools of his native town, Mr. Butler attended a private school in Buffalo, and subsequently took a course of instruction in an institution in the western part of the State. When only a boy he had his first experience in a printing office, in the establishment of the Ledyard Gleaner, under C. S. Thompson. Before attaining his majority he went to Froman, Pa., and became city editor of the Scranton Daily Times. His afterwards became interested in the Fort News, with which he continued about two years, when, in 1875, he came to Buffalo and established the Sunday News. It was the first successful venture in a Sunday paper in this city, and he soon became a recognized power in local affairs, holding an independent but serene neutral position on all matters of general interest and largely contributing to mould as well as to express public opinion.

The Sunday News rapidly grew in circulation and has had an average sale of 15,000 copies for the past five years.

In 1879 Mr. Butler moved the Bradford, Pa., Sunday News, and made it a success, as the previous ventures, as the fact of the greatest difficulties. The Bradford Sunday News was, like the Sunday News of Buffalo, the leading Sunday paper in the city. A few months ago Mr. Butler disposed of the Bradford paper to Mr. P. H. Sanderberg, of Bradford, having conducted it with remarkable success for four years and selling much through it the local development of the moral-religious field.

In 1882 Mr. Butler founded the Buffalo Evening News, which he is said to lovely upon the growth of his successes. Like the Sunday News, of which it is an outgrowth, though a separate paper in all things except location and ownership, it is an independent popular paper, and requires not only in an unqualified circulation and prosperous passages, but in the correctness and esteem of the public, which has been maintained in the success of a work every popular movement it has covered or championed. The Evening and Sunday News are members of the United Press, of which Mr. Butler is vice-president and one of the organizers.

In person Mr. Butler is of medium height, but of commanding appearance, erect, firm, with abundant surface indications of mental vigor, reliability of temperament and rare determination of character. He is married and has two children, a son and daughter, his eldest was having died in infancy. His wife was Miss Mary E. Kesbuck, of New Paltz, Pa., a relative of Ralph Waldo Emerson. In politics Mr. Butler is a pronounced Republican, but does not allow his parties to control the conduct of his papers, both of which are independent.

JOHN LYNCH.—In the early years of the present century there lived at Stockton, upon the County of Durham, England, a man and his wife whose individual names were John Lynch and Frances Gray Lynch. The maternal line of this family and its ancestors were originally from the town of "Lynch," adjoining Whitley, England. This John Lynch and his wife were born on the 28th of September, 1786, the John Lynch whose portrait appears herein. At the age of thirteen years, previous to which time he had attended the public schools, the young English lad was apprenticed to Finch & Co., earthenware manufacturers, at the Stafford Pottery, near Stockton.
HISTORY OF BUFFALO.

open.Ten. For this firm the young man faithfully served seven years and became a master of the business. At the same time he mustered out the limited education he had obtained at school, by reading and studying before and after his daily work was done.

Having completed his apprenticeship, John Lyth went into the tile business with friends of his mother, at York, manufacturing clay and making tile. In the year 1835, when John Lyth had reached the age of thirty years, he determined to emigrate to America, which he did, settling in Buffalo on the 5th of July of that year; his first employment in this city was working in the brick yard of P. A. Balcom, at Cold Spring; his wages were seventy-five cents per day. He shortly after engaged to work for W. H. Clein, in the brickyard business, where he remained six years. In 1843 he began in this city the manufacture of farm down tile, and here began the hard struggle of his life; it was a new industry in this country; there was almost no demand for the goods; during the first two years of Mr. Lyth's business, not more than $300 worth of his manufactures were sold. For he had a firm faith in his ultimate success and he set not his face to be easily discouraged; so he worked on, gaining at the same time a livelihood for his family by labor in other directions, yet always keeping the manufacture of tile in the foreground. Two winters he cleared in the Buffalo snow storms, making tile in the summer. In order to advance his business he finally began the work of laying tile for the main purpose of educating farmers and gardeners to the value of their use and the great benefits to be derived from them. The business soon after began to pay enough to support himself and family, and accordingly his entire attention was devoted to it, the manufacture of sewer pipe, for which newsmen were being asked.

In the year 1854, Mr. Lyth entered into business arrangements with Mr. P. C. Balcom, and the base of the present extensive business was laid; his three sons were given interests in the business so as to become of age, and in 1857 they purchased the interest of Mr. Balcom, and the present firm of J. Lyth & Sons was established.

In 1872 Mr. Lyth discovered a defect in the vicinity Manufacture of sewer pipe. He immediately visited England with the view of getting the latest improved machinery and methods for its manufacture; this movement resulted in the extension works now in operation at Cold Spring, Buffalo, N. Y.

In 1853 the firm established a branch works at Wellsburg, Ohio, which was placed in charge of John Lyth, Jr., the second son in the family. This advantage is taken of the large deposits of fire clay and coal, for the manufacture of goods for the western trade. Mr. Lyth was the pioneer of the sewer pipe and terra cotta manufacture in the country.

John Lyth was married in 1842, to Mary Ann Dunlop, of York, England. Their children are five in number, as follows: Alice, born April 22, 1845; John, born May 29, 1849; Maria, born August 10, 1854; William H., born June 24, 1855; Frances, born November 26, 1856. These children all now reside in Buffalo, except John who lives in Wellsburg, Ohio, as above stated. John Lyth is endued in all essential respects with the characteristics of a successful business man; energy, perseverance, beyond the ordinary, during its enterprise, service and of excellent judgment, it is no wonder that the business in which he was the pioneer in America has found such a universal satisfaction.

Mr. Lyth has never entered the field of politics, though not without strong political convictions himself, and has never sought nor held public office. He is a Unitarian in principle and a strong advocate of temperance since he was twenty years old. In 1872 he was one of the persons who originated the present order of Royal Templars of Temperance, a mutual benefit organization now numbering 30,000 members. At the suggestion of the order, he was elected Supreme Treasurer, which office he has held ever since; up to the present time he has paid out in this capacity, over $700,000 in 6% bonds alone.

WILLIES WILLARD McCUNE, President of the Buffalo Courier Company, was born in

VIRGINIA, in 1820, and is the eldest acquaintance with the elementary principles of knowledge with whatever is contained in the schools and schools of that village. At the age of eight years he entered the Bradford Institute, of which Professor Harris was the principal, and here he remained until he was twelve years old. With his coming to the Institute terminated his obscure ties for scholarship, and from the halls of learning he was transferred to the country seat kept by Orelus Pratt. Naturally bight, acute and industrious, the boy found much in his new life that
was interesting and instructive and his service to his employer was intelligent and faithful. During the two years he remained with Mr. Van Rensselaer he learned the first practical lessons in life and business, and when at the age of fourteen he accepted a clerkship in the store of A. T. Stewart, in the east village of New York city, he brought to the discharge of his duties a knowledge of business affairs as any youth of his age and experience could boast of. A year with Mr. Dewitt filled his ambition for mercantile pursuits in the country and, striking the rural home from his home, he started for New York, with the firm conviction that the metropolis would afford him a few advantages which were not to be looked for in his native village. On the 25th of August, 1847, he entered the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., in New York city, and in that same year was joined by the merchant princes. Inconspicuous, intelligent and faithful in the interests of his employers, he was advanced in position rapidly and extensive prometved placed him at the head of one of the most important departments of the great dry goods establishment. He remained with A. T. Stewart & Co. for thirteen years, and during the last seven years of this period he spent most of the time in Europe purchasing goods for the house. When the importance of representing the firm abroad was developed upon him he had already attained his majority and a higher consequence to his ability and integrity cannot possibly be imagined. On the 25th of September, 1859, he left the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co., and accepted a partnership in the business of L. P. Morton & Co., and on the 1st of January, 1865, he became a partner in the business of L. P. Morton & Co., and on the 1st of January, 1867, Mr. McCune retired and went to Europe, where he remained for a period of fifteen months. Returning, he engaged in business on his return for a time and then later he yielded to his inclinations for a brief period; but he preferred more legitimate modes, and, any way, he had not seen all he desired to see of the old world, and a six months' additional experience proved practically valuable as well as delightful to him.

While in Paris, in 1873, he was invited to an important place in a large concern in that city, and was about to accept it when he was induced to visit some friends in Buffalo. On the 15th of December, 1872, he entered the office of the Buffalo Law and City, Buffalo, and in January of the following year, a month later, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the company. Here he found himself in a new field of enterprise and practically at the head of one of the most extensive printing establishments in the world. To make himself acquainted with all its departments, he mastered all the details of its large and complex business, familiarized himself with all the concerns of its growth and prosperity, and by learning to know and estimate at their true value the hundreds of men and women employed by the concern and the numerous clients of the company was a most rewarding undertaking. When it is understood that the City and Country publishes two daily papers—the Buffalo Courier and the Buffalo Advertiser—and one weekly paper, The Weekly Courier, and that his business includes the largest illustrated news printing establishment in the world, and extensive departments devoted to book printing, commercial and railroad printing, book-binding, the manufacture of book boxes, wood engraving, etching, the printing of illustrated catalogues, the publication of "The Buffalo Law Register," and many other branches of printing, one may understand, when this is understood, the responsibility assumed by Mr. McCune will be recognized as one with only a man of rare business qualities and splendid executive ability could hope to carry successfully. His administration of the affairs of the house was eminently judicious and energetic from the first hour of his investment with the concern with which it was invested; his decisions were carried out with speed and efficiency; his character was universally respected by all who were familiar with the histrionics and influence of the paper, and other publications of the house, and they are distinguished for their ability, fidelity, enterprise, fairness and purity of tone. In 1877, Mr. McCune was elected a member of the Democratic State Committee and has been re-elected to this important place each successive year. Still as we write, 1883, he is serving his seventh term. On the 30th of March, 1886, he was unanimously elected president of The Buffalo General Company and continues to hold that position at the present time.
was married, in 1852, to Miss Sarah C., daughter of Judge Beekley, of St. Albans, Vermont, who bore him three children, one of whom only, Miss Ella McCown, survives. He has for several years been secretary and treasurer of the State Associated Press; he is one of the original founders and the president of the Buffalo Gentleman's Driving Club; he is a member of the Board of Directors of the Manufacturers Exchange, and is actively associated with other civic organizations.

Charles W. McCown is a man of marked qualities and would win success anywhere. He is of medium size, is compactly built, and combines strength and activity in equal proportions. His temperament is that of the nervous first order, his brain is large and well balanced, and his power of endurance is inexhaustible. His intelligent and reticent, adopts himself readily to men and circumstances and is an excellent judge of human nature. His mental resources are abundant, and, although he is infallible to be impulsive and sometimes wild, the success of his enterprises stems the wisdom of his plans and the effectiveness of his work. He is thoroughly independent and self-reliant and will yield his convictions to no man's views. What others do is no guide for him; he prefers to solve his problems in his own way and usually maintains the accuracy and conclusiveness of the results he arrives at. He is always hot, straightforward and direct; he is public spirited and patriotic, and he is widely known for his hospitality and kindness. Personal pride is a marked trait in his character but it is not shown by egotism or education. He is enterprising in all his work; and although he is a splendid speculator of a man of the world, his life is an active one and business affairs engage his attention very largely to the exclusion of the lighter pleasures. In politics he is theoretically a Democrat; he is prominent in the councils of his party and displays in an unostentatious way the qualities which become a leader. He speaks the French language fluently and with ease; he is a connoisseur in the fine arts; he is a true lover of the muse; politics and the laws of trade and finance are familiar to him, and he is equally at home in the drawing-room and the country house. Bold in reorganization, prompt and energetic in action, modest in exultation, true to his word and loyal to his friends, he is at once a thorough business man, and a patron of and valuable citizens.

Norman F. Mack.—There are to-day in all communities young men who have risen to positions of honor and respect in so short a period of time that they are looked upon as somewhat remarkable; they are, and very properly, objects of pride and emulation.

The subject of this brief notice was born on a farm near London, Ont., in 1841. Taking advantage of the great annexing Western field, he went to Michigan in 1856 with his parents, where he soon secured a clerkship in a store at Pontiac, remaining there until 1872. During this time he had become a business man, and having a natural taste for the printing business, he removed there and began the publication of the Sandwich Independent. Disposing of his interest in this paper one year later, he came to Buffalo, where he has since resided. Up to the year 1878 he was engaged in the advertising and publishing business, when he entered the Sandusky Gazette in Fremont, Ohio, which he owned and successfully managed for two years, finally disposing of it to Mr. J. M. McCown, who changed its name to the sandusky. In 1883 the paper again fell into his hands, and soon became a power in Sandusky county, enjoying better prosperity than ever before. Mr. Mack recently sold his entire establishment to H. B. Monroe, of Fremont.

In 1879 the field of journalism was quite well covered, it was thought, in the Queen City. There were large and prosperous dailies, popular weeklies and well-established Sunday newspapers, and the representation of a young man to begin the publication of another; such a paper was jeered and ridiculed. He met with opposition on every side, the other newspapers, individuals and corporations all agree that "it would not succeed." But in his experience he had learned to cut aside the smaller obstacles to his success, while preparing to meet and overcome the larger one. At times his prospects seemed dark and his opponents likely to succeed; but by dint of perseverance in his business with unimpaired faith in the character of his journal, he earned for it the reputation of the public and the prosperity it deserves; success was finally assured, and the Sandusky Times was acknowledged as one of the best family newspapers in the city.

This success was the result of a long struggle, and in the very height of its reverse came. In the early part of February, 1883, the Times establishment was completely destroyed by fire; but it never missed an issue, and deciding to increase his facilities so as to be able to compete with other
biographica l

1

4

54

beal establishments in all branches of the business he purchased the large printing establishment of Henry Naatt, known as the "Mercantile Printing House," this establishment, with an excellent reputation for the finest of job printing, soon bringing the office of the Buffalo Daily Times, which, though at this writing but a few months old, has found a welcome with the reading public must be a source of sincere gratification to its energetic publisher.

Mr. Muck promises, by exercising the same ability and attention to his business that he has in the past, to stand at an early date in the front rank of publishers, and take his place among the prominent self-made men of the country.

John Baker Manning.—Among the emigrants from Ireland to this country during the first quarter of the present century, was John Manning, who settled in the city of Albany. In that city he married Miss Eleanor Oley, who was of Holland descent. The subject of this sketch, John Baker Manning, was born to John Manning and his wife on the 15th of July, 1803. The boy was sent to the public schools until he was twelve years old, where he showed marked natural abilities and a faculty of rapidly acquiring education. In the year 1815 Horatio Seymour was Speaker in the Assembly, and through him young Manning was appointed one of the pages. In 1817, the year following the Constitutional Convention which limited the session of the Legislature to one hundred days, a long extra session was held in the fall, for the purpose of disposing of all uncompleted business, preparatory to a fresh start under the new order of things. Hon. William C. Halsey then presided as Speaker in the Assembly, and young Manning was appointed by him as one of the pages and was the only one retained during the regular and extra sessions of 1817.

The lad is remembered as just the one who would be most likely to retain such a position, although it was sought after by many aspirants. He was cheerful, amiable, active and esteemed by the wits of Legislature, the newspaper men, and, indeed, made himself a general favourite. These qualifications attracted the especial attention of William H. O'Her, then correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, who took him to Mr. Halsey (the Speaker) and said: "Mr. Speaker, cannot we make Johnny a Senator?" The response was favorable and Mr. Halsey at the first opportunity recommended young Manning to Hamilton Fish, then Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate. The boy's appearance evidently pleased Mr. Fish, for he kindly put his head and shortly afterwards appointed him one of the two pages in the Senate. He was continued in that position by Hon. G. W. Patterson, who succeeded Mr. Fish as Lieutenant-Governor in 1840.

The experience gained during his term of service in the legislative halls of the State was of great value to Mr. Manning, and gave him a thorough knowledge of the workings of politics in the Capitol. In 1826-07 Mr. Manning acted as Albany correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle and from that time onward he was undoubtedly a political career of distinction open for him, but he chose to pursue it; he had other views and intentions, and suddenly severing his political relations in Albany, he came to the city of Buffalo and made immediate preparations to extend his small making and commission business, which he had established about two years before. He immediately began a produce and commission business with Canada, which he continued with success until 1870, at which time he turned his attention wholly to making. There thousand hogsheads annually was the extent of his business at first, but so successfully was it conducted and so rapid its increase, that in 1858 he mailed the enormous quantity of 700,000 baskets, and at this writing his business is probably the most extensive of its kind in the world. He is the owner of two separate mill houses, the smaller one having a capacity of 80,000, while the larger one, to which extensive additions were made in 1870, has a capacity of 240,000 baskets; it covers three hundred and sixty feet by one hundred feet and is nine stories in height. Two elevators are connected with this mill house, each of which has a capacity of 175,000 bushels.

It will readily be assumed that the building up and successful conduct of this enormous business enterprise, from a small beginning, and in the comparatively short period of time devoted to it, has required executive ability, business sagacity and judgment of the highest order. Many of the late trustees and superintendence of Mr. Manning's business is at the present time reared in Mr. J. Oley Manning, his son. In giving a sketch of Mr. Manning's making business, a Buffalo paper thus alludes to it,—

"The recommendation of this house is one with which to establish the most pleasing business relations, we cannot too much, and the position Mr. Manning has achieved in the business community of Buffalo, as a manufacturer of a superior article and promoter of the general industrial
thith, as such as to have endorsed him with the consideration and esteem of the public and authored generally with whom he has established business relations.

At the National Convention of Males held at Niagara Falls, June 17th, 1881, Mr. Manning was unanimously chosen as the president of the body. Over forty hundred of the most prominent firms of manufacturers in the country were represented in the Convention. On this occasion Mr. Mann-
ing delivered an address which showed the broad thorough knowledge of his subject and that he was keenly alive to the best interests of the trade; the address was universally regarded as a masterly effort.

Although a man of strong political convictions, Mr. Manning has taken little public part in politics since his residence in Buffalo; but his fellow citizens recognized his ability and fidelity to the general welfare of the community, by placing him in the Mayor's chair which was vacated by the election of Grover Cleveland as Governor of the State. Mr. Manning is a Democrat in politics, but his sympathy with the principles of the party have never prevented him from supporting any measure which he believed to be for the public good, regardless of all party feeling. In his adminis-
teration of the office of Mayor, he was faithful and independent in the discharge of his duty to the city at large, even to the alienation of many party adherents; once convinced that his support or opposition to a measure, no matter what it was for or against, was for the best good of the community, Mr. Manning never wavered in his course. In the fall of 1879, Mr. Manning was again a candidate for the office of Mayor, but owing to party divisions, was defeated. Mr. Manning has also been vice-president and president of the Buffalo Board of Trade, one of the leading commercial organizations in the country, in which he offered his marked ability as a business man who was conspicuous. Immediately after his election to the presidency of the Board of Trade, in the month of April, 1881, he initiated steps that led to the establishment for the erection of that beautiful and magnificent Board of Trade building, now nearly completed. It is in consonance with the city and reflects credit upon the corporate business gentleman who was instrumental in having it built.

On the 14th of January, 1856, Mr. Manning was married to Miss Elizabeth Howe, of Cam-
bridge, Washington county, N. Y. This union which has resulted in the birth of seven children, six of whom are now living. Among the self-made men of the day Mr. Manning is accorded a prominent place, and his record while building up his own fortune, is above reproach.

DR. JOHN ELLIOT MARSHALL, the only child of Thomas and Sarah Edgarson Marshall, was born in Norwich, Conn., March 16th, 1835. His mother dying in his infancy, he was adopted by David Ellis of Norwich, Conn., and educated by him as his son. He was largely descended from William Hyde, John Fitch, Richard Kilgore and Francis Smithwold, four of the earliest proprietors of Norwich. He was a pupil of the Rev. Samuel Page, of Franklin, having as fellow scholars, Elias Page, subsequently president of Union College, and John Tracy, after-
wards bishop of Connecticut. At the age of twenty he commenced the study of medi-
cine with Dr. P Philomen Tracy, of Norwich, under whose careful instruction he enjoyed peculiar advantages, and is indebted to Dr. Tracy's assistance and teaching, much of the success he attained in his profession.

According to the testimony of a fellow-student, since a distinguished physician in Ohio, young Marshall was thorough in his medical studies, was gifted with a sound judgment and a discriminating mind; and by his magnificent application to study, he laid broad and deep founda-
tions for his future existence. He was licensed to practice by the Connecticut Medical Society on the 31st of August, 1858, and was after his graduation. taking up his residence in Oxford, N. Y., where he opened his first office. Not satisfied with his location, he removed in October, the follow-
ing year, to Maysville, Chocorua county, where he practiced his profession he became years with marked success.

On the 16th of February, 1853, Dr. Marshall was commissioned by Governor Tappan as clerk of Chocorua county at the last of its organization. On the 6th of September, 1857, he was married to Keah Holmes, daughter of Oramas Holmes, of Sheffield, N. Y. On the 16th of April, 1863, Dr. Marshall was appointed Surgeon to the Second Regiment of the New York State Militia. On the 11th of December, 1837, he was ordered to join his regiment in Buffalo, and they left five months the Niagara transfer, when his regiment was disbanded. He again took the field on the 1st of August, 1864, his regiment being encamped near Buffalo, where he remained during the remainder of the season. The fevers, dysentery, and other diseases which prevailed in the army, crowded the hospitals and pressed upon Dr. Marshall, as senior surgeon, ar

responsible
duties. His intense, exposure and fatigue seriously impaired his health and forced him an invalid during the remainder of his life.

After the close of the war Dr. Marshall continued the practice of his profession and, in discharge of county clerk, at Mayville, until March, 1867, when he bought a more prominent field for professional labor in the then rising village of Buffalo. He soon took the front rank among his professional brethren and acquired a solid reputation as a physician and surgeon. On the 2nd of March, 1889, he was commissioned by Governor Clinton as clerk of Niagara county which then embraced the present counties of Erie and Niagara, the duties of which he discharged until February 13, 1891. On the 2nd of March, 1891, he was appointed by Governor Clinton assistant surgeon of the Fifth Brigade of New York State Infantry, and appointed to the same position by the same Governor, July 12, 1891. He subsequently received the honorary appointments as a corresponding fellow of the Medical and Philosophical Society of New York city, and as an honorary member of the Medical Society of Geneva College. For many years he was a member of the Masonic fraternity and in 1869 rose to Mark Master Mason.

During the prevalence of the cholera in 1853, when Buffalo was particularly exposed to its invasion, and when little was known of its treatment, Dr. Marshall was appointed Health Physician by the Common Council of the city. The duties of this position were of the most herculean and responsible character. No vessel or canal boat was permitted to enter the city without the certificate of the Health Physician. Those approaching in the night were detained until daylight at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, or in Black Rock harbor. This required his attendance at three ports at daylight. These fatigue duties were performed with great efficiency, in addition to his large private practice, which left him scarcely an opportunity for rest.

While in the full vigor of his intellect, in the midst of a wide and successful practice, Dr. Marshall was attacked with pleurisy on Saturday, the 2nd of December, 1858, and after severe illness, died on the following Thursday. His medical brethren paid a just tribute to his professional talents and worth, and of respect to his memory; and the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Marshall had long been a ruling elder, preached to a large audience, his finest sermon, in which his exemplary life and Christian virtues were eloquently portrayed.

OASANUS HOLMES MARSHALL—Oasanus Holmes Marshall was born on the 3rd day of February, 1813, in the town of Franklin, Cattaraugus county. His father was Dr. John E. Marshall, a distinguished pioneer physician of Buffalo, a sketch of whose life precedes this. During the exciting scenes on the Niagara frontier in the war of 1812, in which Dr. Marshall bore a prominent part, his wife took refuge among his relatives in Connecticut, and it was during her stay there that Oasanus was born. After the close of the war Mrs. Marshall joined her husband in Mayville, Chautauqua county, where he had settled in 1814. In September, 1816, Dr. Marshall returned to Buffalo; himself and wife making the journey on horseback, and bringing with them their infant son, then two and a half years old.

Dr. Marshall purchased from the Holland Land Company a lot on the corner of Washington and Markham streets, subsequently sold to Trinity Church, and built upon it a home, with which Mr. Marshall's earliest recollections of Buffalo are associated. The first five years were devoted by him to the acquisition of an education. His first school was kept by a Mr. Underwood, in a dwelling occupied by his brothers-in-law, a Mr. Pala, whose descendants now live on Grand Island. He next attended school boys in the second story of a house which stood near the site of the Church of the Messiah. Other teachers under whom he studied were Bruce and Gilmour. Peter Allen, Denoonia Bird, a Mr. Peck in the Atkinson house, Commerce and Pearl and Church streets, John C. Lord and Lucius B. Conley.

In 1821, aged twelve years old, Mr. Marshall was sent to the Polytechnic School at Chittenango, N. Y., where he remained one year. Among his fellow students in that institution were John L. Tilden, since Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and William L. Vaney, the noted Southern orator.

Returning to Buffalo, in the year 1829, Mr. Marshall joined a military school founded by Capt. Amos Bridge and kept by Col. James McKeen in the building afterwards occupied by the浸信会.
of Charity Hospital. In 1830 Mr. Marshall entered the Junior class at Union College, where he graduated the following year as the early age of eighteen. The late Hon. Judge Verplanck was a classmate.

Returning to Buffalo, Mr. Marshall entered the law office of Austin & Barker, on Main street next below the present Bank of Buffalo. He rose with this firm until the spring of 1835, when he entered Yale College for a course of law lectures, under Dr. David Daggett, then at the head of the school and chief Justice of Connecticut. He was admitted to practice as attorney at law, at the October term of the Supreme Court in 1835, sitting at Albany, and as solicitor in chancery the following month, by the Hon. R. H. Walworth.

Mr. Marshall's first law partnership was with William A. Mosher, after dissolving which he formed a partnership with the Hon. Horatio J. Snow, which continued until Mr. Snow's appointment as Recorder in 1840. Mr. Marshall then entered into partnership with the Hon. N. K. Hall, who had recently withdrawn from the firm of Fillmore, Hall & Haven. They enjoyed a large and lucrative practice until Mr. Hall's appointment as First Judge of the county in 1841. Mr. Marshall continued practice alone for several years, when he formed a connection with Alexander W. Harvey, which continued until the latter removed to New York in 1853. After this he took his son, Charles D., into partnership, and in 1857 retired from active practice of the profession.

Few men have been more prominent and active in affairs directly connected with the welfare of the city of Buffalo than Mr. Marshall. The Buffalo Historical Society was founded in his office in 1862, and at a later date the Buffalo Cemetery Association was also formed there. With these institutions he has been connected from their foundation—first as one of its managers and at one time as its president, and with the latter as one of its trustees. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Genesee Library from its foundation, with the exception of one term, being associated with Millard Fillmore, George P. Babcock, Joseph G. Mason and David Gray; he has also served as president of the Board. He has been connected with the Board of Trustees of the Buffalo Female Academy, serving as its president for several years. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Buffalo, and served as its president many years, until elected its Chancellor in 1885. He is also a trustee of the Society of Natural Sciences, of Buffalo, and president of the Thomas Orphan Asylum for Indian children. In all of these positions Mr. Marshall has honored himself and rendered inestimable services to the different institutions named.

In the year 1855-56, Mr. Marshall was offered the appointment of Commissioner to China, but on account of ill-health and pressing business engagements, was compelled to decline. Humphrey Marshall being appointed in his room. He was also offered by Postmaster-General M. K. Hall, the appointment of Assistant Postmaster-General, but for the same reason was compelled to decline.

He was appointed a United States Commissioner by the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York, about the year 1868, and now (1873) holds the office. As a historical writer Mr. Marshall is entitled to high rank, many of his papers and contributions to periodicals being of great value. Among his papers of this kind may be mentioned the following: "Expedition of DeGrasse," published by the New York Historical Society in volume II., new series; "LeSalle's First Visit to the Senecas, 1669," privately printed in pamphlet form in 1872; "Expedition of DeCalvou, or" "Historical Sketches of the Niagara Frontier," "The Building and Voyage of the Grofler in 1659," read in and published by the Buffalo Historical Society.

Mr. Marshall entered with the First Presbyterian church of Buffalo, and has since been a member and attendant of the same.

On the 10th of February, 1843, Mr. Marshall married Miss Millie Ann De Angelis, youngest daughter of Pascal De Angelis, one of the pioneer settlers of central New York, resident at Holland Purchase, Oneida county. From this marriage there are three children, all of whom are living—John Ellis, born August 2, 1870; Charles De Angelis, born November 14, 1847, and Elizabeth Cee.

William George Fargo.—One of the most conspicuous examples of self-made business men is furnished by the life and career of the late William G. Fargo. Beginning life in a country town, without means or influential friends, he achieved a national reputation and left a name as familiar throughout the country as household words.

His father, William G. Fargo, was born at New London, Conn., March 20, 1794. At seventeen years of age, as was customary with many New England boys, he took a tramp to the West,
consisting of a trip through the State of New York—looking for employment and seeking a future home among the frontier settlers. He journeyed as far as Buffalo, where he was employed for three years upon a small sailboat, and at the breaking out of the war of 1812 he enlisted and served until peace was established, having been seriously wounded in an engagement on Cananada soil, on the 13th of October, 1812, in which the British General Brock was killed. At the conclusion of the war young Fargo assumed his prospecting adventures, and finally settled in Pompey, Onondaga County, N. Y., where he was married to Tracy Strong, on the 2nd of August, 1817.

William George Fargo was born on 29th of May, 1819, at the homestead farmhouses in the town of Pompey, near the village of Waterlake, Onondaga county, N. Y. He was the oldest of twelve children—nine sons and three daughters—that were born to William, C. and Tracy (Strong) Fargo, not all of whom, with one exception—a son who died in infancy—lived to the age of man or womanhood.

When but thirteen years old, William G. Fargo was employed to carry the mails on horseback twice a week from Pompey Hill by way of Waterlake, Paulins, Onon, Delphi, Falstaff and Apulia and back to Pompey Hill, a circuit of about forty miles. This was his first employment other than on the farm, and may be said to have been the beginning of his subsequent remarkable business career. Although very young for such an important trust, nevertheless the service was performed with promptness and fidelity, and the young mail carrier became very popular throughout the entire route. Until seventeen years old he wrought at different jobs, besides carrying the mail, in the neighborhood of his home, chiefly as an assistant in a hotel at Waterlake kept by Mr. Corio. For five or six years thereafter he was employed at clerk in the grocery business in Syracuse, where he acquired himself manfully, winning the confidence of his employers and giving promise of the possession of meteoric business qualifications.

In January, 1840, when nearly twenty-two years old, Mr. Fargo was married to Miss Anna H. Williams, daughter of Nathan Williams, one of the early settlers of Pompey. Now that he had a family on his hands his ambitious spirit chafed under the restraint of a clerkship, and he longed to be in business for himself. He began to feel that to serve was not his fate, and he preferred to be in command even though his realm of authority was circumscribed. We find him, therefore, shortly after his marriage starting a grocery store on the joint account of himself and next younger brother, James F. Fargo, of Westfield. The fate of the new firm was that of a majority of mercantile houses—failure—and it was dissolved at the expiration of a year.

In 1841 Mr. Fargo removed to Auburn to accept the freight agency of the Auburn & Syracuse Railroad Company, then just started; and in 1842 he resigned this position to accept that of messenger for Perkins & Co., who had established an express line between Albany and Buffalo.

At this time the railways were only laid to Buffalo, and express packages were carried by stage from Buffalo to Buffalo, until the completion of the Buffalo & Atlantic Railroad. After a year's experience as a messenger, Mr. Fargo was appointed agent for the company at Buffalo, to which city he removed in November 1843. The express business was in its infancy then, but Mr. Fargo recognized the elements of indefinite growth and expansion. In January, 1844, in company with Henry Wells and Mr. Daniel Donning, he organized an express line from Buffalo to Detroit by way of Cleveland, under the firm name of Wells & Co. The capital three parties possessed was principally industry, energy and determination. The one who was able to borrow $200 on a short note was regarded by the firm as a financial success. At this time the only midlands west of Buffalo were the one in Ohio from Sandusky City to Mansfield, and the one in Michigan from Detroit to Ypsilanti. These expressmen employed the steamer on the lakes in the season of navigation, and stages and express wagons in winter. They did not do a very heavy business, but it was a growing one, and they pushed it forward as rapidly as practicable. They extended the line to Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and afterward to Galena.

After a year's experience Mr. Donning withdrew from the partnership, and in 1845 Mr. Wells sold his interest to William A. Livingston, and the firm name was changed to Livingston & Fargo. Mr. Livingston came to Buffalo and Mr. Fargo was located at Detroit, where he remained about one year, returning to Buffalo in 1846, when Mr. Livingston took up his residence in Cincinnati.

The express business west of Buffalo was managed in the way until March, 1847, when the American Express Company was organized, consolidating the interests of Johnston, Livingstone and Henry Wells and the firm of Livingston, Wells & Co., proprietors of the line between New York
and Buffalo, the proprietors of a line of stores between these cities; and of Livingston & Fargo, who owned the lines west of Buffalo. Henry Wells was the first president, and William G. Fargo the first secretary; these positions were held by these gentlemen, respectively, until the consolidation with the Merchants Union Company, in December, 1860, when Mr. Fargo was elected the president.

In 1851, Mr. Fargo, Henry Wells, and their associates organized a company, under the firm name of Wells, Fargo & Co., and commenced to do an Express business between New York and San Francisco, by way of the Isthmus, and to operate interior lines on the Pacific coast. This enterprise proved successful, and was continued over this route until the completion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, when the water was abandoned for the rail, and the management of the company transferred to San Francisco. While the concern was in New York, Mr. Fargo was Director and Vice-President. This Company has a capital of $8,000,000, and is doing a lucrative and constantly increasing business.

In 1865 he was elected Mayor of Buffalo, and reelected in 1869. His administration was characterized by the sagacity which distinguished his management of the affairs of the great corporation of which he was the recognized head. He was thoroughly identified with the growth and prosperity of the city and he did much as Mayor as well as a private citizen to promote its interests and develop its resources.

Eight children have been born to Mr. Fargo, one of whom Georgiana and Helen are living.

JAMES N. MATTHEWS.—A proper biographical sketch of James N. Matthews cannot be written within the brief limits here prescribed. His life has been too long and too much has been accomplished in it to be chronologically set down in a few pages. He was born in Suffolk, England, in 1823, and came to America in 1845, at the age of seventeen years, soon after coming to his residence in Buffalo. He served as an apprentice to the printer's trade in the office of the Commercial Advertiser. When he had mastered the trade he became a partner in the Morning Express Printing House, under the firm name of Clapp, Matthews & Co.

In 1859 Mr. Matthews retired from the above named concern and purchased a half interest in the Commercial Advertiser, which was conducted by Matthews & Warren, thence assuming the editorial management of the paper while the latter had charge of the business affairs. This relation continued fourteen years, or until 1873, when Mr. Matthews transferred his interest in the paper to Mr. Warren and soon after purchased the Buffalo Morning Express newspaper establishment and added thence a comprehensive job office, including designing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, and other facilities for carrying on the printing and publishing business.

Further particulars of Mr. Matthews' business career, and of the journal of which he is the managing editor, will be found in the chapter devoted to Buffalo journalism, in these pages.

As a printer, Mr. Matthews is a master of his profession. His skill is only equaled by his execrable taste, excellent judgment and comprehensive knowledge of the things of books. As an editor, Mr. Matthews occupies a position in the front rank of modern newspaper writers. His style is easy and graceful and yet forcible and incisive. Using no possibility of words to touch his topics with a force and directness that carries conviction to his readers. He excel's in satiric satire, and no man knows better how to successfully put the past an antagonist. His dissect is far above the average newspaper writer, and his arguments and conclusions are accredited with honest conviction.

Few men are so well equipped in a perfect knowledge of the printing and publishing business as is the subject of this notice. He has been from the printer's case to the editor's chair, and completely mastered every detail of the several intermediate positions. Thoroughness in whatever he undertakes is one of his chief characteristics. Anything worth doing at all is worth doing well, is a principle he ever presents motto.

In politics Mr. Matthews is a Republican, but in the management of his paper takes pride in being independent. While the Express is nominally Republican, it is anything but a party paper. He considers the idea of publishing a party "organ." Under his auspices and management the paper has attained a wide circulation and a powerful influence among that class of readers (that is becoming more numerous) who refuse to be bound by party shackles.

Mr. Matthews is a liberal supporter of Buffalo's social, benevolent and scientific affairs. He is a member of the Buffalo Club, the Young Men's Association, the Historical Society, the Society of...